

# Document Pack



Wendy Walters  
Prif Weithredwr,  
Chief Executive,  
Neuadd y Sir, Caerfyrddin. SA31 1JP  
County Hall, Carmarthen. SA31 1JP

**TUESDAY, 23 JULY 2019**

**TO: ALL MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD**

I HEREBY SUMMON YOU TO ATTEND A MEETING OF THE **EXECUTIVE BOARD** WHICH WILL BE HELD IN THE **CHAMBER, COUNTY HALL, CARMARTHEN, SA31 1JP AT 10.00 AM, ON MONDAY, 29TH JULY, 2019** FOR THE TRANSACTION OF THE BUSINESS OUTLINED ON THE ATTACHED AGENDA

*Wendy Walters*

**CHIEF EXECUTIVE**



PLEASE RECYCLE

<b>Democratic Officer:</b>	<b>Llinos Jenkins</b>
<b>Telephone (direct line):</b>	<b>01267 224088</b>
<b>E-Mail:</b>	<b>Llsjenkins@carmarthenshire.gov.uk</b>
<b>Ref:</b>	<b>AD016-001</b>

# EXECUTIVE BOARD

## MEMBERSHIP - 10 MEMBERS

<b>Councillor</b>	<b>Portfolio</b>
<b>Councillor Emlyn Dole</b>	<b>Leader</b> Corporate Leadership and Strategy; Chair of Executive Board; Represents Council at WLGA; Economic Development Represents the Council on the Swansea Bay City Region; Collaboration; Marketing and Media; Appoints Executive Board Members; Determines EBM Portfolios; Liaises with Chief Executive; Public Service Board
<b>Councillor Mair Stephens</b>	<b>Deputy Leader</b> Council Business Manager; Human Resources; Performance Management; Wales Audit; Training; I.C.T.; T.I.C. (Transformation, Innovation and Change); Strategic Planning
<b>Councillor Cefin Campbell</b>	<b>Communities and Rural Affairs</b> Rural Affairs and Community Engagement; Community Safety; Police; Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015; Tackling Poverty; Wellbeing of Future Generations; Third Sector Liaison ;Equalities
<b>Councillor Glynog Davies</b>	<b>Education and Children</b> Schools; Children's Services; Special Education Needs; Safeguarding; Respite Homes; Regional Integrated School; Improvement Service; Adult Community Learning; Youth Services; School Catering Services, Lead Member for Children and Young People; Youth Ambassador
<b>Councillor Hazel Evans</b>	<b>Environment</b> Refuse; Street Cleansing; Highways and Transport Services; Grounds Maintenance; Building Services; Caretaking; Building Cleaning; Emergency Planning; Flooding
<b>Councillor Linda Evans</b>	<b>Housing</b> Housing – Public; Housing – Private, Ageing Well
<b>Councillor Peter Hughes Griffiths</b>	<b>Culture, Sport and Tourism</b> Town and Community Councils Ambassador; Development of the Welsh Language; Theatres; Sports; Leisure Centres; Museums; Libraries; Country Parks; Tourism.
<b>Councillor Philip Hughes</b>	<b>Public Protection</b> Trading Standards; Environmental Health. Environmental Enforcement; Planning enforcement; Unlicensed Waste; Parking Services; Bio diversity
<b>Councillor David Jenkins</b>	<b>Resources</b> Finance & Budget; Corporate Efficiencies; Property/Asset Management; Procurement; Housing Benefits; Revenues; Statutory Services (Coroners, Registrars, Electoral, Lord Lieutenancy); Armed Forces Champion Contact Centres and Customer Service Centres
<b>Councillor Jane Tremlett</b>	<b>Social Care &amp; Health</b> Adult Social Services; Residential Care; Home Care; Learning Disabilities; Mental Health; NHS Liaison/Collaboration/ Integration; Care Home Catering Services, Carers' Champion; Dementia Care Champion; Disability Ambassador

# AGENDA

1. APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE.
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20. PROPOSED LEASE OF LAND AT MONUMENT GRAZING LAND, PICTON TERRACE ALLOTMENTS AND WETLANDS, CARMARTHEN TO CARMARTHEN TOWN COUNCIL 929 - 936

**21. ANY OTHER ITEMS OF BUSINESS THAT BY REASONS OF SPECIAL CIRCUMSTANCES THE CHAIR DECIDES SHOULD BE CONSIDERED AS A MATTER OF URGENCY PURSUANT TO SECTION 100B(4)(B) OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, 1972.**

*NB: Reports are only printed in black and white to reduce costs. All reports however are available on-line so that members of the Committee / County Council and the public can view photographs/graphs in colour*

## EXECUTIVE BOARD

1 JULY 2019

**PRESENT:** Councillor E. Dole (Chair)

**Councillors:**

C.A. Campbell, G. Davies, H.A.L. Evans, L.D. Evans, P.M. Hughes, P. Hughes-Griffiths, D.M. Jenkins, L.M. Stephens and J. Tremlett.

**Also in attendance:**

Councillor K. Howell.

**The following Officers were in attendance:**

W. Walters, Chief Executive;  
J. Morgan, Director of Community Services;  
C. Moore, Director of Corporate Services;  
N. Daniel, Head of I.C.T. and Corporate Policy;  
S. Davies, Head of Access to Education;  
J. Fearn, Head of Property;  
S. Pilliner, Head of Transportation & Highways;  
G. Ayers, Corporate Policy and Partnership Manager;  
J. Davies, Senior Cultural Services Manager  
R. Edgecombe, Legal Services Manager;  
D. Hockenhill, Marketing and Media Manager;  
J. Owen, Democratic Services Officer;  
C. Miller, Work Experience.

**Chamber, County Hall, Carmarthen: 10:00am - 11:00am**

**1. APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE.**

There were no apologies for absence.

**2. DECLARATIONS OF PERSONAL INTEREST.**

Councillor	Minute Number	Nature of Interest
E. Dole	7 – Riot Skate Park	Member of Llannon Community Council

**3. TO SIGN AS A CORRECT RECORD THE MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD HELD ON THE 3<sup>RD</sup> JUNE 2019**

**UNANIMOUSLY RESOLVED** that the minutes of the meeting of the Executive Board held on the 3<sup>rd</sup> June, 2019 be signed as a correct record.

#### 4. QUESTIONS ON NOTICE BY MEMBERS

The Chair advised that no questions on notice had been submitted by members. However, in accordance with CPR 11.1, Councillor D.M. Cundy had submitted a question by e-mail seeking permission for his question in relation to agenda item 6 be asked in his absence.

#### 5. PUBLIC QUESTIONS ON NOTICE

The Chair advised that no public questions on Notice had been received.

#### 6. CARMARTHENSHIRE RURAL AFFAIRS TASK GROUP REPORT & RECOMMENDATIONS

In accordance with the CPR 11.1, the Leader, in Councillor Deryk Cundy's absence asked the following question on his behalf:-

*"Firstly I would like to compliment the Carmarthenshire Rural Affairs Task Group on a remarkable and probably the most detailed report of its kind for Carmarthenshire.*

*There are a number of excellent recommendations and the complete 55 taken jointly are indeed breath-taking in their scope, breadth and aspirations.*

*My only concern is the current uncertainty regarding the take up of Universal Credit, PIP reviews and of course Brexit and the effect that these changes will have on the wider economy and focussed funding for the various projects.*

*We need to be prepared financially to cover the short to medium term (the Transition Period) and be careful how and in what priority we implement the recommendations.*

*Without adequate funding many if not most of the projects cannot be delivered which would be a major setback.*

*It seems to me that it is essential that we put in place funding to replace those that we are about to lose including CAP, LEADER, Direct Payments and the Rural Enterprise Fund, that is without the constant reduction in Benefit Support over Universal Credit and PIP which is hitting the Rural Spend and will have a knock on effect on local retail in all its forms.*

*My question is:*

*In this way how and when would you best prioritise funding and actions – for example:*

- *Recommendation 39 - Liaise with Welsh Government for replacement for CAP and the funding regarding Production and Nurture and the continuance of Direct Payments until the full effects of Brexit are understood,*
- *Recommendation 12 – Create Small holdings and expand it to include failing farms funded by ourselves,*
- *Recommendation 34 regarding the local processing immediately to protect our Milk Production and Delivery,*
- *Recommendation 47 - Renewable Energy Investment,*
- *Recommendation 54 – ongoing discussions with all stakeholders*

*...as we need to take action now.....”*

The Leader informed the Executive Board that Councillor Cundy would be provided with a written response.

The Executive Board considered a report on the Carmarthenshire Rural Affairs Task Group which following a review on the key issues facing Carmarthenshire’s rural communities going forward had included a number of recommendations.

The cross-party Task Group, established in September 2017 was chaired by Cllr Cefin Campbell and consisted of three representatives from each political group.

The report detailed the following recommendations and reported on eleven areas of influence that the Council could affect in terms of the county’s rural communities as follows:

- Economic development
- Planning and housing
- Education and skills
- Broadband and digital skills
- Tourism
- Transport and highways
- Agriculture and food
- Community resilience, access to services and third sector
- Renewable energy
- Environment and waste
- The Way Forward.

The report stated that evidence was provided by a number of organisations and individuals with regard to the above-mentioned areas of influence and that the Task Group had suggested 55 recommendations for implementation.

The Executive Board Member for Communities and Rural Affairs reported that once approved the Council would work to develop an action plan to ensure progress on each of the recommendations and would also be embedded into the business plans for the respective Council services to take forward. In addition, any recommendations that may require further investment, a feasibility would be established or any opportunities identified a further business case would be presented to Executive Board for consideration.

The report suggested that in order to support the Executive Board Member for Communities and Rural Affairs in taking forward these recommendations the Task Group would continue in an Advisory Panel capacity to monitor progress and review and respond to the possible implications of Brexit and any other emerging issues that could affect rural communities.

The Executive Board noted that 61% of the Carmarthenshire population lived in rural areas which was significantly higher than the percentage of all Wales residents deemed to live in rural areas, which was currently 33%. The report set out a table which contained a list of 39 wards that were considered to be rural Carmarthenshire wards.

The Executive Board commended the Rural Affairs Task Group and Officers for their hard work in providing a comprehensive report.

**UNANIMOUSLY RESOLVED TO RECOMMEND TO COUNCIL that:**

- 6.1 the Task Group's final report and recommendations be approved;**
- 6.2 that a Rural Affairs Advisory Panel to follow on from the work of the Task Group be established;**
- 6.3 an action plan to ensure progress on all of the recommendations with progress to be monitored through the Advisory Panel be prepared.**

**7. RIOT COUNTY SKATE PARK**

[Note: the Leader, Councillor Emlyn Dole having earlier declared an interest in this item left the Council Chamber and did not partake in the consideration or voting of this item. In the absence of the Leader, the Deputy Leader, Councillor Mair Stephens took the place of Chair for this item.]

The Executive Board considered a report which explained that the Riot County Skate Park Committee was in the process of developing applications for funding for the development of a Skate Park. The report sought approval to commit funding towards the development of a skate park for the County which would provide the leverage to secure funding from other sources.

The Executive Board Member for Resources explained that the Skate Park would provide a much needed facility for all ages, groups and abilities. Furthermore, the Riot Skate Park Committee were keen to promote the Skateboard culture in Carmarthenshire as a means of promoting well-being for young people in the area. In addition, it was reported that research demonstrates that Skate Parks lower crime and anti-social behaviour as well as having significant physical and mental health benefits.



The Executive Board noted that the indicative cost for the development of the Skate Park was £500,000 and that the project would be managed by Llannon Community Council in partnership with the Riot Skate Park Committee. A detailed business plan including designs and costings was being developed and that match funding was being sought from a range of funding programmes which included the National Lottery People and Places Programme.

The Executive Board Member for Resources proposed that the Executive Board support the project by committing to provide match funding up to £250k towards the cost of the Skate Park Project, which would provide the leverage to secure other grant funding. Furthermore, the funding contribution commitment from the Authority to be subject to a review of the final business plan and confirmation that the full funding package towards the cost has been secured.

#### **UNANIMOUSLY RESOLVED:**

**7.1 To commit to providing match funding up to £250k towards the cost of the Skate Park Project, which will provide the leverage to secure other grant funding;**

**7.2 The funding contribution commitment from the Authority, be subject to a review of the final business plan and confirmation that the full funding package towards the cost has been secured.**

#### **8. ORIEL MYRDDIN TRUST GOVERNANCE REVIEW**

[Note: Councillor Emlyn Dole returned and resumed to Chair the meeting.]

The Executive Board considered a report on the Oriel Myrddin Trust Governance Review. A Governance and Resilience review was commissioned in order to propose a way forward and in parallel to the trust's ambition to redevelop the gallery.

The report provided detailed information on the outcomes of the review as follows:-

- Background
- Purpose
- Governance & transition
- Resilience
- Capital Project
- Recommendations

The Governance and Resilience Review of the Oriel Myrddin Trust and its plans for redevelopment was commissioned during 2018 with a view to clarifying the roles and responsibilities of the stakeholders and informing structures to support a capital redevelopment plan. A governance road map had been developed which charted the journey of the Trust through the transition period in which Carmarthenshire County Council had a key role to play.

Whilst the Trust had submitted applications to Arts Council Wales and Carmarthenshire County Council for capital funding to help support the redevelopment of the gallery, the application to Carmarthenshire County Council would be the subject of a future report. Furthermore, changes in the governance structure would be necessary whether or not the capital redevelopment project was supported.

In order to comply with the legal and regulatory environment in which the trust operated, the report included a recommendation that a “demerger” of Oriel Myrddin Trust and Carmarthen County Council would be necessary.

The Executive Board noted that the options for the Council was to either support the Trust to improve, without capital investment or to support the Trust to improve and invest in the capital scheme. The potential of the capital scheme would be subject of a separate report. As a series of agreements would need to be negotiated with the Trust, it was suggested that authority be delegated to the Director of Communities, in consultation with the lead member for Culture, Sport and Tourism, to progress with those agreements and define the nature of the relationship throughout the transition period and beyond.

#### **UNANIMOUSLY RESOLVED:**

- 8.1 that the nature of the future relationship with Oriel Myrddin Trust be noted;**
- 8.2 to delegate authority to the Director of Communities, in consultation with the lead member for Culture, Sport and Tourism, to agree the management arrangements between the Trust and Carmarthenshire County Council over a transition period.**

#### **9. ANY OTHER ITEMS OF BUSINESS**

The Chair advised that there were no items of urgent items.

#### **10. EXCLUSION OF THE PUBLIC**

**UNANIMOUSLY RESOLVED**, pursuant to the Local Government Act 1972, as amended by the Local Government (Access to Information)(Variation) (Wales) Order 2007, that the public be excluded from the meeting during consideration of the following item as the report contained exempt information as defined in paragraph 14 of Part 4 of Schedule 12A to the Act.

## 11. RE:FIT CYMRU (ENERGY EFFICIENCY) PHASE 1 PROJECT

Following the application of the public interest test it was **UNANIMOUSLY RESOLVED**, pursuant to the Act referred to in Minute 10 above, to consider this matter in private, with the public excluded from the meeting, as it would involve the disclosure of exempt information contained in the report which contained commercially sensitive information relating to the Re:Fit Cymru (Energy Efficiency) Phase 1 Project. Although the public interest test would normally favour transparency and openness, this was outweighed by the public interest in maintaining confidentiality in this case so as to protect the commercial interests of the provider in relation to their commercial competitors by placing confidential and sensitive information into the public domain.

The Executive Board considered a report which provided information on the Re:fit model which proposed energy-related cost and carbon savings in the Council's non-domestic buildings. The report set out terms for an agreement that would take forward an energy performance contract to deliver energy efficiency savings in a number of the Council's non- domestic buildings.

It was reported that Re:fit was an established model that provided guaranteed savings via energy performance contracts. Re:fit Cymru is a Welsh Government promoted scheme that aimed to accelerate energy efficiency improvement in all public sector buildings in Wales. Energy conservation measures such as energy efficient lighting upgrades, boiler upgrades, fabric insulation plus renewable energy technologies could be included within Re:fit Cymru projects.

### **UNANIMOUSLY RESOLVED that:**

- 11.1 **The Head of Administration and Law signs the Call-Off Contract to engage the Council's preferred service provider to deliver its Re:fit Cymru Phase 1 project;**
- 11.2 **The Salix / Wales Funding Programme interest-free loan be accepted; and**
- 11.3 **Delegated authority be given to the Director of Corporate Services in consultation with the Executive Board Member for Resources to sign-off the Works Contract to enable works to commence in autumn 2019.**

\_\_\_\_\_  
CHAIR

\_\_\_\_\_  
DATE

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**EXECUTIVE BOARD**  
**DATE: 29<sup>TH</sup> JULY, 2019**

**SUBJECT:**  
**BUILDING MORE COUNCIL HOMES- OUR AMBITION AND PLAN OF ACTION**

**Purpose:**

The purpose of this report is to set out our transformational plan to deliver over 900 new Council homes over the next 10 years. This delivery plan follows on from the presentation to Full Council in February 2019.

The report will:

- provide the detail on where and when these homes will be built;
- identify the resources available and the delivery models that will be used;
- show how we will support wider regeneration priorities across the county; and
- demonstrate how we will maximise new opportunities as they arise.

As a result of this plan, we will deliver the greatest increase in the number of Council homes in the county since the 1970's and return our housing stock levels to those last seen in the 1990's.

**Recommendations/Key Decisions Required:**

1. To re-affirm the key delivery principles for the Council new build programme, aligning with our successful Affordable Homes Delivery Plan;
2. To agree the range of delivery models that will be used to build over 900 new Council homes, enabling us to offer a variety of housing options in different areas of the County;
3. To confirm that the new Council homes will be delivered using the affordable housing action areas developed as part of the Affordable Homes Delivery Plan;
4. To agree the priority phasing structure to be used to determine when the new build sites will be developed;
5. To confirm the criteria to be used to move developments from Phase B and Phase C into Phase A; and
6. To agree the first three year delivery programme for building new Council homes in the county, investing over £53m and creating over 300 new Council homes.

## Reasons:

- To ensure that we have a robust plan in place to meet our ambition to build over 900 new Council homes over the next 10 years;
- To ensure that we meet the diverse needs of our communities across the County and that the new homes are delivered in all action areas;
- To provide clarity around the delivery programme, based on clear criteria;
- To ensure that the detail around the first three years of the delivery programme is confirmed; and
- To ensure the programme remains dynamic and flexible, by re-stating our priorities on an annual basis.

Relevant scrutiny committee to be consulted : YES – Community Scrutiny Committee –  
2<sup>nd</sup> July, 2019

## EXECUTIVE BOARD/COUNCIL/COMMITTEE:

### Scrutiny Committee Recommendations/Comments:

### UNANIMOUSLY RESOLVED to recommend to the Executive Board that:

1. the key delivery principles for the Council new build programme, aligning with our successful Affordable Homes Delivery Plan be re-affirmed;
2. the range of delivery models that will be used to build over 900 new Council homes, enabling us to offer a variety of housing options in different areas of the County be agreed;
3. that the new Council homes will be delivered using the affordable housing action areas developed as part of the Affordable Homes Delivery Plan;
4. the priority phasing structure to be used to determine when the new build sites will be developed;
5. the criteria to be used to move developments from Phase B and Phase C into Phase A; and
6. the first three year delivery programme for building new Council homes in the county, investing over £53m and creating over 300 new Council homes be agreed.

Exec Board Decision Required YES – 29<sup>th</sup> July, 2019

Council Decision Required YES – 11<sup>th</sup> September, 2019

## EXECUTIVE BOARD MEMBER PORTFOLIO HOLDER:-

Cllr. Linda Evans (Housing Portfolio Holder)

Cllr David Jenkins (Resources)

### Directorate

Communities

### Designations:

Head of Homes & Safer  
Communities

### Tel Nos./ E Mail Addresses:

JMorgan@carmarthenshire.gov.uk  
(01267) 228960

**Name of Head of Service:**  
Jonathan Morgan

**Report Author:** Rachel  
Davies

Providing More Homes  
Lead

[Ramdavies@carmarthenshire.gov.uk](mailto:Ramdavies@carmarthenshire.gov.uk)  
(01554) 899202

**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**  
**EXECUTIVE BOARD**  
**DATE: 29<sup>TH</sup> JULY, 2019**

**SUBJECT:**  
**BUILDING MORE COUNCIL HOMES- OUR AMBITION AND PLAN OF ACTION**

**1. The purpose**

The purpose of this report is to set out our transformational plan to deliver over 900 new Council homes over the next 10 years. This delivery plan follows on from the presentation to Full Council in February 2019.

The report will:

- provide the detail on where and when these homes will be built;
- identify the resources available and the delivery models that will be used;
- show how we will support wider regeneration priorities across the county; and
- demonstrate how we will maximise new opportunities as they arise.

As a result of this plan, we will deliver the greatest increase in the number of Council homes in the county since the 1970's and return our housing stock levels to those last seen in the 1990's.

**2. The context**

Providing more affordable homes has been a key strategic priority for the Council for a number of years. We published our five year vision for increasing the supply of affordable homes in 2015 and, in 2016, we set out our first ambitious programme to deliver over 1000 additional affordable homes across the County.

We are now in the fourth year of delivering affordable homes. The first three years have been very successful with nearly 700 homes delivered, ensuring that we are well on course to reach our 1000 homes target.

The delivery of affordable homes to date has been achieved by using a variety of solutions including buying private sector homes, supporting landlords in the private rented sector with our innovative Social Lettings Agency and bringing empty homes back into use.

It was always anticipated that over time, we would need to provide even more affordable homes to meet the actual housing need in the County. As a result, and to ensure that we were in a position to deliver more homes, we have been continually looking at opportunities to deliver an ambitious new build programme.

### 3. Building over 900 new Council homes

The result of this work has enabled us to develop an ambitious programme that will deliver over 900 homes with a 10 year investment programme of nearly £150m.

We achieved this by:

- Prudent financial management;
- Setting up our Local Housing Company, Cartrefi Croeso;
- Maximising external funding opportunities, including Affordable Housing Grant, Innovative Housing Programme Funding and Self-Build Wales;

### 4. Our approach and delivery models

Our new build programme will align with the principles of our successful Affordable Homes Delivery Plan. This will mean that we will:

- Deliver homes in the areas of greatest housing need, with housing solutions based on the needs of the particular area e.g. more low cost home ownership in rural areas;
- Deliver more homes for general needs households as well as specialist housing meeting specific housing need e.g. assisted living schemes for learning disabilities, mental health and older people's housing;
- Deliver mixed tenure developments where possible;
- Provide homes in areas with good transport links and easy access to facilities;
- Support the wider strategic regeneration priorities across the County;
- Be flexible enough to take advantage of external funding opportunities;
- Be clear on our delivery timescales as soon as they are known; and
- Allow us to design and build Council homes that are future proofed and maximise the potential of assistive technology and telematics.

Our homes will also be built using a range of delivery models, including:

- Developing homes directly, building on the success of the 48 homes already on site at Dylan and Garreglwyd;
- Taking on board the pending recommendations of the Welsh Government's Affordable Housing Supply Review that will potential give the Council access to Social Housing Grant funding and the range of housing options this will present;
- Commissioning homes through Cartrefi Croeso and supporting the company's overall offer on individual developments;
- Developing homes to support wider strategic regeneration priorities throughout the county, including town centres and rural areas;
- Developing partnerships with private developers where appropriate and maximising the affordable housing offer on developments;
- Working in collaboration regionally with other LA's and Housing Associations;
- Making best use of the Section 106 affordable housing planning obligations on private developments;
- Utilising the new WG Self Build Wales model, encouraging the delivery of self-build homes in the County.



### **Recommendation 1**

- ***To re-affirm the key delivery principles for the Council new build programme, aligning with our successful Affordable Homes Delivery Plan.***

### **Recommendation 2**

- ***To agree the range of delivery models that will be used to build over 900 new Council homes, enabling us to offer a variety of housing options in different areas of the County.***

## **5. Where will our homes be built?**

The delivery of our new build programme will follow the affordable housing action areas developed as part of the Affordable Homes Delivery Plan. Four action areas were created by building up wards in the County into distinct areas, which link geographically and culturally.

The four action areas are:

- Carmarthenshire Rural and Market Towns;
- Ammanford and the Amman Valley;
- Carmarthen and the West; and
- Llanelli and District.

A financial summary is provided in **Appendix 1A**.

### **Recommendation 3**

- ***To confirm that the new Council homes will be delivered using the affordable housing action areas developed as part of the Affordable Homes Delivery Plan.***

## **6. When will our homes be built?**

Our new build Council development programme has been developed using a delivery phasing structure. The phasing structure reflects when the homes will be built and is based on a number of factors, including the likely timescales for delivery.

The programme has three priority phases and the investment for each priority phase is shown in **Appendix 1**.

- **Phase A** developments are ready for delivery with funding in place (**Appendix 1B**).
- **Phase B** developments are reserve schemes which will be developed in the future (**Appendix 1C**).
- **Phase C** developments are aspirational schemes that required more detailed investigation (**Appendix 1D**).

The phasing structure is explained in more detail in the main report.

Phase B and C developments will move up into priority Phase A when all site information is complete and funding is confirmed, subject to an assessment of the following criteria:

1. Meets housing need;
2. Supports our wider strategic priorities;
3. Supports future Cartrefi Croeso developments;
4. Has the potential to attract external funding; and
5. Deliverability within the defined timescales

***It will be important to ensure that the phasing structure operates with maximum flexibility, allowing us to bring in further developments as opportunities arise and replace existing developments if, for some reason, they are unable to proceed.***

***The programme will also be reviewed annually and our priorities re-stated to make sure it continues to be dynamic to deliver what is needed.***

A monitoring framework is also being developed with appropriate governance arrangements.

#### **Recommendation 4**

- ***To agree the priority phasing structure used to determine when the new build sites will be developed.***

#### **Recommendation 5**

- ***To confirm the criteria to be used to move developments from Phase B and Phase C into Phase A.***

### **7. What will our Council new build programme look like for the first 3 years?**

During the first three years of the programme over 300 new Council homes will be built with a total investment exceeding £53m. The investment is currently made up of £44m HRA capital funding and £9.3m of external grant funding.

The level of funding is, however, likely to increase as more grant funding becomes available from Welsh Government.

***The detailed three year investment programme is shown in Appendix 1B (Council New Build – Phase A Developments)***

The homes will be delivered in all affordable housing action areas as shown in the map, using a range of housing solutions reflecting the needs of our communities.

**Map 1 - 374 Council homes to be delivered in the first 3 years**



MAP KEY		
1 - Gwynfryn, Ammanford	7 - Brynderi, Pontyates	13 - Llangennech
2 - Garnant	8 - Meidrim, Trelech	14 - Pentref Gardd, Burry Port
3 - Nantydderwen, Drefach	9 - Land at Alltwalis School	15 - Llanelli, Town Centre
4 - Maesgriffith, Llansteffan	10 - Land opposite Llangadog School	16 - Station Road, Llanelli
5 - Assisted Living Scheme	11 - Dylan, Bynea	17 - Assisted Living Scheme
6 - Carmarthen West	12 - Garreglwyd, Pembrey	18 - Wellness Village Llanelli (Assisted Living)

**Recommendation 6**

- **To agree the first three year delivery programme for building new Council homes in the county, investing over £53m and creating over 300 new Council homes.**

**8. Delivering a lasting legacy**

Our new build programme is ambitious and exciting. It will deliver the greatest increase in the number of Council homes in the County since the 1970’s. It will also:

- improve health and well-being by providing high quality homes for some of the counties most deprived families;
- stimulate the local economy, creating local jobs, training opportunities and maximising

the benefits of housing based regeneration;

- enable us to develop a social responsibility policy that will set targets around apprenticeships and employment and look at innovative ways in which these can be delivered;
- create sustainable communities, places where people want to live now and for generations to come; and
- Complement the variety of housing options that will be delivered by Cartrefi Croeso (e.g. low cost home ownership), which will further significantly increase the number of affordable homes.

Maps of all developments in the three Phases, by action area, are provided in **Appendix 2**.

**Appendix 3** highlights our commitment to delivering our services in a sustainable way as outlined in the Wellbeing of Future Generations Act.

**DETAILED REPORT ATTACHED?**

**YES**

## IMPLICATIONS

I confirm that other than those implications which have been agreed with the appropriate Directors / Heads of Service and are referred to in detail below, there are no other implications associated with this report :

Signed: **Jonathan Morgan** Head of Homes and Safer Communities

Policy, Crime & Disorder and Equalities	Legal	Finance	ICT	Risk Management Issues	Staffing Implications	Physical Assets
<b>YES</b>	<b>YES</b>	<b>YES</b>	<b>NONE</b>	<b>YES</b>	<b>YES</b>	<b>YES</b>

### 1. Policy, Crime and Disorder and Equalities

The approach being proposed is an evolution of our Affordable Homes Delivery Plan, agreed by Full Council in 2016.

### 2. Legal

None at this stage, however, any services that need to be bought in to assist with the delivery plan will be subject to the Council's procurement procedures.

### 3. Finance

The delivery of the proposed 10 year investment programme will be subject to the availability of sufficient financial resources. This will include borrowing through the HRA Business Plan and external funding opportunities.

The £53m required to deliver 374 homes during the first three years of the programme has already been confirmed in the 2019/22 HRA Business Plan (£44m HRA Capital, £4.6m Affordable Housing Grant, £4.7m Innovative Housing Programme Funding).

The finance implications' accurately reflect our current position i.e. 3 year programme as detailed in the business plan/MRA submission to Welsh Government and is funded. Our aspirations are to source additional external funding and borrowing to deliver a long term programme.

### 4. Risk Management

Failure to deliver the programme will mean we will not meet affordable housing needs in future years.

There is also the risk of lack of capacity in the building industry to deliver the new homes. We are seeking to mitigate this through including the Council's and partners' proposed pipeline of housing developments within the tender documentation for the £1bn 2020-2024 South West Wales Regional Construction Framework. The Framework is about to be tendered and includes Cartrefi Croeso, registered social landlords and all public sector organisations across Swansea, Neath Port Talbot, Carmarthenshire, Pembrokeshire and Ceredigion. This Framework arrangement will also enable early engagement and appointment of contractors to deliver the anticipated projects.

## 5. Staffing

Additional resources are being identified to assist in delivering the programme

## 6. Physical Assets

The new build investment programme will result in an increase in the number of homes in the Council's Housing stock.

# CONSULTATIONS

I confirm that the appropriate consultations have taken in place and the outcomes are as detailed below

Signed: Jonathan Morgan Head of Homes and Safer Communities

**1. Scrutiny Committee** – The report was considered by the Community Scrutiny Committee on 2<sup>nd</sup> July, 2019.

### 2. Local Member(s)

Will be engaged as part of the consultation and delivery process.

### 3. Community / Town Council

Will be engaged as part of the consultation process on each development.

### 4. Relevant Partners

Will be engaged as part of the delivery process.

### 5. Staff Side Representatives and other Organisations

Will be engaged as part of the delivery process.

## Section 100D Local Government Act, 1972 – Access to Information

Background papers used in the preparation of this report include:

### THESE ARE LISTED BELOW

Title of document	File Ref No.	Location that the file is available for public inspection
Our Commitment to Affordable Homes 2015 – 2020		<a href="http://www.carmarthenshire.gov.wales">www.carmarthenshire.gov.wales</a> – County Council meeting of 14 <sup>th</sup> October, 2015 – Item No. 10.3
Affordable Homes Delivery Plan 2016 – 2020		<a href="http://www.carmarthenshire.gov.wales">www.carmarthenshire.gov.wales</a> – County Council meeting of 10 <sup>th</sup> March, 2016 – Item No. 13
Carmarthenshire Homes Standard Plus Business Plan 2019/2022		<a href="http://www.carmarthenshire.gov.wales">www.carmarthenshire.gov.wales</a> - County Council meeting of 20 <sup>th</sup> February, 2019 – Item No. 9.4

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# Building More Council Homes - Our ambition and plan of action

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May 2019  
Version 1.0

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## 1. The purpose....

The purpose of this report is to set out our transformational plan to deliver over 900 new Council homes over the next 10 years. This delivery plan follows on from the presentation to Full Council in February 2019.

The report will:

- provide the detail on where and when these homes will be built;
- identify the resources available and the delivery models that will be used;
- show how we will support wider regeneration priorities across the county; and
- demonstrate how we will maximise new opportunities as they arise.

As a result of this plan, we will deliver the greatest increase in the number of Council homes in the county since the 1970's and return our housing stock levels to those last seen in the 1990's.

## 2. The context....

Providing more affordable homes has been a key a strategic priority for the Council for a number of years. We published our five year vision<sup>1</sup> for increasing the supply of affordable homes in 2015 and, in 2016, we set out our first ambitious programme to deliver over 1000 additional affordable homes across the County<sup>2</sup>.

There were two main reasons why we needed to provide more affordable homes in the county:

1. The steady reduction in number of the Council's own housing stock. This was due to the implementation of the Right to Buy in the 1980s,
2. The housing crisis that has made home ownership impossible for many households. This has created a greater demand for high quality rental homes in the county.

We are now in the fourth year of delivering affordable homes. The first three years have been very successful with nearly 700 homes delivered, ensuring that we are well on course to reach our 1000 homes target.

The delivery of affordable homes to date has been achieved by using a variety of solutions including buying private sector homes, supporting landlords in the private rented sector with our innovative Social Lettings Agency and bringing empty homes back into use.

It was always anticipated that, over time, we would need to provide even more affordable homes to meet the actual housing need in the County. As a result, and to ensure that we were in a position to deliver more homes, we have been continually looking at opportunities to deliver an ambitious new build programme.

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<sup>1</sup> Our Commitment to Affordable Homes – Agreed by Council in October 2015

<sup>2</sup> Affordable Homes Delivery Plan – Agreed by Council in March 2016

### 3. Building over 900 new Council homes.....

The result of our work has enabled us to develop an ambitious programme that will deliver over 900 homes with a 10 year investment programme of nearly £150m.

We achieved this by:

- **Prudent Financial Management**

In November 2018 Welsh Government (WG) removed the Housing Revenue Account (HRA) borrowing restrictions placed on Local Authorities (LA'S) in Wales. Following this change we have undertaken detailed financial planning that has allowed us to commit over £53m in our Business Plan over the next three years for new build.

- **Setting up Cartrefi Croeso**

Cartrefi Croeso is our new Local Housing Company which is wholly owned by the Council. The company is able to access additional funding sources including prudential borrowing through the Council Fund and private finance. This additional financial flexibility enables the company to deliver a range of housing options, including mixed tenure developments which will include shared ownership, open market sale and social rented homes.

The Council's new build programme will support the company's overall offer on individual developments and further increase the number of affordable homes delivered.

- **Maximising External Funding Opportunities**

Over the last three years the Welsh Government (WG) have launched new funding opportunities that have enabled Councils' to build more homes. We have ensured that we have maximised these opportunities and taken up as much funding as possible. The external funding opportunities accessed to date have included:

- **Affordable Housing Grant** – this provides LA's with a 58% subsidy towards their new build costs. In 2018/19, we secured £4.6m for our new build developments at Dylan and Garreglwyd, exceeding our annual allocation by £1.8m.
- **Innovative Housing Programme Funding** – this programme encourages the development of innovative energy efficient homes with low carbon emissions and low energy bills for tenants. This funding covers all innovative aspects in the development. We have secured £4.7m in collaboration with Cartrefi Croeso for our new build Ty Solar development at Glanmor Terrace, Burry Port.
- **Self-Build Wales** – in January 2019 WG launched the new self-build scheme which aims to encourage more self-build homes in Wales. This scheme invites LA's to sell off land as plots for self-build with WG providing a 75% interest free loan to applicants for up to two years. The scheme is due to commence in the

summer of 2019, and we have already identified 3 developments that could benefit from this programme.

Our exciting new build programme will bring with it tremendous opportunities. It will:

- deliver high quality homes throughout the county with low running costs for tenants, promoting health and well-being as well as mitigating fuel poverty;
- target the areas of greatest housing need in rural towns and villages as well as the more urban areas of the county, including town centres;
- where possible, promote mixed tenure developments encouraging the development of sustainable communities;
- stimulate economic growth by creating local jobs and training opportunities, maximising the benefits of housing based regeneration; and
- allow us to design and build Council homes that are future proofed and maximise the potential of assistive technology and telematics.

#### **4. Our approach and delivery models.....**

Our new build programme will align with the principles of our successful Affordable Homes Delivery Plan. This will mean that we will:

- deliver homes in the areas of greatest housing need, with housing solutions based on the needs of the particular area e.g. more low cost home ownership in rural areas;
- deliver more homes for general needs households as well as specialist housing meeting specific housing need e.g. assisted living schemes for learning disabilities, mental health and older people's housing;
- deliver mixed tenure schemes where possible;
- provide homes in areas with good transport links and easy access to facilities;
- support the wider strategic regeneration priorities across the County;
- be flexible enough to take advantage of external funding opportunities; and
- be clear on our delivery timescales as soon as they are known.

#### ***Recommendation 1***

***To re-affirm the key delivery principles for the Council new build programme, aligning with our successful Affordable Homes Delivery Plan.***

Our homes will also be built using a range of delivery models, including:

- developing homes directly, building on the success of the 48 homes already on site at Dylan and Garreglwyd;
- taking on board the pending recommendations of the Welsh Government's Affordable Housing Supply Review that will potential give the Council access to Social Housing Grant funding and the range of housing options this will present;

- commissioning homes through Cartrefi Croeso and supporting the company's overall offer on individual developments;
- developing homes to support wider strategic regeneration priorities throughout the county, including town centres and rural areas;
- developing partnerships with private developers where appropriate and maximising the affordable housing offer on developments;
- working in collaboration regionally with other LA's and Housing Associations;
- making best use of the Section 106 affordable housing planning obligations on private developments;
- utilising the new WG Self Build Wales model, encouraging delivery self-build homes in the County.

### ***Recommendation 2***

***To agree the range of delivery models that will be used to build over 900 new Council homes, enabling us to offer a variety of housing options in different areas of the County.***

## **5. Where will our homes be built? .....**

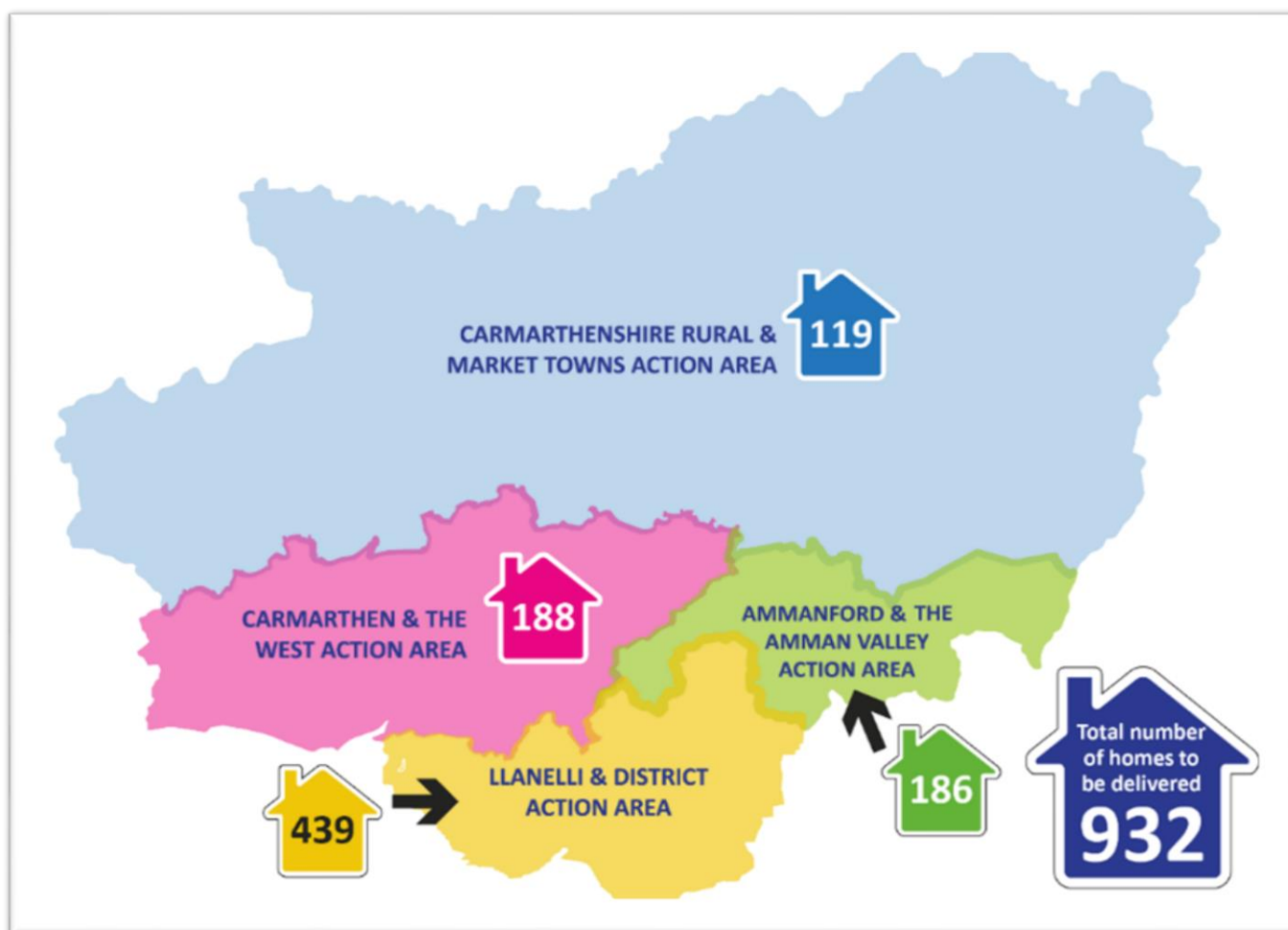
The delivery of our new build programme will follow the affordable housing action areas developed as part of the Affordable Homes Delivery Plan. Four action areas were created by building up wards in the county into distinct areas, which link geographically and culturally. The four action areas are:

- Carmarthenshire Rural and Market Towns;
- Ammanford and the Amman Valley;
- Carmarthen and the West; and
- Llanelli and District.

The number of affordable homes delivered by action area reflects housing need, the population and the new build opportunities available. **Map 1** on page six shows how the new homes will be delivered by action area across the county.

A financial summary is provided in **Appendix 1A**.

## MAP 1 – Delivering over 900 New Council Homes by Affordable Housing Action Area



*\*This programme includes the homes we will buy in the action areas to meet housing need*

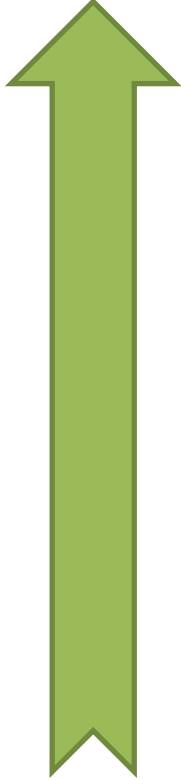
### **Recommendation 3**

**To confirm that the new Council homes will be delivered using the affordable housing action areas developed as part of the Affordable Homes Delivery Plan.**

## **6. When will our homes be built?.....**

Our new build Council development programme has been developed using a delivery phasing structure. The phasing structure reflects when the homes will be built and is based on a number of factors, including the likely timescales for delivery. The programme has three priority phases, as described in **Table 1**.

**TABLE 1 – Delivery Phasing Structure**

PHASE	CRITERIA	DELIVERY
PHASE A	<p><i>Detail confirmed, funding in place, planning agreed or imminent and:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>meets housing need;</i></li> <li>• <i>meets our wider strategic priorities;</i></li> <li>• <i>supports confirmed developments by Cartrefi Croeso; and</i></li> <li>• <i>can be delivered within the next 1 – 3 years.</i></li> </ul>	
PHASE B	<p><i>Reserve Schemes – will be brought forward when funding becomes available. Scheme numbers to be confirmed. Priority will be on an assessment of meeting the following criteria:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>housing need;</i></li> <li>• <i>clearly meets our wider strategic priorities;</i></li> <li>• <i>supports defined developments in future Cartrefi Croeso programme;</i></li> <li>• <i>potential to attract external funding confirmed; and</i></li> <li>• <i>deliverable in defined timescales.</i></li> </ul>	
PHASE C	<p><i>Aspirational Schemes- require more detailed considerations in terms of scheme numbers, strategic priority, deliverability etc.</i></p>	

Phase B and C developments will move up into priority Phase A when all site information is complete, funding is confirmed and meets the criteria described above.

The detail on the developments in each Phase are highlighted in **Appendices 1B to 1D**.

**Appendix 2** shows where the homes will be developed by Affordable Housing Action Area.

*It will be important to ensure that the phasing structure operates with maximum flexibility, allowing us to bring in further developments as opportunities arise and replace existing developments if, for some reason, they are unable to proceed.*

*The programme will also be reviewed annually and our priorities re-stated to make sure it continues to be dynamic to deliver what is needed.*

A monitoring framework is also being developed with the appropriate governance arrangements.

**Recommendation 4**

**To agree the priority phasing structure to be used to determine when the new build sites will be developed.**

**Recommendation 5**

**To confirm the criteria used to move developments from Phase B and Phase C into Phase A.**

**7. Our Council new build programme for the first 3 years.....**

During the first three years of the programme over 300 new Council homes will be built with a total investment exceeding £53m. **Map 2** below shows where these homes will be built

**MAP 2 – 374 Council homes to be delivered in the first three years**



**MAP KEY**

1 - Gwynfryn, Ammanford	8 - Meidrim, Trelech	14 - Pentref Gardd, Burry Port
2 - Garnant	9 - Land at Alltwalis School	15 - Llanelli, Town Centre
3 - Nantydderwen, Drefach	10 - Land opposite Llangadog School	16 - Station Road, Llanelli
4 - Maesgriffith, Llansteffan	11 - Dylan, Bynea	17 - Assisted Living Scheme
5 - Assisted Living Scheme	12 - Garreglwyd, Pembrey	18 - Wellness Village, Llanelli (Assisted Living)
6 - Carmarthen West	13 - Llangennech	
7 - Brynderi, Pontyates		

The investment required for the first three years is currently made up of £44m HRA capital funding and £9.3m of external grant funding<sup>3</sup>. The level of funding is, however, likely to increase as more grant funding becomes available from WG.

***The detailed three year investment programme is shown in Appendix 1B (Council New Build – Phase A Developments).***

The homes will be delivered by affordable housing action area, in areas of greatest housing need, using a range of housing solutions reflecting the needs of our communities. Homes will also be delivered to meet our wider regeneration priorities, including homes in rural areas, Town Centres, Station Road and the Delta Well Being village in Llanelli.

Our programme will also provide specialist accommodation e.g. assisted living schemes for learning disabilities, mental health and older people, as well as general needs homes.

We will work with partners, including Cartrefi Croeso, private developers and housing associations to maximise all external funding opportunities and deliver a range of housing options on mixed tenure developments. This will include low cost home ownership, helping low income families meet their aspirations of owning their own home.

We will take advantage of the new self-build Wales scheme and help promote affordable self-build homes in the county.

We will continue to buy homes on the open market in areas of high housing need, building on the success of this programme that has already purchased over 200 homes locally over the last three years.

We will also continue to be innovative looking for new opportunities to build more homes. This will include identifying additional funding opportunities. It will also include being innovative in the way we build homes, using innovative technology, mitigating fuel poverty, reducing carbon emissions and working towards zero carbon homes for the future.

Our approach will help develop the construction industry and the local supply chain by encouraging new ways of working including off site manufacture.

## **8. Delivering a lasting legacy.....**

Our new build programme is ambitious and exciting. It will deliver the greatest increase in the number of Council homes in the County since the 1970's. It will also:

- improve health and well-being by providing high quality homes for some of the counties most deprived families;

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<sup>3</sup> £4.6m Affordable Housing Grant and £4.7m Innovative Housing Programme funding secured in 2018/19.



- stimulate the local economy, creating local jobs, training opportunities and maximising the benefits of housing based regeneration.
- enable us to develop a social responsibility policy that will set targets around apprenticeships and employment and look at innovative ways in which these can be delivered;
- create sustainable communities, places where people want to live now and for generations to come; and
- complement the variety of housing options that will be delivered by Cartrefi Croeso (e.g. low cost home ownership), which will further significantly increase the number of affordable homes.
- Ensure that we meet our commitment to delivering services in a sustainable way as required in the Wellbeing of Future Generations Act. (As shown in **Appendix 3.**)

***Recommendation 6***

***To agree the first three year delivery programme for building new Council homes in the county, investing over £53m and creating over 300 new Council homes.***

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## Our 10 Year Council New Build Investment Programme

Affordable Housing Action Area	Total Number of Homes	Total Investment
<b>Phase A Developments</b> <i>Detail confirmed, funding in place, planning agreed or imminent and:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Meets housing need;</li> <li>• Meets our wider strategic priorities;</li> <li>• Supports confirmed developments by Cartrefi Croeso; and</li> <li>• Can be delivered within the next 1 – 3 years.</li> </ul>		
Ammanford and the Amman Valley	57	£8.1m
Carmarthen and the West	47	£5.3m
Carmarthenshire Rural and Market Towns	28	£3.9 m
Llanelli and District	242	£35.9m
<b>Total</b>	<b>374</b>	<b>£53.2m*</b>
<b>Phase B Developments</b> <i>Reserve Schemes – will be brought forward when funding becomes available. Scheme numbers to be confirmed. Priority will be on an assessment of meeting the following criteria:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Housing need;</li> <li>• Clearly meets our wider strategic priorities;</li> <li>• Supports defined developments in future Cartrefi Croeso programme;</li> <li>• Potential to attract external funding confirmed; and</li> <li>• Deliverable in defined timescales.</li> </ul>		
Ammanford and the Amman Valley	52	£7.7m
Carmarthen and the West	87	£12.5m
Carmarthenshire Rural and Market Towns	41	£6.0m
Llanelli and District	149	£30.6m
<b>Total</b>	<b>329</b>	<b>£56.8m</b>
<b>Phase C Developments-</b> <i>Aspirational- require more detailed considerations in terms of scheme numbers, strategic priority, deliverability etc.</i>		
Ammanford and the Amman Valley	77	£11.0m
Carmarthen and the West	54	£8.0m
Carmarthenshire Rural and Market Towns	50	£7.1m
Llanelli and District	48	£7.0m
<b>Total</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>£33.1m</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>932</b>	<b>£143.1m*</b>

*\*Inclusive of £9.3m external grant funding*

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## Appendix 1B

## Council New Build- Phase A Developments (Delivery within the first 3 years of the programme)

Affordable Housing Action Area	Development	Ownership	Total Number of Homes on the Site	Total Number of Social Rented Homes on the Site	Investment Requirement £m	Ward	High Housing Need	Five year plan/ External funding opportunity/Align with LHC developments	Development Progress
<b>Phase A Developments</b>									
<i>Detail confirmed, funding in place, planning agreed or imminent and:</i>									
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Meets housing need;</li> <li>• Meets our wider strategic priorities;</li> <li>• Supports confirmed developments by Cartrefi Croeso; and</li> <li>• Can be delivered within the next 1 – 3 years</li> </ul>									
<b>Ammanford and the Amman Valley</b>	Gwynfryn, Ammanford	HRA	28	28	4.4	Saron	Y	Y (LHC)	Planning secured development due to be on site in September 2019
	Garnant	Private	8	8	0.6	Garnant	Medium	Y	Negotiations are on-going with the property owner
	Nantydderwen, Drefach	HRA	14	14	2.1	Gorslas	Medium	Y (LHC)	Development being considered for the Innovative Housing Programme in 2019/20
	Buying Homes	Private	7	7	1.0	Countywide	Y	Y	Homes are purchased meet housing need in the county
<b>Carmarthen and the West</b>	Maesgriffith, Llansteffan	HRA	16	4	0.3	Llansteffan	Y (rural)	Y (LHC)	Mixed tenure development consisting of social rented, low cost home ownership and open market sale due to be on site in September 2019
	Assisted Living Schemes (Learning Disabilities/Mental Health/Older People)	HRA	9	9	1.3	Carmarthen Town West	Y	Y	Scheme proposals being finalised for Wauniago House
	Carmarthen West, Carmarthen	HRA	100	20	2.6	Carmarthen Town West	Y	Y	Negotiations are on-going to find a suitable development partner
	Brynderi, Pontyates	HRA	7	7	0.1	Llangynderyn	Medium	Y	Site being prepared for the new WG self-build scheme
	Buying Homes	Private	7	7	1.0	Countywide	Y	Y	Homes are purchased to meet housing need in the county
<b>Carmarthenshire Rural and Market Towns</b>	Meidrim, Trelech	CF	7	3	0.5	Trelech	Y (rural)	Y (LHC)	Mixed tenure development due to be on site in the summer of 2020
	Land at Alltwalis, School	CF	16	9	1.2	Llanfihangel ar Arth	Y (rural)	Y	Mixed tenure development being considered for the Innovative Housing Programme in 2019/20
	Land opposite Llangadog School, Llangadog	CF	16	9	1.2	Llangadog	Y (Rural)	Y	Mixed tenure development being considered for the Innovative Housing Programme in 2019/20
	Buying Homes	Private	7	7	1.0	Countywide	Y	Y	Homes are purchased to meet housing need in the county
<b>Llanelli and District</b>	Dylan, Bynea, Llanelli	HRA	34	34	5.9*	Bynea	Y	Y	Development is currently on site and due for completion in the summer of 2020
	Garreglwyd, Pembrey	HRA	14	14	2.7*	Pembrey	Y	Y	Development is currently on site and due for completion in the autumn of 2019
	Llangennech Developments including Maesydderwen and Harddfán,	HRA	11	11	0.1	Llangennech	Y	Y	Sites being prepared for the new WG self-build scheme
	Pentref Gardd, Glanmor Terrace Burry Port	HRA	32	32	6.1**	Burry Port	Y	Y (LHC)	32 Pentre Solar energy efficient homes on site and funded as part of the Innovative Housing Programme in 2018/19. Development due for completion before February 2021.
	Wellness Village, Llanelli (Assisted Living)	JV	200	Up to 60	6.0	Glanymor	Y	Y	
	Llanelli Town Centre	CF	20	20	3.5	Elli	Y	Y	Scheme proposals being finalised for the YMCA and Market Street North buildings in Llanelli Town Centre. Development will also be supported by WG Targeted Regeneration Investment funding for the commercial areas.
	Station Road, Llanelli	HRA/Private	120	55	9.3	Tyisha	Y	Y	A 10 year regeneration master plan is currently being developed for the area
	Assisted Living Schemes (Learning Disabilities/Mental Health/Older People)	HRA	9	9	1.3	Elli	Y	Y	Scheme proposals being finalised for 2 – 4 Coleshill Terrace
	Buying Homes	Private	7	7	1.0	Countywide	Y	Y	Homes are purchased to meet housing need in the county
			<b>689</b>	<b>374</b>	<b>£53.2</b>				

\*Investment requirements inclusive of £4.6m Affordable Housing Grant

\*\*Investment requirements inclusive of £4.7m Innovative Housing Programme Funding

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## Council New Build - Phase B Developments (Reserve Schemes)

Affordable Housing Action Area	Development	Ownership	Total Number of Homes on the Site	Total Number of Social Rented Homes on the Site	Investment Requirement £m	Ward	High Housing Need	Five year plan/ External funding opportunity/Align with LHC developments
<b>Phase B Developments</b>								
<i>Reserve Schemes – will be brought forward when funding becomes available. Scheme numbers to be confirmed. Priority will be on an assessment of meeting the following criteria:</i>								
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Housing need;</i></li> <li>• <i>Clearly meets our wider strategic priorities;</i></li> <li>• <i>Support confirmed developments in future Cartrefi Croeso programme;</i></li> <li>• <i>Potential to attract external funding confirmed; and</i></li> <li>• <i>Deliverable in defined timescales.</i></li> </ul>								
<b>Ammanford and the Amman Valley</b>	Maespiode, Llandybie	HRA	8	8	1.4	Llandybie	Y	Y
	Land in Betws	Private	30	20	3.0	Betws	Y	Y (LHC)
	Ammanford Town Centre	CF/Private	15	15	2.0	Ammanford	Y	Y
	Assisted Living Schemes (Learning Disabilities/Mental Health/Older People)	HRA	9	9	1.3	Countywide	Y	Y
<b>Carmarthen and the West</b>	Carmarthen Town Centre	Private	15	15	1.8	Carmarthen Town South	Y	Y
	Land in Carmarthen	Private	50	30	5.0	Carmarthen Town South	Y	Y
	5 – 8 Spilman Street, Carmarthen	HRA	12	12	1.8	Carmarthen Town South	Y	Y
	Quay Street, Carmarthen	Private	15	15	1.8	Carmarthen Town South	Y	Y
	Llansteffan Road, Carmarthen	CF	35	15	2.1	Carmarthen Town South	Y	Y
<b>Carmarthenshire Rural and Market Towns</b>	Pencrug, Llandeilo	CF	27	14	2.0	Llandelio	Y (Rural)	Y (LHC)
	Land in Llandovery	Private	12	6	0.8	Llandovery	Y (Rural)	Y (LHC)
	Land at Llansawel School	CF	6	4	0.7	Cynwyl Gaeo	Y (Rural)	Y
	Assisted Living Schemes (Learning Disabilities/Mental Health/Older People)	HRA	9	9	1.3	Countywide	Y	Y
	Land in Llandysul	Private	20	8	1.2	Llangeler	Y (Rural)	Y (LHC)
<b>Llanelli and District</b>	Draka, Llanelli	CF	10	10	1.8	Glanymor	Y	Y
	Land in Llannon	Private	34	8	1.2	Llannon	Y	Y (LHC)
	Grillo Site, Burry Port	CF	364	73	11.9	Burry Port	Y	Y
	Wellness Village, Llanelli (General Needs)	JV	40	32	5.4	Glanymor	Y	Y
	Y Waun, Llwynhendy	HRA	26	26	4.3	Llwynhendy	Y	N
			<b>737</b>	<b>329</b>	<b>£50.8m</b>			

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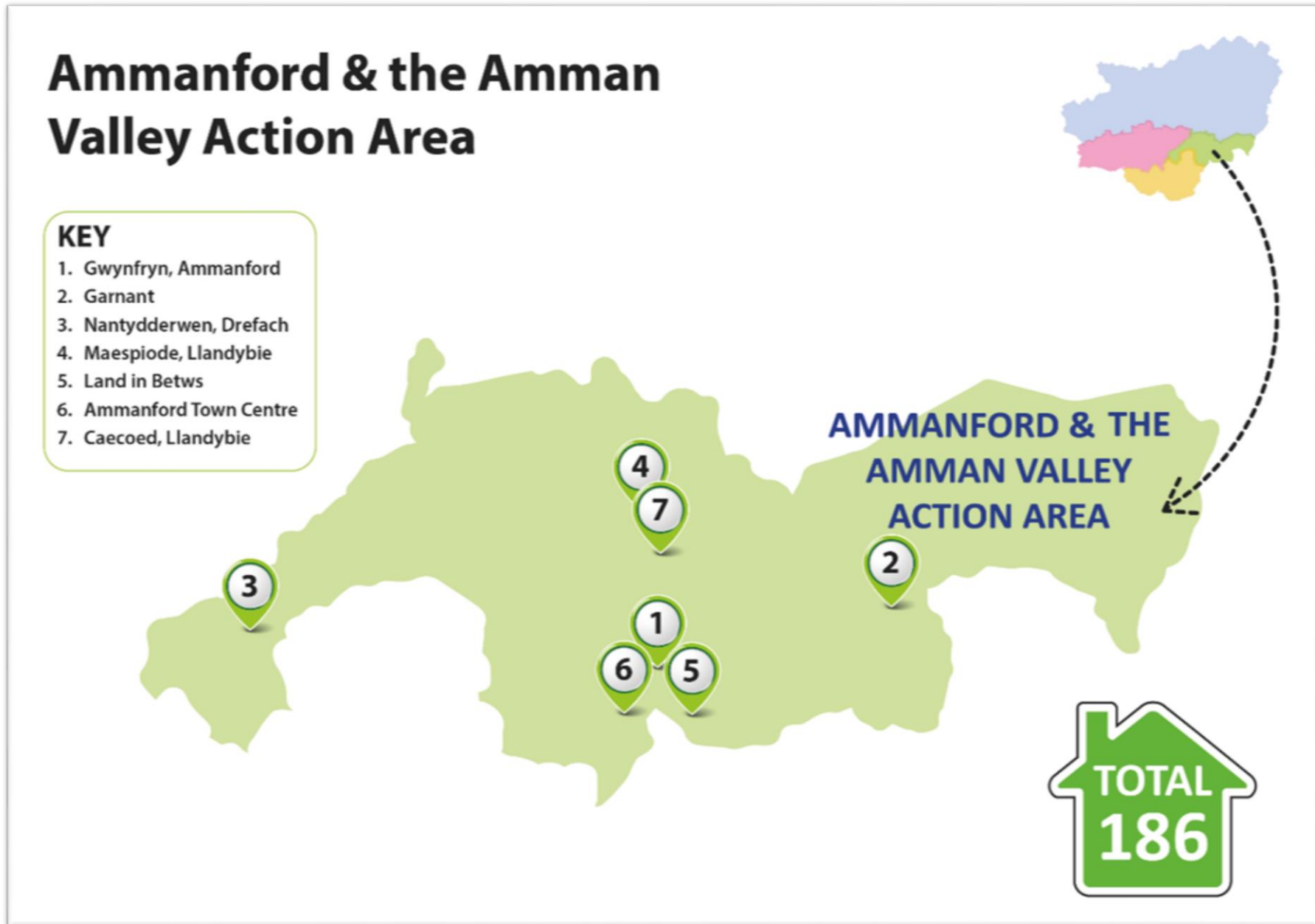


## Council New Build - Phase C Developments (Aspirational Schemes)

Affordable Housing Action Area	Development	Ownership	Total Number of Homes on the Site	Total Number of Social Rented Homes on the Site	Investment Requirement £m	Ward	High Housing Need	Five year plan/ External funding opportunity/Align with LHC developments
<b>Phase C Developments</b>								
<i>Aspirational- require more detailed considerations in terms of scheme numbers, strategic priority, deliverability etc.</i>								
<b>Ammanford and the Amman Valley</b>	Land near Caecoed, Llandybie	CF	18	18	2.5	Llandybie	Y	N
	Additional homes in the Action Area	TBC	59	59	8.5	TBC	Y	N
<b>Carmarthen and the West</b>	Land in Carmarthen Town North	Private	TBC	30	4.0	Carmarthen Town North	Y	N
	Woods Row & Cambrian Court, Carmarthen	HRA	TBC	24	4.0	Carmarthen Town South	Y	N
<b>Carmarthenshire Rural and Market Towns</b>	Land in Pencader	Private	TBC	12	1.7	Llanfihangel yr Arth	Y (Rural)	N
	Land in Llanybydder	Private	TBC	8	1.1	Llanybydder	Y (Rural)	N
	Additional homes in rural areas	TBC	30	30	4.3	TBC	Y (Rural)	N
<b>Llanelli and District</b>	Land adjacent to Cross Hands Health Centre	CF	TBC	20	3.0	Llannon	Y	N
	Granby Clos, Llanelli	HRA	TBC	28	4.0	Glanymor	Y	N
				<b>229</b>	<b>£33.1m</b>			

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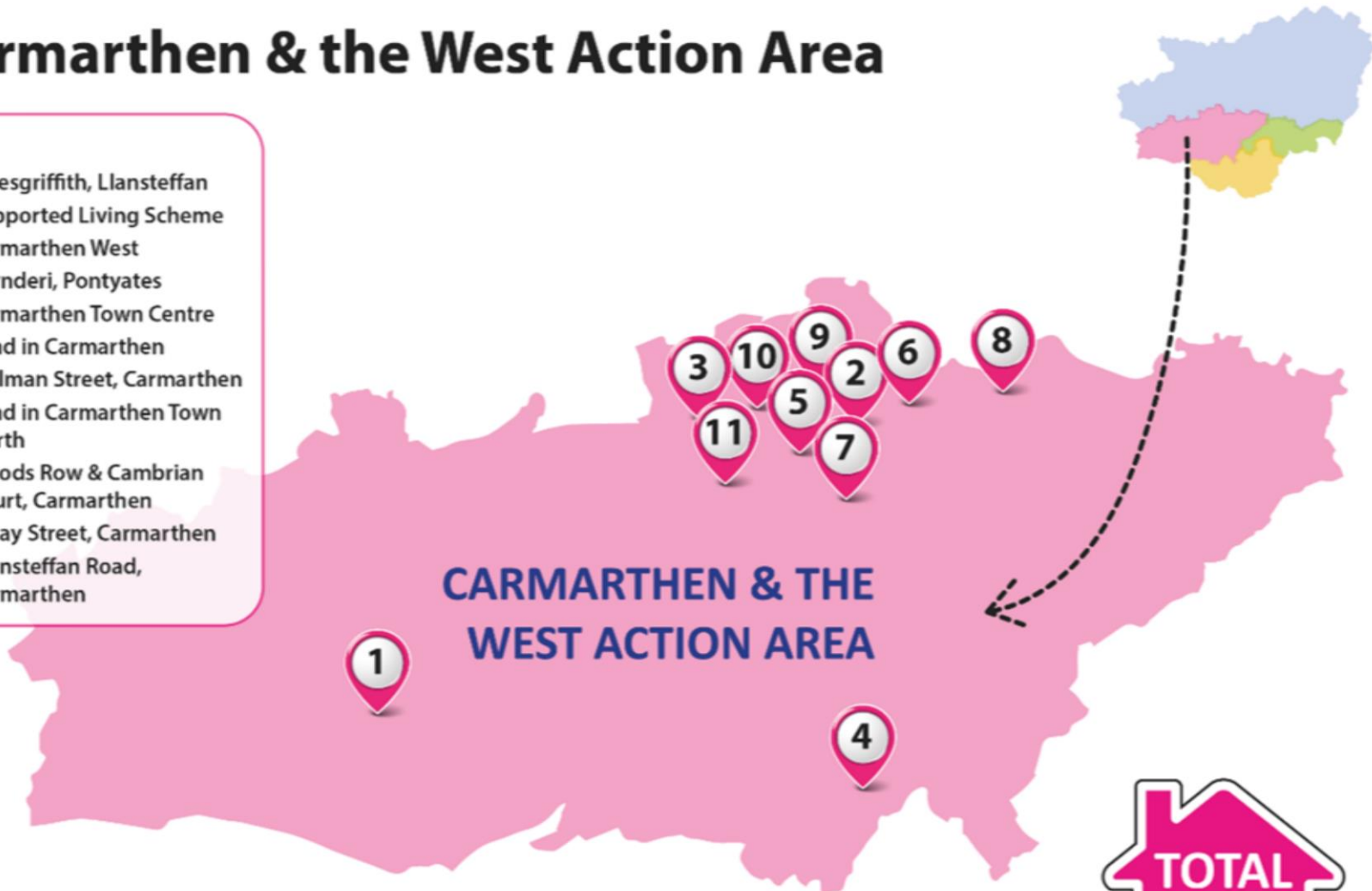
## Appendix 2 - Proposed delivery of our New Council Homes by Affordable Housing Action Area



# Carmarthen & the West Action Area

## KEY

- 1. Maesgriffith, Llansteffan
- 2. Supported Living Scheme
- 3. Carmarthen West
- 4. Brynderi, Pontyates
- 5. Carmarthen Town Centre
- 6. Land in Carmarthen
- 7. Spilman Street, Carmarthen
- 8. Land in Carmarthen Town North
- 9. Woods Row & Cambrian Court, Carmarthen
- 10. Quay Street, Carmarthen
- 11. Llansteffan Road, Carmarthen

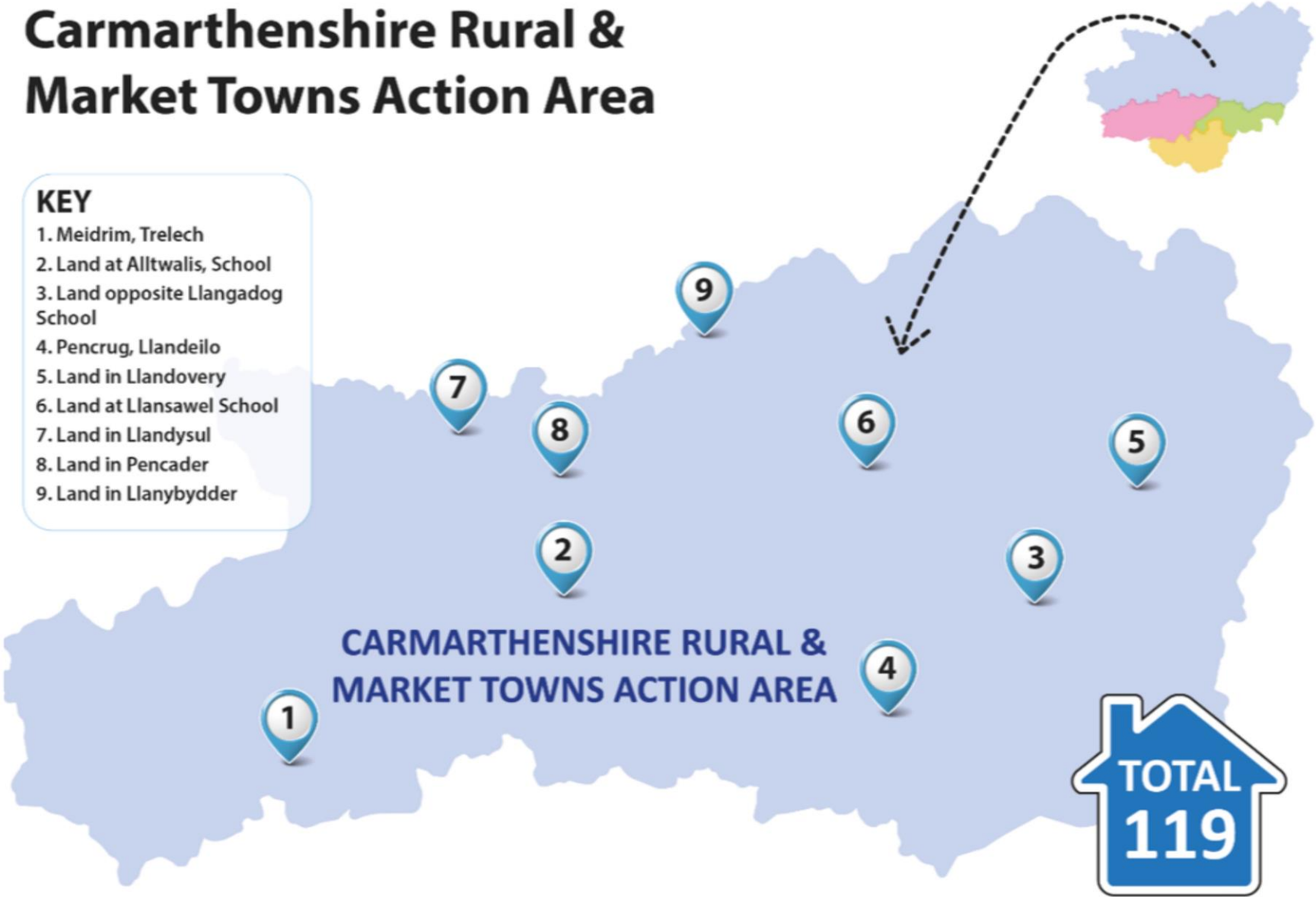


**CARMARTHEN & THE WEST ACTION AREA**

**TOTAL  
188**

# Carmarthenshire Rural & Market Towns Action Area

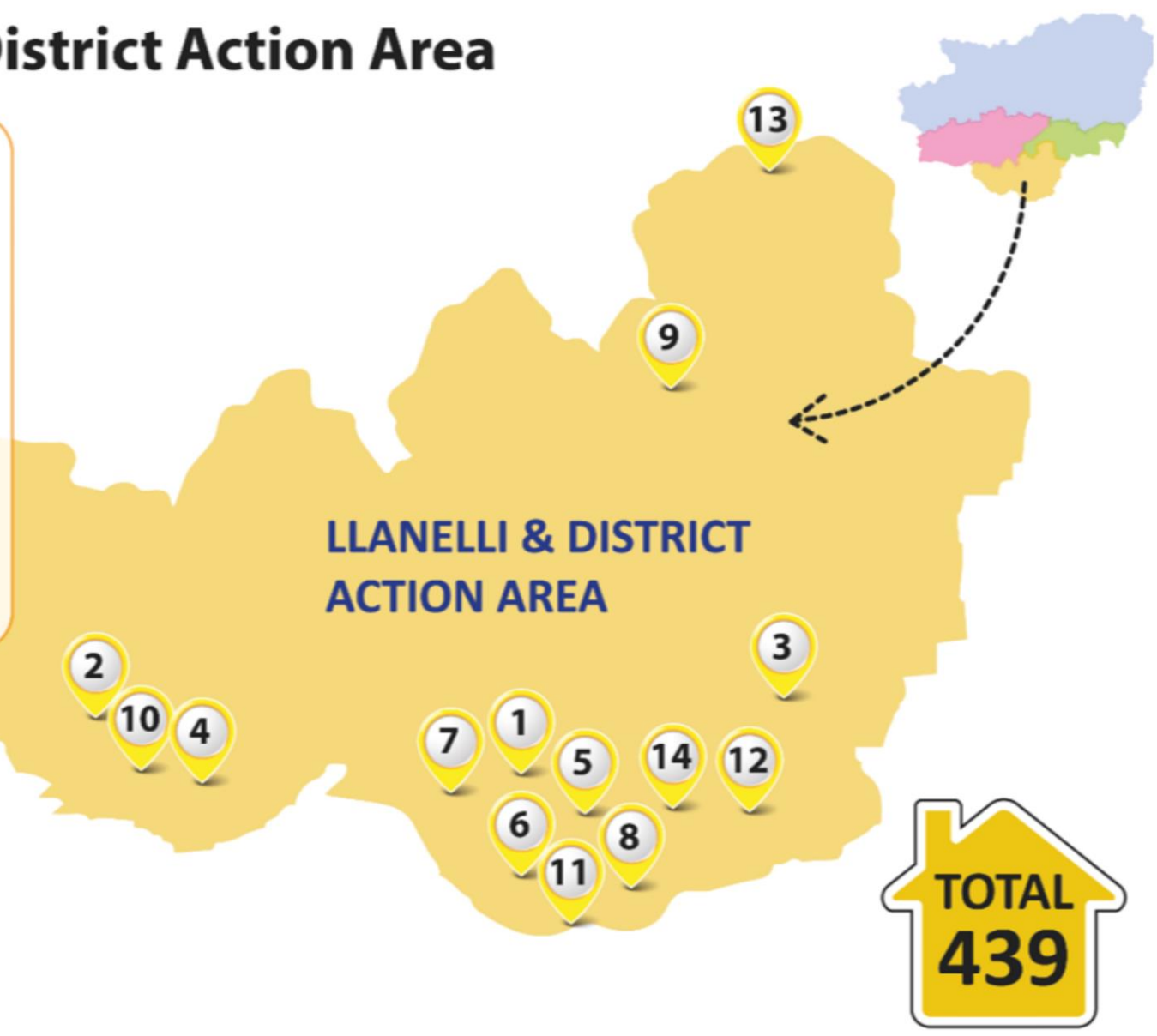
- KEY**
- 1. Meidrim, Trelech
  - 2. Land at Alltwalis, School
  - 3. Land opposite Llangadog School
  - 4. Pencrug, Llandeilo
  - 5. Land in Llandovery
  - 6. Land at Llansawel School
  - 7. Land in Llandysul
  - 8. Land in Pencader
  - 9. Land in Llanybydder



# Llanelli & District Action Area

## KEY

- 1. Dylan, Bynea
- 2. Garreglwyd, Pembrey
- 3. Llangennech
- 4. Pentref Gardd, Burry Port
- 5. Llanelli Town Centre
- 6. Station Road, Llanelli
- 7. Supported Living Scheme
- 8. Draka, Llanelli
- 9. Land in Llannon
- 10. Grillo Site, Burry Port
- 11. Wellness Village, Llanelli
- 12. Y Waun, Llwynhendy
- 13. Cross Hands
- 14. Granby Clos, Llanelli



**TOTAL  
439**

## Appendix A: *The Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015*

We are committed to delivering our services in a sustainable way as outlined in the Well-being Act. We do this by:



Looking at the **long term** so that we do not compromise the ability of future generations to meet their own needs

Providing more affordable homes has been a key strategic priority for the Council for a number of years. We published our five year vision for increasing the supply of affordable homes in 2015 and, in 2016, we set out our first ambitious programme to deliver over 1000 additional affordable homes across the County.

We also have now developed a 10 year Council new build programme that will deliver over 900 homes and invest over £150 million into our communities. Building homes to meet people's needs now and for generations to come.

Maintaining our existing stock is also a key priority for the council and a vital source of social rented homes in the county. Our 30 year HRA business plan sets out our ambitions for improving and maintain our homes. It will ensure that we continue to offer quality social rented homes in the county meeting the needs of our communities.

Our investment programmes for increasing the supply for affordable homes and managing and maintaining our current stock help promote sustainable communities by creating local jobs and training opportunities. The investment helps stimulate the local economy and creating safe and attractive communities where people want to live.



## Understanding the root causes of the issues to **prevent** them reoccurring

We ensure that our tenants and residents are at the centre of the services we provide by listening and understanding.

We:

- Ask our tenants for their views on the CHS+ and use this information to develop our services
- Asked our tenants and key partners what their priorities were for affordable housing. We had an overwhelming response to the consultation with nearly 1,000 responses received. By listening to the responses and key messages from the consultation we developed our affordable housing commitment, delivery plan and new build programme
- Carried out a 10 year Health Impact Study to measure the health benefits of our housing investment programmes

We have recently introduced Canfod Cartref Homefinder which has changed the way we let our homes enabling tenants to take control and make their own decisions on the homes that they want to live in.

We have also developed a new Homeless Strategy that will help to shape and develop services for people who are homeless, threatened with homeless, and those in need of housing advice to prevent them becoming homeless.

By listening to our tenants we have developed a pre-tenancy service to provide tenants with help and support at the beginning of their tenancies. We also provide help and support throughout their tenancy helping tenants to pay their rent, make connections within their communities and access other support services to ensure that they are able to sustain their tenancies long term.





## Taking an **integrated** approach so that we look at all well- being goals and objectives of other services and partners

We take an integrated approach to providing homes that meet specific needs including assisted living schemes, property adaptations for people with learning disabilities, Mental Health and older people. This integration ensures that we are able to provide homes that meet specific needs and maintaining independent living. The Wellness and Life Science Village' at Delta Lakes, Llanelli will further develop this integration.

Our affordable home deliver plan is integrated with the local development plan ensuring that we provide affordable homes in accordance with our planning policy on private developments (Section 106 developer contributions). The plan is also integrated with the priorities of the Swansea Bay City Deal, providing homes as power stations and meeting the Councils commitment to reducing its carbon footprint.

We took an integrated approach to understanding the impact of our investment by carrying out the health impact study with Cardiff and Swansea Universities which clearly showed the link between poor housing and health.



## **Collaboration** - Working with others in a collaborative way to find shared sustainable solutions

Working in partnership with our key stakeholders including Welsh Government, Housing Associations, local contractors and the supply chain will ensure we maximise all external funding opportunities and embrace all opportunities for transforming our communities e.g. by working in collaboration with Pobl Group and Welsh Government we have secured over £3.5m to create 21 high quality apartments at the Buckley's Site in Llanelli. This has transformed a derelict listed building and a river walkway at the gateway to Llanelli town centre.



### **Involving a diversity of population in decisions that affect them**

Engagement and consultation with a wide range of stakeholders was instrumental to shaping the Affordable Homes Delivery Plan. This was essential to ensure that our vision reflects the priorities of our local communities, making sure that we provide the right homes in the right areas. Continued involvement with our stakeholders is essential to ensuring that we continue to deliver what is needed in our communities.

Tenant involvement in the delivery of the Business Plan is an overarching principle. We have set out our plans to produce a tenant engagement strategy and widen our support and advice services for both preventative services and to mitigate the impact of Welfare Reform. Tenants will continue to contribute to the development of both the CHS+ and the Environmental Improvement Programme.

We have recently undertaken a 'Planning for Real' exercise in the Tyisha area of Llanelli with a view to developing a community Masterplan based on the feedback and priorities identified by the community.

There are **7 well-being goals** in the Act. Together they provide a shared vision for public bodies to work towards. We must work towards achieving all of them.



<b>A Prosperous Wales</b>	<b>A Resilient Wales</b>	<b>A Healthier Wales</b>	<b>A More Equal Wales</b>	<b>A Wales of Cohesive Communities</b>	<b>A Wales of Vibrant Culture and Thriving Welsh Language</b>	<b>Globally Responsible Wales</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>

## 1. A prosperous

- Over £150m will be invested into the local economy in our communities creating affordable homes for sale and rent.
- Over £45m will be invested to improve the quality and condition of our existing housing stock over the next 3 years.
- Our new build developments and our stock investment programme will boost the local construction industry creating local jobs and local training opportunities.
- Introducing innovative low carbon technology into our new build programmes will help shape the future of the local supply chain. It will help make the installation of innovative low carbon technology more mainstream, reducing costs and helping address the specialist skill shortages in the area.
- Bringing empty homes back into use will help regenerate local communities, creating places that people are proud to live in.
- Working with private landlords through our Simple Lettings Agency will help create more affordable homes for rent in areas of high housing need.
- Buying private sector homes and increasing the Council's own housing stock will help stimulate the local economy.

## 2. A resilient Wales

- Our new Council new build programme will deliver over 900 homes.
- Our Housing Association new build programme will deliver a further 450 homes.
- Cartrefi Croeso will deliver over 500 affordable homes
- Our Simple Lettings agency will help create greater choice for affordable rental homes and help individuals and families live in the areas they work, stimulating our local economies.

- Bringing empty homes back into use in towns and villages will have a positive effect and help regenerate local communities, creating places that people are proud to live in
- Our plans will deliver affordable homes throughout Carmarthenshire with a focus on promoting health and well-being and creating safe and attractive environments.

### 3. A healthier Wales

- Increasing the supply of good quality affordable homes in safe and attractive environments will help improve health well-being in our communities.
- Developing energy efficient homes with low running costs will create homes with higher internal comfort levels having a direct effect on mitigating fuel poverty and improving physical and mental health.
- Providing affordable homes that meet the needs of the occupying household will help prevent accidents in the home. This will have a direct effect on improving physical and mental well-being as well as reducing demands on the local health service.

### 4. A more equal Wales

- Increasing the supply of affordable homes in the county using a range of solutions will help provide choices and help ensure that individuals and families live in homes that meet their needs.
- Delivering more affordable homes in our communities will help ensure that local people are able to remain in their local community, maintaining their support network with family and friends.
- Providing a range of affordable solutions including homes for rent and low cost home ownership will provide greater options that meet the individual needs of families and single people in our communities.

## 5. A Wales of Cohesive Communities

- Increasing the supply of good quality affordable homes for sale and rent will help create sustainable communities where people want to live now and for generations to come.
- The Simple Lettings Agency and increasing the Council's own housing stock will make more affordable homes for rent available in our communities.
- Bringing empty homes back into use will improve the appearance of towns and villages, improve confidence in the area and help stimulate the local economy.

## 6. A Wales of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh Language

- Creating more affordable homes will help increase the supply of homes for local people in our towns and villages, creating sustainable communities which will help to promote Welsh culture, the Welsh language and bi-lingulism and in the county.

## 7. A globally responsible Wales

- Developing homes with the latest advances in thermal insulation and innovative low carbon technology will reduce carbon emissions during occupation by up to 60%.

- Providing homes with a facility to store electricity will further reduce carbon emissions as there will be less reliance on energy produced by the national grid.
- Developing homes using the latest innovative technology will also reduce carbon emissions during construction.by:
  - the embodied carbon in the homes being minimised by the selection of low carbon materials during construction
  - the integration of low carbon technologies into the building fabric
  - the reduction of carbon emissions from deliveries by using local suppliers where ever possible



## EXECUTIVE BOARD 29<sup>TH</sup> JULY 2019

### Digital Transformation Strategy & Digital Technology Strategy – Annual Report 2019

#### Recommendations / key decisions required:

To approve the content of the Digital Transformation Strategy & Digital Technology Strategy – Annual Report 2019

#### Reasons:

The Digital Transformation Strategy 2017-2020 was approved in May 2017 by the Executive Board. The Digital Technology Strategy 2018 – 2021 was approved in May 2018 by the Executive Board. A commitment was given within both strategies to produce an annual report to inform the Authority of the progress made against the key priorities and approved projects.

Relevant scrutiny committee to be consulted : Policy & Resources Committee July 18<sup>th</sup> 2019

Exec Board Decision Required                      No

Council Decision Required                         No

EXECUTIVE BOARD MEMBER PORTFOLIO HOLDER:- Cllr Mair Stephens

Directorate : **Chief Executives**

Name of Head of Service:

**Noelwyn Daniel**

Author : Gareth Jones

Designations: Head of ICT and  
Corporate Policy

Digital Business  
Transformation Manager

Tel No : 01267 246270

Email Address:

[NDaniel@carmarthenshire.gov.uk](mailto:NDaniel@carmarthenshire.gov.uk)

[garethjones@carmarthenshire.gov.uk](mailto:garethjones@carmarthenshire.gov.uk)

**EXECUTIVE BOARD**  
**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**  
**29<sup>TH</sup> JULY 2019**

**Digital Transformation Strategy & Digital Technology Strategy -  
Annual Report 2019**

**1. BRIEF SUMMARY OF PURPOSE OF REPORT.**

This annual progress report provides an update on two of Carmarthenshire County Councils three Digital Strategies.

Our primary, overarching Strategy is our Digital Transformation Strategy 2017 - 2020. The Digital Transformation Strategy sets out the Council's strategic digital priorities and aspirations and outlines what we plan to do to achieve our vision for a Digital Carmarthenshire.

Underpinning our Digital Transformation Strategy are our Digital Schools and Digital Technology Strategies 2018 - 2021. A separate annual progress report has been prepared for the Digital Schools Strategy. The Digital Technology Strategy is included in this progress report. Our Digital Technology Strategy sets out the Authority's digital technology priorities and aspirations over the period 2018 - 2021.

The Digital Transformation Strategy 2017-2021 and Digital Technology Strategy 2018 – 2021 highlight several key priority areas. Within each of these key priority areas a number of key projects and outcomes were approved, and this Annual Report details the progress made over the last 12 months.

**DETAILED REPORT ATTACHED ?**

**Yes**

## IMPLICATIONS

I confirm that other than those implications which have been agreed with the appropriate Directors / Heads of Service and are referred to in detail below, there are no other implications associated with this report :

Signed: **Noelwyn Daniel**

Head of ICT and Corporate Policy

Policy, Crime & Disorder and Equalities	Legal	Finance	ICT	Risk Management Issues	Staffing Implications	Physical Assets
<b>None</b>	<b>NONE</b>	<b>None</b>	<b>None</b>	<b>NONE</b>	<b>NONE</b>	<b>NONE</b>

## CONSULTATIONS

I confirm that the appropriate consultations have taken in place and the outcomes are as detailed below

Signed: **Noelwyn Daniel**

Head of ICT and Corporate Policy

**1. Scrutiny Committee:**

N/A

**2. Local Member(s)**

N/A

**3. Community / Town Council**

N/A

**4. Relevant Partners**

N/A

**5. Staff Side Representatives and other Organisations**

N/A

Title of Document	File Ref No.	Locations that the papers are available for public inspection
Digital Transformation Strategy 2017-2021		<a href="https://www.carmarthenshire.gov.wales/home/council-democracy/strategies-and-plans/digital-transformation-strategy-2017-2020/">https://www.carmarthenshire.gov.wales/home/council-democracy/strategies-and-plans/digital-transformation-strategy-2017-2020/</a>
Digital Technology Strategy 2018 - 2021		<a href="https://www.carmarthenshire.gov.wales/home/council-democracy/strategies-and-plans/digital-technology-strategy-2018-2021/">https://www.carmarthenshire.gov.wales/home/council-democracy/strategies-and-plans/digital-technology-strategy-2018-2021/</a>

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# Carmarthenshire County Council

## Digital Transformation Strategy 2017-2020

### Digital Technology Strategy 2018-2021

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Annual Progress Report 2018/19



# Our vision for Carmarthenshire

## *“A Digitally enabled Carmarthenshire”*

### To achieve this bold vision we must:

- Use technology to change the way traditional face-to-face services are delivered, enabling us to deliver effective and efficient services for our residents.
- Provide transactional services and information online in a user-friendly and inclusive way.
- Create a digital workforce which is agile, mobile and using the most appropriate technologies to support service delivery.
- Support our residents to use digital technology and to have access to technology for those that do not have it.
- Support our businesses in a digital economy.
- Use digital technology to work and collaborate with our partners seamlessly and securely, including the effective sharing and use of data.
- Build a more flexible, agile and integrated technology infrastructure
- Adopt a highly available, modern, and ‘citizen centric’ digital platform which will be at the heart of our services.
- Harness cloud environments to deliver technology anywhere, anytime for the organisation.
- Decommission our on premises infrastructure and replace with virtual cloud technology where at all possible.
- Make digital connectivity and bandwidth the foundation of our technology stack, for the organisation, elected members, citizens and businesses.
- Facilitate and underpin collaboration locally, regionally and nationally through the intelligent deployment of technology.



The projects identified within the Digital Transformation Strategy are designed to deliver the key objectives of the **Corporate Strategy**.



# Annual Progress Report 18/19

This annual progress report provides an update on two of Carmarthenshire County Councils three Digital Strategies. Our Digital Transformation Strategy and Digital Technology Strategy. A separate annual progress report is being prepared for the Digital Schools Strategy.

Our primary, overarching Strategy is our Digital Transformation Strategy. The Digital Transformation Strategy sets out the Council's strategic digital priorities and aspirations and outlines what we plan to do to achieve our vision for a Digital Carmarthenshire. Technology is becoming increasingly pervasive across all sectors and becoming integrated in many aspects of our lives. Carmarthenshire County Council needs a digital transformation strategy because digital technology has the potential to transform the County and the lives of residents while generating long-term savings for the Council. Elected members will be key beneficiaries of a number of projects delivered in 18/19 and the coming year.

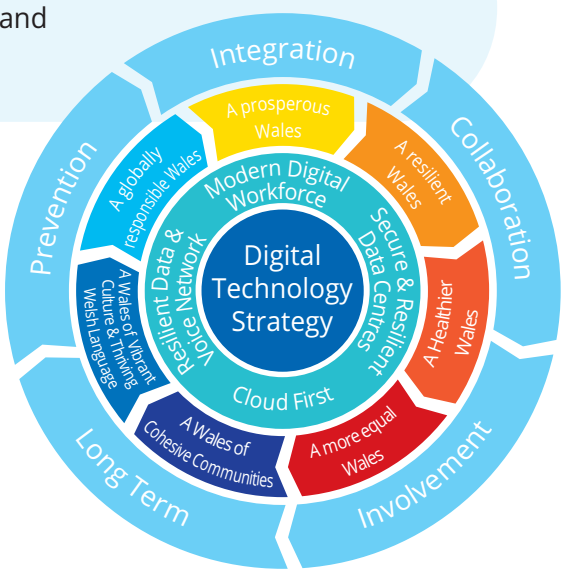
Underpinning our Digital Transformation Strategy are our Digital Schools and Digital Technology Strategies. The Digital Technology Strategy is included in this progress report. Our Digital Technology Strategy sets out the Authority's digital technology priorities and aspirations over the next 3 years. Its purpose is to identify the key technologies and initiatives that will facilitate and underpin the vision and delivery of the organisation's existing and overarching Digital Transformation Strategy. The audience for this Digital Technology Strategy are the leadership of the organisation, elected members, our customers, our businesses and our staff. **This Digital Technology Strategy recognises that flexible, agile and integrated technology can only be delivered to the Council and its residents if we aim to adopt the same leading edge models of some of the most forward thinking and efficient companies around the globe.**



The Authority will make use of appropriate emerging and existing technologies to facilitate and underpin service transformation, improvement and efficiencies.



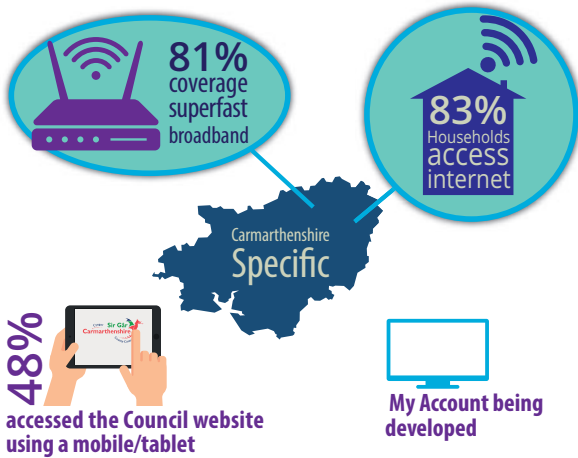
We will adopt the Sustainable Development Principles of the Well Being Future Generations Act in our design and implementation of new digital technologies.



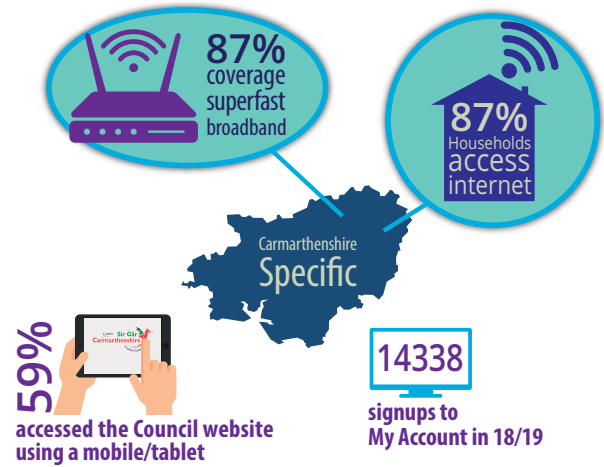
2016

2018

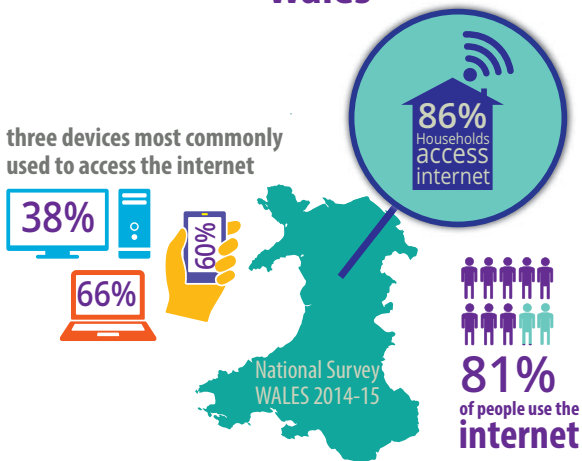
Carmarthenshire



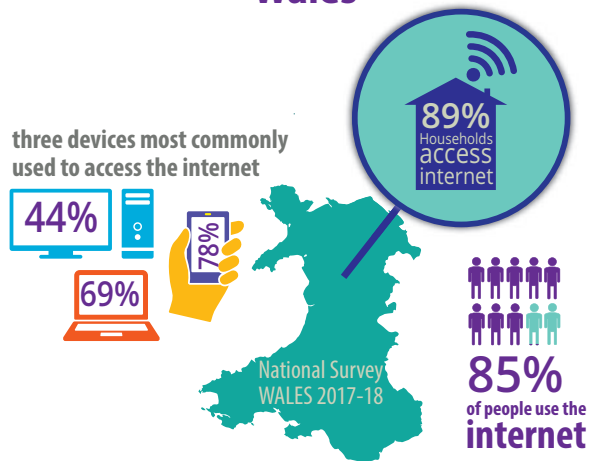
Carmarthenshire



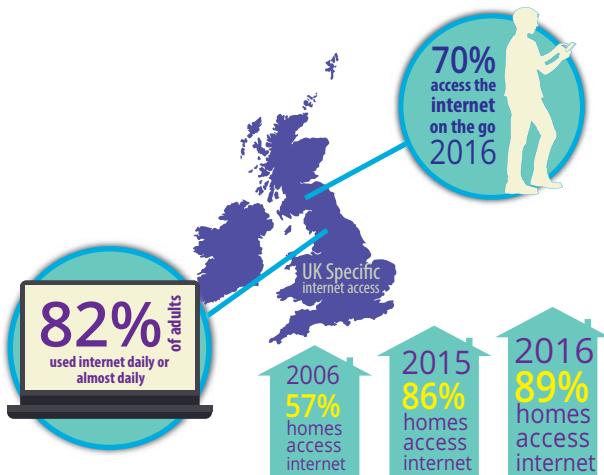
Wales



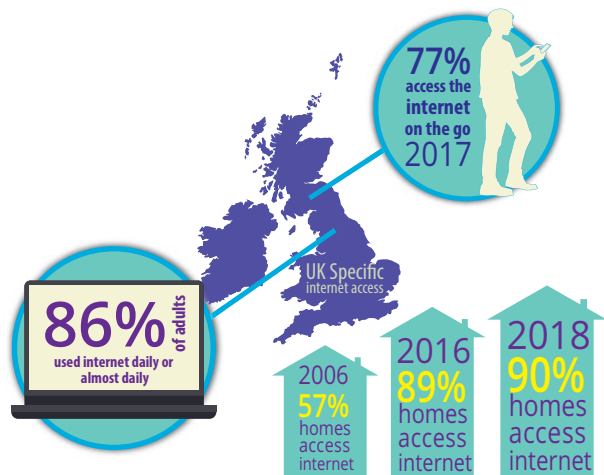
Wales



United Kingdom



United Kingdom





# Resources

Throughout 2018/19 we have invested a significant amount of financial and staffing resources ensuring the Authority continues its journey of transformation to a truly digital organisation. We have made significant investments in our people and skills, digital systems and services, and in providing a robust and resilient infrastructure to underpin citizen service delivery across the County. In addition to ICT Services ongoing revenue budget, we have invested the following over the past financial year:

## Capital

- £98K on specific departmental Digital Transformation projects which were selected based on efficiencies and better ways of working by the corporate Digital Transformation Board.
- £50K on the organisations digital Disaster Recovery capabilities.
- £56K on County wide core network enhancements, ensuring our workforce has ultrafast access to internal and internet based digital resources via the best possible networks.
- £58K on Voice and Telephony Infrastructure, future proofing our communications capabilities.
- £48K on mitigating evolving cyber threats to the organisation and ensuring essential compliance of all systems, services and infrastructure.

## People & Skills

We have invested £37K over the past 12 months in upskilling ICT staff, providing them with the skills and ability to take our ambitious adoption of Digital Transformation and technology forward. In addition, we've taken advantage of fully funded local, regional and national development opportunities offered through Academi Wales, the Institute of Leadership and Management and the Council's internal Learning and Development department. Doing so is helping to develop and retain the Digital leaders and workforce of the future within Carmarthenshire.



## Efficiencies

- £33K Revenue efficiencies from the virtualization of our telephony capabilities.
- £30K Annual revenue efficiencies delivered through the refurbishment of 2 Weather Service Stations and the introduction of 3 new Weather Service Stations.
- £100K Efficiencies delivered through the implementation of mobile working for Domiciliary Care workers across Carmarthenshire.
- £40K Annual savings delivered through maximizing the offerings within the Office 365 suite across the organisation.
- £20K Revenue efficiencies achieved through the transformation of ICT procurement processes.



## TIC Award

The commitment, hard work and innovation of Digital staff was recognised in 2018 by the TIC awards. A collaborative project between ICT Services, Marketing and Media and Customer Services worked with all departments across the Authority to deliver a highly effective Digital Customer Service to citizens. This involved a complete transformation of our on-line customer service systems with a key objective being to join-up all channels (face-to-face, telephone, on-line) creating a single view of the customer. The result of this work is a wide range of vastly improved Digital council services and improved customer care to our citizens / customers. For more information please see our video at:

<https://vimeo.com/297085981>



# Digital Customer Services

*“Enabling citizens to get the services and information they need online”*



## What it means

- Providing high quality user friendly services and information online to residents
- Providing increased 24/7 digital access to services that are bilingual and customer friendly
- To provide a personal digital service and respond to customer needs

## Why is it Important?

- To meet customer demands and respond to rising customer expectations.
- To improve customer engagement with access to personalized information and services.
- With greater use of mobile technology, provision access to online services at the customers convenience, 'anytime, anywhere'.

## Progress Made

- **Corporate Website** Development has continued throughout the year, and now incorporates the Newsroom under a single consistent brand. We have added a Customer feedback and Ask a Question facility, meaning we are able to ensure that website content continually evolves to meet customer needs. We regularly test to ensure that the website works on any devices, and have also seen a significant shift towards usage from mobile devices (over 90%).



- **My Account (Phase 2)** My Account initially launched in February 2018 to allow residents to access personal information regarding their Council Tax account, or for tenants to access rent accounts. Take up has grown from 3000 residents in 2018 to over 15000 so far in 2019. Several additional services have been introduced throughout the year and are listed below.



- **Pembrey Country Park permit application**, allowing visitors to apply for permits online. We received over 500 purchases in the first month.
- **Welsh for Adults course materials**, providing access to materials for registered users from any location and device at a time most convenient to them.
- **Highways Defect reporting**, allowing residents to report an issue such as a pothole on the highway. We have added a map and postcode search facility to make it easier to pinpoint the exact location of faults, resulting in less waste for the back-office team.

- **Street light defect reporting**, allowing residents to report a faulty streetlight quickly and easily.
- **Schools transport on-line applications**,



This is one of the most popular online services, with over 2000 applications in 2018. Re-developed for the coming year, the public now have a single form to go to for all types of School bus pass applications.

- **Housing's Choice Based Lettings** went live in February 2019, allowing new and existing applicants to complete their applications for housing online. The weekly lettings cycle subsequently opened on 29th March, seeing more than 1,200 bids from almost 1,700 applicants on a list of vacant properties that are interfaced from the housing management system and added to by other social landlords from across the County. For the first time the housing application and shortlisting process is transparent allowing applicants to actively bid from across a range of devices – from desktop PCs to tablet to mobile phones – for their preferred choice of houses.



# Digital Workforces

*“Carmarthenshire will aim to support its staff in adopting working practices with maximum flexibility and minimum constraints in order to optimise their performance in the delivery of quality and cost effective services”*



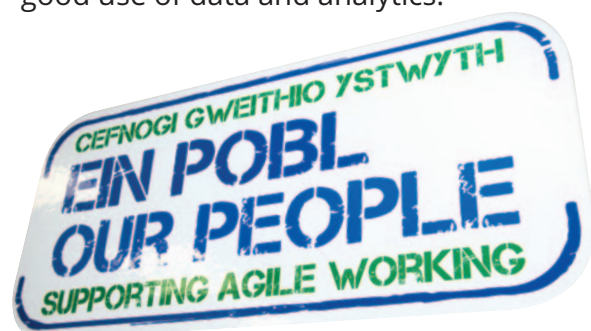
## What it means

- A digital workforce is responsive and flexible
- Being responsive to the needs of our citizens by providing good public services and being flexible about where work is carried out.
- Flexibility for our staff is being able to work from different locations, at different times and use the most effective technology.

## Why is it Important?

- Agility and mobility brings efficiencies and increased productivity through better ways of working.

- It increases our ability to ensure a healthy and mutually beneficial work life balance for our workforce. This increases our ability to attract the necessary skills and knowledge for our workforce as evidenced by feedback received.
- It allows us to improve processes, procedures and work flows, eliminating waste and exploiting efficiencies through good use of data and analytics.



## Progress Made

- **Domiciliary and Residential Care Service**

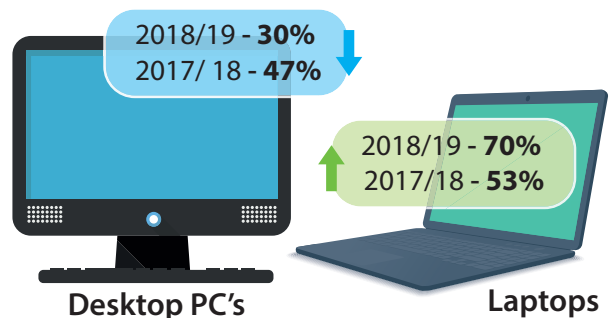
- A review of processes and the deployment of a new ICT system and 300 smartphones to front line service staff has resulted in the following benefits:



- The ability to highlight more capacity within the Domiciliary Care service and make it more efficient.
- 2% increase in capacity, equating to 106 additional hours allowing us to help a further 12 service users.
- The ability to highlight more capacity within the Residential Care Homes and make it more efficient.
- Increasing the number of permanent beds available, increasing income.
- Real time changes in rostering has reduced the volume of failed calls.
- A reduction in postage and stationary costs in relation to manually mailing rotas and time sheets.
- A saving in annual mileage costs with the system identifying the nearest Support Worker to undertake the visit.
- **An Android mobile phone** has been identified as an alternative smartphone to be provided to end users as an option. With the migration to Office 365 we will now be

able to allow staff access to their emails and calendars via an android device.

- **The agile project** - Agile working is a key strategic project for the authority. A significant part of the project investment is being used to deploy laptops to our workforce, enabling and facilitating a new agile, flexible way of working which allows our workforce to work in a more productive manner. Our project target by 2021 is to have 80% Laptops and 20% desktop PC's as the main devices used by staff. During 2018/19 we deployed 820 new Laptops to staff and members as part of the Agile working program. Our device estate currently sits at 70% laptops and 30% desktops, putting us on target to achieve our objective.



There are now Agile touchdown zones in:

- Ty Parcyrhun, Ammanford
- 3 Spilman Street, Carmarthen
- Ty Elwyn & Trostre Depot, Llanelli
- Municipal Buildings, Llandeilo
- Town Hall, Ammanford
- Parc Dewi Sant, Carmarthen

### These spaces include:

- Desks and chairs
- Some docking stations, keyboards and monitors

- Lockers
- Nearby toilet facilities
- Printer and coffee machine
- Somewhere to charge your laptop and mobile phone
- Access to a telephone
- The larger zones in Ty Elwyn, Parc Dewi Sant and Spilman Street also have space for small 'ad-hoc' meetings.



- **Windows 10** - Of our 3500 corporate Laptop and Desktop devices 2650 have been upgraded to Windows 10. We have 850 Windows 7 devices remaining. We fully expect to have these upgraded to Windows 10 by the January 2020 deadline.
- **Microsoft Office 365** - Migration of the entire corporate email environment from on premise to the Microsoft cloud is complete. This has dramatically improved accessibility, communication, productivity and cut costs. It has allowed us to offer additional mailbox space to users and decommission a number of our on premise mail servers. We have also migrated all of our mobile devices to Microsoft InTune management which has allowed us to provide users of corporate mobile devices with Microsoft Apps such as Outlook, Word and Excel for a seamless experience whether at their desks or on the move.
- **Microsoft Teams** - The product has now

been fully explored and its numerous benefits to the organisation identified. It has been demonstrated and discussed with staff at numerous engagement events including our annual Digital Transformation seminar with extremely positive feedback. Pilots have commenced within ICT, communities, economic development and environment with full deployment to all staff planned for 19/20.

- **Value added customer care, service and support** - In line with our departmental purpose, which is to “engage with and understand our customers to help them deliver effective services”, a significant amount of work has gone in to ensuring we are as proactive as possible in terms of customer care and engagement throughout the year. This includes:
  - Digital Support Staff floor walking at all sites on a rota basis providing help, guidance and support as necessary.



- Attendance at Council meetings providing help, guidance and support to all elected members.
- Regular open invitations offered to all customer for demos at DMT's and departmental events, and attendance for support as requested.
- **Weather Service Stations** - £30K Annual revenue efficiencies delivered through the refurbishment of 2 Weather Service

Stations and the introduction of 3 new Weather Service Stations. This work has allowed our staff to produce more accurate weather forecasts for our County. More accurate forecasts provide greater certainty on whether or not to treat the road network with salt which has direct road safety and economic benefits.

- **Procurement Improvement Plan** - A significant piece of work has been undertaken within the ICT Service to review and streamline all ICT procurement activity across the organisation. This reengineering of processes, procedures and logistics has resulted in the reallocation of 3 officers from back office duties to front line Digital Support teams providing essential technical and customer services to the authority.



- **Accident Reporting System** - re-launched in January 2019 to provide a consistent and standard approach to capturing accident data throughout the authority (e.g. Corporate, Schools, Care Homes). This in turn has led to back office efficiencies as

the Health & Safety team can see at a glance the cases which need to be prioritised due to clearer and more structured data.

- **Occupational Health Referral eForm** - A workshop was held with the Occupational Health team to remap the entire process which has led to managers saving time when completing referrals. All case notes are inserted directly in to the Information @ Work document image processing system allowing the team to quickly triage cases and save time for customers.
- **Paperless Democracy** - Elected members have agreed to move to a paperless way of working from September 2019. This will be achieved through ensuring members have the right tools to carry out their duties and have use of the Mod.gov digital democracy system. Throughout 18/19 ICT Services have been busy preparing for this implementation, supporting colleagues and elected members, deploying and maintaining devices and enhancing the Mod.gov system. This work has ensured that Members will be able to work in a paperless environment moving forward, providing a far more efficient way of working and delivering a significant reduction in printing and postage costs.





# Digital Communities & Business

*“Enable residents and businesses in the County to use digital technology to enhance their lives”*



## What it means

- Ensure that residents and businesses exploit the latest technology to improve their lives.
- Developing the digital skills of our residents from children to our elderly.
- High speed connectivity for every business so that they can compete in a global economy.
- Enable business to make use of 'cloud computing'. Cloud computing can accelerate time to value, drive higher adoption of new technologies, and connect the services offered in real time.
- Digitally transform Council business operations to make them more efficient.

## Why is it Important?

- A digital Carmarthenshire will encourage new business to invest in Carmarthenshire to support the local

economy and attract sustainable employment.

- Ensure that our children live in digitally connected communities and have the latest digital technologies available to give them the best start I life.
- Every resident of Carmarthenshire should have the ability to access 'on-line' services which can be used to improve their methods of communicating with the Council and others.



## Progress Made

- **Improving Broadband connectivity across the County** - Engagement is ongoing between officers, elected members, BT Open reach and the City Deal team in relation to Improving Broadband connectivity across the County. 87.1% percent of premises (residential and business) now have access to superfast broadband across Carmarthenshire, however take-up is currently only 40% of those who can get it. Work is ongoing to promote and encourage investment, further rollout, uptake and an understanding of the various options available to citizens and business. For those premises who currently don't have access to superfast broadband we have created an online resource to provide as much information and support as possible. <https://www.carmarthenshire.gov.wales/home/business/superfast-broadband/>
- **Gladstone Hosted Leisure Centre System** - went live in November 2018, one of our first major systems to migrate to a cloud managed service, providing the Actif Sport and Leisure business and their customers

with a robust service that can be accessed and supported 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, 365 days a year, coupled with a guarantee that there will be no unplanned downtime.

- **External Organisations Digital Transformation** - ICT Services have lead on the successful migration of Carmarthen, Llanelli and Burry Port town councils, Menter Bro Dinefwr, Menter Cwm Gwendraeth, Delta Wellbeing and Care and Repair from on premises email and storage to a cloud based platform. This work is helping to deliver Digital Transformation across the public sector in Carmarthenshire and has included transfer and configuration of data, on site client configuration and training of relevant partner organisation staff.





# Digital Collaboration

*“Innovative digital solutions will enable increased collaboration and facilitate organisations to work seamlessly together”*



## What it means

- Improved information sharing with other organisations and partners.
- Increased sharing of software and hardware platforms across the region.

## Why is it Important?

- Digital Collaboration underpins 'Digital Customer Service', the 'Digital Workforce' and 'Digital Communities and Business'
- Helps foster cohesion in teams. This is especially relevant to teams that are dispersed as cohesive teams are far more productive.
- Creates an atmosphere of openness as staff are up to date with and able to access the very latest news and information.
- Simplifies the way that we share data with other organisations and partners making everyone feel like part of a single team

working on common objectives.

- Is a catalyst for cultural cohesion enabling departments to focus on putting the citizen at the heart of what they do.

## Progress Made

- **TLS Upgrade of secure email** - transport between Welsh public sector organisations. ICT Services have rolled out a national scheme called Transport Security Layer which allows email's to be sent between public sector organisations in a secure manner without the need for encryption software. This simplifies collaboration and data sharing, in turn helping to facilitate integrated working between Health and Social Care.
- **Business Planning and Engagement action plan** - In order to ensure our strategic direction remains relevant and in line with the needs of the business and

our customer the following business engagement activity has occurred throughout 18/19.

- Digital Workshops.
- Annual Digital Transformation seminars.
- Elected Members Digital seminar.
- Schools Digital Transformation seminar.
- Attendance at all DMT's.
- Senior One to Ones'.
- **PSBA Gov Roam** - A Proof of concept deployment of the new all Wales public sector GovRoam WiFi access system has



begun. This solution will provide all public sector staff across Wales with the same, consistent Wi-Fi network to connect to at all public sector organisations and buildings without the need for different keys, passwords, permissions etc. Testing is underway to confirm that the solution is working correctly. Deployment planned for early 19/20.

- The **Skills and Talent project** being led by the South West Wales Regional Skills Partnership, is exploring the gaps that currently exist in the provision of digital skills and how this can best be addressed, both now and in years to come, by introducing courses that are tailor made to the City Deal projects.

- **The Swansea Bay City Deal Digital Infrastructure project** - Carmarthenshire has fully engaged with and proactively assisted the region in building the business case for the Digital Infrastructure Project over the past 12 months. All relevant data and technical advice and support has been given with positive discussions on the way forward.



- **Wellness Village** - Working closely with the City Deal team on the Digital Infrastructure Project we have engaged with BT to scope the Digital Infrastructure requirements of the Wellness Village. The Digital Infrastructure being proposed is future proofed to ensure it meets the requirements of Social Care, Health and Academic partners.

# Resilient Data & Voice Networks

## What it means

- Our local and wide area networks, internet feeds, telephony and unified communications systems underpin communication across the organisation and with partners.
- Our already significant and sophisticated network provides the ability to communicate, collaborate and share data, systems and services.

## Why is it Important?

- Data and voice network connectivity and internet access are critical in delivering 21st century citizen services.
- The demand on our bandwidth and internet connectivity channels from corporate services, schools and partners has grown rapidly. We fully expect this demand to increase in the coming years.
- Our network is the foundation of everything we do in terms of technology. Without it departmental, schools and partner systems and services simply would not function.
- We already have both central and departmental systems and services in the Cloud. Our network is the vehicle that allows us to access those, now and in the future.

## Progress Made

- **Core Network Switch/Router replacement** - Three core sites have had their legacy equipment replaced and

upgraded, enhancing and expanding our network capabilities. There are two core sites remaining, to be completed by Summer 2019.

- **Data Centre core Switch/Router replacement** - New hardware has been configured and installed which has significantly enhanced our Data Centre Network.
- **PSBA Network Transformational re-design** - Twelve corporate sites running at sub 10MB have been upgraded this year to 100MB fibre or SuperFast connectivity. We have also commissioned Ty Parcyrhun as a new core site.
- **Telephony Virtualisation** - Mitel telephone system virtualization is complete, delivering significant revenue savings and resilience into our telephony services.
- **Increased deployment of Corporate Wi-Fi connectivity** - Deployment of additional Wi-Fi access points into the largest ten buildings across the county has been completed. This has provided blanket Wi-Fi coverage for staff and visitors at core sites.
- **Additional, resilient PSBA internet feeds** - With the commissioning of the Ty Parcyrhun site as a core network location, an additional Internet connection has been commissioned to provide increased internet capacity and additional resiliency to the organisation.



# Secure & Resilient Data Centers

## What it means

- Ensuring our data, systems and services are hosted in the most efficient and appropriate location.
- Ensuring our data, systems and services are built and managed on the most efficient and appropriate platforms.

## Why is it Important?

- Data Centers are the core of our business, housing our infrastructure, data, and applications. Without them, ICT simply would not function.
- The contents of our data centers are of extremely high organisational value in terms of physical assets, data, annual spend, organisational performance and service delivery.

## Progress Made

- **Expansion and evolution of Cyber Security Capabilities** - Procurement and deployment of our new Anti-Virus solution is complete, providing a more resilient and secure digital environment as well as improved response capabilities to a Cyber breach.

- **Replacement and upgrade of our Storage Area Network** - is complete, providing the authority with improved performance of systems and data and a sustainable data storage environment.
- **Replacement and upgrade of our UNIX server environment** - is complete, improving performance and resilience of several business-critical systems and services.
- **Replacement and upgrade of our Disaster Recovery capabilities** - Strategic review of existing DR capabilities has been complete with a number of tests and procedural changes implemented.
- **Windows Server 2012/16 migration and adoption** - Work is underway and ongoing, ensuring the authority retains a secure and compliant server environment with increased management and performance. To date 174 servers have been upgraded to Windows Server 2012/16 and 128 remain.

**Executive Board  
17 June 2019**

**Annual Report on the Welsh language  
2018-19**

**Recommendations / key decisions required:**

- To receive the annual report in relation to the Welsh language and compliance with the Welsh language Standards during 2018-19.

**Reasons:**

- It is a statutory responsibility for the Authority to implement the Welsh language Standards. As part of the Standards, we must publish an Annual Report which outlines the implementation work.

Relevant scrutiny committee to be consulted: P&R – 18<sup>th</sup> July 2019

Exec Board Decision Required YES

Council Decision Required YES

EXECUTIVE BOARD MEMBER PORTFOLIO HOLDER:- Cllr Peter Hughes Griffiths – Welsh Language

<b>Directorate:</b>	<b>Designations:</b>	<b>Tel Nos. / E-Mail Addresses:</b>
Chief Executive's		
<b>Name of Head of Service:</b> Wendy Walters	Director of Regeneration and Policy	01267 224112 <a href="mailto:wswalters@carmarthenshire.gov.uk">wswalters@carmarthenshire.gov.uk</a>
<b>Report Author:</b> Llinos Evans	Policy & Partnership Officer	01267 224914 <a href="mailto:llinevans@carmarthenshire.gov.uk">llinevans@carmarthenshire.gov.uk</a>

**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY  
EXECUTIVE BOARD  
29<sup>TH</sup> JULY 2019**

## **Annual Report on the Welsh language 2018-19**

This Annual Report has been produced in order to comply with the Welsh Language Commissioner's monitoring arrangements. The Welsh Language Commissioner gave Carmarthenshire County Council a compliance notice regarding the Welsh Language Standards Regulations on 30 September 2015 which required CCC to comply with most of the standards by 31 March 2016.

The Standards mean that the Welsh language must not be treated less favourably than the English language, and must also promote or facilitate the use of the Welsh language. This is in accordance with the two principles that form the basis of the Welsh Language Commissioner's work:

- in Wales, the Welsh language should be treated no less favourably than the English language
- persons in Wales should be able to live their lives through the medium of the Welsh language if they choose to do so.

The Welsh language Standards have replaced the Welsh language schemes and will:

- provide greater clarity to organisations on their duties on the Welsh language;
- provide greater clarity to Welsh speakers about the services they can expect to receive in Welsh;
- Ensure more consistency of Welsh language services and improve their quality.

**DETAILED REPORT ATTACHED?**

**YES – Annual Report 2018-19**



## IMPLICATIONS

I confirm that other than those implications which have been agreed with the appropriate Directors / Heads of Service and are referred to in detail below, there are no other implications associated with this report.

Signed: Wendy Walters, Director of Regeneration and Policy

Policy, Crime & Disorder and Equalities	Legal	Finance	ICT	Risk Management Issues	Staffing Implications	Physical Assets
YES	YES	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE

### 1. Policy, Crime & Disorder and Equalities

The Compliance Notice received from the Welsh Language Commissioner on 30 September 2015 required the Authority to comply with a new set of Standards by 31 March 2016.

### 2. Legal

The Welsh Language Standards Regulations 2015 came into force on 31 March 2015. These Regulations replace the responsibilities placed on Carmarthenshire County Council under the Welsh Language Act 1993 and were imposed on the Authority on 31 March 2016.

## CONSULTATIONS

I confirm that the appropriate consultations have taken in place and the outcomes are as detailed below:

Signed: Wendy Walters, Director of Regeneration and Policy

### 1. Scrutiny Committee – P&R to consider 13<sup>th</sup> July 2019

2. Local Member(s) – N/A

3. Community / Town Council – N/A

4. Relevant Partners – N/A

5. Staff Side Representatives and other Organisations – N/A

**Section 100D Local Government Act, 1972 – Access to Information**

**List of Background Papers used in the preparation of this report:**

**THESE ARE DETAILED BELOW:**

Title of Document	File Ref No. / Locations that the papers are available for public inspection
Welsh Language (Wales) Measure 2011	(Welsh version) <a href="http://www.legislation.gov.uk/mwa/2011/1/pdfs/mwa_20110001_we.pdf">http://www.legislation.gov.uk/mwa/2011/1/pdfs/mwa_20110001_we.pdf</a> (English version) <a href="http://www.legislation.gov.uk/mwa/2011/1/pdfs/mwa_20110001_en.pdf">http://www.legislation.gov.uk/mwa/2011/1/pdfs/mwa_20110001_en.pdf</a>
Carmarthenshire County Council's Welsh Language Standards – Compliance Notice	(Welsh version) <a href="http://www.sirgar.llyw.cymru/media/1885671/20170321-hysbysiad-cydymffurfio44-cyngor-sir-g%C3%A2r-cy-.pdf">http://www.sirgar.llyw.cymru/media/1885671/20170321-hysbysiad-cydymffurfio44-cyngor-sir-g%C3%A2r-cy-.pdf</a> (English version) <a href="http://www.carmarthenshire.gov.wales/media/1885670/20170321-hysbysiad-cydymffurfio44-cyngor-sir-g%C3%A2r-en-.pdf">http://www.carmarthenshire.gov.wales/media/1885670/20170321-hysbysiad-cydymffurfio44-cyngor-sir-g%C3%A2r-en-.pdf</a>

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# Carmarthenshire County Council Annual Report on the Welsh language - 2018/19

## *Introduction*

This is the Annual Report of Carmarthenshire County Council's work for 2018/19. The report focuses on the third year of implementing the Welsh Language Standards. This year's report follows the same format as last year with descriptions of activities grouped by class of Standards, as the work of establishing systems to comply with the individual Standards has been achieved, and much of the compliance work remains constant between financial years and does not need to be repeated.

During 2018/19, the Executive Board Member with responsibility for developing the Welsh language has led and ensured further progress in the Council's internal work as well as building on partnerships with other bodies to promote the Welsh language across Carmarthenshire.

The Members' Advisory Panel on the Welsh Language has continued to receive regular updates regarding the Standards, and has continued its key role in offering advice, monitoring progress and calling for evidence of progress from specific departments within the Council.

The County Forum, which continues to be led by the Council and includes representation from the county's language promotion organisations, as well as public bodies with language officers, has also continued with its role of developing a program of promotion. The Welsh language has contributed greatly to joint planning for the implementation of the Carmarthenshire Promotion Strategy Action Plan, in accordance with the Promotion Standard.

A great deal of internal communication work was undertaken within the Council again during 2018-19. We continued to convey messages to staff when attending road shows across the county in various buildings in order to meet face to face with staff and discuss any issues arising. We took the opportunity to promote the audio clips, glossaries, videos and new templates as well as promoting the range of courses available to learn or improve Welsh language skills. There have also been consistent messages in the Authority's main newsletters and in some departmental newsletters.

The work of the Learning and Development Advisor (Welsh language) has embedded well and the awareness of the National Centre for Learning Welsh provision has increased significantly. During the year, there have been numerous opportunities to collaborate with the Centre on a range of opportunities, including residential opportunities in order to improve skills.

Feedback from those opportunities has been very positive, with staff noting the change of use of Language in the workplace in elements such as holding meetings with colleagues, taking minutes and conducting assessments.

Mentor training has been held across the council in order to support the Council's learners and the procedure of agreeing and setting Learning Agreements for new officers has been established. Learning Agreements are developed in partnership with line managers, Learning and Development and Human Resources for new members of staff who do not meet the linguistic level of a post when appointed. The on-line module 'Croeso Cymraeg Gwaith' has been key to us as a council in supporting staff who are at the beginning of their journey to learn Welsh and to date 328 staff have registered to follow the module. We support the staff to complete the ten-hour module online and are keen to see the completion rate increase during the next financial year. Everyone who completes receives a congratulations pack from the Center and the HR training record is being updated.

Development work was undertaken during 2018-19 with the Council's Language Leaders. Around 45 Language Leaders are now working to ensure that our services are conducted in Welsh and that the Language is promoted within the workplace. Arrangements are in place to train and establish more Language Leaders from various departments. There is considerable potential to develop the work of these groups, and to co-ordinate collaboration between them. Consideration will need to be given to how to build on the work by offering suitable support from the Policy team during the next year.

Similarly, regular meetings have continued with Human Resources colleagues in order to ensure progress in accordance with the Standards and in order to receive regular feedback in terms of implementing the Language Skills Strategy. The People Management division monitors the recruitment processes and supports managers in undertaking language assessments for individual posts and are also responsible for the provision of training and employment support for all council staff. We will continue to meet regularly during 2019-20.

The Communities Department continues to lead on the 'More than Just Words Strategic Framework' and ensures that progress is made in providing Welsh language services in the care and social care field. During the year, the departmental working group has met regularly to discuss areas such as workforce planning, commissioning services and staff training. A new data collection system is being established and the Welsh language is being thoroughly considered in order to ensure that the correct data is collected at the point of contact that will trigger more Welsh language provision. Similarly, the working group has taken steps to identify gaps in our workforce in terms of skills, looking at how to nurture Welsh language skills within those areas for the future.

A new working group was established to discuss the Welsh language in business and opportunities to influence the use of Welsh by private businesses. The intention was to draw together officers from the various departments of the Council who are involved with the private sector in various situations, as well as the Business Welsh officers from the Welsh Government to work together to influence the use of Welsh by businesses. Through this group, opportunities to share information between the Regeneration, Planning and Policy teams were identified and the Commissioner's Office Promotion Team were also invited to give the perspective of large businesses.

The following pages provide further information about the Council's work by class of Standards.

## Compliance with the Service Delivery Standards

**Correspondence (Standards 1 - 7), Telephone (Standards 8 -22), Meetings and events (Standards 24 - 36) Publicity, display material, documents and forms (Standards 37 - 51), Website and social media (Standards 52 - 59), Self-service machines (Standard 60), Signs (Standards 61 - 63), Reception service (Standards 64 - 68), Official notices (Standards 69 - 70), Awarding of grants and contracts (Standards 71 - 80), Public announcement systems (Standard 87), Standards for raising awareness of Welsh language services (Standards 81 - 82), Corporate identity (standard 83), Courses (Standard 84 - 86)**

The Council has continued to promote the guidelines that explain to staff what the requirements are in terms of **complying with the Standards**. The guidance is available on the intranet so that all members of staff access them. The Language Leaders are fully aware of them and refer members of staff within their teams and departments to the resources. The Language Awareness e-module also refers to the Guidelines in order to ensure that staff comply with the Standards, and the guidelines can be accessed from the module. Regular articles were placed in the Council's newsletter and departmental newsletters to remind staff of the Standards and to direct them where assistance and advice could be sought.

There have been corporate changes to an e-mail signature within the Council following the addition of new social media streams. It was ensured that the new signature template circulated contained the necessary information on the Welsh language so that our **correspondence** continued to comply with the Standards.

An article was created on the Tocyn Cymru service to encourage staff to use this bilingual service which helps to **organise meetings** and conferences fully bilingually. A number of events were organised during the year using this system and in doing so it was ensured that the administrative process was fully bilingual.

The Council continued to **promote its Welsh language services** through the campaign 'Pa bynnag ffordd'. During the year, a video was created to be placed on social media of Authority staff welcoming the public to contact them in Welsh. The intention was that, by showing the faces of Welsh speaking staff in various departments, the public will feel more comfortable to contact the Council in Welsh in general. Self-image boards promoting the message were used to convey these messages in the same image as the bus stops last year.

On 'Shwmae Day', in October 2018, a video of Leisure and Culture staff was created promoting some of their **Welsh medium and bilingual services**. This was a campaign by the Language Leaders, promoting activities in Pembrey Country Park, our libraries and the leisure centers. The video was placed on social media on the day and the self-image boards were also used for the campaign.

Work has started on creating two training videos for the leisure sector, which will show tutors how to deliver a bilingual leisure training session. One video will show how to organise, maintain and administer a swimming lesson in a way that allows a child to receive Welsh medium training within the same training session as a child who is taught through the medium of English. The other video will then look at various sports and a diverse mix of Welsh and non-Welsh speakers in order to set standards in how to provide suitable Welsh medium training in all situations.

There is a good working relationship with the Corporate Procurement team which enables us to work closely with departments as they draw up contracts and when looking at commissioning, whether local or regional. The Compliance Officer within the Procurement team is responsible for the standard procurement documentation and the Welsh Language Standards requirements are clear within that documentation. During the year we have advised on various tendering exercises, including:

- Provision of after school and holiday care for Disabled Children in the county
- Leisure provision at Pembrey Park
- Research contracts and event planning for the Swansea Bay City Deal events
- The Regional Care Partnership website for the identification of residential care placements

## Compliance with the Policy Making Standards

### (Standards 88 – 97)

There are currently questions in relation to the Welsh language in the Equality Impact Assessment template, which is used when assessing the impact of our policies, projects and the council's budget setting process. The Policy and Partnership team supports the departments with this work.

As a follow up to the original template, an Integrated Impact Assessment has been prepared which brings together the following legislation - Well-being of Future Generations Act, Equality Act, the Welsh Language Measure, the Environment Act and the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child. The assessment includes specific questions regarding the Welsh language and the effect of any policy on the ability of Welsh speakers to use the language and how we promote the Welsh language.

Guidance on the integrated assessment has been prepared with a specific section on the Welsh language.

During 2019/20, the council will introduce the new assessment and undertake training for Elected Members and officers. We will also undertake a 6 month pilot project to receive feedback on the new templates and guidance.

## Compliance with the Implementation Standards

### (Standards 98 – 144)

#### **Facilitating the use of the Language internally**

During 2018-19, the Policy Team continued to promote the online resources that help our staff to make more use of the Welsh language in their work. A guide has been produced for managers summarising all the support on one sheet with links to the audio clips, templates and glossaries. The resources were also presented to the new Language Leaders as part of their training.

Naturally, as the Standards are established within the council, the nature of the inquiries that reach us has changed and in monitoring those inquiries, we are responding and preparing new guidelines. During the year we have worked on two new guidelines, namely Conducting Interviews and Organising and Running an Education Course. We will introduce both guidelines to the approval of the Corporate Management Team early in the new financial year.

A Language Leaders training course was provided internally again this year, over a longer period of time and for shorter sessions to suit the nature of the department's work. Children's Services officers as well as some additional staff from the Environment Department. There were intensive

elements of language awareness as well as thorough training on the Standards and on the support available to facilitate the use of Welsh internally. There was excellent feedback from the new language leaders about the training with 100% stating that they were very confident or fairly confident with each learning objective following the training.

Amserlen / Timetable	
<p>Sesiwn 1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cychwyn trafodaeth am y Gymraeg a dwyieithrwydd</li> <li>Cipolwg o'r Safonau a sefyllfa deddfwriaethol y Gymraeg</li> <li>Hanes yr iaith</li> </ul>	<p>Session 1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Start a discussion on Welsh and bilingualism</li> <li>Glance on the Standards and the legal status of the Welsh language</li> <li>Welsh language history</li> </ul>
<p>Sesiwn 2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Demograffeg</li> <li>Gwasanaethau Cymraeg (a Mwy na Geiriau)</li> <li>Dadleuon (agweddau)</li> </ul>	<p>Session 2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Demographics</li> <li>Services (and More than just words)</li> </ul>
<p>Sesiwn 3</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rôl yr Arweinwyr</li> <li>Y Safonau iaith</li> </ul>	<p>Session 3</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Role of the Language Leaders</li> <li>The Standards</li> </ul>
<p>Sesiwn 4</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Y gefnogaeth</li> <li>Cynllun Gwethredu</li> </ul>	<p>Session 4</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support available</li> <li>Action plan</li> </ul>

Following the training of the latest cohort of Language Leaders, we have been **developing personal action plans** with them. As it is not practically possible for the Language Leaders in the care sector to meet regularly and jointly plan work to promote the Welsh language, we are piloting the creation of personal action plans which will support them in making improvements in their teams' procedures in terms of the services we offer in Welsh and in terms of bilingual internal action. It is early days in terms of the practicality of the action plans as it requires an investment in time from the Policy team to ensure progress and guidance on this work. However, there is considerable potential for the work in terms of improving internal administration through the medium of Welsh.

We continued to work with the other **Language Leaders** in the Leisure and Environment Departments. There have been improvements to the membership of the leisure group and a new arrangement has been established to link the Language Leaders group to the Departmental Management Team. All Leaders worked with staff in their departments to raise awareness of the Welsh language, the range of new opportunities available to staff to learn Welsh and the practical support available on the Council's intranet. The Shwmae day and St David's Day were targeted by the departmental Language Leaders to this end to raise internal and public awareness of our provision.

In addition to the work of promoting services mentioned under the Service Delivery Standards, the Environment Department Language Leaders also promoted the Welsh language internally. A St David's Day event was held in 2019 which promoted the use and learning of Welsh, and was also a cross-departmental opportunity to socialise in Welsh and celebrate Welsh culture. There was a limerick writing competition, quizzes, information on the language leaders on display boards and video clips to promote the use of Welsh. It was an opportunity for the Language Leaders to promote their roles amongst their colleagues, encouraging staff to come to them for help with any issues relating to the Welsh language.

To celebrate Shwmae day a 'pop-up' message was organised on the intranet asking people to choose from a series of Shwmae Day pledges relating to the use of **Welsh internally**. From contacting someone in Welsh on Skype to sending an e-mail to a colleague in Welsh, staff were able to choose

as many of the pledges as they wanted. The campaign was an attempt to raise awareness and staff desire to use more Welsh when working, as well as raising awareness of Shwmae day internally.

During 2018, the **new Welsh language awareness** e-learning module was published and rolled out to all new staff. The e-module is more attractive, based on current legislation and includes new messages about the importance of the Welsh language in specific areas such as health, social care and leisure. The e-module was also shared with the Health Board so that they could adapt and use it themselves. The Authority's new induction module was also implemented. This module also underlines the importance of the Welsh language in the presentation and a reference to the language awareness e-module as well.

Following the work on recruiting mentors to **support our work-based learners** in recent years, a new resource was commissioned this year to assist the Mentors in their work. Language resources are therefore planned, which will include games and activities that will suit, but not necessarily coincide with the community courses they are following. These resources will be launched and shared during the next financial year.

### **Increasing Staff Linguistic Skills**

Following an audit of the language skills of Council staff, all data is held on the Human Resources system and we continue to monitor the data in order to update it and identify learning opportunities. The latest information regarding the language skills audit is available on page 12 of this report. Standard 154 requires the County Council to keep a record of all posts categorised as requiring essential language skills. Following approval of the Council's Language Skills Strategy, all posts require Welsh language skills, but there is a range of level 1 to level 5 in the requirements depending on the individual description of each post.

The People Management section has been reviewing the **Recruitment and Selection Policy**, strengthening the link with Welsh Language Standards and the Language Skills Strategy. Through the work of the Learning and Development Advisor, we have also strengthened the link between the recruitment processes and the preparation of learning agreements and the ways of referring staff to the range of courses available. The Learning and Development Advisor has worked on explaining the courses in terms of how they match the Council's language levels and has found a number of additional courses that offer more opportunities for staff to learn Welsh.

The work of promoting the 10-hour **Welcome to Welsh** Course continues across the council. The aim of the course is to introduce Welsh to staff and help them to reach level 1. The 'Welcome Back' course is now available on the National Centre's website and we are signposting staff to this resource alongside the modules tailored to specific sectors.

7 members of staff attended the residential course for learners in Nant Gwrtheyrn in North Wales. The 7 learners had the opportunity to practice all aspects of the Welsh language (speaking, reading, listening and writing) but particular emphasis was placed on developing confidence to speak the language.

All training provided to Council staff during 2018-19 is summarized on page 11.



## Compliance with the Promotion Standards

(Standards 145 – 146)

### Carmarthenshire County Council Welsh language Promotion Strategy 2017-18

Further to preparing the **Promotion Strategy Action Plan**, we have taken active steps in its implementation. Themes were selected in accordance with the aims of the strategy and a series of Forum and Panel meetings were arranged on a quarterly basis to discuss progress on each theme and to move the actions forward. In September focus was given to the 'Housing' theme under the aim of 'positively affecting population movements'. A presentation was given by the County Council's Head of Housing and Safer Communities. In December, a meeting was held to focus upon Leisure, under the aim of building young people's confidence and use in Welsh. A presentation was given by the Council's Head of Leisure and Culture, an Officer from the Sports Council and the Urdd's Sports Department. In March 2019, the Forum discussed the Economy and the Welsh language, under the aim of 'influencing population movements'. The Economic Development Manager, the Chief Executive of Menter a Busnes and Chief Executive of Antur Teifi each gave a presentation. In each case new actions were agreed, then the action plan was circulated with the updates therein to the Forum and the Panel. In this way, the action plan is operational rather than a static.

We continued to distribute the '**Being Bilingual**' leaflet electronically and on paper. Through the Council's Family Information Center, the People Management division and Forum members, it has been placed on relevant web pages in order to reach new audiences. This year also saw the integration of the work done on this document with the Welsh in Education Strategic Plan (WESP). 'Parents' Frequently Asked Questions' in terms of Welsh medium education were placed as a section on the Education Department website along with the evidence behind the arguments for bilingual education. We will work with the Department for Education and Children to support the work of moving the Strategic Plan forward, and distributing the leaflet will be one element of that work. A leaflet was also designed and printed to facilitate the use of Welsh by parents who are not fluent, with their children. This was placed on the Welsh language and education web pages, and was also distributed through the Improving Welsh and Bilingualism Teachers.

The Questionnaire produced last year was administered further to try to ascertain the county's **awareness of the Welsh language** and the opportunities to use the Language. 350 questionnaires were administered which, although a relatively small number, give us a taste of the attitudes of a group of the county's residents to the Welsh language, and, again, in a similar way, within three years, it will be a means of measuring the impact of the promotion strategy.

During the year the work of creating an **information pack** for people moving to the county was completed. The pack contains statistical information about the Welsh language, information about support to learn Welsh, accessing Welsh medium education and joining the Welsh community, as well as information about electronic resources and through Welsh media. It includes images of Carmarthenshire and interesting facts about the Welsh language in the county. A distribution scheme was implemented during the year to try and reach people who have moved to the county through a variety of means. It was arranged for a copy to be sent out as residents register to vote for example. A pilot project was also undertaken with Menter Gorllewin Sir Gâr, which worked with a local housing association and an estate agent. The work of distributing the pack will continue and will be developed through the County Forum.

Work has been undertaken to promote the **Welsh language in the private sector** during the year. As

well as establishing a working group of Local Authority and Business Welsh officers to co-ordinate efforts to encourage businesses to use the Language, the terms and conditions within business development grants have been strengthened to ensure that any promotional work undertaken through these grants must be bilingual. A further step was also taken by placing this condition on companies or businesses that lease our buildings.

In addition, a planning application for external signs by a business was refused on linguistic grounds. Following an appeal by the business who wanted to place English only signs in an area with a high percentage of Welsh speakers, the Planning Inspector agreed, on the basis of the Well-being of Future Generations Act, that we were entitled to require bilingual signs. This stage sets us a useful precedent for the future, but work remains to be done in enforcing compliance with the decisions following the planning application process.

## Complaints received in 2018/19

Below is a list of the complaints received during 2018/19 along with a summary of the action following receipt. 6 complaints were received directly to the Council and they were all dealt with in accordance with the Council's Complaints Procedure.

	Complaint	Response and action
	<b>Service delivery Standard</b>	
1.	Complaint regarding an error on roadworks signage in Ammanford	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It was confirmed that the sign was not correct in Welsh or English</li> <li>• The contractors who had been contracted to undertake the road works were asked to prepare a new sign in accordance with the Standards and in accordance with the Welsh Government Road Signing Regulations and Guidance</li> </ul>
2.	Complaint about the low number of Welsh language e-books available through the county's libraries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It was explained that the Libraries were working with Borrowbox to build a bank of e-audiobooks</li> <li>• When the complaint was received, the company was in the process of moving a number of books over to e-book format and e-audiobooks.</li> </ul>
3.	Complaint about a self-service parking machine in Ammanford and that the machine was pre-set to English with Welsh as an option	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It was explained that the self-service parking machines had been in place for a number of years, prior to the introduction of the Welsh Language Standards.</li> <li>• Unfortunately, when the machines were installed it was not possible to give the Welsh option as the first option but we are aware that this software is now available.</li> <li>• The Environment Department, which is responsible for the machines, have applied for capital funding to change the machinery across the county. The new screens would set the Welsh and English side by side on the first menu. If the application is successful it will take four years to change each one.</li> </ul>
4.	Complaint about the telephone greeting used by the Contact Centre - that the Centre greeted with an English greeting first and then Welsh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It was explained that the Council follows a policy where the Welsh language is offered first. However, it was explained that a decision had been made some years ago to greet in English first, following complaints from members of the public that they did not hear the Welsh greeting</li> <li>• It was explained that we finished with the Welsh greeting in order to encourage people to continue the conversation in Welsh</li> </ul>

	<b>Complaint</b>	<b>Response and action</b>
5.	Complaint about the Llesiant Delta Wellbeing service, where an individual had chosen to receive a Welsh language service on the telephone but had to wait 20 minutes before a reply was received. It was noted that the individual wanted to discuss home adaptations on the phone but no language preference was requested during the call, in order to process information for home assessment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All Contact Centre staff are fluent in Welsh</li> <li>• An apology was given for the inconvenience and it was noted that a high number of the service's staff were Welsh speakers</li> </ul>
6.	Complaint about errors in the Welsh version of the 'Rural Housing Needs Questionnaire' circulated in the county	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• We apologised sincerely for the errors in the Housing survey</li> <li>• It was explained that the Housing division had commissioned an external company to undertake the research work and that they were required to prepare bilingual versions of the questionnaire</li> <li>• It was agreed that any work commissioned by Council departments, where the preparation of documents is required, would be submitted to the Translation Unit for proof reading, prior to formal acceptance.</li> </ul>

## Learning and Development opportunities

Course level:	2018-2019*	2017-2018*
Mynediad	27	15
Sylfaen	19	14
Canolradd	7	1
Uwch	0	1
Outside of the framework	0	15
<b>Cymraeg Ar-lein</b>		
<i>Cymraeg Gwaith - Croeso</i>	114	
<i>Cymraeg Gwaith - Croeso 'Nol</i>	1	
<i>Cymraeg Graenus Ar-lein</i>	3	
<i>Say Something in Welsh (Intensive)</i>	2	
<b>Welcome to Welsh for Carers</b>	8	
<b>Intensive Work Welsh</b>		
<i>Mynediad</i>	16	
<i>Sylfaen</i>	12	
<b>Residential Work Welsh</b>	3	
<b>Spoken Welsh Improvement</b>	3	
<b>Agored Cymru Work Welsh</b>	8	
<b>Total</b>	<b>223</b>	

### E-learning courses through the medium of Welsh:

Course	Number
Supporting Young Carers	2
Welcome to Language Awareness	12
Safeguarding Adults and at Risk Children	10
Data Protection (GDPR)	47
GDPR & cyber training and e-learning	6
Manual for drivers	2
U4BW (1) Introduction to the system (Web)	7
Induction - Your Council	2
Mental health in the workplace	2
Standards of Behaviour in the Workplace	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>91</b>

Language Awareness (English medium)	797
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\* Please note that some of the courses run per academic year, not a calendar year and will be reported in the next Annual Report.

Since the mentoring framework was established to help staff develop their language skills, 38 learners have been officially paired with 32 mentors. Although, it is important to note that there is still a lot of mentoring going on in a workplace that has not been officially identified.

### **Overview of the use of Welsh in Training**

Although the content is not provided in one language, many courses include the Welsh language and give attendees the opportunity to speak Welsh. The Social Care Workforce Development Partnership ensures that all their resources are bilingual, welcomes everyone bilingually and appoints Welsh language trainers as required.

In terms of training for members, the resources are bilingual. Some courses were provided through the medium of Welsh and others provided bilingually. In addition, across Learning and Development we offered Welsh language discussion groups to our staff during workshop exercises.

### [Reporting on Standards 128 and 152](#)

Standard 128 requires the council to provide training in Welsh in the following areas, if such training is provided in English: (a) recruitment and interviewing; (b) performance management; (c) grievance and disciplinary procedures; (d) induction; (d) dealing with the public; and (f) health and safety.

The offer to follow any learning in Welsh is part of our Learning and Development application forms. We are in the process of reviewing each of the e-learning modules that support the areas identified in the Standards and all will be updated during 2019-20.

Standard 152 places a responsibility on the council to keep a record, for each financial year, of:

- (a) The number of members of staff who attended training courses offered in Welsh (in accordance with standard 128), and
- (b) if you have offered a Welsh version of a course in accordance with standard 128, the percentage of the total number of staff who attended that version of the course.

During 2018-19, we registered in accordance with Standard 152 (a), that there were 7,926 attendees to courses where Welsh language provision was offered. Of the 7,926 who attended the courses where the teaching was offered in Welsh, 1,280 followed the provision through the medium of Welsh or 16% (Standard 152 (b)).

### [Language Skills Audit](#)

The Council adopted a Language Skills Strategy in January 2016 which in turn supported compliance with the Standards on 30 March 2016. One of the actions of the Strategy was to update the audit of the language skills of the workforce which met the responsibility under Standard 127 to 'assess the Welsh language skills of your employees'. As staff receive training and move along the continuum, the record is updated and when appointing new members of staff the record is placed on Human Resources software.

The data on the system at the end of March 2018 was as follows -

	Number	Percentage		Number	Percentage
<b>No verbal skills</b>	840	15%	<b>No written skills</b>	1624	29%
<b>Level 1 Verbal</b>	1474	27%	<b>Level 1 Writing</b>	1304	24%
<b>Level 2 Verbal</b>	929	17%	<b>Level 2 Writing</b>	803	15%
<b>Level 3 Verbal</b>	682	12%	<b>Level 3 Writing</b>	653	12%
<b>Level 4 Verbal</b>	579	11%	<b>Level 4 Writing</b>	449	8%
<b>Level 5 Verbal</b>	1009	18%	<b>Level 5 Writing</b>	671	12%

The data on the system at the end of March 2019 was as follows -

	Number	Percentage		Number	Percentage
<b>No verbal skills</b>	636	11%	<b>No written skills</b>	1504	27%
<b>Level 1 Verbal</b>	1712	30%	<b>Level 1 Writing</b>	1442	25%
<b>Level 2 Verbal</b>	938	16%	<b>Level 2 Writing</b>	844	15%
<b>Level 3 Verbal</b>	726	13%	<b>Level 3 Writing</b>	667	12%
<b>Level 4 Verbal</b>	604	11%	<b>Level 4 Writing</b>	477	8%
<b>Level 5 Verbal</b>	1083	19%	<b>Level 5 Writing</b>	739	13%

- The staff survey was carried out in two parts. A meta-compliance survey was carried out on the Council's computers for all office staff and for staff working across the county without office contact, SNAP software and mobile devices and a paper version were used.
- All data is based on staff self-assessment of their language skills levels. In completing the audit, staff were asked to note any support they would like to have to improve their language skills.
- To date, 88% of staff have responded and the data has been uploaded to the Payroll / Human Resources System. Accessing staff without regular office contact or computer access is an ongoing challenge for us as an employer. We remain in regular contact with departmental co-ordinators and efforts continue to deliver a full response from all service areas.

## Recruitment

In accordance with Standard 136, the following records have been kept during 2018/19 of the number of posts advertised and the level of Spoken Welsh language skills on those posts.

Level advertised	Number of posts	Framework definition
Level 1	55	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Able to pronounce place names and personal names correctly.</li> <li>• Able to greet customers at reception or on the phone.</li> <li>• Able to open and close a conversation.</li> </ul>
Level 2	208	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Able to understand the core conversation.</li> <li>• Able to receive and understand simple messages on normal patterns, e.g. time and place of a meeting, request to talk with someone.</li> <li>• Able to convey basic information and simple instructions.</li> <li>• Able to open and close conversations and meetings bilingually.</li> </ul>
Level 3	277	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Able to understand and participate in most normal day-to-day conversations in the office.</li> <li>• Able to offer advice to the general public on issues relating to the post. Referring to specialised or technical terms in English.</li> <li>• Able to contribute to a meeting or a presentation on general issues relating to the post; referring to specialised or technical terms in English.</li> </ul>
Level 4	26	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Able to contribute effectively in internal and external meetings in the context of the work subject.</li> <li>• Able to understand differences in tone and dialect.</li> <li>• Able to argue for and against a particular case.</li> <li>• Able to chair meetings and answer questions confidently.</li> </ul>
Level 5	15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Able to contribute fluently and confidently with regard to all aspects of daily work, including negotiating and advising on technical, specialised or sensitive areas.</li> <li>• Can contribute to meetings and provide presentations fluently and confidently.</li> </ul>
<b>Total</b>	<b>581</b>	

In accordance with Standard 136, the following records have been kept during 2018/19 of the number of posts advertised and the level of Written Welsh language skills on those posts.

Level advertised	Number of posts	Framework definition
Level 1	330	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Able to write personal names, place names, job titles and names of council departments.</li> </ul>
Level 2	157	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Able to produce a simple short message on paper or email for a colleague within the Council or a familiar colleague outside the Council.</li> </ul>
Level 3	67	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Able to prepare informal messages and reports for internal use.</li> </ul>



Level 4	12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Able to produce business correspondence, short reports, e-mails and promotional literature with editing assistance.</li> </ul>
Level 5	14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Able to produce business correspondence, short reports, e-mails and promotional literature to an acceptable level with the aid of standard language tools.</li> <li>• Able to draw up detailed notes while taking a full part in the meeting.</li> </ul>
<b>Total</b>	<b>581</b>	

On the following pages, there are case studies detailing specific pieces of work during 2018/19.

## Case Study: Welcome Pack

**Aim:** To raise the awareness of people who move to the county about the existence of the Welsh language, to provide information on where residents can go to learn Welsh, to receive Welsh-medium education and to join the Welsh community, as well as information about using the Welsh language electronically and in the media.

**Standard 145:** Produce a 5 year Strategy which explains how you intend to promote the Welsh language and to facilitate the use of Welsh more widely in your area...

### **Objective of the Promotion Strategy:**

iii. Take purposeful action to positively impact population movements ... make significant efforts to assimilate people who move into the county ...

### **Process and Timetable:**

- During 2017: Discussion with the Welsh Government about adapting the original template
- Learning from the pilot in Anglesey especially the distribution scheme
- Between January 2018 and June 2018: Meeting with County Forum officers to discuss content and subsequent meetings to prepare drafts
- Design and drafting work over the same period
- May 2018: Draft to be presented to the Advisory Panel meeting
- End June 2018: Final version confirmed
- July 2018: Commencement of distribution discussions
- Launch December 2018
- Between September 2018 to now: Distribution arrangements

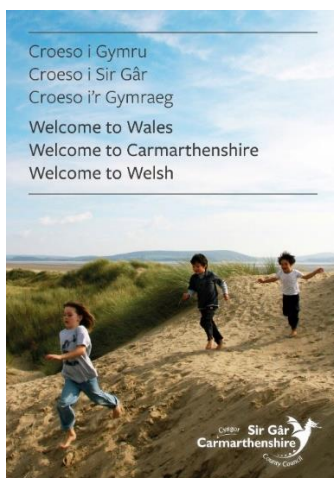
### **Conclusions and decisions from the above process:**

- Include interesting statistics about the Welsh language as in the original version
- Include interesting local stories about the Welsh language
- Include local case studies of learners
- Move the information about learning Welsh to the back in order to avoid fear
- Include static, local information about social opportunities in map form
- Include more practical information about where to use Welsh
- Seek feedback on the success of the booklet
- Seek to distribute strategically

### **Achievements:**

The work of creating an **information pack** for people moving into the county was completed, through thorough collaboration and with the consent of all the organisations in the County Forum and the approval of the Advisory Panel. The Council's Policy Unit led on the work and the Education Department and the Marketing Department contributed. In addition, 11 organisations from outside the Council contributed to the work, namely: the three Mentrau Iaith, Carmarthenshire YFC, Mudiad Meithrin, Aberystwyth University, the Welsh Government, Yr Atom, Y Lle, Cymdeithas yr Iaith and the Dyfodol i'r Iaith. It includes images of Carmarthenshire and interesting facts about the Welsh

Language in the county.



A **delivery plan** was implemented during the year to try and reach people through a variety of means. It was arranged for a copy to be sent out as residents register to vote for example. A pilot project was also undertaken with Menter Gorllewin Sir Gâr, who worked with a local housing association and an estate agent. Our partners across the public sector have been instrumental in ensuring that new members of staff joining the organisations receive a copy through the induction process and Trinity Saint David has ensured that the pack has been included on the welcome app available to all new students. We have liaised with the Town and Community Councils across the county and continue to work with the Welsh for Adults sector on reaching our learners.

The pack was **launched** at an event in the Atom on the 11th December, with the County Strategic Forum, the Council's Executive Board Member and a number of people who have moved to the county expressing an opinion on the usefulness of the booklet. A video of the contributions was also made and it was placed on social media. The pack was featured on Radio Cymru and BBC Cymru Fyw.

<https://vimeo.com/309491785>

## Case Study: Training new Language Leaders and facilitating new Welsh language internal events

**Purpose:** To increase internal capacity to check compliance with the Standards. An in-house trainer (Policy and Partnership Team) was again used to nurture enthusiastic individuals who would understand the purpose and content of the Standards and were confident to offer advice to others within their workplace on their implementation. As a result of the enthusiasm of a small group of new Language Leaders from this training, there were additional events that drew attention to the Standards and to the Welsh language generally within the workplace.

### **Standards:**

The Language Leaders project will have an impact on the implementation of all of the service delivery Standards within the relevant departments. They will also increase the use of Welsh in the workplace in accordance with the operational Standards and promote the Welsh language as in-house contribution to the promotion Standards and Strategy.

### **Process and Timetable:**

- Language Leaders training was held for 14 members of staff during November / December 2018. 10 individuals from Children's Services and 4 from the Environment Department attended to add to the group of Environment staff trained two years ago.
- 4 half day sessions were held and the 4 sessions were held twice, once in Carmarthen and once in Llanelli and it was possible to select attendance by convenience. Some of the sessions were held in Welsh and some were bilingual according to the make-up of the individual groups.
- Following this training, the Environment Department Leaders came together to organise Meeting and Greet events in order to raise awareness of the presence of the Language Leaders within the Department and to promote the Welsh language. Drop-in sessions were held at 3 different locations, in buildings where Departmental staff are based, namely Spilman Street on February 11 and Cillefwr Depot on February 22
- The last of the three events was a St David's Day celebration at Parc Myrddin, Carmarthen again as a venue where a number of Environment Department staff are based.
- The 'Cornel Cymraeg' (Welsh language corner) was created in the Environment Department newsletter and attention was given to the new Language Leaders. The content was produced by one of the new Language Leaders.

### **Achievements:**

Training: 100% of staff who attended the training stated that they were very confident or fairly confident with each learning objective following the training.

The activity that emerged from the training: The Meet and Greet sessions fulfilled a number of the aims of the Language Leaders and the Council at the same time. In raising awareness of the Language Leaders, it was also an opportunity to promote Welsh lessons, the Standards and the use of Welsh on the intranet. However, it was essentially an opportunity to increase the informal use of Welsh in the workplace, raising the status of the Welsh language in general in the Department, and an opportunity to celebrate St David's Day internally.

## The intranet:

**WELSH LANGUAGE LEADERS - MEET AND GREET**

Are you thinking about learning the language, a Welsh learner or Welsh speaker?

Staff in the environment department can have the chance to meet with Welsh Language Leaders in Meet and Greet events at 8, Spilman Street, on February 11 at 2.30pm and at the Property Room in Cillefwr on February 22 at 2.30pm.

There will be activities exploring the Welsh language standards and their necessity in the workplace. Free tea and coffee will also be available.

For any queries about the events or any special requirements please contact Poppy Evans on [palevans@carmarthenshire.gov.uk](mailto:palevans@carmarthenshire.gov.uk) or call ext 5203.

**Article submitted by:** Poppy Evans, Business Support Apprentice

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Sign up and receive the weekly update on your personal e-mail address.

First Name  
Surname  
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Choose your language preference  
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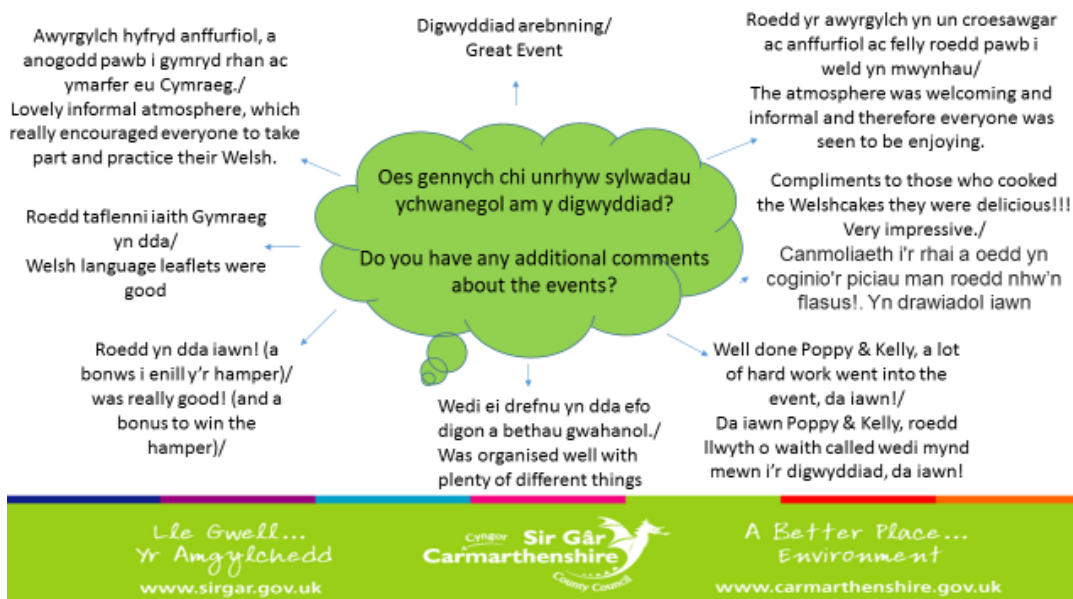
**Sign up**

powered by  
**TINT**

This video was shown on the intranet.

<https://vimeo.com/323699677>

One of the Language Leaders prepared a Feedback Report which summarised the comments and suggestions of attendees at the events. Feedback was extremely positive and offered a number of new ideas for similar events in the future:



## Focus on the new Language Leaders in the Environment Department newsletter

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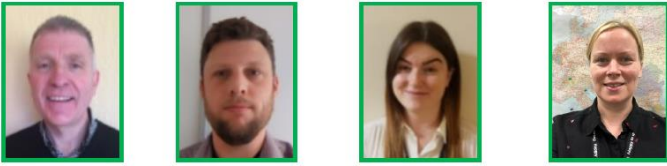
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# WELSH CORNER

### New Welsh Language Leaders:

Congratulations to Meirion, David, Poppy and Kelly for completing the Language Leaders Course!



### Welsh Language Standards:

The [Standards](#)' main principle is that we will not treat the Welsh language less favourably than the English language when delivering services and operating from day to day.

Remember

Cymraeg a Saesneg yn

Convert and edit PDFs with Acrobat Pro DC  
Start Free Trial

Comment  
Redact  
Protect  
Optimize PDF  
Fill & Sign  
Send for Review  
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11:41 13/05/2019

## Case Study: Music Streaming Service

**Aim:** To create a natural bilingual atmosphere in our public buildings and ensure that our young people see contemporary Welsh music alongside English music and see the Welsh language as relevant to their extra-curricular life as well as educational life.

Following the efforts of 2017-18 to play some hours of Welsh music on a daily basis using the Apton stream, it was decided to extend and confirm the project by using a new stream, specifically for Carmarthenshire County Council. Commissioning a local company to provide a bilingual music stream ensures consistent and quality Welsh music, and plenty of musical variety to last the long days of the venues.

### **Promotion Strategy Standards and Aim:**

This project overlaps with the operational Standards and service delivery standards as it affects the use of Welsh within the workplace as well as providing a service to the public that treats the Welsh language as favorably as the English language. However, it goes a step further than what the Standards call for and also contributes to the promotion Strategy, through;

ii. Increase the confidence of Welsh speakers and therefore the use of Welsh in all aspects of life ...

### **Process and Timetable:**

- The project budget was agreed during August 2018. A company was commissioned to provide the work.
- During September, we dealt with the technical and digital challenges at Carmarthen Leisure Centre, (the Council's ICT department and Stiwdiobox). The Barix Streaming boxes were installed at each location and compatibility with the existing technical equipment was secured.
- Between October and December, the boxes were placed at the following locations: Carmarthen and Llanelli Market, Llanelli, Ammanford and Carmarthen leisure centres, Theatr y Ffwrnes (with a new network connection installed in the theater to enable the process).
- Following further technical issues such as the volume strength of the Welsh tracks compared to English, **by February 2019**, the new bilingual music stream was to be heard in all venues.

### **Achievements:**

Numerous technical complications were overcome by regular collaboration between Stiwdiobox and the Council's Information Technology division. Any concerns and objections were dealt with as the change in provision obviously led to some feedback. For example, the streaming service can provide a daily list of songs which can be shown to anyone who wanted to see how often material was replayed. Finally, it was possible to communicate directly with staff and customers where questions arose and so alleviate any doubts that arose. We are very happy with the new provision and anticipate that it can be developed for the future. For example, we would like to encourage the use of the streaming service by local businesses as background music to take advantage of the provision.

### **Launch:**

The new streaming service was launched on Welsh Music Day, 8 February 2019.

Our People Eng x Search Results... x Council launches bilingual music x +

newsroom.carmarthenshire.gov.wales/2019/02/council-launches-bilingual-m

Newsroom / Council launches bilingual music streaming system

## Council launches bilingual music streaming system

93 days ago



As part of this year's Welsh Language Music Day on Friday, February 8, Carmarthenshire County Council has launched a new bilingual music streaming system which will be played in many of its public areas.

The initiative has been launched following a pilot held last year when Welsh music was played at certain times during the day at Ammanford, Carmarthen and Llanelli leisure centres.

The authority has been working with Marc Griffiths from Stiwdio Box to create a stream of both Welsh and English music which will be played in a number of places around the county, including the indoor markets in Carmarthen and Llanelli; leisure centres in Carmarthen, Llanelli and Ammanford; in the Hwbs in Llanelli and Ammanford and also in the Ffrwms Theatre in Llanelli.

The aim of Welsh Language Music Day is to celebrate and share Welsh language music.

Executive board member for Culture, Sport and Tourism, Cllr Peter Hughes Griffiths, said: "By creating this exciting initiative we hope that everyone will enjoy music that reflects our bilingual community in Carmarthenshire all year around, whether they're off to the leisure centre or theatre or shopping in our indoor markets. It has been great to work with a local company such as Stiwdio Box to be able to create an ever-changing playlist of music which will be able to be heard in many of our public spaces county-wide."

You'll be able to hear the new music streaming system in the above locations later this month.

Related Links  
[Dydd Miwsig Cymru](#)

# Get involved...  
 Keep up to date with what's going on by following Dydd Miwsig Cymru on Facebook and Twitter or join in with conversation  
[#dyddmiwsigcymru](#)

Ask a question  
 Feedback

12:04  
 13/05/2019



**Executive Board  
29<sup>TH</sup> JULY 2019**

**Strategic Equality Plan  
Annual Report 2018-19**

**Purpose:**

- To endorse the Strategic Equality Plan Annual Report for 2018-19.

**Recommendations / key decisions required:**

That the Preliminary Executive Board approves the Strategic Equality Plan Annual Report for 2018-19.

**Reasons:**

The Equality Act 2010 brings together and replaces the previous legislation and simplifies and strengthens the law, making it easier for people to understand and comply with. The majority of the Act came into force on 1 October 2010.

Annual reporting is one of the prime opportunities for review, monitoring and reflection and for an authority to capture its ongoing activity around meeting the general and specific duties. This includes any reflection on whether its arrangements and actions are effective and remain appropriate. Annual reports will assist authorities in monitoring their own work, as well as providing transparency for stakeholders.

Annual reports must include the specified employment information, including information on training and pay. The Workforce Information Report is prepared by the People Management division.

Relevant scrutiny committee to be consulted - YES (Policy & Resources Scrutiny Committee – 18.07.19)

Scrutiny Committee recommendations / comments:

Exec Board Decision Required YES

Council Decision Required NO

EXECUTIVE BOARD MEMBER PORTFOLIO HOLDER:- Cllr. Cefin Campbell

Directorate	Chief Executive	Tel Nos / E Mail Addresses:
Name of Head of Service:	Designations:	01267 246270
Noelwyn Daniels	Head of ICT and Corporate Policy	<a href="mailto:ndaniels@carmarthenshire.gov.uk">ndaniels@carmarthenshire.gov.uk</a>
Report Author:	Policy & Partnership Officer	01267 22914
Llinos Evans		<a href="mailto:LlinEvans@carmarthenshire.gov.uk">LlinEvans@carmarthenshire.gov.uk</a>



**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY  
EXECUTIVE BOARD  
29<sup>TH</sup> JULY 2019**

**Strategic Equality Plan  
Annual Report 2018-19**

The Equality Act 2010 includes a public sector equality duty, replacing the separate duties on race, disability and gender equality.

The new general duty covers the following protected characteristics:

- Age
- Gender reassignment
- Sex
- Race – including ethnic or national origin, colour or nationality
- Religion and belief – including lack of belief
- Disability
- Marriage and Civil Partnership
- Pregnancy and maternity
- Sexual Orientation.

The aim of the general duty is to ensure that public authorities and those carrying out a public function consider how they can positively contribute to a fairer society through advancing equality and good relations in their day-to-day activities.

Public bodies are required to have due regard to:

- Eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation and other conduct that is prohibited by the Act
- Advance equality of opportunity between people who share a relevant protected characteristic and those who do not
- Foster good relations between people who share a protected characteristic and those who do not.

Annual Reporting as a Specific Duty

The Wales specific equality duties set out the requirement to report annually under the heading *Reports by authorities on compliance with the general duty*. This is a useful reminder that the essential purpose of the specific duties is to help authorities to have better due regard to the need to achieve the 3 aims of the General Duty. The Regulations invite authorities to produce an annual report covering *any matter* that is relevant to the authority fulfilling the general and specific equality duties.

**DETAILED REPORT ATTACHED?**

**Yes**

Strategic Equality Plan Annual Report  
Appendix 1: Objectives & Action Plan 2018-19

## IMPLICATIONS

I confirm that other than those implications which have been agreed with the appropriate Directors / Heads of Service and are referred to in detail below, there are no other implications associated with this report.

Signed: Noelwyn Daniel

Head of ICT & Corporate Policy

Policy, Crime & Disorder and Equalities	Legal	Finance	ICT	Risk Management Issues	Staffing Implications	Physical Assets
YES	YES	NONE	NONE	NONE	YES	NONE

### 1. Policy, Crime & Disorder and Equalities

The development and publication of a Strategic Equality Plan is a Statutory responsibility under the Equality Act 2010.

Equality and Diversity issues are considered alongside the Well-being of Future Generations Act responsibilities.

### 2. Legal

There are legal obligations to non-compliance with the Equality Act 2010.

### 3. Staffing Implications

The publication of a Workforce monitoring report is a statutory duty. This report is published separately, due to its detailed nature.

## CONSULTATIONS

I confirm that the appropriate consultations have taken in place and the outcomes are as detailed below:

Signed: Noelwyn Daniel, Head of ICT & Corporate Policy

1. Local Member(s) – N/A

2. Community / Town Council – N/A

3. Relevant Partners – A variety of organisations and individuals have been consulted with to collect data and opinions.

4. Staff Side Representatives and other Organisations – N/A



**Section 100D Local Government Act, 1972 – Access to Information  
List of Background Papers used in the preparation of this report:**

**THESE ARE DETAILED BELOW:**

Title of Document	File Ref No. / Locations that the papers are available for public inspection
Equality and Human Rights Commission Guidance for the Public Sector in Wales	<a href="http://www.equalityhumanrights.com/wales/publications/guidance-on-the-equality-duty-for-the-welsh-public-sector/">http://www.equalityhumanrights.com/wales/publications/guidance-on-the-equality-duty-for-the-welsh-public-sector/</a>  or through Llinos Evans ( <a href="mailto:LlinEvans@carmarthenshire.gov.uk">LlinEvans@carmarthenshire.gov.uk</a> / 01267 224914)
Carmarthenshire County Council's Strategic Equality Plan 2016-20	<a href="http://www.carmarthenshire.gov.uk/english/council/pages/equalitydiversity.aspx">http://www.carmarthenshire.gov.uk/english/council/pages/equalitydiversity.aspx</a>  or through Llinos Evans ( <a href="mailto:LlinEvans@carmarthenshire.gov.uk">LlinEvans@carmarthenshire.gov.uk</a> / 01267 224914)



# Strategic Equality Plan

Annual Report 2018-19



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If you require this information in an alternative format, please contact

The Policy and Partnership Team

County Hall

Carmarthen

SA31 1JP

01267 224914

[equalities@carmarthenshire.gov.uk](mailto:equalities@carmarthenshire.gov.uk)

## Strategic Equality Plan Annual Report 2018-19

We are pleased to present Carmarthenshire County Council's Annual Report for 2018-19 detailing the implementation of our Strategic Equality Plan and our Strategic Equality Objectives. This report outlines our key responsibilities under the Equality Act 2010 and further details regarding the implementation of our Strategic Objectives can be found in Appendix 1.

Strategic Equality Plans (SEPs) are important documents that set out how public bodies will consider the needs of groups with 'protected characteristics', as outlined in the Equality Act 2010. This is intended to ensure that all individuals receive just and equitable treatment in respect of service delivery and strategy/policy formulation.

During the year, we have started the preparatory work for the revision of our **Strategic Equality Plan** and we will be working in partnership with the Local authorities across Dyfed Powys, both Health Boards, Dyfed Powys Police, Mid and West Wales Fire Service, Wales Ambulance Services NHS Trust, the Brecon Beacons National Park Authority, Pembrokeshire Coastal National Park Authority and the Dyfed Powys Police and Crime Commissioner, to undertake a detailed engagement and consultation exercise.

Following discussion with partners, the survey focuses on the Equality and Human Rights Commission strategic domains and links closely to the '**How Fair is Wales**' evidence report. Feedback will inform our next Strategic Equality Plan and Equality Objectives and will provide us with revised evidence on which to base our decisions.

We are once again a Proud Employer, through the **Stonewall Diversity Champions** programme and I'm personally looking forward to working with Stonewall Cymru and colleagues to embed inclusion across the authority. Through our previous membership, we learnt so much as an employer and provider of services and we are now ready to build upon that good work. I will also be working with Cllr Mair Stephens and the People Strategy Steering Group, to promote the progress made following our recent Investors in People accreditation, and also to deliver the promises made in our People Strategy.

As a key employer in the county, we have made the transition from the Disability Two Ticks Scheme to being a Disability Confident Employer. **As a Disability Confident Employer we:**

- have undertaken and successfully completed the Disability Confident self-assessment
- are taking all of the core actions to be a Disability Confident employer
- are offering at least one activity to get the right people for our business and at least one activity to keep and develop our people.

As an Executive Board, we have a dedicated Disability Champion, who is Cllr. Jane Tremlett. During the year we have continued to develop the **Carmarthenshire Disability Partnership**, with members of the Carmarthenshire Disability Coalition for Action. Our aim is to discuss key issues and ensure that the Coalition are involved at the early stages of service planning and delivery and that we as an Authority support the group to develop further expertise and knowledge. I look forward to seeing this partnership develop further in the future.

**The Modern Slavery Act 2015** was introduced to criminalise slavery, forced servitude and human trafficking in the UK, we acknowledge our responsibility to the Act and expect our suppliers to observe best practice and continue to seek improvements throughout their supply chains.

During 2018/19, we have signed up to the Welsh Government's **Code of Practice on Ethical Employment in Supply Chains** to show our continued commitment to the development of more ethical supply chains in delivering our contracts. In signing up to the Code we have agreed to comply with the 12 commitments designed to eliminate modern slavery and support ethical employment practices. These commitments will be embedded into the Ethical Employment & Supply Chains Policy which will be led by Cllr. David Jenkins, as Executive Board Member for Resources.

To end, we want to report on arrangements for consulting on the **Council's budget**. It is well known that budget pressures are intensifying. I am firmly committed to making sure that, as far as is possible, budget reductions are fair to all groups. In view of this, arrangements were put in place to consult widely, including with the 50+ Forum and others on which Council services were considered most important. Later in the process, a **budget consultation survey** was developed and all sectors of the community were encouraged to take part. This included representatives of Equality Carmarthenshire. The survey asked people demographic profiling questions, meaning that the views of people from different groups could be understood separately. In summary, this activity helped ensure fairness was integral to the Council's budget decisions.

Naturally, our legal duties are central to all planning and delivery of services, and our workforce has a key role to play in promoting diversity and addressing unfairness.

As a local authority, we recognise that there is more work to be done and we look forward to developing partnerships with our communities and with the protected groups in order to learn more.

**Councillor Cefin Campbell**

**Executive Board Member (Equalities)**



# Section 1 - Introduction

## 1.1 Introduction and background

### Public Sector Equality Duties

#### The General Duty

The aim of the General Duty is to ensure that public authorities and those who carry out a public function consider how they can positively contribute to a fairer society through advancing equality and good relations in their day-to-day activities.

#### Public bodies are required to have due regard to the need to:

1. Eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation and other conduct that is prohibited by the Act
2. Advance equality of opportunity between people who share a relevant protected characteristic and those who do not
3. Foster good relations between people who share a protected characteristic and those who do not.

#### Specific duties in Wales

The Equality Act 2010 made provision for Welsh Ministers to be able to make regulations that place specific public sector equality duties on relevant Welsh public authorities listed in Part 2 of Schedule 19 of the Act.

The duties have been developed to be proportionate in design, relevant to need, transparent in approach and tailored to guide relevant Welsh public authorities towards better performance of the general duty. The ambition is to better meet the needs of the citizens of Wales relying on the services provided to them by the public sector.

The Specific Duties in Wales are set out in the Equality Act 2010 (Statutory Duties) (Wales) Regulations 2011 and came into force on 6 April 2011 and note that the listed bodies will undertake and develop the following requirements:

- Objectives
- Strategic Equality Plans
- Engagement
- Assessing Impact
- Equality information
- Employment information
- Pay differences
- Staff training
- Procurement
- Annual reporting (by Public Authorities and Welsh Ministers)
- Publishing
- Review
- Accessibility

## **Carmarthenshire County Council**

Carmarthenshire County Council published its second Strategic Equality Plan in April 2016 and this review brought an opportunity to look at what has been achieved and to look anew at our priorities as a Council.

Our complaints and compliments procedure is also key to ensuring better services. We will ensure that any complaint, compliment or comment regarding equality is recorded as those relating to equality and we will monitor the situation and report on progress in dealing with them. We intend to strengthen these links and we will ensure that communities, key stakeholders and individuals / groups that represent one or more of the protected characteristics are aware of our procedure.

The Policy and Partnership team works closely with the People Management Division and all council departments to promote the Strategic Equality Plan and to continue to gather evidence which will contribute to the work. The team also works closely with stakeholders over the county, and meet regularly with groups such as the Carmarthenshire Disability Partnership and Equality Carmarthenshire.

### **Well-being objectives**

Following consultation, Carmarthenshire County Council drafted a set of Well-being. These were first approved at County Council on 8 March 2017 and have been reviewed annually since then. The Council's Improvement Objectives are now incorporated in our Well-being Objectives Plan.

There are detailed Action Plans in place to support each Well-being Objective. These will be monitored and reported on through our Performance Management Framework.

The following table shows the Carmarthenshire County Council Well-being Objectives and their contribution to the 7 National Well-being goals. Further details regarding the direct contribution towards the 'More Equal' and 'Cohesive Communities' goals can be seen through the detailed planning documents on the Council's corporate website.

Carmarthenshire's 2018/19 Well-being Objectives / KIOPs			7 National Well-being Goals						
			Prosperity	Resilience	Healthier	More equal	Cohesive Communities	Vibrant culture & Welsh Language	Global responsibility
Start Well	1	Help to give every child the best start in life and improve their early life experiences.	✓		✓	✓	✓		
	2	Help children live healthy lifestyles	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	
	3	Support and improve progress and achievement for all learners	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓
	4	Ensure all young people are in Education, Employment or Training(EET) and are following productive learning and career pathways	✓		✓	✓	✓		
	5	Tackle poverty by doing all we can to prevent it, help people into work and improve the lives of those living in poverty	✓		✓	✓	✓		
Live Well	6	Create more jobs and growth throughout the county	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	
	7	Increase the availability of rented and affordable homes	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	8	Help people live healthy lives (tackling risky behaviour & obesity)	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	
	9	Support good connections with friends, family and safer communities			✓	✓	✓		
Age Well	10	Support the growing numbers of older people to maintain dignity and independence in their later years	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	
	11	A Council-wide approach to support Ageing Well in the county	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	
In a Healthy, Safe & Prosperous Environment	12	Look after the environment now and for the future	✓	✓	✓				
	13	Improve the highway and transport infrastructure and connectivity	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
	14	Promote Welsh Language and Culture	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	
	15	Building a Better Council and Making Better Use of Resources	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

## 1.2 Any other information relevant to meeting the duties

### Our role as an Employer

#### **Time to Change Wales**

Time to Change Wales is the first national campaign to end the stigma and discrimination faced by people with mental health problems. The campaign is needed because although mental health problems are very common, it can still be a taboo subject. People who experience mental illness often face stigma and discrimination in the workplace, socially and within families. This can make life with a mental health problem more difficult than the symptoms themselves. The aim is to improve knowledge and understanding about mental illness and, most importantly of all, get people talking about mental health.

The Employee Well-being Team lead on our corporate commitment to the national campaign and have hosted various awareness campaigns such as the 'Time to Talk Day' and the Pledge Cards with the Chief Executive and Elected Members.

#### **Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence Policy**

The Council recognises that its employees, men or women, will be amongst those affected by domestic abuse and sexual violence, either as victims/survivors of domestic abuse and/or sexual violence; friends, family or colleagues of victims/survivors; or perpetrators of domestic abuse and/or sexual violence. We have prepared and published a Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence Policy, which is available to view in the HR Policies and Guidance Section of the intranet, or via line managers, Trade Union Representatives or the Occupational Health Unit.

Carmarthenshire County Council is committed to ensuring that any member of staff disclosing domestic abuse and/or sexual violence will be listened to and supported.

The Violence against Women, Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence (Wales) Act 2015 is a landmark law, the first of its kind in the UK. One of the key mechanisms for delivering the Act in Wales is to ensure that everyone working in Welsh Public Service is aware the nature and impact on those affected by this whatever their gender.

The Learning and Development team have ensured access to the mandatory Welsh Government e-learning module on Violence Against Women, Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence for all staff. This e-learning provides awareness of the issues and importantly provides an understanding about how staff might help in tackling them.

The Corporate Management Team are committed to ensuring that every part of our workforce has the opportunity to receive the awareness training with alternative arrangements being made available for those who cannot access e-learning. Additional training was also provided for those undertaking professional/specialist roles.

## **Stonewall Cymru Diversity Champions**

Stonewall Diversity Champions programme is an employers' forum for sexual orientation and gender identity equality, diversity and inclusion. The organisation works with over 700 organisations across public, private and third sectors to help them create inclusive and accepting environments for almost a quarter of the UK workforce.

Carmarthenshire County Council has worked in partnership with Stonewall and was a member of its Diversity Champions programme from 2011 to 2016. During each year of membership the Council entered Stonewall Workplace Equality Index (WEI), an evidence-based benchmarking tool used to assess our achievements and progress on LGBT inclusion in our workplace in 10 areas of policy and practice, ranging from training to community engagement.

During 2018-19, we have re-joined the Diversity Champions programme, with a view to undertake a soft audit of our work in readiness for formal submission to the Index in September 2020. We will be working with Stonewall Cymru to establish our priorities for the next year, based on the evidence collated through the audit and in discussion with our People Strategy Steering Group.

Progress will be reported as part of the 2019-20 annual report.

## **Our role as a provider of services**

### **Wales Interpretation and Translation Service**

The authority is a partner in the Welsh Interpretation and Translation Service (WITS). This body acts as a “one-stop-shop” designed to improve access to public services for vulnerable people whose first language may not be English or Welsh. WITS provides the Authority with access to trained, accredited, fully security vetted translators and interpreters covering approximately 135 languages.

### **Inequalities in Education**

All schools are required to publish **Equality Objectives** and a **Strategic Equality Plan** that records how the school is responding to equality issues. The purpose of the objectives and plan is to enable the delivery of measurable equality outcomes which improve the lives of individuals and communities.

### **Housing Related Support Service**

Housing Services have developed a new Housing support service for people over the age of 55 and people with dementia irrelevant of age. This will be across tenure (private or public) and be given where the need for housing related support has been identified.

If someone has housing support needs they will receive support irrelevant of whether they are a Carmarthenshire County Council tenant or not. This will be a much fairer service, extending to those who are home owners or private tenants. The service will be a floating support service for Older People which will provide housing related support to enable people to develop the skills and confidence needed to live independently in their own homes.

## Our role as a Community Leader

### **Syrian resettlement**

Since the start of the scheme in Carmarthenshire in June 2016, we have resettled 29 families through the Syrian resettlement scheme, with a total of 133 people. We have found homes for the families in Llanelli, Carmarthen, Ammanford, Kidwelly, Pontyberem, Llandeilo and Garnant, all privately-owned homes managed by Council staff through the Council's Simple Lettings scheme.

#### *Governance*

We have a multi-agency task group which meets every two months, to ensure that all relevant agencies are working together to deliver the scheme effectively.

Membership – Housing, Education / Children's Services, Communities for Work, Hywel Dda University Health Board, Dyfed Powys Police, Department of Work and Pensions, Coleg Sir Gâr, Carmarthenshire Association of Voluntary Services, Ethnic Youth Support Team. The Group is chaired by Executive Board Member for Housing.

A panel with representation from Hywel Dda University Health Board; Mental Health & Learning Disabilities; Education & Children's Services and Homes & Safer Communities checks new referrals before accepting families for resettlement.

#### *Education*

All school-age children are found school places as near as possible to their homes. All adults are attending English classes, organised by Community Education. A number of the children have additional learning needs. The scheme funding is used to provide extra support to these children in the classroom, both of staff and other resources.

#### *Health*

All families are registered with a local GP practice, and are helped to access dentistry through the community dental service. A high proportion of the families have family members with serious health issues, such as heart disease, bullet wounds, embedded shrapnel, post-traumatic stress and diabetes.

#### *Support*

Resettlement support is provided to each family from the moment they arrive in the UK. They are picked up from the airport and brought to their new homes. They are introduced to the various services that they will need immediately, such as GPs, schools, English classes, housing staff, Job Centres.

As well as individual support, we also hold family information sessions around every two months. Relevant agencies come to speak to the families together, with interpretation available throughout the event.

In August 2018, the Carmarthenshire Syrian community organised a regional picnic in Llandovery Rugby Club, which was attended by Syrian families from all over Mid and West Wales.

Two families have moved out of the County since the scheme started, both to take up offers of employment in England.

Syrians resettled in Carmarthenshire, as well as Jonathan Morgan (Head of Homes and Safer Communities) and Cllr. Linda Evans (Executive Board member) travelled to the Senedd for an event in April 2019 to promote Wales as a Nation of Sanctuary. Ahmad Al Dalli spoke at the event to thank the services which have been supporting the families to build new lives in Wales.

### *Employment*

Finding employment is the biggest challenge facing the adult family members, as it has proved difficult to find similar jobs to those they are used to whilst still developing their English language skills. Some adults are attending courses at Coleg Sir Gâr to retrain and gain formal qualifications. Others are working with Business Wales with a view to becoming self-employed. Once the person's business plan has been approved by Business Wales, we help with a small grant towards tools and equipment to help start the business. Communities for Work and Remploy are also involved in supporting individuals into employment.

We are also developing responses to this issue, in partnership with Community Education, Coleg Sir Gâr and Adult Learning Wales to ensure that the Syrian adults are able to gain qualifications that will allow them to access employment which suits their abilities and potential.

### *Community cohesion*

Generally, the response of the local community to all the Syrian families has been excellent, and many are becoming a valued part of the communities in which they live. However, it would be naive to think that all members of the host community have this positive view of Syrian resettlement. We have put in interventions from experienced staff in local schools, which were successful in resolving tensions, in partnership with the police and the schools concerned. We are now developing a pro-active service in partnership with neighbouring local authorities to work with pupils across the Mid and West Wales region to raise awareness of these issues.

### *Future of the scheme*

This time last year the Home Office was consulting on what the resettlement programme should look like after March 2021. Since then, the Home Office has announced that there will be no further arrivals under the current scheme after March 2020. However, progress on developing and consulting on a replacement scheme has stalled in recent months.

## **Carmarthenshire Disability Coalition and Partnership**

The Council continues to support the work of the Coalition and benefits from its feedback and advice. For instance, work has been undertaken to improve the accessibility of information, this includes work to ensure that the Council's website is fully accessible to screen reader software, electronic documents are now published in Welsh and English single language versions and improvements have been made to the format of printed letters to help accessibility.

Relationships between the Council and the Coalition have been enhanced through bi-monthly meetings of the Carmarthenshire Disability Partnership, chaired by the Executive Board Member for Disabilities, Cllr Jane Tremlett. During the year, the Partnership have discussed various issues including key consultations held by Public Sector bodies in the county, improving access at Pembrey Country Park and the Social Services and Well-being Act.



## Section 2 - Identifying, collecting and using relevant information

### 2.1 Our communities

#### Statistical background

Carmarthenshire has an estimated population of 184,681 and a population density (population count/area in sq km) of 78 people per square km. The County is very diverse and rural. It consists of 58 Electoral Wards with 74 Elected Members. Demographic Profiles have been produced of each of the Electoral Wards and for the County which provides a picture of life in the individual communities as well as valuable local information. The profiles will give you information such as:

- Population Statistics
- Population density
- Birth and Death rate
- 2011 Census Data
- Housing Information

The Ward Profiles can be accessed through the Council's corporate website.

Statistical information provides us with a useful baseline of information; however, the Census results do not provide information on all protected characteristics.

As a local authority, we are able to access a wealth of data. Our key aim during the preparation of the evidence report was to identify data to support the General Duty in:

1. Eliminating unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation and other conduct that is prohibited by the Act
2. Advancing equality of opportunity between people who share a relevant protected characteristic and those who do not
3. Fostering good relations between people who share a protected characteristic and those who do not.

### 2.2 Our staff

Carmarthenshire County Council has been collecting employment data for a number of years, on the groups required at the time. Our Workplace Profile Report can be viewed on our corporate website. Following the publication of the Equality Act 2010 and the Specific Duties for Wales 2011, the People Management division have been working to update our recruitment monitoring forms and our Resource Link software, in order to collect the new data on the wider protected characteristics. This is a continuous process.

## Section 3 – Equality Impact Assessments

Equality Impact Assessments are a key element of the Strategic Equality Plan and objectives and are integral to all budgetary, policy and strategy decisions. Heads of Service and Budget Managers are required to complete an assessment of all policy decisions as part of the budget setting process. It is also key that assessments are undertaken as part of all policy and strategy developments and that the Organisational Change template is completed when there are HR considerations.

The Policy and Partnership Team are leading on the introduction of an Integrated Assessment. This is due to the fact that the Council has a statutory requirement to complete impact assessments under a number of new and existing legislation.

These requirements are legal obligations for the Council and failure to meet these duties may result in the Council being exposed to legal challenge.

This integrated assessment (which will be introduced during 2019-2020) incorporates the requirements of the following Acts into one Impact Assessment:

- Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015
- Public Sector Equality Duty and the Equality Act 2010
- Welsh Language Measure 2011 and Welsh Language Standards
- United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) & Rights of Children and Young Persons (Wales) Measure 2011
- Environment (Wales) Act 2016 – Biodiversity and Resilience of Ecosystems Duty
- General Data Protection Regulation.

## Section 4 – Training

The Council's Learning and Development Team prepare an annual Learning & Development Plan which outlines all the training and development opportunities available - including Equality and Diversity opportunities. Line Managers are required to discuss learning and development opportunities as part of staff appraisal and ensure that staff have opportunities to develop professionally. All new members of staff are required to complete “Engaging Diversity”, an on-line learning module within six months of appointment. All Managers and Senior Managers are required to attend the Behavioural Standards in the Workplace training and, if involved in recruitment activities, Recruitment and Selection Training.

## Section 5 – Procurement arrangements

The Policy and Partnership Team work closely with the Procurement Unit to ensure compliance. One of the key documents is the Supplier Qualification Information Database (SQulD). This Information is a template provided by the Value Wales Division of the Welsh Government.

The SQulD has been designed to simplify and standardise the selection stage of procurement whilst improving transparency. This approach also makes it easier for small businesses to tender for public sector contracts. Information in relation to Equalities is included in the SQulD documents and all potential suppliers must complete the section. The SQulD template specifically asks prospective suppliers for information in relation to any findings of unlawful discrimination by an Employment Tribunal, an Employee Appeal Tribunal, or any other court and/or any complaints upheld following an investigation by the Equality and Human Rights Commission or its predecessors (or comparable body in any jurisdiction other than the UK) on grounds of alleged unlawful discrimination. The guidance clearly notes that any prospective suppliers, who hold any findings against them, will not be selected to tender, unless they have provided adequate evidence that they have taken appropriate action to stop it happening again.

### **Welsh Government Code of Practice – Ethical Employment in Supply Chains**

The Ethical Employment in Supply Chains Code of Practice has been established by the Welsh Government to support the development of more ethical supply chains to deliver contracts for the Welsh Public Sector. During the year, officers from Corporate Procurement, People Management and Policy have prepared an Ethical Employment & Supply Chains Policy for consideration by the Executive Board.

An update on the Council's action plan on the 12 Commitments designed to eliminate modern slavery and support ethical employment practices will be provided in the 2019-20 report, alongside an update from the Ethical Employment Elected Champion.

## Section 6 – Contact details

For further information on Carmarthenshire County Council's Strategic Equality Plan, please contact:

Policy and Partnership Team

County Hall

Carmarthen

SA31 1JP

01267 224914

[equalities@carmarthenshire.gov.uk](mailto:equalities@carmarthenshire.gov.uk)

You can also contact Carmarthenshire Direct by text

0789 2345678

**Appendix 1: Our Objectives and Action Plan 2018-19**

<p><b>Our role as an Employer:</b> We are the county’s largest employer and have a workforce exceeding 8,000 (including school based staff). We are committed to ensuring equality within our workforce and we want to be an exemplar of good practice to other employers.</p>			
<p><b>Equality Objective: Attract and retain the very best workforce</b></p>			
Action	Responsible department / business unit	Status	Update / comment
<p>Attract and retain talent by positively encouraging applicants and employees from underrepresented groups to apply for jobs and career progression opportunities within our organisation</p>	<p>DMTs / People Management</p>	<p>Process in place and is being supported by People Management</p>	<p>CCC publicises a positive action strapline within all recruitment advertisements and if posts are under-represented encourages applicants to apply. All external adverts are publicised on our accessible corporate website and applicants can apply online or via hard copy application if required. Signposting advertisements are placed in specialist press or participate at recruitment events to attract applicants. As a Disability confident employer we are committed to the obligations to supporting applicants with disabilities through the recruitment process.</p>
<p>Regularly review our recruitment training to ensure recruiting managers and support staff involved in the recruitment process are up to date in our corporate</p>	<p>People Management – Learning &amp; Development</p>	<p>Completed and training being run</p>	<p>Training being run monthly. E-Learning package recently re-designed as a referral for managers on process/equality.</p>



**Appendix 1: Our Objectives and Action Plan 2018-19**

<p>support our employees through periods of organisational change, work related or personal challenge e.g. Stress management, mental health awareness, domestic abuse and sexual violence support</p>			<p>and support managers on a clear and transparent process for managing organisational change and to support employees through the restructure process.</p>
<p>Provide the framework for managers to develop a positive working environment to support regular attendance, advise managers and monitor consistency, e.g. reasonable adjustments for a disability, flexible working for caring responsibilities, time off for religious observance</p>	<p>People Management</p>	<p>Completed  Policies are monitored and updated as part of a rolling programme</p>	<p>CCC has a broad HR policy framework in place to support and advise managers and employees including Sickness Absence policy, Disability Information &amp; Reasonable Adjustments guidance, Flexible Working policy, Time Off policy, Career Break policy, Supporting LGBT Staff in the Workplace guide, Supporting Maternity/Adoption Returners guide, Religion &amp; Belief guide, Behavioural Standards in the Workplace guide</p>
<p>Develop an integrated programme of Welsh Language development for our employees</p>	<p>People Management – Learning &amp; Development</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>	<p>L&amp;D Advisor Welsh Language is supporting the development of the Welsh Language Skills Strategy.</p> <p>Key documents/information have been made available including 1) Welsh Learning Agreement to achieve the desired level for an employee’s job role. 2) A guide to summarise the different pathways &amp; methods available to reach various levels. 3) Update L&amp;D Web Page For Welsh Language. 4) Marketing posters created for the 10 hour online course, &amp; Welsh for everyone.</p>

**Appendix 1: Our Objectives and Action Plan 2018-19**

			Analysis of skills profile with appropriate interventions & corporate support to get employees from Level 0 to Level 1 via online learning & alternative learning methods commenced.
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<b>Our role as an Employer:</b> We are the county’s largest employer and have a workforce exceeding 8,000 (including school based staff). We are committed to ensuring equality within our workforce and we want to be an exemplar of good practice to other employers.			
<b>Equality Objective:</b> We will work to improve employment monitoring data held by the local authority and ensure pay differentials are identified and acted upon			
Action	Responsible department / business unit	Status	Update / comment
Maintain our targeted campaign to encourage employees to voluntarily declare equality monitoring information to reduce data gaps and better understand the composition of our workforce	People Strategy Steering Group / People Management	Ongoing	CCC continues to encourage recruitment applicants as part of the recruitment process and employees via Resource link self-service facility to voluntarily declare equality monitoring information. This information is used to inform the Annual Workforce information Report and Corporate/Departmental Workforce Reports to inform Departmental workforce planning process.
Support the provision of workforce data to schools to enable each to fulfil its statutory responsibility for annual strategic	Education & Childrens Services / People	Ongoing	CCC continues to respond to requests from schools for employment and equality data



**Appendix 1: Our Objectives and Action Plan 2018-19**

equality reporting	Management		relating to employees locally employed by the respective school to inform individual school workforce and equality planning.
Review our learning and development application and approval process to ensure consistent and fair access	People Management	Completed	The Digital Transformation Projects approved the enhancements to the application process that will enable the organisation to fully report on training applications.
Undertake an annual Equal Pay audit to identify and understand our actual pay gaps and/or pay discrepancies and develop actions for improvement	People Strategy Steering Group / People Management	Process completed Audit ongoing	CCC undertakes and publishes an annual Equal Pay Audit, investigates any pay gaps and/or pay anomalies and develops actions for improvement.
Apply the Gender Employment and Pay Analysis (GEPA) method to our workforce information and pay data to identify any potential employment disparities and develop actions for improvement	People Strategy Steering Group / People Management	Process completed	CCC applies the GEPA method to analyse workforce information and pay data to inform the annual workforce information report, Corporate and departmental workforce people management data reports to identify trends and areas requiring further investigation. This is to support the development of corporate and departmental workforce planning
Utilise our workforce information to inform succession and workforce planning and develop business objectives that support equality improvement	People Strategy Steering Group	Completed	CCC utilises workforce information within the annual workforce information report, corporate and departmental people management reports to support departmental workforce planning process.

**Appendix 1: Our Objectives and Action Plan 2018-19**

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Continue to advise and support business units during service reconfiguration to ensure workforce impact is assessed appropriately	People Management	Ongoing	The People Services and Equality teams continues to advise and support service managers during periods of organisational change in line with the Restructure policy including undertaking equality impact assessments.
Utilise feedback from external accreditations such as Investors in People to inform future equality and diversity priorities	People Strategy Steering Group / People Management	Completed	Investors in People (IiP) review results have been fed back to the People Strategy Board to integrate actions into the priorities of the work streams (lead, support, engage).
Undertake an audit of the Language Skills of our employees	People Management	Ongoing process	The Council adopted a Welsh Language Skills Strategy in January 2016 with it being very timely due to having to comply with the Welsh Language Standards on 30 March 2016. One of the actions of the Strategy was to update the language audit of the workforce and it coincides with Standard 127 which places a responsibility on the Council 'to assess the Welsh language skills of your employees'. As staff follow training and move along the continuum, the record is updated and when appointing, the individual records are placed on our Human Resource software. Further details regarding the audit can be found in the Annual Report in relation to the Welsh Language 2018-19, on our corporate website.
Evaluate and review our equality objectives to ensure they	People Strategy Steering	Completed	The annual report is an opportunity to evaluate

**Appendix 1: Our Objectives and Action Plan 2018-19**

support continued improvement and report annually	Group / Policy & Partnership Team		and review our work in reaching our Objectives. Further discussion is needed as part of the revision of the Strategic Equality Plan to ensure that the Well-being Objectives and the Equality Objectives support / tie-in with each other, in order to reflect the wider equality work.
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**Appendix 1: Our Objectives and Action Plan 2018-19**

<p><b>Our role as a service provider:</b> We provide around 300 different services to local people, which are as diverse as providing the local education service, refuse collection, caring for vulnerable older people or children, providing leisure facilities, maintaining highways and as landlord for 9000 council homes. We wish to ensure that all of our services are provided in accordance with the commitments contained in this Strategic Equality Plan.</p>			
<p><b>Equality Objective: We will continue to work to remove the barriers to accessing Council services and give due regard to all groups when making decisions</b></p>			
Action:	Responsible department / business unit	Status	Update / comment
Continue to implement accessibility improvements to the CCC website	Marketing & Media	Completed	The Marketing and Media team are leading on the accessibility improvements to the website. The default position is that Welsh and English single language documents are now used. Modern.gov has been adapted so that pages are now viewable in HTML format.
Continue to roll out staff awareness training, including through on-line provision	Learning & Development	Ongoing	On-line awareness training is on-going and completion is monitored as part of the HR Business Partner Data set.
Encourage public feedback on accessibility issues	Policy & Partnership Team	Ongoing	The Executive Board Disability Champion has established a Carmarthenshire Disability Partnership, which meets regularly with members of the Disability Coalition. Members have prepared a rolling action plan, which identifies key issues such

**Appendix 1: Our Objectives and Action Plan 2018-19**

			as accessible information, parking and design access statements.
Continue to make sure equality impact assessments (EIAs) are embedded within the decision making process and as part of responsibilities under the Well-being of Future Generations Act	Policy & Partnership Team	Ongoing	During the year, the Policy and Partnership Team have been leading on the preparation of an Integrated Assessment. This is due to the fact that the Council has a statutory requirement to complete impact assessments under a number of new and existing legislation.
Support the EIA process by developing a series of community profiles, showing key facts for specified demographic groups	Policy & Partnership Team	Completed	The ward profiles have been prepared and are updated regularly in light of any new data / local information. They are available on the corporate website and have been provided to all Elected Members.
Monitor complaints which have an equality dimension as a means of triggering service improvement	Policy & Partnership Team	Ongoing	All complaints received are logged and monitored through an information management system, which includes a category to monitor any complaints in relation to Equality & Diversity.
Ensure all contracting arrangements (including review) include appropriate stipulations under the 2010 Equality Act	Corporate Procurement Unit	Ongoing	The Procurement Unit regularly update the information which is included in all contracting arrangements
Support key engagement mechanisms, including Equality Carmarthenshire, the Disability Coalition,	Policy & Partnership Team	Ongoing	The Policy and Partnership Team / Strategic Development Team continue to support

**Appendix 1: Our Objectives and Action Plan 2018-19**

the 50+ Forum and Youth Council			these key engagement mechanisms.
Develop a pilot project on countryside access improvement at Pembrey Country Park, in collaboration with the Disability Coalition	Policy & Partnership Team		<p>The Senior Outdoor Recreation Manager provides regular updates for the Carmarthenshire Disability Partnership.</p> <p>The Country Park is in continuing to invest in infrastructure and as part of the new toilet amenities a 'Changing Places' facility has been developed on site.</p>

## Appendix 1: Our Objectives and Action Plan 2018-19

**Our role as a service provider:** We provide around 300 different services to local people, which are as diverse as providing the local education service, refuse collection, caring for vulnerable older people or children, providing leisure facilities, maintaining highways and as landlord for 9000 council homes. We wish to ensure that all of our services are provided in accordance with the commitments contained in this Strategic Equality Plan.

**Equality Objective:** Help maximise the potential of people, through the education system and by supporting the growth of the local economy

Action	Responsible department / business unit	Status	Update / comment
To develop a knowledge economy and innovation through the Workways+ Project identified in the County Wide Employment & Skills Plan to increase the employability of Economically Inactive and Long Term Unemployed people aged 25 and over, who have complex barriers to employment	Economic development	Ongoing	The Workways+ project engages with participants who are either long term unemployed or economically inactive. The project supports participants by providing one to one mentoring, tailored job search, volunteer placements, qualifications and funding for subsidised jobs.
We will increase % of pupils eligible for Free School Meals who achieved the Level 2 threshold including a GCSE grade A*-C in English or Welsh first language and mathematics	Education & Childrens Services	Ongoing	Analyses of performance data over time demonstrates that standards continue to rise at the end of all key stages for e-FSM learners.  Effective school leadership and working in partnership are central to tackling this issue in a sustainable manner.
We will deliver literacy, numeracy and English for speakers of other languages (ESOL) courses for Carmarthenshire residents and in-comers to the County	Education & Childrens Services	Ongoing	A full and continuing programme of literacy, numeracy and ESOL classes were offered at centres in Llanelli, Ammanford and Carmarthen and enrolments in these classes

**Appendix 1: Our Objectives and Action Plan 2018-19**

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			has been good.
We will support schools, in tandem with ERW, to further improve outcomes for all pupils but with a particular emphasis on raising the achievements of pupils entitled to free school meals and looked after children	Education & Childrens Services	Ongoing	We continued to hold all schools and ERW to account for further improving standards and outcomes for learners, intervening in schools where performance is not satisfactory. We undertook Core Visits for evaluation of school performance outcomes and undertaking of National Categorisation and review Teaching and Learning provision. The LA Scrutiny Committee has continued its valuable work through inviting a range of schools across all phases to present an overview of their progress, success and areas of concern to the committee. The ongoing monitoring and scrutiny of our 'Schools Causing Concern' has continued to be challenged and supported
We shall further develop the family engagement programme to support families to engage in education	Education & Childrens Services	Ongoing	The Education Welfare Service continued to deliver a range of programmes for families particularly engaging with more hard to reach, vulnerable families. The Family Learning Signature (FLS) continues to be supported through some schools in Llanelli, with families engaging in their child's learning. There was positive feedback from families reporting that they feel more able to support their child's



**Appendix 1: Our Objectives and Action Plan 2018-19**

			attendance
We will continue to advance the objectives of the Welsh in Education Strategic Plan	Education & Childrens Services	Ongoing	The Welsh in Education Strategic Plan 2017-2020 has been reviewed during the last 12 months in line with the most recent Welsh Government guidance. This will allow us to further promote and increase bilingual education in the County.

**Appendix 1: Our Objectives and Action Plan 2018-19**

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**Our role as a community leader:** We wish to promote tolerance and understanding and to help build a cohesive and united community within Carmarthenshire. We will promote the principles of equality and diversity as set out in this Strategic Equality Plan through our working with partners and community organizations throughout the county.

**Equality Objective:** Support cohesive communities by promoting community and civic engagement

<b>Action</b>	<b>Responsible department / business unit</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Update and comment</b>
Support the implementation of the Community Cohesion National Delivery Plan, including <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• fostering of Good Relations. Support the building of resilient and cohesive communities</li> <li>• engage with and support community groups that represent the Protected Characteristics.</li> </ul>	Homes & Safer Communities	Ongoing	Unfortunately, the Regional Community Cohesion Coordinator has left the authority. A new officer has been appointed and will commence in June 2019
Conduct and support awareness raising and signposting of Hate Crime victims to report and support services	Homes & Safer Communities	Completed	The Policy and Partnership Team are members of the Dyfed Powys Hate Crime Forum, which is facilitated by Dyfed Powys Police. During Hate Crime Awareness week the forum focussed its activity around raising awareness within our communities as to what a Hate Crime or Incident is and also, how the same can be reported.
Deliver the Syrian Resettlement Programme. Support communities through changes due to immigration	Homes & Safer Communities	Ongoing	A detailed update can be seen on page 10 of the annual report



**Appendix 1: Our Objectives and Action Plan 2018-19**

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<p><b>Our role as a community leader:</b> We wish to promote tolerance and understanding and to help build a cohesive and united community within Carmarthenshire. We will promote the principles of equality and diversity as set out in this Strategic Equality Plan through our working with partners and community organizations throughout the county.</p>			
<p><b>Equality Objective:</b> We will encourage healthy lifestyles and promote the importance of well-being</p>			
Action	Responsible department / business unit	Status	Update / comment
<p>To promote the Welsh language and ensure compliance with the 'Active Offer' across all service areas</p> <p>(Active Officer - Care providers must actively offer and deliver Welsh language care services to the same standard as English language care services as part of the More than Just Words Strategic Framework)</p>	<p>Communities</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>	<p>The Welsh language in Social Care Board lead on the delivery of the 'More than Just Words Framework' and deliver / support various initiatives such as the staff audit, updating the client database and training support for staff</p>
<p>Contribute to health led transformation programmes in mental health and redesign of services within learning disability</p>	<p>Communities</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>	<p>Officers are involved in the various work streams the Health Board have created for this programme of work.</p>
<p>Deliver the affordable home delivery plan</p>	<p>Communities</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>	<p>We are working on a range of solutions including bringing empty homes back into use, social lettings, buying private sector homes, through developer contributions and Section 106 and by working in partnership with our housing association partners to develop new homes.</p>



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## EXECUTIVE BOARD

1<sup>ST</sup> JULY 2019

**Subject:** Premature and Hospitalised Baby - Pay and Leave Scheme

**Recommendations / key decisions required:**

To decide if the scheme can be supported and recommended for formal adoption by the Authority

**Reasons:**

To support employee wellbeing during a challenging period for parents and by doing so enable the employee to maintain regular attendance on return to work and reduce sickness absence levels

Relevant scrutiny committee to be consulted

N/A

Exec Board Decision Required YES

Council Decision Required NO

EXECUTIVE BOARD MEMBER PORTFOLIO HOLDER:- Councillor M Stephens – Deputy Leader

Directorate

Name of Head of Service:

Paul R Thomas

Report Author:

Ann Clarke

Designations:

Assistant Chief Executive  
(People Management)

Lead Business Partner (HR)

Tel Nos.

E Mail Addresses:

01267 246123

[PRThomas@carmarthenshire.gov.uk](mailto:PRThomas@carmarthenshire.gov.uk)

01267 246167

[ALClarke@carmarthenshire.gov.uk](mailto:ALClarke@carmarthenshire.gov.uk)

**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**  
**EXECUTIVE BOARD**  
**29<sup>th</sup> JULY 2019**

**Premature and Hospitalised Babies Pay and Leave Scheme**

The 'Smallest Things' Campaign - Premature Birth and Hospitalised Babies – Supporting Our Employees

In the UK 60,000 babies are born prematurely each year. When a baby is born too early some aspects of their development are not complete and they may not be ready for life outside of the womb. Many of these babies therefore, will need urgent neonatal care after birth and are likely to be hospitalised for a longer period than babies born at full term. This means parents of premature babies will often have to wait weeks for their new-born baby to be allowed home and enjoy what is remaining (if any) of their maternity, adoption, shared parental, maternity support or paternity leave.

Having a premature baby is one of the most stressful experiences a new parent can face. During the period babies remain in hospital, parents often have to travel back and forth from hospital, for parents with other children this can be particularly challenging as they manage the birth of their premature baby alongside their other children.

The cost of premature birth can be high, with parents spending in excess of £2,000 over the course of an average NICU stay. Also, it is estimated 40% of mothers experience post-natal depression following neonatal intensive care, compared to 5-10% of mothers who give birth without complication at full term, with more reporting symptoms of PTSD such as anxiety and flashbacks.

Without appropriate employer support many parents wellbeing may be affected over a longer term with potential to impact on future health, attendance at work and sickness absence rates.

The 'Smallest Things' campaign

A proactive step to assist our employees who are experiencing premature birth would be to make the proposed supportive offer to employees affected as outlined below recommended by the 'Smallest Things' campaign. For further information <https://thesmallestthings.org/take-action/extended-leave/>

The proposed supportive offer to our employees:

**Premature Baby Maternity, Adoption, Shared Parental, Maternity Support and Paternity Leave and Pay**

Parents of babies born at or before 37 weeks will be entitled to receive an extra week's Premature Baby Leave and Premature Baby Pay for every week their premature baby spends in hospital before their due date.



The Premature Baby Leave entitlement will be added to the end of the employee's maternity, adoption, shared parental, maternity support or paternity period after the maternity, adoption, shared parental, maternity support or paternity leave entitlement has been exhausted.

Premature Baby Pay, full pay for applicable weeks, will be paid to applicable employees at the beginning of their maternity, adoption, shared parental, maternity support or paternity leave period. The money is to be paid at the beginning of the period of applicable leave when it's most needed to support with the expenses associated with hospital visits, additional childcare costs for possible older siblings etc. Average earnings are normally calculated on the earnings of an employee over an 8-week period prior to the Qualifying Week, (QW).

It is important to note that the employee's normal entitlement to maternity, adoption, shared parental, maternity support or paternity leave pay will continue to apply and will not be affected by this scheme.

### **Full term hospitalised baby leave and pay**

Parents of babies who are hospitalised immediately following full term birth due to illness will be entitled to receive full term hospitalised baby leave and pay for a period of up to 4 weeks. This leave entitlement will be added to the end of the employees maternity, adoption, shared parental, maternity support or paternity leave period, after the maternity or paternity leave entitlement has been exhausted. Full term hospitalised baby pay is equivalent to the average earnings normally calculated on the earnings of an employee over an 8-week period prior to the Qualifying Week, (QW) and will be paid to applicable employees at the beginning of their maternity, adoption, shared parental, maternity support or paternity leave period.

It is important to note that the employee's normal entitlement to maternity, adoption, shared parental, maternity support or paternity pay will continue to apply and will not be affected by this scheme.

### Costs

It is estimated that in the preceding 12 months there have been 5 employees whose maternity leave has commenced early following premature birth and subsequent notification by managers to the Attendance Team. However, there may be more cases that have not been notified through to the Attendance Team so this figure may be higher. In addition, it is difficult to quantify the number of employees whose babies have been hospitalised at birth as these conversations take place with the manager directly and there is no requirement for HR to be involved.

### Scope

This scheme would apply to all our employees with the exception of staff on the complement of locally managed schools, for whom the policy adopted by their respective schools will apply. The Local Authority should consider whether to recommend the scheme for adoption by schools governing bodies for consistency.

**DETAILED REPORT ATTACHED?**

**NO**

## IMPLICATIONS

I confirm that other than those implications which have been agreed with the appropriate Directors / Heads of Service and are referred to in detail below, there are no other implications associated with this report :

Signed: **Paul R Thomas Assistant Chief Executive (People Management)**

Policy, Crime & Disorder and Equalities	Legal	Finance	ICT	Risk Management Issues	People Management	Physical Assets
<b>YES</b>	<b>NONE</b>	<b>YES</b>	<b>NONE</b>	<b>NONE</b>	<b>YES</b>	<b>NONE</b>

### 1. Policy, Crime & Disorder and Equalities

The Premature and Hospitalised Babies Pay and Leave Scheme supports the Council's strategic aim 'Feeling Fine...Health & Well-being' and supports the corporate objective to provide a supportive framework to enable employees to maintain regular attendance and reduce sickness absence.

### 2. Finance

The costs of introducing this scheme would need to be met within existing departmental budgets. However, it is anticipated that the adoption of this policy decision could save the Authority in future occupational sickness absence and replacement cover costs.

### 3. People Management

The HR team will provide advice and guidance to employees and managers on the Scheme

# CONSULTATIONS

I confirm that the appropriate consultations have taken in place and the outcomes are as detailed below

**Signed:** Paul R Thomas Assistant Chief Executive, People Management

## 1. Scrutiny Committee

N/A

## 2. Local Member(s)

N/A

## 3. Community / Town Council

N/A

## 4. Relevant Partners

N/A

## 5. Staff Side Representatives and other Organisations

If endorsed the scheme will be communicated to staff side representatives through the Corporate Employee Relations Forum

## Section 100D Local Government Act, 1972 – Access to Information

### List of Background Papers used in the preparation of this report:

THERE ARE NONE

Title of Document	File Ref No.	Locations that the papers are available for public inspection

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# EXECUTIVE BOARD

## 29/07/19

### LAND HELD IN TRUST BY CARMARTHENSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

**Recommendations / key decisions required:**

It is recommended that the Executive Board:

1. In its capacity as trustees delegates its responsibilities by allowing officers to set up an independent panel to advise the Executive Board in relation to this and any other trust.
2. That independent panel members be paid the standard Independent Remuneration Panel for Wales's rates for co-opted members.
3. In delegating its powers agrees for the independent Panel to carry out its own investigations in relation to the recreational trust that owns the land to which this report relates.
4. That at the end of its investigations the Independent Panel report to the Executive Board with its recommendations
5. In the best and sole interest of the trust, to resolve whether to accept or reject the recommendations in any such report received from the Independent Panel.

**Reasons:**

To ensure that there is a transparent process in place to manage the conflict of interest relating to this and all other trusts.

**Relevant Scrutiny Committee Consulted:** No

**Executive Board Decision Required** Yes 29/07/19

**Council Decision Required** No

**Executive Board Member Portfolio Holder:** Cllr. Glynog Davies (Education & Children)

Directorate:	Designations:	Tel Nos. / E-Mail Addresses:
Communities		
Education & Children		
<b>Name of Head of Service:</b>		
Ian Jones	Head of Leisure	01267 228309 <a href="mailto:ijones@carmarthenshire.gov.uk">ijones@carmarthenshire.gov.uk</a>
Simon Davies	Head of Access to Education	01267 246471 <a href="mailto:SiDavies@carmarthenshire.gov.uk">SiDavies@carmarthenshire.gov.uk</a>
<b>Report Author:</b>	Modernisation Team Manager	01267 246618 <a href="mailto:SMGriffiths@carmarthenshire.gov.uk">SMGriffiths@carmarthenshire.gov.uk</a>
Sara Griffiths		
Steve P Murphy	Senior Solicitor, Administration & Law	01267 224693 <a href="mailto:SPMurphy@carmarthenshire.gov.uk">SPMurphy@carmarthenshire.gov.uk</a>

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

## EXECUTIVE BOARD

### 29/07/19

#### LAND HELD IN TRUST BY CARMARTHENSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

##### **Background**

As part of the authority's 21st Century School Modernising Education Programme, the Department of Education & Children is seeking to replace the Pembrey Primary School building. The existing school buildings comprises of a mixture of both single and two storey flat roof buildings, which is supplemented by mobile classrooms to meet with pupil demand and to provide a Flying Start facility. The school buildings are reaching the end of their operational life and as a result are falling into disrepair. The buildings do not conform to Welsh Government standards.

On the east side and immediately adjacent to the school site there is a separate independent playing field which is utilised by the school for team sports. This recreational land is held in trust by the authority.

The most feasible, cost effective and least disruptive means of replacing the existing school building would be to incorporate as part of the overall development, the aforementioned recreational site lying to the east of the site.

##### **Recreational land held in trust**

The Recreational Site is subject to a Charitable Scheme made on the 23rd November, 1981.

The following description of the site was provided by the Valuation Office Agency in November 2018.

*'This plot is irregular in shape and has an area of approximately 2.02 acres. It is an uneven, gently sloping site and is grassed in most part with a short tarmac path near its entrance and a small area of rubber surfacing in the play area. The play area is a fenced off area in the north-eastern element of the plot which accommodates a set of swings only. The rest of the plot is a recreational area which includes an unmarked junior rugby pitch. It is predominantly a residential location with a school located directly to the west. There is an active railway line that runs along the plots southern boundary.'*

A plan showing site photographs together with the site location can be seen in **Appendix A.**

Whilst it is acknowledged that the recreational site is used by Pembrey Primary School, the recreational site is otherwise used informally. Although this area could be considered as a Local Equipped Area of Play (LEAP), due to there being very little equipment thereon, it did not fully meet the functions and role of a LEAP.

### **Proposed school development**

The authority's vision is to provide high quality school facilities and to improve the teaching and learning experiences at the school as well as providing benefit to the local community. The proposed development will provide enhanced recreation opportunities by providing a sports pitch and MUGA (Multi Use Games Area), which will be available for community use at such times as shall be agreed with the school. The intention is to make the school a community hub and be a multi-use space for pupils and the community alike. The relocation of the sports pitch/facilities as part of the phased development lends itself well to provide opportunities where facilities can be shared and enhanced.

### **Conflict of interest**

The legislation (Charities Act 2011), does not allow the trustee, to make a decision when there is conflict with the authority in another capacity. i.e. As trustee of this land and as Executive Board for the Local Education Authority.

This matter was raised with the Charity Commission, its response can be found in **Appendix B** and should be noted.

### **Recommendation**

To manage the conflict of interest and to ensure that the Executive Boards acts in the best interest of this and other trusts, whilst ensuring that it meets with legislation (Charities Act 2011), the following actions are recommended.

- ❖ The Executive Board to give delegated authority to its officers to set up an Independent Panel of at least 3 members. In doing so, officers to ensure that individuals are recruited with the appropriate skills set.
- ❖ A clear directive to be given to the panel in respect of the trust.
- ❖ It must be made clear to the panel that it must act in the best and sole interest of the trust and not of Carmarthenshire County Council.
- ❖ The panel to produce a report with their recommendations at the end of their investigations.
- ❖ The Executive Board to resolve whether to accept or reject the report.
- ❖ The Executive Board to authorise officers to write to the Charity Commission explaining the problem, stating that legal advice has been received and asking the Commission to approve the proposed course of action in appointing an independent panel.

Once the panel members are recruited, an initial meeting should be arranged with officers giving clear guidance and term of reference:

The panel to be advised that a report must be submitted to Executive Board, demonstrating that the following has been undertaken:

- ❖ Proper consultation with the inhabitants of where the trust is held, with attention given to relevant bodies and current users of the facility;  
The Panel will be responsible for organising the public notice under Section 121 of the Charities Act 2011 and organising the public consultation meetings.
- ❖ The panel to act in the best and sole interest of the trust and not of the authority.

- ❖ If applicable, the panel to consider if the facilities currently provided can be met in other ways at alternative sites by assessing their size and usefulness.
- ❖ The panel to properly conclude whether the land/facility is required.

To deal with professional matters such as expert services from a surveyor, valuer and lawyer, the panel should seek to employ its own independently of the authority, if there is not a suitably qualified member within the panel itself.

To assist with matters such as administrative support, arranging venues for public consultation, the panel can request the support from officers if required.

<b>DETAILED REPORT ATTACHED?</b>	<b>YES</b> Appendix A - Showing location plans Appendix B – Letter from Charity Commission
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## IMPLICATIONS

I confirm that other than those implications which have been agreed with the appropriate Directors / Heads of Service and are referred to in detail below, there are no other implications associated with this report.

Signed:        **Ian Jones**                                **Head of Leisure**  
                     **Simon Davies**                              **Head of Access to Education**

Policy, Crime & Disorder and Equalities	Legal	Finance	ICT	Risk Management Issues	Staffing Implications	Physical Assets
<b>YES</b>	<b>YES</b>	<b>YES</b>	<b>NO</b>	<b>YES</b>	<b>YES</b>	<b>YES</b>

### 1. Policy, Crime & Disorder and Equalities

Compliance with the Charities Act 2011 and any requirements of the Charity Commission will be required.

### 2. Legal

It will be necessary to follow the required procedures set out in the Charities Act 2011. Should there be a land transfer or disposal of land, it would be the Trustees' responsibility to ensure that the Trust benefits from this transaction, whilst also ensuring that the trust is safeguarded at all times.

### 3. Finance

1) Any fees incurred by panel members for carrying out the investigation at the standard IRPW rates for co-opted members. 2) Professional fees incurred by any proposition, including surveying, legal, advertising etc.

### 4. ICT

None

### 5. Risk Management Issues

Officers to ensure that a transparent process is followed in recruiting suitable candidates with the necessary expertise for the Independent Panel.

### 6. Staffing Implications

The authority to provide administrative support and facilities as required by the Independent Panel.

### 7. Physical Assets

Possible disposal and or transfer of land/facility.



# CONSULTATIONS

I confirm that the appropriate consultations have taken in place and the outcomes are as detailed below:

Signed:     Ian Jones           Head of Leisure  
              Simon Davies       Head of Access to Education

## 1. Scrutiny Committee – N/A

**2. Local Member(s)** – Discussions have been held with Cllr. Hugh Shepherdson and Cllr. Shirley Matthews for the proposal at Pembrey only. Both fully support the proposal. For all other trusts, relevant members will be consulted.

**3. Community / Town Council** – No discussions have taken place to date relating to the Pembrey proposal. As with any trust, the Community or Town Council will be consulted as part of the process delegated to the Independent Panel.

**4. Relevant Partners** – No discussions have taken place to date at Pembrey. Should the proposal be supported, all relevant partners and stakeholders will be consulted as part of the process delegated to the Independent Panel. This applies to Pembrey and all other trusts.

**5. Staff Side Representatives and other Organisations** – No discussions have taken place to date. Should the proposal be supported, all relevant organisations would be consulted as part of the process delegated to the Independent Panel, if relevant.

## Section 100D Local Government Act, 1972 – Access to Information List of Background Papers used in the preparation of this report:

Title of Document	File Ref No. / Locations that the papers are available for public inspection
Local authorities as charity trustees	<a href="https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/352409/Local_authorities_as_charity_trustees.pdf">https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/352409/Local_authorities_as_charity_trustees.pdf</a>
Councillors' guide to a council's role as charity trustee	<a href="https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/351608/council_as_charity_trustee_overview.pdf">https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/351608/council_as_charity_trustee_overview.pdf</a>
Manage a conflict of interest in your charity	<a href="https://www.gov.uk/guidance/manage-a-conflict-of-interest-in-your-charity">https://www.gov.uk/guidance/manage-a-conflict-of-interest-in-your-charity</a>

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LAND HELD IN TRUST BY CARMARTHENSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL



**EICH CYNGOR arleinamdani**  
[www.sirgar.llyw.cymru](http://www.sirgar.llyw.cymru)

**YOUR COUNCIL doitonline**  
[www.carmarthenshire.gov.wales](http://www.carmarthenshire.gov.wales)

Photographs



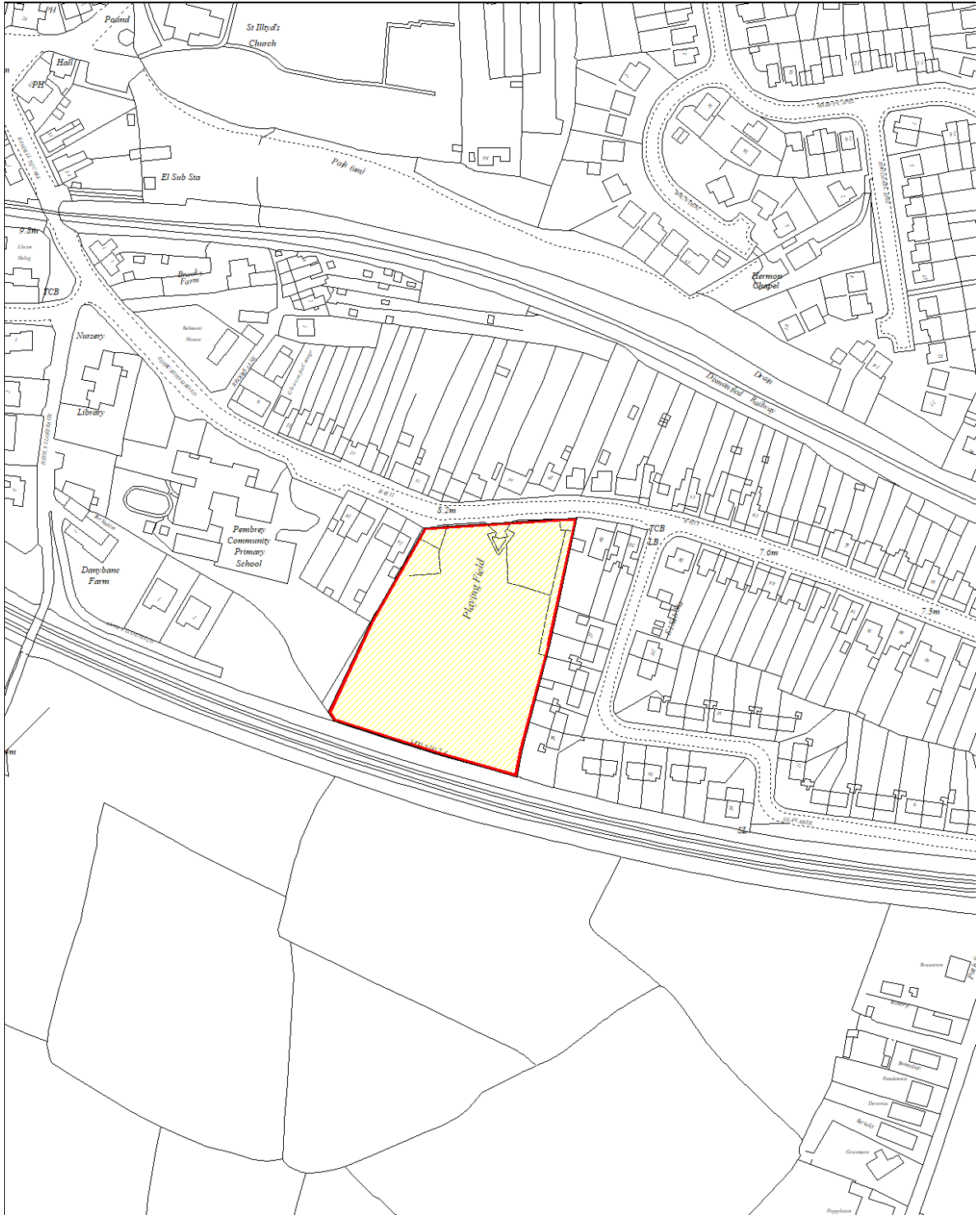
3



4



**Site Location Plans**

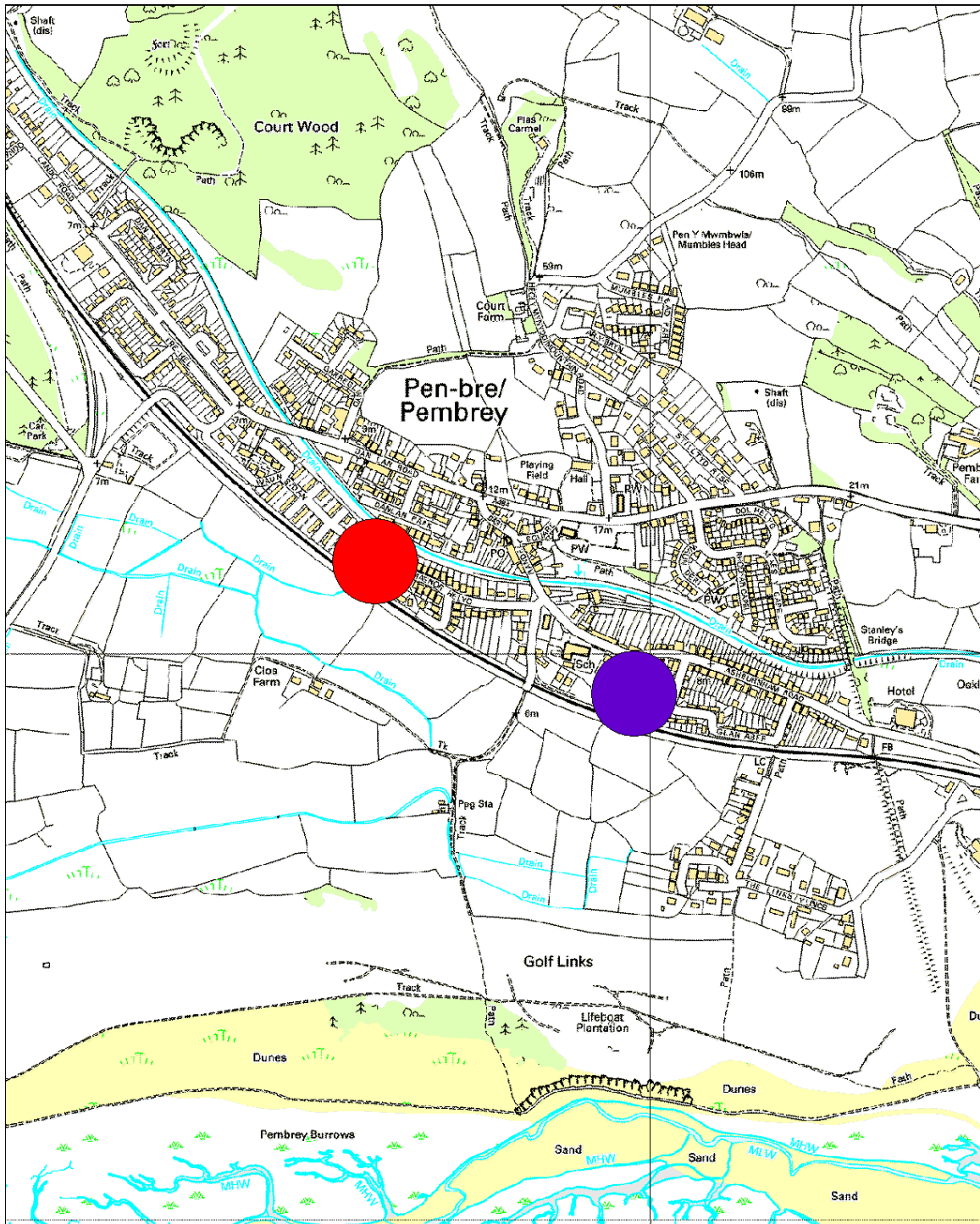


Plan title: Land off Ashburnham Road, Pembrey

Case type:	Key
Map title: SN4200NE Scale: n/a	Coordinates: 242986,200940 Area: Perimeter:



Highlighted in **Purple Only**



Plan title: Land off Waun Sidan (Red) & Land off Ashburnham Road (Purple)

Case type:		Key	
Map title: SN40SW	Coordinates: 242723.201017		
Scale: n/a	Area: Perimeter:		
	Copyright (c) 2003 Ordnance Survey		Date: 16/10/2018

LAND HELD IN TRUST BY CARMARTHENSIRE COUNTY COUNCIL



**EICH CYNGOR arleinamdani**  
[www.sirgar.llyw.cymru](http://www.sirgar.llyw.cymru)

**YOUR COUNCIL doitonline**  
[www.carmarthenshire.gov.wales](http://www.carmarthenshire.gov.wales)





CHARITY COMMISSION  
FOR ENGLAND AND WALES

H L Davies  
By e-mail to  
HLDavies@carmarthenshire.gov.uk

Charity Commission  
PO Box 211  
Bootle  
L20 7YX

**T: 0300 065 1805**

**Your ref:**  
**Our ref: C-487793**

**Date: 23 October 2018**

Dear Sir/Madam

### **Pembrey Recreation Ground - 512080**

Thank you for your enquiry of 2 August regarding the above charity. Please accept my apologies for the delay in responding.

As you note there is a clear (and significant) conflict of interest between the Council in its capacity as trustee of the charitable recreation ground and in its capacity as Education Authority. Your enquiry makes it clear why the proposed disposal is in the best interests of the school but says little about why it is in the interests of the charity.

Charity trustees must act in the best interests of their charity and have a duty not to place themselves in a position where they are subject to a conflict of interest. It is not clear how the Council as trustee intends to deal with the conflict of interest. It may find our [guidance on conflicts of interest](#) and [Council's as charity trustees](#) helpful.

The trustee will also need to ensure that it meets its duties with regard to decision making when considering the matter. Guidance on these duties are available in our publication [It's your decision: charity trustees and decision making \(CC27\)](#)

The charity is governed by a Commission scheme of 23 November 1981. We are of the view that the land is designated land IE held for a particular purpose of the charity; as a recreation ground for the use of the inhabitants of Pembrey with the object of improving their conditions of life.

The scheme contain a power of sale. However it is only exercisable if the land is no longer required for use as a recreation ground. We note the arguments of alternative recreational facilities being available. That does not however necessarily equate with there being no requirement for a recreation ground on the current site. The trustees must act in the best interests of furthering the objects of the charity for the benefit of its beneficiaries. We would therefore expect the trustee to have properly consulted with the inhabitants of Pembrey as potential beneficiaries of the recreation ground before concluding whether or not the recreation ground is required. That consultation should be done in the Council's capacity of charity trustee and limited to consultation on the effects

#### **On track to meet your deadline?**

Visit [www.gov.uk/charity-commission](http://www.gov.uk/charity-commission) for help on filing your annual return and accounts

t: 0300 066 9197 (General enquiries)  
0300 066 9219 (Textphone)

w: [www.gov.uk/charity-commission](http://www.gov.uk/charity-commission)

of the proposal on the use of the recreation ground for recreational purposes and not for example promoting the benefits of the new school.

Only if the trustee:

- Properly addresses the conflicts of interest;
- Meets its decision making duties (see link above)
- Has properly consulted with the inhabitants of Pembrey; and
- Properly concluded the recreation ground is no longer required;

can it rely upon the power of sale in the current scheme. Any sale would need to satisfy the relevant provisions of Section 117 to 121 of the Charities Act 2011. [Guidance on the disposal of charity land](#) is available on our website.

If the disposal is to a connected party, as would appear to be the here, then the trustee would need to obtain an order from the Commission before disposing of the property. We would expect the trustees to have obtained a report on the proposed disposition from a qualified surveyor acting exclusively for the charity. They will also need to give notice of the proposed disposition in accordance with the requirements of Section 121 of the Act (This is separate from the consultation required).

To enable us to consider granting an order the trustee will need to:

1. Clearly set out how the conflict of interest has been addressed;
2. Provide details of the outcome of the consultation with beneficiaries;
3. Provide a copy of the surveyor's report required under part 7 of the Charities Act;
4. Provide details of the trustee's deliberations and conclusions with regard to the proposed disposal, clearly demonstrating why it is in the best interests of the charity.

It should be noted that where a local authority is the sole trustee of a charity which owns land, the question may arise as to whether it can grant a lease of some or all of that property to itself in its statutory capacity or vice versa.

The case of *Rye v Rye* [1962] A.C. 496 established that it is not technically possible for an individual to grant a lease to himself. This is because an individual cannot be both covenantor and covenantee under an agreement. In that specific case, however, the leasehold and freehold interests were both held for the private benefit of the same individual: neither of the interests was held on trust. The principles of that case are therefore not identical to those that arise with a trust.

In addition to the information requested above we would appreciate the Council's view on whether or not the *Rye v Rye* issue is relevant in this case and if so how it will address the matter.

If you wish to discuss these matters then please give me a call on 0300 065 1805.

Yours faithfully

Tim Reese  
cscorres1@charitycommission.gsi.gov.uk

## EXECUTIVE BOARD 29<sup>th</sup> JULY 2019

### ANNUAL TREASURY MANAGEMENT AND PRUDENTIAL INDICATOR REPORT 2018-2019

#### Recommendations / key decisions required:

That the report be received and presented to Full Council.

#### Reasons:

To comply with the CIPFA Code of Practice on Treasury Management in the Public Sector.

Relevant scrutiny committee to be informed

**YES - Policy & Resources Scrutiny Committee 18<sup>th</sup> July 2019**

Exec Board Decision Required YES

Council Decision Required YES

#### EXECUTIVE BOARD MEMBER PORTFOLIO HOLDER:- Cllr. D.M. Jenkins

Directorate: Corporate Services

Name of Director: Chris Moore

Report Author: Anthony Parnell

Designation: Director of Corporate Services

Designation: Treasury and Pension Investments Manager

Tel No. 01267 224120; E Mail: CMoore@carmarthenshire.gov.uk

Tel No. 01267 224180; E Mail: AParnell@carmarthenshire.gov.uk

**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY  
EXECUTIVE BOARD  
29<sup>TH</sup> July 2019**

**ANNUAL TREASURY MANAGEMENT AND  
PRUDENTIAL INDICATOR REPORT 2018-2019**

**1. BRIEF SUMMARY OF PURPOSE OF REPORT.**

The Council adopted the Treasury Management Policy and Strategy and the five year capital programme for 2018-2019 on the 21<sup>st</sup> February 2018. This Annual Report lists the activities that took place in 2018-2019 under the headings of :

Investments

Borrowing

Update on KSF

Security, Liquidity and Yield

Treasury Management Prudential Indicators

Prudential Indicators

Leasing

Rescheduling

**DETAILED REPORT ATTACHED ?**

**YES**

# IMPLICATIONS

I confirm that other than those implications which have been agreed with the appropriate Directors / Heads of Service and are referred to in detail below, there are no other implications associated with this report :

**Signed:** C Moore Director of Corporate Services

Policy, Crime & Disorder & Equalities	Legal	Finance	ICT	Risk Management Issues	Staffing Implications	Physical Assets
<b>NONE</b>	<b>NONE</b>	<b>YES</b>	<b>NONE</b>	<b>NONE</b>	<b>NONE</b>	<b>NONE</b>

## 1. Finance

The authority's investments during the year returned an average rate of 0.68%, exceeding the 7 day LIBID rate.

£20m new PWLB borrowing took place during the year. Long term debt outstanding at the year end amounted to £413m.

The Authority did not breach any of its Prudential Indicators during the year.

85.75% of the submitted claim has been received from the administrators of KSF to 31st March 2019.

## CONSULTATIONS

I confirm that the appropriate consultations have taken in place and the outcomes are as detailed below

Signed: C Moore    Director of Corporate Services

### 1. Scrutiny Committee

For information to Policy and Resources Scrutiny Committee on the 18<sup>th</sup> July 2019.

### 2. Local Member(s)

Not Applicable

### 3. Community / Town Council

Not Applicable

### 4. Relevant Partners

Not Applicable

### 5. Staff Side Representatives and other Organisations

Not Applicable

### Section 100D Local Government Act, 1972 – Access to Information

List of Background Papers used in the preparation of this report:

THESE ARE DETAILED BELOW

Title of Document	File Ref No.	Locations that the papers are available for public inspection
CIPFA Treasury Management in the Public Services - Code of Practice Revised 2017		County Hall, Carmarthen

**EXECUTIVE BOARD**  
**DATE: 29<sup>TH</sup> JULY 2019**

**ANNUAL TREASURY MANAGEMENT AND  
PRUDENTIAL INDICATOR REPORT  
2018-19**

**1. Introduction**

The Treasury Management Policy and Strategy for 2018-19 was approved by Council on 21<sup>st</sup> February 2018. Section B 1.1(2) stated that a year end annual report would be produced.

This report meets the requirements of both the CIPFA Code of Practice on Treasury Management, (the Code), and the CIPFA Prudential Code for Capital Finance in Local Authorities, (the Prudential Code) and outlines the Treasury Management activities in the 2018-19 financial year.

**2. Investments**

One of the primary activities of the Treasury Management operation is the investment of surplus cash for which the Authority is responsible. As well as the Authority's own cash the County Council invests School Funds, Trust Funds and other Funds, with any interest derived from these investments being passed over to the relevant Fund.

All surplus money is invested daily with the approved counterparties either via brokers on the Money Markets or direct. The security of the investments is the main priority, appropriate liquidity should be maintained and returns on the investments a final consideration. It continues to be difficult to invest these funds as the market continues to be insecure and as a consequence appropriate counterparties are limited.

For 2018-19 investments to individual counterparties were limited to:

	<b>Maximum to Lend £m</b>
<b>Upper Limit</b> Any one British Bank and Building Society with a credit rating of at least F1, P-1 or A-1 short term or AA-, Aa3 or AA- long term	10
<b>Middle Limit</b> Any one British Bank and Building Society with a credit rating of at least F1, P-1 or A-1 short term	7
<b>UK Banks Part Nationalised</b> Included as investment counterparties, as long as they continue to have appropriate UK Government support	7
Any one Local Authority	10
Any one AAA Rated Money Market Fund	5
Debt Management Office	40

The total investments at 1st April 2018 and 31st March 2019 are shown in the following table:

<b>Investments</b>	<b>01.04.18</b>				<b>31.03.19</b>			
	<b>Call and notice</b>	<b>Fixed Term</b>	<b>Total</b>		<b>Call and notice</b>	<b>Fixed Term</b>	<b>Total</b>	
	<b>£m</b>	<b>£m</b>	<b>£m</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>£m</b>	<b>£m</b>	<b>£m</b>	<b>%</b>
Banks and 100% Wholly Owned Subsidiaries	19.00	0.58	19.58	45	23.00	0.57	23.57	42
Building Societies	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Money Market Funds	10.00	0.00	10.00	23	15.00	0.00	15.00	27
DMADF (DMO)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	2.50	2.50	4
Local Authorities	0.00	14.00	14.00	32	0.00	15.00	15.00	27
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>29.00</b>	<b>14.58</b>	<b>43.58</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>38.00</b>	<b>18.07</b>	<b>56.07</b>	<b>100</b>

An analysis of the daily cash schedules indicates that the minimum balance lent over the twelve month period was £32.57m and the maximum balance lent was £94.48m. The average balance for the year was £62.96m.



The total investments made by the Council and repaid to the Council (the turnover) amounted to £1,196.11m. This averaged approximately £22.94m per week or £3.28m per day. A summary of the turnover is shown below:

	£m
Total Investments 1st April 2018	43.58
Investments made during the year	604.30
Sub Total	647.88
Investments Repaid during the year	(591.81)
<b>Total Investments 31st March 2019</b>	<b>56.07</b>

The main aim of the Treasury Management Strategy is to manage the cash flows of the Council and the risks associated with this activity. Lending on the money market secures an optimum rate of return, allows for diversification of investments and consequently reduction of risk, which is of paramount importance in today's financial markets.

The benchmark return for the money market is the "7 day LIBID rate". For 2018-19 the Council has compared its performance against this "7 day LIBID rate". The average "7 day LIBID rate" was 0.51% whereas the actual rate the Council earned was 0.68%, an out performance of 0.17%.

This outperformance can be quantified as £105k additional interest earned compared to the "7 day LIBID rate".

The gross interest earned on investments for 2018-19 amounted to £0.417m, which was more than the estimated figure of £0.300m. The Bank of England Official Rate was raised from 0.5% to 0.75% on 2nd August 2018 which resulted in an increase in investment returns.

The income from investments is used by the Authority to reduce the net overall costs to the Council taxpayer.

### **3. Update on the investments with Kaupthing Singer & Friedlander (KSF)**

The latest position with the Council's investments with KSF was reported in the Treasury Management and Prudential Indicator Reports to Executive Board during the year.

In August 2018 the Council received a seventeenth dividend from the Administrators. This equated to 0.25p in the £ and amounted to £10k principal.

As at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2019 the sum of £3.43m principal and £210k interest had been received from the Administrators, which equates to 85.75% of the claim submitted. Further dividends are expected to be paid in 2019-20 and 2020-21. The Administrators estimate total dividends payable to non-preferential creditors at 86.75%.

#### 4. Security, Liquidity and Yield (SLY)

Within the Treasury Management Strategy Statement for 2018-19, the Council's investment priorities are:

- Security of Capital
- Liquidity and
- Yield

The Council aims to achieve the optimum return (yield) on investments commensurate with proper levels of security and liquidity. In the current economic climate it is still considered appropriate to keep investments short term to cover cash flow requirements.

Attached at Appendix 1 is a list of the individual investments (excluding the £0.57m in KSF) held as at the 31<sup>st</sup> March 2019 together with their credit ratings, historic risk of default and the risk weighting attached to each investment.

#### 5. Borrowing

As Members are aware the Authority has a substantial capital investment programme. For 2018-19 actual capital expenditure was £66.32m. This was financed from:

	<b>£m</b>
Borrowing	13.92
Grants and Contributions	26.26
Usable Capital Receipts Applied	4.23
Revenue and Reserves	21.91
<b>Total</b>	<b>66.32</b>

Under the Treasury Management Strategy it was resolved:

- To borrow to meet the funding requirements of the Authority, after allowing for capital grants, capital receipts and capital contributions, and to stay within the Prudential Indicators to ensure affordability, prudence and sustainability.
- To borrow when interest rates are at their most advantageous, after considering cash flow requirements.

The following loans were borrowed during 2018-19 to fund the capital programme:

<b>Loan Reference</b>	<b>Amount (£m)</b>	<b>Interest Rate</b>	<b>Start Date</b>	<b>Period</b>	<b>Maturity Date</b>
507942	2.00	2.59%	25th October 2018	15yrs	28th March 2034
507943	3.00	2.72%	25th October 2018	30yrs	28th March 2049
508360	2.00	2.46%	14th January 2019	49yrs	28th March 2068
508361	5.00	2.46%	14th January 2019	50yrs	28th September 2068
508995	2.00	1.63%	28th March 2019	7yrs	28th March 2026
508996	2.00	2.01%	28th March 2019	13yrs	28th March 2032
508997	2.00	2.27%	28th March 2019	32yrs	28th September 2051
508998	2.00	2.16%	28th March 2019	49yrs	28th September 2068
<b>Total</b>	<b>20.00</b>				

The weighted average interest rate of these new loans was 2.36% which compares favourably with the weighted average rate of the respective loan periods throughout the year.

The total loans outstanding at 1<sup>st</sup> April 2018 and 31<sup>st</sup> March 2019 were:

<b>Loans</b>	<b>Balance at 01.04.18 £m</b>	<b>Balance at 31.03.19 £m</b>	<b>Net Increase/ (Net Decrease) £m</b>
Public Works Loan Board (PWLB)	392.11	405.42	13.31
Market Loan	3.00	3.00	0.00
Salix, Invest-to-Save, HILS & TCL	4.74	4.40	(0.34)
<b>Total</b>	<b>399.85</b>	<b>412.82</b>	<b>12.97</b>

The total external interest paid in 2018-19 amounted to £17.45m, which compares favourably with the budget of £19.39m. The savings have arisen due to under borrowing on the capital programme and borrowing at lower than anticipated interest rates.

## 6. Treasury Management Prudential Indicators

Under the requirements of the Prudential Code of Practice for Capital Finance in Local Authorities, the Council are required to set a number of treasury management prudential indicators for the year 2018-19. The indicators set and the performance against those indicators is shown below:

6.1 The estimated and actual interest exposure limits as at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2019 were:

	Estimate 31.03.19 £m			Actual 31.03.19 £m		
	Fixed Interest Rate	Variable Interest Rate	Total	Fixed Interest Rate	Variable Interest Rate	Total
Borrowed	420.00	3.00	423.00	409.82	3.00	412.82
Invested	(20.00)	(30.00)	(50.00)	(18.07)	(38.00)	(56.07)
<b>Net</b>	<b>400.00</b>	<b>(27.00)</b>	<b>373.00</b>	<b>391.75</b>	<b>(35.00)</b>	<b>356.75</b>
Proportion of Total Net Borrowing	107%	(7%)	100%	110%	(10%)	100%
<b>Limit</b>	<b>125%</b>	<b>5%</b>				

6.2 Maximum principal sums invested > 365 days

	2018-2019 Limit £m	2018-2019 Actual £m
Maximum principal sums invested > 365 days	10	NIL

6.3 Interest rate exposure limits

	2018-2019 Limit £m	2018-2019 Actual £m
Limits on fixed interest rates based on net debt	467.00	391.75
Limits on variable interest rates based on net debt	47.00	(35.00)

6.4 The upper and lower limits set for the maturity structure of borrowing along with the actual maturity structure as at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2019.

	<b>Estimated Upper Limit 2018-2019 %</b>	<b>Estimated Lower Limit 2018-2019 %</b>	<b>Actual 31.03.19 %</b>
Under 12 months	15	0	1.28
12 months to 2 years	25	0	3.10
2 years to 5 years	50	0	6.28
5 years to 10 years	50	0	9.88
10 years to 20 years	50	0	18.66
20 years to 30 years	50	0	19.33
30 years to 40 years	50	0	24.59
40 years and above	50	0	16.88
<b>Total</b>			<b>100.00</b>

Details of the above maturity structure are shown below:

<b>Loan Maturities</b>	<b>PWLB Debt £m</b>	<b>Average Interest Rate %</b>	<b>Market Loans/ Invest to Save/Salix/ HILS/TCL £m</b>	<b>Average Rate %</b>	<b>Total Debt Outstanding £m</b>
Before 1st April 2020	5.00	8.09	0.29	0	5.29
1st April 2020 to 31st March 2021	12.04	6.74	0.75	0	12.79
1st April 2021 to 31st March 2024	25.93	5.50	0.00	0	25.93
1st April 2024 to 31st March 2029	40.79	4.43	0	0	40.79
1st April 2029 to 31st March 2039	73.66	4.36	3.36	0	77.02
1st April 2039 to 31st March 2049	79.80	4.01	0	0	79.80
1st April 2049 to 31st March 2059	98.50	5.19	3.00	4.72	101.50
After March 2059	69.70	2.53	0	0	69.70
<b>Total as at 31.03.19</b>	<b>405.42</b>		<b>7.40</b>		<b>412.82</b>

## 7.1 Affordability

### 7.1.1 Actual and estimated ratio of financing costs to net revenue stream.

<b>Ratio of Financing Costs to Revenue Stream</b>		
	<b>2018-2019 Estimate</b>	<b>2018-2019 Actual</b>
	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>
Non-HRA	5.15	4.80
HRA	34.39	33.20

The indicator shows the proportion of income taken up by capital financing costs.

## 7.2 Prudence

### 7.2.1 The Capital Financing Requirement (CFR).

	<b>31.03.19 Estimate</b>	<b>31.03.19 Actual</b>
	<b>£m</b>	<b>£m</b>
Non-HRA	271	266
HRA	142	144
HRAS	74	74
<b>Total</b>	<b>487</b>	<b>484</b>

The Capital Financing Requirement reflects the underlying need to borrow for capital purposes.

### 7.2.2 Gross Borrowing against the Capital Finance Requirement indicator.

To ensure that borrowing levels are prudent over the medium term the Council's external borrowing must only be for a capital purpose. Gross borrowing must not exceed the CFR for 2018-19 plus the expected changes to the CFR over 2019-20 and 2020-21 but can in the short term due to cash flows. The table below highlights the Council's gross borrowing position against the CFR. The Council has complied with this prudential indicator.

£m	2018-2019 Estimate	2018-2019 Actual
Debt at 1 <sup>st</sup> April 2018	413	400
Expected Change in Debt	18	13
<b>Gross debt at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2019</b>	<b>431</b>	<b>413</b>
<b>CFR</b>	<b>487</b>	<b>484</b>
<b>Under / (Over) borrowing</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>71</b>

The Section 151 Officer reports that the authority had no difficulty meeting this requirement in

### 7.2.3 The Authorised Limit and Operational Boundary.

The Authorised Limit is the “Affordable Borrowing Limit” required by Section 3 of the Local Government Act 2003. The Council does not have the power to borrow above this level. The table below demonstrates that during 2018-19 the Council has maintained gross borrowing within its Authorised Limit.

The Operational Boundary is the expected borrowing position of the Council during the year. Periods where the actual position is either below or over the Boundary is acceptable subject to the Authorised Limit not being breached.

The actual financing costs as a proportion of net revenue stream identifies the trend in the cost of capital (borrowing and other long term obligation costs net of investment income) against the net revenue stream.

	<b>2018-2019 £m</b>
Authorised Limit	536.00
Gross borrowing	412.82
Operational Boundary	487.00
Average gross borrowing position	398.55
Financing costs as a proportion of net revenue stream	7.82%

## **8. Leasing**

No finance leases were negotiated during the year.

## **9. Rescheduling**

No rescheduling was undertaken during the year.

## **10. Conclusion**

This report demonstrates compliance with the reporting requirements of the CIPFA Treasury Management Code of Practice.

## **11. Recommendations**

It is recommended that this report be received by the Executive Board.

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## Investment Summary as at 31st March 2019

Carmarthenshire County Council

Totals			
<b>Total</b>	<b>£55,500,000</b>		
<b>Calls &amp; MMFs</b>	£38,000,000	68%	
<b>Fixed Deposits</b>	£17,500,000	32%	
<b>Specified</b>	£55,500,000	100%	

Weighted Average			
<b>Yield</b>			0.81%
<b>Maturity (Days)</b>			
Total Portfolio	Total Portfolio		9.74
<b>Long Term</b>			
AAA	-		1.00
AA	F1		28.71
A	F1		1.00
BBB	F2		0.00
CCC	C		0.00

Risk Factors			
<b>&lt; 1 year</b>	£289		0.005%
<b>1 - 2 years</b>	£0		0.000%
<b>2 - 3 years</b>	£0		0.000%
<b>3 - 4 years</b>	£0		0.000%
<b>4 - 5 years</b>	£0		0.000%
<b>Total Portfolio</b>	£289		0.005%

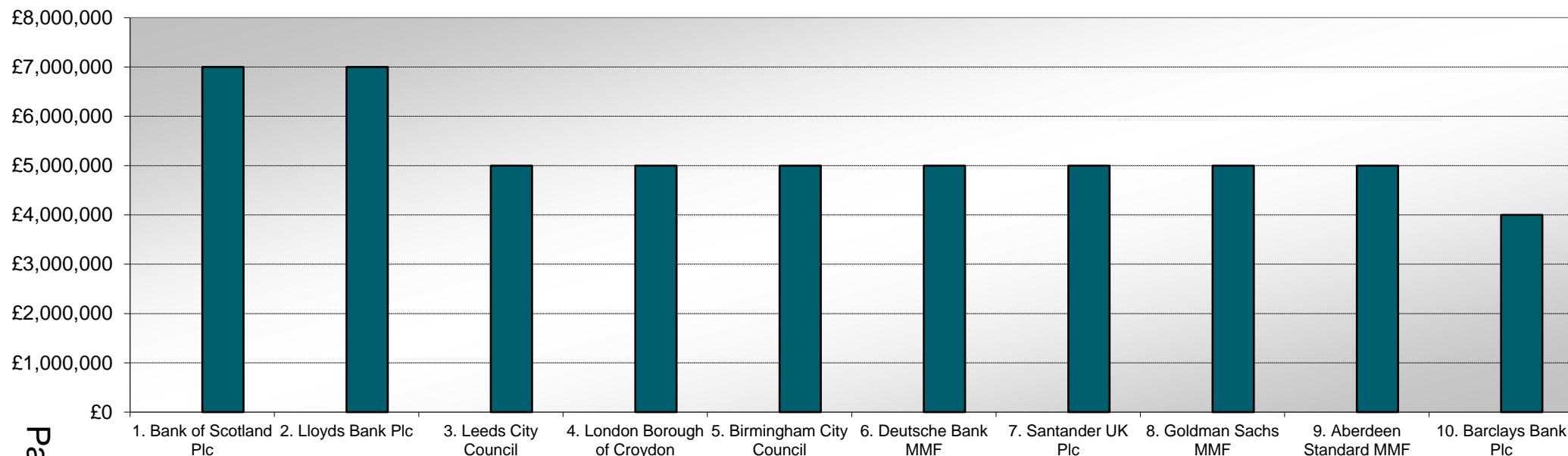
Maturity Structure			
<b>&lt; 1 Week</b>	£45,500,000		82%
<b>&lt; 1 Month</b>	£5,000,000		9%
<b>2 - 3 Months</b>	£5,000,000		9%
<b>3 - 6 Months</b>	£0		0%
<b>6 - 9 Months</b>	£0		0%
<b>9 - 12 Months</b>	£0		0%
<b>12 Months+</b>	£0		0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>£55,500,000</b>		<b>100%</b>

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## Top 10 Counterparty Holdings

Carmarthenshire County Council

Counterparty	Principal	% of Total Holding	WAM (Days)	WAYield	WADefault
1. Bank of Scotland Plc	£7,000,000	13.21%	1	0.65%	0.000%
2. Lloyds Bank Plc	£7,000,000	13.21%	1	1.10%	0.000%
3. Leeds City Council	£5,000,000	9.43%	1	0.85%	0.000%
4. London Borough of Croydon	£5,000,000	9.43%	67	0.90%	0.003%
5. Birmingham City Council	£5,000,000	9.43%	30	0.97%	0.001%
6. Deutsche Bank MMF	£5,000,000	9.43%	1	0.71%	0.000%
7. Santander UK Plc	£5,000,000	9.43%	1	1.00%	0.000%
8. Goldman Sachs MMF	£5,000,000	9.43%	1	0.72%	0.000%
9. Aberdeen Standard MMF	£5,000,000	9.43%	1	0.78%	0.000%
10. Barclays Bank Plc	£4,000,000	7.55%	1	0.50%	0.000%



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## EXECUTIVE BOARD 29<sup>th</sup> JULY 2019

<b>Council's Revenue Budget Monitoring Report</b>		
<b>Recommendations / key decisions required:</b> That the Board receives the Budget Monitoring report.		
<b>Reasons:</b> To provide the Executive Board with an end of year financial position in respect of 2018/2019.		
Relevant scrutiny committee to be consulted: NA		
Exec Board Decision Required	YES	
Council Decision Required	NO	
<b>EXECUTIVE BOARD MEMBER PORTFOLIO HOLDER:- Cllr. David Jenkins</b>		
Directorate: Corporate Services	Designations:	Tel No. 01267 224886 E Mail Addresses:
Name of Director: Chris Moore	Director of Corporate Services	CMoore@carmarthenshire.gov.uk
Report Author: Randal Hemingway	Head of Financial Services	Rhemingway@carmarthenshire.gov.uk

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

## EXECUTIVE BOARD

### 29<sup>TH</sup> JULY 2019

The year end financial position for the financial year 2018/2019 is attached :

#### **COUNCIL FUND REVENUE ACCOUNT( Appendix A)**

The final outturn figures indicate an overspend for the year at departmental level of £1,337k however, after taking account of the underspend on capital charges and the movement in Earmarked and Departmental reserves the net position for the Authority is a £593k underspend.

#### Chief Executive's Department

The Chief Executive Department was underspent by £24k for the year. This was made up of a £327k overspend relating to Corporate Savings, and a £351k underspend on operational budgets.

Corporate Savings (£327k): Delivery of efficiency proposals in relation to Health & Safety have not been realised during the year.

Operational budgets (£351k underspent):

ICT services were £33k underspent due to staff vacancies during the year.

Admin and Law were underspent by £221k, this includes a £122k underspend due to staff vacancies, a reduction in Members allowances, NI, and printing costs of £90k.

There was a £182k underspend in the Regeneration and Policy section. This is made up of a net £279k underspend on salaries due to vacant posts and realignments that are in progress, as well as a reduction in CCTV costs following transfer of responsibility back to the police of £24k. There is also a reduction in community safety projects of £16k whilst a new partnership structure is established. This is offset by an overspend of £69k due to the additional costs associated with the move to Parc y Rhun, £22k on the running costs of the Ammanford Hwb and £39k due to increased costs associated with running various tourism events.

Chief Executive's section was underspent by £15k due to savings on supplies and services

Electoral Services was underspent by £46k mainly due to a member of staff being on maternity leave along with an additional grant received from the Electoral Commission.

The Wellness project was overspent by £137k due to additional legal costs associated with the project review.

Property, Regeneration and People Management broke even for the year.

#### Department for Communities

The Department for Communities have returned an overspend of £549k for the year.

Services supporting Older People and Physical Disabilities reported an overspend of £319k: £608k relating to packages of care (£423k on residential care, £310k on Domiciliary Care and -£125k on Direct Payments); staffing and miscellaneous running expenses are underspent by £289k.

Services supporting Learning Disabilities, Mental Health and Safeguarding and Support Services returned an overspend of £497k: £132k for Residential, Group Homes and Supported Living placements, £418k on Direct Payments partially offset by a underspend of £53k on miscellaneous expenditure.

Leisure Services reported an overspend of £115k for the year. Expenditure supporting the Tour of Britain cycle race amounted to £35k, whilst the late delivery of the Spin Studio and Play Centre at Carmarthen Leisure Centre resulted in an income shortfall of £94k. This was offset in part by in year staff vacancies across the Division.

Housing & Public Protection Services reported an underspend of £382k by controlling spend and maximising contributions from grants across all service areas.

#### Corporate Services

The Corporate Services Department was underspent by £185k for the year.

This was due to £85k of vacant posts, a £65k underspend on Council Tax reduction scheme due to low take up, as well as a £30k underspend on Rent Allowances due to the efficient recovery of overpayments. There was also a £70k underspend on grant audit fees and £24k of various small underspends across a variety of areas.

This is offset by one off software and data cleansing costs in risk management of £12k and a £16k under recovery of income on grant funded posts. There was also an additional cost of £63k relating to cost of asset sales.

#### Department for Education and Children

The Department for Education and Children ended the year with an overspend of £747k.

The main adverse budget variations relate to: increased demand for Special Educational Needs provision £417k within County; school based EVR and redundancy costs £253k; Education Other Than At School £120k; School Modernisation property decommissioning costs £81k; School Meals service sickness cover and kitchens' maintenance £83k ; Music Service running costs (mainly staff) exceeding the SLA income from schools by £155.

These are partially offset by staff vacancies and the utilisation of additional grants to support core spend -£299k.

### Environment

The department reported an overspend of £251k for the financial year which was met from departmental reserves. The continuing pressures with Planning application fees and car parking income are largely responsible for this overspend as reported during this financial year as well as the previous financial year.

The Waste and Environmental Services division reported a £369k overspend. The Trade Waste transfer is not yet fully completed as CCC's operational requirements remained until April 2019 – this has resulted in a £89k overspend. In addition, Clinical waste is showing a £42k overspend as a result of the service transfer postponement, due to complexity of ensuring appropriate service for all users and Residual waste treatment reported an £87k overspend due to the limited availability and restricted capacity of outlets for the treatment of residual waste thereby resulting in an increased cost of disposal. There is a £45k overspend on green waste collection, as it is not yet self-financing. We did not anticipate breaking even this financial year, as per the original business plan, but we are on track with growing the service as anticipated, with a view to being break even in future years. The cleansing service is overspent by £54k. Service reviews have commenced to look at ways to reduce costs within the service.

The Highways and Transportation division's underspend was £90k for the year. The £387k shortfall in car park income as a result of parking fees not increasing in line with increasing income targets was offset by numerous underspends in other sections, eg. £70k increased income on Highways Adoptions, a £74k underspend in Traffic Management due to increased income and a vacant post, a £60k underspend in Civil design as a result of increased income recovery and £34k of core transport planning staff were also recharged to grant schemes during the year.

The outturn for the Planning Division is a £175k overspend for the year. There is a £300k shortfall in development management income, but this overspend is partially offset by vacant posts within the division.

The Property division is reporting a £172k underspend for the year. This is due to a £132k underspend in the Strategic Asset Management Business Unit due to vacant posts and the award of an asset collaboration grant; £158k underspend on livestock markets due to the release of bad debt provisions for Nantyci and Llandeilo livestock markets; £115k additional Industrial Units income due to high occupancy levels; £100k saving on the Carbon reduction programme due to energy efficiency initiatives and £51k increase in income generated from solar PV feed-in-tariffs.. The underspends have been offset by a £466k overspend in the property maintenance operational function which is as a result of under-recovery of the surplus target.

The Business Support Division was £31k underspent due to a few short term vacant posts during the year.



## HOUSING REVENUE ACCOUNT (Appendix B)

The HRA is underspent by £43k for 2018/19.

Repairs and Maintenance is overspent by £405k mainly due to additional expenditure on minor works and servicing. Supervision and Management costs are overspent by £247k due to additional services being provided by building services, £240k and premises related expenditure £116k (mainly rents £70k and cleaning charges £46k) & supplies and services of £112k offset by savings on staffing costs of £219k and £2k on staff travelling.

Capital financing charges were £105k less than budgeted due to a slight reduction in interest rates.

There was a reduction in the provision required for debt write-offs, based on arrears levels and age debt analysis to year end of £141k. The removal of the HRA borrowing cap allowed us to review our funding of the capital programme and reduce our revenue contribution to this programme by £618k.

Rental income/service charges were £490k lower due to underachievement of rental income – void loss was forecast as 2.87% compared to a budget of 2.1%. The increased void loss is the result of a greater number of voids than predicted and increased time to turnaround revenue voids as a result of the increased number of major voids.

Income for commission from the collection of water rates was also reduced by £97k due to implementation of new scheme which benefits eligible tenants. Settlement of insurance claims -£147k, additional interest -£49k and net grant receivable/other income -£220k will result in £319k additional receipts.

Lists of the main variances are attached to this report

<b>DETAILED REPORT ATTACHED ?</b>	<b>YES</b>
-----------------------------------	------------

## IMPLICATIONS

I confirm that other than those implications which have been agreed with the appropriate Directors / Heads of Service and are referred to in detail below, there are no other implications associated with this report :

Signed: **Chris Moore**

**Director of Corporate Services**

Policy, Crime & Disorder and Equalities	Legal	Finance	ICT	Risk Management Issues	Staffing Implications	Physical Assets
<b>NONE</b>	<b>NONE</b>	<b>YES</b>	<b>NONE</b>	<b>NONE</b>	<b>NONE</b>	<b>NONE</b>

### 1. Finance

#### Council Fund

The final outturn figures indicate an underspend for the year at departmental level of £1,337k however, after taking account of the underspend on capital charges and the movement in Earmarked and Departmental reserves the net position for the Authority is an underspend of £593k

#### HRA

The HRA is forecasting that it will be £43k under budget for 2018-2019.

## CONSULTATIONS

I confirm that the appropriate consultations have taken in place and the outcomes are as detailed below  
Signed: Chris Moore Director of Corporate Services

1. Scrutiny Committee – Not applicable

2. Local Member(s) – Not applicable

3. Community / Town Council – Not applicable

4. Relevant Partners – Not applicable

5. Staff Side Representatives and other Organisations – Not applicable

Section 100D Local Government Act, 1972 – Access to Information

List of Background Papers used in the preparation of this report:

THESE ARE DETAILED BELOW

Title of Document	File Ref No.	Locations that the papers are available for public inspection
2018/19 Budget		Corporate Services Department, County Hall, Carmarthen

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## REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF CORPORATE SERVICES

## PRELIMINARY EXECUTIVE BOARD 1st JULY

## COUNCIL'S BUDGET MONITORING REPORT 2018/19

Director and Designation	Author & Designation	Telephone No	Directorate
C Moore, Director of Corporate Services	R Hemingway, Head of Financial Services	01267 224886	Corporate Services

Table 1

Actual for year to 31st March 2019

Department	Working Budget				Actual				EOY Variance for Year £'000	Feb 19 Forecasted Variance for Year £'000
	Controllable Expenditure	Controllable Income	Net Non Controllable	Total Net	Controllable Expenditure	Controllable Income	Net Non Controllable	Total Net		
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000		
Chief Executive	26,180	-9,870	-4,215	12,095	26,164	-9,879	-4,215	12,070	-24	-217
Communities	142,320	-54,276	8,550	96,594	144,868	-56,275	8,550	97,142	549	496
Corporate Services	78,060	-50,975	-3,142	23,943	80,765	-53,864	-3,142	23,759	-185	-807
Education & Children	174,350	-35,317	31,523	170,556	185,632	-45,852	31,523	171,303	747	1,007
Environment	115,006	-74,331	15,666	56,341	115,625	-74,698	15,666	56,592	251	376
<b>Departmental Expenditure</b>	<b>535,917</b>	<b>-224,769</b>	<b>48,382</b>	<b>359,529</b>	<b>553,054</b>	<b>-240,569</b>	<b>48,382</b>	<b>360,866</b>	<b>1,337</b>	<b>855</b>
Capital Charges/Interest/Corporate				-11,500				-13,956	-2,456	-2,000
Pension Reserve Adjustment				-13,471				-13,471	0	0
Accumulated Leave				1,496				1,496	0	0
<b>Levies and Contributions:</b>										
Brecon Beacons National Park				142				142	0	0
Mid & West Wales Fire & Rescue Authority				9,582				9,582	0	0
<b>Net Expenditure</b>				<b>345,778</b>				<b>344,660</b>	<b>-1,119</b>	<b>-1,145</b>
Contribution to/from Balances				0				593	593	0
Transfer to/from Earmarked Reserves				0				672	672	0
Transfers to/from Departmental Reserves										
- Chief Executive				0				12	12	0
- Corporate Services				0				93	93	403
- Environment				0				-251	-251	-376
<b>Net Budget</b>				<b>345,778</b>				<b>345,778</b>	<b>-0</b>	<b>-1,118</b>

## Chief Executive Department Budget Monitoring - Actual

PRELIMINARY EXECUTIVE BOARD 1st JULY

Division	Working Budget				Actual				EOY Forecasted Variance for Year £'000	Feb 19 Forecasted Variance for Year £'000
	Expenditure £'000	Income £'000	Net non- controllable £'000	Net £'000	Expenditure £'000	Income £'000	Net non- controllable £'000	Net £'000		
Chief Executive	-61	0	-305	-365	252	0	-305	-53	312	336
People Management	4,059	-1,302	-2,162	596	4,735	-1,964	-2,162	609	13	-66
ICT	4,455	-838	-3,411	206	4,789	-1,204	-3,411	174	-33	-61
Admin and Law	4,128	-537	685	4,277	3,897	-527	685	4,055	-221	-235
Regeneration & Policy										
Policy	4,942	-1,022	-1,784	2,136	4,505	-767	-1,784	1,954	-182	-237
Statutory Services	1,253	-289	417	1,380	1,331	-414	417	1,334	-46	-18
Property & Major Projects	1,199	-1,329	559	429	1,575	-1,709	559	425	-4	-46
Major Projects	1,281	-1,256	32	57	783	-621	32	194	137	109
Regeneration	4,923	-3,298	1,754	3,380	4,297	-2,672	1,754	3,379	-1	0
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>26,180</b>	<b>-9,870</b>	<b>-4,215</b>	<b>12,095</b>	<b>26,164</b>	<b>-9,879</b>	<b>-4,215</b>	<b>12,070</b>	<b>-24</b>	<b>-217</b>

## Chief Executive Department - Budget Monitoring - Actual Main Variances

PRELIMINARY EXECUTIVE BOARD 1st JULY

Division	Working Budget		Actual		EOY Forecasted Variance for Year £'000	Notes	Feb 19 Forecasted Variance for Year £'000
	Expenditure £'000	Income £'000	Expenditure £'000	Income £'000			
<b>Chief Executive</b>							
Chief Executive-Chief Officer	267	0	252	0	-15	Savings on supplies and services	-21
Corporate Savings Target	-327	0	0	0	327	£290k Corporate Health & Safety efficiency proposal not yet implemented; £37k standby efficiency not materialised.	357
<b>People Management</b>							
Business & Projects Support	261	0	285	0	24	Costs associated with move to Block 4	23
Payroll	687	-335	614	-339	-76	Part year vacant posts and reduction in spends on supplies and services	-35
People Services – HR	1,014	-229	986	-238	-38	Part year vacant posts	-26
Employee Well-being	682	-244	695	-285	-27	Additional income for work for external organisations	-10
Organisational Development	481	-9	574	-58	43	Unfunded posts within section funded from underspends across the division	-14
HR Systems Development Team	123	0	170	-0	47	Additional staff cost, offset by vacancies in Payroll section	9
School Staff Absence Scheme	0	0	587	-543	44	Replacement absence cover cost, greater than premiums received in income during the year	0
DBS Checks	119	0	87	-8	-40	Low demand in year. Higher demand expected in future years	-46
Assessment centre training	0	0	31	0	31	Unused Assessment Centre credits expired	30
<b>ICT</b>							
Information Technology	4,455	-838	4,789	-1,204	-33	Part year vacant posts	-61
<b>Admin and Law</b>							
Democratic Services	1,823	0	1,740	-6	-90	Savings on Members' allowances and NI costs along with a reduction in printing and supplies and services costs	-58
Democratic Services - Support	494	0	390	-7	-112	Part year vacant posts. 3 posts are still currently vacant	-122
Land Charges Administration	149	-288	105	-254	-10	Part year vacant post. Post has now been filled	-12
<b>Regeneration &amp; Policy</b>							
<b>Policy</b>							
Welsh Language	176	-10	155	-11	-22	Vacant post during the year	-26
Translation	510	-34	406	-41	-111	Part year vacant posts. 3 posts currently still vacant, but in the process of being recruited	-95
Performance Management	545	-31	447	0	-67	Vacant post, realignment pending	-65
CCTV	35	0	12	0	-24	CCTV responsibility transferred back to the police leading to a reduction in CCC costs	-24

## Chief Executive Department - Budget Monitoring - Actual Main Variances

PRELIMINARY EXECUTIVE BOARD 1st JULY

Division	Working Budget		Actual		EOY Forecasted Variance for Year £'000	Notes	Feb 19 Forecasted Variance for Year £'000
	Expenditure £'000	Income £'000	Expenditure £'000	Income £'000			
Community Safety-Revenue	30	0	14	0	-16	Due to establishment of new partnership structure it has not been possible to undertake anticipated projects during the year	-20
Parc Amanwy Ammanford	35	-3	101	-1	69	Additional costs associated with move to Parc-Y-Rhun	69
The Hub Ammanford	0	0	23	-1	22	New building in 18/19 with no associated revenue budget. Overspend covered by underspends elsewhere in the Department	-0
UN Sir Gar	179	-99	107	-52	-24	Underspend mainly due to officer being on maternity leave	-22
Marketing Tourism Development	336	-2	321	-43	-56	Underspend mainly due to vacant posts - offsetting overspends within Visitor Information and Events below	-72
Visitor Information	80	-3	94	-1	17	Overspend mainly due to costs associated with repairs, external painting & re-decoration of Carmarthen Tourist Information Centre. Covered by underspends within Tourism and Development	12
Events	48	-28	80	-37	23	Overspend due to increased costs associated with running of various events - covered by underspend within Tourism Development	30
<b>Statutory Services</b>							
Registration Of Electors	162	-2	172	-35	-23	Additional grant received from Electoral Commission	-1
Electoral Services - Staff	272	0	262	-0	-10	Maternity leave	-11
<b>Property &amp; Major Projects</b>							
Industrial Premises - JV's	45	-131	252	-368	-29	High occupancy levels during year	-21
Provision Markets	604	-625	589	-582	28	Essential works expenditure in year including sprinkler system/cleaning equipment	21
<b>Major Projects</b>							
Wellness	101	-76	212	-50	137	Overspend mainly due to additional legal costs associated with project review	109
<b>Other</b>							
					-14		-119
<b>Grand Total</b>					<b>-24</b>		<b>-217</b>



**Department for Communities**  
**Budget Monitoring - Actual**

PRELIMINARY EXECUTIVE BOARD 1st JULY

Division	Working Budget				Actual				EOY Forecasted Variance for Year £'000	Feb 19 Forecasted Variance for Year £'000
	Expenditure £'000	Income £'000	Net non- controllable £'000	Net £'000	Expenditure £'000	Income £'000	Net non- controllable £'000	Net £'000		
<b>Adult Services</b>										
Older People	58,720	-20,257	4,636	43,099	59,953	-21,003	4,637	43,587	487	320
Physical Disabilities	7,067	-1,394	303	5,976	7,533	-2,027	303	5,808	-168	58
Learning Disabilities	36,693	-10,398	1,963	28,258	37,353	-10,519	1,963	28,798	540	274
Mental Health	9,834	-3,339	380	6,875	10,056	-3,595	380	6,842	-33	-1
Support	2,647	-2,969	1,534	1,212	1,085	-1,418	1,534	1,202	-10	108
<b>Homes &amp; Safer Communities</b>										
Public Protection	3,081	-835	870	3,116	2,882	-876	870	2,875	-241	-124
Council Fund Housing	9,146	-7,955	376	1,568	10,576	-9,526	376	1,427	-141	-141
<b>Leisure &amp; Recreation</b>										
Leisure & Recreation	15,131	-7,130	-1,512	6,489	15,429	-7,313	-1,512	6,604	115	0
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>142,320</b>	<b>-54,276</b>	<b>8,550</b>	<b>96,594</b>	<b>144,868</b>	<b>-56,275</b>	<b>8,550</b>	<b>97,142</b>	<b>549</b>	<b>496</b>

## Department for Communities - Budget Monitoring - Actual

### Main Variances

PRELIMINARY EXECUTIVE BOARD 1st JULY

Division	Working Budget		Actual		EOY Forecasted Variance for Year £'000	Notes	Feb 19 Forecasted Variance for Year £'000
	Expenditure £'000	Income £'000	Expenditure £'000	Income £'000			
<b>Adult Services</b>							
<b>Older People</b>							
Older People - Commissioning	3,668	-503	3,534	-567	-198	The following posts were vacant at the end of year 3 Care Management Assistants; 3 Social Work posts; 3 Therapy Support Workers - the Social Work and Care Management Assistant posts have become vacant during the year. Additional cover totalling £60k has been supported ie additional hours Social Worker from part time to full time and additional temporary Care Management Assistants: these posts are now filled / postholder returned to work. Additional Intermediate Care Fund income re dementia projects totalled £60k. Regional Dementia project led by Hywel Dda had slippage in 2018-2019; CCC successfully bid for additional contribution towards Care Management staff that undertake supporting dementia duties.	-205
Older People - LA Homes	7,970	-3,206	8,265	-3,264	236	Cost of agency staff and additional staff pressures due to workforce recruitment issues in parts of the county partially offset by underspends in some staffing budgets:	102
Older People - Private/ Vol Homes	22,944	-11,797	23,353	-11,872	334	Performance data shows increased demographic pressure on demand in line with national information that shows a year on year increase in Older People of 3.4%pa. Preventative work continues to be reviewed to mitigate the effects of this.	317
Older People - LA Home Care	6,197	-433	6,444	-499	181	Allied contract now provided by in-house Domiciliary Care service - additional cost of £480k. Cost of upgrading management system £90k Offset by underspend on staff. Significant recruitment has been undertaken during the year and the number of unfilled posts is fewer at the end of the financial year.	92
Older People - Private Home Care	10,040	-2,164	10,627	-2,533	218	There has been a significant increase in demand for domiciliary care that has only been partly offset by a fall in residential care placements. There is significant departmental work to monitor and manage demand by audit assessment practice and by continuing to promote independent living through Integrated Care Fund initiatives such as Releasing Time to Care resulting in lower demand eg for double handed care packages. We are currently reviewing whether this initiative requires additional resources to yield the necessary financial savings. Significant change since October position: Allied contract now provided by in-house Domiciliary Care service. This is offset by a decrease in packages bought in the private sector, however overall across Domiciliary Care, the growing number of Older People at 3.4% pa continues to put pressure on the budget.	219

## Department for Communities - Budget Monitoring - Actual

### Main Variances

PRELIMINARY EXECUTIVE BOARD 1st JULY

Division	Working Budget		Actual		EOY Forecasted Variance for Year £'000	Notes	Feb 19 Forecasted Variance for Year £'000
	Expenditure £'000	Income £'000	Expenditure £'000	Income £'000			
Older People - Enablement	2,052	-444	1,749	-444	-303	Staff vacancies - recruitment and strategic issues being addressed.	-177
Older People - Day Services	1,226	-71	1,258	-73	30	Outstanding unmet efficiency relating to in house day services provision from 2016/2017 £202k offset by lower spend in remaining in-house provision and placements.	35
<b>Physical Disabilities</b>							
Phys Dis - Commissioning & OT Services	597	-131	500	-135	-101	Senior Practitioner post vacant since December 2018; an Occupational Therapist postholder works 23 hours, budget is for 37 hours and an Occupational Therapy Assistant postholder works 18.5 hour in a post with a budget for 37 hours.  1 Occupational Therapist post and 1 Occupational Therapy Assistant post - vacant all year.	-95
Phys Dis - Private/Vol Homes	1,011	-66	1,153	-119	89	Performance data shows pressure on demand as complexity of placement increases with this client group. Preventative work continues to be reviewed to mitigate the effects of this.	49
Phys Dis - Group Homes/Supported Living	1,159	-160	999	-98	-99	Work ongoing with providers to manage levels of additional support and hourly rates.	-46
Phys Dis - Direct Payments	2,477	-555	2,828	-1,031	-125	Audit and Review of Direct Payments alongside annual review and transfer of WILG (Welsh Independent Living Grant) clients resulting in recovery of contingencies and unspent amounts.	170
<b>Learning Disabilities</b>							
Learn Dis - Private/Vol Homes	10,197	-3,241	10,116	-3,327	-167	Costs reducing as various projects begin to take effect: work on alternative provision, deregistration, Positive Behaviour Service intervention for additional hours etc.	-183
Learn Dis - Direct Payments	2,259	-526	2,712	-562	418	Direct Payments increasing. Work ongoing linked to Review of Direct Payments and transfer of WILG (Welsh Independent Living Grant) clients	232
Learn Dis - Group Homes/Supported Living	8,932	-2,158	9,322	-2,313	235	Costs increasing as a result of successful deregistration of residential beds - promotes independence for clients and has lower costs overall across the spectrum to packages of care. Increase also linked to transfer of WILG (Welsh Independent Living Grant) clients transferring into this type of provision.	226
Learn Dis - Adult Respite Care	1,008	-812	953	-812	-55	Vacant Manager post, several staff not in pension scheme.	-48
<b>Other Variances - Adult Services</b>							
					123		72

## Department for Communities - Budget Monitoring - Actual

### Main Variances

PRELIMINARY EXECUTIVE BOARD 1st JULY

Division	Working Budget		Actual		EOY Forecasted Variance for Year £'000	Notes	Feb 19 Forecasted Variance for Year £'000
	Expenditure £'000	Income £'000	Expenditure £'000	Income £'000			
<b>Homes &amp; Safer Communities</b>							
<b>Public Protection</b>							
PP Management support	99	-8	63	-7	-35	Underpend on computer materials	-43
PP Business Support unit	146	0	110	-8	-44	Vacant Posts -£21k, Admin -£7k, Costs recoverable -£7k, other -£9	-35
Public Health	267	-12	270	-5	10	Underachievement of income in fees and costs recoverable	10
Animal Welfare	76	-78	79	-54	26	Decrease in licensees	21
Dog Wardens	94	-27	109	-33	10	Overspend in Plant hire	13
Licensing	332	-315	338	-308	13	Overspend in Agency Staff costs	10
Food Safety & Communicable Diseases	471	-38	380	-77	-131	Underspend mainly due to full time budgeted post being paid 22 hrs and other staff savings -£51k, Fees -£25k and increased income from other LA -£32k	-34
Trading Standards Services Management	115	-37	33	-58	-103	Reduction of legal costs reserve -£93k, increase in fees recoverable -£20k, offset by increase in plant hire costs £12k	-112
Fair Trading	140	-62	134	-9	48	Underachievement of income from fees recoverable	51
Safety	67	-9	63	-18	-11	Overachievement of income from licences	-13
<b>Other Variances - Public Protection</b>					-25		9
<b>Council Fund Housing</b>							
Home Improvement (Non HRA)	763	-288	599	-246	-122	New funding stream was introduced in 18/19 and working with partners and other council departments, the budget was allocated accordingly. Projects due to commence later in the year	-121
Landlord Incentive	12	-10	-25	-15	-42	Underspend on Premises Maintenance due mainly to grant income -£25k, Appropriation from General Reserve -£10k	34
Homelessness	153	-64	190	-61	41	Overspend on Fees, £35k to Supporting people	-14
Temporary Accommodation	480	-103	540	-175	-11	Underspend due to reduced B&B costs	-42
<b>Other Variances - Council Fund Housing</b>					-6		2
<b>Leisure &amp; Recreation</b>							
Burry Port Harbour	98	-127	107	-119	17	£13k legal fees plus shortfall in car parking income	6
Discovery Centre	98	-111	91	-90	14	Shortfall in income due to external transfer of asset	5
Pendine Outdoor Education Centre	508	-326	455	-301	-29	£16k under on transport and £13k on Catering related expenditure	-31
Sport & Leisure West	249	-21	229	-21	-20	In year staff vacancy	-22

## Department for Communities - Budget Monitoring - Actual

### Main Variances

PRELIMINARY EXECUTIVE BOARD 1st JULY

Division	Working Budget		Actual		EOY Forecasted Variance for Year £'000	Notes	Feb 19 Forecasted Variance for Year £'000
	Expenditure £'000	Income £'000	Expenditure £'000	Income £'000			
Carmarthen Leisure Centre	1,403	-1,329	1,495	-1,306	116	Income shortfall £94k due to late delivery of both Spin Studio and Play Centre plus astroturf condition. Utilities £16k, other £6k	50
Llandoverly Swimming Pool	227	-85	240	-85	13	£5k staffing, £8k utilities	9
5 x 60 (E)	224	-282	205	-288	-25	SCW grant - offset in Dragon Sport below	-8
Dragon Sport (E)	118	-56	143	-56	25	SCW grant - offset in 5*60 above	8
Sport & Leisure General	971	-56	953	-115	-78	£29k in year staff vacancies, £26k computer software, £23k marketing	-26
Sport & Leisure South	166	-23	153	10	19	Grant adjustments for previous financial years impacting on current year budget	21
PEN RHOS 3G PITCH	31	-31	8	-30	-22	Part year saving of Premises and Supplies budget for this new Service in the Leisure portfolio	-21
Llanelli Leisure Centre	1,281	-1,016	1,227	-948	13	income shortfall	10
Outdoor Recreation - Staffing costs	125	-48	172	0	94	Vacancy factor not achieved £22k, Agency Fees £15k, various minor overspends £9k, income not achieved £48k	47
Pembrey Country Park	736	-697	773	-705	29	Tour of Britain £19k, plus £10k electricity resulting from historic unpaid invoices	7
Llyn Lech Owain Country Park	84	-31	101	-65	-18	Income resulting from Tree Felling	-2
Carmarthen Library	420	-33	441	-35	19	Utilities	4
Ammanford Library	275	-14	252	-18	-27	In year staff vacancy	-26
Llanelli Library	461	-32	527	-117	-18	Insurance claim income rec'd during 18-19 relating to expenditure incurred in 17-18	2
Community Libraries	223	-9	209	-9	-14	In year staff vacancies	-4
Museum of speed, Pendine	73	-24	52	-20	-17	Staffing - due to part year closure of site	-19
Museums General	173	0	202	0	29	Unable to achieve vacancy factor	33
Archives General	130	-2	117	-1	-12	Staffing £4k, numerous minor Supplies & Services £8k	-13
Arts General	63	0	53	-9	-19	£10k under on Projects and grants to vol orgs, £9k recovery of Llais income	-2
St Clears Craft Centre	148	-84	163	-78	21	Shortfall in catering income	16
Lyric Theatre	356	-199	468	-301	11	Agency Fees	8
Y Ffwrnes	811	-427	956	-418	154	£85k agency, £35k fees, £15k Utilities, £10k Catering, £9k income shortfall	6
Entertainment Centres General	441	-45	283	-40	-154	£130k in year staff vacancies, £25k various Supplies & Services	-6
Priell Myrddin CCC	88	0	107	0	18	£10k CCC commitment to purchase of 25/26 King Street, £8k commitment for Legal and resilience costs	0
<b>Other Variance - Leisure &amp; Recreation</b>					<b>-25</b>		<b>-51</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>					<b>549</b>		<b>495</b>

**Corporate Services Department  
Budget Monitoring - Actual**

PRELIMINARY EXECUTIVE BOARD 1st JULY

Division	Working Budget				Actual				EOY Forecasted Variance for Year £'000	Feb 19 Forecasted Variance for Year £'000
	Expenditure £'000	Income £'000	Net non- controllable £'000	Net £'000	Expenditure £'000	Income £'000	Net non- controllable £'000	Net £'000		
Financial Services	4,378	-1,987	-1,931	460	4,434	-2,063	-1,931	440	-21	-277
Revenues & Financial Compliance	4,764	-1,695	-1,757	1,312	4,756	-1,742	-1,757	1,257	-55	-400
Other Services	68,918	-47,293	546	22,171	71,575	-50,059	546	22,062	-109	-130
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>78,060</b>	<b>-50,975</b>	<b>-3,142</b>	<b>23,943</b>	<b>80,765</b>	<b>-53,864</b>	<b>-3,142</b>	<b>23,759</b>	<b>-185</b>	<b>-807</b>

**Corporate Services Department - Budget Monitoring - Actual  
Main Variances**

PRELIMINARY EXECUTIVE BOARD 1st JULY

Division	Working Budget		Actual		EOY	Notes	Feb 19
	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure	Income	Forecasted Variance for Year		Forecasted Variance for Year
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000		£'000
<b>Financial Services</b>							
Grants and Technical	186	0	270	-69	16	Under recovery of income on grant funded posts	14
Payments	501	-73	466	-71	-34	Part year vacant posts	-32
<b>Revenues &amp; Financial Compliance</b>							
Risk Management	136	-0	148	-0	12	Additional software costs, data cleansing and temp post funded from underspends in Business Support Unit	11
Business Support Unit	83	0	67	0	-16	Part year vacant post	-16
Revenues	895	-165	815	-120	-35	Part year vacant posts	-58
<b>Other Services</b>							
Audit Fees	361	-88	291	-88	-70	High proportion of audit fees chargeable directly to grants	-48
Council Tax Reduction Scheme	15,826	0	15,761	0	-65	Less take up of scheme than budgeted for	0
Rent Allowances	46,973	-47,090	49,745	-49,892	-30	Efficient recovery of overpayments	-8
Miscellaneous Services	5,694	-115	5,721	-79	63	Cost of Asset Sales in year	-65
<b>Other Variances</b>					-26		-603
<b>Grand Total</b>					<b>-185</b>		<b>-807</b>

**Department for Education & Children**  
**Budget Monitoring - Actual**

PRELIMINARY EXECUTIVE BOARD 1st JULY

Division	Working Budget				Actual				EOY Forecasted Variance for Year £'000	Feb 19 Forecasted Variance for Year £'000
	Expenditure £'000	Income £'000	Net non- controllable £'000	Net £'000	Expenditure £'000	Income £'000	Net non- controllable £'000	Net £'000		
Director & Strategic Management	1,184	0	18	1,202	1,138	-9	18	1,147	-54	-85
Education Services Division	132,179	-17,408	22,847	137,619	141,322	-25,869	22,847	138,300	681	892
Access to Education	8,470	-5,759	2,957	5,668	8,783	-5,867	2,957	5,872	205	132
School Improvement	3,781	-1,815	627	2,593	3,834	-1,903	627	2,558	-35	-37
Curriculum & Wellbeing	5,732	-4,407	911	2,237	6,056	-4,673	911	2,294	57	64
Children's Services	23,004	-5,929	4,163	21,238	24,499	-7,531	4,163	21,131	-107	42
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>174,350</b>	<b>-35,317</b>	<b>31,523</b>	<b>170,556</b>	<b>185,632</b>	<b>-45,852</b>	<b>31,523</b>	<b>171,303</b>	<b>747</b>	<b>1,007</b>



**Department for Education & Children - Budget Monitoring - Actual**  
**Main Variances**

PRELIMINARY EXECUTIVE BOARD 1st JULY

Division	Working Budget		Actual		EOY Forecasted Variance for Year £'000	Notes	Feb 19 Forecasted Variance for Year £'000
	Expenditure £'000	Income £'000	Expenditure £'000	Income £'000			
<b>Director &amp; Strategic Management</b>							
Business Support	400	0	352	-4	-52	Part year vacancy -£25k, reduction in supplies and services - postages, photocopying recharges, admin and office equipment -£27k	-36
<b>Education Services Division</b>							
School Expenditure not currently delegated	215	0	51	100	-65	Removal of WJEC fees. Part of 2019-20 efficiency	-51
School Redundancy & EVR	1,875	0	2,128	0	253	Budget utilised on existing commitments. Schools are supported and challenged on staffing structure proposals.	213
School Information Systems	210	-18	197	-24	-18	Part year vacant post	-20
Special Educational Needs	3,495	-1,779	3,810	-1,705	390	Additional 5 classes to meet increased demand in specialist provision & Tute e-learning package £417k. Fewer pupils in Out of County placements -£27k	556
Education Other Than At School (EOTAS)	1,956	-217	2,249	-389	120	Increased use of supply agencies to cover staff sickness £34k; Relocation and setup costs at Canolfan y Gors £46k; Additional supply costs due to increased number of pupils receiving home tuition coupled with shortage of home tutors £40k	182
Sensory Impairment	368	0	341	0	-27	Member of staff currently on maternity leave	-15
Educational Psychology	876	0	910	-8	26	Service demand currently requires staffing level in excess of budget	22
<b>Access to Education</b>							
School Modernisation	56	-5	198	-31	116	Transport recharges outside of transport policy for former pupils of closed schools £35k. Premises costs and historic utility costs re closed schools £81k	70
School Meals & Primary Free Breakfast Services	8,190	-5,740	8,356	-5,823	83	Budget pressures across the service especially sickness cover, kitchens' maintenance and food price increases. A strategic review of meal provision is on-going to identify service efficiencies.	63

## Department for Education & Children - Budget Monitoring - Actual Main Variances

PRELIMINARY EXECUTIVE BOARD 1st JULY

Division	Working Budget		Actual		EOY Forecasted Variance for Year £'000	Notes	Feb 19 Forecasted Variance for Year £'000
	Expenditure £'000	Income £'000	Expenditure £'000	Income £'000			
<b>School Improvement</b>							
School Effectiveness Support Services	303	-93	277	-89	-22	Utilisation of grant income to release core budget	-13
National Model for School Improvement	1,145	-58	1,233	-161	-15	2 part year vacant posts	-25
<b>Curriculum and Wellbeing</b>							
Music Services for Schools	1,060	-951	1,218	-954	155	SLA income from schools has reduced with greater expediency than the progress with staff restructuring. Service is currently implementing options to address the financial position. Partly offset by additional funding received from Welsh Government for music services £86k	153
Welsh Language Support	417	-273	591	-468	-20	Part year vacant post and maximisation of grants	-34
Youth Offending & Prevention Service	1,594	-760	1,581	-801	-54	Part year vacant post	-40
Adult & Community Learning	418	-407	471	-479	-19	Term 3 payment greater than initially forecast due to an increase in the number of learners.	-13
<b>Children's Services</b>							
Adoption Services	501	0	606	-161	-56	Additional income received from interagency fees relating to placements to other authorities	-28
Garreglwyd Residential Unit	562	-163	769	-313	57	Additional staff costs incurred during the summer period due to staff shortage. Contribution from LHB for Tripartite funding is only at draft SLA level due to on-going lack of engagement from LHB. Additional tripartite staffing and premises costs for new placement are also not yet agreed.	127
Residential and Respite Units	951	0	928	0	-23	Vacant posts	-18
Childcare	532	-243	513	-251	-27	Additional grants have been received in year from Welsh Government which has reduced the costs charged to core budget	-32
Families First Grant	1,441	-1,297	1,529	-1,404	-19	Utilisation of grant income to release core budget	-0
Family Aide Services	217	0	169	-1	-49	Part year vacant posts	-0
<b>Other Variances</b>					13		-52
<b>Grand Total</b>					<b>747</b>		<b>1,007</b>

**Environment Department  
Budget Monitoring - Actual**

PRELIMINARY EXECUTIVE BOARD 1st JULY

Division	Working Budget				Actual				EOY Forecasted Variance for Year £'000	Feb 19 Forecasted Variance for Year £'000
	Expenditure £'000	Income £'000	Net non- controllable £'000	Net £'000	Expenditure £'000	Income £'000	Net non- controllable £'000	Net £'000		
Buisness Support & Performance	-81	-102	369	186	-129	-85	369	155	-31	-15
Waste & Environmental Services	23,718	-4,445	2,889	22,162	24,359	-4,718	2,889	22,530	369	203
Highways & Transportation	49,302	-30,680	10,985	29,607	46,791	-28,259	10,985	29,517	-90	160
Property	37,880	-36,646	782	2,016	40,581	-39,519	782	1,844	-172	-196
Planning	4,188	-2,458	640	2,370	4,023	-2,118	640	2,545	175	224
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>115,006</b>	<b>-74,331</b>	<b>15,666</b>	<b>56,341</b>	<b>115,625</b>	<b>-74,698</b>	<b>15,666</b>	<b>56,592</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>376</b>

## Environment Department - Budget Monitoring - Actual Main Variances

PRELIMINARY EXECUTIVE BOARD 1st JULY

Division	Working Budget		Actual		EOY Forecasted Variance for Year £'000	Notes	Feb 19 Forecasted Variance for Year £'000
	Expenditure £'000	Income £'000	Expenditure £'000	Income £'000			
<b>Business Support &amp; Performance</b>							
Business Support	-215	-35	-243	-35	-28	A few vacant posts during the year.	-17
<b>Waste &amp; Environmental Services</b>							
SAB - Sustainable Drainage approval Body Unit	40	-35	40	-21	14	Net cost of new Sustainable drainage legislation introduced in January 2019	15
Cleansing Service	2,496	-83	2,580	-114	54	Service reviews have commenced to look at ways of reducing costs within the cleansing service	57
Waste Services	15,400	-1,705	15,577	-1,664	219	Trade Waste Transfer not yet fully completed - CCC operational requirements remained until April 2019 at a cost of £89k; Clinical Waste is showing a £42k overspend as a result of the service transfer postponement due to complexity of ensuring a service for all users . £87k overspend on 'residual waste treatment' - the limited availability and restricted capacity of outlets for the treatment of residual waste(black bags) has resulted in an increased cost of disposal.	90
Green Waste Collection	130	0	327	-152	45	The green waste collection service is not yet self-financing. We did not anticipate to break even this financial year, as per the original business plan, but we are on track with growing the service as anticipated, with a view to being break even in future years.	45
Urban Parks	186	-1	302	-67	50	Parc Howard - Increased water charges in 18-19 £19k and increased costs of works carried out 31k	0
<b>Highways &amp; Transportation</b>							
Civil Design	970	-1,442	1,001	-1,534	-60	Increased income recovery	-3
Transport Strategic Planning	316	0	282	-0	-34	Officers time claimed on grants	-45
Passenger Transport	4,102	-2,551	4,993	-3,508	-65	Some service reduction in response to supply side market changes	1
School Transport	10,736	-1,084	10,559	-1,088	-181	Efficiencies secured through ongoing network reviews and a short term reduction in demand in 2018/19 due to effective demand management	-1
Traffic Management	534	-39	512	-91	-74	£50k additional income generated on stopping-up orders; £29k underspend due to vacant post.	0
Car Parks	2,086	-3,464	1,856	-2,847	387	Unachievable income target as the income target is increased every year but parking fees have not been increased plus an increase in NNDR bills due to revaluation of car parks.	370

## Environment Department - Budget Monitoring - Actual

### Main Variances

PRELIMINARY EXECUTIVE BOARD 1st JULY

Division	Working Budget		Actual		EOY Forecasted Variance for Year £'000	Notes	Feb 19 Forecasted Variance for Year £'000
	Expenditure £'000	Income £'000	Expenditure £'000	Income £'000			
Tour of Britain - Environment	0	0	13	0	13	£38k costs offset by a £25k contribution from corporate reserves	0
Road Safety	177	0	165	-6	-18	Combination of recharges to grants and vacant post	-4
Street Works and Highway Adoptions	411	-350	448	-457	-70	Increased income on Highways Adoptions.	-111
<b>Property</b>							
Renewable Energy Fund	0	0	1	-53	-51	Increase in income generated from solar PV Feed in Tariffs	0
Carbon Reduction Programme	277	0	177	0	-100	Reduction in Carbon Reduction Programme payments due to Energy Efficiency Initiatives	-48
Property Maintenance Operational	22,938	-24,913	26,499	-28,008	466	Under recovery of surplus target from internal recharges	42
Strategic Asset Management Business Unit	779	-4	655	-12	-132	Vacant posts and Asset Collaboration Grant funding secured to cover some staff costs	-116
Mechanical and Electrical Schools SLA	327	-327	349	-379	-29	Reduced cost of works to schools	0
Property Design - Business Unit	2,644	-2,927	1,906	-2,220	-30	Increased income from internal recharges reflecting additional work undertaken during the year	0
Operational Depots	449	-572	476	-572	27	Unexpected and historic electricity bills from British Gas	0
Administrative Buildings	3,490	-660	3,536	-735	-29	Early delivery of efficiency savings proposed for 19/20	-29
Commercial Properties	3	-46	2	-31	15	Reduction in rents received	0
Industrial Premises	690	-1,396	582	-1,403	-115	Additional rent received due to high occupancy levels and the release of phase 1 units at Glanamman Workshops.	-30
County Farms	161	-322	106	-306	-39	Reduced contributions to tenant works across the portfolio	0
Livestock Markets	70	-201	43	-332	-158	Release of bad debt provision relating to Nantyci and Llandeilo Livestock Markets	0
<b>Planning</b>							
Planning Admin Account	128	-9	252	-184	-51	Staff vacancies £5k, over-achievement of income £5k, various net underspends £41k	-48
Policy-Development Planning	605	-28	566	-2	-13	Underspend on Consultants Fees - delays on some work being undertaken	0
Development Management	1,562	-1,265	1,498	-901	300	Overspend due to ongoing shortfall in income which is driven by a small number of larger schemes which attract higher planning fees. This mirrors the trend across Wales and fees can't be increased as rates set nationally. England by comparison have increased their fees by 20%	323
Conservation	423	-31	365	-15	-42	Underspend mainly due to staff vacancies - new post has been awaiting authorisation for recruitment in relation to delivery of Env Act Obligations.	-41
<b>Other Variances</b>					-16		-74
<b>Grand Total</b>					<b>251</b>		<b>376</b>

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Housing Revenue Account - Budget Monitoring - Actual

	Working Budget £'000	Forecasted Actual £'000	EOY Variance for Year £'000	Notes	Feb 2019 Forecasted Variance for Year £'000
<b>Expenditure</b>					
Repairs & Maintenance					
Responsive	1,760	1,613	-147	Relatively mild/dry winter – no significant storms & water ingress.	-90
Minor Works	2,812	3,122	310	Based on level of customer demand for work	118
Voids	2,350	2,329	-21		17
Servicing	1,611	1,883	272	Increased costs due to numbers of replacement hard wired detectors renewed as part of service	97
Drains & Sewers	128	116	-12		-1
Grounds	731	734	3		3
Unadopted Roads	102	102	0		0
<b>Supervision &amp; Management</b>					
Employee	4,349	4,130	-219	Underspend due to vacant posts part year	-60
Premises	1,411	1,527	116	Overspend in Rent £70k and cleaning charges£46k	53
Transport	64	62	-2		-21
Supplies	877	989	112	Overspend on memberships/subscriptions £16k, legal fees £44k & I.T related expenditure £168k. Offset by Underspends on admin & office equipment/consumables - £38k, projects & compensation payments -£60k & contracted services -£18k	-45
Recharges	1,319	1,559	240	Additional expenditure required to fully fund resourcing stock increase programme, development of contractual/procurement arrangements and completing and maintaining investment programme in 2018/19.	296
Provision for Bad Debt	435	293	-141	Provision for bad debt adjustment based on current and former tenants analysis .	-61
Capital Financing Cost	14,205	14,100	-105	Forecast reduction in interest rate applicable offset by additional borrowing	-91
Central Support Charges	1,620	1,620	-0		-0
DRF	13,349	12,731	-618	Re-worked funding of capital programme	-463
<b>Total Expenditure</b>	<b>47,123</b>	<b>46,909</b>	<b>-215</b>		<b>-248</b>

## Housing Revenue Account - Budget Monitoring - Actual

	Working Budget £'000	Forecasted Actual £'000	EOY Variance for Year £'000	Notes	Feb 2019 Forecasted Variance for Year £'000
<b>Income</b>					
Rents	-39,729	-39,279	450	Underachievement of rental income - Void loss prediction at budget setting 2.1%, while current forecast is 2.87% and reduction in rents due .	456
Service Charges	-750	-710	40	Underachievement of service charge income due to predicted void loss	68
Supporting People	-135	-135	0		68
Mortgage Interest	-3	-0	2		0
Interest on Cash Balances	-66	-117	-51	Average balance is larger than budgeted for	-41
Insurance	0	-147	-147	Settlement of insurance claims	-189
Other Income & grants	-598	-721	-123	Underachievement of water rates commission due to a Government initiative to reduce the water bills for eligible tenants £87k offset by AHG grant - £210k	-113
<b>Total Income</b>	<b>-41,280</b>	<b>-41,109</b>	<b>171</b>		<b>248</b>
<b>Net Expenditure</b>	<b>5,843</b>	<b>5,800</b>	<b>-43</b>		<b>0</b>

HRA Reserve	£'000
Balance b/f 1/4/18	20,114
Budgeted movement in year	-5,843
Variance for the year	43
Balance c/f 31/3/19	14,314



## EXECUTIVE BOARD 29<sup>TH</sup> JULY 2019

### CAPITAL PROGRAMME 2018-19 UPDATE

Purpose: To report the variances within the capital programme

#### RECOMMENDATIONS / KEY DECISIONS REQUIRED:

That the capital programme update report is received.

#### REASONS:

To provide members with the final budgetary position for the 2018/19 capital programme as at year end.

Relevant

#### Relevant scrutiny committees to be consulted

N/A

Exec Board Decision Required YES

Council Decision Required NO

#### EXECUTIVE BOARD MEMBER PORTFOLIO HOLDER: Cllr David Jenkins

##### Directorate:

Corporate Services

Name of Director of Corporate Services:

Chris Moore

Report Author:

Chris Moore

##### Designation:

Director of Corporate Services

##### Tel No.

01267 224120

##### E Mail Address:

Cmoore@carmarthenshire.gov.uk

**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**  
**EXECUTIVE BOARD**  
**29<sup>TH</sup> JULY 2019**

This report provides an update on the Capital programme spend against budget for 2018/19 as at the year end for the financial year 2018/19.

**Appendix A** which is shown departmentally, shows a forecasted net spend of £47.742m compared with a working net budget of £55.798 giving a **£-8.056m** variance.

**Appendix B** details the main variances within each department.

DETAILED REPORT ATTACHED ?	YES
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## IMPLICATIONS

<p>I confirm that other than those implications which have been agreed with the appropriate Directors / Heads of Service and are referred to in detail below, there are no other implications associated with this report :</p>						
<p>Signed: <b>C.Moore</b></p>		<p><b>Director of Corporate Services</b></p>				
<p>Policy, Crime &amp; Disorder &amp; Equalities</p>	<p>Legal</p>	<p>Finance</p>	<p>ICT</p>	<p>Risk Management Issues</p>	<p>Staffing Implications</p>	<p>Physical Assets</p>
<b>NONE</b>	<b>NONE</b>	<b>YES</b>	<b>NONE</b>	<b>NONE</b>	<b>NONE</b>	<b>YES</b>
<p><b>Finance</b> The capital programme shows an in year variance of <b>-£8.056m</b>, which will be re-profiled across future years of the capital programme.</p>						
<p><b>Physical Assets</b> The capital programme will have an impact on the physical assets of the Authority.</p>						

## CONSULTATIONS

<p>I confirm that the appropriate consultations have taken in place and the outcomes are as detailed below</p>		
<p>Signed: <b>C. Moore</b></p>		<p><b>Director of Corporate Services</b></p>
<p><b>1. Scrutiny Committee</b> Relevant Scrutiny Committees will be consulted.</p> <p><b>2. Local Member(s) N/A</b></p> <p><b>3. Community / Town Council N/A</b></p> <p><b>4. Relevant Partners N/A</b></p> <p><b>5. Staff Side Representatives and other Organisations N/A</b></p>		
<p><b>Section 100D Local Government Act, 1972 – Access to Information</b> <b>List of Background Papers used in the preparation of this report:</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>THERE ARE NONE</b></p>		
<p>Title of Document</p>	<p>File Ref No.</p>	<p>Locations that the papers are available for public inspection</p>
<p>2018-19 Capital Programme</p>		<p>Corporate Services Dept., County Hall, Carmarthen</p>

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<b>Capital Programme 2018/19</b>							
<b>Capital Budget Monitoring - Report for End of Year 18/19</b>							
	<b>Working Budget</b>			<b>Year End Actual</b>			
<b>DEPARTMENT</b>	<b>Expenditure £'000</b>	<b>Income £'000</b>	<b>Net £'000</b>	<b>Expenditure £'000</b>	<b>Income £'000</b>	<b>Net £'000</b>	<b>Variance for Year £'000</b>
<b>COMMUNITIES</b>							
- Public Housing	23,125	-6,190	16,935	21,597	-6,367	15,230	-1,705
- Private Housing	1,989	-59	1,930	2,436	-305	2,131	201
- Social Care	1,141	-697	444	795	-717	78	-366
- Leisure	5,644	-170	5,474	4,650	-146	4,504	-970
<b>ENVIRONMENT</b>	21,610	-4,394	17,216	20,707	-6,671	14,036	-3,180
<b>EDUCATION &amp; CHILDREN</b>	10,354	-3,513	6,841	10,070	-3,756	6,314	-527
<b>CHIEF EXECUTIVE</b>	1,903	-221	1,682	1,594	-221	1,373	-309
<b>REGENERATION</b>	8,315	-3,039	5,276	4,471	-395	4,076	-1,200
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>74,081</b>	<b>-18,283</b>	<b>55,798</b>	<b>66,320</b>	<b>-18,578</b>	<b>47,742</b>	<b>-8,056</b>

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## Capital Programme 2018/19

### Capital Budget Monitoring - Report for End Of Year 2018/19 - Main Variances

	Working Budget			Year End Actual			Variance for Year £'000	Comment
	Expenditure £'000	Income £'000	Net £'000	Expenditure £'000	Income £'000	Net £'000		
<b>DEPARTMENT/SCHEMES</b>								
<b>COMMUNITIES</b>								
<b>- Public Housing</b>	<b>23,125</b>	<b>-6,190</b>	<b>16,935</b>	<b>21,597</b>	<b>-6,367</b>	<b>15,230</b>	<b>-1,705</b>	
Sheltered Housing - Remodelling	208	0	208	3	0	3	-205	Preliminary design work has been undertaken to upgrade existing sheltered schemes, with delivery planned for 2019/20.
Voids To Achieve The CHS	2,518	0	2,518	3,909	0	3,909	1,391	Additional work being brought forward to bring voids with major works back into use more quickly.
Internal Refurbishment	1,630	0	1,630	1,271	0	1,271	-359	Tenant refusals more than anticipated, works to be done in future years.
Rendering and External Works	2,096	0	2,096	2,491	0	2,491	395	Works ahead of schedule, lower budget required in future years.
Garages	129	0	129	2	0	2	-127	A number of sites have been identified for works/demolition although delay in progress. Identified schemes have been committed and will be delivered in 2019/20.
Adaptations and DDA Works (Building Services)	1,900	0	1,900	1,539	0	1,539	-361	Budget is currently fully committed. Delays have arisen, however, on a few large extension schemes owing mainly to: Party Wall Act dispute, Planning, and Utilities.
Stock Condition Survey 2018/19 - County Wide	150	0	150	0	0	0	-150	The method and capacity to capture and analyse data is in the process of being confirmed.
Purchase of Private Dwellings for Hsg Stock	8,789	0	8,789	8,280	0	8,280	-509	Purchases agreed but not completed by year end.
Managing Private Sector Homes (Social Lettings)	106	0	106	6	0	6	-100	Level of capital investment reduced as a result of successful use of alternative funding streams.
Empty Homes	148	0	148	0	0	0	-148	Level of capital investment reduced as a result of successful use of alternative funding streams.
Council New Build	2,000	0	2,000	531	0	531	-1,469	Delay in starting on site for the Dylan and Garreglwyd council housing developments. Both developments have now started on site.
Other Projects with Minor Variances	3,451	-6,190	-2,739	3,565	-6,367	-2,802	-63	
<b>- Private Housing</b>	<b>1,989</b>	<b>-59</b>	<b>1,930</b>	<b>2,436</b>	<b>-305</b>	<b>2,131</b>	<b>201</b>	
Disabled Facility Grants	1,953	0	1,953	2,154	0	2,154	201	Overspend the result of a significant increase in demand/activity owing to an improved delivery process and reduction in waiting times. Also a greater percentage of larger adaptations being completed. Further work is being undertaken on managing demand moving forward with an extra £200k having been identified to increase the budget for 2019/20.
Other Projects with Minor Variances	36	-59	-23	282	-305	-23	0	
<b>- Social Care</b>	<b>1,141</b>	<b>-697</b>	<b>444</b>	<b>795</b>	<b>-717</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>-366</b>	
Learning Disabilities Developments	80	0	80	9	0	9	-71	Slight delay in delivering project to enhance service delivery at a Day Service establishment in Llanelli. To commence early 2019/20.
Cartref Cynnes Development Carmarthen	330	0	330	0	0	0	-330	Contingencies included in contract not finalised to date - final sum yet to be agreed. Budget required in 2019/20.
Other Projects with Minor Variances	731	-697	34	786	-717	69	35	

## Capital Programme 2018/19

### Capital Budget Monitoring - Report for End Of Year 2018/19 - Main Variances

DEPARTMENT/SCHEMES	Working Budget			Year End Actual			Variance for Year £'000	Comment
	Expenditure £'000	Income £'000	Net £'000	Expenditure £'000	Income £'000	Net £'000		
<b>- Leisure</b>	<b>5,644</b>	<b>-170</b>	<b>5,474</b>	<b>4,650</b>	<b>-146</b>	<b>4,504</b>	<b>-970</b>	
Rights of Way Bridge Strengthening Programme	160	0	160	81	0	81	-79	Some schemes re-profiled due to land issues. Balance to roll forward to 19/20 as schemes committed.
Carmarthenshire Archives Relocation	1,708	-120	1,588	1,313	-120	1,193	-395	Scheme underway but spend re-profiled to align with revised contractor programme. No budget issues.
Burry Port Harbour Wall - 2017-2026	12	0	12	122	0	122	110	Re-profile of budget required. Budget for works in 2019/20.
Pembrey Country Park - Visitor Hub and Café	899	0	899	293	0	293	-606	Work underway on site, but scheme spend re-profiled to align with contractors programme. Works due for completion June / July '19.
Other Projects with Minor Variances	2,865	-50	2,815	2,841	-26	2,815	0	
<b>ENVIRONMENT</b>	<b>21,610</b>	<b>-4,394</b>	<b>17,216</b>	<b>20,707</b>	<b>-6,671</b>	<b>14,036</b>	<b>-3,180</b>	
Murray Street Car Park, Llanelli	257	0	257	120	0	120	-137	Expenditure profile being planned in accordance with whole of life care plan. Funding required for future year maintenance.
Bridge Strengthening & Replacement	1,392	0	1,392	395	0	395	-997	Tender awarded for works at Bronwydd (A484) and work commenced April 2019. Other schemes delayed, due to land issues.
Cross Hands Economic Link Road Phase 2	3,056	-948	2,108	4,057	-2,633	1,424	-684	Additional external funding secured in 2018/19. Budget required in 2019/20 to complete scheme.
Towy Valley Path	624	0	624	548	-250	298	-326	Additional in year external grant allocation which allowed us to free up and carry forward the council capital element to 19/20.
Carmarthen Western Link Road	2,591	-1,112	1,479	2,230	-1,002	1,228	-251	Works completed March 2019, further land purchase to be finalised in 2019/20.
Rural Estates Capital Schemes	255	0	255	137	0	137	-118	Delay in design & procurement of works due to lack of available resource - buildings will be occupied over winter months.
Capital maintenance	2,722	0	2,722	2,358	0	2,358	-364	Two schemes identified as part of wider projects that will be delivered in future years.
Agile Working Projects	889	0	889	769	0	769	-120	Additional Works identified at 3 Spilman Street, which has led to a revised delivery programme.
Other Projects with Minor Variances	9,824	-2,334	7,490	10,093	-2,786	7,307	-183	



## Capital Programme 2018/19

### Capital Budget Monitoring - Report for End Of Year 2018/19 - Main Variances

DEPARTMENT/SCHEMES	Working Budget			Year End Actual			Variance for Year £'000	Comment
	Expenditure £'000	Income £'000	Net £'000	Expenditure £'000	Income £'000	Net £'000		
<b>EDUCATION &amp; CHILDREN</b>	<b>10,354</b>	<b>-3,513</b>	<b>6,841</b>	<b>10,070</b>	<b>-3,756</b>	<b>6,314</b>	<b>-527</b>	
MEP External Funding Income	0	-3,513	-3,513	0	-3,393	-3,393	120	Income to be re-profiled
Dinefwr Project - Dyffryn Aman	235	0	235	183	0	183	-52	Retention payment to be paid in 2019/20.
Ysgol Pen Rhos CP School - New School	0	0	0	332	0	332	332	Budget profile to be amended. Scheme on target.
Llangadog-Major Redevelopment	1,908	0	1,908	1,750	0	1,750	-158	Budget profile to be amended. Scheme on target.
Ysgol Trimsaran - New School Building	189	0	189	383	0	383	194	Budget profile to be amended. Scheme on target.
Llandeilo Primary	70	0	70	8	0	8	-62	Timeline slipped due to options appraisal.
Ammanford Primary	70	0	70	812	0	812	742	Land purchased in 18/19 with budget in future years.
Ysgol Parc Y Tywyn	1,693	0	1,693	1,319	0	1,319	-374	Final account and retention to be paid in future years.
Ysgol Dewi Sant	421	0	421	94	0	94	-327	Initial delay due to village green application.
Gorslas - New School	327	0	327	275	0	275	-52	Delay due to land issues.
Laugharne VCP	115	0	115	0	0	0	-115	Delay due to land issues.
Pontyberem CP - Refurbishment/Re-configuration	1,744	0	1,744	1,873	0	1,873	129	Scheme ahead of schedule, no overall overspend.
Ysgol Coedcae - Phase 1	404	0	404	465	0	465	61	Additional approved roofing works
St John Lloyd	473	0	473	114	0	114	-359	Delay on Multi Games use area, options being considered.
Ysgol Y Castell	39	0	39	136	0	136	97	Scheme ahead of schedule to potentially replace delayed schemes.
Pembrey CP	253	0	253	118	0	118	-135	Delay due to land issues.
Heol Goffa - Replacement Building	490	0	490	19	0	19	-471	Timeline slipped due to options appraisal.
Ysgol Gyfun Emlyn Kitchen	0	0	0	70	0	70	70	Budget profile to be amended. Scheme on target.
Burry Port Schools Development	105	0	105	0	0	0	-105	Retention payment to be paid in 2019/20.
Other Projects with Minor Variances	1,818	0	1,818	2,119	-363	1,756	-62	
<b>CHIEF EXECUTIVE</b>	<b>1,903</b>	<b>-221</b>	<b>1,682</b>	<b>1,594</b>	<b>-221</b>	<b>1,373</b>	<b>-309</b>	
IT Strategy Developments	1,818	-110	1,708	1,509	-110	1,399	-309	Delays due to core network changes and allocation of Digital Transformation fund.
Other Projects with Minor Variances	85	-111	-26	85	-111	-26	0	
<b>REGENERATION</b>	<b>8,315</b>	<b>-3,039</b>	<b>5,276</b>	<b>4,471</b>	<b>-395</b>	<b>4,076</b>	<b>-1,200</b>	
Rural Enterprise Fund	399	0	399	292	0	292	-107	Funding fully committed, third party schemes behind claim profile.
Transformation Commercial Property Development Fund	1,190	0	1,190	780	0	780	-410	Fund fully committed, third party schemes behind claim profile.
Cross Hands East strategic Employment Site	119	0	119	24	0	24	-95	Land compensation not being incurred in 18/19, to be slipped to 19/20 to meet these obligations.
Cross Hands East Phase 2	284	0	284	125	0	125	-159	Funding offer received later than originally proposed. Funds to be rolled forward to 19/20 for delivery of scheme
Ammanford Town Centre Regeneration	105	0	105	11	0	11	-94	Projects under development, funding to be rolled forward for delivery of the projects in 19/20.
Pendine Iconic International Visitors Destination	2,074	-2,000	74	253	-353	-100	-174	External funders have front loaded their contribution to the scheme. Funds to be rolled forward to 19/20 for delivery of the scheme.
Margaret St - Retaining Wall & Road Widening	84	0	84	13	0	13	-71	Scheme to be delivered in summer school holidays 2019 to minimise disruption.
Ammanford Regeneration Development Fund	70	0	70	0	0	0	-70	Funding fully committed, third party schemes behind claim profile.
Other Projects with Minor Variances	3,990	-1,039	2,951	2,973	-42	2,931	-20	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>74,081</b>	<b>-18,283</b>	<b>55,798</b>	<b>66,320</b>	<b>-18,578</b>	<b>47,742</b>	<b>-8,056</b>	

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## Executive Board 29<sup>th</sup> July 2019

### REVENUE BUDGET OUTLOOK 2020/21 to 2022/23

#### Recommendations / key decisions required:

1. The Executive Board receives the initial budget outlook and considers the level of Council Tax rises and the level of school efficiencies that it considers appropriate for developing the Medium Term Financial Plan;
2. Executive Board endorse the proposed approach to identifying the required savings
3. Executive Board note the proposed approach to the budget consultation

#### Reasons:

To provide the Executive Board with an overview of the budget issues and outlook for the forthcoming years.

Relevant Scrutiny Committee to be consulted NA

Exec Board Decision Required YES

Council Decision Required NO

EXECUTIVE BOARD MEMBER PORTFOLIO HOLDER:- Cllr. David Jenkins

Corporate Services Directorate

Director

Mr C Moore

Report Author:

Randal Hemingway

Designations:

Director of Corporate Services

Head of Financial Services

Tel Nos. 01267 224121

E Mail Addresses:

[Cmoore@cararthenshire.gov.uk](mailto:Cmoore@cararthenshire.gov.uk)

[Rhemingway@cararthenshire.gov.uk](mailto:Rhemingway@cararthenshire.gov.uk)

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Executive Board

29<sup>th</sup> July 2019

## REVENUE BUDGET OUTLOOK

2020/21 to 2022/23

The report appraises members of the current financial outlook and updates our current financial model covering the next three financial years.

The report outlines the proposals for taking forward the budget preparation for the three year period.

DETAILED REPORT ATTACHED ?

YES

## IMPLICATIONS

I confirm that other than those implications which have been agreed with the appropriate Directors / Heads of Service and are referred to in detail below, there are no other implications associated with this report :

Signed: **C Moore**

**Director of Corporate Services**

Policy, Crime & Disorder and Equalities	Legal	Finance	ICT	Risk Management Issues	Staffing Implications	Physical Assets
<b>YES</b>	<b>NONE</b>	<b>YES</b>	<b>NONE</b>	<b>NONE</b>	<b>NONE</b>	<b>NONE</b>

### 1. Policy, Crime & Disorder and Equalities

The budget is being prepared having regard for the Council's Corporate Strategy.

Equalities Impact Assessments will be undertaken on budget proposals in order to consider and assess the potential impact with respect to protected characteristic groups and the Welsh language. All budget proposals considered to have an impact on front line services will undergo a period of public consultation. The Equalities Impact Assessments will be further developed following consideration of possible mitigation measures to reduce the impact once the responses and findings of the budget consultation have been received.

### 2. Finance

#### Council Fund

The report provides an updated view of the Budget outlook for 2020/2021, together with indicative figures for the 2021/22 and 2022/23 financial years.

The financial model tabled above will be updated as and when more information becomes available, including the provisional and final settlement from Welsh Government.

Provisional settlement is expected December 2019.

## CONSULTATIONS

I confirm that the appropriate consultations have taken in place and the outcomes are as detailed below

Signed: C Moore

Director of Corporate Services

### 1. Scrutiny Committee

Consultation with Scrutiny Committees will be undertaken during the budget process.

### 2. Local Member(s)

N/A

### 3. Community / Town Council

All budget proposals considered to have an impact on front line services will undergo a period of public consultation before the final budget is set.

### 4. Staff Side Representatives and other Organisations

Consultation with Staff Side Representatives and other organisations will be undertaken and results will be reported during the budget process.

### Section 100D Local Government Act, 1972 – Access to Information

#### List of Background Papers used in the preparation of this report:

Title of Document	File Ref No.	Locations that the papers are available for public inspection
2019/2020 3 Year Revenue Budget		County Hall, Carmarthen

**REPORT OF DIRECTOR OF CORPORATE SERVICES**

**EXECUTIVE BOARD**

**29<sup>th</sup> July 2019**

**REVENUE BUDGET OUTLOOK 2020/21 to 2022/23**

<b>HEAD OF SERVICE &amp; DESIGNATION.</b>	<b>DIRECTORATE</b>	<b>TELEPHONE NO.</b>
<b>R Hemingway, Head of Financial Services</b>	<b>Corporate Services</b>	<b>01267 224886</b>
<b>AUTHOR &amp; DESIGNATION</b>	<b>DIRECTORATE</b>	<b>TELEPHONE NO</b>
<b>R Hemingway, Head of Financial Services</b>	<b>Corporate Services</b>	<b>01267 224886</b>

**1. PURPOSE OF REPORT**

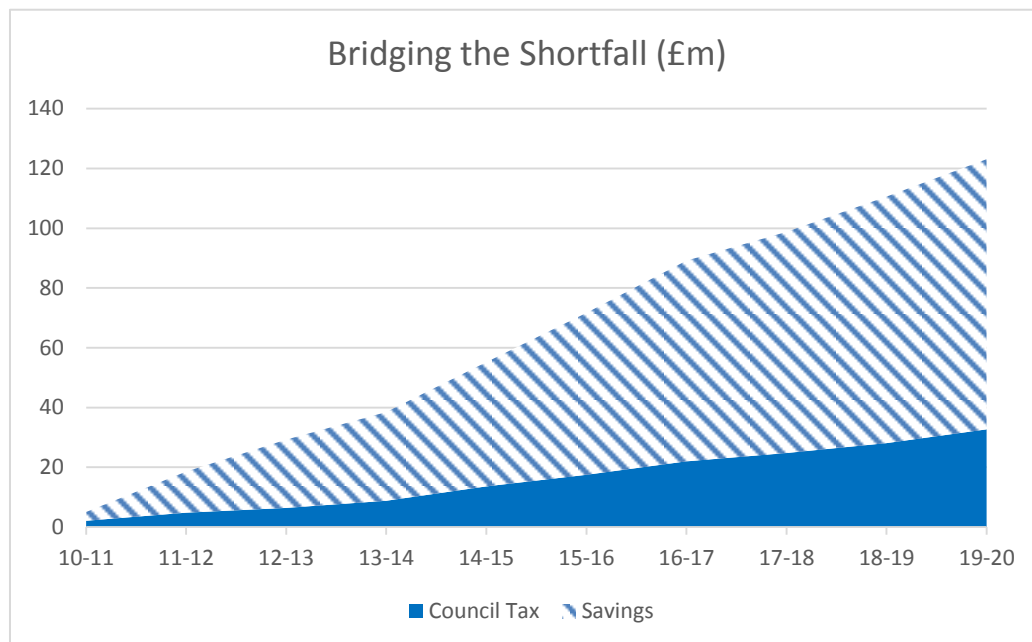
The purpose of this report is to:

- 1.1. Appraise members on the current financial outlook
- 1.2. Update our current financial model covering the next three years;
- 1.3. Outline proposals for taking forward the budget preparation for the three year period.

**2. BACKGROUND**

- 2.1. The current three year Medium Term Financial Plan (MTFP) was agreed by Council in February 2019 and was based on estimates of known commitments at that time, and formulated in the context of the Welsh Government (WG) financial settlement for 2019/20 with no indications of future years' settlements available.
- 2.2. In stark contrast to the Chancellor's 2018 autumn statement that, "Austerity is coming to an end", Welsh local authorities' 2019-20 budgets have been put under further pressure, requiring more cuts and asking citizens to bear unprecedented council tax increases. Successive Welsh Government budgets have either cut Local Authority funding or failed to meet unavoidable inflationary pressures. This Authority has already met a £120 million funding shortfall over the last decade through a combination of £90 million

budget reductions and £30 million of council tax increases, as shown in the chart below:



**2.3.** At the same time as managing reducing settlements and the growth in demand, the Authority has also had to absorb substantial cost increases. The perennial rise of social care demand has been joined in recent years by significant wage and pension cost increases as well as increased support required for learners with additional learning needs.

**2.4.** In spite of this, the Authority has maintained its financial standing at a prudent level. Most of our reserves are earmarked for specific purposes – whether this is to address liabilities now or in the future e.g. Insurance reserves, or for financing specific capital schemes. Our Council Fund balance currently stands at 2.9% of our net budget and in recent years we have made limited use of such reserves to support ongoing expenditure.

### 3. OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

**3.1.** As highlighted in the subsequent paragraphs, the overarching picture is one of multiple layers of uncertainty. It is exceptionally difficult to make robust multi-year financial plans, as is required of Local Authorities, when the most important planning assumptions are not provided by both Welsh and Westminster governments.

#### NATIONAL CONTEXT

**3.2.** At the time of County Council approving the 2019-20 budget, the greatest uncertainty was the impact on public sector finances of the

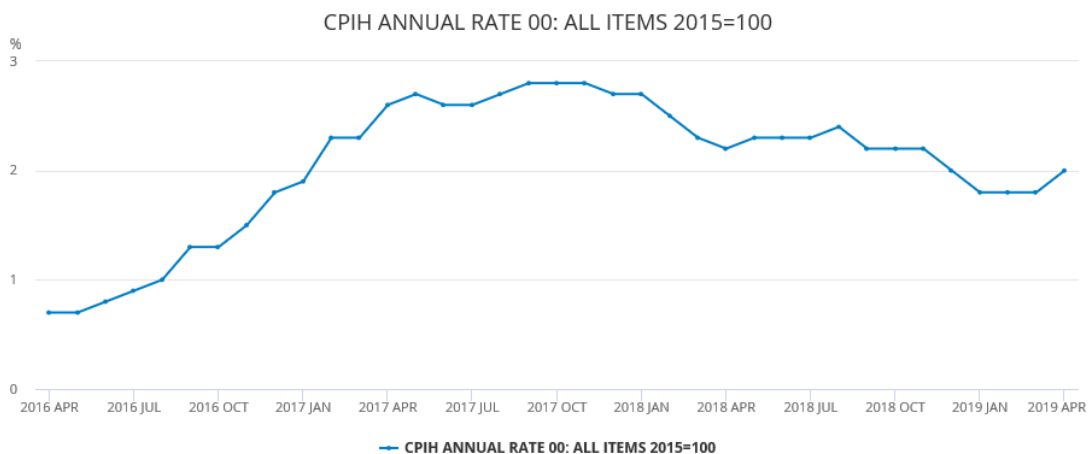


nature of the UK’s Exit from the European Union. Whilst this remains the case, the resignation of the Prime Minister and ensuing Conservative leadership election has inevitably delayed any hope of further clarity in the near term.

A Westminster Comprehensive Spending Review (CSR) was scheduled to take place in the latter part of 2019. This would have impacted on the level of Welsh Government funding for devolved functions under the Barnett Formula in future years, and in addition was expected to provide some certainty of funding for the recent increased employer costs of unfunded public sector pension schemes. In addition, the pensions risk is of particular concern, as Carmarthenshire’s estimate of Teacher and Firefighter pensions increased costs (impact on the Fire Authority levy) for 2020-21 is nearly £5 million, if not met centrally by government departments.

**3.3.** The Comprehensive Spending Review is itself now in doubt. In recent months, observers have suggested that it could only be a one year settlement, with Liz Truss, Chief Secretary to the Treasury, saying in early June that it was “unlikely” to be undertaken. This is also likely to delay any changes to English Council’s funding formula, despite high profile events such as Northamptonshire’s Section 114 notice last summer.

**3.4.** Recent Office for National Statistics (ONS) figures confirm that public sector borrowing for 2018-19 has dropped to its lowest level since 2002, and inflation has reverted back towards the Bank of England target of 2%, though this again will be highly sensitive to Brexit. Below provides details of the movements in the CPIH for the last three years.



Source:

(CPIH is a measure of the annual rate of UK consumer price inflation that includes owner occupiers’ housing costs).

## WELSH GOVERNMENT FUNDING

- 3.5.** In addition to the future decisions regarding public spending to be taken by the Westminster Government, as outlined above, there remains a lack of clarity from WG as to future settlements. There is some suggestion of a possible default “rollover” cash neutral budget for 2020-21, although this remains purely speculative at present. WG’s budget process is substantially later than normal, with their Draft Budget on 10 December and Final Budget on 3 March. Given that Local Authority settlements are received typically up to a week after, this means the Authority will need to prepare a draft budget based on the best available information in November, and is likely to be challenging in terms of meeting statutory deadline for Council tax setting of 10 March 2020.
- 3.6.** Research carried out by Cardiff University suggests that Local Authority settlements may continue to be squeezed by Welsh Government. This is predicated on possible 3%+ NHS funding increases being required, and no changes made to income tax bandings.
- 3.7.** Executive Board should note in particular the level of risk surrounding schools funding. For the 2019-20 budget, WG has provided temporary funding only for the recurrent pressure of teachers pay increases. In addition, delegated schools budgets have been bolstered by professional development funding, currently for one year only. For the first time, WG will have devolved responsibility for agreeing the September 2019 teachers pay award. At the time of writing, there appears to be an indication that Teachers will be offered an award of 2.75% which is greater than what has been modeled and assumed previously.

## FUNDING PRIORITIES

- 3.8.** In February 2018, County Council endorsed the Executive Board’s plan for Moving Forward in Carmarthenshire over the next 5 years. This document sets strategic priorities and aspirations and will underpin the key policy decisions to be taken in the development of the Medium Term Financial Plan. The Financial Planning timetable is attached in Appendix A.

## 4. CURRENT FINANCIAL OUTLOOK / FINANCIAL MODEL

- 4.1.** The current MTFP was prepared with an assumed 1% reduction per in the WG settlement in 2020/21 and 2021/22.
- 4.2.** In line with informal indications of a “rollover” budget, combined with previous years’ settlements being less negative than forecasted, it is reasonable to soften the above assumption. Carmarthenshire’s settlement is typically below average (driven by key population and

service funding indicators), therefore the assumption is revised to a 0.5% reduction. In addition, we will build in a sensitivity of +/- 1%, which equates to either a c.£2.6m difference in either WG settlement or an equivalent value of unfunded pay and/or pension pressures.

- 4.3.** Service specific grants currently account for around £100 million and it is assumed that EITHER, further reductions are contained within the AEF reduction above, OR that activity/expenditure is reduced in line with grant funding.

As highlighted in the paragraphs above, of particular concern are the grants for teachers pay and pensions, for which no future certainty has been provided.

- 4.4.** As for all councils, the treatment of delegated school budgets has a significant impact on the scale of savings proposals across every other service area. During 2018-19, aggregate school balances decreased by nearly £2 million, despite an unplanned funding award of nearly £0.5 million late in the year. Given this, it is proposed to maintain the previous year’s approach of cash neutral funding for the delegated school budget. As a consequence of validation, it is recognised this will require savings to be made in respect of the schools budget. Like other areas of Council services, schools will be expected to deliver this through a combination of efficiency measures (implemented by individual schools, with support available from the Council’s TIC programme) as well as some efficiencies in the overall schools estate.

- 4.5.** The previous pay settlement for NJC staff has now expired. The financial model reflects future pay awards at a steady 2% per annum, in the absence of any greater clarity. This assumes no further significant increases to the lower scales as the lowest grades now exceed the national living wage.

- 4.6.** The 5 year capital plan was approved by Council in February 2019, however it is recognised that there may be further schemes the council wishes to pursue for which additional funding would be required. A “gap analysis” is currently being undertaken.

- 4.7.** Validation assumptions for the three years have been revisited and are currently:

	<b>Financial Model</b>		
	<b>2020-21</b>	<b>2021-22</b>	<b>2022-23</b>
	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>
Expenditure Inflation	2.0	2.0	2.0
Income Inflation	2.0	2.0	2.0
Pay Awards	2.0	2.0	2.0
Employers Pension	0.2	0.2	0.2

Rates			
Fuel	5.0	5.0	5.0
Energy Costs	5.0	5.0	5.0
Capital charges	£250k	£500k	£500k

**4.8. Service Pressures:**

The financial model has historically assumed growth pressures across the Authority of £3m per annum for each of the three years. The initial growth bids submitted by departments for 2020-21 are higher than ever and exceed £10m, and therefore this figure is increased to £4m for planning purposes. No account has been taken of any new legislative pressures.

Over the MTFP period, there are likely to be additional funding requirements in respect of the City Deal projects. These include both interest costs (as it is forecasted they will exceed the business rates retention deal agreed with WG) and additional staffing costs. These will need to be addressed within the individual business case appraisals before their commencement, and as such it is not anticipated these will impact upon 2020-21 budgets.

**4.9.** The modelling is based on Council Tax increases of 4.89% each year, in line with the MTFP indicative figure approved in February 2019 and an assumption this is repeated for 2022-23, purely for planning purposes.

**4.10.** Based upon the above assumptions a financial model has been constructed (see table below) which highlights the impact of the proposed changes, and identifies the likely budget shortfall. Comparative figures from the current MTFP are included for information

**Summary of Financial Model**

	Current MTFP		Financial Model		
	2020/21 £'000	2021/22 £'000	2020/21 £'000	2021/22 £'000	2022/23 £'000
<b>Previous Year's Budget</b>	<b>351,314</b>	<b>353,793</b>	<b>351,314</b>	<b>355,093</b>	<b>359,167</b>
General Inflation	2,208	2,237	2,649	2,379	2,418
Pay Inflation	4,781	4,262	4,546	4,702	4,792
Other	2,028	1,139	1,109	1,374	1,202
Growth	3,000	3,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
Original & approved PBB Proposals	-7,742	-7,155	-7,742	-7,155	0
Net Expenditure	353,793	356,585	355,093	359,167	363,369
Revenue Settlement	257,785	255,207	259,087	257,791	256,502
Council Tax Receipts	96,008	101,378	96,007	101,376	106,867
Shortfall	-1,797	-1,326	-782	-976	-7,960

Sensitivities for 2020-21 as outlined in paragraph 4.2 above could result in either an increased shortfall of £3.4m, or a surplus of £1.8m

**4.11. Key points:**

4.11.1. We are looking at requiring cumulative reductions of £25m over the three years, even after allowing for a cumulative increase in council tax over the three years of 15%.

4.11.2. Our budget, in common with all authorities will contain a number of expenditure items that are essentially ‘fixed’ such as our debt costs, payments to those in receipt of council tax reduction support, the cost of levies, insurance costs, external audit fees, etc. In terms of managing and addressing any reductions we need to exclude these budgets. The net controllable budget of the authority is therefore £293 million.

4.11.3. It is proposed that the savings requirements for each of the financial years be allocated between departments as follows:

	<b>2020-21</b>	<b>2021-22</b>	<b>2022-23</b>
	£'000	£'000	£'000
Chief Executive	492	492	474
Schools Delegated Budget	2,593	2,452	2,501
Education & Children	1,029	1,029	991
Communities	2,814	2,813	2,708
Corporate Services	205	205	197
Environment	1,391	1,391	1,339
	<b>8,524</b>	<b>8,381</b>	<b>8,210</b>

## 5. SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS

- 5.1. Any budget forecast has an element of risk and a large degree of uncertainty when planning over the medium term, and this is particularly so in with the current outlook.
- 5.2. Any changes to the assumptions will inevitably be the result of a number of factors. The following table identifies the individual impact of the main components of the budget:

Budget element	Movement	Annual Impact
Pay inflation	1%	£2.7m
General inflation	1% (expenditure only)	£2.6m
General inflation	1% (income only)	-£1.5m
WG Settlement	1%	£2.6m
Specific Grants	1%	£1.0m
Council Tax	1%	£0.96m

- 5.3. The following table illustrates the scale of the impact on departmental savings targets in 2019-2020 if some of the movements outlined above materialised (Tables do not reflect a cumulative effect) :

Department	1% change in WG settlement	1% change in Council Tax Increase	Increased schools protection – i.e. meet inflationary pressures centrally
	£'000s	£'000s	£'000s
Chief Executive	+/-215	+/-80	-215
Schools Delegated Budget	0**	0**	2,593
Education & Children	+/-450	+/-167	-450
Communities	+/-1,229	+/-455	-1,230
Corporate Services	+/-90	+/-33	-90
Environment	+/-608	+/-225	-608
	<b>+/-£2.6m</b>	<b>960</b>	<b>0</b>

\*\* Based on assumption that “cash neutral” approach is maintained

- 5.4. The Budget modelling will be monitored and refined as the likely position becomes clearer.

## 6. TAKING THE WORK FORWARD

There are a number of strands to develop in bringing about change to ensure we achieve balanced budgets:

- 6.1. A continued real and focused drive to achieve efficiency in what we do – including business processes, taking advantage of technology and reviewing non-employee spend.
- 6.2. Establishing what is important to members (and other stakeholders) in terms of what they wish to prioritise and importantly what is not and can be 'given up'/or reduced, recognising that prioritising in one area unavoidably leads to difficult choices elsewhere;
- 6.3. Demand management which explores all the drivers of demand for our services and asks whether we can reduce or manage that demand by other methods and/or by doing things differently – e.g. earlier intervention in a cycle; changing user expectations of services; use of the third sector/other organisations or alternative delivery models etc;
- 6.4. Innovation and alternative funding sources – whilst innovation will be evident in all the other strands it is felt useful to also have it as standalone to allow some free thinking to emerge and understand whether that free thinking leads to approaches that may generate further avenues for attracting revenue support or generating income.
- 6.5. All of the above will involve:
  - 6.5.1. Consideration of alternative delivery models/providers;
  - 6.5.2. Acceptance of lower performance/reduction/cessation in some areas as an acceptable price to prioritise/protect others;
  - 6.5.3. Consideration of alternative and perhaps as yet untapped sources of finance;
  - 6.5.4. Some analysis of the cost/benefit equation of what we currently do and what we would propose to do.
  - 6.5.5. Council will need to implement measures in 2019-20 to increase as far as possible its options in respect of the 2020-21 budget setting process. The aims of these measures would be to partially mitigate the risk of the

council not achieving a balanced budget for 2019-20 and would need to be undertaken following consultation with members.

- 6.6.** In considering the budget proposals, members need to take into consideration the requirements of the Wellbeing of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015. The Act requires that we must carry out sustainable development, improving the economic, social environmental and cultural well-being of Wales.

## **7. BUDGET PREPARATION FOR 2020/21**

- 7.1.** The financial model tabled above will be updated as and when more information becomes available, key amongst which will be any further information forthcoming regarding the provisional settlement (expected from WG in December of 2019), depending on the Westminster CSR process.

- As part of the current Medium Term Financial Plan, Departments are requested to update their efficiency/service rationalisation proposals for 2020-21 and 2021-22 and to bring forward their proposals for 2022-23. To support the process, the Departmental service Director will challenge/draw up the cost reduction proposals in conjunction with the Executive Board portfolio member. Officers will continue to refine the budget projections taking account of inflation factors, the collection rate and reviewing the potential for the use of reserves etc.

- 7.2.** Member seminars on budget proposals to be convened in November/December 2019, to allow all members time to review options required to achieve a sustainable MTFP. Member engagement will be crucial at these events.

- 7.3.** Public consultation on the budget proposals to commence in November 2019, encompassing a variety of means including on-line surveys, Town & Community Councils, and digital communications with residents, businesses and staff who live and work within the County.

- 7.4.** Scrutiny Committees consultation in December 2019/January 2020

## **8. RECOMMENDATION(S)**

It is recommended that:



- 8.1.** The Executive Board receives the initial budget outlook and considers the level of Council Tax rises and the level of school efficiencies that it considers appropriate for developing the Medium Term Financial Plan;
- 8.2.** Executive Board endorse the proposed approach to identifying the required savings
- 8.3.** Executive Board note the proposed approach to the budget consultation

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## Medium Term Financial Planning

### 2020/21 -2022/23

#### Timetable (including consultation & engagement process)

Meeting Date	Event / Session	Purpose
July 2019	Budget Update to CMT and Executive Board	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Provide latest forecasted position</li> <li>- Confirm/update departmental targets</li> <li>- Agree initial Budget Outlook and Plan</li> </ul>
August – September 2019	Departments to review Current Budget Efficiency / Cost Reduction Proposals	Departmental Service Director to challenge/draw up cost reduction proposals in conjunction with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Executive Board portfolio member</li> </ul>
September 2019	CMT Prelim EB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Update on budget</li> <li>- Review/consideration of initial savings proposals</li> </ul>
November 2019	Executive Board	Budget Strategy report with proposals for consultation
November - December 2019	Member Seminars	Departmental Budget Seminars
November 2019 – January 2020	Public Consultation / Commercial Rate Payers Consultation	Outline the Council's spending plans – communication through Carms News, online survey/development of app, public meetings (all TBC)
December 2019	Welsh Government (WG)	PROVISIONAL SETTLEMENT
December 2019 – January 2020	Scrutiny Committees (Budget)	Scrutiny Budget consultation
January - February 2020	Executive Board	Update on Budget, Feedback on Consultation, consider final Budget proposals
February 2020	Full Council	Final decision on budget and Approval of Budget Strategy
February – March 2020	Public communication of decisions	Public awareness of final budget decisions
March 2020	WG	FINAL SETTLEMENT
March 2020	Full Council	Council Tax Setting report and final decision on budget

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## EXECUTIVE BOARD DATE: 29<sup>TH</sup> JULY 2019

### SUBJECT: Storm Callum Section 19 Flood Report

**Purpose:**

The purpose of this report is to present the Flood Investigation Report which evaluated the flooding as a result of Storm Callum. This is a statutory requirement on Carmarthenshire as a Lead Local Flood Authority under section 19 of the Flood and Water Management Act 2010.

**Recommendations / key decisions required:**

To agree and endorse the 55 recommendations/actions set out in the report as a result of the investigations undertaken (refer to S19 Actions document). The recommendations/actions are grouped as follows:

- 33 are CCC actions split between Flood Defence and Coastal Protections (17 actions), Highways (11 actions), Civil Contingency (3 actions); Property (1 action) and Media & Marketing and Delta Wellbeing (1 action).
- 2 actions require collaborative working with NRW
- 2 actions require collaborative working between the Highways Authority (CCC) and DCWW.
- 2 actions require collaborative working with Ceredigion and NRW.
- 16 actions are divided amongst the external partners.

**Reasons:**

This is a statutory requirement on Carmarthenshire as a Lead Local Flood Authority under section 19 of the Flood and Water Management Act 2010.

The report has to be published on the Council's web site and therefore has the requirement to be a public document.

Exec Board Decision Required YES

Council Decision Required

**EXECUTIVE BOARD MEMBER PORTFOLIO HOLDER:-**

Cllr Hazel Evans (Environment Portfolio Holder)

<p><b>Directorate</b> Environment</p> <p><b>Name of Head of Service:</b> Ainsley Williams</p> <p><b>Report Author:</b> Ben Kathrens</p>	<p><b>Designations:</b></p> <p>Head of Waste and Environmental Services</p> <p>Flood Defence and Coastal Protection Manager</p>	<p><b>Tel Nos./ E Mail Addresses:</b></p> <p>(01267) 224500 <a href="mailto:AiWilliams@carmarthenshire.gov.uk">AiWilliams@carmarthenshire.gov.uk</a></p> <p>01267 224520 <a href="mailto:bkathrens@carmarthenshire.gov.uk">bkathrens@carmarthenshire.gov.uk</a></p>
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**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**  
**EXECUTIVE BOARD**  
**29<sup>th</sup> JULY 2019**

**Storm Callum Section 19 Flood Report**

An investigation has been undertaken by Carmarthenshire County Council (CCC) as Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA) in response to the flooding that occurred across Carmarthenshire on the 12-14th October 2018, as a result of Storm Callum. This report is a summary of the investigation and includes relevant information required to meet the statutory requirements placed on the Authority by Section 19 of The Flood and Water Management Act 2010.

Under section 19 of The Flood and Water Management Act 2010 Carmarthenshire County Council Carmarthenshire, as a lead local flood authority must, to the extent that it considers it necessary or appropriate, investigate—

- (a) Which risk management authorities have relevant flood risk management functions, and
- (b) Whether each of those risk management authorities has exercised, or is proposing to exercise, those functions in response to the flood.

Where an Authority carries out an investigation under subsection (1) it must publish the results of its investigation, and notify any relevant risk management authorities.

Further guidance from Welsh Government has stipulated that reports should be produced for flooding incidents where twenty or more properties experience internal flooding. On that basis, Carmarthenshire County Council will undertake a full report on the flooding that affected the following communities:

- Johnstown (Carmarthen).
- Pensarn (Carmarthen).
- Llanybydder.
- Llandysul / Pont Tyweli.

Other areas of the County did experience flooding, but the numbers affected were below the stipulated threshold. There are also examples where two authorities are involved relating to incidents at County boundaries, and one of the authorities will take on the role of LLFA; this is the case in terms of Newcastle Emlyn, where the majority of internal flooding affected houses in Ceredigion, so Ceredigion County Council will take on the LLFA function. There is a reciprocal arrangement in place for investigations in Llanybydder where Carmarthenshire County Council has taken on the role of LLFA.

The report does not provide firm recommendations and conclusions in relation to the implementation of capital works that may be appropriate in terms of flood alleviation in future, but the report will set out a series of actions that will inform the debate about the feasibility and viability of future flood alleviation capital works where appropriate. Furthermore, the report does set out the need to map out and set out maintenance responsibilities and arrangements for drainage infrastructure assets in future. The actions and recommendations are set out in the Storm Callum Section 19 Flood Report and a summary of recommendations/actions is also provided for ease of reference within the appendices of the Section 19 report.

**DETAILED REPORT ATTACHED?**

**Yes (full Storm Callum Section 19 Flood Report and Action Plan Summary).**



Risk to public:

The report highlights areas that have been flooded and areas that are at risk of flooding. The detail is not provided on an individual property level and as such there will be dwellings and business in these areas that have not been flooded.

## **7. Physical Assets**

The report has highlighted the physical flood alleviation and water conveyance assets/infrastructure in each of the identified flood areas and their respective owners / maintainers.

In Johnstown DWCC and NRW are the primary risk management authorities managing the majority of the infrastructure that manages flood risk.

However in Pensarn the drainage infrastructure is largely private, but also includes some assets owned by CCC as the Highway Authority. As such both CCC and private land owners are likely to be responsible for repairs that are necessary in some locations to their respective assets.

In Llanybydder and Pont Tyweli there are no existing flood risk management assets as such, only the highway infrastructure and DCWW drainage systems. Further flood modelling work is required in these two specific areas to establish if potential solutions are both feasible and viable.

The report highlights the general need to gather better information on our assets. Specifically records of asset structural and service standards in addition to understanding their capacity is key to planning for exceedance in future.

## **CONSULTATIONS**

I confirm that the appropriate consultations have taken in place and the outcomes are as detailed below

Signed: Ainsley Williams

Head of Waste & Environmental Services

### **1. Scrutiny Committee**

5<sup>th</sup> July 2019

### **2. Local Member(s)**

Communication with members of affected electoral wards will be undertaken to inform of the recommendations of the report.

### **3. Community / Town Council**

N/A

### **4. Relevant Partners**

Relevant partners (risk management authorities) undertaken as part of drafting the report.

### **5. Staff Side Representatives and other Organisations**

N/A



**Section 100D Local Government Act, 1972 – Access to Information  
List of Background Papers used in the preparation of this report:**

THESE ARE NONE

Title of Document	File Ref No.	Locations that the papers are available for public inspection

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# Investigation Report into Flooding- Storm Callum 12th - 14th October 2018



WORKING DRAFT

Title of document Storm Callum S19 Flood Investigation Report

Document date March 2019

Authors Carmarthenshire County Council

Service responsible Flood Defence and Coastal Protection, Waste and Environmental Services.

Department Environment

Review March 2019 (Multi agency)

Approval

Published

#### Document History

Revision	Purpose description	Originated	Checked	Reviewed	Approved	Date
0	Initial draft	BK				Mar 2019
P1.1	First draft for Internal review	BK	CCC NRW DCWW Network Rail			Mar 2019
P1.2		BK		CA		April 2019
P2		BK		CCC CMT		7 May 2019
P2.1		BK		CCC PEB		3 June 2019
P2.22		BK		CCC Scrutiny		5 July 2019
P2.23		BK		CCC Executive Board		29 July 2019

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# 1. Introduction

An investigation has been undertaken by Carmarthenshire County Council (CCC) as Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA) in response to the flooding that occurred across Carmarthenshire on the 12-14th October 2018, as a result of Storm Callum. This report is a summary of the investigation and includes relevant information required to meet the statutory requirements placed on the Authority by Section 19 of The Flood and Water Management Act 2010.

The Flood Risk Regulations 2009 and the Flood and Water Management Act 2010 identify CCC as the LLFA in Carmarthenshire. This has placed a number of flood risk management duties and responsibilities on the Council. In particular, Section 19 of the Flood and Water Management Act 2010 places a duty upon CCC to undertake investigations into flood events to the extent that it considers necessary.

**Flood and Water Management Act: Section 19 - Local authorities: investigations**

**(1)** On becoming aware of a flood in its area, a lead local flood authority must, to the extent that it considers it necessary or appropriate, investigate—

(a) which risk management authorities have relevant flood risk management functions, and

(b) whether each of those risk management authorities has exercised, or is proposing to exercise, those functions in response to the flood.

**(2)** Where an authority carries out an investigation under subsection (1) it must—

(a) publish the results of its investigation, and

(b) notify any relevant risk management authorities.

*Flood and Water Management Act (2010), S.19, c.29, London: HMSO*

When considering if it is necessary or appropriate to investigate a flood event within its area, CCC will review the severity of the incident along with the number of properties affected and the frequency of such an occurrence.

CCC consider that the incident of Storm Callum is sufficiently severe and we have engaged with the relevant partners in the production of this report.



One of the requirements of Section 19 is that an investigation report must identify which Risk Management Authorities (RMA) have relevant flood risk management functions.

Through the investigation process, it was determined that the relevant RMA's for the flooding that occurred as a result of Storm Callum are:

- CCC as Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA);
- CCC as the Highway Authority;
- Ceredigion County Council as a neighbouring LLFA;
- Ceredigion County Council as the Highway Authority;
- Natural Resources Wales (NRW) as the body responsible for managing flood risk from main rivers and the sea;
- Dwr Cymru Welsh Water (DCWW) as the company responsible for the management of foul water and some surface water management systems.
- Network Rail as a land owner with significant infrastructure in the flood risk areas.
- South Wales Trunk Road Agency as the body responsible for maintaining and managing the trunk Road network in South Wales.

In addition, it was found that a number of land owners and those with riparian responsibilities for watercourses are also relevant in this instance.

## 2. The focus of the report

Under section 19 of The Flood and Water Management Act 2010 Carmarthenshire County Council, as a lead local flood authority must, to the extent that it considers it necessary or appropriate, investigate –

- (a) Which risk management authorities have relevant flood risk management functions, and
- (b) Whether each of those risk management authorities has exercised, or is proposing to exercise, those functions in response to the flood.

Where an Authority carries out an investigation under subsection (1) it must publish the results of its investigation, and notify any relevant risk management authorities.

Further guidance from Welsh Government has stipulated that reports should be produced for flooding incidents where twenty or more properties experience internal flooding. On that basis, Carmarthenshire County Council will undertake a full report on the flooding that affected the following communities.

- Johnstown (Carmarthen).
- Pensarn (Carmarthen).
- Llanybydder.
- Llandysul / Pont Tyweli.

Other areas of the County did experience flooding, but the numbers affected were below the stipulated threshold. These areas include the towns and communities in the Towy valley such as Abergwili and Nantgaredig, Ffairfach and Llandovery. Along the River Teifi, Cenarth and Llandysul were significantly affected with the smaller community's in-between also experiencing flooding. In the south of the county Ferryside saw significant flooding as did Burry Port and parts of Llanelli. The Gwendraeth valley was also significantly affected from Kidwelly to Gorslas.

There are also examples where two authorities are involved relating to incidents at County boundaries, and one of the authorities will take on the role of LLFA; this is the case in terms of Newcastle Emlyn, where the majority of internal flooding affected houses in Ceredigion, so Ceredigion County Council will take on the LLFA function. There is a reciprocal arrangement in place for investigations in Llanybydder where Carmarthenshire County Council has taken on the role of LLFA.

The report does not provide firm recommendations and conclusions in relation to the implementation of capital works that may be appropriate in terms of flood alleviation, but the report will set out a series of actions that will inform the debate about the feasibility and viability of future flood alleviation capital works where appropriate. Furthermore, the report does set out the need to map out and set out maintenance responsibilities and arrangements for drainage infrastructure assets in future.

WORKING DRAFT

### **3. Storm Callum**

#### **1.1 Forecasting and Prediction time line**

Storm Callum began as an Atlantic depression moving eastwards on a powerful Jet Stream. As it tracked across the Atlantic Ocean it deepened to 938Mbs as it approached Ireland.

On Monday 8th October 2018 the UK Metrological Office (Met Office) produced a rainfall scenario map indicating the possibility of 50mm of rainfall in 12 hours in parts of west Wales.

At 11:20 on Tuesday 9th October 2018 the first official warnings with regards to Storm Callum was issued by the Met Office. This was a yellow warning for rain between 06:00 Friday and 23:59 Friday with a very low likelihood of medium impacts. At this time there was a potential for 60mm of rain on Friday 12th October on high and exposed areas.

At 11:04 on Wednesday 10th October the warning was updated with the likelihood increasing slightly. This was still a yellow warning for rain with 50-100mm of rain forecast for Friday 12th October 2018.

At 11:54 on Wednesday 10th October the yellow warning for rain was updated further to include Saturday 13th October 2018.

At 10:23 on Thursday 11th October the yellow warning for rain on Saturday 13th October was updated.

At 10:25 on Thursday 11th October an amber warning for rain was issued from 06:00 Friday 12th October through until 18:00 on Saturday 13th October. Rainfall totals of 40-80mm were widely forecast with 120-160mm forecast on higher ground. The amber warning indicated that there was a medium likelihood of medium impacts.

The weather warnings and Flood Guidance Statement can be viewed in **Appendix A.**

#### **1.2 Rainfall data**

The Met Office have reported that over a two day period (11th -12th October 2018) the heaviest and most persistent rain was focused on the Brecon Beacons

with 150-200mm of rain reported widely. The rainfall in the upland areas was 3-4 times as much as was experienced in coastal areas<sup>1</sup>.

Figure 1 below shows the rainfall totals across Wales from 09:00 on Thursday 11th October to 09:00 on Saturday 13th October 2018.

**Figure 1 Storm Callum Rainfall Totals 11th -13th October 2018**

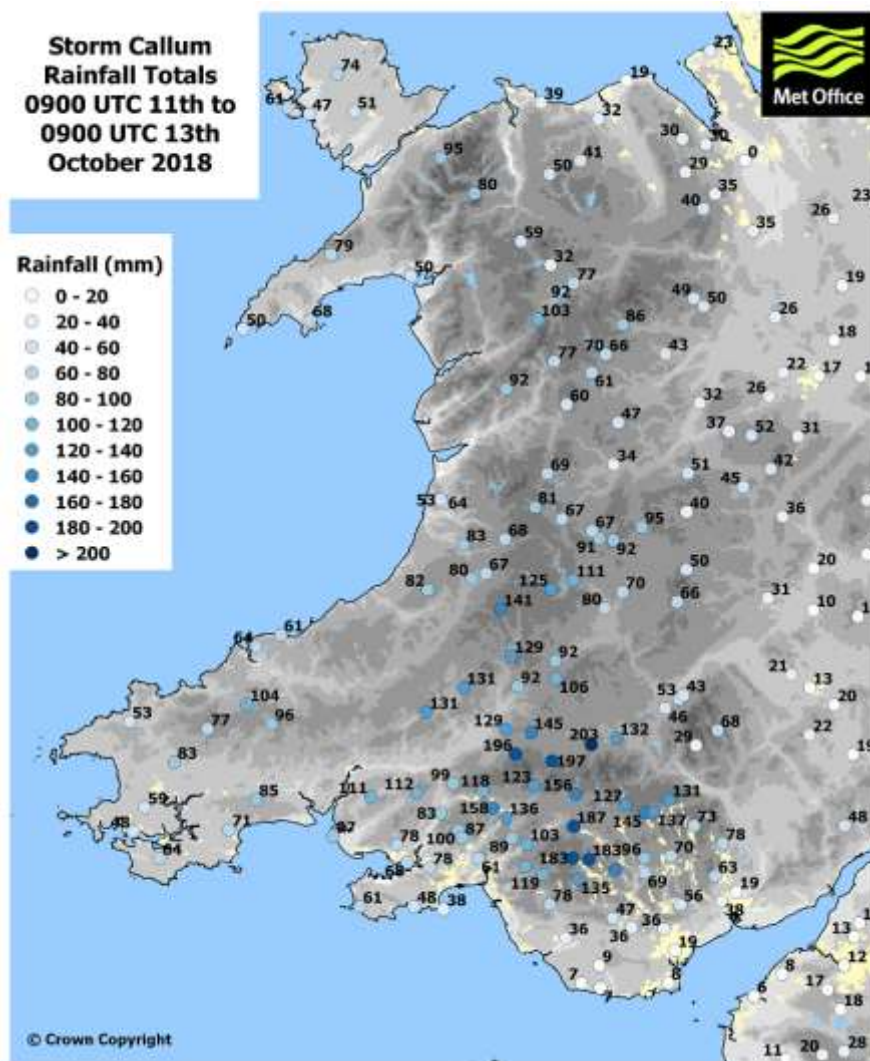
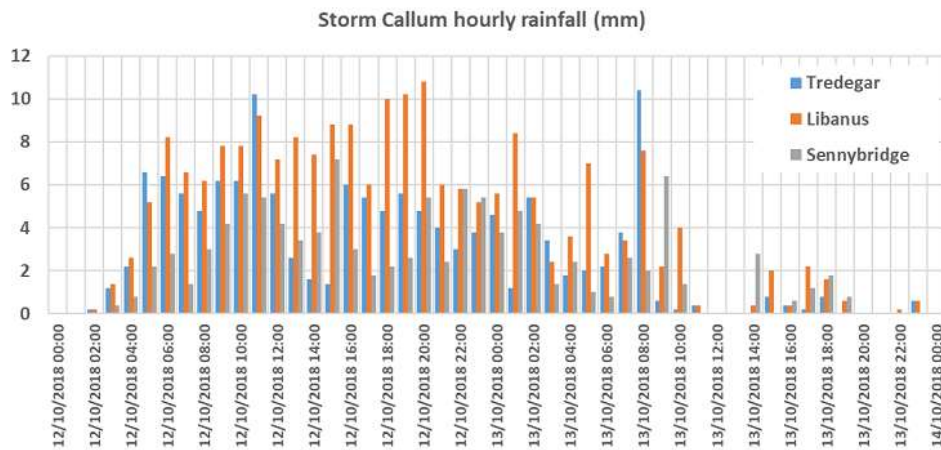


Figure 2 below highlights hourly rainfall in the Beacon Beacons. The Met Office has concluded that the extreme nature of the event was due to the duration of the event rather than the intensity.

The Met Office has concluded that, in terms of historical context, the 11th-12th October 2018 was one of the most notable and extreme rainfall / flood events across south Wales in the last 50 years.

<sup>1</sup> [https://www.metoffice.gov.uk/climate/uk/interesting/october2018\\_wind](https://www.metoffice.gov.uk/climate/uk/interesting/october2018_wind)

**Figure 2 – Storm Callum Hourly Rainfall at Tredagar, Libanus and Sennybridge.**



Natural Resources Wales have calculated that the annual probability for rainfall event associated with Storm Callum, in the upper catchment of the river Towy was between 1 in 100 and 1 in 330. NRW have also produced an isohyet map of south Wales that highlights the areas of highest rainfall over the 12th and the 13th October. This can be viewed in **Appendix B**.

### 1.3 The Wind

The Met Office have reported that the wind was 'notable but not exceptional' for the time of year. The highest gusts were recorded on Anglesey at 74mph. More locally the wind at Pembrey in Carmarthenshire reached 73mph.

## 4. Flood Investigation, Johnstown (Carmarthen)

The community of Johnstown is located to the south-west of Carmarthen Town. It is predominately a residential area but does have large business, education and recreational areas.

This investigation will focus specifically and predominantly on the residential area to the north of the A40 and the flooding that occurred as a result of Storm Callum. Map 1 below highlights the investigation area.

**Figure 4 Johnstown (Carmarthen) Storm Callum flood investigation area**



### 4.1 Headline Figures

From Friday 12th to Monday 15th October 2018 Carmarthenshire County Council recorded:

- 19 substantiated incidents of internal property flooding.
- The maximum depth of flood water of 900mm and that;
- Several roads, namely St Clears Road, Heol Salem and Heol Llansteffan, were closed or impassable.

## **1.2 Flood History**

Natural Resources Wales have advised that there were significant flood events in 1979 and 1987.

Carmarthenshire County Council Flood Defence Team have no recorded incident of flooding in this area. (NB other agencies have historically taken the lead with regards to flooding in this area.)

The Highways Authority have confirmed that they have recorded incidents of highway flooding reported however these are predominately issues related to blocked highway gullies.

DCWW have advised that they hold records of flooding records on their definitive flooding list (DFL). In Johnstown two streets appear on the DFL - namely Llansteffan Road and Glantawelan.

## **1.3 Drainage Networks**

### **1.3.1 Main Rivers**

The Tawelan Brook is the primary watercourse in the area. Under the Flood and Water Management Act 2010, Natural Resources Wales (NRW) are responsible for flood and erosion risk management activities on main rivers. The Tawelan Brook is a main river.

The catchment of the Tawelan Brook is approximately 19.1km<sup>2</sup> and CCC Engineers have conservatively estimated that flows in the region of 16 cubic metres per second could be experienced in a 100 year annual probability rainfall event.

### **1.3.2 Ordinary watercourses**

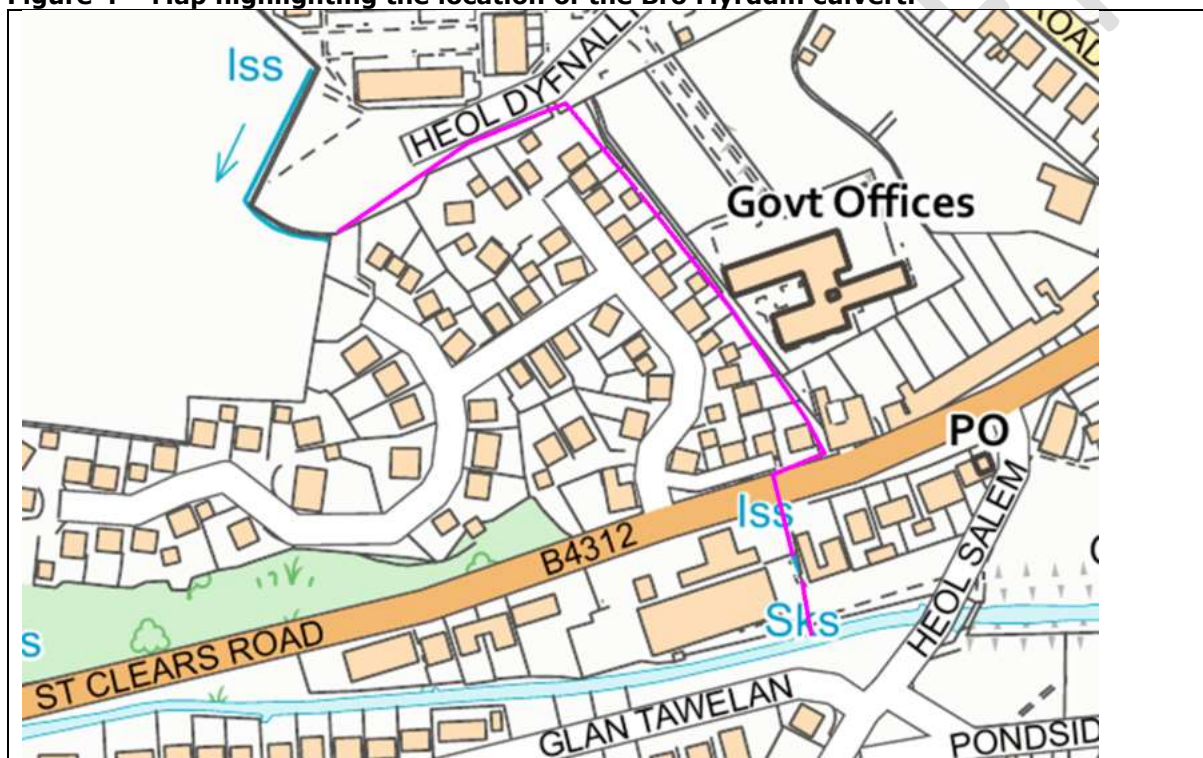
The Bro Myrddin ordinary watercourse drains along the western boundary of the Bro Myrddin estate. It is then culverted in the south western corner of the estate before it runs in a culvert, approximately 350 metres, before discharging into the Tawelan Brook downstream of the petrol station/garage in Old St. Clears Road. The catchment is approximately 4.3 hectares and peak flows are detailed below in Table 1.



**Table 1 Estimated flood flows in the Bro Myrddin Catchment of Carmarthen.**

<b>QBar</b> (mean annual maximum flow rate) (litres/Second)	<b>Q100</b> Flood flow rate with an annual probability of 1 in 100 (litres/Second)	<b>Q1</b> Flood flow rate with an annual probability of 1 (litres/Second)	<b>Q30</b> Flood flow rate with an annual probability of 1 in 30 (litres/Second)
45	70	38	65

**Figure 4 – Map highlighting the location of the Bro Myrddin culvert.**



An evaluation of the drainage infrastructure, utilising a 2018 CCTV survey, has concluded that the system is of sufficient size to convey the above storm events.

### **1.3.3 Surface water drainage**

The urbanised area in Johnstown is served by Dwr Cymru Welsh Water (DCWW) surface water and combined sewer systems. The only exception to this is Bro Myrddin estate (as detailed above).

DCWW have the drainage network mapped on their database (see **Appendix C**). However, no information exists on the maintenance regime, the standard of service or condition of these assets.

**Action 1: DCWW to evaluate the standard of service and the condition of the surface water sewers servicing Johnstown.**

### **1.3.4 The Highway Drainage System**

The highway network is drained via highway gullies. The Highway Authority have the gullies mapped on their asset management system WDM; these are cleaned annually. There is no information available on where the gullies drain to or the standards and conditions of these carrier drains. It is assumed that this discharges into the DCWW surface water system.

**Plate 1: Highway flooding on Heol Salem, Johnstown**



**Action 2: CCC Highways Authority to work with DCWW to evaluate the standard of service and the condition of the highway drainage in Johnstown.**

## **1.4 Flood Risk Management Assets**

### **1.4.1 Natural Resources Wales Flood Risk Management Assets**

NRW have 49 flood risk assets in the Johnstown area. These include areas of high ground, embankments and walls that serve as flood defence structures.

**Figure 5 NRW flood risk management assets in Johnstown (Carmarthen)**



The defences that NRW manage in this area are no older than 30 years having been built since the last major flood in the area.

In 1992 £175,000 was invested in the Johnstown Flood Alleviation Scheme.

A flood risk modelling exercise undertaken in 2017 shows that the defences in Johnstown are generally at the 1 in 100 annual event probability standard. This standard of service is in line with Planning Policy (Technical Advice Note 15: Development and Flood Risk) which requires development to be flood free during the 1 in 100 annual probability storm event.

### **1.4.2 CCC Flood Risk Management Assets**

Within the flood investigation area there are no CCC flood risk management assets.

## **1.5 Other Assets**

### **1.5.1 Carmarthenshire County Council Bridges and Structure**

CCC Highway Structures Team manage five structures in the investigation area namely

- W4122\_1 Pont Garreg Bridge, Johnstown – Box culvert
- W4167\_1 Pont Garreg Old Bridge,
- W4101\_1 Heol Salem Bridge
- W4101\_FB Heol Salem Footbridge
- B4312\_6 Llansteffan Road Bridge

The NRW hydraulic model (2017) indicates that both the Llansteffan Road Bridge, B4312 and the Heol Salem Bridge are surcharged during flood events and therefore will have an impact on flood risk. However, in the Storm Callum event, even though the soffits were surcharged, information collated by NRW Engineers highlighted that the defences on the upstream side of both bridges were not overtopped.

The Llansteffan Road Bridge has a soffit level of 6.21m AOD. The wrack marks level were 6.78m AOD and the flood defence crest level is 7.13m AOD. At the Heol Salem road bridge the soffit level is 6.71m AOD. The wrack mark levels were recorded at 6.85m AOD and the flood defence crest level is 7.13m AOD.

**Plate 2: Flood waters at Heol Salem Bridge and Llansteffan Road Bridge.**



## **1.6 The details of the flooding event**

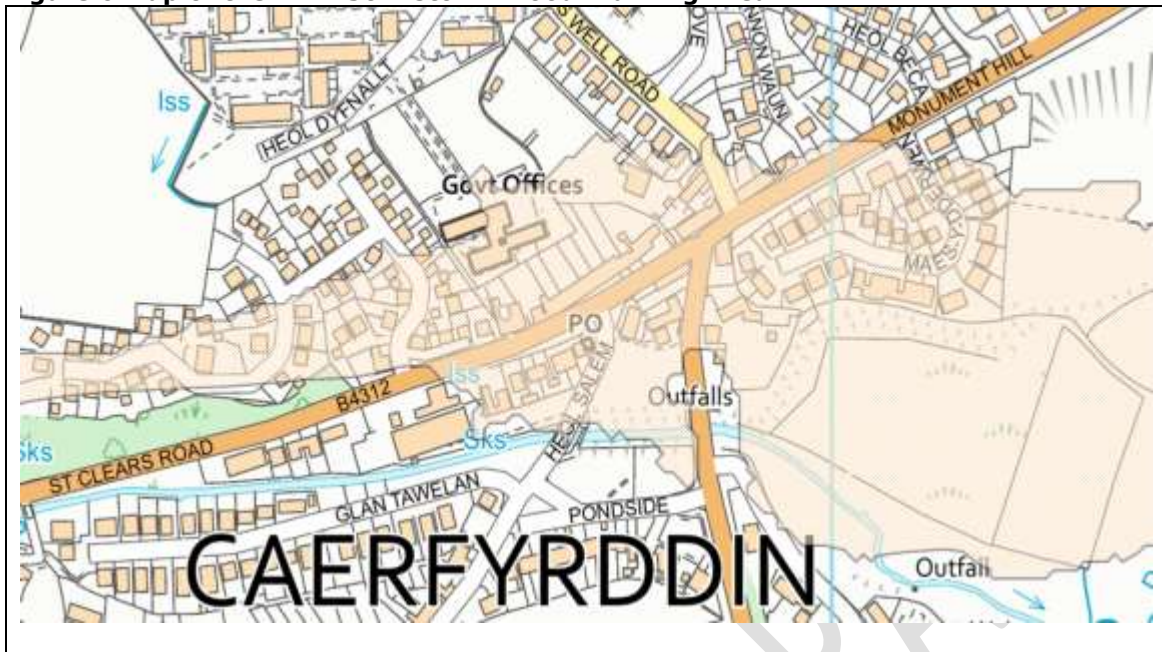
### **1.6.1 Flood Warnings**

NRW have reported that the flood alert for the Lower Towy was issued at 13:56 on Friday 12th October 2018. The "Flood Alert" is issued in advance of any flooding and is the trigger for businesses and residents to be prepared as flooding is possible.




This was followed by the "Flood Warning" at 15:22 on Saturday 13th October 2018. This warning is the trigger for immediate action as flooding is expected (see **Appendix D**).

NRW utilise four flood codes to indicate the level of risk. Figure 6 below depicts the codes and their meanings.

**Figure 6 Map of the NRW Johnstown Flood Warning Area**



**Figure 7 – NRW flood warning codes**

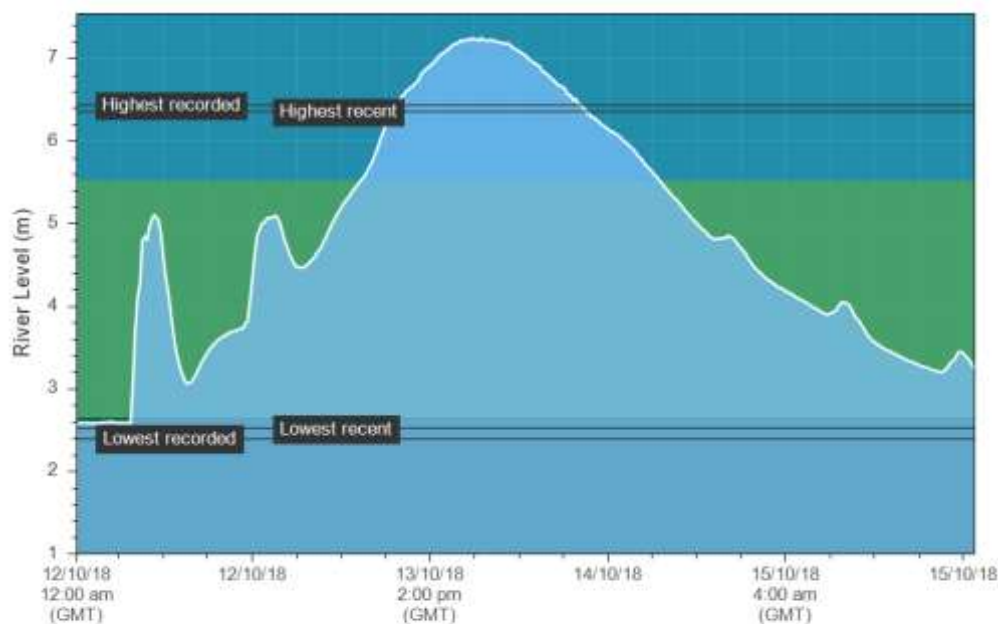
 <p><b>FLOOD ALERT</b></p>	<p><b>“Flooding is possible. Be prepared”</b></p> <p>The NRW issue Flood Alerts for targeted specific locations that are at risk of flooding.</p> <p>It will indicate that flooding is possible and that people should make some low impact preparations (e.g. move small valuable items upstairs, check travel plans) and remain vigilant</p>
 <p><b>FLOOD WARNING</b></p>	<p><b>“Flooding is expected. Immediate action required”.</b></p> <p>The NRW mainly target Flood Warnings at specific communities that are at risk from flooding. Some Flood Warnings may apply to stretches of coast and river.</p> <p>It will indicate that flooding is expected and that people should take more direct impact actions e.g. move belongings upstairs.</p>
 <p><b>SEVERE FLOOD WARNING</b></p>	<p><b>“Severe Flooding. Danger to life”.</b></p> <p>All customers who receive a Flood Warning will receive a Severe Flood Warning if conditions are met.</p> <p>It will be used in extreme circumstances to tell people that flooding is posing significant risk to life or significant disruption to communities which could also cause risk to life. Depending on the circumstances it would indicate that people should evacuate the area or take shelter within safe buildings.</p>
<p><b>Warning No Longer In Force</b></p>	<p>The NRW issues a message to tell people that the flood threat has passed and includes useful advice on what to do next.</p>

In the Johnstown flood warning area (as denoted by NRW - not this report) there are 134 properties eligible to receive warnings; just over 100 properties are fully registered (75%).

### 1.6.2 River Levels (Telemetry)

NRW have no telemetry on the Tawelan Brook. The nearest gauge is at Pothouse Wharf in Carmarthen. The flood water peaked at this location at a height of 7.25 metres on the 13th October at 18:15.

**Figure 7: River Towy at Pothouse Wharf.**



## 1.7 Investigation finding (Johnstown, Carmarthen)

### 1.7.1 Who was affected?

19 residential dwellings were flooded internally with many more businesses and dwellings affected externally. In addition, areas of the highway network were significantly affected, including St Clears Road and Llansteffan Road.

### 1.7.2 What happened?

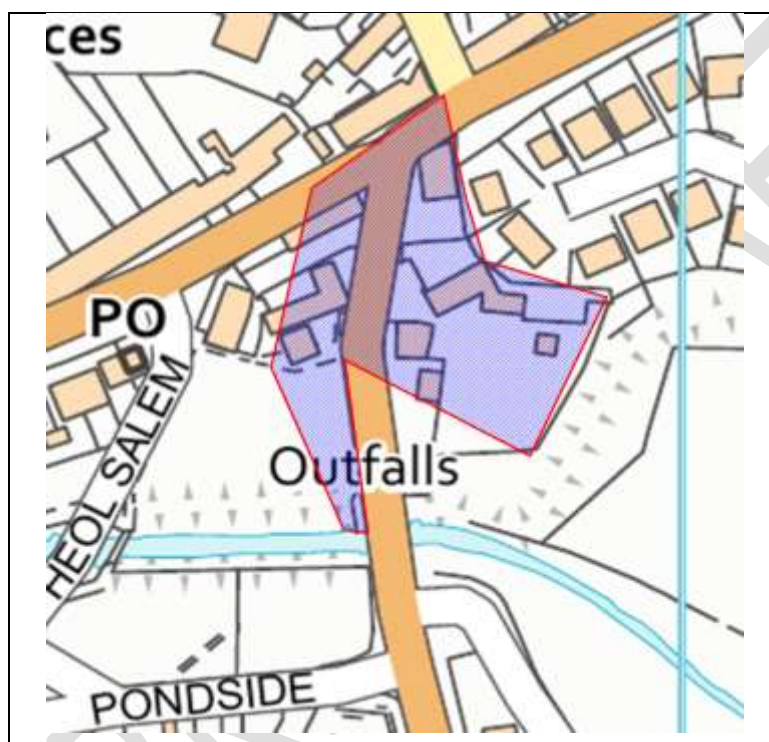
In addition to the extreme rainfall, investigations have identified that there were 4 areas of flooding that contributed to the overall flooding in the Johnstown area namely:

- The recreation ground/park and Llansteffan Road Bridge
- Heol Llansteffan Road
- St Clears Road
- Maes y Dderwen

## **Flooding at the Johnstown recreation ground / park and Llansteffan Road Bridge, Johnstown**

Initial reports received stated that water escaped from the Tawelan Brook through the flood defence embankment. Once out of bank, water flowed through the recreation ground and northwards impacting on the highway, commercial and residential property.

**Figure 9 – Map of the Johnstown recreation ground and Llansteffan Road Investigation area**



It has also been reported that flooding in this area was from manholes in the highway which lifted under the force of the water inside. This flood water inundated the highway before spreading to affect local residential and commercial property.

Investigations have also concluded that contractors working on behalf of CCC removed a section of the NRW flood defence embankment while undertaking improvements to the adjacent walkway along Llansteffan Road. The actions were undertaken of the contractors own volition without the knowledge of CCC. This breach in the flood defence allowed flood flows to escape the Tawelan Brook. The breach was repaired by the contractor in liaison with CCC and NRW.

With regards to the surcharging manholes, investigations have highlighted that the primary asset in question is the DCWW surface water sewer (see maps in **Appendix C**). This is a 525mm diameter pipe that collects surface water from

Ash Grove, Ffynnon Waun, Heol Beca and property to the north and channels it to the Tawelan Brook.

Given the elevated water levels in the Tawelan Brook and the levels of the outfalls, free discharge would have been restricted. This would have resulted in water 'backing up' in the system until the force was great enough that it surcharged via the weakest point, be that a highway gully or a manhole.

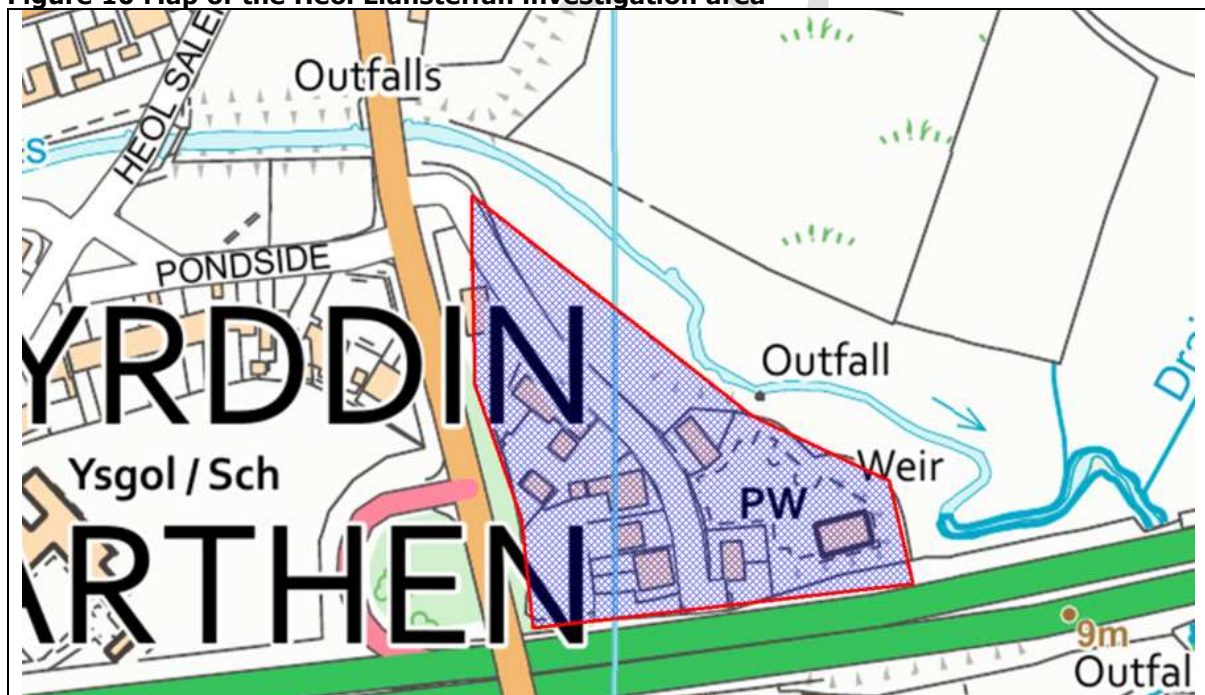
**Action 3: Repair flood bank – COMPLETE.**

**Action 4: Investigate why flood bank was removed - COMPLETE.**

### **Flooding at Heol Llansteffan Road, Johnstown**

Surface water initially pooled on the highway and then spread to neighbouring residential property as the rain continued. The water appeared not to drain away. There were also unsubstantiated reports that there was ground water flooding.

**Figure 10 Map of the Heol Llansteffan investigation area**



Investigations have revealed that there is a DCWW foul system and two highway surface water systems serving Heol Llansteffan. The highway surface water systems discharge into the Tawelan Brook approximately 40 metres to the east. There is a DCWW overflow on the upstream end of the sewer (see Figure 11 below).

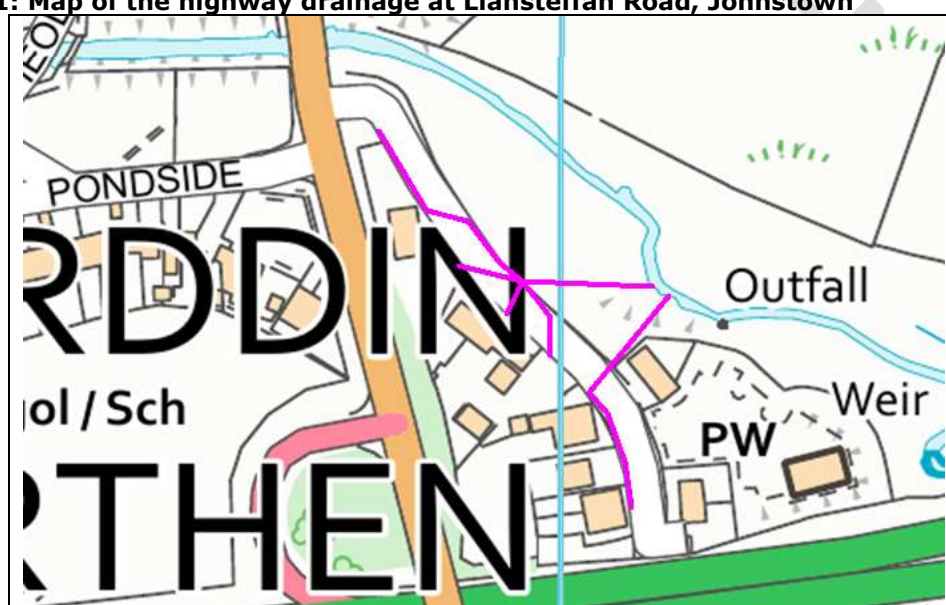


Given the elevated water levels in the Tawelan Brook and the levels of the outfalls, free discharge would have been restricted. This would have resulted in water 'backing up' in the system as the continued rainfall could not drain away.

The CCTV survey has also revealed that only one of the highway drainage systems has a non-return valve.

NRW have also highlighted that water could have overtopped a low point in the defences between Bronant and the Kingdom Hall. They are working with the landowners to put a structure in place to continue the level of flood protection afforded by nearby flood banks.

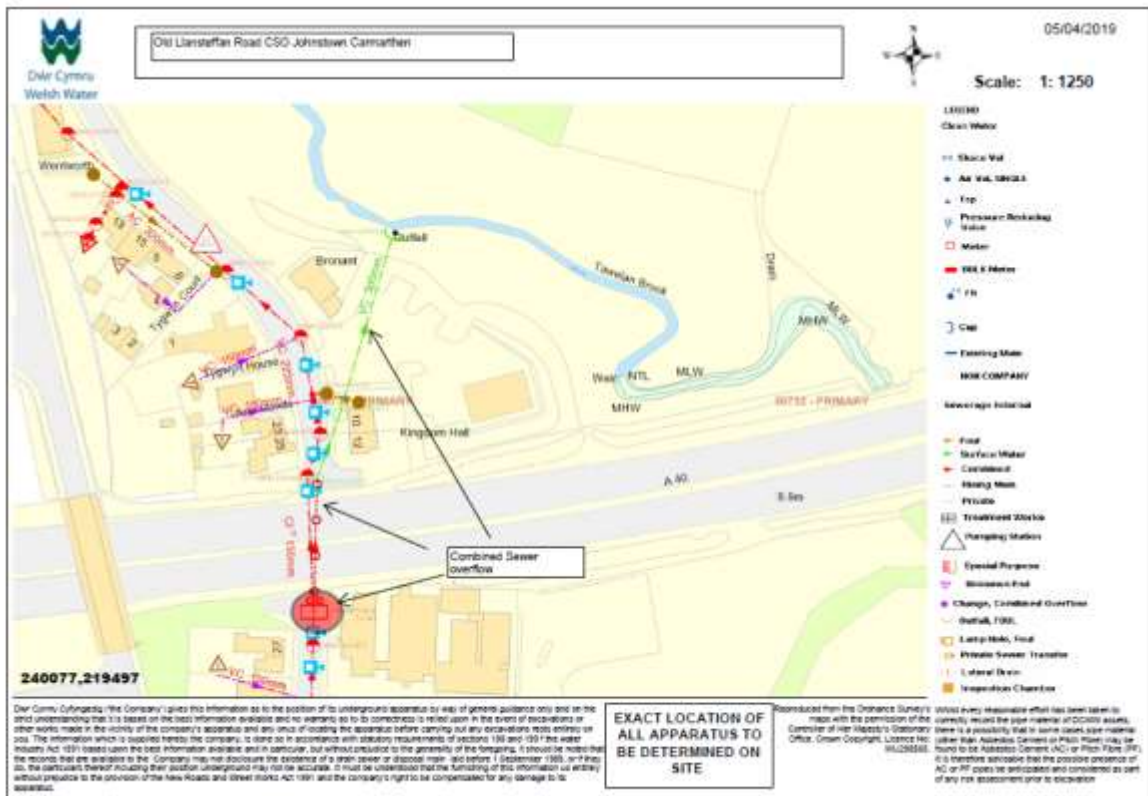
**Figure 11: Map of the highway drainage at Llansteffan Road, Johnstown**



**Plate 3: Flooding at Heol Llansteffan on Sunday October 14th 2018.**



**Figure 12 DCWW system at Heol Llansteffan, Johnstown**



**Action 5: Undertake a CCTV of the drainage system (Heol Llansteffan, Johnstown) COMPLETE**

**Action 6: Clarify drainage asset owners and management responsibilities (Heol Llansteffan, Johnstown) COMPLETE**

**Action 7: Investigate the presence and functionality of the non-return valves in the highways drainage systems (Heol Llansteffan, Johnstown) COMPLETE**

**Action 8: Jet/clean the drainage system and action repairs accordingly (Heol Llansteffan, Johnstown)**

**Action 9: Implement a highways flooding management plan (Heol Llansteffan, Johnstown)**

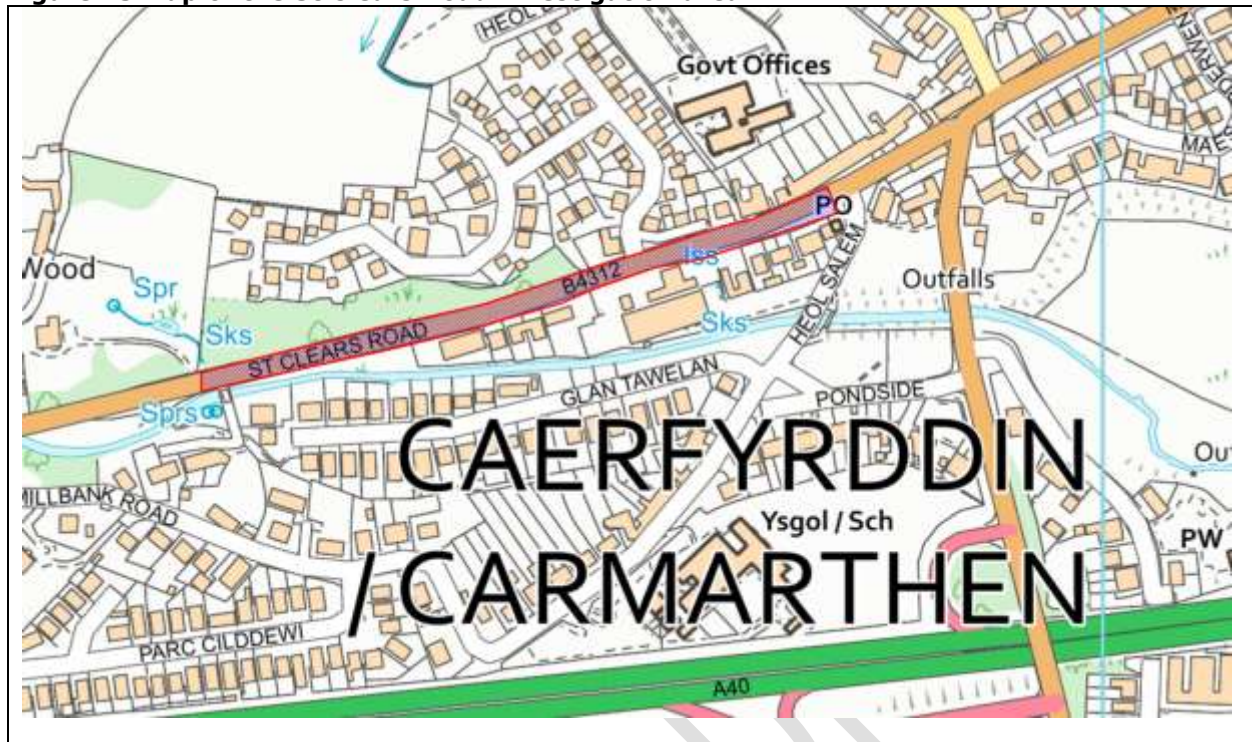
**Action 10: Investigate the standard of service of the flood defence embankment (Heol Llansteffan, Johnstown)**

#### **Flooding at St Clears Road, Johnstown**

Surface water initially pooled on the highway and then spread to neighbouring residential property as the rain continued. The water appeared not to drain away. There were unsubstantiated reports that water surcharged through the highway gullies.

It has also been reported that ground water flooding was evident in this area. Some properties had no surface inundation but water rose up through the floor. Comments were also made that flooding was very random with some properties along St Clears Road escaping internal flooding.

**Figure 13 Map of the St Clears Road investigation area.**



Investigations have concluded that there are two DCWW surface water systems in this area of St Clears Road (Figure 13). One drains Parc Starling and the second is an overflow that drains runs under the eastern end of St Clears Road. Unfortunately there are also gaps in knowledge pertaining to the highway drainage system.

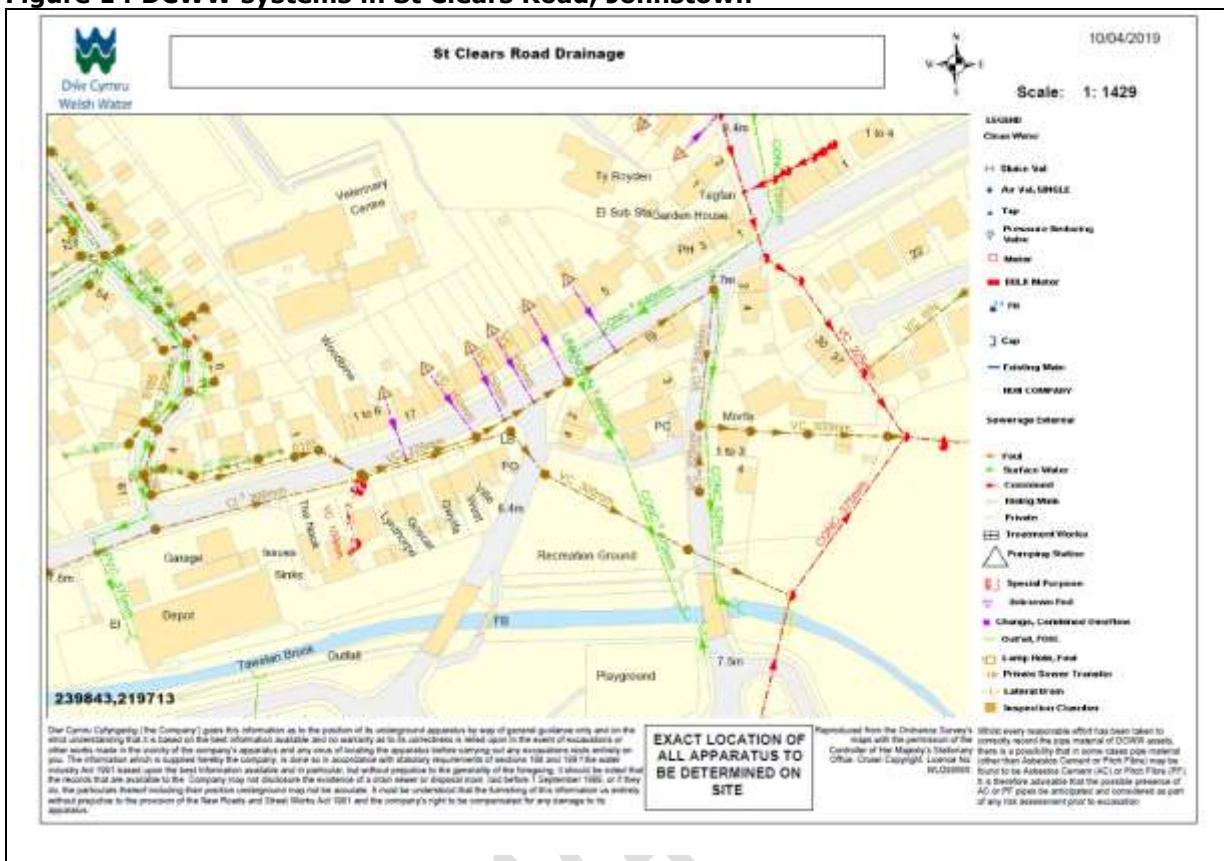
Given the elevated water levels in the Tawelan Brook and the levels of the outfalls, this report has concluded that free discharge would have been restricted. This would have resulted in water 'backing up' in the system as the continued rainfall would not be able to drain away. This would have eventually filled the DCWW systems and any highway systems and the water would have then surcharged onto the highway.

**Action 11: Highways Authority to undertake CCTV investigations to clarify the layout of the drainage in St Clears Road, Johnstown.**

**Action 12: DCWW and the Highways Authority to evaluate the standard of service that is afforded by the drainage system in St Clears Road, Johnstown.**

**Action 13: DCWW and the Highways Authority to evaluate management options for exceedance in St Clears Road, Johnstown.**

**Figure 14 DCWW systems in St Clears Road, Johnstown**



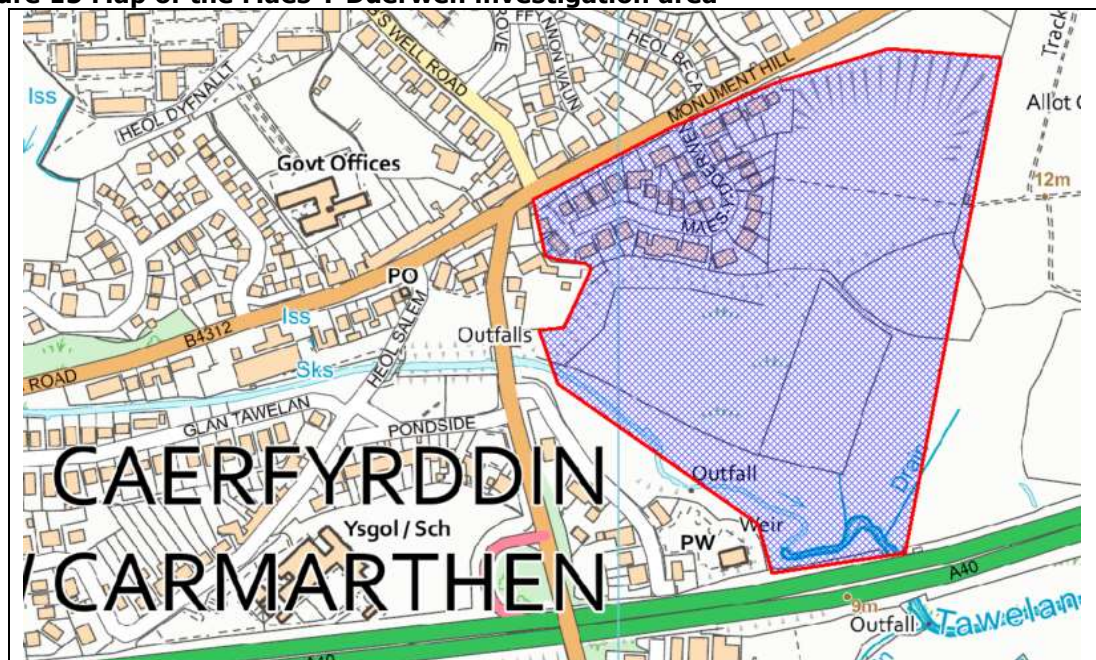
### **Flooding at Maes Y Dderwen, Johnstown**

Flood water inundated the flood plain and overtopped the flood defence embankment to the south of Maes Y Dderwen before flooding residential properties behind. There were also unsubstantiated reports of ground water flooding.

Initial investigations have suggested that the Maes Y Dderwen area of Johnstown was predominately affected by fluvial flooding. NRW have confirmed that the flood bank to the south of Maes Y Dderwen (on the left bank of the Tawelan Brook flood plain) was approximately 100mm lower over a 5-metre reach. However, this report has also concluded that there were a number of factors working together to adversely affect flood risk in the area.

Surface water flowing downhill from the land to the north, could become trapped on the landward side of the embankment. Ground water flooding was reported throughout Johnstown. This was due to the weight and volume of water in the Tawelan Brook forcing water through the local geology and out of the ground neighbouring the watercourse.

**Figure 15 Map of the Maes Y Dderwen investigation area**



**Action 14 NRW to evaluate the need to raise the flood bank at Maes Y Dderwen, Johnstown, Carmarthen;**

**Action 15: NRW and CCC to evaluate surface water management options on the landward side of the defence.**

### **1.8 Summary of actions from the Johnstown Investigation.**

Action 1: DCWW to evaluate the standard of service and the condition of the surface water sewers servicing Johnstown.

Action 2: CCC Highways Authority to work with DCWW to evaluate the standard of service and the condition of the highway drainage in Johnstown.

Action 3: Repair flood bank at Johnstown – COMPLETE.

Action 4: Investigate why flood bank was removed - COMPLETE.

Action 5: Undertake a CCTV of the drainage system (Heol Llansteffan, Johnstown) COMPLETE

Action 6: Clarify drainage asset owners and management responsibilities (Heol Llansteffan, Johnstown) COMPLETE

Action 7: Investigate the presence and functionality of the non-return valves in the highways drainage systems (Heol Llansteffan, Johnstown) COMPLETE

Action 8: Jet the drainage and action repairs accordingly (Heol Llansteffan, Johnstown).

Action 9: implement a highways flooding management plan (Heol Llansteffan, Johnstown).

Action 10: Investigate the standard of service of the flood defence embankment (Heol Llansteffan, Johnstown).

Action 11: Highways Authority to undertake CCTV investigations to clarify the layout of the drainage in St Clears Road, Johnstown.

Action 12: DCWW and the Highways Authority to evaluate the standard of service that is afforded by the drainage system in St Clears Road, Johnstown.

Action 13: DCWW and the Highways Authority to evaluate management options for exceedance in St Clears Road, Johnstown.

Action 14: NRW to evaluate the need to raise the flood bank at Maes Y Dderwen, Johnstown, Carmarthen.

Action 15: NRW and CCC to evaluate surface water management options on the landward side of the defence at Maes Y Dderwen, Johnstown, Carmarthen.

**Table 2: Recommended Actions to be taken forward by the relevant RMAs or property / landowners, from the S19 Johnstown Investigation into the Storm Callum Flooding.**

Lead RMA & Action Responsibility	Lead Contact	Action No.	Action	How will this be achieved	Term	Target Date
DCWW	Richard Davies	1	DCWW to evaluate the standard of service and the condition of the surface water sewers servicing Johnstown.	CCTV survey of the network identifying defects accordingly.  Utilise the information gathered on pipe sizes, along with catchment and rainfall information to calculate the standard of service.	Medium	Oct 2019
Highway Authority	Ian Thomas	2	CCC Highways Authority to work with DCWW to evaluate the standard of service and the condition of the highway drainage in Johnstown (Generic).	Ian Thomas (CCC) and Richard Davies (DCWW) to look at asset records and CCTV surveys and document the condition of their assets.  From the culvert survey information the standard of service can be calculated and recorded.	Medium	Oct 2019
CCC		3	Repair the flood bank at Johnstown Recreation Park.		Short	COMPLETE



CCC & NRW		4	Investigate why the flood bank was removed.		Short	COMPLETE
CCC (FD&CP)		5	Undertake CCTV of the drainage system in Llansteffan Road.		Short	COMPLETE
CCC (FD&CP)		6	Clarify drainage asset owners and responsibilities (Llansteffan Road).		Short	COMPLETE
Highways Authority	Ian Thomas	7	Investigate the presence and functionality of the non-return valves in the highways drainage systems (Heol Llansteffan, Johnstown).	Undertake a review of the CCTV survey or implement a monitoring programme to test the functionality of the NRVs.	Short	COMPLETE
Highways Authority	Ian Thomas	8	Jet the drainage and action repairs accordingly (Heol Llansteffan, Johnstown).	Utilise framework contractor to undertake the works.	Medium	Oct 2019
Highways Authority	Ian Thomas	9	Implement a highways flooding management plan (Heol Llansteffan, Johnstown).	Work with NRW, FD&CP and CCC Emergency Planning to agree triggers and actions to manage risk	Medium	Oct 2019
NRW	Aneurin Cox	10	Investigate the standard of service of the flood defence embankment (Heol Llansteffan, Johnstown).	Undertake an assessment of the flood banks and deliver works to ensure the standard of service can be achieved.	Short	COMPLETE

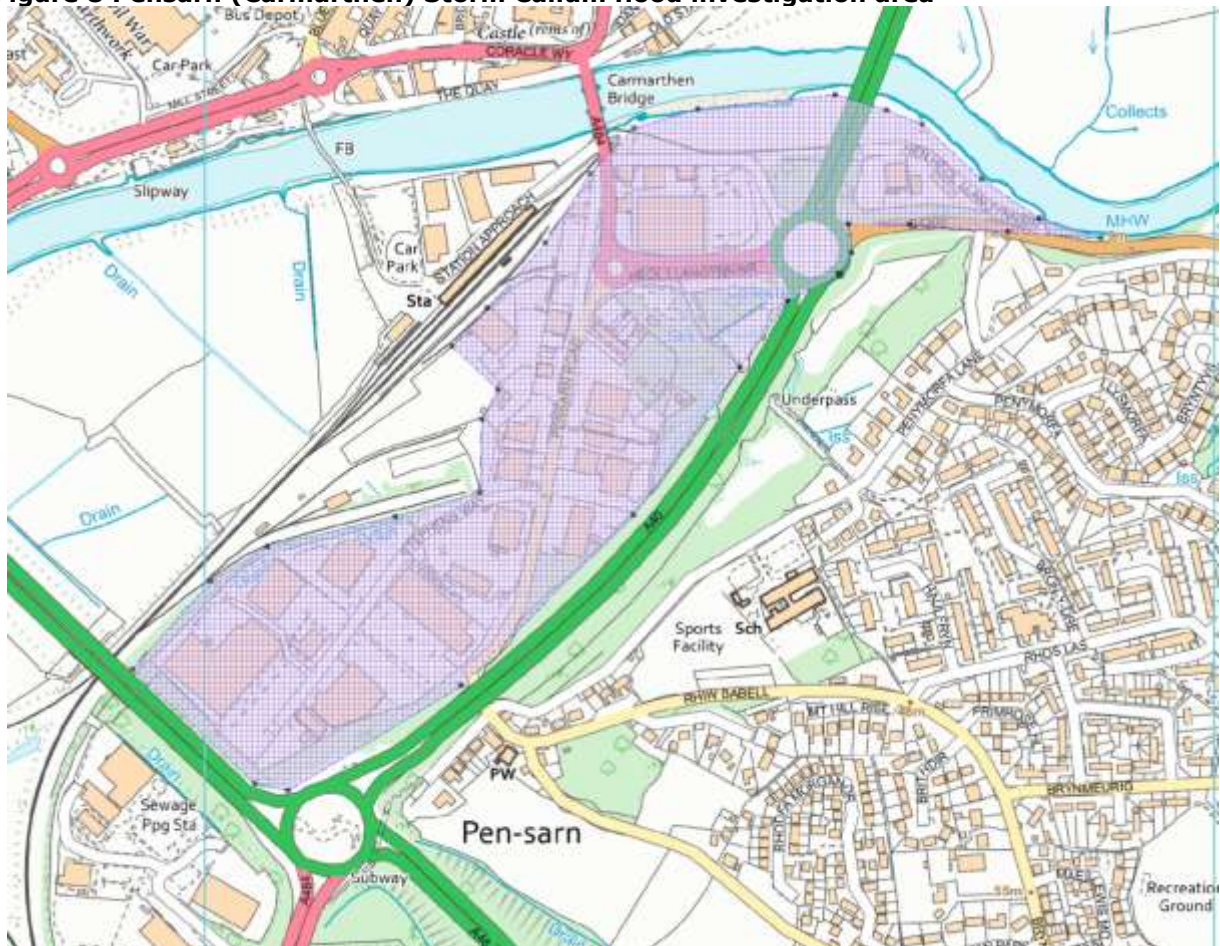
Highways Authority	Ian Thomas	11	Highways Authority to undertake investigations to clarify the layout of the drainage in St Clears Road, Johnstown.	Undertake a CCTV survey of the highway network to identify its location, size and condition.	Medium	Oct 2019
DCWW & Highways Authority	Richard Davies DCWW Ian Thomas CCC	12	DCWW and the Highways Authority to evaluate the standard of service that is afforded by the drainage system in St Clears Road, Johnstown.	Utilise the CCTV information gathered on pipe sizes, along with catchment and rainfall information to calculate the standard of service.	Medium	Oct 2019
DCWW & Highways Authority	Richard Davies DCWW Ian Thomas CCC	13	DCWW and the Highways Authority to evaluate management options for exceedance in St Clears Road, Johnstown.	Formulate a flood risk management plan to manage highway flooding.	Medium	Oct 2019
NRW	Aneurin Cox	14	NRW to evaluate the need to raise the flood bank at Maes Y Dderwen, Johnstown, Carmarthen.	Undertake an assessment of the flood banks and deliver works to ensure the standard of service can be achieved.	Medium	Nov 2019
CCC & NRW	Ben Kathrens Aneurin Cox	15	Evaluate surface water management options on the landward side of the defence at Maes Y Dderwen, Johnstown, Carmarthen.	CCC will calculate the volume of water that can potentially accumulate behind the defence and, if necessary NRW will suggest preferred methods to remove that water through their flood bund.	Medium	Oct 2019

## 5. Flood Investigation, Pensarn Carmarthen

The community of Pensarn is located to the south of Carmarthen Town. It is predominately a retail / business area but does have 9 residential dwellings.

This investigation will focus specifically on Pensarn Road, Old Llangunnor Road and Stephens Way Retail Park. Figure 8 below highlights the investigation area.

**Figure 8 Pensarn (Carmarthen) Storm Callum flood investigation area**



### 5.1 Headline Figures

During the Storm Callum weekend, Friday October 12th to Monday October 15th, Carmarthenshire County Council recorded:

- 9 substantiated incidents of internal property flooding.
- 14 substantiated incidents of internal business flooding.
- A maximum depth of flood water of 2.25 metres.
- The local highway network namely Pensarn Road, Old Llangunnor Road and Stephens Way was closed / impassable.

## **1.2 Flood History**

Pensarn has a history of significant flooding events stretching back to 1929. Prior to the 1960's we have been informed that school busses passing through Pensarn were scheduled around the tide as the highway flooded twice daily. In the late 1950s / early 1960s a low wall was constructed to manage flood risk. This was overtopped in 1964 flood event and failed during flooding in 1965.

The flood wall was rebuild but in 1979 at Old Llangunnor Road it was overtopped in a flood event which was assessed as a 1 in 50 annual probability event at the time. In 1981 the wall was overtopped again. That flood event was assessed as a 1 in 20 annual probability. In 1984 the Old Llangunnor Road flood wall was raised a further 250mm and the railway bridge across the Tywi was removed. However, in October 1987 Pensarn was flooded again when the flood defence wall overtopped. This event was assessed as a 1 in 100 annual probability event.

Carmarthenshire County Council Flood Defence Team have no additional flood events recorded in this area.

The Highways Authority have confirmed that there have been incidents of highway flooding in Pensarn but these are associated with blocked highway gullies.

DCWW have stated that they have records of minor flooding in the Pensarn area when there is a failure at the pumping station.

## **1.3 Drainage Networks**

### **1.3.1 Main rivers**

The River Towy is the primary watercourse in the area.

Under the Flood and Water Management Act 2010, Natural Resources Wales (NRW) are responsible for flood risk management activities on main rivers. The River Towy is a Main River and the largest and longest watercourse in Carmarthenshire.

The Towy Pill, a small watercourse that traverses the river Towy flood plain, is located north-west of the network rail main line. This is also a main river that receives water discharging from Stephens Way in Pensarn.

### 1.3.2 Ordinary Watercourses

There are no ordinary watercourses in this area.

### 1.3.3 Surface water drainage systems / sewers

There are a number of surface water drainage systems serving the area namely at;

- Stephens Way Retail Park.
- Stephens Way.
- Pensarn Road.
- Old Llanynnor Road West.
- Old Llangunnor Road East (North of the A40).
- Sticle.

#### Stephens Way Retail Park surface water sewer

The Stephens Way Retail Park is drained by a private surface water sewer. This captures surface water from the commercial buildings and car parks before discharging into the River Towy (see Figure 9). The catchment for this system is approximately 3.3 hectares and CCC Flood Defence Engineers have calculated the following storm flows.

**Table 3 Storm water flows in Stephens Way Retail Park, Pensarn, Carmarthen.**

<b>QBar</b> <b>mean annual</b> <b>maximum flow rate</b> <b>(litres/Second)</b>	<b>Q100</b> <b>Flood flow rate with</b> <b>an annual probability</b> <b>of 1 in 100</b> <b>(litres/Second)</b>	<b>Q1</b> <b>Flood flow rate with</b> <b>an annual probability</b> <b>of 1</b> <b>(litres/Second)</b>	<b>Q30</b> <b>Flood flow rate with</b> <b>an annual probability</b> <b>of 1 in 30</b> <b>(litres/Second)</b>
33	54	29	49

In light of the information above and the results of a 2018 CCTV drainage survey, this report has concluded that the drainage system has sufficient capacity to manage all of the above storm events.

**Figure 9: Plan of the Stephens Way Retail Park storm water sewer.**



**Stephens Way surface water sewer**

The northern leg of the Stephens Way surface water system serves the adopted highway section of Stephens Way and the businesses at the north end of Stephens Way including the Royal Mail depot (Figure 10). This is also a private surface water sewer. This system flows across Network Rail land in a north westerly direction before discharging into the Towy Pill.

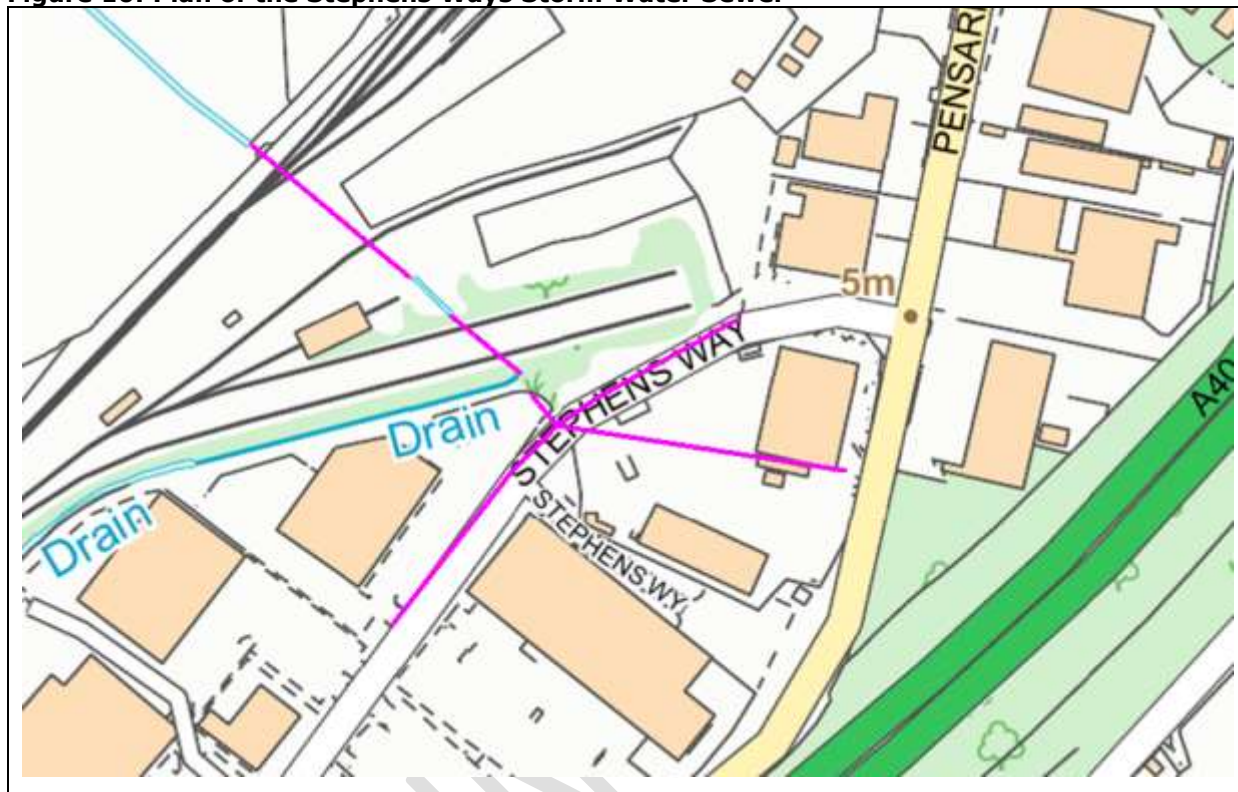
The catchment for this system is 3.7 hectares and as such CCC Flood Defence Engineers have calculated the following storm flows.

**Table 4: Storm water flows in Stephens Way, Pensarn, Carmarthen.**

<b>QBar</b> <b>(mean annual maximum flow rate)</b> <b>(litres/Second)</b>	<b>Q100</b> <b>Flood flow rate with an annual probability of 1 in 100</b> <b>(litres/Second)</b>	<b>Q1</b> <b>Flood flow rate with an annual probability of 1</b> <b>(litres/Second)</b>	<b>Q30</b> <b>Flood flow rate with an annual probability of 1 in 30</b> <b>(litres/Second)</b>
37	60	33	55

In light of the information above and the results of a 2018 CCTV drainage survey, this report has concluded that the drainage system has sufficient capacity to manage all of the above storm events.

**Figure 10: Plan of the Stephens Ways Storm Water Sewer**



**Pensarn Road surface water sewer**

From south to north along Pensarn Road runs a large surface water sewer. This is also a private surface water sewer. It collects surface water from Pensarn Road and the roofs and yards of neighbouring commercial premises.

The catchment for this system is approximately 4 hectares and as such CCC Flood Defence Engineers have calculated the following storm flows.

**Table 5: Storm Water Flows in Pensarn Road, Carmarthen**

<b>QBar</b>  (mean annual maximum flow rate)  (litres/Second)	<b>Q100</b>  Flood flow rate with an annual probability of 1 in 100  (litres/Second)	<b>Q1</b>  Flood flow rate with an annual probability of 1  (litres/Second)	<b>Q30</b>  Flood flow rate with an annual probability of 1 in 30  (litres/Second)
38	62	34	57

In light of the information above and the results of a 2018 CCTV drainage survey, this report has concluded that the drainage system has sufficient capacity to manage all of the above storm events.

**Sticle surface water sewer**

At the south side of Carmarthen Bridge there is a confluence between the above mentioned Pensarn surface water sewer and the Sticle surface water sewer. The Sticle system drains the land to the east and is a private surface water sewer. A review of the DCWW maps has highlighted that surface water from the above Llangunnor estate discharges into this system. However DCWW are checking the accuracy of the maps in this area.

**Action 16: DCWW to check the accuracy of the surface water maps in the Llangunnor area of Carmarthen and update accordingly.**

It was originally thought that the A40 also discharged into this system via the attenuation ponds and lagoons. However information from the South Wales Trunk Road Agency (SWTRA) has highlighted that this is not the case.

The catchment for this system has been calculated at approximately 10 hectares and as such CCC Flood Defence Engineers have calculated the following storm flows. These calculations have not taken into consideration any attenuation provided by the A40 ponds and lagoons, and are hence regarded as a worst case scenario.

**Table 6: Storm Water Flows in Sticle, Pensarn, Carmarthen**

<b>QBar</b>  (mean annual maximum flow rate)  (litres/Second)	<b>Q100</b>  Flood flow rate with an annual probability of 1 in 100  (litres/Second)	<b>Q1</b>  Flood flow rate with an annual probability of 1  (litres/Second)	<b>Q30</b>  Flood flow rate with an annual probability of 1 in 30  (litres/Second)
97	158	86	145

In light of the information above and the results of a CCTV drainage survey, this report has concluded that the drainage system has sufficient capacity to manage the storm flows from all of the above events.

**Action 17: Investigate the effects of the attenuation lagoons and basins on flows entering the Sticle surface water sewer.**



**Old Llangunnor Road West surface water sewer.**

The western leg of Old Llangunnor Road, beneath and alongside Carmarthen Bridge, to the west, is served by an independent surface water sewer. This system is fed from roofs and yards of the adjacent businesses and runs under Network Rail land before discharging into the River Towy beyond the NRW flood wall.

The catchment for this system is only approximately 5500m<sup>2</sup> and as such CCC Flood Defence Engineers have calculated the following storm flows.

**Table 7: Storm Water flows at Old Llangunnor Road West, Pensarn, Carmarthen.**

<b>QBar</b>  (mean annual maximum flow rate)  (litres/Second)	<b>Q100</b>  Flood flow rate with an annual probability of 1 in 100  (litres/Second)	<b>Q1</b>  Flood flow rate with an annual probability of 1  (litres/Second)	<b>Q30</b>  Flood flow rate with an annual probability of 1 in 30  (litres/Second)
5	8	4.5	7

**Figure 11 Old Llangunnor Road Surface Water System**



In light of the information above and the results of a CCTV drainage survey, this report has concluded that the drainage system has sufficient capacity to manage all of the above storm events.

### **Old Llangunnor Road Central**

There is no information currently available on the surface water systems servicing the area between No.3 Old Llangunnor Road and the A40. A site walkover has identified the highway drainage gullies and two outfalls into the River Towy. CCTV surveys will be required to develop a further understanding.

**Action 18: Undertake a CCTV survey of Old Llangunnor Road and the Currys PC World car park to ascertain its network, structural and service conditional and its future maintenance liability.**

### **Old Llangunnor Road East**

As with Old Llangunnor Road Central, there is currently no information available with regards to this system. NRW have stated that there is a single outfall to the River Towy servicing this area.

**Action 19: Undertake a CCTV survey of Old Llangunnor Road (east of the A40) to ascertain its network, structural and service conditional and its future maintenance liability.**

### **1.3.4 The Highway Drainage System**

The adopted highway network in the area is serviced by highway gullies. The Highway Authority has limited details of the drainage system that serves this network. The recent CCTV surveys have provided some information and as such this report has concluded that the highway gullies along Pensarn Road and Stephen Way probably discharge into the private surface water sewers. As stated above, the Old Llangunnor Road area will need further investigation to determine if there are separate surface water and highways drainage systems.

### **1.3.5 South Wales Trunk Road Agency (SWTRA) Drainage**

Both the A40 and A48 have drainage systems that discharge towards the Pensarn Area. It was initially thought that that the A40 discharged west into an attenuation pond system at Sticle; SWTRA have stated that this is not correct.

To the south west, the A48 east bound carriageway discharges to the Stephens Way Retail Park sewer.

**Action 20: Collate information on the drainage systems that serve the A40 and A48 - COMPLETE**

### **1.3.6 DCWW system**

The details of the DCWW infrastructure servicing Pensarn are shown in **Appendix E**. Old Llangunnor Road, the northern leg of Pensarn Road and southern Terrace are serviced by a combined sewer system. The remainder of the Pensarn area has only foul drainage.

**Action 21: DCWW to confirm that there are no DCWW assets in Stephens Way - COMPLETE**

## **1.4 Flood Risk Management Assets**

### **1.4.1 Natural Resources Wales Flood Risk Management Assets**

NRW have 50 assets on the Pensarn area of which 16 are flood risk management assets categorised as 'defences'. These include areas of high ground, embankments, demountable defences and walls.

NRW and their predecessor organisations have a history of flood risk management in the Pensarn area dating back to the 1970s.

In 1970 a 400-metre long wall was built along Old Llangunnor Road in Pensarn the crest height of which was approximately 7.0 metres AOD. In 1979 that wall overtopped in a flood event which was assessed as a 1 in 50 probability. In 1981 the wall overtopped again in a flood event that was assessed as a 1 in 20 probability.

**Figure 12 NRW flood risk management assets in Pensarn (Carmarthen) WEST**



In 1984 Old Llangunnor Road wall was raised a further 250mm. New Defences were installed at Bridge Wharf, Old Station Road and along the Railway line. The railway bridge across the Towy was also removed. However in October 1987 Pensarn was flooded again when the defences were overtopped. This event was assessed as a greater than 1 in 100 probability event.

In 1989 a flood modelling exercise was undertaken by HR Wallingford.

In 1991 the first recommendations from the modelling exercise were undertaken (Carmarthen FAS Phase 1 – “Waterway Improvements”). These included re-aligning the River Towy for smoother flow entry under Bascule Railway Bridge.

In 1996 Carmarthen FAS Phase 2 was undertaken. The Old Llangunnor Road Wall was raised by approximately 500mm and other defences constructed in 1984 were raised accordingly.

In 2003 Carmarthen FAS Phase 3 (Stage 3) was undertaken. The western section of Old Llangunnor Road wall was raised by 300mm. The eastern section, upstream of the A40, was left at the 1996 level due to insufficient cost benefit analysis. The probability of a flood event overtopping the wall in any single year was calculated as 1 in 66 at the time.

**Figure 13 NRW flood risk management assets in Pensarn (Carmarthen) EAST**



### **1.4.2 CCC Flood Risk Management Assets**

Within the flood investigation area there is only a single CCC Flood Risk management asset, namely a pump, beneath Carmarthen Bridge.

This pump was originally constructed by Environment Agency Wales in 2003. The pump facilitates the discharge of water from the Sticle and Pensarn Road surface water sewer into the River Towy just upstream of Carmarthen Bridge.

The pump is housed in a chamber off Old Llangunnor Road. The pump will operate when water levels reach 3.665mAOD. The invert of the outfall is 5.7mAOD.

CCC Flood Defence Engineers have calculated the catchment area draining to the pump as approximately 14 hectares. As detailed above, the pump manages surface water from a combination of the Sticle and Pensarn Road surface water systems. CCC Flood Defence Engineers have calculated the combined flows as detailed below in Table 8. These flows assume all the flood water will reach the pump and do not factor in any attenuation at Sticle.

**Table 8 Storm flows with the potential of reaching the pump at Old Llangunnor Road.**

<b>QBar</b>  (mean annual maximum flow rate)  (litres/Second)	<b>Q100</b>  Flood flow rate with an annual probability of 1 in 100  (litres/Second)	<b>Q1</b>  Flood flow rate with an annual probability of 1  (litres/Second)	<b>Q30</b>  Flood flow rate with an annual probability of 1 in 30  (litres/Second)
135	220	120	202

This report has concluded that the pump cannot be accurately evaluated without a robust understanding of all the storm flows it is likely to have to manage. As such the following actions have been recommend to ensure a robust assessment can be undertaken in the near future.

**Action 22: Develop a better understanding of the outputs from the Sticle lagoon system;**

**Action 23: Re-evaluate the effectiveness of the pump at Old Llangunnor Road.**

## **1.5 Other Assets**

### **1.5.1 Carmarthenshire County Council Bridges and Structure**

CCC Highway Structures Team manage a single structure in the investigation area namely structure W4122\_1 Carmarthen Town Bridge.

NRW have confirmed that this bridge causes an afflux in severe flooding events and therefore impacts on the flood risk in the area.

### **1.5.2 South Wales Trunk Road Agency**

The South Wales Trunk Road Agency (SWTRA) manage the A40 road bridge. NRW have not commented on the flood risk pertaining to this structure.

### **1.5.3 DCWW**

DCWW operate a pumping station in Pensarn that is located to the rear of ATS. This is a critical asset which drains the foul flows from all of the Pensarn area.

## 1.6 The details of the flooding event

### 1.6.1 Flood Warnings

NRW have reported that the flood alert for the Lower Towy was issued at 13:56 on Friday 12th October 2018. This "Flood Alert" is issued in advance of any flooding and is the trigger for businesses and residents to be prepared as flooding is possible.

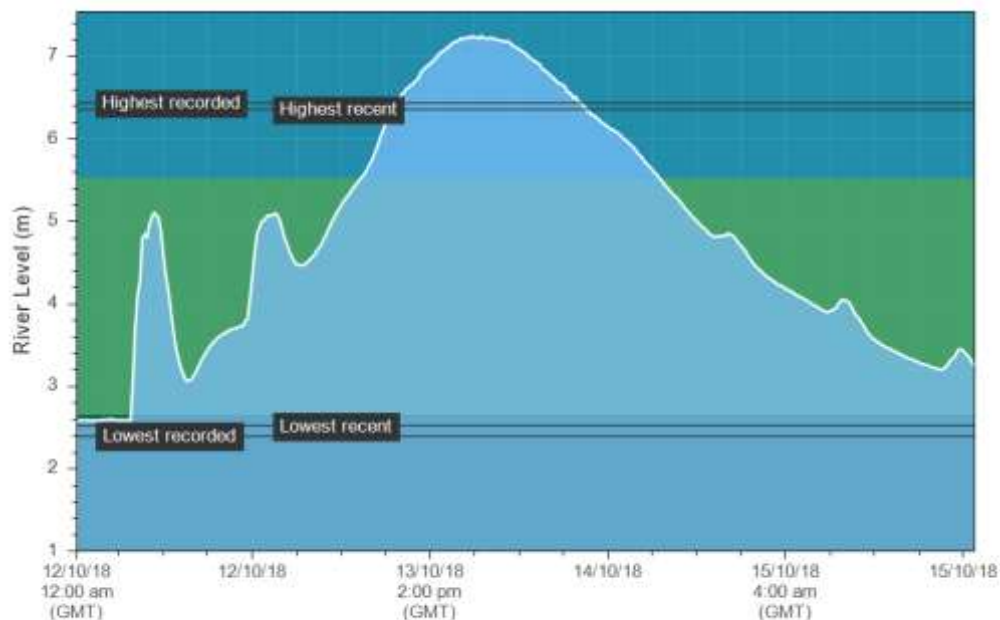
This was followed by the "Flood Warning" at 15:13 on Saturday 13th October 2018 (**Appendix F**). This warning is the trigger for immediate action as flooding is expected.

In the Pensarn flood warning area (as denoted by NRW - not this report) there are 131 properties eligible to receive warnings; 116 properties are registered for flood warnings, which is 88.5%.

### 1.6.2 River Levels (Telemetry)

NRW have stated that the flood water peaked at a height of 7.25metres on the 13th October at 18:15.

**Figure 14 River Towy at Pothouse Wharf**



### 1.6.3 Information gathered from site

CCC Flood Defence Engineers were on site at 1500 on Saturday 13th October 2018. They recorded the extent of the flooding in Pensarn at this time. Their observations are recorded below on Plate 4.

**Plate 4 Photographs of the Flooding along Pensarn Road on Saturday 13th October 2018 at 1515.**



## **1.7 Pensarn Investigation findings and Conclusions**

9 residential dwellings and 14 businesses were flooded internally. Many more businesses and dwellings were affected by flood waters but only externally. In addition, areas of the highway network were significantly affected, including Old Llangunnor Road, Stephens Way and Pensarn Road.

### **1.7.1 What happened**

This report has concluded that there were four areas of flooding in Pensarn namely:

- Old Llangunnor Road East (north of A40).
- Pensarn Road and Old Llangunnor Road.
- Southern Terrace.
- Stephens Way.

#### **Old Llangunnor Road East (The area east of the A40)**

At this location, water escaped from the River Towy through the flood wall and eventually over the top of the flood defence wall. It has also been reported that water was forced up through the ground.

NRW have calculated that the flood event on the River Towy had a return period of 50 years. As such, Storm Callum was the biggest flood event since 1987.

As highlighted above, the flood defence wall was not upgraded in 2003 and remains at the 1996 level. Therefore water levels overtopped this section of the defence as it was lower than the neighbouring downstream defences.



NRW have employed a Panel Engineer to undertake an assessment of the wall and make recommendations to resolve the issues. NRW have no plans to increase the height of the wall at this time.

**Action 24: NRW to arrange for a structural inspection of the flood defence wall at Old Llangunnor Road to be undertaken COMPLETE.**

**Plate 5 Photographs of the flood defences at Old Llangunnor Road on the afternoon of 18th October 2018.**



### **Pensarn Road and Old Llangunnor Road**

Surface water initially pooled on the highways, then spread to neighbouring residential and commercial properties. Water did not come over the flood defence wall. There have been unsubstantiated reports of ground water flooding.

As previously stated, this investigation has revealed that there are information gaps pertaining to the drainage network in Old Llangunnor Road. However, the CCTV surveys that have been undertaken in this area have concluded that while the culvert is of sufficient size to manage the necessary storm water flows, there are sections of the sewer that are in need of maintenance (see Plate 3 below).

**Plate 6: A partially blocked surface water sewer off Old Llangunnor Road, Pensarn.**



**Action 25: Network Rail to investigate and repair the section of blocked culvert at Old Llangunnor Road, West.**

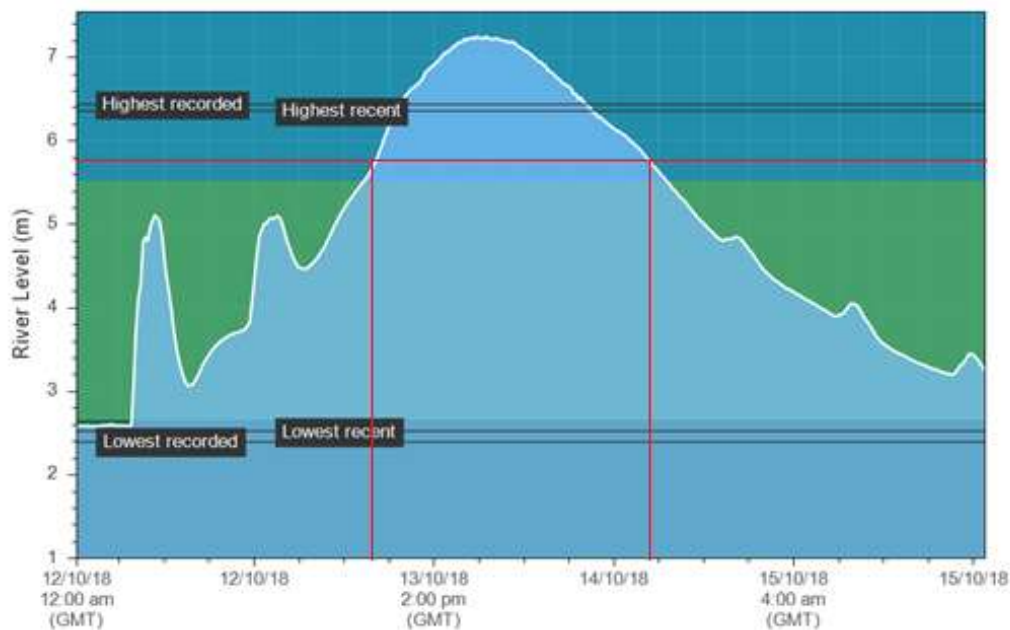
A CCTV survey of the Pensarn Road surface water sewer has highlighted some structural issues but nothing that is adversely affecting capacity. CCC Flood Defence and Coastal Protection Team will continue to monitor this as part of their routine duties.

As detailed above, there is a pumped discharge to the River Towy from the Pensarn surface water sewer. The outfall is set at a level of 5.7m AOD which is 2 metres higher than the invert of the drainage network on the landward side of the flood defence wall. The pump is designed to negate the 'tide locking effect' of an elevated River Towy by raising the water up thus allowing free discharge even in time of flood. However, when flood levels in the River Towy exceed 5.8 metres AOD, this report has concluded that the pump's discharge rate would have been adversely affected.

A review of the NRW telemetry data highlights that for approximately 24 hours, during the peak of the flood, water levels in the River Towy would have been greater than 5.8m AOD (Figure 15).

This report has therefore concluded that water flowing into the surface water sewer would have been discharged at a lesser rate as the River Towy rose. The volumes of surface water entering the system then exceeded the discharge rate which resulted in the surface water backing up in the sewer. When capacity in the sewer was reached, water surcharged through manholes and highway gullies.

**Figure 15 Graph highlighting the period of time that the River Tawe would have limited the functionality of the pump**



**Action 26: Evaluate the capacity of the storm water sewers in Pensarn Road - COMPLETE**

**Action 27: Evaluate inputs from the Llangunnor Estate – COMPLETE**

**Action 28: Liaise with SWTRA on the discharges from the A40 and the level of attenuation provided by the lagoon and ponds at Sticle - COMPLETE**

**Action 29: Bid for financial assistance to evaluate the flood mechanisms at Pensarn and comprise a list of potential mitigation and management measures- COMPLETE**

**Action 30: Formulate a short to medium term flood management plan to manage exceedance at Pensarn.**

### **Southern Terrace**

Water infiltrated into the basements of properties. There was flooding of the adjacent highway (Pensarn Road).

The investigation has not come up with a single specific direct causation of why the basements of the properties flooded. They have not been structurally assessed as a part of this report. However, given the volume of water in the

area and observations and reports of ground water flooding at Old Llanygnor Road, this report has concluded that groundwater simply migrated into the basements.

An evaluation of the Sticle surface water sewer concluded that it was a private storm water sewer and that there was sufficient capacity to manage storm flows. However, a CCTV surveys has revealed structural defects that require repair.

**Plate 7 Photograph of the defects in the Sticle Surface Water Sewer**



**Action 31: Identify the owners of the Sticle Storm water Sewer - COMPLETE**

**Action 32: Ensure the necessary repairs are undertaken to the Sticle Storm Water sewer**

### **Stephens Way and Stephens Way Retail Park**

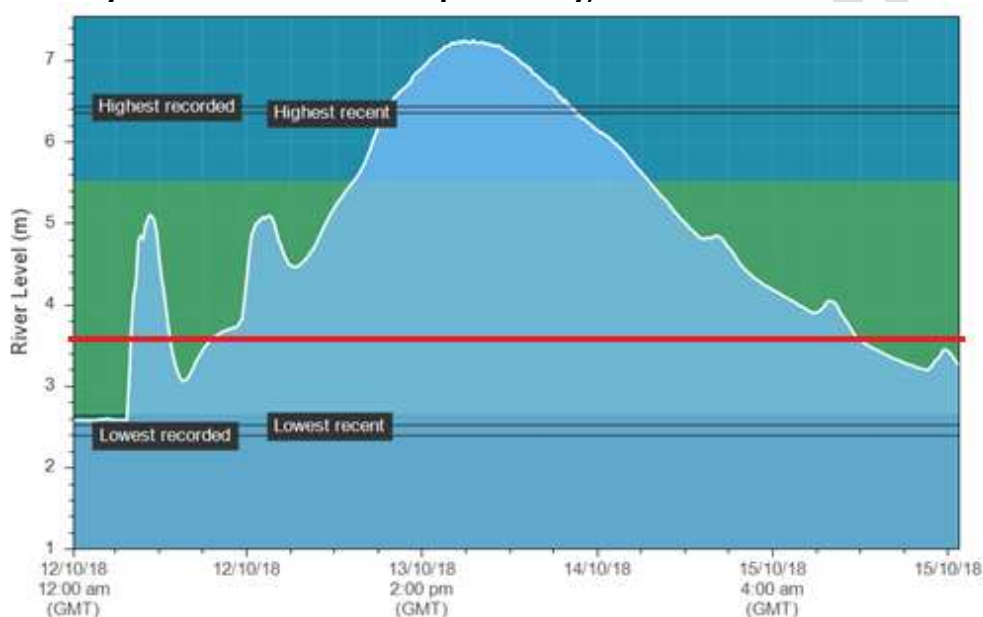
Surface water initially pooled on the highway and car park and then spread to neighbouring commercial properties.

CCTV investigation has revealed that the area is serviced by two private storm water sewers. Both systems have been identified as having service and structural defects that need addressing. As detailed above, there is sufficient capacity in the system to manage the storm flows however, given the extent of the defects, this report concludes that they were a contributing factor, adversely affecting conveyance and capacity.

The other contributing factor, and the primary factor for exceedance and flooding, is tide locking. This investigation has concluded that as the water level of the Towy rose above that of the outfall, the ability of the sewer to discharge

was adversely affected. The invert levels of the outfalls are not on record but based on the levels of other outfalls in the area, it is concluded that they would have been impacted over a period of days (see Figure 16). The volumes of surface water entering the system would have exceeded the discharge rate which subsequently resulted in the surface water backing up in the sewer. When capacity in the sewer was reached, water surcharged through manholes and highway gullies.

**Figure 16: Graph highlighting the period of time that the River Towy would have limited the functionality of storm outfalls at Stephens Way, Pensarn.**



**Action 33: Inform the storm water sewer benefactors in Stephen Way of their obligations with regards to the drainage system and advise them to make the repairs identified.**

**1.8 Local residents also had the following questions:**

Q. I am convinced that my property would not have flooded had the council brought out the extra 2 portable pumps as they have done for the last 17 years?

A. CCC Flood Defence Engineers and NRW officers cannot agree with this statement. The permanent fixed pump was constructed in 2003 after the 1997 floods. In the 16 years post construction there has been no deployment of additional mobile/portable pumps by either agency.

Q. Why was the reservoir opened at Llyn Brianne?

A. No water was released from Llyn Brienne. The reply from DCWW can be viewed in **Appendix G**

## **1.9 Summary of Actions from the Pensarn Investigation.**

Action 16: DCWW to check the accuracy of the surface water maps in the Llangynnor area of Carmarthen and update accordingly.

Action 17: Investigate the effects of the attenuation lagoons and basins on flows entering the Sticle surface water sewer.

Action 18: Undertake a CCTV survey of Old Llangunnor Road and the Currys PC World car park to ascertain its network, and structural and service condition, and its future maintenance liability.

Action 19: Undertake a CCTV survey of Old Llangunnor Road (north of the A40) to ascertain its network, and structural and service condition, and its future maintenance liability.

Action 20: Collate information on the drainage systems that serve the A40 and A48 - COMPLETE

Action 21: DCWW to confirm that there are no DCWW assets in Stephens Way - COMPLETE

Action 22: Develop a better understanding of the outputs from the Sticle lagoon system.

Action 23: Re-evaluate the effectiveness of the pump.

Action 24: NRW to arrange for a structural inspection of the flood defence wall to be undertaken.

Action 25: Network Rail to investigate and repair the section of blocked culvert at Old Llangunnor Road, West.

Action 26: Evaluate culvert capacity – COMPLETE

Action 27: Evaluate inputs from the Llangunnor Estate – COMPLETE

Action 28: Liaise with SWTRA on the discharges from the A40 and the level of attenuation provided by the lagoon and ponds at Sticle - COMPLETE

Action 29: Bid for financial assistance to evaluate the flood mechanisms at Pensarn and comprise a list of potential mitigation and management measures - COMPLETE

Action 30: Formulate a short to medium term flood management plan to manage exceedance.

Action 31: Identify the owners / benefactors of the Sticle Storm water Sewer - COMPLETE.

Action 32: Ensure the necessary repairs are undertaken.

Action 33: Inform the drainage system benefactors of their obligations with regards to the drainage system and advise them to make the repairs identified.

**Table 9 Recommended actions to be taken forward by the relevant RMAs or property / landowners, from the S19 Pensarn Investigation in the Storm Callum Flooding.**

Lead RMA & Action Responsibility	Lead Contact	Action No.	Action	How will this be achieved	Period	Target Date
DCWW	Richard Davies	16	DCWW to check the accuracy of the surface water maps in the Llangunnor area of Carmarthen and update accordingly.	Internal review of the data.	Medium	Oct 2019
CCC FD&CP	Ben Kathrens	17	Investigate the effects of the attenuation lagoons and basins on flows entering the Sticle surface water sewer.	Utilise WG grant money to evaluate flooding in Pensarn including the effects of the lagoons.	Long	April 2020
CCC FD&CP	Ben Kathrens	18	Undertake a CCTV survey of Old Llangunnor Road and the Currys PC World car park to ascertain its network, and structural and service condition, and its future maintenance liability.	Enlist CCTV contractor.	Medium	Oct 2019
CCC FD&CP	Ben Kathrens	19	Undertake a CCTV survey of Old Llangunnor Road (north of the A40) to ascertain its network, and structural and service condition, and its future maintenance liability.	Enlist CCTV contractor.	Medium	Oct 2019



CCC FD&CP	Ben Kathrens	20	Collate information on the drainage systems that serve the A40 and A48.	Liaison with SWTRA and evaluation of the Highway Authority WDM database.	Short	COMPLETE
DCWW	Richard Davies	21	DCWW to confirm that there are no DCWW assets in Stephens Way.		Short	COMPLETE
CCC FD&CP	Ben Kathrens	22	Develop a better understanding of the outputs from the Sticle lagoon system.	Utilise WG grant money to evaluate flooding in Pensarn including the effects of the lagoons.	Long	April 2020
CCC FD&CP	Ben Kathrens	23	Re-evaluate the effectiveness of the pump.	Utilise WG grant money to evaluate flooding in Pensarn, including the effectiveness of the pump.	Long	April 2020
NRW	Aneurin Cox	24	NRW to arrange for a structural inspection of the flood defence wall to be undertaken.	NRW to enlist the services of a Panel Engineer to evaluate the flood walls at Pensarn.	Medium	COMPLETE
Network Rail	Robert Knapman	25	Network Rail to investigate and repair the section of blocked culvert at Old Llangunor Road, West.		Short	July 2019
CCC FD&CP	Ben Kathrens	26	Evaluate culvert capacity in Pensarn Road.	Use CCTV survey data and FSR or FSR rainfall data.	Short	COMPLETE
CCC FD&CP	Ben Kathrens	27	Evaluate inputs from the Llangunor Estate.	Evaluate DCWW network and CCTV surveys.	Short	COMPLETE

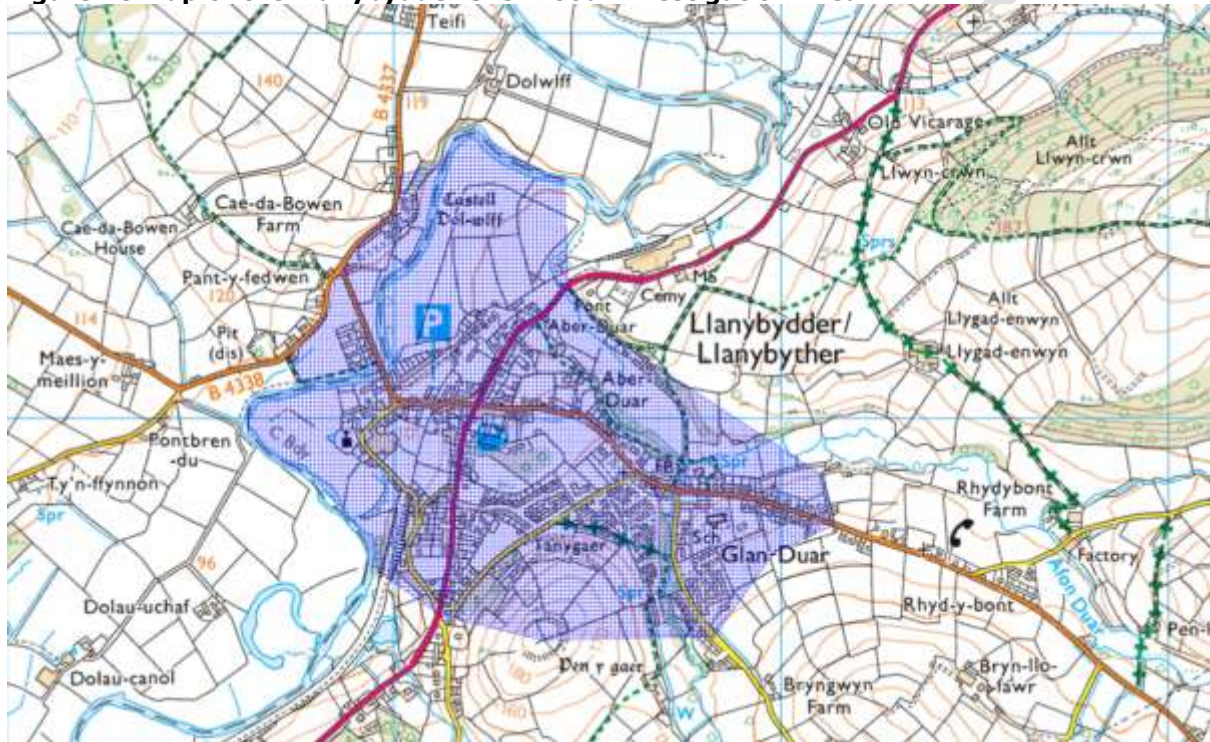
CCC FD&CP	Ben Kathrens	28	Liaise with SWTRA on the discharges from the A40 and the level of attenuation provided by the lagoon and ponds at Sticle.	Liaise with SWTRA.	Short	COMPLETE
CCC FD&CP	Ben Kathrens	29	Bid for financial assistance to evaluate the flood mechanisms at Pensarn and comprise a list of potential mitigation and management measures- COMPLETE	Submit an application to Welsh Government for funding under the capital work flood risk management pipeline programme.		COMPLETE
CCC Civil Contingency officer	Richard Elms	30	Formulate a short to medium term flood management plan to manage exceedance.	NRW and CCC Civil Contingency officers to formulate a plan.	Long	Feb 2020
CCC FD&CP	Ben Kathrens	31	Identify the owners / benefactors of the Sticle Storm water Sewer.	Undertake land registry searches and evaluate inputs into the system.	Short	June 2019
CCC FD&CP	Ben Kathrens	32	Ensure the necessary repairs are undertaken to the Sticle storm Water Sewer.	Write to the benefactors requesting a financial contribution and if unsuccessful evaluate issuing a notice under the Land Drainage Act 1991.	Medium	Oct 2019
CCC FD&CP	Ben Kathrens	33	Inform the drainage system benefactors of their obligations with regards to the drainage system and advise them to make the repairs identified at Stephens Way.	Write to the benefactors requesting a financial contribution and if unsuccessful evaluate issuing a notice under the Land Drainage Act 1991.	Medium	Oct 2019

## 6. Flood Investigation, Llanybydder

The town of Llanybydder is located in the north of the county approximately 7km south-west of Lampeter.

This investigation will focus on the flooding in the area highlighted below in Figure 18. For the purpose of the report there are two distinct areas of flooding - namely Station Terrace and Heol Y Dderi.

**Figure 18 Map of the Llanybydder S19 Flood Investigation Area**



### 1.1 Headline Figures

Over the above mentioned period Carmarthenshire County Council recorded:

- 32 substantiated incidents of internal property flooding.
- 4 substantiated incidents of internal flooding at commercial properties.
- The B4337 and Llanybydder Bridge were closed.
- NRW has stated that Storm Callum is the biggest flood event on record in the Teifi catchment, 35% greater than the 1987 floods.
- The event had a return period of 300-400 years (0.25-0.33% Annual Event Probability).
- Rainfall totals indicate a return period of up to 460 years.

## **1.2 Flood History**

Natural Resources Wales have stated that there were significant flooding events in March 1981 and October 1987.

Carmarthenshire County Council Flood Defence Team have no recorded incident of flooding in this area.

The Highways Authority have confirmed that they have recorded incidents of highway flooding previously, however these were predominately issues related to blocked highway gullies.

DCWW have stated that there has been historical flooding on Station Road and Highmead Terrace. Both areas have seen capital investment which has resolved the issues.

## **1.3 Drainage Networks**

### **1.3.1 Main Rivers**

The River Teifi is the primary watercourse in the area. Under the Flood and Water Management Act 2010, Natural Resources Wales (NRW) are responsible for flood risk management activities on main rivers. The River Teifi is a main river.

### **1.3.2 Ordinary Watercourses**

There are two ordinary watercourses of significance in the investigation area namely;

- The Afon Duar
- Nant Einon

#### **The Afon Duar**

To the north east of Llanybydder is the Afon Duar. This watercourse marks the northern extent of the town.

The catchment of this watercourse is 14.64km<sup>2</sup>. Analysis of the flood flows has been undertaken and is shown in Table 9. The area at risk of fluvial flooding is highlighted on the Welsh Government Development Advice Map (DAM) below in Figure 19.

**Table 9 Flood Flows on the Afon Duar at Llanybydder**

1 in 100 annual probability Peak flow  (metres cubed / second)	Annual probability Peak flow  (metres cubed / second)	1 in 30 annual probability Peak flow  (metres cubed / second)
21.81	8.62	17.31

**Figure 19 Welsh Government Development Advice Flood Map for the Afon Duar, Llanybydder.**



### The Nant Einon

The Nant Einon flows south to north through the western district of the town. It passes beneath the B4337 (Plate-9) before meeting the Duar.

The catchment of this watercourse is 1.76km<sup>2</sup>. Analysis of the catchment has given the flow data in Table 10. The area at risk of fluvial flooding is highlighted on the Welsh Government Development Advice Map (DAM) displayed on Figure 20.

**Table 10 Catchment Analysis of the Nant Einon at Llanybydder**

1 in 100 annual probability Peak flow (metres cubed / second)	Annual probability Peak flow (metres cubed / second)	1 in 30 annual probability Peak flow (metres cubed / second)
3.5	1.27	2.75

**Figure 20 Welsh Government Development Advice Flood Map for the Nant Einon, Llanybydder.**



### 1.3.3 Surface water drainage

There are no known surface water systems in the area other than those detailed below, which are owned and operated by DCWW and the Highways Authority.

### 1.3.4 The Highway Drainage System

The highway network in Llanybydder is drained via highway gullies. There are no plans available for the highway drainage in and around Heol Y Dderi. However, after a site visit, CCC Flood Defence Engineers have concluded that the

gullies drain to the adjacent Nant Einon. No information exists on the standard of service or condition of these assets.

**Figure 28 Plan of the highway drainage system at Station Terrace, Llanbydder**



At Highmead Terrace, site visits have ascertained that the highway discharges to the adjacent flood plain. At Station Terrace, the Highways Authority have stated that there is an independent highway drainage system. Gullies drain the carriageway and the footway. The drainage system runs southwest down Station Terrace before turning north, alongside No.1 Station Terrace and to the River Teifi. The standard of service and condition of this system is not known.

**Action 34 Undertake a CCTV survey of the highways drainage at Station Terrace, to ascertain the condition and standard of service.**

### **1.3.5 DCWW**

Llanbydder is part combined and part foul-only system. There are no public surface water systems in Llanbydder.

**Action 35 Ascertain the details of the surface water drainage around Heol Y Dderi.**

## **1.4 Flood Risk Management Assets**

### **1.4.1 Natural Resources Wales Flood Risk Management Assets**

NRW have no flood risk management assets in this area.

### **1.4.2 CCC Flood Risk Management Assets**

CCC have no flood risk management assets in this area.

### **1.4.3 Carmarthenshire & Ceredigion County Council Bridges and Structures**

The Teifi Bridge (Ref B4337\_7) is a stone, four arch structure which spans between Carmarthenshire and Ceredigion (Plate 8). NRW have not commented on the bridge's effect on flood risk. They have however stated that there is a flood model available that can be utilised to extract that information.

**Plate 8 River Teifi Bridge at Llanybydder.**



The culvert beneath the B4337 at Heol Dderi (Ref B4337\_6) is a twin, rectangular culvert with a varying diameter (Plate 9).

This report has concluded that this structure has an adverse effect on flood risk due to its size and alignment. There is insufficient capacity for the culvert to convey the necessary extreme storm flows and its alignment and design prohibits water flowing efficiently through the structure.



This investigation has also concluded that the DCWW pipe across the front of the culvert poses a substantial blockage risk.

**Action 36: Investigate relocation of the sewer pipe to reduce the risk of blockage.**

**Plate 9 Photograph of the Nant Einon upstream of the B4337 highway culvert.**



## **1.5 The details of the flooding event**

### **1.5.1 Flood Warnings**

NRW have reported that the "Flood Warning" for Llanybydder was issued at 13:05 on Saturday 13th October (**Appendix H**). This warning is the trigger for immediate action as flooding is expected.

In the Llanybydder flood warning area (as denoted by NRW - not this report, see Figure 21), there are 36 properties fully registered out of the 91 properties at risk, which is 39.56%. However, an additional 25 properties are signed up as 'Extended Direct Warnings' (see explanation below), which means that 61 or 67% of properties could be receiving the flood warnings for Llanybydder.

**Figure 21 The NRW flood warning area (yellow) in Llanybydder**



*Extended Direct Warnings –*

*These are properties within the geospatial area for which the flood warning is targeted, who have not signed up formally for the flood warning service, but whose details (landline and mobile) have been captured in an agreement with phone operators, and “added” to the list of flood warning recipients in the area for which the warning is issued. We cannot trace these as address and mobile number details cannot be shared with us. We see a report of which phones have been sent the message but not enough to locate the address.*

## **1.6 River Levels (Telemetry)**

NRW have stated that there is no data available for this location.

**Action 37: NRW to look into upgrading their telemetry monitoring network in the Llanybydder area.**

## **1.7 Llanybydder Investigation finding**

### **1.7.1 Who was affected**

32 residential dwellings and 4 business was flooded internally. Many more businesses and dwellings were affected by flood waters but only externally. In

addition, areas of the highway network were significantly affected including Highmead Terrace, Station Terrace, the B4337 and Heol Y Dderi.

### **1.7.2 What happened**

This report has concluded that there were two areas of flooding in Llanybydder that had different causes namely;

- Highmead Terrace, Station Terrace and areas adjacent to the Afon Teifi and;
- Heol Y Dderi and the B4337.

#### **Highmead Terrace & Station Terrace**

Water levels in the River Teifi rose to record levels as a result of the exceptional rainfall. The water level kept on rising until it flooded Highmead Terrace and Station Terrace. Residents reported water coming in through the front and back of their properties and up through the floor.

Using data gathered from Glanteifi gauging station, located downstream of Llanybydder between Llechryd and Cenarth, NRW have been able to calculate that this event had a return period of 300-400 years (0.25-0.33% Annual Event Probability) and rainfall totals indicate a return period of up to 460 years. NRW has stated that Storm Callum is the biggest flood event on record, being 0.6metres or 200m<sup>3</sup>/second (35% greater) than the previous highest recorded flood event in 1987.

This report therefore concludes that it was the sheer volume of rain, falling over a prolonged period, that resulted in the extreme flooding observed.

However, during the investigation, a number of alleged aggravating factors were highlighted. The primary issue was regarding the Highmead Terrace causeway (the highway B4337) that runs from Llanybydder Bridge into Ceredigion. It is alleged that this highway embankment, running across the floodplain, acts as a dam and elevates flood levels upstream. It was also alleged that after the 1987 floods, Dyfed County Council or the National Rivers Authority had a capital scheme planned to reduce the flood risk to Llanybydder.

This investigation has found no evidence of this flood defence scheme. Records in all three organisations - namely Ceredigion CC, Carmarthenshire CC and NRW - have been checked and nothing has been found. In addition, retired officers from these organisations have been contacted and they do not recall there ever being such a plan.

With regards to the impact of the causeway on flood risk, this report has concluded that a more detailed assessment will need to be commissioned. NRW has stated that they have a flood model that can be utilised, however actions to mitigate flooding at any location cannot be undertaken to the detriment of others. In addition an NRW Flood Risk Activity Permit would be required for any works undertaken on the causeway.

**Action 38: Carmarthenshire and Ceredigion CC will commission a study to evaluate the effect of the causeway on flood risk and the legality and consequences of its removal or modification. NRW can lead and facilitate the production / interrogation of flood flow models to illustrate which scenario would achieve the best outcome.**

A second potential aggravating factor is that works undertaken by DCWW in the Teifi flood plain, adjacent to Highmead Terrace, have modified the flood plain and adversely affected flood risk.

DCWW have confirmed that a scheme was carried out in 2014 to resolve flooding in the area. This involved the construction of storage tanks on land north of Highmead Terrace. There was no intention to increase surface levels and the construction of the apparatus should not have had any effect on topography or ground water.

**Action 39: DCWW to investigate whether all spoil from the construction works was disposed of offsite and not spread on the floodplain.**

**Action 40: Carmarthenshire and Ceredigion Civil Contingency officers to meet with Llanybydder Community Council and help them formulate a flood management plan.**

### **Flooding at Heol Y Dderi.**

Surface water initially pooled on the highway. This spread to neighbouring residential properties. The Nant Einon eventually broke its banks and flooded the highway and neighbouring residential properties.

Evidence gathered as part of the investigation suggests that there were a number of key factors combining to cause the flooding observed. These include high rivers fuelled by the heavy rainfall, impediment of flood flows under the B4337, other blockages and finally the tide locking of highway drainage.

This report has already detailed the extreme rainfall that was experienced in Carmarthenshire over 11th to 13th October 2018. As such river levels were high and there was wide spread fluvial flooding.

Modern mitigation of fluvial flooding incorporates green infrastructure wherever possible, as an alternative to the grey, hard engineering that has been previously preferred. This includes attenuation of surface water in urban areas, and upland catchment management to try to reduce high river levels and manage flood flows. Consequently this report would make the following recommendations:

**Action 41: Investigate opportunities for upland catchment management.**

**Action 42: Investigate the urban surface water system and opportunities for retro-fitting sustainable drainage features to manage surface water and flood risk.**

With regards to the highway culvert beneath the B4337, CCC Flood Defence Engineers have concluded that its current standard of service is approximately the 1 in 40 annual event probability (AEP). To bring this structure up to current standard on the 1 in 100 AEP plus climate change (30%), a box culvert of between 3.5m<sup>2</sup> and 4m<sup>2</sup> (depending on alignment and gradient) would be needed. As such, any scheme would need to consider the flood risk downstream and the feasibility of placing such a large structure in the road, given existing apparatus/services.

**Action 43: Undertake a feasibility exercise to identify the constraints that will impact on the upgrading of the B4337 highway culvert.**

The investigation has identified a number of issues with the highways drainage. As highlighted above, the highway drainage network and its condition is not currently mapped, but this report has come up with a number of actions to assist in the management of flood risk. This includes diverting the highway drainage to discharge downstream of the highway culvert and therefore remove the risk of tide locking. There are currently no flaps on the outfalls and water could potentially travel from the watercourse and back out of the highway gullies during flood events. Plate 10 below highlights this issue.

**Plate 10 Photographs of un-flapped highway drainage outfalls along the Nant Einon.**



**Action 44: Add flaps to the outfalls of the highway drainage.**

**Action 45: Investigate the feasibility of diverting the highway drainage to discharge on the downstream end of the B4337 culvert.**

Finally, the investigation has identified that debris along the Nant Einon and Afon Duar during the storm event has contributed to the blockage risk and therefore increased the flood risk. The river banks along sections of these watercourses are also in a poor state of repair and there are large erosion pockets evident. There have also been complaints that cattle management gates along the watercourses that prevent livestock from damaging river banks and spawning beds were the cause of blockages.

This report has concluded that the management of the bed and banks of these watercourses, in addition to any fencing and gates that traverse them are the responsibility of the riparian land owners. Help and advice can be sought from NRW or the relevant local authority but each riparian land owner must take some responsibility in the management of the flood risk at or below their land.

**Action 46: Identify the land owners and inform them of their riparian duties to maintain the river banks and keep them clear of debris.**

## **1.8 Local residents' questions**

A list of questions pertaining to the flooding event was submitted by Llanybydder Community Council on behalf of the residents during the flood investigation. These questions and their formal replies are attached in **Appendix I**.

It has also been agreed that Carmarthenshire and Ceredigion County Council Civil Contingency officers will work with the Llanybydder Community Council to develop a flood management plan for the area (Action 40).

## **1.9 Summary of Actions from the Llanybydder Investigation.**

Action 34: Undertake a CCTV survey of the highways drainage at Station Terrace, to ascertain the condition and standard of service.

Action 35: Ascertain the details of the surface water drainage around Heol Y Dderi.

Action 36: Investigate relocating the sewer pipe to reduce risk of blockage.

Action 37: NRW to look into upgrading their telemetry monitoring network in the Llanybydder area.

Action 38: Carmarthenshire and Ceredigion CC will commission a study to evaluate the effect of the causeway on flood risk and the legality and consequences of its removal or modification. NRW can lead and facilitate the production of flood flow models to illustrate which scenario would achieve the best outcome.

Action 39: DCWW to investigate whether all spoil from the construction works was disposed of offsite and not spread on the floodplain.

Action 40: Carmarthenshire and Ceredigion Civil Contingency officers to meet with Llanybydder Community Council and help them formulate a flood management plan.

Action 41: Investigate opportunities for upland catchment management.

Action 42: Investigate the urban surface water system and opportunities for retro-fitting sustainable drainage features to manage surface water and flood risk.

Action 43: Undertake a feasibility exercise to identify the constraints that will impact on the upgrading of the B4337 highway culvert.

Action 44: Add flaps to the outfalls of the highway drainage.

Action 45: Investigate the feasibility of diverting the highway drainage to discharge at the downstream end of the B4337 culvert.

Action 46: Identify the land owners and inform them of their riparian duties to maintain the river banks and keep them clear of debris.

WORKING DRAFT



**Table 12 Recommended Actions to be taken forward by the relevant RMAs or property / landowners, from the S19 Llanybydder**

**Investigation into the Storm Callum Flooding.**

Lead RMA & Action Responsibility	Lead Contact	Action No.	Action	How will this be achieved	Period	Target Date
Highways Authority	Stuart Quick	34	Undertake a CCTV survey of the highways drainage at Station Terrace, to ascertain the condition and standard of service.	Commission a CCTV contractor to undertake the works and produce a condition report.  The standard of service will be calculated from the pipe sizes, rainfall and catchment area.	Medium	Oct 2019
DCWW	Richard Davies	35	Ascertain the details of the surface water drainage around Heol Y Dderi.	Undertake site and database investigations.	Medium	Oct 2019
DCWW	Richard Davies	36	Investigate the feasibility of relocation of the sewer pipe at Heol Y Deri	Work with the Highways Authority and CCC FD&CP team to see if the sewer pipe can be relocated as part of the wider potential capital scheme at Heol Y Dderi.	Medium	Oct 2019
NRW	Aneurin Cox	37	NRW to look into upgrading their telemetry network in the Llanybydder area.	NRW feasibility study.	Medium	Nov 2019

Ceredigion, CCC & NRW	Ben Kathrens Rhodri Llwyd Aneurin Cox	38	Carmarthenshire and Ceredigion CC will commission a study to evaluate the effect of the causeway on flood risk and the legality and consequences of its removal or modification. NRW can lead and facilitate the production of flood flow models to illustrate which scenario would achieve the best outcome.	Carmarthenshire CC and Ceredigion CC to write a brief and submit to NRW.  NRW will evaluate the work that needs to be undertaken to meet the requirements of the brief and if they do not have adequate resources, contract the services of a framework contractor to interrogate the flood model and provide a report accordingly.	Medium term (agree brief and ToR)  Long term (full analysis and reporting)	July 2019  Feb 2020
DCWW	Richard Davies	39	DCWW action to further investigate whether the spoil has affected the flood risk.		Medium	Oct 2019
Carmarthenshire CC & Ceredigion CC Civil Contingency	Richard Elms &	40	Develop a local flood plan and resilience.	Carmarthenshire and Ceredigion Civil Contingency officers to meet with Llanybydder Community Council and help them formulate a flood management plan.	Long	Feb 2020
NRW	Aneurin Cox	41	Investigate opportunities for upland catchment management in the Nant Einon and Afon Duar catchments.	Carry out a desk top study that will provide a list of potential opportunities as to where this could happen and provide benefit. The outcome of this work will then be shared with partners to prompt a decision about how best to proceed.	Long	Feb 2020

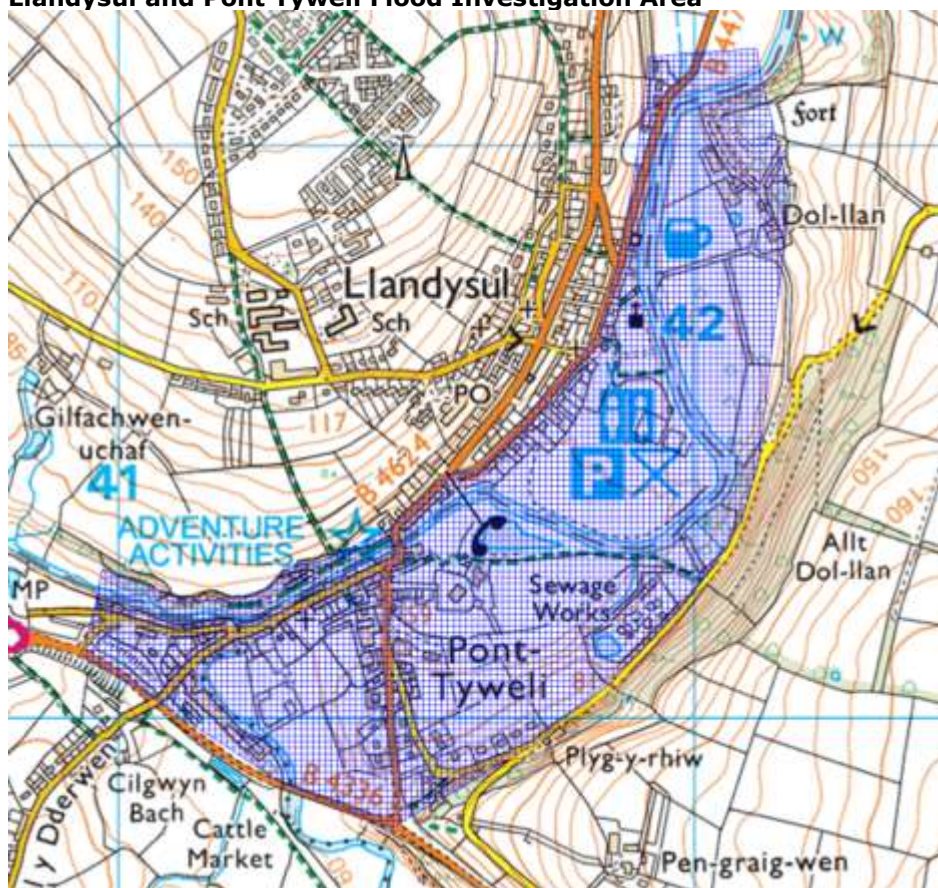
DCWW	Richard Davies	42	Investigate the urban surface water system, and opportunities for retro-fitting sustainable drainage features to manage surface water and flood risk.		Long	Feb 2020
CCC FD&CP	Ben Kathrens	43	Undertake a feasibility exercise to identify the constraints that will impact on the upgrading of the B4337 highway culvert.	Undertake utility searches and run a HEC RAS fluvial model.	Medium	Oct 2019
Highways Authority	Stuart Quick	44	Add flaps to the outfalls at Heol Y Dderi, Llanybydder.	Add flaps to the highway outfalls.	Medium	Oct 2019
Highways Authority	Stuart Quick	45	Investigate the feasibility of diverting the highway drainage to discharge at the downstream end of the B4337 culvert.	Undertake utility searches.	Medium	Oct 2019
CCC FD&CP	Ben Kathrens	46	CCC to identify the land owners and inform them of their riparian duties to maintain the river banks and keep them clear of debris.	Undertake land registry searches and issue information letters to riparian owners.	Medium	Oct 2019

## 7. Flood Investigation, Llandysul and Pont-Tyweli

The town of Llandysul is located in the north of the county approximately 20km north of Carmarthen on the Ceredigion boarder.

This investigation will focus on the flooding in the area highlighted below in figure 23.

**Figure 23 Llandysul and Pont Tyweli Flood Investigation Area**



### 1.1 Headline Figures

During the Storm Callum weekend (12th -15th October 2018) Carmarthenshire County Council recorded:

- 32 substantiated incidents of internal property flooding.
- 22 substantiated incident of business flooding.
- The highway network at Lewis Street, Station Road and Cambrian Terrace was unpassable.
- The maximum recorded depth of flood water was 2 metres.
- NRW has stated that Storm Callum was the biggest flood event on record in the Teifi catchment, 35% greater than the 1987 floods.

- The event had a return period of 300-400 years (0.25-0.33% Annual Event Probability).
- Rainfall totals indicate a return period of up to 460 years.

## **1.2 Flood History**

Natural Resources Wales have five recorded flood events in this area dating back to 1979. The biggest event recorded occurred on the 19 October 1987. Since this there have been smaller events in 1992, 2000 and 2005.

Carmarthenshire County Council Flood Defence Team have no recorded incidents of flooding in this area.

The Highways Authority have confirmed that they have recorded incidents of highway flooding previously, however these were predominately issues that related to localised and temporarily blocked highway gullies.

## **1.3 Drainage Networks**

### **1.3.1 Main Rivers**

The River Teifi is the primary watercourse in the area. Under the Flood and Water Management Act 2010, Natural Resources Wales (NRW) are responsible for flood and coastal erosion risk management activities on main rivers. The River Teifi is a main river.

The catchment of the River Teifi above Llandysul Road Bridge is 553km<sup>2</sup>.

The Afon Tyveli is another main river in the investigation area. This has a catchment of 52.71km<sup>2</sup>.

### **1.3.2 Ordinary Watercourses**

There are no ordinary watercourses in this area.

### **1.3.3 Surface water drainage**

There are no known surface water systems in this area.

### **1.3.4 The Highway Drainage System**

The adopted highway network in the area is serviced by highway gullies. The Highways Authority has limited details of the drainage network, its condition or its standard of service.

**Action 47: Undertake CCTV surveys to identify the path, standard of service and condition of the highways drainage.**

## **1.4 Flood Risk Management Assets**

### **1.4.1 Natural Resources Wales Flood Risk Management Assets**

NRW have no flood risk management assets in this area.

### **1.4.2 CCC Flood Risk Management Assets**

CCC have no flood risk management assets in this area.

## **1.5 Other Assets**

### **1.5.1 Carmarthenshire County Council Bridges and Structure**

There are two county bridge structures in this area. The primary Llandysul A486 bridge (A486\_4) a single span arch.

Carmarthenshire Council are also responsible for the Pontwelly road bridge at Station Street (Ref A486\_2).

NRW have not commented on the bridges' effect on flood risk. They have however stated that there is a flood model available that can be utilised to extract that information.

### **1.5.2 DCWW Assets**

DCWW suffered damage to three assets in Llandysul during Storm Callum. Two control panels serving a pumping station (Pont Tywelli) and a CSO (Wilkes Head) were washed away and one sewage pumping station (Wilks Head) was completely flooded out. Service was restored to these assets quickly when water levels dropped.

## **1.6 The details of the flooding event**

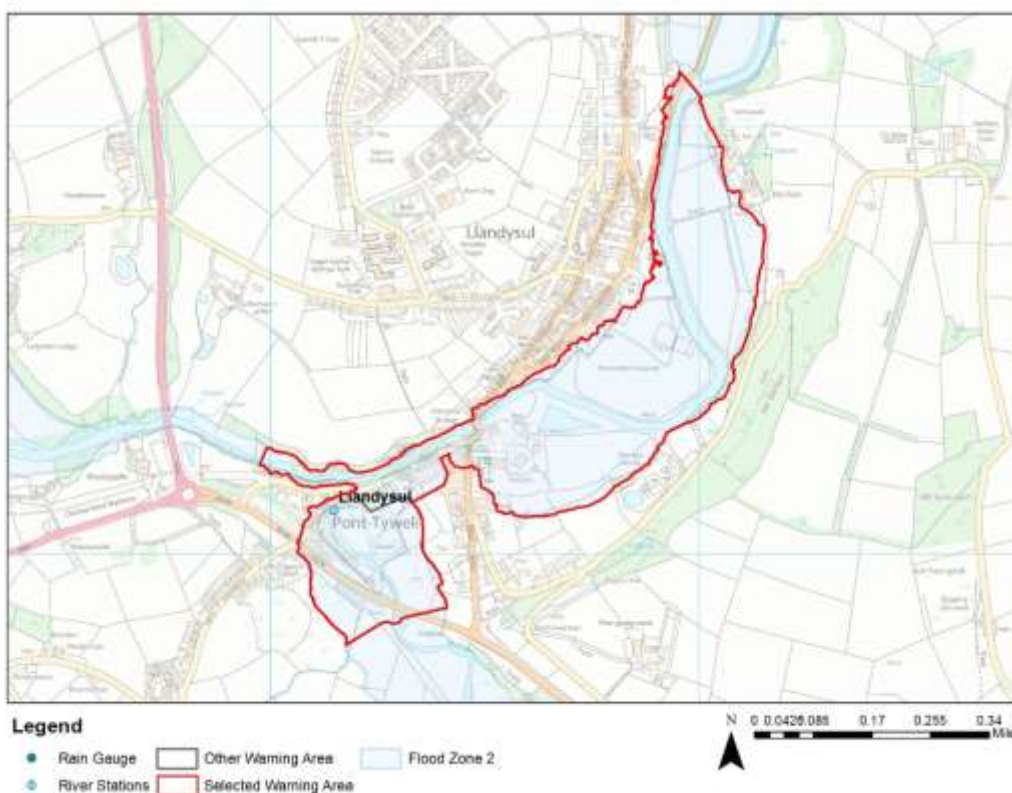
### **1.6.1 Flood Warnings**

There are 2 flood warning areas in Llandysul the first for the river Teifi (NRW reference 102FWF153A) and the second for the River Tyweli (102FWF153B).

102FWF153A - the River Teifi warning area includes Llandysul Bridge, the Fire Station and property in Lewis Street, Cambrian Terrace, the A486 and the B4476. NRW have reported that the "Flood Warning" was issued at 04:54 on Saturday 13th October 2018. This warning is the trigger for immediate action as flooding is expected.

In this flood warning area (as denoted by Figure 24 ) there are 156 customers registered for the service.

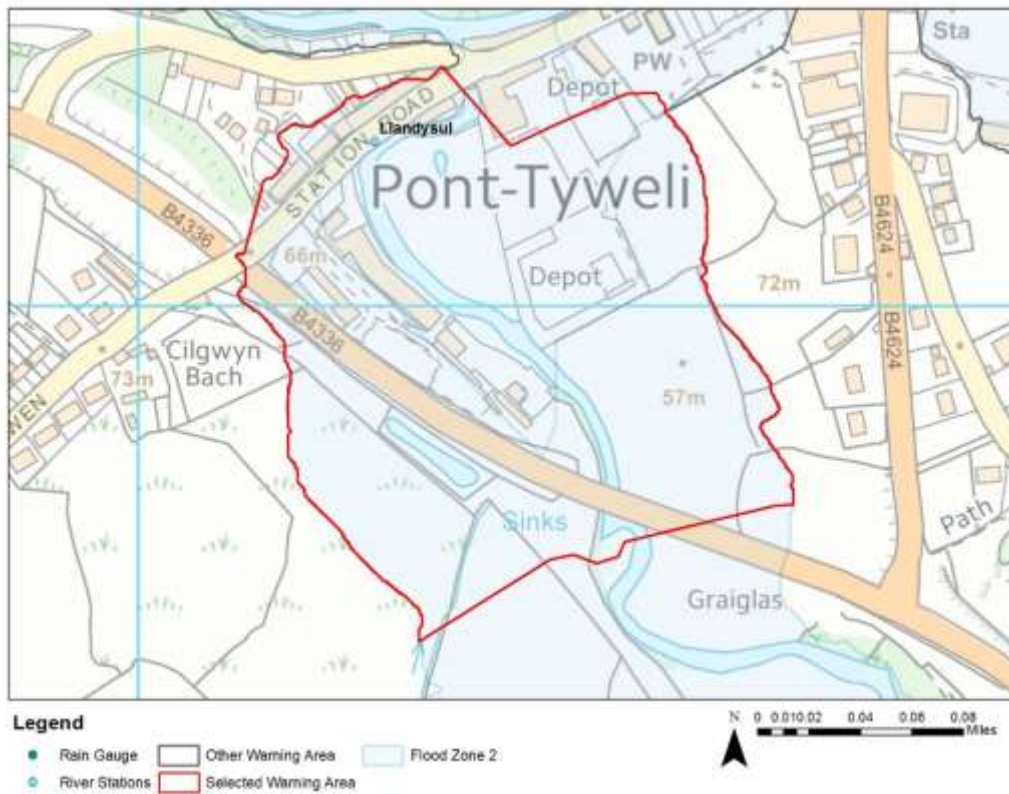
**Figure 24 Map depicting the NRW flood warning area in Pont-Tyweli.**



102FWF153B - the River Teifi warning area includes properties in Station Road, Pont Tyweli. NRW have reported that the "Flood Warning" was issued at 05:10 on Saturday 13th October 2018. This warning is the trigger for immediate action as flooding is expected.

In this flood warning area (as denoted by Figure 25) there are 135 customers registered for the service.

**Figure 25 The Pont Tyweli Flood warning area**



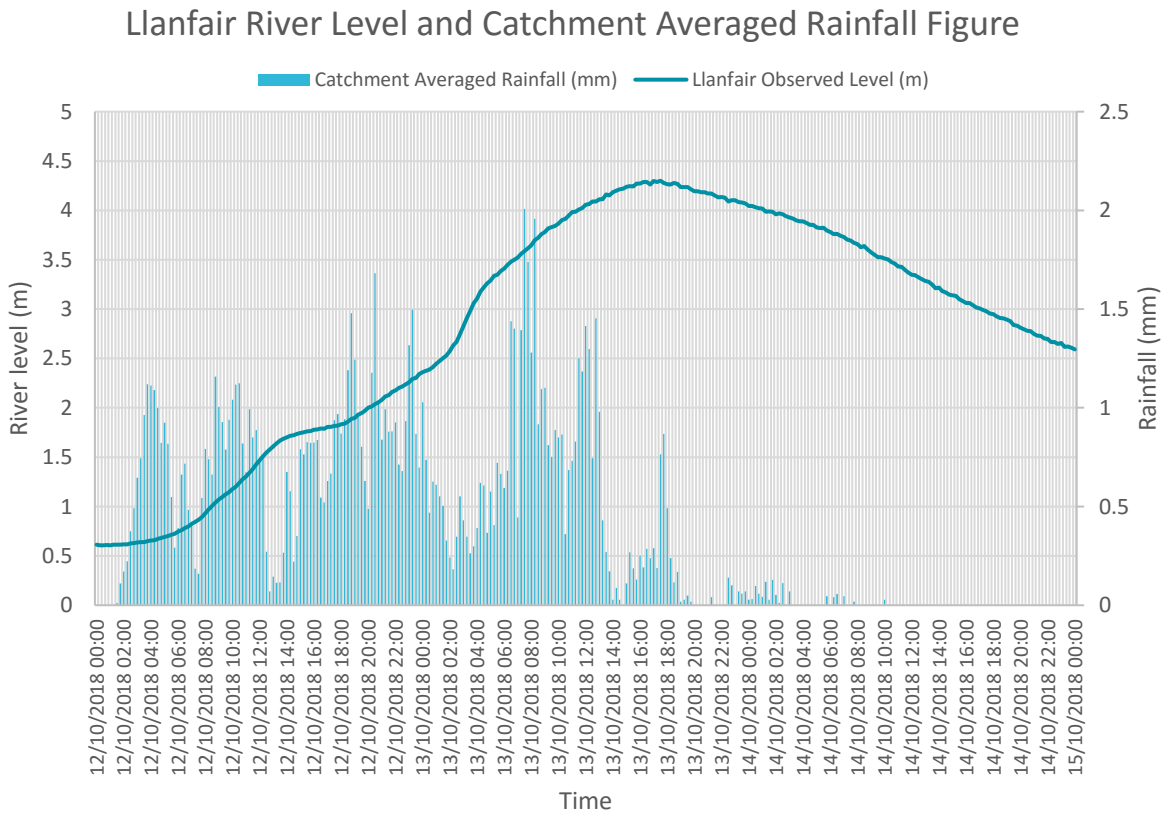
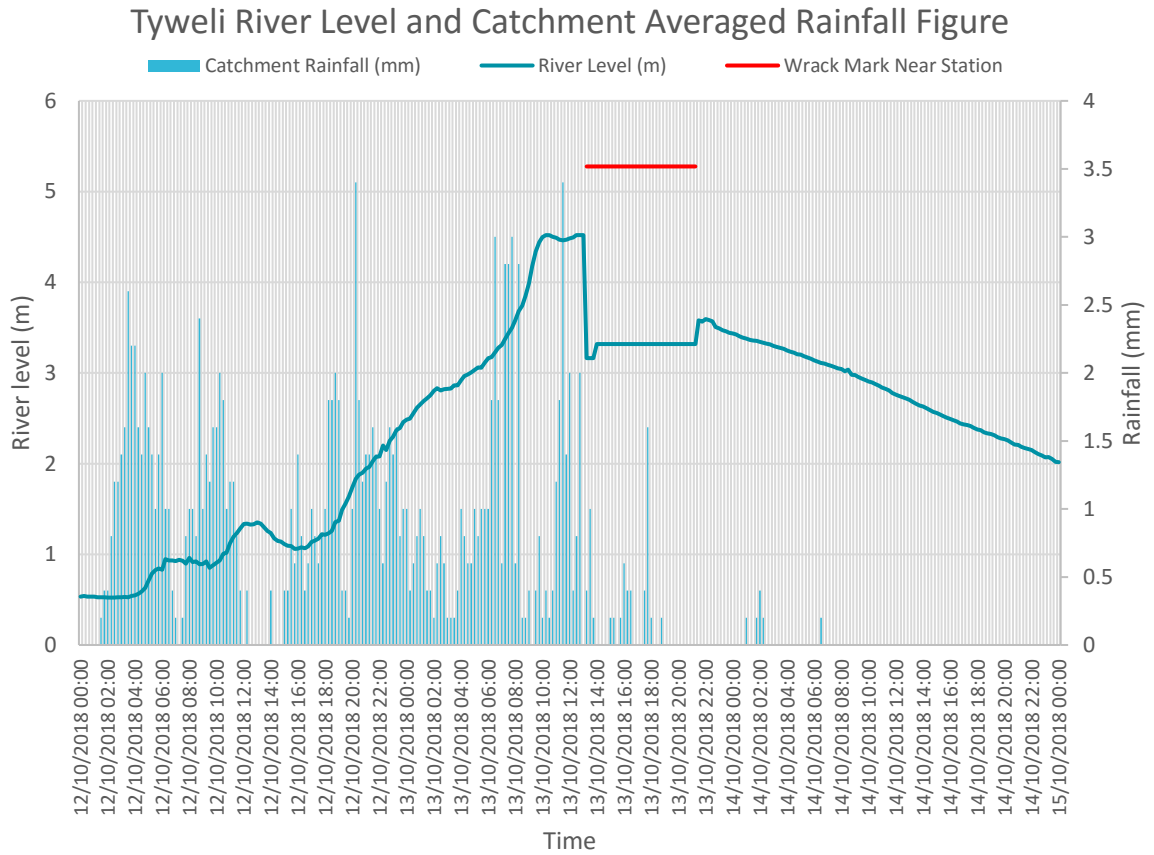
### 1.6.2 River Levels (Telemetry)

NRW have provided information for both the River Teifi and the River Tyweli. At Llanfair, the nearest gauge on the River Teifi, the water peaked at 4.4m AOD just prior to 8am on Saturday 13th October 2018 (Figure 26).

At Pont Tyweli, the gauge flooded during the event and the peak was therefore not recorded. After the event analysis of wrack marks by the gauge, suggest the peak level was 5.277m AOD (Figure 26).



**Figure 26 River Teifi and Tyweli Levels & Catchment Rainfall Figures (NRW)**



## **1.7 Llandysul and Pont Tyweli Investigation findings**

### **1.7.1 Who was affected?**

30 residential dwellings and 22 commercial premises were flooded internally. Many more businesses and dwellings were affected by flood waters but only externally. In addition, areas of the highway network were significantly affected including Station Road, Lewis Street, the B4624, the B4476 and Church Street.

### **1.7.2 What happened?**

Water levels in the River Teifi rose to record levels as a result of the exceptional rainfall. The watercourse burst its banks and caused significant damage to Pont Tyweli.

Using data gathered from Glanteifi gauging station, located downstream of Llanybydder between Llechryd and Cenarth, NRW have calculated that this event had a return period of 300-400 years (0.25-0.33% AEP) and rainfall totals indicate a return period of up to 460 years.

NRW has stated that Storm Callum is the biggest flood event on record, being 0.6metres or 200m<sup>3</sup>/second (35%) greater than the previous highest recorded flood event in 1987.

Eye witnesses report the recreation ground being inundated as the flood flows overwhelmed the tennis courts and the bowling greens.

Water then escaped the left bank of the River Teifi, initially into the Paddlers Lake, but soon overwhelming that area. Analysis of aerial pictures highlights that once out of bank at the Paddlers Lake a flood flow channel was created directing flood flows in an overland flow route, parallel to the River Teifi (Plate 11). This channelled water towards the DCWW pumping station, the fire station and the neighbouring commercial and residential properties.

**Plate 11 NRW aerial photo highlighting the path of the overland flood route.**



The volume of water was so great that the DCWW pumping station was submerged to a depth of over 2 metres and flood flows reached as far south as the garage and Nisa/Co-op store. This volume of water directed flood flows to the rear of the Lewis Street properties via the lane at the side of the Nisa store.

**Plate 12 Flooding at the Llandysul Fire Station.**



The main overland flood flows appear to have followed the contours of the land south of the paddling pond, through the car park and towards the new Llandysul paddlers club house. Initially water escaped back into the Teifi, immediately downstream of the road bridge, but as water volumes increased, flood flows were directed along Lewis Street. Plate 13 shows the volume of water trying to re-enter the River Teifi below the Llandysul road bridge.

**Plate 13 Flood flows at Llandysul Paddlers escaping back into the Teifi.**



It is believed that the highway drainage initially captured the water along Lewis Street but this was quickly overwhelmed. The investigation has highlighted that the overland flood flows could not drain back into the Teifi from Lewis Street as there were insufficient breaks in boundary walls to allow water to re-enter the main channel. As such the flooding was channelled south west towards Pont Tyweli. Plate 14 below shows the level of flood flows along Lewis Street.

**Plate 14 Flood water at Lewis Street, Pont Tyweli.**



At the southern end of Lewis Street, it was reported that flood water flowed into the OJ Williams yard. Investigation have shown that the yard is lower than the level of the highway and subsequently water naturally flowed there and combined with flood flows from the River Tyweli as shown in Plate 15.

**Plate 15 Flood water at the OJ Williams depot in Pont Tyweli**



However, as the flood volumes increased water did continue past the depot into Station Road. This investigation has highlighted that the same issues were faced here as in Lewis Street, in that there is little opportunity for overland flood flows to re-enter the watercourses.

In light of the above information it is a recommendation of this report that a detailed flood modelling exercise of the area is undertaken, and a review of the topographical data to understand the risks of this occurring again. The report should also suggest potential mitigation measures for a range of flood events.

## **1.8 Summary of Actions for the Llandysul and Pont Tyweli Investigation.**

Action 47: Undertake CCTV surveys to identify the path, standard of service and condition of the highways drainage.

Action 48: The walls along the north side of Lewis Street should be replaced with a part passive structure (as and when replacement is necessary) to allow overland flood flows to re-enter the River Teifi through specific built-in gaps.

Action 49: Carmarthenshire and Ceredigion CC will commission a study to evaluate the flood risk, the risk of overland flows and any potential mitigation measures. NRW will lead and facilitate the production of flood flow models to illustrate if any mitigation methods would prove successful.

WORKING DRAFT

**Table 13 Recommended Actions to be taken forward by the relevant RMAs or property / landowners, from the S19 Llandysul and Pont Tyweli Investigation into the Storm Callum Flooding.**

Lead RMA & Action Responsibility	Lead Contact	Action No.	Action	How will this be achieved	Period	Target Date
Highways Authority	Tony Williams	47	Undertake CCTV surveys to identify the path, standard of service and condition of the highways drainage.	Enlist a CCTV contractor.	Medium	Oct 2019
CCC Highways Bridges and Structures	Peter Morgan	48	The walls along the north side of Lewis Street should be replaced with a passive structure (as and when replacement is necessary) to allow overland flood flows to re-enter the River Teifi.		Long	Ongoing
Ceredigion, CCC & NRW	Ben Kathrens Rhodri Llwyd Aneurin Cox	49	Carmarthenshire and Ceredigion CC will commission a study to evaluate the effect of the causeway on flood risk and the legality and consequences of its removal or modification. NRW can lead and facilitate the production of flood flow models to illustrate which scenario would achieve the best outcome.	Carmarthenshire CC and Ceredigion CC to write a brief and submit to NRW.  NRW will evaluate the work that needs to be undertaken to meet the requirements of the brief and if they do not have adequate resources, contract the services of a framework consultant to interrogate the flood model and provide a report accordingly.	Medium term (agree brief and ToR)  Long term (full analysis and reporting)	Sept 2019  Feb 2020

## **8. Generic Actions**

### **1.1 Flood Warnings**

It has been a common complaint that the flood warnings issued during Storm Callum came too late or were not received by customers. There was widespread confusion that flooding occurred but no warnings came. In areas such as Pensarn, flooding can occur from surface water prior to any overtopping event. Customers should be made aware of this, and the flood warning system amended accordingly to factor in the surface water flood risk.

**Action 50: NRW to review the performance of the flood warning system during Storm Callum.**

**Action 51: NRW to clarify the limitations of the flood warnings and convey this to its customers or amend the service to provide warnings from other flood sources.**

### **1.2 Communications**

Many customers have commented that they were unable to get through to Carmarthenshire Council by telephone as the line was either engaged or they were kept on hold. This report has concluded that Delta Wellbeing, the Council owned company that operates CCC's out of hours call centre services, had 50 telephone lines available for customers and that its call centre staff were doubled on Saturday in response to the event.

However this report concludes that a specific review should be undertaken into the functionality of the call centre during the Storm Callum weekend and identify lessons learned.

**Action 52: undertake a review into the functionality of the CCC call centre during Storm Callum and its ability to manage and administer major incidents going forward.**

### **1.3 Landlord Licensing**

This investigation has highlighted that many of the residential victims of Storm Callum were renting tenants, rather than the owners of the flooded properties. Whereas during the process of purchasing a property, the legal searches will identify flood risk and inform the purchaser, it has become apparent that many tenants had no knowledge of their flood risk. This report recommends that



private and Council tenants should also be presented with the flood risk information specific to their properties.

**Action 53: Investigate a mechanism to inform tenants of the flood risk afforded to their properties.**

## **1.4 Community Resilience**

This report has highlighted that in times of austerity, the county councils and NRW can no longer offer the level of responsive services they once did, due to resource limitations. Consequently, it is for the respective communities to understand their flood risk and take appropriate actions to help themselves. NRW and the Civil Contingency Officers in both the local authorities can help facilitate this.

However, this report acknowledges that it is human nature to forget about the impacts of a flooding event over time, and as such any community resilience plan must in itself be resilient.

**Action 54: Develop community resilience and flood action plans in those communities at greatest risk of flooding.**

**Action 55: Further develop collaborative working and development of databases that allows information of flooding to be captured and interrogated efficiently.**

## **1.5 Summary of the generic Storm Callum actions**

**Action 50: NRW to review the performance of the flood warning system during Storm Callum.**

**Action 51: NRW to clarify the limitations of the flood warnings and convey this to its customers or amend the service to provide warnings from other flood sources.**

**Action 52: Undertake a review into the functionality of the CCC call centre during Storm Callum, and its ability to manage and administer major incidents going forward.**

**Action 53: Investigate a mechanism to inform tenants and landlords of the flood risk afforded to their properties.**

**Action 54: Develop community resilience and flood action plans in those communities at greatest risk of flooding.**

**Action 55: Further develop collaborative working and development of databases that allows information of flooding to be captured and interrogated efficiently.**

WORKING DRAFT

**Figure 34: Recommended generic Storm Callum actions**

Lead RMA & Action Responsibility	Lead Contact	Action No.	Action	How will this be achieved	Period	Target Date
NRW	Aneurin Cox	50	NRW to review the performance of the flood warning system during Storm Callum.	NRW to undertake an internal review of the flood warning system.	Medium	October 2019
NRW	Aneurin Cox	51	NRW to clarify the limitations of the flood warnings, and convey this to its customers or amend the service to provide warnings about other flood sources.	NRW to develop a communication strategy to inform its customers accordingly.	Medium	October 2019
Delta Wellbeing	Sam Watkins	52	Undertake a review into the functionality of the CCC call centre during Storm Callum and its ability to manage and administer major incidents going forward.	CCC and Delta Wellbeing to undertake a review.	Medium	October 2019
CCC FD&CP	Ben Kathrens	53	Investigate a mechanism to inform tenants of the flood risk afforded to their properties.	FD&CP to work with housing to investigate ways to inform tenants and landlords of their flood risk.	Medium	October 2019

Civil Contingency	Richard Elms (CCC)	54	Develop community resilience and flood action plans in those communities at greatest risk of flooding.	Meet with community leaders and develop plan accordingly.	Medium	Feb 2020
CCC FD&CP Highways Authority Delta Wellbeing	Ben Kathrens, Darren King & Sam Watkins	55	Further develop collaborative working and development of databases that allows information on flooding to be captured and interrogated efficiently.	Work with the Highways Authority and Delta Wellbeing to ensure that accurate reports are captured and that the actions pertaining to those incidents are also captured.	Long	Feb 2020

## 9. Conclusions

In the evaluation of flood events during the weekend of Storm Callum, the 12th to the 14th October 2018, this report has concluded that:

- 9.1 The flood event on the River Teifi had a return period of 300-400 years (0.25-0.33% AEP) and rainfall totals indicate a return period of up to 460 years. As such, Storm Callum is the biggest flood event on record, being 0.6metres deeper or 200m<sup>3</sup>/second (35% greater) than the previous highest recorded flood event in 1987.
- 9.2 The communities on the River Teifi were flooded as a result of the extreme rainfall that resulted in severe fluvial flooding levels.
- 9.3 Given the extreme level of flooding a detailed flood modelling exercise should be undertaken to understand if mitigation is feasible and viable, and the consequences of such mitigation measures.
- 9.4 The flood event on the River Towy had a return period of 50 years and this was the biggest flood event since 1987.
- 9.5 In Johnstown and Pensarn, a mixture of surface water and Main River flooding contributed to the flooding.
- 9.6 The flood defences alongside the River Towy performed to the standard of protection intended; overtopping occurred where the river level exceeded the defence level.
- 9.7 Surface water flooding was a direct consequence of elevated levels in the watercourses that surface water systems were attempting to discharge into.
- 9.8 The level of knowledge pertaining to the surface water network, its condition and standard of service is not complete.
- 9.9 Better communication and collaboration is needed between RMAs to manage flood risk.
- 9.10 All communities and businesses should take responsibility for understanding their respective flood risks, and how to manage them accordingly.

In light of the above conclusions, this report has made **55** actions / recommendations, to be taken forward by the various RMAs, to better understand and manage flood risk and to fill gaps in the current information and knowledge.

A multi-agency Storm Callum flood group has been established, chaired by Ruth Mullen (Director of Environment, CCC), to oversee the delivery of these recommendations. The group has been meeting monthly since the flooding event to work in collaboration to develop this report. Quarterly meetings will be held to discuss progress on the relevant actions.

WORKING DRAFT

## 10. Appendices

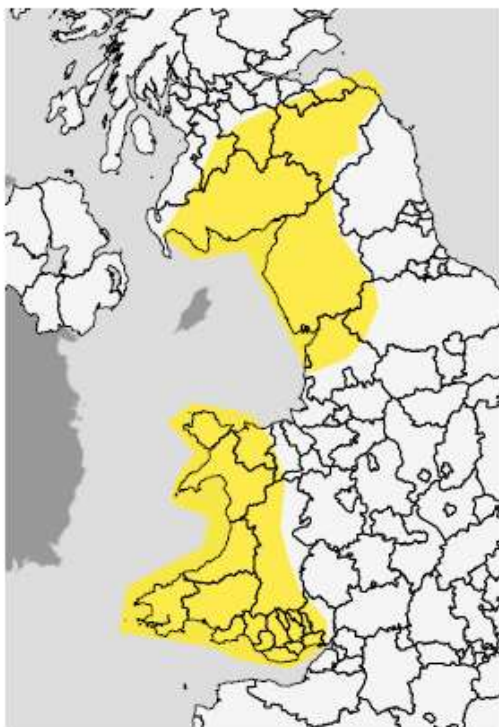
WORKING DRAFT

## Appendix A - Weather warnings and Flood Guidance Statement.



Yellow warning  
Rain

Between  
**00:00 Sat 13 Oct 2018** and  
**23:59 Sat 13 Oct 2018**



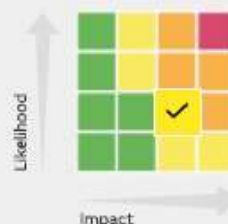
**Further heavy and persistent rain all is expected on Saturday, with further flooding possible.**

### What to expect

- Homes and businesses could be flooded, causing damage to some buildings
- There is a chance of power cuts and loss of other services to some homes and businesses
- Delays or cancellations to train and bus services are possible
- Some communities may be cut off by flooded roads
- Fast flowing or deep floodwater is possible, causing a danger to life

### Further details

Following Storm Callum, heavy rain will continue to affect parts of Wales and northwest England along with southern Scotland for much of Saturday. Areas of high ground exposed to the south and south west will be most affected, with the potential for a further 20-40 mm quite widely over hills. Further strong winds may bring down leaves and branches, increasing the likelihood of flooding due to blocked drains or culverts. The winds should ease later today.



 Low likelihood of medium impacts

**Issued at 11:20 Tue 9 Oct, 2018 Updated at 10:48 Sat 13 Oct, 2018**

**For enquiries regarding this warning please contact the Met Office Weather Desk**

**Phone:** 0370 900 0100 **E-mail:** [enquiries@metoffice.gov.uk](mailto:enquiries@metoffice.gov.uk)

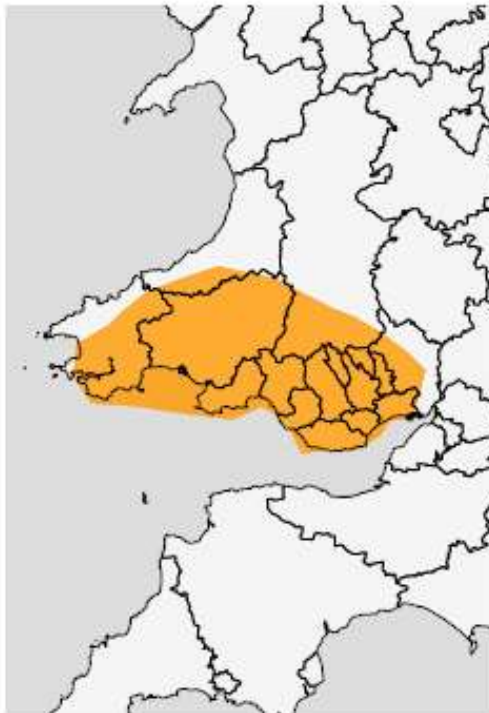
**Visit:** [www.metoffice.gov.uk/premium/hazardmanager](http://www.metoffice.gov.uk/premium/hazardmanager)





Amber warning  
Rain

Between  
**06:00 Fri 12 Oct 2018** and  
**18:00 Sat 13 Oct 2018**



**Further heavy rain through Saturday - particularly over south facing hills.**

**What to expect**

- Homes and businesses flooded and damage to some buildings
- Danger to life from fast flowing or deep floodwater
- Delays or cancellations to train and bus services
- Spray and flooding leading to difficult driving conditions and some road closures
- Some communities cut off by flooded roads
- Power cuts and loss of other services to some homes and businesses

**Further details**

Further spells of persistent and heavy rain are expected at times during Saturday. A further 30-50 mm is likely on top of the very large amounts which have already fallen.

The rain will be accompanied by strong winds, which when combined with high tides may lead to some coastal impacts due to large waves. In addition, leaves and twigs, brought down by the wind, could block drains and culverts, increasing the likelihood of flooding.



High likelihood of medium impacts

**Issued at 10:25 Thu 11 Oct, 2018 Updated at 10:25 Sat 13 Oct, 2018**

**For enquiries regarding this warning please contact the Met Office Weather Desk**

**Phone:** 0370 900 0100 **E-mail:** [enquiries@metoffice.gov.uk](mailto:enquiries@metoffice.gov.uk)

**Visit:** [www.metoffice.gov.uk/premium/hazardmanager](http://www.metoffice.gov.uk/premium/hazardmanager)

# Flood Guidance Statement

10:30hrs Saturday 13 October 2018

FLOODFORECASTINGCENTRE

a working partnership between  Environment Agency |  Met Office



<b>Saturday</b> 13 Oct 2018 10:30-23:59 Trend since Last FGS Steady →	<b>Sunday</b> 14 Oct 2018 Steady →	<b>Monday</b> 15 Oct 2018 Steady →	<b>Tuesday</b> 16 Oct 2018 Steady →	<b>Wednesday</b> 17 Oct 2018 Steady →
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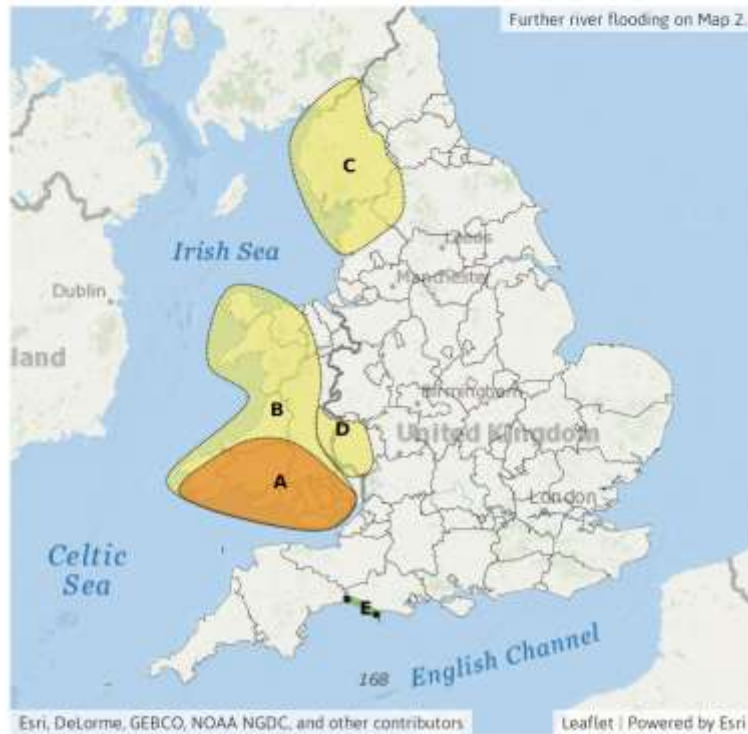
Significant river and surface water flooding impacts are expected in south Wales today (MEDIUM flood risk), and are possible for other parts of Wales. Minor flood impacts are probable today for parts of the north-west of England.

## Areas of Concern Map 1 - Saturday 13 October 2018.

<b>RISK AREA A</b> Impact <b>SIGNIFICANT</b> Likelihood <b>HIGH</b> Source: River Surface Likely duration: 1 Day	<b>RISK AREA B</b> Impact <b>SIGNIFICANT</b> Likelihood <b>LOW</b> Source: River Surface Likely duration: 1 Day	<b>RISK AREA C</b> Impact <b>MINOR</b> Likelihood <b>MEDIUM</b> Source: River Surface Likely duration: 1 Day
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**RISK AREA D**  
 Impact **MINOR**  
 Likelihood **MEDIUM**  
 Source: River  
 Likely duration: 1 Day  
 River flooding impacts only.

**RISK AREA E**  
 Impact **MINOR**  
 Likelihood **LOW**  
 Source: Coastal/Tidal  
 Likely duration: 1 Day  
 Impacts possible around this morning's high tide.



# Flood Guidance Statement

10:30hrs Saturday 13 October 2018

**FLOODFORECASTINGCENTRE**

a working partnership between  Environment Agency |  Met Office

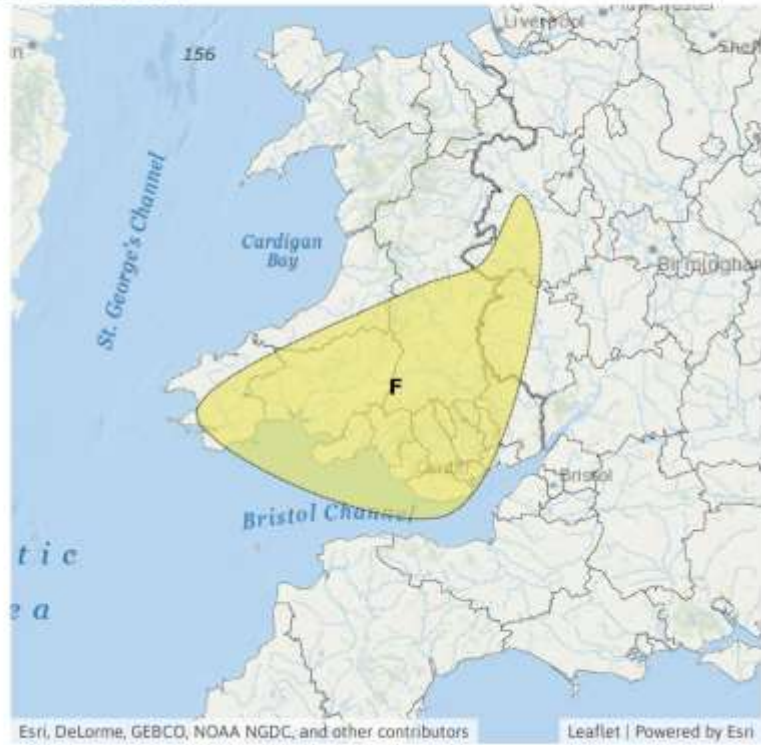
## Areas of Concern Map 2 - Sunday 14 October 2018

**RISK AREA F**  
Impact **MINOR**  
Likelihood **MEDIUM**



Source: River  
likely duration: 1 Day

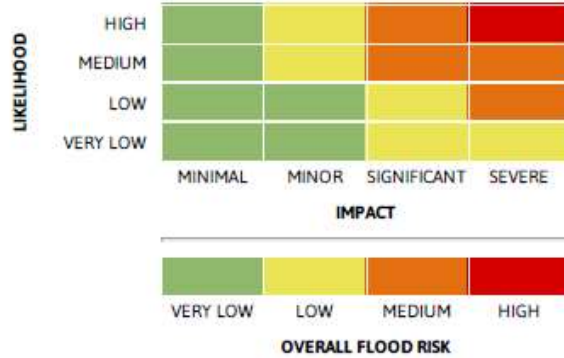
Wales: Ongoing river flooding. New minor river impacts Stropshire (river Severn).



# Flood Guidance Statement

10:30hrs Saturday 13 October 2018

## Flood risk matrix



## Summary of potential impacts

### MINIMAL

Isolated and minor flooding of low-lying land and roads  
Isolated spray/wave on coastal promenades  
Little or no disruption to travel, but wet road surfaces

### MINOR

Localised flooding of land and roads  
Flooding affecting individual properties  
Disruption to travel and key sites in flood plans

### SIGNIFICANT

Flooding affecting parts of communities  
Possible danger to life and damage to buildings/structures  
Disruption to travel and key sites in flood plans

### SEVERE

Danger to life, severe disruption to travel  
Widespread flooding affecting whole communities  
Widespread disruption or loss of infrastructure  
Large scale evacuation of properties possible

Next statement due **15:00hrs Saturday 13 October 2018 (all times are local)**

Contact details **Flood Forecasting Centre Duty Hydrometeorologist - 0300 12345 01**

More information <http://www.ffc-environment-agency.metoffice.gov.uk>

WORKING

## Assessment of flood risk



### Surface water

---

The surface water flood risk is MEDIUM for today (Saturday).

Significant surface water flooding impacts are expected in south Wales (Area A on Map 1) today. This is due to prolonged, heavy rainfall and strong winds, which may lead to wind blown debris blocking drains. Significant surface water flooding impacts are possible elsewhere in Wales (Area B).

Minor surface water impacts are also probable today across parts of the north-west of England (Area C). Elsewhere in the north of England today, local minor surface water impacts are possible but not expected.



### Rivers

---

The river flood risk is MEDIUM for today (Saturday).

Significant river flooding impacts are expected in south Wales (Area A on Map 1) today due to prolonged, heavy rainfall. Significant river flooding impacts are possible elsewhere in Wales (Area B) and minor river flooding impacts are probable in the north-west of England (Area C).

Ongoing minor river flooding may continue into Sunday in south Wales, and on the River Wye. Minor river flooding impacts from the river Severn are also possible in Shropshire on Sunday. See (Area F on Map 2).

Localised minor river flooding impacts are possible but not expected for parts of north-east England on Saturday and Sunday.



### Coastal/Tidal

---

The overall coastal/tidal flood risk is VERY LOW for the next five days.

Minor coastal impacts are possible today for the west Dorset coast around the time of this morning's high tide (coastline E on Map 1).

Large waves and strong winds will continue to affect the south coasts of Cornwall and Pembrokeshire but are not expected to lead to more than minimal coastal impacts.

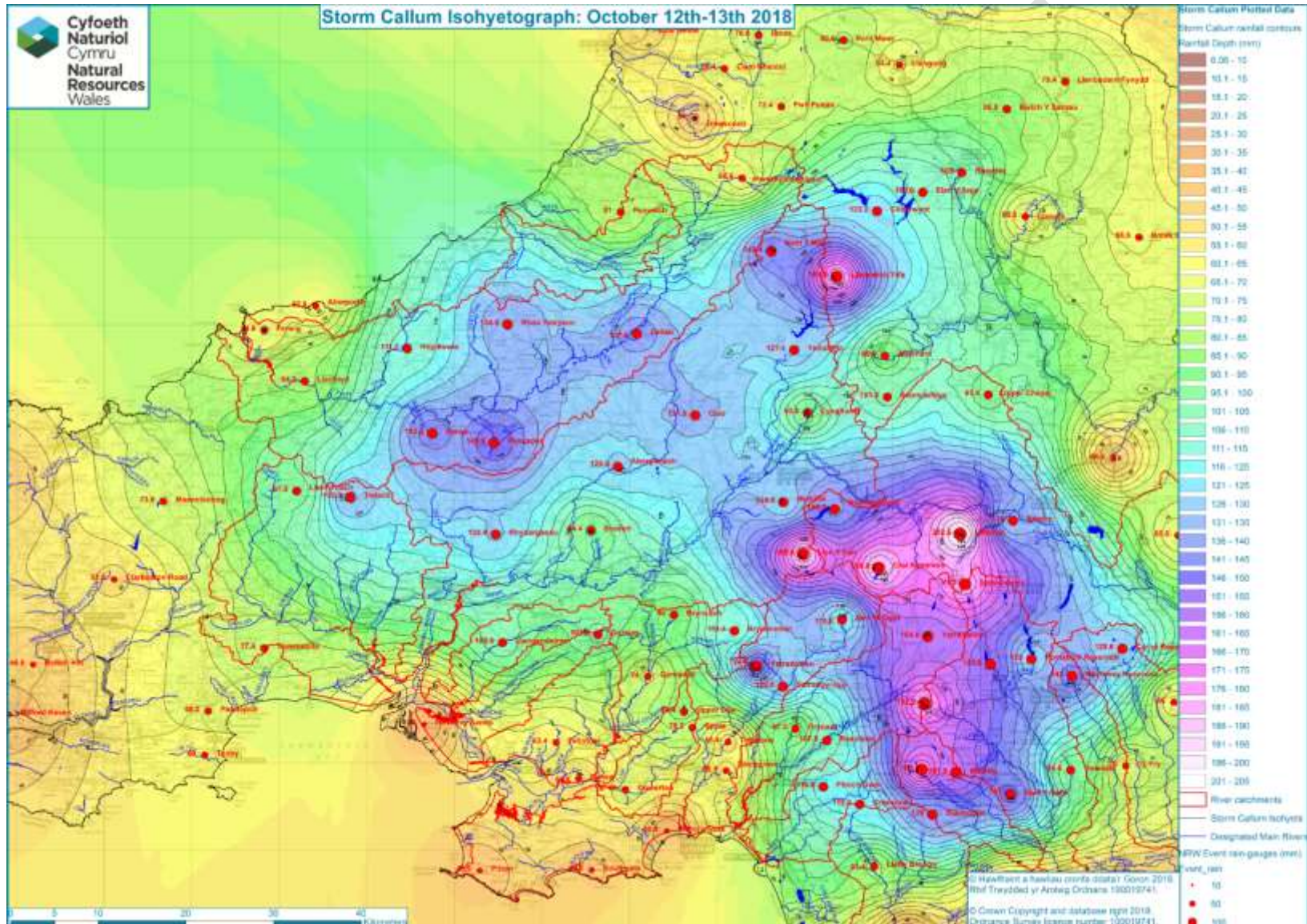


### Groundwater

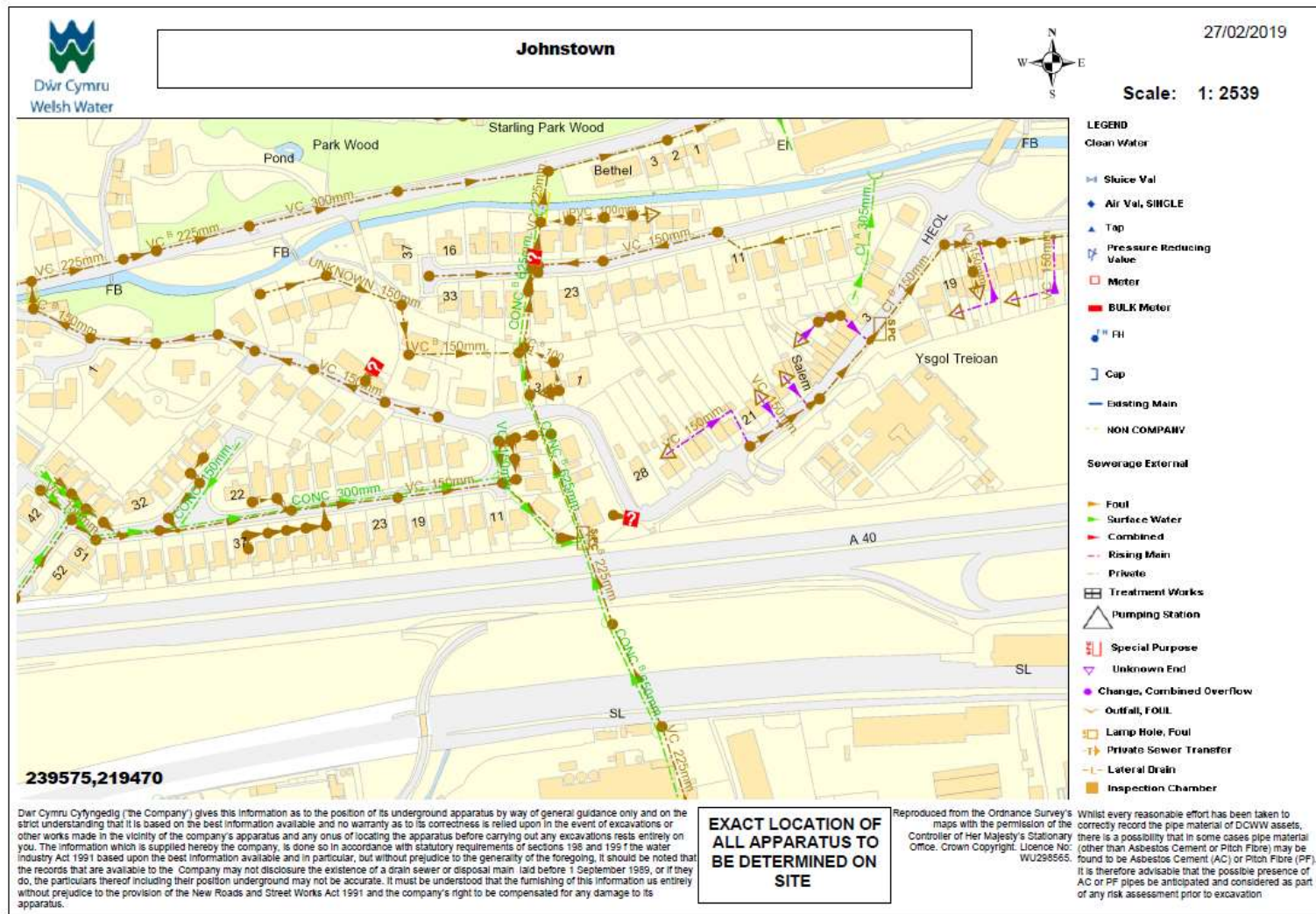
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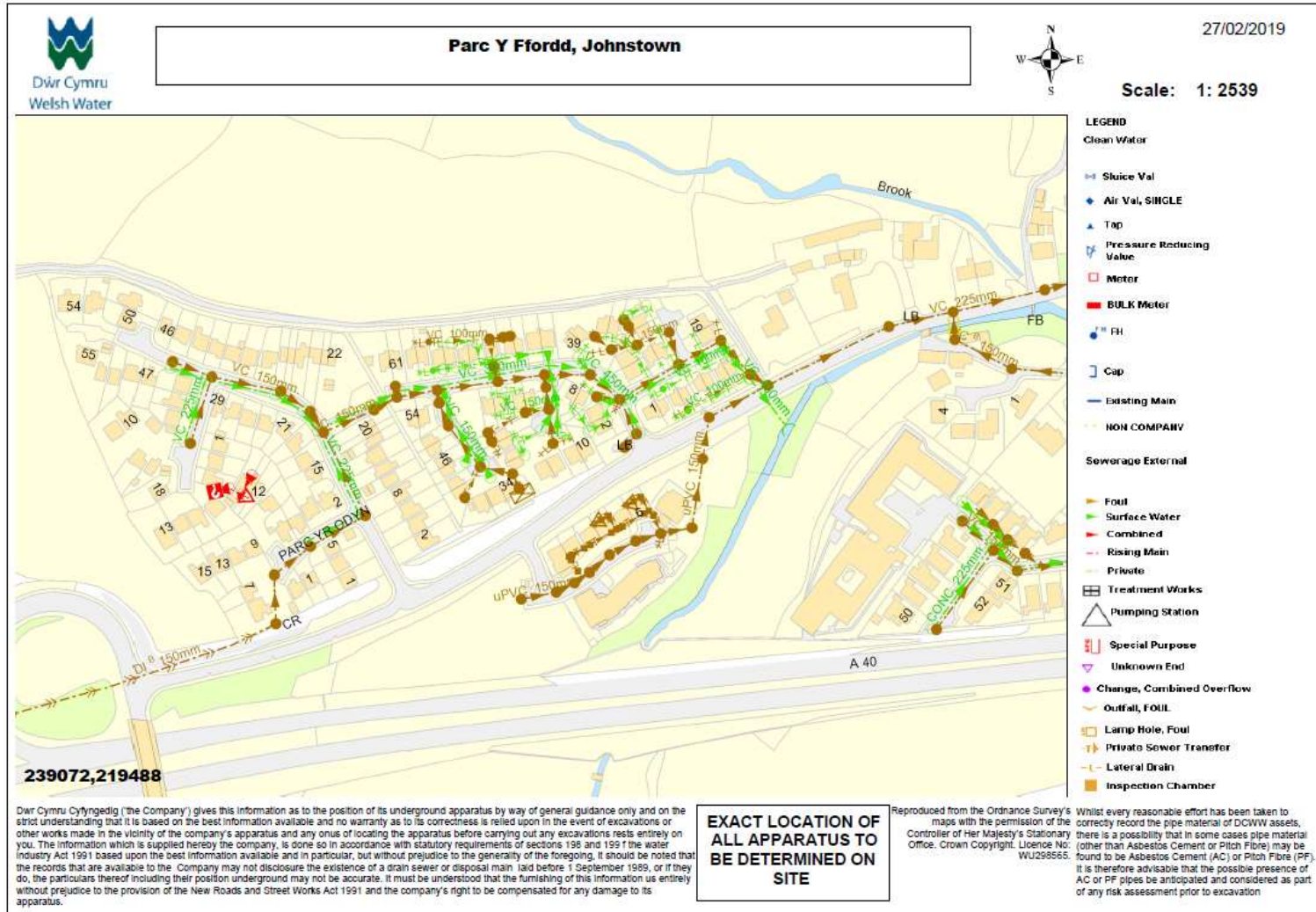
The groundwater flood risk is VERY LOW for the next five days.

### Appendix B - NRW isohyet map of south Wales over the 12th and the 13th October.



# Appendix C - DCWW database of the drainage network





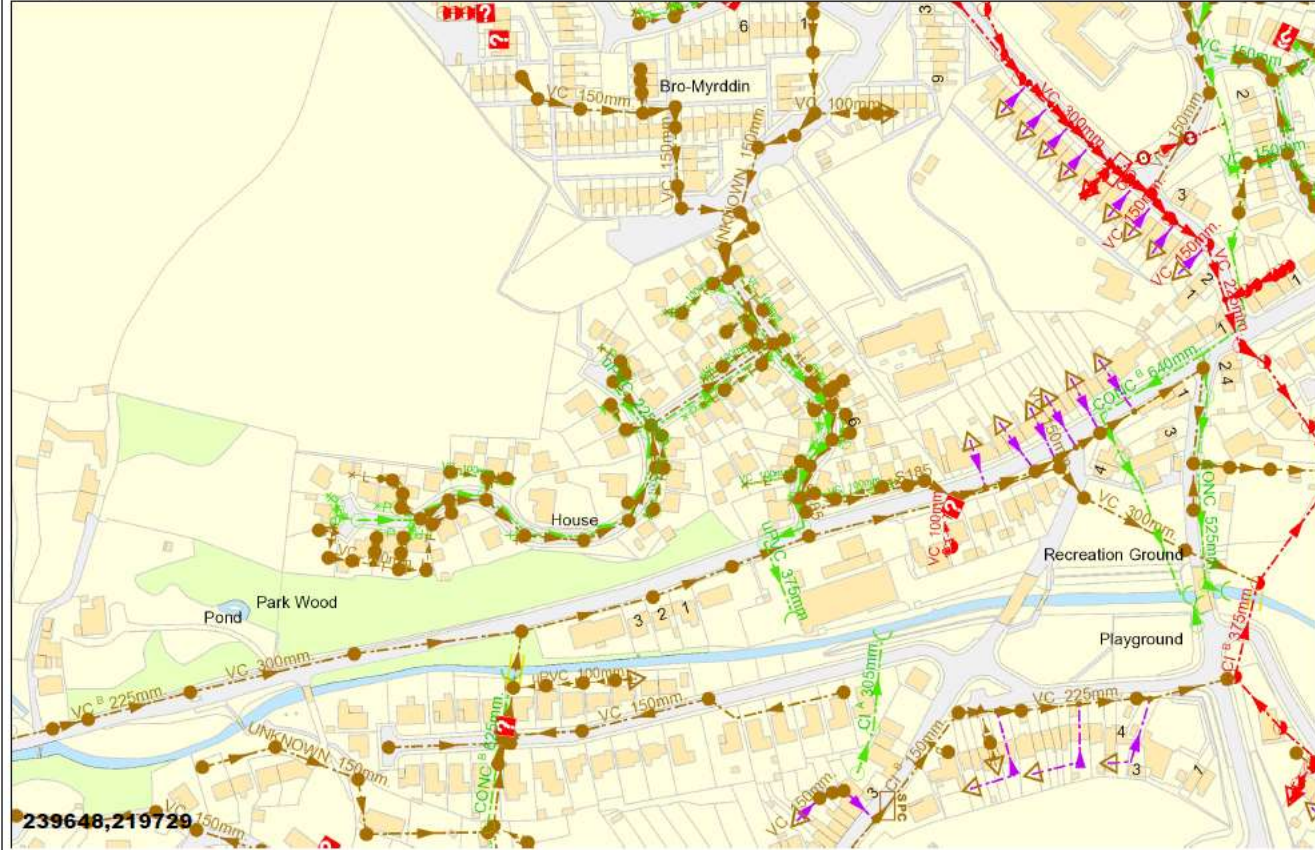


**Parc Starling, Johnstown**



10/04/2019

Scale: 1: 2858



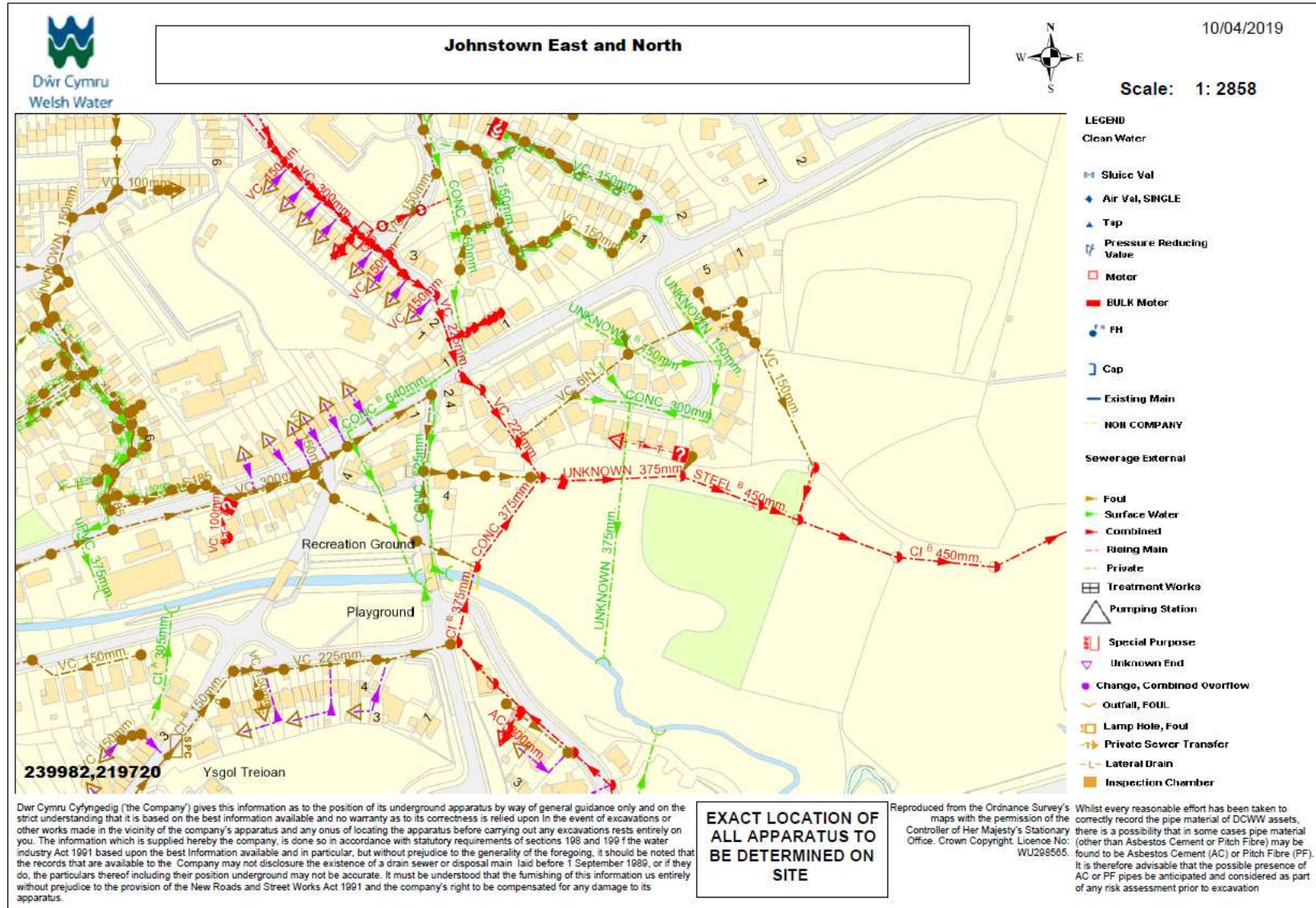
- LEGEND**
- Clean Water**
- Sluice Val
  - Air Val, SINGLE
  - Tap
  - Pressure Reducing Valve
  - Meter
  - BULK Meter
  - FH
  - Cap
  - Existing Main
  - NON COMPANY
- Sewerage External**
- Foul
  - Surface Water
  - Combined
  - Being Main
  - Private
  - Treatment Works
  - Pumping Station
  - Special Purpose
  - Unknown End
  - Change, Combined Overtow
  - Outfall, FOUL
  - Lamp Hole, Foul
  - Private Sewer Transfer
  - Lateral Drain
  - Inspection Chamber

Dŵr Cymru Cyfyngedig ('the Company') gives this information as to the position of its underground apparatus by way of general guidance only and on the strict understanding that it is based on the best information available and no warranty as to its correctness is relied upon in the event of excavations or other works made in the vicinity of the company's apparatus and any onus of locating the apparatus before carrying out any excavations rests entirely on you. The information which is supplied hereby by the company, is done so in accordance with statutory requirements of sections 198 and 199 of the water industry Act 1991 based upon the best information available and in particular, but without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing, it should be noted that the records that are available to the Company may not disclose the existence of a drain sewer or disposal main laid before 1 September 1989, or if they do, the particulars thereof including their position underground may not be accurate. It must be understood that the furnishing of this information is entirely without prejudice to the provision of the New Roads and Street Works Act 1991 and the company's right to be compensated for any damage to its apparatus.

**EXACT LOCATION OF ALL APPARATUS TO BE DETERMINED ON SITE**

Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey's maps with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationary Office. Crown Copyright. Licence No: WU298565.

Whilst every reasonable effort has been taken to correctly record the pipe material of DCWW assets, there is a possibility that in some cases pipe material (other than Asbestos Cement (AC) or Pitch Fibre (PF)) may be found to be Asbestos Cement (AC) or Pitch Fibre (PF). It is therefore advisable that the possible presence of AC or PF pipes be anticipated and considered as part of any risk assessment prior to excavation



**Appendix D - NRW flood warning (River Towy at Johnstown) issued on 13th October.**

Issue Time	15:22 13/10/2018
From	floodline@naturalresourceswales.gov.uk
Subject Heading	Flood Warning: River Towy at Johnstown, Carmarthen
Email Content	<p>IMPORTANT INFORMATION.</p> <p>A Flood Warning has been issued by Natural Resources Wales.</p> <p>Flood Warning in force: River Towy at Johnstown, Carmarthen.</p> <p>Flooding is expected for: Property in low lying areas of Johnstown and in the vicinity of the St Clears Road and Llansteffan Road.</p> <p>Immediate action required.</p> <p>Occasional rainfall is forecast to continue until around 8 PM. The heaviest rainfall has now cleared the area. River levels in the Towy are very high at Carmarthen and are expected to rise until at least 7 PM this evening, Saturday 13th October 2018. Minor impacts of flooding are expected this evening and overnight. Care should be taken to avoid unnecessary risk. You can monitor the situation in your area by using our River Levels Online Service on our website.</p> <p>What you should consider doing now:</p> <p>-----</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Act on your flood plan if you have one.</li> <li>* Move your family and pets to a safe place.</li> <li>* Move your car or other vehicles to higher ground, if it is safe to do so.</li> <li>* Use flood protection equipment, such as flood barriers, air brick covers and pumps to protect your property. Any equipment should be professionally supplied and installed to help reduce the impact of flood water.</li> <li>* Move important items upstairs or to a safe place in your property, starting with cherished items of personal value that you will not be able to replace (such as family photographs). Next move valuables (such as computers), movable furniture and furnishings.</li> <li>* You may need to leave your property, so pack a bag with enough items for a few nights away. Include essential items including a torch with spare batteries, mobile</li> </ul>

phone and charger, warm clothes, home insurance information, water, food, first aid kit and any prescription medicines or baby care items you may need.

\* Turn off gas, electricity and water mains supplies before flood water starts to enter your property. Never touch an electrical switch if you are standing in water.

\* If it is safe to do so, make sure neighbours are aware of the situation and offer help to anyone who may need it.

\* Listen to the advice of the emergency services and be ready to evacuate your property if told to do so. Most evacuation centres will let you bring your pets.

\* Avoid walking, cycling or driving through flood water. 30 cm of fast-flowing water can move a car and 15 cm can knock an adult off their feet.

\* Flood water is dangerous and may be polluted. Wash your hands thoroughly if you've been in contact with it.

To check the latest information for your area

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\* Visit our website to see the current flood warnings, view river and sea levels or check the 5-day flood risk forecast: <http://naturalresources.wales/flooding/check-flood-warnings/detail?lang=en&id=102FWF134C>

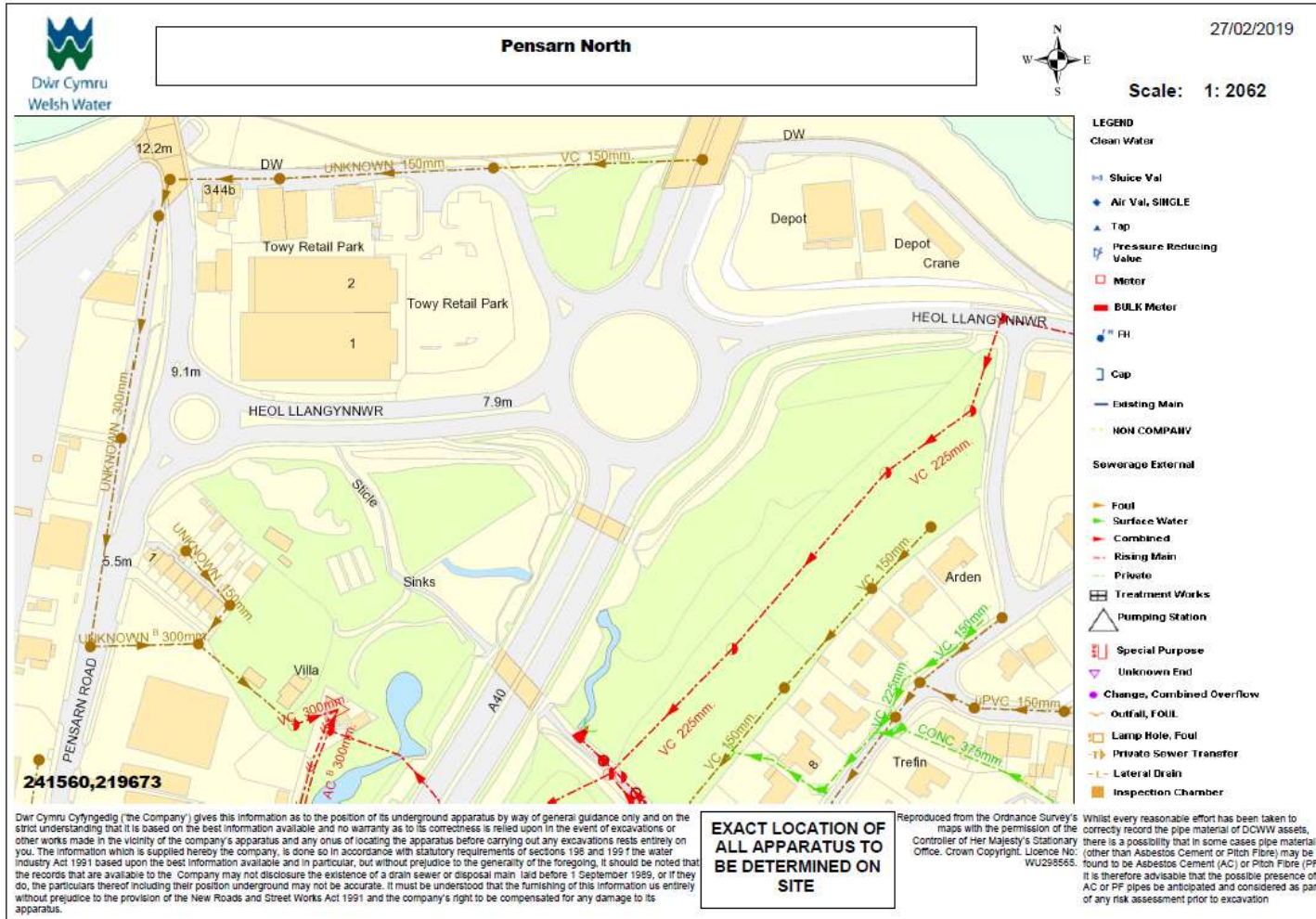
\* Or call Floodline on 0345 988 1188 using quickdial code: 603091.

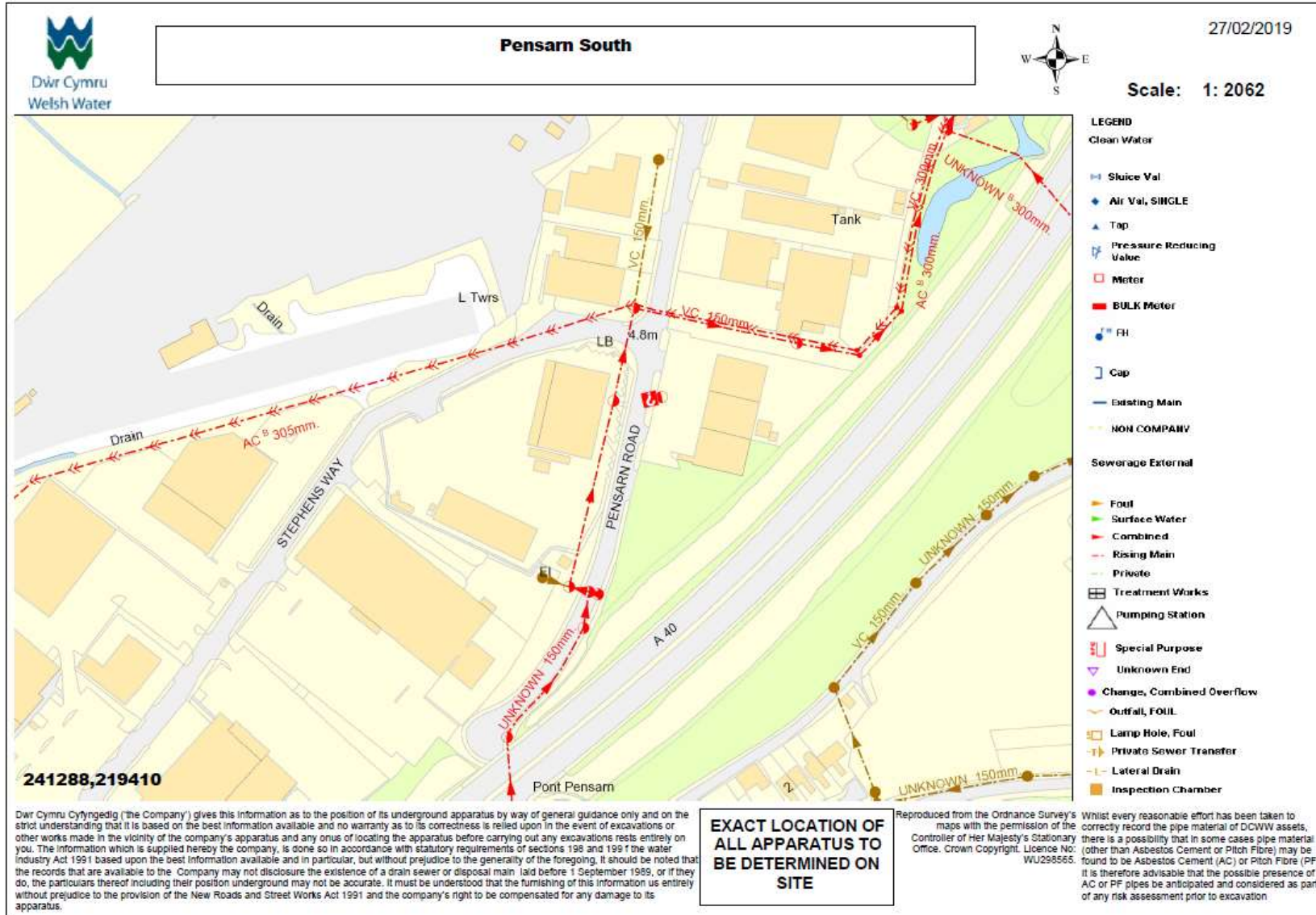
\* Follow @NatResWales and #floodaware on Twitter

\* Tune into weather, news and travel bulletins on local television and radio.

To stop receiving these emails you can manage your account online at <https://www.naturalresources.wales/flooding/sign-up-to-receive-flood-warnings/?lang=en>. Or call Floodline on 0345 988 1188. If you need to contact us please call Floodline. Please do not reply to this email.

## Appendix E - The details of the DCWW infrastructure servicing Pensarn.





**Appendix F - NRW flood warning (River Towy at Pensarn) issued on 13th October.**

Issue Time	15:13 13/10/2018
From	floodline@naturalresourceswales.gov.uk
Subject Heading	Flood Warning: River Towy at Pensarn, Llangunnor and Old Station Road, Carmarthen
Email Content	<p>IMPORTANT INFORMATION.</p> <p>A Flood Warning has been issued by Natural Resources Wales.</p> <p>Flood Warning in force: River Towy at Pensarn, Llangunnor and Old Station Road, Carmarthen.</p> <p>Flooding is expected for: Property in Pensarn, Llangunnor between the B4300 road and the river, Bridge Wharf, Old Station Road and the A40 road, including property between the A40 road and the river.</p> <p>Immediate action required.</p> <p>Occasional rainfall is forecast to continue until around 8 PM. The heaviest rainfall has now cleared the area. River levels in the Towy are very high at Carmarthen and are expected to rise until at least 7 PM this evening, Saturday 13th October 2018. Minor impacts of flooding are expected this evening and overnight. You can monitor the situation in your area by using our River Levels Online Service on our website. Please be aware that surface water flooding is on-going within this area. Care should be taken to avoid unnecessary risk.</p> <p>What you should consider doing now:</p> <p>-----</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Act on your flood plan if you have one.</li> <li>* Move your family and pets to a safe place.</li> <li>* Move your car or other vehicles to higher ground, if it is safe to do so.</li> <li>* Use flood protection equipment, such as flood barriers, air brick covers and pumps to protect your property. Any equipment should be professionally supplied and installed to help reduce the impact of flood water.</li> <li>* Move important items upstairs or to a safe place in your property, starting with cherished items of personal value that you will not be able to replace (such as family</li> </ul>

photographs). Next move valuables (such as computers), movable furniture and furnishings.

\* You may need to leave your property, so pack a bag with enough items for a few nights away. Include essential items including a torch with spare batteries, mobile phone and charger, warm clothes, home insurance information, water, food, first aid kit and any prescription medicines or baby care items you may need.

\* Turn off gas, electricity and water mains supplies before flood water starts to enter your property. Never touch an electrical switch if you are standing in water.

\* If it is safe to do so, make sure neighbours are aware of the situation and offer help to anyone who may need it.

\* Listen to the advice of the emergency services and be ready to evacuate your property if told to do so. Most evacuation centres will let you bring your pets.

\* Avoid walking, cycling or driving through flood water. 30 cm of fast-flowing water can move a car and 15 cm can knock an adult off their feet.

\* Flood water is dangerous and may be polluted. Wash your hands thoroughly if you've been in contact with it.

To check the latest information for your area:

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\* Visit our website to see the current flood warnings, view river and sea levels or check the 5-day flood risk forecast: <http://naturalresources.wales/flooding/check-flood-warnings/detail?lang=en&id=102FWF134B>

\* Or call Floodline on 0345 988 1188 using quickdial code: 603090.

\* Follow @NatResWales and #floodaware on Twitter.

\* Tune into weather, news and travel bulletins on local television and radio.

To stop receiving these emails you can manage your account online at <https://www.naturalresources.wales/flooding/sign-up-to-receive-flood-warnings/?lang=en>. Or call Floodline on 0345 988 1188. If you need to contact us please call Floodline. Please do not reply to this email.



## **Appendix G – DCWW reply regarding Llyn Brianne.**

**From:** Daniel Aled [<mailto:Aled.Daniel@dwrwymru.com>]

**Sent:** 31 October 2018 10:59

**To:** Richard Elms <[RLElms@carmarthenshire.gov.uk](mailto:RLElms@carmarthenshire.gov.uk)>

**Subject:** RE: Storm Callum -Request for information from local Member

Richard,

The answer to this question is not as straightforward as you might think! Llyn Brianne is a 'Regulating Reservoir' i.e. it regulates the flow in the Tywi by holding back flows when they are high and releasing water when they are low. The dam always has to be 'open' otherwise parts of the Tywi could dry up completely. This is known as the 'Compensation Flow'. Which compensates for any water we abstract at Manorafon or Nantgaredig. This is agreed and monitored by NRW. It is the water you can see coming out below the building in the photo.

During wet conditions, such as a normal winter, the reservoir will eventually fill and the spillway, on the right in the photo, will operate to prevent the dam from overtopping which can cause serious damage. This is part of the normal operation of any reservoir and needs no intervention for it to happen i.e. nothing has to be 'opened'.

The spillway started to operate at 12:06 on the 14<sup>th</sup> October so the reservoir would have been filling and 'holding back' the rainfall from the 12<sup>th</sup> to the 14<sup>th</sup>. Flows then returned to the level they would have been had the dam not been there.

So in summary the total volume of Flow in the Tywi was less over this period than it would have been had the dam not been there, the difference being the volume retained between the level in the reservoir when it started raining and the point at which the spillway started to operate.

I hope this explains things!

Aled

**Appendix H - NRW flood warning (River Teifi at Llanybyther) issued on 13th October.**

Issue Time	13:05 13/10/2018
From	floodline@naturalresourceswales.gov.uk
Subject Heading	Flood Warning: River Teifi at Llanybyther
Email Content	<p>IMPORTANT INFORMATION.</p> <p>A Flood Warning has been issued by Natural Resources Wales.</p> <p>Flood Warning in force: River Teifi at Llanybyther.</p> <p>Flooding is expected for: The caravan site, property in Station Terrace, Bridge Street, Highmead Terrace and the Highmead Arms Hotel.</p> <p>Immediate action required.</p> <p>The rainfall is forecast to continue until 8 PM on Saturday 13th October 2018.</p> <p>Further heavy rainfall is expected before the weather front finally clears away. River levels in the River Teifi at Llanybyther are expected to rise until at least 3 PM on Saturday 13th October 2018. You can monitor the situation in your area by using our River Levels Online Service on our website.</p> <p>What you should consider doing now:</p> <p>-----</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Act on your business flood plan if you have one.</li> <li>* Move your staff and customers to a safe place.</li> <li>* Move cars or other vehicles to higher ground, if it is safe to do so.</li> <li>* Use flood protection equipment, such as flood barriers, air brick covers and pumps to protect your property. Any equipment should be professionally supplied and installed to help reduce the impact of flood water.</li> <li>* Move stock and other valuable items upstairs or to a safe place in your building.</li> <li>* Turn off gas, electricity and water mains supplies before flood water starts to enter your building. Never touch an electrical switch if you are standing in water.</li> <li>* If it is safe to do so, make sure neighbouring businesses are aware of the situation and offer help to anyone who may need it.</li> </ul>

- \* Listen to the advice of the emergency services and be ready to evacuate your building if told to do so.
- \* Avoid walking, cycling or driving through flood water. 30 cm of fast-flowing water can move a car and 15 cm can knock an adult off their feet.
- \* Flood water is dangerous and may be polluted. Wash your hands thoroughly if you've been in contact with it.

To check the latest information for your area

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- \* Visit our website to see the current flood warnings, view river and sea levels or check the 5-day flood risk forecast: <http://naturalresources.wales/flooding/check-flood-warnings/detail?lang=en&id=102FWF151B>
- \* Or call Floodline on 0345 988 1188 using quickdial code: 603115.
- \* Follow @NatResWales and #floodaware on Twitter.
- \* Tune into weather, news and travel bulletins on local television and radio.

To stop receiving these emails you can manage your account online at <https://www.naturalresources.wales/flooding/sign-up-to-receive-flood-warnings/?lang=en>. Or call Floodline on 0345 988 1188. If you need to contact us please call Floodline. Please do not reply to this email.

## Appendix I – Llaybydder Community Council Public Meeting - Questions raised.

### Llaybydder Community Council Public Meeting on Flooding

#### Questions with corresponding notes:

Ref	Query Detail	Responsibility	Comments
<b>A</b>	<b>Primary Flooded Areas:</b>		
1	Station Terrace – all properties, including businesses, under at least 3 foot of water and had to be evacuated.	NRW, CCC	Investigations underway to establish flood defence scheme referred to after the 1987 storm. No information seems to be available on this issue. Scope and feasibility of any potential new scheme yet to be determined. Carmarthenshire County Council (CCC), Ceredigion County Council (CC) and Natural Resources Wales (NRW) are aware of the impact of the flooding. All three have made enquiries internally and with retired engineers. No records or evidence exists of a scheme having been funded or designed.
2	Highmead Dairy/Glanduar – blocked tributary resulting in flooding.	CCC	CCC have identified a number of issues in the area that would have culminated to cause the flooding reported. This will be detailed fully in the report. CCC are already progressing with a feasibility study looking at upgrading and/or re-aligning the highway culvert beneath the B4337 and modifying the highway drainage to better manage surface water flooding in the area.

3	Duar river near Smithfield, Llanybydder – flooding as a result of Natural Resources Wales insisting that tributary should be cow-proofed to protect fish/spawning.	NRW	<p>Reply from NRW.</p> <p>The protective fencing and swing gates across the Afon Duar were put in place by Natural Resources Wales to protect the watercourse from livestock entering and damaging the river banks to improve the habitat for fish and wildlife.</p> <p>This work was carried out with the landowner's permission and it was agreed that upon completion they would be responsible for the maintenance and upkeep.</p> <p>It could well be the case that the swing gates had collected debris which caused the flow of the river to come out of channel and flow over the land nearby. We will contact the landowner to remind them of their responsibilities of making sure debris is regularly cleared away from the swing gates.</p>
4	As above, a consequence of planning conditions not being adhered to, raising ground level in lorry park – resident advised that all correspondence regarding this is available for inspection.	CCC Planning	<p>Planning permission for the lorry park dates back to 1988. There are a number of different applications pertaining to the development but the drawing on the full application clearly states that the site is to be made level. As such, it can be inferred that land raising was agreed as part of the permission.</p> <p>Operation development has an enforcement window of 4 years and as such no enforcement action could be taken.</p>
5	Highmead Terrace – road flooded, retaining walls (in parts) saved many of the properties from extensive flooding.	NRW CCC, CC	NRW have confirmed that they have a fluvial flood model that can be utilised to provide answers to the residents' questions.

			<p>NRW to lead on the commissioning of a model review in collaboration with CCC and possibly Ceredigion CC.</p> <p>Please note that any capital flood defence works cannot adversely impact on third party flood risk (Planning Policy Wales, Technical Advice Note 15 Section 9) and that works within 8 metres of the River Teifi will require a Flood Risk Permit from NRW.</p>
<b>B</b>	<b>Key Issues Identified by Community Council:</b>		
1	A flood warning was received for the Teifi in Llanybydder at 13.06 on the 13th October at Ceredigion County Council by which time the properties in Station Terrace had been under water for 3 hours.	NRW	NRW are undertaking an internal review into the flood warnings issued during Storm Callum.
2	Being informed by Fire & Rescue services that they could not attend until water was in the houses.	MWWFRS	<p>On behalf of Mid and West Wales Fire and Rescue Service:-</p> <p>Over the 24 hour period midnight to midnight on 13th October the Service received a substantial high volume of calls, receiving 495 calls to the Joint Fore Service Control centre in Bridgend, 385 of those specifically for Mid and West Wales area. The Service responded to 84</p>

			<p>separate large scale flooding incidents. Specifically for Llanybydder, 19 calls were received to 13 separate addresses. 10 of the incidents were specifically on Station Road and Highmead Terrace.</p> <p>Due to the call activity and the treacherous road conditions in the area, the incidents which were not responded to at the time were based on several factors and advice or follow up calls were given to callers. Below is a summary of the protocol undertaken in the tactical command cell set up in joint fire service control:-</p> <p>Life risk calls prioritised. Where water was not entering the property, callers were advised to ring back if conditions worsened.</p> <p>Request to provide sandbags – callers were advised to contact local authority.</p> <p>Control staff were ringing callers back to check on conditions in area and to assess with the callers if the situation had deteriorated.</p>
3	Despite calls to Carmarthenshire County Council (by Nerys Morris) and Ceredigion Council (by Cllr Euros Davies) requesting road closure signs, traffic continued to attempt to drive through floods.	CCC Highways CC Highways	<p>There were highway maintenance response gangs available over the whole period dealing with widespread flooding. It was seen at other locations that even when there were road closed signs in place, drivers ignored the warnings and continued driving through.</p> <p>A suggestion for the future could be that arrangements are made through a local community group to deal with this type of scenario by utilising local volunteers. This will need to be considered for future</p>

			events in terms of practicality, control and appropriate arrangements/triggers.
4	Natural Resources Wales – request for sand-bags was declined and resident told to contact Council or B & Q.	NRW	<p>NRW's policy is that they do not provide sandbags. CCC will only provide sandbags in an emergency when there is an imminent risk of flooding to property, or where highway systems are causing potential flooding problems. We will review our policy shortly.</p> <p>The demand on all organisations was too great to distribute sandbags to all those who requested them.</p> <p>It was agreed in the public meeting that sandbags would not have helped the majority of those who flooded, due to the depth of the water.</p>
5	Council lorry turned up with sand-bags too late to be of any benefit.	CCC (Highways)	<p>A pallet full of sandbags was delivered to the area. Response times were difficult given the nature and extent of the simultaneous widespread flooding. Responses were prioritised based on the information received.</p> <p>As stated above, the policy is being reviewed.</p>
6	Natural Resources Wales stated "...they had bigger communities to protect." And cannot dredge rivers.	NRW	NRW clarified their position with regards to dredging in the community meeting. It is currently viewed as an unsustainable means of managing flood risk but they would review causes on a site by site basis.



7	County Council telephone numbers were permanently engaged, or when they did ring, were unanswered.	CCC	<p>50 phone lines were available through Carmarthenshire's out of hours call centre facility. The number of staff usually available over the weekend was doubled as a result of Storm Callum. The level of calls was unprecedented, given the scale of the event.</p> <p>A review of the adequacy of the provision/arrangements for future storm events will be undertaken.</p> <p>In addition, our Communications team were constantly updating information on our website and through digital/social media to provide the most up-to-date information available.</p>
8	Carmarthenshire County Council offered support in the week immediately after floods but nothing since.	CCC	<p>Support continues to be available, if individuals wish to get in touch with the County Council to explain the particular aspect of support required. The Department best placed to deal with the matter will respond where help can be provided.</p> <p>CCC set up an immediate flood recovery fund to support residents whose homes were damaged. In Llanybydder 21 households received the £200 payment and 8 households received a further £1000 in payments.</p> <p>CCC undertook clearance of damaged household items.</p>

			Arrangements were made through Xcel Bowl in Carmarthen to provide items of furniture for householders in need via their furniture bank scheme.
9	Re-housing: Many residents, especially Station Terrace, had to find their own accommodation as all the properties were devastated and had to be evacuated. Of particular concern was the refusal to house displaced persons in Cwm Aur, the sheltered housing complex in Llanybydder, although there were vacancies and despite meeting criteria of being "Over 55". As Carmarthenshire County Council has a major interest in this complex, surely there could have been some concessions for short-term occupation.	CCC Steven Jones (Housing)	<p>Cwm Aur is not a CCC run facility. Enquiries were made and subsequent agreement had to be negotiated with the owners – Pobl Group (formerly Gwalia Housing).</p> <p>The owners of the facility were immediately contacted following the flood to assess suitability and availability of space to house affected families. Consent was provided by the owners on the 26th October 2018. As a result, spaces were offered but there was no take up at that time. There was no availability of CCC property for use as temporary accommodation locally and understandably, families did not want to travel away from their locality.</p> <p>CCC dealt with 7 households (in Llanybydder) regarding re-housing queries. Of these - 4 were private tenants, 3 were private occupiers/owners.</p> <p>2 of these households stayed with family and friends, 1 was found an alternative by the landlord, 1 found their own accommodation, 1 was re-accommodated through insurance; the remaining 2 were offered a place in Cwm Aur when that alternative became available, but did not take up the offer.</p>

			<p>General Difficulties have been highlighted as the availability of suitable housing and those affected not wanting to leave the locality and their local support networks.</p> <p><b>Any household still having difficulties can contact CCC so that we can reassess the position.</b></p>
10	Residents were advised to apply on-line to Carmarthenshire County Council for immediate financial support of £200, but many without internet access have been unable to do so, thus being doubly disadvantaged.	CCC Deina Hockenhu11	<p>CCC Housing officers and Hub staff visited the location and were available to help fill in forms (on line and paper based) on behalf of residents; Two specific drop-in sessions were arranged at the Rugby Club to help with applications for financial help and of course, Hwb Bach y Wlad visited the site and continues to visit every Tuesday.</p> <p>30 forms were completed this way on behalf of householders.</p>
11	The cost of business disruption – shops and garage and workshops in Station Terrace in particular – run into several hundreds of thousands of pounds.	CCC Rhian Phillips	<p>Financial help was available to businesses to help recover. Further information can be provided to business if necessary.</p> <p>1 business in Llanybydder has received financial support.</p>
12	Residential property insurance claims are, conservatively, in the region of £30 - £40k.		<p>A matter for the individuals and their insurance companies.</p> <p>In Llanybydder:</p>

			X21 £200 payments; X8 £1000 payments; Made to help those in difficulty in the short term.
13	The emotional well-being of residents is now a major concern, especially as they may not be able to return to their homes for many months and are experiencing financial loss as many insurance companies will only cover basic temporary accommodation.	CCC	Further advice can be provided to householders relating to their specific circumstances. CCC will help out on a case by case basis where appropriate.
14	Ceredigion County Council published a Storm Callum Flood Bulletin within a week of the floods, and Council officials visited Highmead Terrace, but no financial support was offered along the lines of Carmarthenshire.	Ceredigion	
<b>C</b>	<b>Key Points for Discussion</b>		
1	Contingency Planning – is there an Emergency Plan, including how both Counties can over-ride County boundaries – in this case the River Teifi.	Carms & Ceredi CCs	There is no emergency plan specifically for Llanybydder. However, Emergency Planning Officers from Carmarthenshire and Ceredigion can provide advice specifically on this and how to develop community response plan in the event of future flooding. This could potentially include measures to manage road closures etc.  The Community Council is advised to contact CCC's Emergency Planning Officer Richard Elms on 01267 225147. Richard will arrange

			to visit you with his CC counterpart and assist with the development of a community flood plan.
2	Does Natural Resources Wales/River Authority have any plans for the future and how do they anticipate dealing with the River Teifi and its environs in Llanybydder to avert future flooding risk?	NRW	This was answered in the public meeting.
3	Is there an opportunity for Llanybydder Community Council to have an input into any plans?	NRW, Carmarthen, Ceredigion	Yes, input into specific response plans can be developed with the respective Emergency Planning officers from both counties (see C1 above).  This could potentially include measures to manage road closures etc.
4	What additional support, including financial, is available to residents and businesses directly affected by the flooding?	CCC	If anybody has not received any financial help to date, then let us know. If you make us aware of the specific issues, we can investigate and advise further to assess what support can be provided.  £100,000 hardship relief fund for residents <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• £200 per household</li> <li>• £1000 if not insured</li> </ul>

**Appendix J – Summary of Recommended Actions to be taken forward by the relevant RMAs or property / landowners, from the Investigations into the Storm Callum Flooding.**

<b>JOHNSTOWN</b>						
<b>Lead RMA &amp; Action Responsibility</b>	<b>Lead Contact</b>	<b>Action No.</b>	<b>Action</b>	<b>How will this be achieved</b>	<b>Term</b>	<b>Target Date</b>
DCWW	Richard Davies	1	DCWW to evaluate the standard of service and the condition of the surface water sewers servicing Johnstown.	<p>CCTV survey of the network identifying defects accordingly.</p> <p>Utilise the information gathered on pipe sizes, along with catchment and rainfall information to calculate the standard of service.</p>	Medium	Oct 2019
Highway Authority	Ian Thomas	2	CCC Highways Authority to work with DCWW to evaluate the standard of service and the condition of the highway drainage in Johnstown (Generic).	<p>Ian Thomas (CCC) and Richard Davies (DCWW) to look at asset records and CCTV surveys and document the condition of their assets.</p> <p>From the culvert survey information the standard of service can be calculated and recorded.</p>	Medium	Oct 2019

CCC		3	Repair the flood bank at Johnstown Recreation Park.		Short	COMPLETE
CCC & NRW		4	Investigate why the flood bank was removed.		Short	COMPLETE
CCC (FD&CP)		5	Undertake CCTV of the drainage system in Llansteffan Road.		Short	COMPLETE
CCC (FD&CP)		6	Clarify drainage asset owners and responsibilities (Llansteffan Road).		Short	COMPLETE
Highways Authority	Ian Thomas	7	Investigate the presence and functionality of the non-return valves in the highways drainage systems (Heol Llansteffan, Johnstown).	Undertake a review of the CCTV survey or implement a monitoring programme to test the functionality of the NRVs.	Short	COMPLETE
Highways Authority	Ian Thomas	8	Jet the drainage and action repairs accordingly (Heol Llansteffan, Johnstown).	Utilise framework contractor to undertake the works.	Medium	Oct 2019
Highways Authority	Ian Thomas	9	Implement a highways flooding management plan (Heol Llansteffan, Johnstown).	Work with NRW, FD&CP and CCC Emergency Planning to agree triggers and actions to manage risk	Medium	Oct 2019
NRW	Aneurin Cox	10	Investigate the standard of service of the flood defence embankment (Heol Llansteffan, Johnstown).	Undertake an assessment of the flood banks and deliver works to ensure the standard of service can be achieved.	Short	COMPLETE

Highways Authority	Ian Thomas	11	Highways Authority to undertake investigations to clarify the layout of the drainage in St Clears Road, Johnstown.	Undertake a CCTV survey of the highway network to identify its location, size and condition.	Medium	Oct 2019
DCWW & Highways Authority	Richard Davies DCWW Ian Thomas CCC	12	DCWW and the Highways Authority to evaluate the standard of service that is afforded by the drainage system in St Clears Road, Johnstown.	Utilise the CCTV information gathered on pipe sizes, along with catchment and rainfall information to calculate the standard of service.	Medium	Oct 2019
DCWW & Highways Authority	Richard Davies DCWW Ian Thomas CCC	13	DCWW and the Highways Authority to evaluate management options for exceedance in St Clears Road, Johnstown.	Formulate a flood risk management plan to manage highway flooding.	Medium	Oct 2019
NRW	Aneurin Cox	14	NRW to evaluate the need to raise the flood bank at Maes Y Dderwen, Johnstown, Carmarthen.	Undertake an assessment of the flood banks and deliver works to ensure the standard of service can be achieved.	Medium	Nov 2019
CCC & NRW	Ben Kathrens Aneurin Cox	15	Evaluate surface water management options on the landward side of the defence at Maes Y Dderwen, Johnstown, Carmarthen.	CCC will calculate the volume of water that can potentially accumulate behind the defence and, if necessary NRW will suggest preferred methods to remove that water through their flood bund.	Medium	Oct 2019



<b>PENSARN</b>						
<b>Lead RMA &amp; Action Responsibility</b>	<b>Lead Contact</b>	<b>Action No.</b>	<b>Action</b>	<b>How will this be achieved</b>	<b>Period</b>	<b>Target Date</b>
DCWW	Richard Davies	16	DCWW to check the accuracy of the surface water maps in the Llangunnor area of Carmarthen and update accordingly.	Internal review of the data.	Medium	Oct 2019
CCC FD&CP	Ben Kathrens	17	Investigate the effects of the attenuation lagoons and basins on flows entering the Sticle surface water sewer.	Utilise WG grant money to evaluate flooding in Pensarn including the effects of the lagoons.	Long	April 2020
CCC FD&CP	Ben Kathrens	18	Undertake a CCTV survey of Old Llangunnor Road and the Currys PC World car park to ascertain its network, and structural and service condition, and its future maintenance liability.	Enlist CCTV contractor.	Medium	Oct 2019
CCC FD&CP	Ben Kathrens	19	Undertake a CCTV survey of Old Llangunnor Road (north of the A40) to ascertain its network, and structural and service condition, and its future maintenance liability.	Enlist CCTV contractor.	Medium	Oct 2019

CCC FD&CP	Ben Kathrens	20	Collate information on the drainage systems that serve the A40 and A48.	Liaison with SWTRA and evaluation of the Highway Authority WDM database.	Short	COMPLETE
DCWW	Richard Davies	21	DCWW to confirm that there are no DCWW assets in Stephens Way.		Short	COMPLETE
CCC FD&CP	Ben Kathrens	22	Develop a better understanding of the outputs from the Sticle lagoon system.	Utilise WG grant money to evaluate flooding in Pensarn including the effects of the lagoons.	Long	April 2020
CCC FD&CP	Ben Kathrens	23	Re-evaluate the effectiveness of the pump.	Utilise WG grant money to evaluate flooding in Pensarn, including the effectiveness of the pump.	Long	April 2020
NRW	Aneurin Cox	24	NRW to arrange for a structural inspection of the flood defence wall to be undertaken.	NRW to enlist the services of a Panel Engineer to evaluate the flood walls at Pensarn.	Medium	COMPLETE
Network Rail	Robert Knapman	25	Network Rail to investigate and repair the section of blocked culvert at Old Llangunnor Road, West.		Short	July 2019
CCC FD&CP	Ben Kathrens	26	Evaluate culvert capacity in Pensarn Road.	Use CCTV survey data and FSR or FSR rainfall data.	Short	COMPLETE
CCC FD&CP	Ben Kathrens	27	Evaluate inputs from the Llangunnor Estate.	Evaluate DCWW network and CCTV surveys.	Short	COMPLETE

CCC FD&CP	Ben Kathrens	28	Liaise with SWTRA on the discharges from the A40 and the level of attenuation provided by the lagoon and ponds at Sticle.	Liaise with SWTRA.	Short	COMPLETE
CCC FD&CP	Ben Kathrens	29	Bid for financial assistance to evaluate the flood mechanisms at Pensarn and comprise a list of potential mitigation and management measures- COMPLETE	Submit an application to Welsh Government for funding under the capital work flood risk management pipeline programme.	Short	COMPLETE
CCC Civil Contingency officer	Richard Elms	30	Formulate a short to medium term flood management plan to manage exceedance.	NRW and CCC Civil Contingency officers to formulate a plan.	Long	Feb 2020
CCC FD&CP	Ben Kathrens	31	Identify the owners / benefactors of the Sticle Storm water Sewer.	Undertake land registry searches and evaluate inputs into the system.	Short	June 2019
CCC FD&CP	Ben Kathrens	32	Ensure the necessary repairs are undertaken to the Sticle storm Water Sewer.	Write to the benefactors requesting a financial contribution and if unsuccessful evaluate issuing a notice under the Land Drainage Act 1991.	Medium	Oct 2019
CCC FD&CP	Ben Kathrens	33	Inform the drainage system benefactors of their obligations with regards to the drainage system and advise them to make the repairs identified at Stephens Way.	Write to the benefactors requesting a financial contribution and if unsuccessful evaluate issuing a notice under the Land Drainage Act 1991.	Medium	Oct 2019

LLANYBYDDER						
Lead RMA & Action Responsibility	Lead Contact	Action No.	Action	How will this be achieved	Period	Target Date
Highways Authority	Stuart Quick	34	Undertake a CCTV survey of the highways drainage at Station Terrace, to ascertain the condition and standard of service.	Commission a CCTV contractor to undertake the works and produce a condition report.  The standard of service will be calculated from the pipe sizes, rainfall and catchment area.	Medium	Oct 2019
DCWW	Richard Davies	35	Ascertain the details of the surface water drainage around Heol Y Dderi.	Undertake site and database investigations.	Medium	Oct 2019
DCWW	Richard Davies	36	Investigate the feasibility of relocation of the sewer pipe at Heol Y Deri	Work with the Highways Authority and CCC FD&CP team to see if the sewer pipe can be relocated as part of the wider potential capital scheme at Heol Y Dderi.	Medium	Oct 2019
NRW	Aneurin Cox	37	NRW to look into upgrading their telemetry network in the Llanybydder area.	NRW feasibility study.	Medium	Nov 2019

Ceredigion CC, CCC & NRW	Ben Kathrens  Rhodri Llwyd  Aneurin Cox	38	Carmarthenshire and Ceredigion CC will commission a study to evaluate the effect of the causeway on flood risk and the legality and consequences of its removal or modification. NRW can lead and facilitate the production of flood flow models to illustrate which scenario would achieve the best outcome.	Carmarthenshire CC and Ceredigion CC to write a brief and submit to NRW.  NRW will evaluate the work that needs to be undertaken to meet the requirements of the brief and if they do not have adequate resources, contract the services of a framework contractor to interrogate the flood model and provide a report accordingly.	Medium term (agree brief and ToR)     Long term (full analysis and reporting)	July 2019     Feb 2020
DCWW	Richard Davies	39	DCWW action to further investigate whether the spoil has affected the flood risk.		Medium	Oct 2019
CCC & Ceredigion CC Civil Contingency	Richard Elms	40	Develop a local flood plan and resilience.	Carmarthenshire and Ceredigion Civil Contingency officers to meet with Llanybydder Community Council and help them formulate a flood management plan.	Long	Feb 2020
NRW	Aneurin Cox	41	Investigate opportunities for upland catchment management in the Nant Einon and Afon Duar catchments.	Carry out a desk top study that will provide a list of potential opportunities as to where this could happen and provide benefit. The outcome of this work will then be shared with	Long	Feb 2020

				partners to prompt a decision about how best to proceed.		
DCWW	Richard Davies	42	Investigate the urban surface water system, and opportunities for retro-fitting sustainable drainage features to manage surface water and flood risk.		Long	Feb 2020
CCC FD&CP	Ben Kathrens	43	Undertake a feasibility exercise to identify the constraints that will impact on the upgrading of the B4337 highway culvert.	Undertake utility searches and run a HEC RAS fluvial model.	Medium	Oct 2019
Highways Authority	Stuart Quick	44	Add flaps to the outfalls at Heol Y Dderi, Llanybydder.	Add flaps to the highway outfalls.	Medium	Oct 2019
Highways Authority	Stuart Quick	45	Investigate the feasibility of diverting the highway drainage to discharge at the downstream end of the B4337 culvert.	Undertake utility searches.	Medium	Oct 2019
CCC FD&CP	Ben Kathrens	46	CCC to identify the land owners and inform them of their riparian duties to maintain the river banks and keep them clear of debris.	Undertake land registry searches and issue information letters to riparian owners.	Medium	Oct 2019

LLANDYSUL & PONT TYWELI						
Lead RMA & Action Responsibility	Lead Contact	Action No.	Action	How will this be achieved	Period	Target Date
Highways Authority	Tony Williams	47	Undertake CCTV surveys to identify the path, standard of service and condition of the highways drainage.	Enlist a CCTV contractor.	Medium	Oct 2019
CCC Highways Bridges and Structures	Peter Morgan	48	The walls along the north side of Lewis Street should be replaced with a passive structure (as and when replacement is necessary)		Long	Ongoing
Ceredigion, CCC & NRW	Ben Kathrens Rhodri Llwyd Aneurin Cox	49	Carmarthenshire and Ceredigion CC will commission a study to evaluate the effect of the causeway on flood risk and the legality and consequences of its removal or modification. NRW can lead and facilitate the production of flood flow models to illustrate which scenario would achieve the best outcome.	Carmarthenshire CC and Ceredigion CC to write a brief and submit to NRW.  NRW will evaluate the work that needs to be undertaken to meet the requirements of the brief and if they do not have adequate resources, contract the services of a framework contractor to interrogate the flood model and provide a report accordingly.	Medium term (agree brief and ToR)  Long term (full analysis and reporting)	Sept 2019  Feb 2020

GENERIC ACTIONS						
Lead RMA & Action Responsibility	Lead Contact	Action No.	Action	How will this be achieved	Period	Target Date
NRW	Aneurin Cox	50	NRW to review the performance of the flood warning system during Storm Callum.	NRW to undertake an internal review of the flood warning system.	Medium	October 2019
NRW	Aneurin Cox	51	NRW to clarify the limitations of the flood warnings, and convey this to its customers or amend the service to provide warnings about other flood sources.	NRW to develop a communication strategy to inform its customers accordingly.	Medium	October 2019
Delta Wellbeing	Sam Watkins	52	Undertake a review into the functionality of the CCC call centre during Storm Callum and its ability to manage and administer major incidents going forward.	CCC and Delta Wellbeing to undertake a review.	Medium	October 2019
CCC FD&CP	Ben Kathrens	53	Investigate a mechanism to inform tenants of the flood risk afforded to their properties.	FD&CP to work with housing to investigate ways to inform tenants and landlords of their flood risk.	Medium	October 2019



Civil Contingency	Richard Elms (CCC)	54	Develop community resilience and flood action plans in those communities at greatest risk of flooding.	Meet with community leaders and develop plan accordingly.	Medium	October 2019
CCC FD&CP Highways Authority Delta Wellbeing	Ben Kathrens, Darren King & Sam Watkins	55	Further develop collaborative working and development of databases that allows information on flooding to be captured and interrogated efficiently.	Work with the Highways Authority and Delta to ensure that accurate reports are captured and that the actions pertaining to those incidents are also captured.	Long	Feb 2020

WORKING DRAFT

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<b>JOHNSTOWN</b>						
<b>Lead RMA &amp; Action Responsibility</b>	<b>Lead Contact</b>	<b>Action No.</b>	<b>Action</b>	<b>How will this be achieved</b>	<b>Term</b>	<b>Target Date</b>
DCWW	Richard Davies	1	DCWW to evaluate the standard of service and the condition of the surface water sewers servicing Johnstown.	CCTV survey of the network identifying defects accordingly.  Utilise the information gathered on pipe sizes, along with catchment and rainfall information to calculate the standard of service.	Medium	Oct 2019
Highway Authority	Ian Thomas	2	CCC Highways Authority to work with DCWW to evaluate the standard of service and the condition of the highway drainage in Johnstown (Generic).	Ian Thomas (CCC) and Richard Davies (DCWW) to look at asset records and CCTV surveys and document the condition of their assets.  From the culvert survey information the standard of service can be calculated and recorded.	Medium	Oct 2019
CCC		3	Repair the flood bank at Johnstown Recreation Park.		Short	COMPLETE
CCC & NRW		4	Investigate why the flood bank was removed.		Short	COMPLETE

CCC (FD&CP)		5	Undertake CCTV of the drainage system in Llansteffan Road.		Short	COMPLETE
CCC (FD&CP)		6	Clarify drainage asset owners and responsibilities (Llansteffan Road).		Short	COMPLETE
Highways Authority	Ian Thomas	7	Investigate the presence and functionality of the non-return valves in the highways drainage systems (Heol Llansteffan, Johnstown).	Undertake a review of the CCTV survey or implement a monitoring programme to test the functionality of the NRVs.	Short	COMPLETE
Highways Authority	Ian Thomas	8	Jet the drainage and action repairs accordingly (Heol Llansteffan, Johnstown).	Utilise framework contractor to undertake the works.	Medium	Oct 2019
Highways Authority	Ian Thomas	9	Implement a highways flooding management plan (Heol Llansteffan, Johnstown).	Work with NRW, FD&CP and CCC Emergency Planning to agree triggers and actions to manage risk	Medium	Oct 2019
NRW	Aneurin Cox	10	Investigate the standard of service of the flood defence embankment (Heol Llansteffan, Johnstown).	Undertake an assessment of the flood banks and deliver works to ensure the standard of service can be achieved.	Short	COMPLETE
Highways Authority	Ian Thomas	11	Highways Authority to undertake investigations to clarify the layout of the drainage in St Clears Road, Johnstown.	Undertake a CCTV survey of the highway network to identify its location, size and condition.	Medium	Oct 2019

DCWW & Highways Authority	Richard Davies DCWW Ian Thomas CCC	12	DCWW and the Highways Authority to evaluate the standard of service that is afforded by the drainage system in St Clears Road, Johnstown.	Utilise the CCTV information gathered on pipe sizes, along with catchment and rainfall information to calculate the standard of service.	Medium	Oct 2019
DCWW & Highways Authority	Richard Davies DCWW Ian Thomas CCC	13	DCWW and the Highways Authority to evaluate management options for exceedance in St Clears Road, Johnstown.	Formulate a flood risk management plan to manage highway flooding.	Medium	Oct 2019
NRW	Aneurin Cox	14	NRW to evaluate the need to raise the flood bank at Maes Y Dderwen, Johnstown, Carmarthen.	Undertake an assessment of the flood banks and deliver works to ensure the standard of service can be achieved.	Medium	Nov 2019
CCC & NRW	Ben Kathrens Aneurin Cox	15	Evaluate surface water management options on the landward side of the defence at Maes Y Dderwen, Johnstown, Carmarthen.	CCC will calculate the volume of water that can potentially accumulate behind the defence and, if necessary NRW will suggest preferred methods to remove that water through their flood bund.	Medium	Oct 2019

<b>PENSARN</b>						
<b>Lead RMA &amp; Action Responsibility</b>	<b>Lead Contact</b>	<b>Action No.</b>	<b>Action</b>	<b>How will this be achieved</b>	<b>Period</b>	<b>Target Date</b>
DCWW	Richard Davies	16	DCWW to check the accuracy of the surface water maps in the Llangunnor area of Carmarthen and update accordingly.	Internal review of the data.	Medium	Oct 2019
CCC FD&CP	Ben Kathrens	17	Investigate the effects of the attenuation lagoons and basins on flows entering the Sticle surface water sewer.	Utilise WG grant money to evaluate flooding in Pensarn including the effects of the lagoons.	Long	April 2020
CCC FD&CP	Ben Kathrens	18	Undertake a CCTV survey of Old Llangunnor Road and the Currys PC World car park to ascertain its network, and structural and service condition, and its future maintenance liability.	Enlist CCTV contractor.	Medium	Oct 2019
CCC FD&CP	Ben Kathrens	19	Undertake a CCTV survey of Old Llangunnor Road (north of the A40) to ascertain its network, and structural and service condition, and its future maintenance liability.	Enlist CCTV contractor.	Medium	Oct 2019

CCC FD&CP	Ben Kathrens	20	Collate information on the drainage systems that serve the A40 and A48.	Liaison with SWTRA and evaluation of the Highway Authority WDM database.	Short	COMPLETE
DCWW	Richard Davies	21	DCWW to confirm that there are no DCWW assets in Stephens Way.		Short	COMPLETE
CCC FD&CP	Ben Kathrens	22	Develop a better understanding of the outputs from the Sticle lagoon system.	Utilise WG grant money to evaluate flooding in Pensarn including the effects of the lagoons.	Long	April 2020
CCC FD&CP	Ben Kathrens	23	Re-evaluate the effectiveness of the pump.	Utilise WG grant money to evaluate flooding in Pensarn, including the effectiveness of the pump.	Long	April 2020
NRW	Aneurin Cox	24	NRW to arrange for a structural inspection of the flood defence wall to be undertaken.	NRW to enlist the services of a Panel Engineer to evaluate the flood walls at Pensarn.	Medium	COMPLETE
Network Rail	Robert Knapman	25	Network Rail to investigate and repair the section of blocked culvert at Old Llangunnor Road, West.		Short	July 2019
CCC FD&CP	Ben Kathrens	26	Evaluate culvert capacity in Pensarn Road.	Use CCTV survey data and FSR or FSR rainfall data.	Short	COMPLETE
CCC FD&CP	Ben Kathrens	27	Evaluate inputs from the Llangunnor Estate.	Evaluate DCWW network and CCTV surveys.	Short	COMPLETE

CCC FD&CP	Ben Kathrens	28	Liaise with SWTRA on the discharges from the A40 and the level of attenuation provided by the lagoon and ponds at Sticle.	Liaise with SWTRA.	Short	COMPLETE
CCC FD&CP	Ben Kathrens	29	Bid for financial assistance to evaluate the flood mechanisms at Pensarn and comprise a list of potential mitigation and management measures- COMPLETE	Submit an application to Welsh Government for funding under the capital work flood risk management pipeline programme.	Short	COMPLETE
CCC Civil Contingency officer	Richard Elms	30	Formulate a short to medium term flood management plan to manage exceedance.	NRW and CCC Civil Contingency officers to formulate a plan.	Long	Feb 2020
CCC FD&CP	Ben Kathrens	31	Identify the owners / benefactors of the Sticle Storm water Sewer.	Undertake land registry searches and evaluate inputs into the system.	Short	June 2019
CCC FD&CP	Ben Kathrens	32	Ensure the necessary repairs are undertaken to the Sticle storm Water Sewer.	Write to the benefactors requesting a financial contribution and if unsuccessful evaluate issuing a notice under the Land Drainage Act 1991.	Medium	Oct 2019
CCC FD&CP	Ben Kathrens	33	Inform the drainage system benefactors of their obligations with regards to the drainage system and advise them to make the repairs identified at Stephens Way.	Write to the benefactors requesting a financial contribution and if unsuccessful evaluate issuing a notice under the Land Drainage Act 1991.	Medium	Oct 2019



<b>LLANYBYDDER</b>						
<b>Lead RMA &amp; Action Responsibility</b>	<b>Lead Contact</b>	<b>Action No.</b>	<b>Action</b>	<b>How will this be achieved</b>	<b>Period</b>	<b>Target Date</b>
Highways Authority	Stuart Quick	34	Undertake a CCTV survey of the highways drainage at Station Terrace, to ascertain the condition and standard of service.	Commission a CCTV contractor to undertake the works and produce a condition report.  The standard of service will be calculated from the pipe sizes, rainfall and catchment area.	Medium	Oct 2019
DCWW	Richard Davies	35	Ascertain the details of the surface water drainage around Heol Y Dderi.	Undertake site and database investigations.	Medium	Oct 2019
DCWW	Richard Davies	36	Investigate the feasibility of relocation of the sewer pipe at Heol Y Deri	Work with the Highways Authority and CCC FD&CP team to see if the sewer pipe can be relocated as part of the wider potential capital scheme at Heol Y Dderi.	Medium	Oct 2019
NRW	Aneurin Cox	37	NRW to look into upgrading their telemetry network in the Llanybydder area.	NRW feasibility study.	Medium	Nov 2019
Ceredigion CC, CCC & NRW	Ben Kathrens	38	Carmarthenshire and Ceredigion CC will commission a study to evaluate the effect of the causeway on flood risk and the legality and consequences of its removal or modification.	Carmarthenshire CC and Ceredigion CC to write a brief and submit to NRW.	Medium term (agree	July 2019

	Rhodri Llwyd Aneurin Cox		NRW can lead and facilitate the production of flood flow models to illustrate which scenario would achieve the best outcome.	NRW will evaluate the work that needs to be undertaken to meet the requirements of the brief and if they do not have adequate resources, contract the services of a framework contractor to interrogate the flood model and provide a report accordingly.	brief and ToR)  Long term (full analysis and reporting)	Feb 2020
DCWW	Richard Davies	39	DCWW action to further investigate whether the spoil has affected the flood risk.		Medium	Oct 2019
CCC & Ceredigion CC Civil Contingency	Richard Elms	40	Develop a local flood plan and resilience.	Carmarthenshire and Ceredigion Civil Contingency officers to meet with Llanybydder Community Council and help them formulate a flood management plan.	Long	Feb 2020
NRW	Aneurin Cox	41	Investigate opportunities for upland catchment management in the Nant Einon and Afon Duar catchments.	Carry out a desk top study that will provide a list of potential opportunities as to where this could happen and provide benefit. The outcome of this work will then be shared with partners to prompt a decision about how best to proceed.	Long	Feb 2020

DCWW	Richard Davies	42	Investigate the urban surface water system, and opportunities for retro-fitting sustainable drainage features to manage surface water and flood risk.		Long	Feb 2020
CCC FD&CP	Ben Kathrens	43	Undertake a feasibility exercise to identify the constraints that will impact on the upgrading of the B4337 highway culvert.	Undertake utility searches and run a HEC RAS fluvial model.	Medium	Oct 2019
Highways Authority	Stuart Quick	44	Add flaps to the outfalls at Heol Y Dderi, Llanybydder.	Add flaps to the highway outfalls.	Medium	Oct 2019
Highways Authority	Stuart Quick	45	Investigate the feasibility of diverting the highway drainage to discharge at the downstream end of the B4337 culvert.	Undertake utility searches.	Medium	Oct 2019
CCC FD&CP	Ben Kathrens	46	CCC to identify the land owners and inform them of their riparian duties to maintain the river banks and keep them clear of debris.	Undertake land registry searches and issue information letters to riparian owners.	Medium	Oct 2019

LLANDYSUL & PONT TYWELI						
Lead RMA & Action Responsibility	Lead Contact	Action No.	Action	How will this be achieved	Period	Target Date
Highways Authority	Tony Williams	47	Undertake CCTV surveys to identify the path, standard of service and condition of the highways drainage.	Enlist a CCTV contractor.	Medium	Oct 2019
CCC Highways Bridges and Structures	Peter Morgan	48	The walls along the north side of Lewis Street should be replaced with a passive structure (as and when replacement is necessary)		Long	Ongoing
Ceredigion, CCC & NRW	Ben Kathrens  Rhodri Llwyd  Aneurin Cox	38	Carmarthenshire and Ceredigion CC will commission a study to evaluate the effect of the causeway on flood risk and the legality and consequences of its removal or modification. NRW can lead and facilitate the production of flood flow models to illustrate which scenario would achieve the best outcome.	Carmarthenshire CC and Ceredigion CC to write a brief and submit to NRW.  NRW will evaluate the work that needs to be undertaken to meet the requirements of the brief and if they do not have adequate resources, contract the services of a framework contractor to interrogate the flood model and provide a report accordingly.	Medium term (agree brief and ToR)  Long term (full analysis and reporting)	Sept 2019      Feb 2020

<b>GENERIC ACTIONS</b>						
<b>Lead RMA &amp; Action Responsibility</b>	<b>Lead Contact</b>	<b>Action No.</b>	<b>Action</b>	<b>How will this be achieved</b>	<b>Period</b>	<b>Target Date</b>
NRW	Aneurin Cox	50	NRW to review the performance of the flood warning system during Storm Callum.	NRW to undertake an internal review of the flood warning system.	Medium	October 2019
NRW	Aneurin Cox	51	NRW to clarify the limitations of the flood warnings, and convey this to its customers or amend the service to provide warnings about other flood sources.	NRW to develop a communication strategy to inform its customers accordingly.	Medium	October 2019
Delta Wellbeing	Sam Watkins	52	Undertake a review into the functionality of the CCC call centre during Storm Callum and its ability to manage and administer major incidents going forward.	CCC and Delta Wellbeing to undertake a review.	Medium	October 2019
CCC FD&CP	Ben Kathrens	53	Investigate a mechanism to inform tenants of the flood risk afforded to their properties.	FD&CP to work with housing to investigate ways to inform tenants and landlords of their flood risk.	Medium	October 2019
Civil Contingency	Richard Elms (CCC)	54	Develop community resilience and flood action plans in those communities at greatest risk of flooding.	Meet with community leaders and develop plan accordingly.	Medium	October 2019

CCC FD&CP Highways Authority Delta Wellbeing	Ben Kathrens, Darren King & Sam Watkins	55	Further develop collaborative working and development of databases that allows information on flooding to be captured and interrogated efficiently.	Work with the Highways Authority and Delta to ensure that accurate reports are captured and that the actions pertaining to those incidents are also captured.	Long	Feb 2020
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## Executive Board 29TH JULY 2019

### Flood Risk Management Plan

**Purpose:**

This report sets out the Flood Risk Management Plan as a working operational document for prioritising and managing flood risk in relation to Carmarthenshire County Council owned or controlled assets.

**Recommendations / key decisions required:**

That the plan is agreed and accepted as a working strategy document for flood management and prioritisation purposes relating to assets owned or under the control of Carmarthenshire County Council.

**Reasons:**

The Flood Risk Management Plans were a requirement under the Flood Risk Regulations 2009. There was a statutory obligation for those Lead Local Flood Authorities identified as being in 'indicative flood risk areas' in the Preliminary Flood Risk Assessments undertaken. While Carmarthenshire County Council and many other Welsh LLFAs were not identified as being in the indicative flood risk area category, Flood Risk Management Plans have been developed by all 22 LLFAs to identify areas at greatest flood risk and to allow councils to prioritise and focus resources on those areas. The document will serve as the operational strategic plan for mitigating flood risk as far as is practicable.

Relevant scrutiny committee to be consulted: N/A

Exec Board Decision Required Yes

Council Decision Required No

EXECUTIVE BOARD MEMBER PORTFOLIO HOLDER:- Cllr Hazel Evans (Environment Portfolio Holder)

Directorate Environment	Designations:	Tel Nos./ E Mail Addresses:
<p><b>Name of Head of Service:</b> Ainsley Williams</p>	<p>Head of Waste and Environmental Services</p>	<p>(01267) 224500 <a href="mailto:AiWilliams@carmarthenshire.gov.uk">AiWilliams@carmarthenshire.gov.uk</a></p>
<p><b>Report Author:</b> Ben Kathrens</p>	<p>Flood Defence and Coastal Protection Manager</p>	<p>01267 224520 <a href="mailto:bkathrens@carmarthenshire.gov.uk">bkathrens@carmarthenshire.gov.uk</a></p>

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

## Executive Board

### 29<sup>th</sup> July 2019

## Flood Risk Management Plan

Flood Risk Management Plans (FRMPs) highlight the hazards and risks of flooding from rivers, the sea, surface water, groundwater and reservoirs, and set out how Risk Management Authorities (RMAs) work together with communities to manage flood risk.

As a Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA) under the Flood and Water Management Act 2010, Carmarthenshire County Council (CCC) has a duty to coordinate and lead the management of flood risk arising from local sources within Carmarthenshire **namely surface water, ordinary watercourses and ground water**. As such, we have developed the plan to address that duty by identifying the areas at risk of flooding from these sources within the county. We have identified how we will manage the risks in different areas; seeking to ensure that those communities most at risk benefit the most. The underlying assessment is based on the currently available information and the measures we have put in place can be adapted as new information becomes available.

Part-1 of the FRMP provides a high level overview summary of flood risk areas on a community ward level basis. Part-2 utilises the Part 1 data and provides more specific information on prioritised risk areas within wards. Fifty locations/areas have been identified in Part 2 as having the greatest risk from local source flooding relating to Council owned assets or responsibilities (e.g. surface water and ordinary water courses), but excludes main river flooding. Part 2 of the FRMP will become a live document for flood risk management for the future and will be updated periodically to reflect actions taken and any new emerging risks.

Using best available information, the Flood Defence and Coastal Protection Team have sought to collate and update our understanding of the current and potential future level of flood risk from local flood sources for which Carmarthenshire County Council are specifically responsible for, namely surface water, ground water and ordinary watercourses. Main river flooding sources are not specifically considered for Part 2 of this Flood Risk Management plan as they will form a multi-agency approach, with responsibility primarily sitting with the relevant Risk Management Authority. An example of this is the recent report on Storm Callum where main river flooding was one predominant factor and primacy rests with Natural Resources Wales for this specific causation factor, although in practical terms, there were multiple sources of flooding with different RMAs having their own responsibilities.

At a Community Ward level (Part-1) our measures / actions are based against the four themes of

- Prevent
- Prepare;
- Protect and
- Recover



Part-1 of the plan provides an overview of flood risk at ward level and concludes that a level of effort and resource will be required in raising awareness of flood risk, so that all residents can help the LLFA **prepare** for flooding events and manage levels of flood risk to acceptable levels. These typically will involve further activities to raise flood awareness within the community and work with partners to improve resilience within the community.

To help **protect** our communities we need to improve our understanding of the drainage systems, especially the highway and historic systems where records are not available. To achieve this we will carry out assessments to improve the level of understanding of the capacity of culverts across the area to convey floodwaters and review our inspection regime of culvert inlets and debris screens to ensure priority is being provided to those that have the greatest risk.

Measures to enable communities to **recover** following a flood event and to be more resilient in the future are also a priority. These typically will involve developing recovery plans for communities and infrastructure and learning lessons from flood events such as Storm Callum.

In total there are 103 preventative actions, 100 protection actions, 114 preparedness actions and 58 recovery & review actions emanating from Part-1 of the report.

Part-2 of the Flood Risk Management plan provides more refined and detailed information and identifies 50 areas in Carmarthenshire that present the greatest risk of local flooding from surface water sources (excluding main rivers). Each of the identified areas, entitled Policy Units, has a set of specific actions ranging from capital works, specific monitoring and surveys to partnership working and customer engagement.

A list of the Policy Unit areas and their actions is attached.

<b>DETAILED REPORT ATTACHED?</b>	<b>Yes - Flood Risk Management Plan Part 1 &amp; Part 2,</b>
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## IMPLICATIONS

I confirm that other than those implications which have been agreed with the appropriate Directors/Heads of Service and are referred to in detail below, there are no other implications associated with this report :

Signed: **Ruth Mullen** **Director of Environment**

Policy, Crime & Disorder & Equalities	Legal	Finance	ICT	Risk Management Issues	Staffing Implications	Physical Assets
<b>YES</b>	<b>NONE</b>	<b>YES</b>	<b>NONE</b>	<b>NONE</b>	<b>NONE</b>	<b>NONE</b>

Policy, Crime & Disorder and Equalities

Wellbeing & Future Generations

Finance

Within Existing Budgets

## CONSULTATIONS

I confirm that the appropriate consultations have taken in place and the outcomes are as detailed below

Signed: **Ruth Mullen** **Director of Environment**

1. **Scrutiny Committee – N/A**
2. **Local Member(s)**  
Communication will be undertaken to all local members that represent electoral wards that are impacted by the proposed plan.
3. **Community / Town Council – N/A**
4. **Relevant Partners - N/A**
5. **Staff Side Representatives and other Organisations - N/A**

**Section 100D Local Government Act, 1972 – Access to Information**  
List of Background Papers used in the preparation of this report:

THERE ARE NONE

Title of Document	File Ref No.	Locations that the papers are available for public inspection
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**EICH CYNGOR arleinamdani**  
[www.sirgar.llyw.cymru](http://www.sirgar.llyw.cymru)

**YOUR COUNCIL doitonline**  
[www.carmarthenshire.gov.wales](http://www.carmarthenshire.gov.wales)

**Carmarthenshire County Council  
 Flood Risk Management Plan**

**Part 1 –Description of the Plan, its Purpose, our Approach and  
 Community Ward Level Analysis**





Title of document CCC Flood Risk Management Plan

Document date May 2019

Authors RRW

Service responsible Flood Defence and Coastal Protection, Waste and Environmental Services

Department Environment

Review

Approval

Date for Review

Published

**Document history**

Revision	Purpose description	Originated	Checked	Reviewed	Approved	Date
0	Initial draft	RRW				Dec 2015
P1.1	Final draft for CCC review	Atkins	RRW			Feb 2017
P2.3.	Second draft for CCC review	NJ Atkins	DMH Atkins			November 2018
P2.0	Final Issue for consultation	NJ	DMH	EJG	DMH	March 2019
P3.0	Appendix E PU property counts amended for changes in PU boundaries	NJ	DMH	EJG	DMH	May 2019
P3.1		RRW	CMT			18 June 2019

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# Glossary & Abbreviations

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AEP	Annual Exceedance Probability
CaRR	Communities at Risk Register
CCC	Carmarthenshire County Council
LLFA	Lead Local Flood Authority
NRW	Natural Resources Wales
LFRMP or FRMP	(Local) Flood Risk Management Plan
LFRMS	Local Flood Risk Management Strategy
PFRA	Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment
RMA	Risk Management Authorities
WFD	Water Framework Directive
RBMP	River Basin Management Plan
DCWW	Dwr Cymru Welsh Water
OWC	Ordinary water course
FRP	Flood response plan
mAOD	Metres Above Ordnance Datum
PPW	Planning Policy Wales
TAN	Technical Advice Note
LDP	Local Development Plan
LPA	Local Planning Authority

# Synopsis

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Flood Risk Management Plans (FRMPs) highlight the hazards and risks of flooding from rivers, the sea, surface water, groundwater and reservoirs, and set out how Risk Management Authorities (RMAs) work together with communities to manage flood risk.

As a Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA) under the Flood and Water Management Act 2010, Carmarthenshire County Council (CCC) has a duty to coordinate and lead the management of flood risk arising from local sources within Carmarthenshire. We have developed the plan to address that duty by identifying the areas at risk of flooding from local sources within the county. We have identified how we will manage the risks in different areas; seeking to ensure that those communities most at risk benefit the most. The underlying assessment is based on the currently available information and the measures we have put in place can be adapted as new information becomes available.

Working Draft

# 1 Introduction

Flooding resulting from extreme events has become an increasing global concern in recent years. The risk to life, and the built and the natural environment from flooding is further exacerbated by climate change. Approximately 6 million properties in the United Kingdom are at risk of flooding<sup>1</sup>. Here in Wales one in six properties are at risk of flooding and approximately 23% of the 1,500km long Welsh coastline is eroding<sup>2</sup>.

The predicted increase in intensity and frequency of rainfall, and the rise in sea levels, is likely to increase the risk of flooding and coastal erosion. Consequently, the risk to life, economy and the environment is also expected to rise. The extreme floods experienced in the UK during the summer of 2007 and across Europe during the summer of 2005 highlight these risks. Most recently flooding has been experienced across Carmarthenshire in October 2018 as a result of Storm Callum. During this event more than 170 residential dwellings and 60 business were flooded across 40 communities.

Flooding and coastal erosion are natural phenomena and therefore it is not possible to prevent them from occurring. However, the risks associated with these phenomena and the resulting consequences are reasonably well understood. Therefore, steps can be taken to manage those risks and minimise their impact.

## 1.1 What are Flood Risk Management Plans?

Flood Risk Management Plans (FRMPs) highlight the hazards and risks of flooding from rivers, the sea, surface water, groundwater and reservoirs, and set out how Risk Management Authorities (RMAs) work together with communities to manage flood risk.

RMAs are:

- Natural Resources Wales,
- Lead Local Flood Authorities (in Wales this is the 22 unitary authorities),
- internal drainage boards (IDB), since April 2015, responsibility for IDB duties has transferred to NRW,
- water companies, and
- highway authorities (which includes responsibilities of the local authorities).

Further detail as to the content and purpose of this plan is provided in Section 2.1 below.

## 1.2 Who is responsible for preparing FRMPs?

In Wales, Natural Resources Wales (NRW) is responsible for leading the management of flood risk arising from the sea and the Main Rivers, and the water

<sup>1</sup> [https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/69487/pb13698-climate-risk-assessment.pdf](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/69487/pb13698-climate-risk-assessment.pdf)

<sup>2</sup> <http://gov.wales/docs/desh/publications/111114floodingstrategyen.pdf>

company (Dwr Cymru in the context of Carmarthenshire) is responsible for addressing flood risk arising from sewers.

Leading the management of flood risk arising from all other sources and the management of coastal erosion risk is the responsibility of the Lead Local Flood Authorities (LLFAs). Although responsibilities are allocated based on the source of flooding, it is acknowledged that when flooding occurs, those affected by it do not distinguish between the source or type of flooding. Therefore, greater emphasis is now being placed on all authorities to work in close collaboration to minimise the risk of flooding and manage the consequences.

As a LLFA, Carmarthenshire County Council (CCC) has a duty to coordinate and lead the management of flood risk arising from local sources within Carmarthenshire. These sources include surface water, ordinary watercourses and groundwater. This report seeks to address our duty by identifying areas entitled 'policy units' at risk of surface water and ordinary watercourse flooding, such that we can prioritise further actions to reduce flood risk within the county.

Ground water flood risk has not been evaluated as a part of this report, due to the lack of good quality data available. Carmarthenshire County Council's Flood Risk Engineers acknowledge that groundwater flooding is an issue in parts of the county, predominately as a result of historical mining. More recently however, post the extremely wet period in 2014 and 2015, groundwater flooding at residential developments has become more prominent. Data will continue to be gathered which will feed into any future assessments.

### **1.3 Our approach in preparing this plan**

Using best available information, we have sought to collate and update our understanding of the current and potential future level of flood risk from local flood sources for which we are responsible.

For this plan we have reviewed the impact and where practicable identified activities (measures) which we will look to carry out to manage flood risk to an acceptable level within the authority's area.

The Plan has been divided into two parts:

Part 1 describes our overall approach to the Plan and summarises the flood risks from local sources identified within each Community Ward. The measures which we will put in place to seek to manage the risks in each Ward are also described. The areas which we have identified to be most at risk from local flood sources are identified, these are termed Policy Units.

Part 2 describes the risk at the level of the Policy Units identified through the analysis described in Part 1.

## 2 The Purpose of Flood Risk Management Plans

### 2.1 What is a Flood Risk Management Plan?

**Flooding remains a key threat to communities across Wales** and managing this risk through careful planning is important to minimise the risk to communities. Flood risk management planning allows RMAs to develop a better understanding of risk from all sources of flooding and agree priorities to manage that risk.

This FRMP has been developed with this in mind and sets out how CCC will manage flooding in those communities most at risk. In doing so, this FRMP takes forward the objectives and actions set out in our Local Flood Risk Management Strategy (LFRMS):

<https://www.carmarthenshire.gov.wales/home/council-services/emergencies-and-community-safety/flooding/flood-risk-strategy/#.W-QFgMJLE2w>

This FRMP also aims to achieve some of the objectives set out in the Welsh Government's National Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Strategy<sup>3</sup> which provides the national framework for flood and coastal erosion risk management in Wales through four overarching objectives:

- **Reducing the consequences** for individuals, communities, businesses and the environment from flooding and coastal erosion.
- **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

### 2.2 What is included in this FRMP?

The information included in CCC's FRMP includes the components set out in the EU Flood Directive and the Flood Risk Regulations 2009. Most of this information has been gathered and updated through this first cycle of the FRMP, having been drawn from the findings of our PFRA<sup>4</sup> and the measures we identified and set out in our LFRMS.

This FRMP sets out appropriate objectives for the management of flood risk within the areas covered by the plan. The objectives focus on reducing the adverse consequences of flooding.

<sup>3</sup> <http://wales.gov.uk/topics/environmentcountryside/epq/flooding/nationalstrategy/strategy/?lang=en>

<sup>4</sup> Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment – Initial assessment prepared as required by the Flood Risk Regulations

To do so, this FRMP highlights the areas most at risk from surface water and ordinary watercourse flooding. The plan evaluates the risks and sets out the measures to mitigate these risks and so make these communities more resilient.

We have also looked at measures to reduce the likelihood of flooding covering all aspects of flood risk management. These measures comprise both structural and non-structural responses, including raising awareness of flooding and better understanding of local flooding issues.

All the measures identified in this plan have been classed in the 4 categories presented in Figure 1:



*Figure 1 – Classification of Measures in the Flood Risk Management Plan*

The measures within each of these four categories are described in Section 9.1.

## 2.3 Legislative Context

### 2.3.1 Flood Risk Regulations 2009

Under the Flood Risk Regulations 2009, LLFAs are responsible for producing FRMPs for Indicative Flood Risk Areas that were identified in the Preliminary Flood Risk Assessments (PFRAs)<sup>5</sup>.

Whilst NRW is responsible for producing FRMPs at a river basin district level for communities at risk of flooding from Main Rivers and the sea, LLFAs are only required to produce local FRMPs to manage flooding from surface water and ordinary watercourse (and groundwater where applicable).

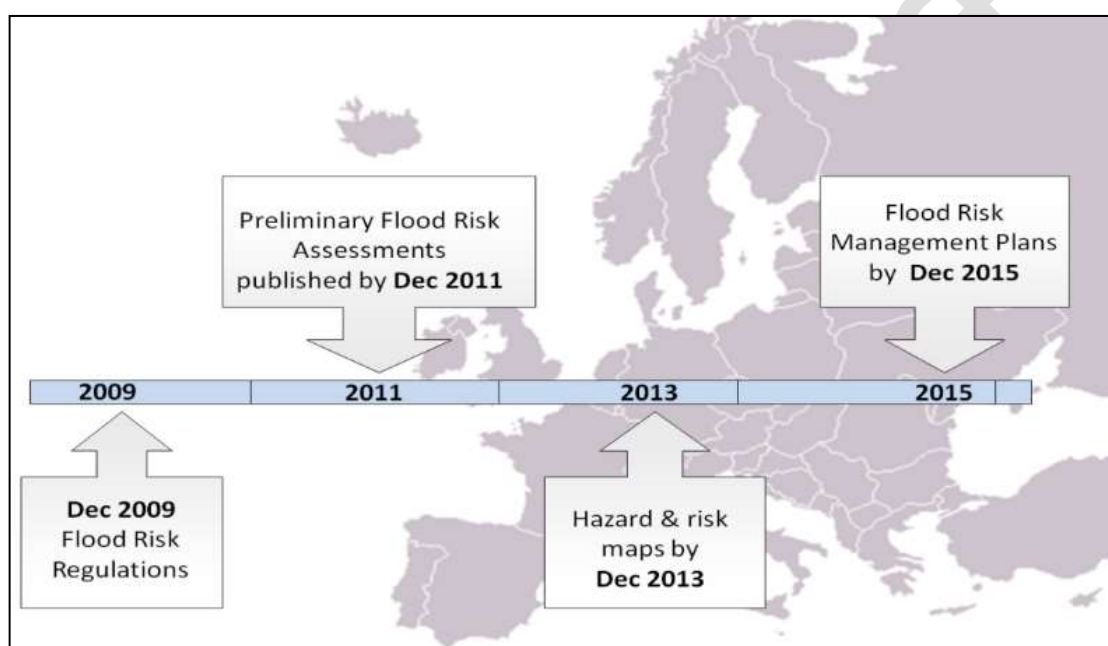
The Regulations set out a six year cycle with timescales for reporting to the European Commission and the publication of 3 key outputs as detailed below and in Figure 2, - Flood Risk Regulations (2009) Timescale.

### Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment

<sup>5</sup> Indicative Flood Risk Areas have been identified where more than 5,000 people are at risk of flooding

The Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment (PRFA) was a high level screening exercise that compiled information on significant local flood risk from past and future floods, based on readily available information. The scope of the PFRA was to consider flooding from surface runoff, ground water and ordinary watercourses, and any interaction these sources have with Main Rivers with the aim of identifying Flood Risk Areas as set out under the European Flood Directives.

No areas of 'significant' flood risk were identified in Carmarthenshire through this process.



*Figure 2 - Flood Risk Regulations (2009) Timescale*

### **Production of flood hazard and flood risk maps for Flood Risk Areas**

In 2013 the EA, working with NRW and LLFAs, produced the Updated Flood Map for Surface Water (uFMfSW).

The updated map represents a significant improvement on the previous surface water flood maps (2008 and 2010), both in terms of method and representation of the risk of flooding. The uFMfSW assesses flooding scenarios as a result of rainfall with the following chance of occurring in any given year:

- 1 in 30 year (3% AEP),
- 1 in 100 year (1% AEP),
- 1 in 1000 year (0.1% AEP).

The updated map also provides the following data for each flooding scenario:

- Extent,
- Depth,
- Velocity (including flow direction at maximum velocity), and
- Hazard (as a function of depth and velocity).

### 2.3.2 Flood and Water Management Act 2010

The Flood and Water Management Act was introduced in April 2010 in England and Wales. It was intended to implement Sir Michael Pitt's recommendations following the widespread flooding of 2007. The act was also intended to clarify roles and responsibilities between RMAs.

Under the Act, the Welsh Government was required to produce a National Strategy for Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management, and CCC as the LLFA is required to produce a Local Flood Risk Management Strategy.

#### **Flood Risk Management Strategy**

In May 2013 CCC published its LFRMS. The LFRMS is a high level strategy document that provides a framework for the development of specific measures and decision making associated with managing local flood risk.

## 2.4 Water Framework Directive

The Water Framework Directive 2000 (WFD) is a European Union directive that requires member states to achieve good qualities and quantities status of all their water bodies by 2015. A requirement of the WFD is that NRW produce and update River Basin Management Plans (RBMP) for each river basin district. CCC lies within the Western Wales RBMP. In 2015, NRW updated the RBMP for the Western Wales River Basin Districts. The plan describes the pressures facing the water environment and sets out objectives for our rivers, lakes, estuaries, coastal and ground waters from 2015 – 2021.

Specific measures, particularly structural measures, associated with managing local flood risk and coastal erosion will have to comply with the requirements of the Directive.

#### **Objectives of the WFD**

The WFD aims to have all water bodies at 'good status'. The ecological and chemical status is assessed on the criteria shown below in Figure 3.





*Figure 3 - The WFD Criteria used for assessment of Water Body status*

### 3 Study Area

#### 3.1 Administrative Area

The study area for the preparation of the FRMP is defined by the administrative boundary of CCC as shown in Figure 4. Carmarthenshire is located in south west Wales and has an area of approximately 2,400km<sup>2</sup>.

CCC forms part of the Western Wales River Basin District as identified by NRW. It is bounded to the north by Ceredigion, to the east by Powys, Neath Port Talbot and Swansea, to the south by the Bristol Channel and to the west by Pembrokeshire. Carmarthen, Ammanford and Llanelli are some of the most populous areas of Carmarthenshire.



*Figure 4 - Location of CCC in Wales<sup>6</sup>.*

### 3.1.1 River Catchments in CCC

Carmarthenshire is dominated by the 121km long River Towy. Originating from surface water on the Cambrian Mountain, it flows through the steep hills of the Towy Forest before entering the man made Llyn Brianne reservoir at the border of Powys and Ceredigion. From its discharge from the reservoir the river enters Carmarthenshire and begins its 100km journey to Carmarthen Bay passing through the towns of Llandovery, Llandeilo and Carmarthen.

Other Main Rivers in Carmarthenshire include the Afon Taf, Cynin and Cynnen in the west, the Gwendraeth Fach and Fawr in the south and the River Loughor to the east. The Loughor forms the boundary between CCC and the City and County of Swansea to the south east and the River Teifi denotes the boundary between CCC and Ceredigion County Council to the north.

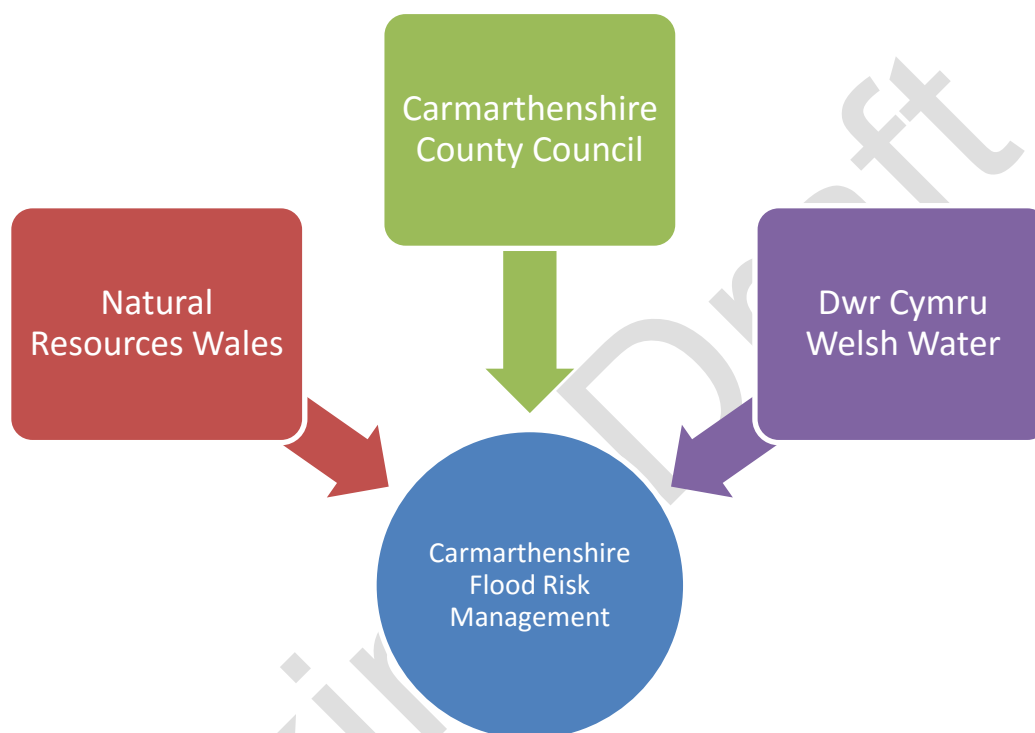
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<sup>6</sup> "Wales Carmarthenshire". Licensed under CC BY-SA 3.0 via Commons - <https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:WalesCarmarthenshire.png#/media/File:WalesCarmarthenshire.png>

### 3.2 An overview of the flood risk duties in Carmarthenshire

Under the Flood and Water Management Act 2010, the LLFA is responsible for leading the management of local flood risk. However, the responsibility for exercising the functions associated with local flood risk management rests with the relevant RMA.

The Act identifies the various RMAs and describes their statutory duties. Within Carmarthenshire, the following bodies are designated as the RMAs under the Act.



*Figure 5 - Risk Management Authorities in Carmarthenshire*

The statutory duties of these Authorities are noted in this section of this report. In addition to the statutory duties, the Authorities also have the following responsibilities under the provisions of the Act:

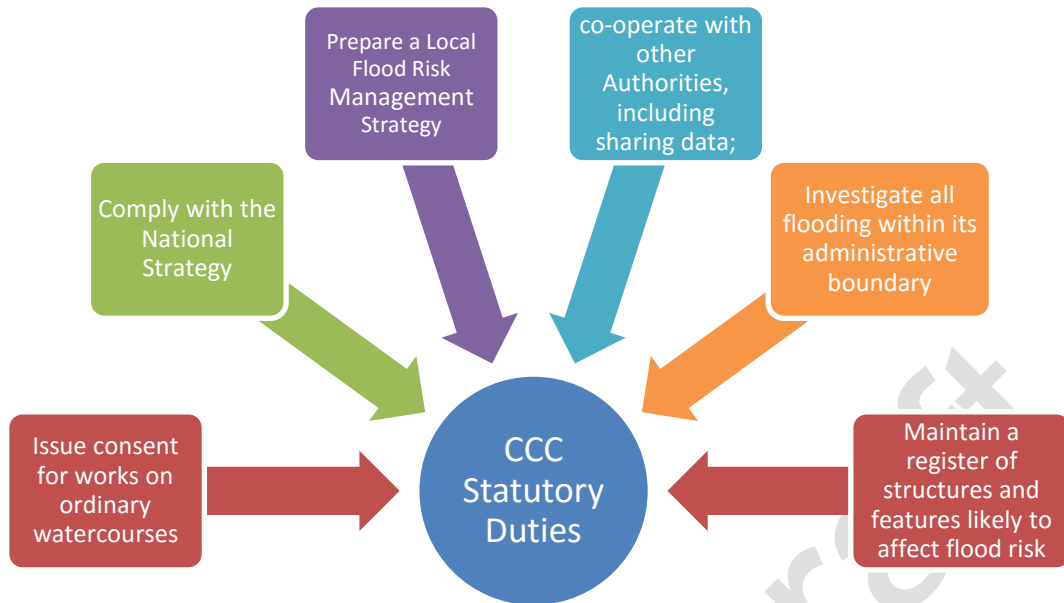
- Act in a manner consistent with the local strategy and the National Strategy; and
- Co-operate with, and provide information to, other RMAs.

**Table 1 - Flooding Sources and their Management Responsibility in CCC**

Type of Flooding	Description	Management Responsibility
<b>Main River Flooding</b>	This is flooding arising from Main Rivers or strategic watercourses that are managed by NRW.	NRW
<b>Ordinary Watercourse Flooding</b>	This is flooding arising from local and relatively smaller watercourses that are not managed by NRW.	CCC
<b>Surface water flooding</b>	This is flooding arising from surface water runoff – often in the form of overland flow – during periods of high rainfall.	CCC
<b>Ground water flooding</b>	This is flooding arising as a result of high water table from beneath the ground.	CCC
<b>Coastal and Tidal Flooding</b>	This is flooding resulting from extreme high tides and/or wave action from the sea.	NRW
<b>Flooding of Highways</b>	This is flooding arising from the highway drainage system.	CCC
<b>Sewer Flooding</b>	This is flooding arising from sewers. In areas which have combined sewers (i.e. sewers that contain both surface water and sewage) such flooding is often caused during periods of high rainfall due to the limited capacity within the sewer.	DCWW

### 3.2.1 Carmarthenshire County Council Duties

Under the Act, CCC are designated as the LLFA and are responsible for leading the management of flood risk arising from local sources. This responsibility is also replicated by the Regulations, under which CCC successfully submitted the Preliminary Assessment Report in June 2011 as part of the Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment process. In their role as the LLFA, CCC has the following statutory duties.



*Figure 6 – Risk Management Authorities in Carmarthenshire*

In addition to the statutory duties, CCC also has permissive powers to request information, designate structures that affect flood or coastal erosion and the ability to cause flooding at certain locations under certain conditions.

### 3.2.2 Natural Resources Wales Duties<sup>7</sup>

As a result of the Act, NRW has assumed a dual role. In addition to executing operational responsibility for managing flood risk arising from Main Rivers and the sea, they also have oversight responsibility in relation to all flood and coastal erosion risk management in Wales, including flood risk arising from local sources. As part of the oversight role, it is required to provide technical guidance and support to other RMAs. NRW will also be the sole RMA responsible for monitoring and reporting on the implementation of the National Strategy. In addition to the statutory duties, NRW also has the following permissive powers (Figure 7).

It should be noted that some of the permissive powers provided to NRW under the Act are the same as the permissive powers provided to CCC. The two authorities will therefore work closely to ensure that the execution of their permissive powers does not result in duplication of effort.

<sup>7</sup> Natural Resources Wales from its creation in 1 April 2013 took over the roles and responsibilities of Environment Agency Wales which were defined in the FWMA 2010.

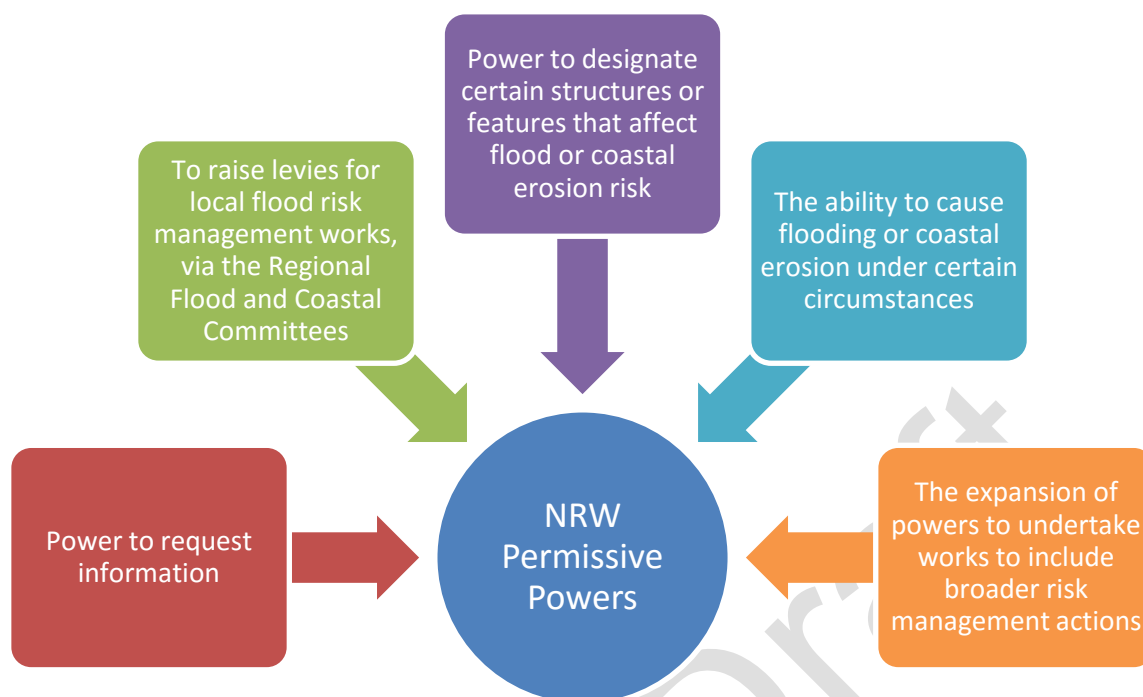


Figure 7 – NRW Permissive Powers

### 3.2.3 Dwr Cymru Welsh Water

Dwr Cymru Welsh Water (DCWW) is the only water and sewerage company within Carmarthenshire. Under the Act, DCWW are responsible for managing the flood risk arising from the water and sewerage systems under their management. The maintenance responsibility for the public sewers within Carmarthenshire reverted back to DCWW as of 2014. Prior to this, CCC acted as DCWW agents.

Due to CCC’s previous role as DCWW agents, collaborative working arrangements exist. Today DCWW provide initial response to any sewer flooding or mains water flooding incidents. They are also responsible for addressing hydraulic performance issues, refurbishments and upgrades.

More recently CCC and DCWW has worked in partnership on RainScape projects in the towns of Llanelli and Burry Port in south Carmarthenshire. DCWW are developing and utilising sustainable drainage systems, more commonly referred to as SuDS, to manage the amount of surface water entering the sewers. They call this approach RainScape.

The RainScape Project was needed in Llanelli as it saw similar volumes of storm water entering the sewer system comparable to that of the nearby City of Swansea, despite the fact that Swansea has three times the number of properties and contributing catchment area<sup>8</sup>. The extra volume of storm water resulted in a greater

<sup>8</sup> <http://www.dwrcymru.com/en/My-Wastewater/RainScape/RainScape-Llanelli.aspx>

number of discharges to the environmentally sensitive and protected Burry Inlet which in turn resulted in the threat of European Commission Infraction Proceedings.

In partnership with CCC, DCWW spent £15 million between 2013 and 2015 on RainScape solutions in Llanelli<sup>9</sup>. In 2015 RainScape has been extended to the town of Burry Port.

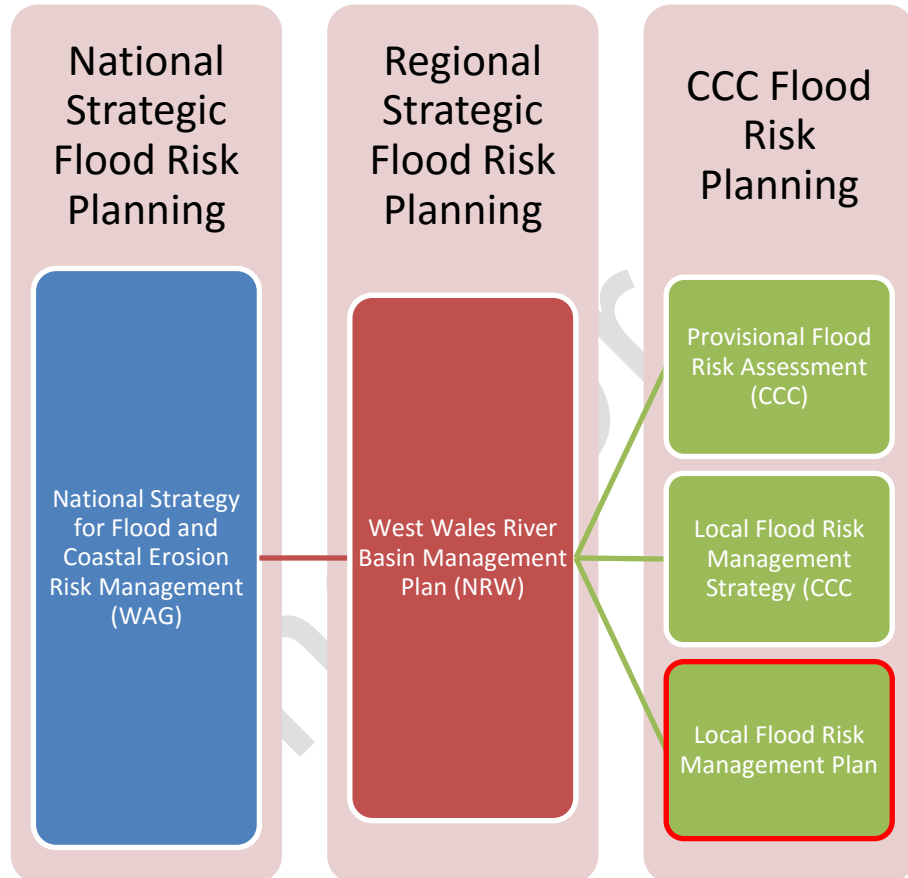
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<sup>9</sup> <http://www.dwrcymru.com/en/My-Wastewater/RainScape/RainScape-Llanelli.aspx>

## 4 Sources of flooding in CCC

As highlight above in Table 1 there are many different sources of flooding in Carmarthenshire and as such there are many strategic and tactical flood risk plans and assessments pertaining to these risks. Figure 8 below highlights some of these plans. This FRMP specifically evaluates the risk from surface water and ordinary watercourses.



*Figure 8 – Flood Risk Assessments and Plans for Carmarthenshire.*



## 5 Flood Risks Managed by CCC

### 5.1 Ordinary Watercourses Flooding

Any river that is not designated as a 'Main River' is by default an ordinary watercourse (OWC). CCC has permissive powers to manage flood risk on all OWCs in Carmarthenshire.

The flooding on OWCs most frequently arises due to blockage. As these watercourses are generally smaller, they are susceptible to litter and debris being washed in by localised intense rainfall. Poor maintenance by riparian owners and illegal culverting also increases the flood risk.

Flooding may also be caused by inadequate maintenance. The capability of a watercourse to convey water effectively is dependent on its channel, be it natural or manmade or a culvert, being clear from debris. The capacity of culverts and open channels are often significantly reduced by the build up of vegetation, silt and debris. The management of the majority of OWCs in Carmarthenshire lies with the riparian land owners. Where the watercourse forms the boundary between two land owners, land ownership is to the centre of the watercourse unless stated otherwise in the title deeds. Culverted watercourses in Carmarthenshire afford a greatest risk as they are more difficult to manage and often riparian owners do not know of their existence or their responsibility pertaining to them.

An example of this is in Llandovery where the Nant Bawddwr is culverted through the centre of the town, beneath many private dwellings and businesses. In 2014 CCC spent £20,000 removing the silt and debris from the watercourse thus alleviating the flood risk to the town.

### 5.2 Surface Water flooding (Pluvial flooding)

Flooding from surface water runoff is usually caused by intense rainfall. In urban or developed areas, surface water flooding is caused when rain landing on impermeable areas such as roofs, roads and car parks is not captured by the drainage.

In more rural areas or on natural ground, surface water flooding can be affected by the geology, the soil type, land use and the preceding weather. After periods of persistent rainfall, the ground becomes saturated and no further rainfall can be absorbed or infiltrated into the ground. As such rain flows over the surface causing surface water flooding. Similarly, periods of dry weather can cause the ground surface to become hard and impermeable. Both scenarios result in high runoff volumes and surface water flooding.

Surface water flooding is often exacerbated by lack of cut off ditches and drains. In some scenarios, ditches have been filled in or piped, or simply not maintained by the riparian land owners.

Land changes also play a key role in altering the runoff characteristics of the catchments. This can be caused by farmers ploughing at right angles to contours rather than parallel to them. The removal of top soil and vegetation or hedges also increases the risk of surface water flooding.

Runoff will also be altered if an area is subject to a development. Although the total runoff is not permitted to increase, the drainage characteristics will be altered and as such will need to be managed accordingly. Section 7 highlights how CCC manages this risk.

### 5.3 Ground Water Flooding

Ground water flooding occurs when water within the ground breaks out onto the surface. In 2013, following many months of wet weather; CCC did receive a peak in reported groundwater flooding incidents. Many of these involved ground water breaking out in domestic gardens. This was attributed to the unprecedented saturation of the ground which was reported nationally not only in Carmarthenshire.

Despite the above incidents, ground water incidents are few and far between and as such is not currently perceived to be a major problem in Carmarthenshire.

### 5.4 Highway Flooding

Highway flooding occurs when the highway drainage fails to manage the volume of rainfall and runoff. Similar to surface water flooding, highway flooding is predominately associated with short duration storms of high intensity and like OWC flooding, blockage is a key factor.

Flooding often commences due to the inability of gullies to convey the volume of water. This is usually as a result of gullies being blocked by debris washed off the roads filling the gullies. During the autumn, when the trees shed their leaves, this risk is at its greatest.

In more rural areas the highway drainage consists of drainage ditches alongside the roads. In these areas it is the blockage, poor maintenance and illegal culverting or these ditches that increases the flood risk.

## 6 Flood Risks Managed by Other Risk Management Authorities

### 6.1 Main River Flooding

The river network and their catchments across CCC typically comprises of steep hill sides with fast flowing watercourses feeding a river on the valley floor. This typical geography leads to very 'flashy' watercourses, meaning that water landing as rainfall is quickly conveyed into the watercourse. As such the majority of the Main Rivers rise and fall very quickly, over periods on minutes and hours. This is a key characteristic of the Main Rivers in CCC

Flooding of these Main Rivers principally occurs when rainfall and runoff exceeds the capacity of the river channel. Blockages causing flooding are less likely. Main river flooding is also influenced by the state of the tide. In addition to the high tides flooding the estuary and low laying coastal areas they prevent the rivers discharging to the sea. As such fluvial waters can back up and cause flooding. The lower reaches of the Loughor, Towy, Gwendraeth and Taf are susceptible to flooding in this way. The Main Rivers in CCC are listed in Appendix A.

### 6.2 Sewer Flooding

The effects of climate change, development and a growing population together with the paving over of green space which provides natural drainage, are putting increased pressure on the sewerage network. It is being made worse by people putting unsuitable products down the sink and toilet increasing the risk of blockage and flooding<sup>10</sup>.

Most new developments have separate sewers to take foul and rain water but in Carmarthenshire the majority of the sewer network is combined. This means that the foul and the rain water all enter the same system. As such, during period of heavy and prolonged rainfall there are capacity issues that result in flooding<sup>11</sup>.

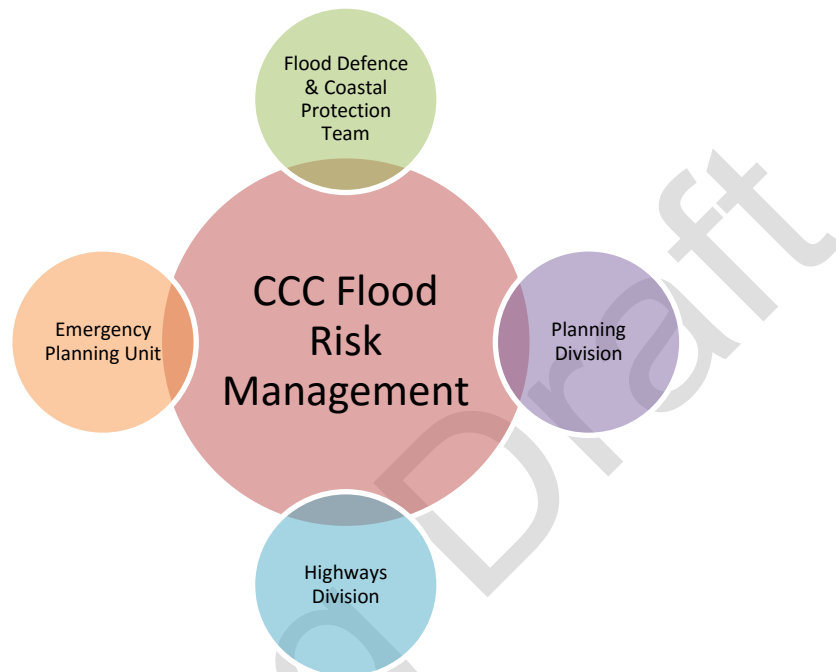
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<sup>10</sup> <http://www.dwrcymru.com/en/My-Wastewater/Sewer-Flooding.aspx>

<sup>11</sup> <http://www.dwrcymru.com/en/My-Wastewater/Sewer-Flooding.aspx>

## 7 How We Currently Manage Flood Risk

While section 4 identified the sources of flooding in Carmarthenshire, this section details how these risks are managed within CCC. There is not one single department managing flood risk in CCC. The roles are divided amongst various departments as highlighted in Figure 9 below.



*Figure 9 – Flood Risk Management in CCC*

### 7.1 Flood Defence and Coastal Protection Team.

The Flood Defence and Coastal Protection Team manages the majority of the statutory duties pertaining to flood risk within CCC. They also operate as advisors or 'technical experts' and assist other departments on matters pertaining to drainage and flood risk. The team consists of two Technicians, a Drainage Consent Engineer and a Senior Engineer with a Flood Defence and Strategy Manager having an overarching role.

As identified in section 3.2.1, CCC has a number of statutory duties in addition to permissive powers to manage and mitigate flood risk. Operationally the team investigates flooding incidents and proposes and advises on mitigation measures. In specific instances, where the finances are available and the cost benefit analysis is positive, the Flood Defence and Coastal Protection Team design flood risk management projects.

The Flood Defence and Coastal Protection Team also manage 105 flood risk assets across the county, ensuring their maintenance and repair in perpetuity. These structures are primarily grids or trash screens but the list does include flood bunds, flood banks and similar structures. All assets are recorded on a database, as is the

statutory duty, and there is a programme of routine inspection, maintenance and modernisation.

A high priority has been given to bringing trash screens up to current design standards since these structures pose the highest flood risk due to the possibility of screen blockage.

The team also manage the OWC flood defence consenting duties and sustainable drainage adoptions in preparation for the implementation of schedule 3 of the Flood and Water Management Act 2010.

## 7.2 Highways Team

The Highways Team work predominately at an area level, based out of five local depots across the county. They have a large but diminishing work force that inspect, maintain and repair the highway system, including its drainage.

CCC mitigate the effects of gullies blocking by having an operational procedure that aims to ensure that gullies are cleaned typically on an annual basis, subject to available resources. The gully cleansing frequencies are currently under review and will increase or decrease these frequencies using a road hierarchy and risk based prioritisation. In addition to planned maintenance, blockages that are identified during inspections or reported by members of the public are dealt with on a priority basis.

Highway ditches are managed on a cyclical basis with annual ditch clearing programmes for those ditches identified during inspections. Carmarthenshire has 20 cyclic maintenance gangs that routinely carry out manual clearing of ditches, grips, bank boxes, manholes and outfalls. The cyclic gangs generally have good local knowledge and are able to respond to priority locations during adverse weather.

## 7.3 Emergency Planning Team

The Emergency Planning Team is responsible for CCC's statutory duties under the Civil Contingencies Act 2004. As such they have compiled and manage 'The Response Plan', a specific hazard plan required under the Act. It outlines CCC's response to a flood event and is supported by individual service procedures and other generic corporate plans.

The Flood Response Plan (FRP) describes the management structures and procedures used by CCC in response to a flooding event in Carmarthenshire, focusing upon the roles within the coordinated response of a number of agencies.

The aim of the FRP is to outline CCC's procedures in response to the flood risk within the boundary of Carmarthenshire. The objectives of this plan are to:

- Highlight the activation and escalation triggers
- Identify the flood risk from all source
- Outline the council procedures to a flood event
- Minimise the impact and consequences of a flood event to people, infrastructure and the environment.

This plan is intended to cover response to flooding from surface water, fluvial and tidal flooding. It does not cover flooding from the sewers or main water, ground water or contained water e.g. reservoirs.

When flooding becomes severe or the council is in receipt of a severe flood warning from NRW, then the plan would be activated.

## 7.4 The Planning Department

The land use planning policies in Wales are set out in Planning Policy Wales (PPW) which is supplemented by a series of Technical Advice Notes (TANs). These national planning policy documents provide the framework for the preparation of the Local Development Plan (LDP).

The LDP in Carmarthenshire was adopted in December 2014 and sets out the spatial vision for the future of Carmarthenshire (excluding that area within the Brecon Beacons National Park) and a framework for the distribution and delivery of growth and development. It sets out land-use planning policies and proposals which are used in the determination of planning applications and in guiding future opportunities for investment and growth. These policies include land-use allocations for different types of development (i.e. housing, employment, retailing, education, open space etc.) as well as criteria for assessing individual proposals.

Through our identification of the areas at greatest risk of surface water flooding in CCC, which are termed '*Policy Units*', we note that 15 No. LDP allocations lie within the boundary of a Policy Unit. As such a recommendation of this plan is that further flood risk analysis is undertaken in these areas and that the LPA and CCC's Drainage Engineers should liaise closely on this matter. A list of LDP allocations can be found in Appendix D.

## 7.5 Natural Flood Management (NFM)

Natural flood management (NFM) is a means of working with natural processes by implementing nature-based interventions to help reduce the risk of flooding.

NRW, through their strategic role in flood risk management, have developed maps to help identify potential areas for working with natural processes to reduce fluvial flood risk. These can be accessed via the [NRW web site](#). There is also a growing number of case studies online.

Modern flood risk management schemes seek to utilise green engineering and consider, evaluate and implement, where possible, NFM. Welsh Government requires that any flood risk management capital work schemes, funded through its 'pipeline programme', utilise NFM or complement a more conventional solution with NFM. CCC's Flood Defence and Coastal Protection Team subscribe to this approach.

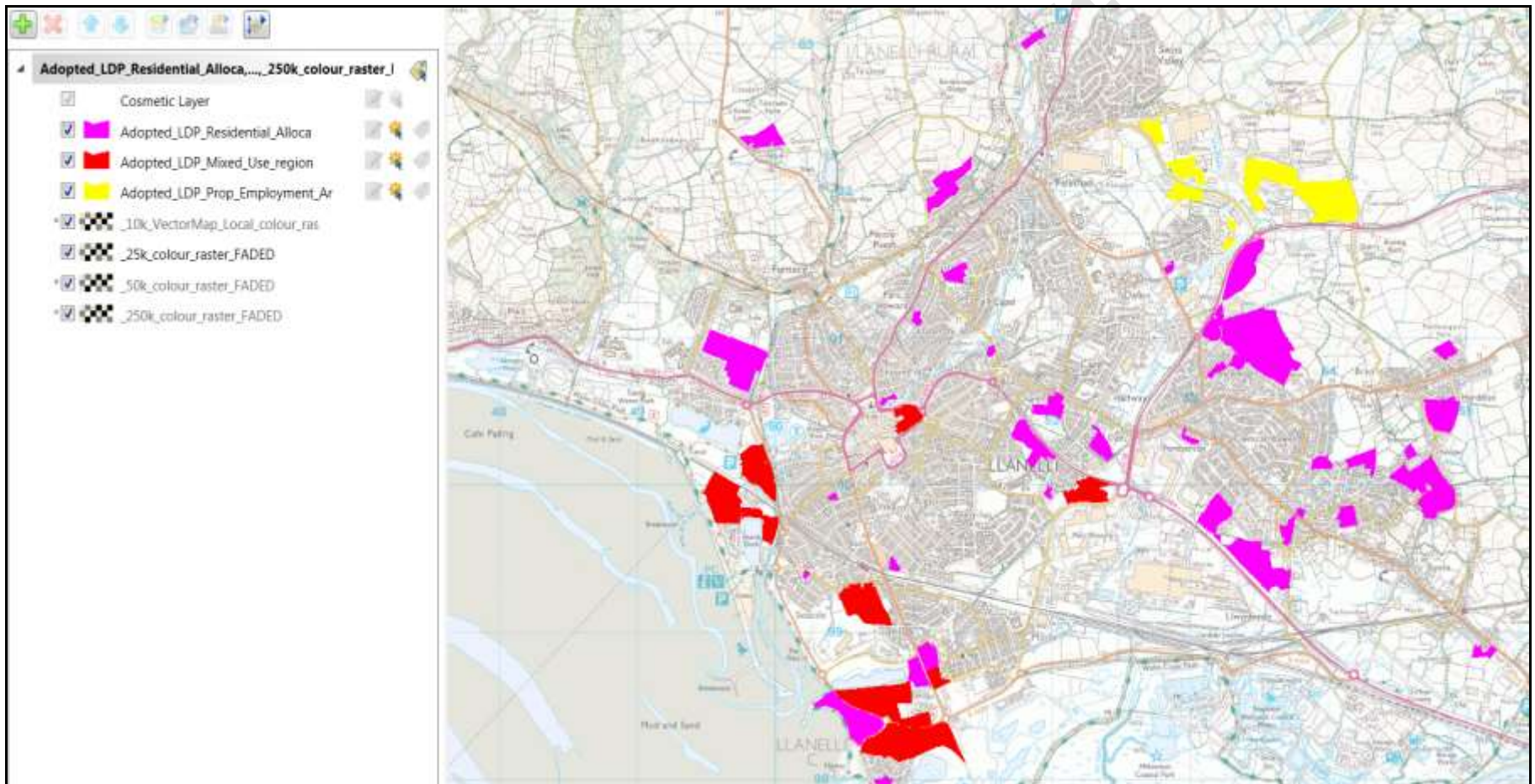


Figure 10 – LDP land allocations in Llanelli

The national planning policies also highlight the importance of flood risk as a material consideration when determining individual planning applications. TAN15 *Development and Flood Risk* provides both the NRW and CCC Flood Defence and Coastal Protection Engineers the guidance and policies to assess flood risk in Carmarthenshire. The TAN promotes the Welsh Assembly Government's objectives for sustainable development and encourages a move away from flood defences and mitigation of the consequences of flooding for new development, towards avoiding developing in flood plains. Planning authorities must take the precautionary approach and utilise the flood maps provided by NRW.

As such the LPA works closely with developers, NRW and the Flood Defence and Coastal Protection Team within CCC. NRW provide advice on the flooding from Main Rivers, they undertake hydraulic mapping and publish these flood risk maps. They also critically analysis information submitted in support of any application thus ensuring that the flood risk has been evaluated correctly and advise the LPA accordingly.

The CCC Flood Defence and Coastal Protection Team also advises the LPA on flood risk. As highlighted in section 3.2.1, this is primarily OWC, surface water and ground water flood risk information, gathered from their own analysis and supplemented with their local knowledge and experience. Local Authority Engineers also advise on sustainable drainage systems which manage surface water at new developments. In CCC the engineers also critically evaluate the designs and hydrology for the LPA.



## 8 Technical Assessment

Within this section we have set out the approach and data sources used to review the understanding of flood risk across CCC.

### 8.1 Data sources

The following section details the risk counts that have been generated to assist in identifying people and economic activity in areas at risk from surface water flooding.

The methodology used has been derived from the three datasets below:

#### 1. Updated Flood Map for Surface Water –uFMfSW Property Point dataset

Document source: The Environment Agency – July 2013.

This dataset, which is intended primarily for use with Geographic Information System (GIS), contains information on property points for return periods of 1 in 30, 1 in 100 and 1 in 1000.

#### 2. The updated Flood Map for Surface Water uFMfSW (The Environment Agency, July 2013).

This is a map of surface water produced by a computer simulation of rainfall applied to a digital terrain model. Further details of uFMfSW are available on the following link:

[https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/297432/LIT\\_8988\\_0bf634.pdf](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/297432/LIT_8988_0bf634.pdf)

#### 3. Communities at Risk Register (CaRR)

This is a GIS dataset published by Natural Resources Wales in 2016. It identifies property at risk of flooding from pluvial, fluvial, tidal and coastal flooding and groups them into community units for comparison; the community units are then ranked across Wales. The dataset allows for single and a combination of flood risk sources to be ranked and therefore communities can rank differently depending on the flood risk being evaluated. For the purpose of this report the surface water dataset has been used. However, where the fluvial dataset, in the opinion of the CCC Senior Engineer, gives more realistic figures of the property at risk, then these have been utilised. The CaRR dataset follows the Welsh Government directive to be citizen and community focused and is the primary dataset on which Welsh Government compare flood risk Nationally.

## 8.2 Analysing the Data and Property Counts

### 8.2.1 Risk to Properties

Criteria used for selection of properties at risk of flooding:

- Primary dataset used is the uFMfSW Property point data set.

In order to identify those properties that are likely to suffer from internal flooding a depth of flooding criteria of at least 150mm with a wetted boundary of 20% or greater

has been used to filter the dataset. i.e. those properties with flood depths <150mm are not included in the counts.

In general, most properties have a threshold (inside building level) of 150mm or greater above the surrounding ground. Properties with less than 20% of the perimeter within the flood outline are less likely to suffer from internal flooding since this generally indicates only a corner is affected but the greater than 20% captures properties such as terraced properties where flooding is only present at the front or rear.

### Calculation methodology

Counts have been taken of the number of properties within the extents of the uFMfSW. The risk of flooding ascribed to each property is related to the chance of the rainfall event affecting the property in any given year. The property counts based on the following criteria have been used to identify areas predicted to be at risk of surface water flooding.

- **Total Number of properties** within a Ward – all properties within and outside the flood map (uFMfSW) extents.
- **Number of property points** at risk of flooding for the following rainfall events where flood depth of at least 150mm and extends over at least 20% of the property boundary.
  - **Total Property Points** within the three rainfall annual probabilities flood extents, categorised by risk of flooding (Counts All Properties)
    - 1 in 30 (High Risk)
    - 1 in 100 (Medium Risk)
    - 1 in 1000 (Low Risk)
  - **Property points designated as Dwellings** at risk of flooding for the three rainfall events categorised by risk of flooding (Counts Dwellings only)
    - 1 in 30 (High Risk)
    - 1 in 100 (Med Risk)
    - 1 in 1000 (Low Risk)

To avoid double counting of properties that are at-risk of flooding, properties that are within NRW Flood Zone 2 & 3, and thus at-risk from Main River flooding have been excluded from the property counts.

Areas known to be at risk from OWC flooding based on CCC Engineer's knowledge and/ or records have also informed the identification of Policy Units.

### 8.2.2 Risk to Services

- Primary dataset: uFMfSW Property point data set.

Process overview: Counts for Services were conducted. Services can be defined as the following;

- Police stations, Fire stations, Ambulance stations, Residential/Care homes, Education establishments and Community Centres.

Total number of services within the defined area. Number of services in areas at risk of flooding for, 1 in 30 (HIGH), 1 in 100 (MED) and 1 in 1000 (LOW) rainfall events, at a flood depth >150mm and covering at least 20% of the property boundary.

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## 9 How will we manage flood risk

The following sections provide a breakdown by Community Ward area of the assessed risks of flooding from sources for which CCC are responsible for as set out in Section 5.

As a reminder, where properties lie within the NRW Flood Map of fluvial flood risk, these have been excluded from the analysis to avoid double counting of potential impact and benefits as flood risk will be predominately from Main River i which is the responsibility of NRW.

### 9.1 Proposed measures

To allow for ease of reporting we have aligned our proposed measures with those provided by the Welsh Government for those LLFAs which had a statutory requirement to prepare a LFMP. The measures, as set out below, are grouped into the four themes; Prevention, Protection, Preparedness, Recovery.

*Table 2 - Proposed Measures for Local Flood Risk Management*

M11 - Action no measure is proposed to reduce the flood risk in the Policy Unit or other defined area.

M21 - **Prevention**, avoidance, measure to prevent the location of new or additional receptors in flood prone areas, such as land use planning policies or regulation

M22 - **Prevention**, removal or relocation, measure to remove receptors from flood prone areas, or to relocate receptors areas of lower probability of flooding and or of lower hazard

M23- **Prevention**, reduction, measures to adapt receptors to reduce the adverse consequences in the event of a flood actions or buildings, public networks, etc...

M24 - **Prevention**, Other prevention, other measures to enhance flood risk prevention (may include, flood risk modelling and assessment, flood vulnerability assessment, maintenance programmes or policies etc...)

M31 - **Protection** Natural flood management / run off and catchment management, Measures to reduce the flow into natural or artificial drainage systems, such as overland flow interceptors and or storage, enhancement of infiltration, etc and including in- channel, flood plain works and the reforestation of banks, that restore natural systems to help slow flow and store water.

M32 - **Protection** water flow regulation, Measures involving physical intervention to regulate flows, such as construction modification or removal of water retaining structures (e.g. dams or other on-line storage areas or development of existing flow regulation rules and which have significant impact on the hydrological regime.

M33 - **Protection**, channel, coastal and floodplain works, Measures involving physical interventions to freshwater channels, mountain streams, estuaries, coastal waters and flood prone areas of land, such as construction, modification or removal of structures or the alteration of channels, sediment dynamics management, dykes etc.

M34 - **Protection**, surface water management, measures involving physical interventions to reduce surface water flooding, typically, but not exclusively, in an urban environment, such as enhancing artificial drainage capacity or through sustainable drainage systems (SuDS).

M35 - **Protection**, other protection, other measures to enhance protection against flooding, which may include flood defences asset maintenance programmes or policies.

M41 - **Preparedness**, flood forecasting and Warning, Measures to establish, or enhance a flood forecasting or warning system

M42 - **Preparedness**, Emergency Event response planning/ contingency planning, measures to establish or enhance flood event institutional emergency response planning.

M43 - **Preparedness**, public awareness and preparedness, measures to establish the public awareness or preparedness for flood events.

M44 - **Preparedness**, other preparedness, other measures to establish or enhance preparedness for flood events to reduce adverse consequences.

M51 - **Recovery and Review** (planning for recovery and review phase is in principle part of the preparedness), individual and societal recovery, clean up and restoration activities (buildings, infrastructure, etc) Health and mental health supporting actions, inc managing stress disaster financial assistance (grants, tax) inc disaster legal assistance, disaster unemployment assistance,

M52 - **Recovery and review**, Environmental recovery, clean up and restoration activities (with several sub topics as mould protection, well-water safety and securing hazardous material containers)

M53 - **Recovery and Review**, other, other recovery and review, lessons learnt from flood events insurance policies.

M61- **other**.

All the measures identified in this plan have been classed in 4 categories as given in Figure 1, Section 2.22.2 above and repeated below for ease of reference.



*Figure 11 – Classification of Measures in the Flood Risk Management Plan*

## 9.2 Policy Unit Selection Criteria

Ward areas do not offer a suitable size unit to identify measures that can be applied appropriately across the entire ward. For instance Laugharne Ward contains Laugharne, Pendine and Llanddowror. In terms of sources of flood risk these areas are very different and it would not be appropriate to bundle them together.

Therefore, where suitable, Policy Units within the Wards have been selected by visual analysis of the uFMfSW at a Ward level to identify areas that have a common source and affect identified numbers of people or areas with economic or environmental impact where it would be appropriate for specific measures to be assigned to the selected area.

The analysis at Ward Level was completed prior to the CaRR dataset becoming available. The results for the Ward summaries are presented in section 9.3 below. The CaRR dataset is also mapped for comparison for each Ward. The CaRR dataset has informed the Policy Unit level breakdown by receptor (properties and services) which is to be presented in Part 2 of the FRMP.

Analysis of the data, as described in Section 8, has resulted in the identification of 49 areas at risk of surface water flooding, termed Policy Units for the purpose of this report. A full list of these Policy Units is documented in Appendix E. Each Policy Unit is described in Part 2 of this FRMP.

The Policy Units identified range in size from areas with several hundred properties identified at risk of flooding to small areas only covering a few properties. It is recognised that at the smaller scale this is a subjective choice and it is not meant to be entirely comprehensive.

It is intended to keep identification of Policy Units under review and to add to the list of Policy Units as required, such as in the event of new information becoming available.

It is not intended that works would only be carried out in identified Policy Units where there is an identified positive benefit-cost of investment to manage flood risk (protecting 2 properties at a cost of £5k would be more cost-effective than a scheme

to defend 20 properties at a cost of £60k), although they will be used to prioritise major works.

The summaries of flood risks identified in each of the 58 Wards in Carmarthenshire are presented in the following Section 9.3.

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### 9.3 Local Flood Risk - Area Analysis Community Ward Summaries

A summary for each of the Community Wards is provided in this section.

Each summary comprises a description of the pertinent features of the catchments, the main sources of flood risk, a breakdown by Ward of the counts of properties and services affected by surface water flooding based on the analysis of the uFMfSW and by OWC flooding based on CCC Engineers' local knowledge. Any Policy Units within each Ward are identified.

Maps of the distribution of the properties assessed to be at risk based on the uFMfSW within each Ward are presented.

Map 1 – Total Properties affected

Map 2 – Dwellings and Services affected.

The CaRR datasets for properties at risk from 1 in 100 annual chance (1% AEP) events from pluvial and fluvial sources of flooding are also mapped as Map 3 for visual comparison. The differences in the results of the two datasets are described in Part 2 of the FRMP. The fluvial CaRR dataset is presented to highlight any areas of local flood risk from OWC which are not captured by the uFMfSW.

The actions proposed to manage local flood risk to an acceptable level within the community Ward are identified.

The following notation is used to describe the different categories of flood risk referenced in the following tables.

	Table Heading	Description
	Total properties	Total properties in the ward
1 in 30 rainfall event	High-risk all properties	<b>Total Property Point Count</b> with $\geq 20\%$ of property perimeter with a depth of greater than 150mm for 30 year return period
	High-risk dwellings	Property Point " <b>Dwellings</b> " Count with $\geq 20\%$ of property perimeter with a depth of greater than 150mm for 30 year return period
	High-risk services	Total Count of Property points for 30yr return Period, $\geq 150\text{mm}$ depth, $\geq 20\%$ of perimeter flooded, <b>community services</b>
1 in 100 rainfall event	Medium-risk all properties	<b>Total Property Point Count</b> with $\geq 20\%$ of property perimeter with a depth of greater than 150mm for 100 year return period
	Medium-risk dwellings	Property Point " <b>Dwellings</b> " Count with $\geq 20\%$ of property perimeter with a depth of greater than 150mm for 100 year return period
	Medium-risk services	Total Count of Property points for 100yr return Period, $\geq 150\text{mm}$ depth, $\geq 20\%$ of perimeter flooded, <b>community services</b>



1 in 1000 rainfall event	Low-risk all properties	<b>Total Property Point Count</b> with >=20% of property perimeter with a depth of greater than 150mm for 1000 year return period
	Low-risk dwellings	Property Point " <b>Dwellings</b> " Count with >=20% of property perimeter with a depth of greater than 150mm for 1000 year return period
	Low-risk services	Total Count of Property points for 1000yr return Period, ≥150mm depth, ≥20% of perimeter flooded, <b>community services</b>

Based on the criteria described in Section 8, the following totals of properties have been identified to be affected from flood risk sources for which CCC as the LLFA are responsible.

*Table 3 - Properties affected County wide against different rainfall events*

	Total all properties	High-risk all properties	High-risk dwellings	High-risk services	Medium-risk all properties	Medium-risk dwellings	Medium-risk services	Low-risk all properties	Low-risk dwellings	Low-risk services
County wide	84,115	3,252	1,523	26	5,987	3,208	50	15,508	9,468	108

### 9.3.1 Abergwili

Community Council(s)	Abergwili
Councillor:	Dorian Williams
Population	2,344
Area	62.6 km <sup>2</sup>
Population Density	37 people/ km <sup>2</sup>

#### Area Description

Abergwili Ward is predominantly rural, approximately 4km east of Carmarthen town and contains the settlements of Abergwili, Whitemill, Peniel.

Predominate Land Use is pastoral agriculture.

The main fluvial source is the River Towy, which is a Main River and managed by NRW. The NRW flood maps for this area show that Towy River affords a significant flood risk to this area. The Towy River is not within the scope of this report as it is managed by NRW.

#### Flood History

Extensive Flooding of Abergwili in 1987 when extensive flooding occurred throughout the Towy Valley Flooding has also occurred at Whitemill from surface Water and the River Annell.

#### Policy Units in Ward

There is one Policy Unit identified in this Ward:

- Whitemill

#### Count Table (see Maps 1 & 2 below)

Criteria	Total at-risk Property Count	Dwellings affected	Community Services
High Risk	38	5	0
Medium Risk	56	12	1
Low Risk	121	37	3

Breakdown by Policy Unit refer to Appendix E.

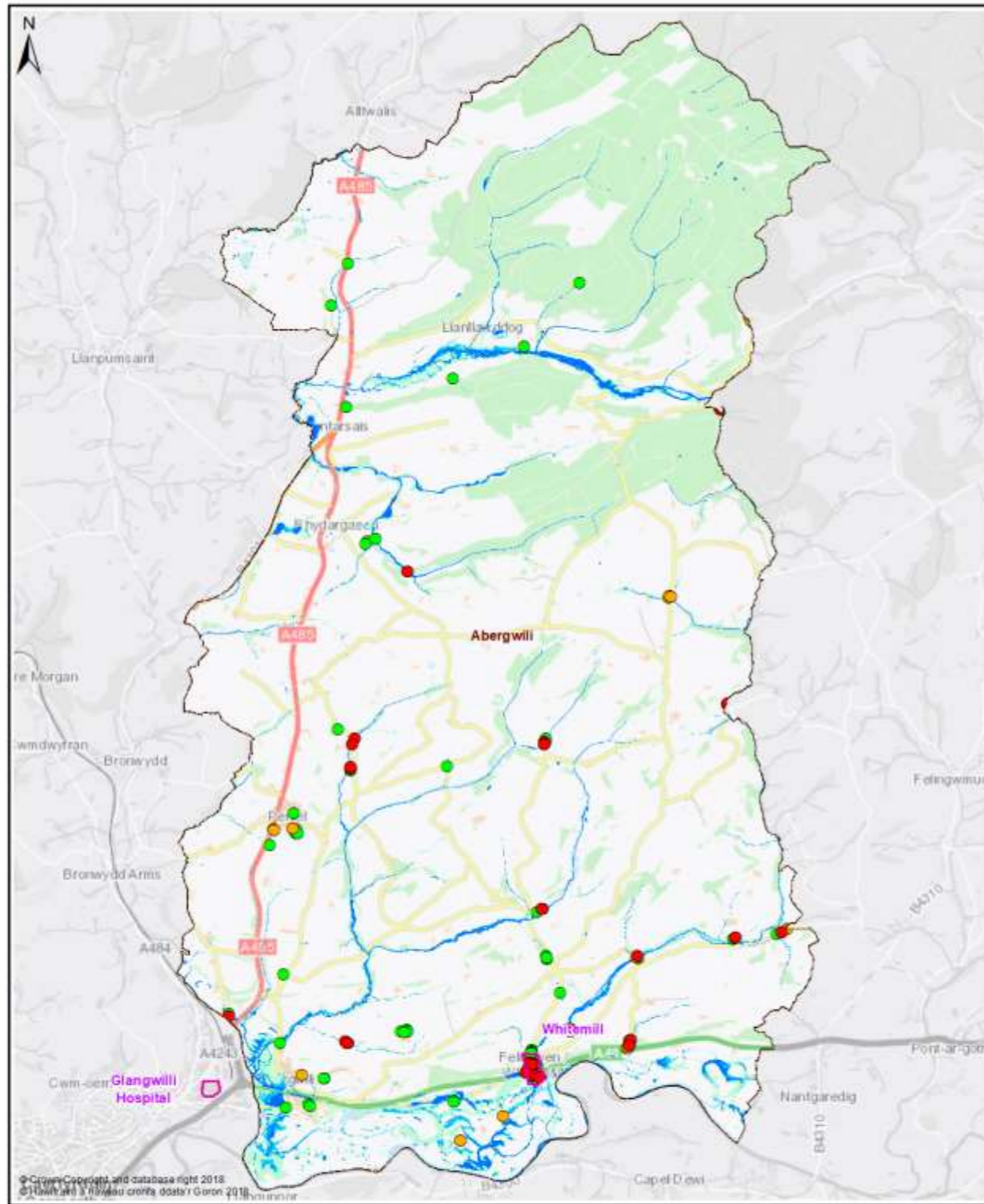
Breakdown by Policy Unit refer to Appendix E. The CaRR dataset is mapped in Map 3 below. The analysis of breakdown is presented in Part 2 of the FRMP.

#### Other risk management authorities

DCWW has identified Flood Risk in the following locations

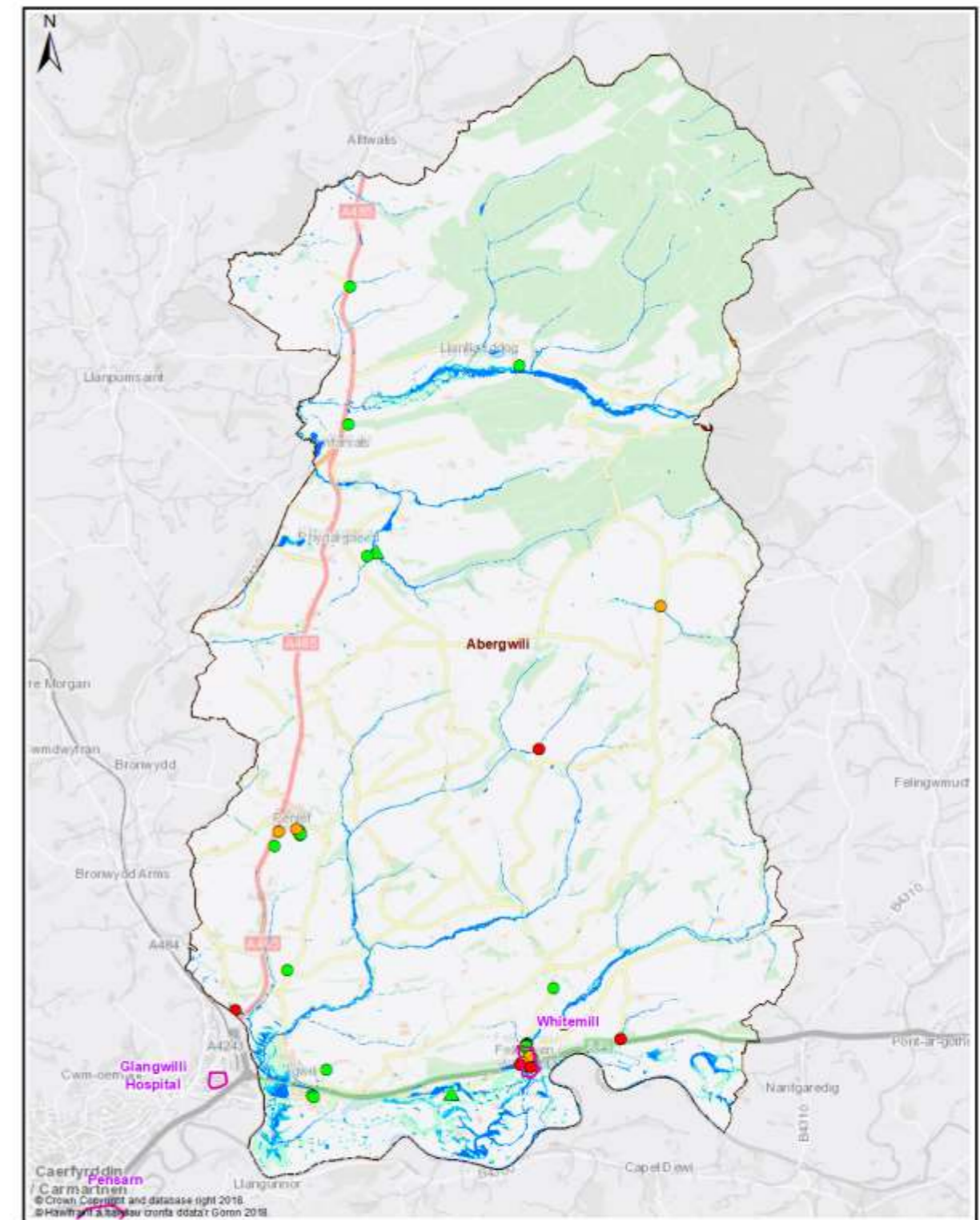
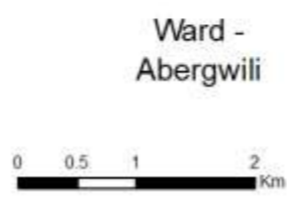
- Peniel
- Rhydargaeau

NRW will continue to take the lead and manage the flood risk from the Towy River, Afon Gili and River Annell.



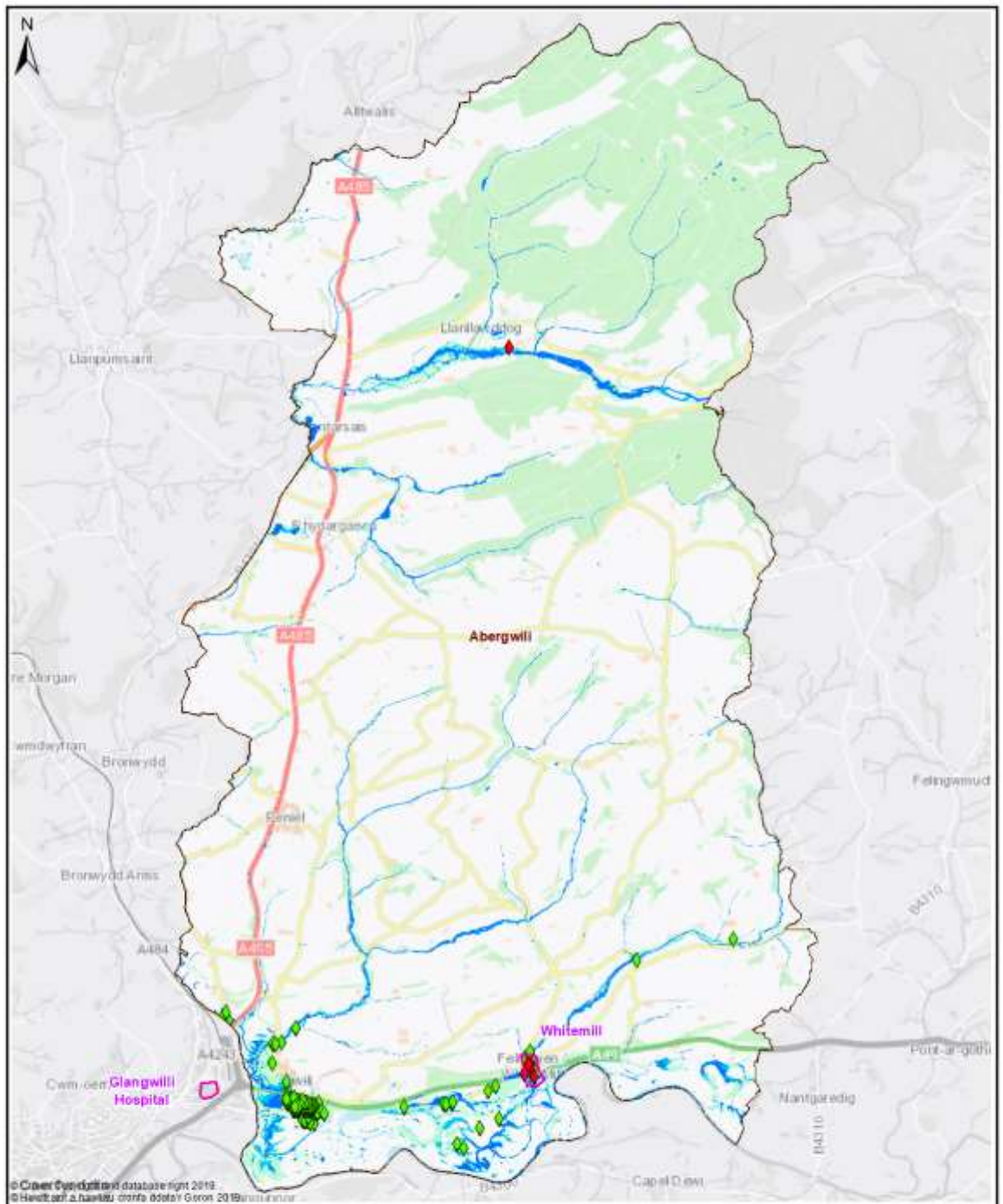
Map 1 - All Properties

- Legend**
- Policy Unit
  - Ward
  - uFMSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
  - Q30 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q100 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q1000 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater



Map 2 - Dwellings and Services

- Legend**
- Policy Unit
  - Ward
  - uFMSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
  - Q30- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q100- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q1000- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q30- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q100- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q1000- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater



## Abergwili - Delivery Plan

The following summarises actions proposed to manage local flood risk to an acceptable level within the community.



Measure	Description	Priority	Timescale	Cost
M33	Whitemill Policy Unit identified for further review of potential alleviation action(s)	High	Ongoing	Med
M34	Work with DCWW to better understand and manage flood risk from surface water and sewers in highlighted locations	Med	Ongoing	Low
M42	Raise awareness of flood risk and support preparation of Community Flood Plans if applicable	Med	Med	Low
M43	Working with NRW to raise awareness of flood risk from the Main Rivers	Med	Med	Low
M51	County wide recovery plans are in place. These will be triggered when appropriate	Med	Ongoing	Low

### 9.3.2 Ammanford

Community Council(s)	Ammanford Town
Councillor:	Deian Harries
Population:	2,672
Area	1.76 km <sup>2</sup>
Population Density	1,510 people/ km <sup>2</sup>

#### Area Description

Ammanford Town ward is an urbanised area 33km east of Carmarthen

Predominate Land Use – Urban with Town Centre Commercial use

This ward is bounded by the Main Rivers Loughor and Amman.

#### Flood History

The Isscennen Road/ Margaret Street Area has a history of flooding from the small watercourse with culvert blockages restriction

In 2005 the culvert at the top of Margaret Street blocked with stones and gravel causing extensive damage to several properties. Flood water was dammed by boundary walls that subsequently collapsed under the pressure.

#### Policy Units in Ward

There are two Policy Units identified in this Ward:

- Isscennen Road & Margaret Street
- Carregamman

#### Count Table (see Maps 1 & 2 below)

Criteria	Total at-risk Property Count	Dwellings affected	Community Services
High Risk	60	33	0
Medium Risk	130	79	1
Low Risk	350	231	1

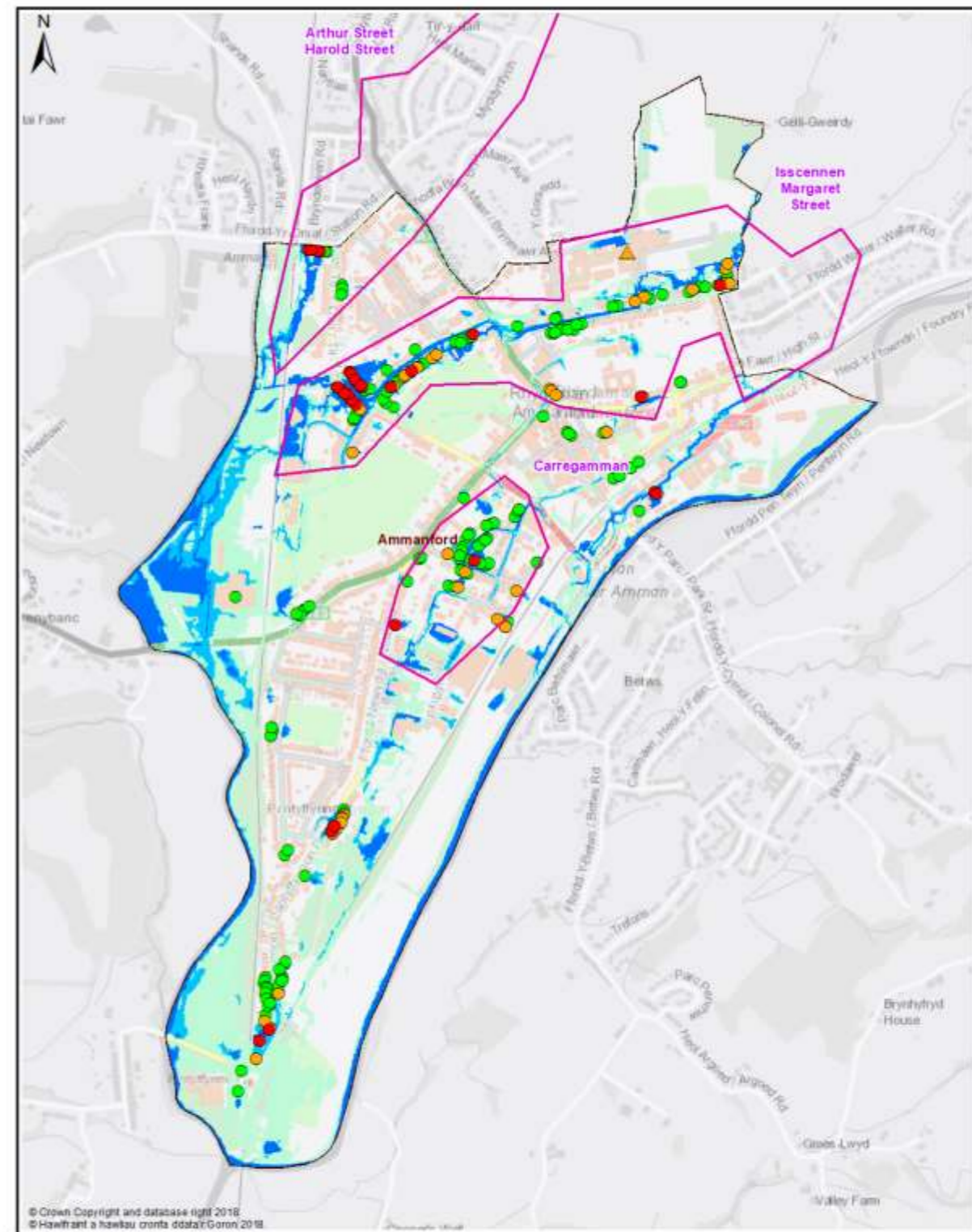
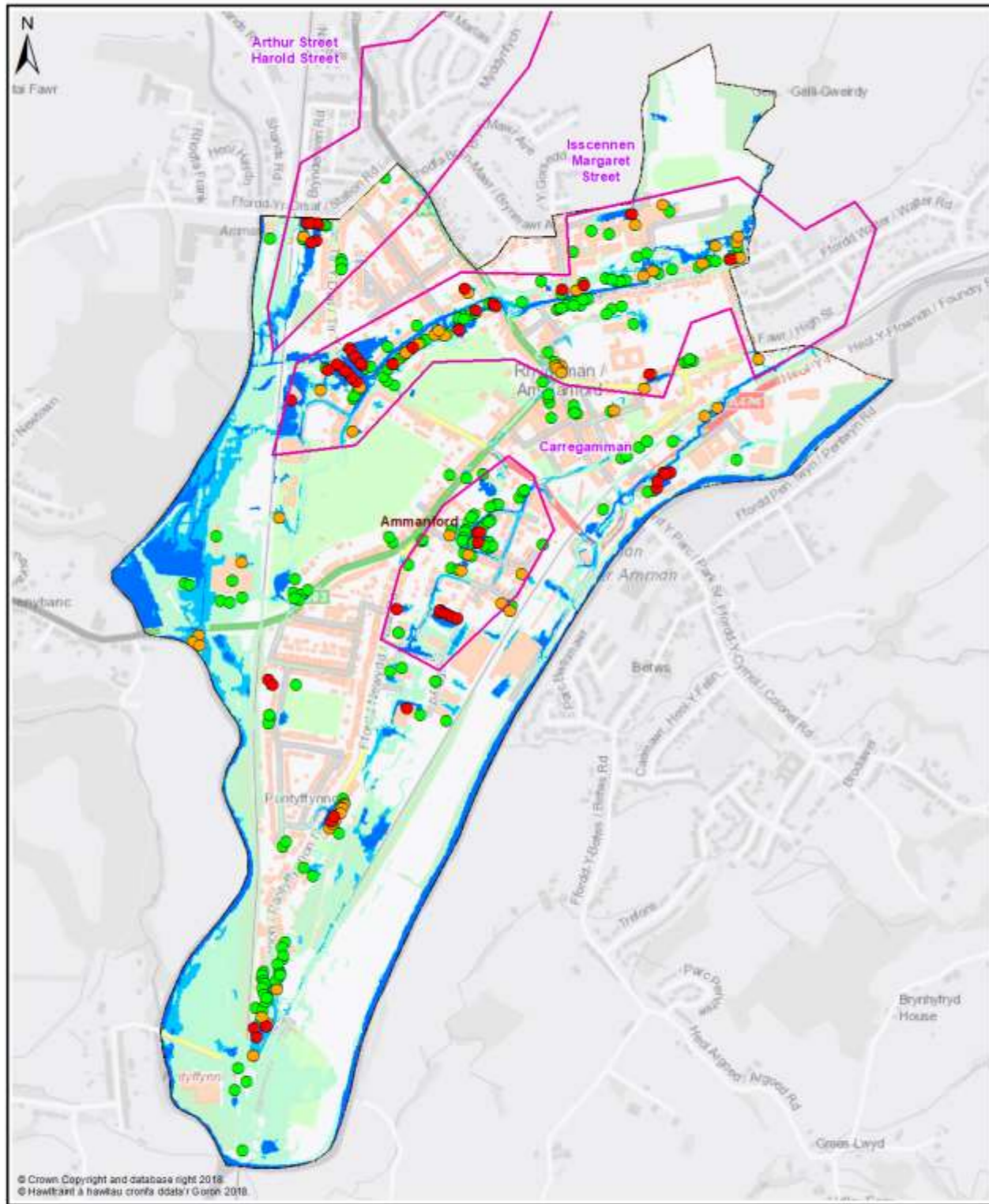
Breakdown by Policy Unit refer to Appendix E.

#### Other risk management authorities

DCWW has identified flood risk at the following locations

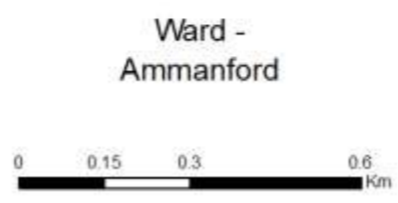
- Pantyffynnon Road, Ammanford
- Station Road, Ammanford

NRW will continue to take the lead and manage the flood risk from The Loughor and Amman.



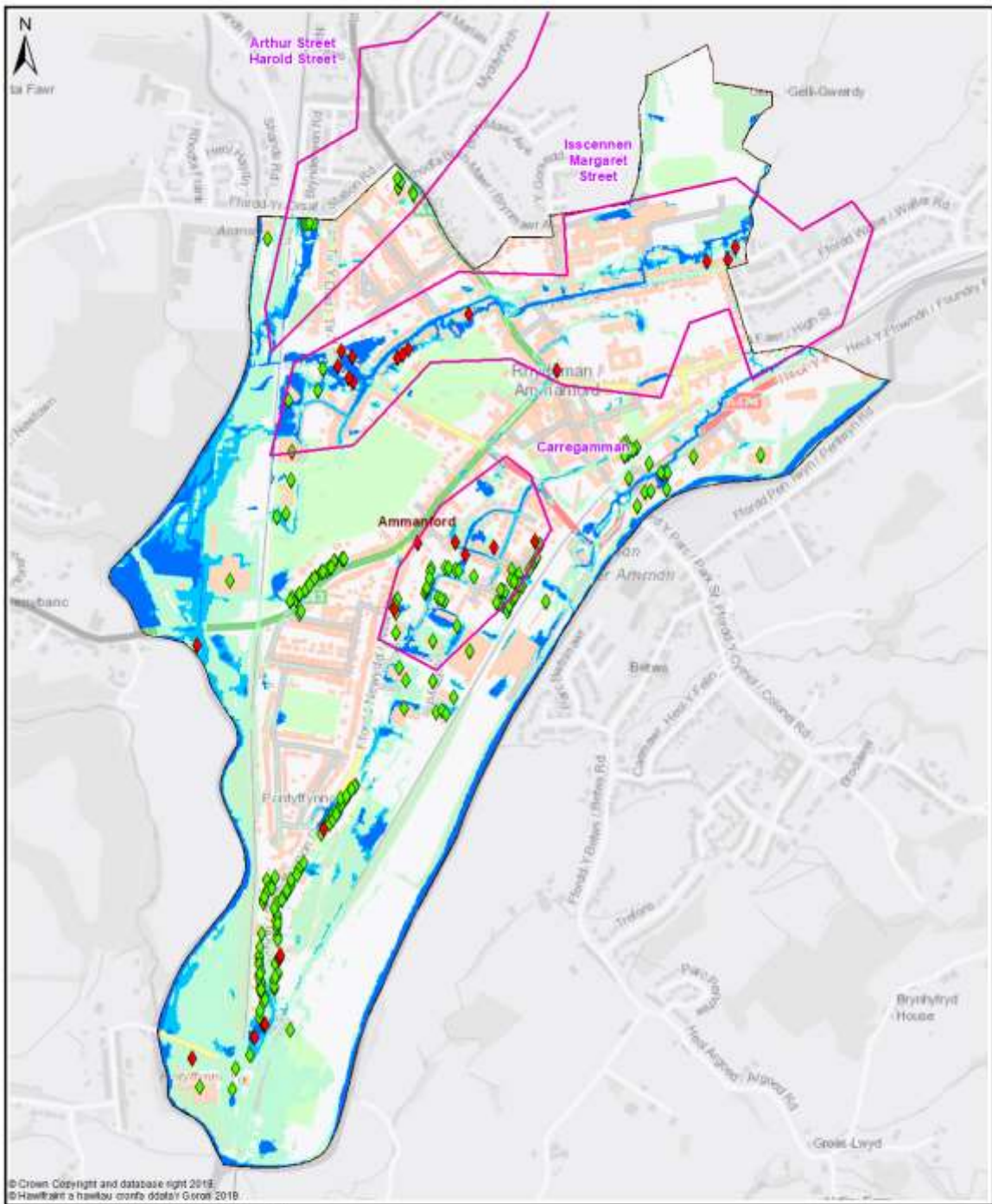
Map 1 - All Properties

- Legend**
- Policy Unit
  - Ward
  - uFMSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
  - Q30 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q100 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q1000 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater



Map 2 - Dwellings and Services

- Legend**
- Policy Unit
  - Ward
  - uFMSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
  - Q30- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q100- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q1000- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q30- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q100- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q1000- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater



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Map 3 - Communities at Risk Register

**Legend**

- Policy Unit
- Ward
- uFMISW Q30  
Surface Water Flood Outline  
1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
- uFMISW Q100  
Surface Water Flood Outline  
1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
- uFMISW Q1000  
Surface Water Flood Outline  
1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
- ◆ CaRR Pluvial
- ◆ CaRR Fluvial

Ward -  
Ammanford





## Ammanford - Delivery Plan

The following summarises actions we propose to manage local flood risk to an acceptable level within the community.



Measure	Description	Priority	Timescale	Cost
M21	Undertake further flood risk analysis for the LDP assigned development area.	High	Ongoing	Low
M22	investigate options to reduce flood risk to properties within the overall community.	Med	Med	Med
M24	Culvert inspections of existing assets & update / maintain Asset Register.	High	Ongoing	Low
M33	2 Policy Units identified for further review of potential alleviation action(s)	High	High	Med
M34	Work with DCWW to better understand and manage flood risk from surface water and sewers in highlighted locations	Med	Ongoing	Low
M42	Raise awareness of flood risk and support preparation of Community Flood Plans if applicable	Med	Med	Low
M43	Working with NRW to raise awareness of flood risk from the Main Rivers	Med	Med	Low
M51	Countywide recovery plans are in place. These will be triggered when appropriate	Med	Ongoing	Low

### 9.3.3 Betws

Community Council(s)	Betws
Councillor:	Betsan Jones
Population:	2322
Area	11.12 km <sup>2</sup>
Population Density	209 people/km <sup>2</sup>

#### Area Description

Betws Ward is the area to the south east of Ammanford Town and is separated from Ammanford town ward by the Amman River

The ward contains residential development with rough pasture and moorland rising to around 300m

Run off from the high ground is fast responding with relatively impermeable soils.

#### Flood History

There have been isolated surface water related incidents in this ward.

#### Policy Units in Ward

There are no Policy Units identified in this Ward.

#### Count Table (see Maps 1 & 2 below)

Criteria	Total at-risk Property Count	Dwellings affected	Community Services
High Risk	15	4	0
Medium Risk	37	21	0
Low Risk	242	189	0

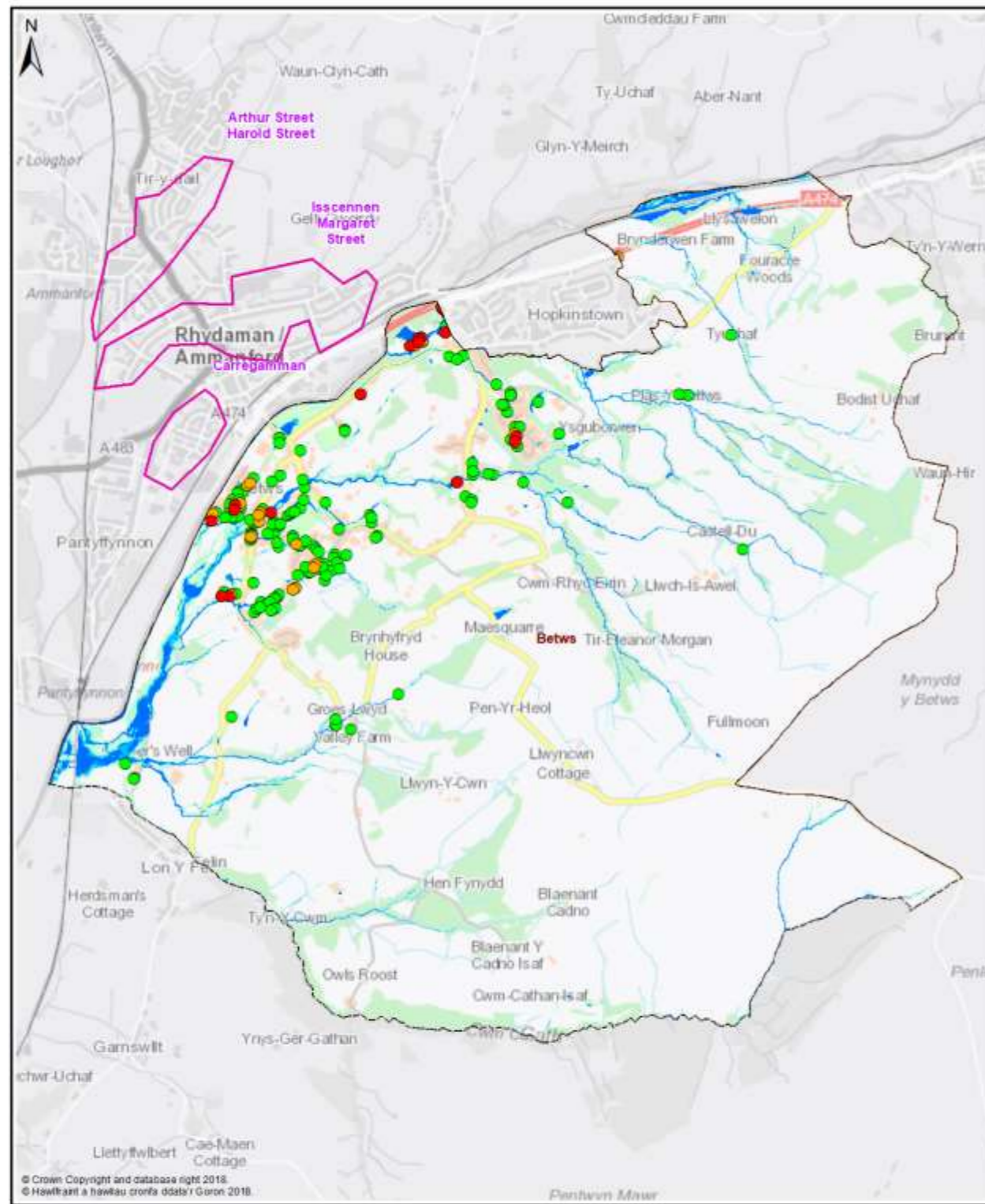
Breakdown by Policy Unit refer to Appendix E.

#### Other risk management authorities DCWW

DCWW has identified flood risk at the following locations

- Parc Bwtri Mawr, Ammanford

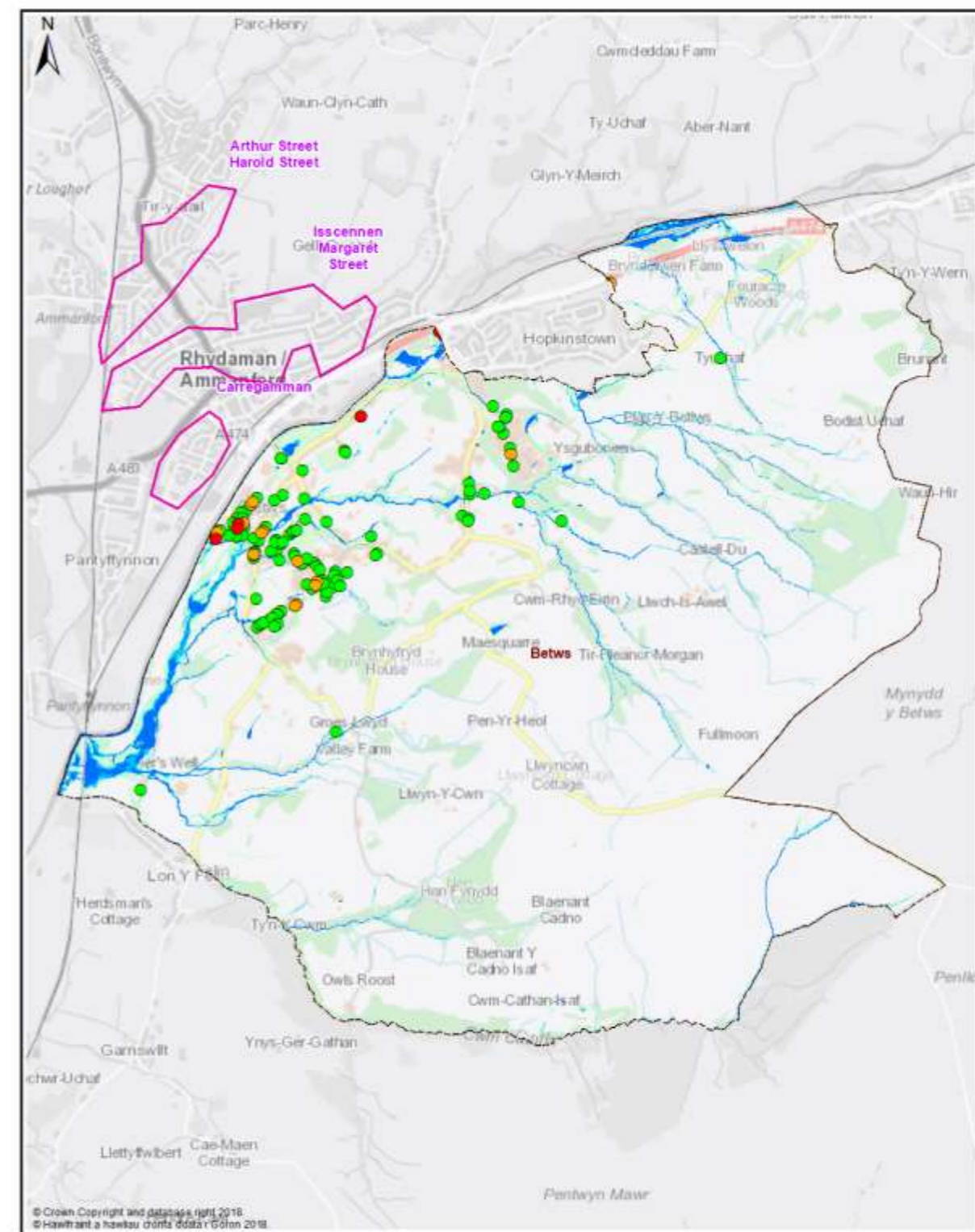
NRW will continue to take the lead and manage the flood risk from the River Loughor.



Map 1 - All Properties

Legend

- Policy Unit
- Ward
- uFMSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
- uFMSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
- uFMSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
- Q30 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
- Q100 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
- Q1000 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater



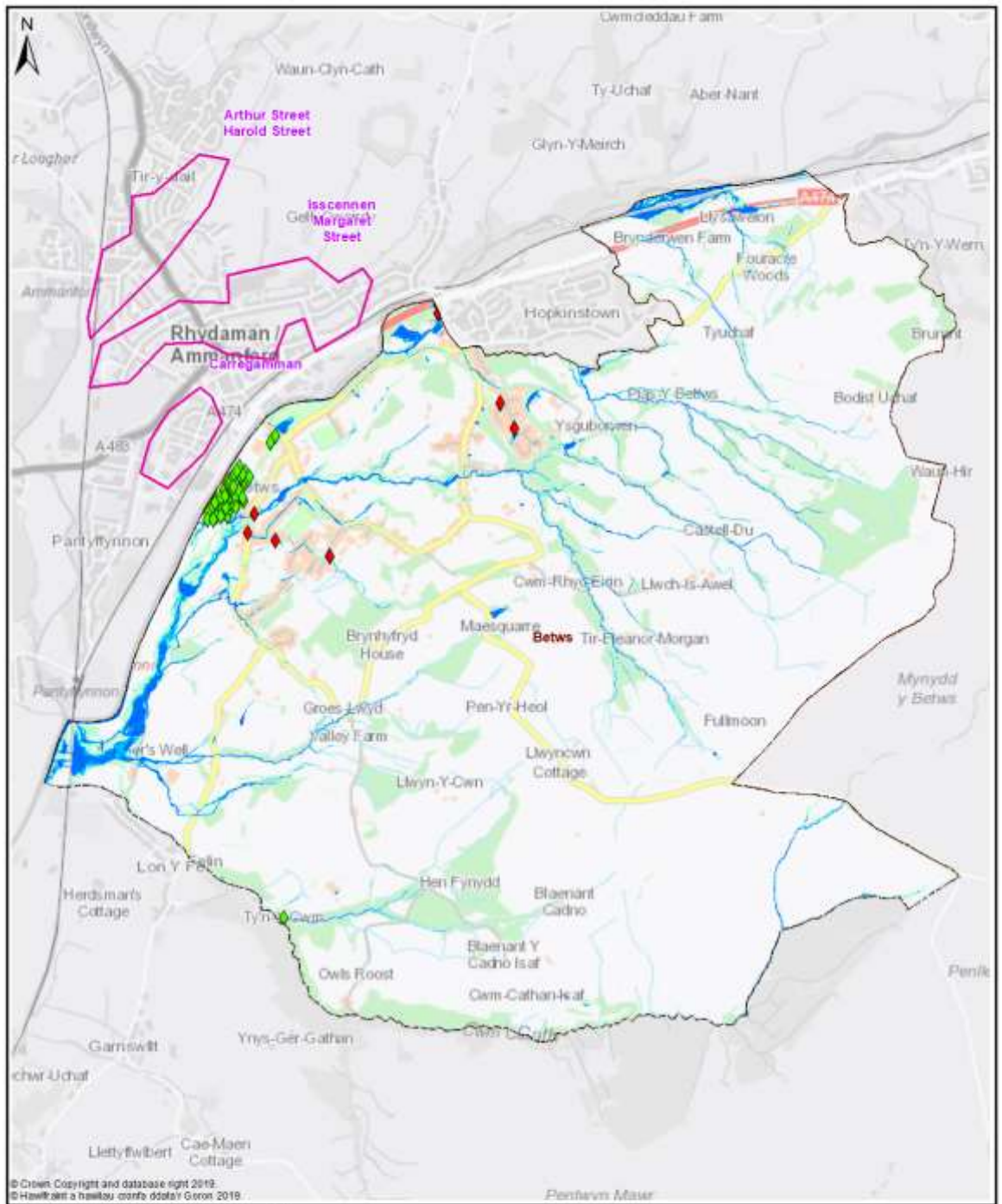
Map 2 - Dwellings and Services

Legend

- Policy Unit
- Ward
- uFMSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
- uFMSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
- uFMSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
- ▲ Q30- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
- ▲ Q100- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
- ▲ Q1000- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
- ▲ Q30- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
- ▲ Q100- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
- ▲ Q1000- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater

Ward - Betws





Map 3 - Communities at Risk Register

Legend

- |              |   |              |
|--------------|---|--------------|
| Policy Limit | uFMSW Q30<br>Surface Water Flood Outline<br>1 in 30 Probability Storm Event     | CaRR Pluvial |
| Ward         | uFMSW Q100<br>Surface Water Flood Outline<br>1 in 100 Probability Storm Event   | CaRR Fluvial |
|              | uFMSW Q1000<br>Surface Water Flood Outline<br>1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event |              |

Ward -  
Betws



## Betws - Delivery Plan

The following summarises actions proposed to manage local flood risk to an acceptable level within the community.



Measure	Description	Priority	Timescale	Cost
M24	Culvert inspections of existing assets & update / maintain Asset Register.	High	Ongoing	Low
M31	Investigate opportunities to reduce runoff from adjacent moorland / hillsides	Med	Med	Med
M34	Work with DCWW to better understand and manage flood risk from surface water and sewers in highlighted locations	Med	Ongoing	Low
M42	Raise awareness of flood risk and support preparation of Community Flood Plans if applicable	Med	Med	Low
M51	Countywide recovery plans are in place. These will be triggered when appropriate	Med	Ongoing	Low

### 9.3.4 Bigyn

Community Council(s)	Llanelli Town
Councillor:	Jeff Edmunds
	Eryl Morgan
Population:	4,633
Area	2.33 km <sup>2</sup>
Population Density	2,855 people/km <sup>2</sup>

#### Area Description

Bygin Ward is located within Llanelli and contains the areas of Pen Y Fan and Trostre. Land use is urbanised large residential areas and areas of residential retail park and industrial.

Historically the area was used for intensive industry and mining.

#### Flood History

There is a history of flooding of the Trostre Estate area and the Pen y Fan area.

#### Policy Units in Ward

There is one Policy Units identified in this Ward:

- Trostre Road and Gorsedd

#### Count Table (see Maps 1 & 2 below)

Criteria	Total at-risk Property Count	Dwellings affected	Community Services
High Risk	73	62	0
Medium Risk	149	119	1
Low Risk	426	330	4

Breakdown by Policy Unit refer to Appendix E.

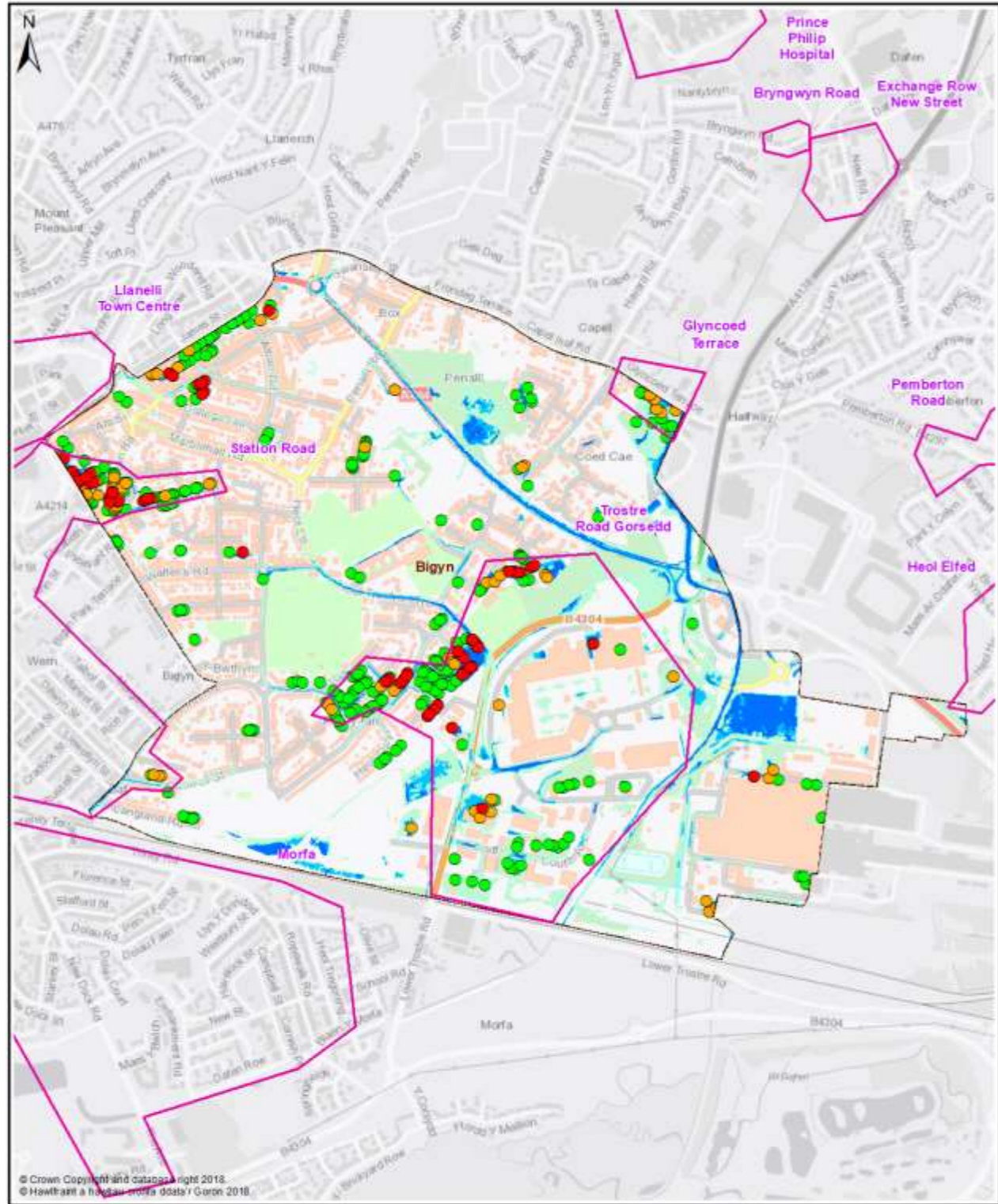
#### Other risk management authorities

DCWW; large areas of this ward are drained by the DCWW combined sewer system. DCWW has identified flood risk at the following locations:

- Caswell Street, Llanelli
- Fransham Street, Llanelli
- Heol Dinbych, Llanelli
- Pencae Terrace, Llanelli
- Trostre Industrial Park, Llanelli

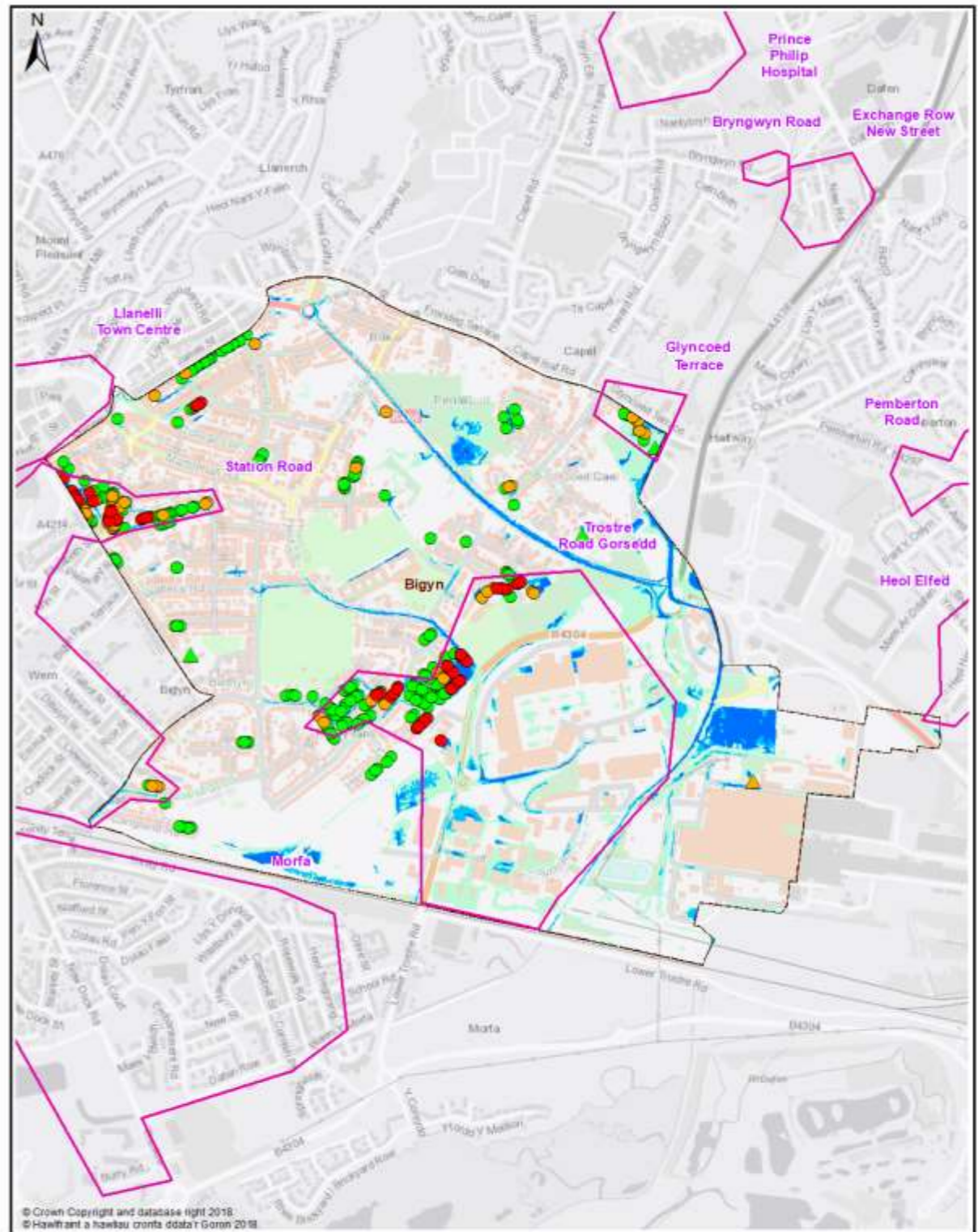
At the present time DCWW are investing large sums of money in Llanelli in their Rainscape Project. CCC will continue to work in partnership with DCWW on this project.

NRW will continue to take the lead and manage the flood risk from the Dafen River. NRW are currently working on a scheme to reduce flooding in this area.



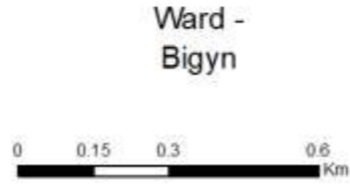
Map 1 - All Properties

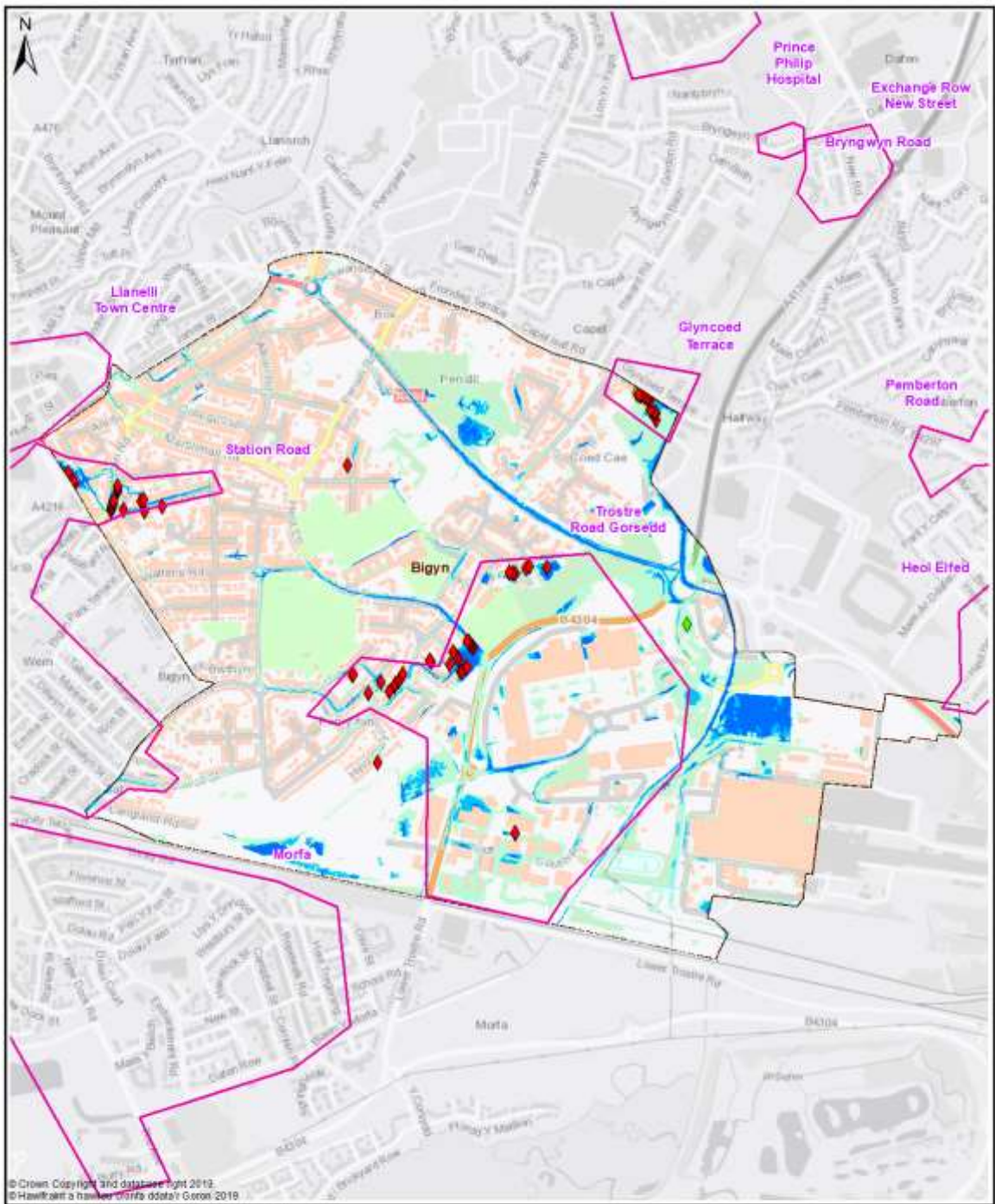
- Legend**
- Policy Unit
  - Ward
  - uFMSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
  - Q30 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q100 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q1000 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater



Map 2 - Dwellings and Services

- Legend**
- Policy Unit
  - Ward
  - uFMSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
  - Q30- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q100- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q1000- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q30- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q100- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q1000- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater





Map 3 - Communities at Risk Register

**Legend**

- Policy Limit
- Ward
- uFMSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
- uFMSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
- uFMSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
- CaRR Pluvial
- CaRR Fluvial

Ward -  
Bigyn





## Bigyn - Delivery Plan

The following summarises actions proposed to manage local flood risk to an acceptable level within the community.



Measure	Description	Priority	Timescale	Cost
M21	Undertake further flood risk analysis for the LDP assigned development area.	High	Ongoing	Low
M22	Investigate options to reduce flood risk to properties within the overall community	Med	Med	Med
M24	Culvert inspections of existing assets & update / maintain Asset Register	High	Ongoing	Low
M33	1 Policy Unit identified for further review of potential alleviation action(s)	High	High	Med
M34	Continue to collaborate / assist DCWW progressing their Rainscape initiative.	Med	Ongoing	Low
M42	Raise awareness of flood risk and support preparation of Community Flood Plans if applicable	Med	Med	Low
M43	Working with NRW to raise awareness of flood risk from the Main Rivers	Med	Med	Low
M44	Liaison with major retail operators to raise awareness and preparedness. Work with NRW Flood Awareness team	Med	Med	Low
M51	Countywide recovery plans are in place. These will be triggered when appropriate	Med	Ongoing	Low

### 9.3.5 Burry Port

Community Council(s)	Pembrey And Burry Port Town Council
Councillor:	Amanda Fox John James
Population:	3,215
Area	5.15 km <sup>2</sup>
Population Density	814 people/ km <sup>2</sup>

#### Area Description

Burry Port is a Coastal town between Carmarthen and Llanelli with a harbour / Marina. There is high ground above the town with pastoral farmland and woodland.

#### Flood History

Burry port has had a history of severe flooding from the Nant Dyfaty Works have been carried out over the years to manage the flows in the Nant Dyfaty and a bypass culvert has been constructed to take flows from north of Burry Port through to the harbour.

#### Policy Units in Ward

There are 2 No. Policy Units identified in this Ward:

- New Street this covers the area potentially affected by the Nant Dyfaty
- Gors Road

#### Count Table (see Maps 1 & 2 below)

Criteria	Total at-risk Property Count	Dwellings affected	Community Services
High Risk	102	83	1
Medium Risk	153	126	1
Low Risk	439	366	2

Breakdown by Policy Unit refer to Appendix E.

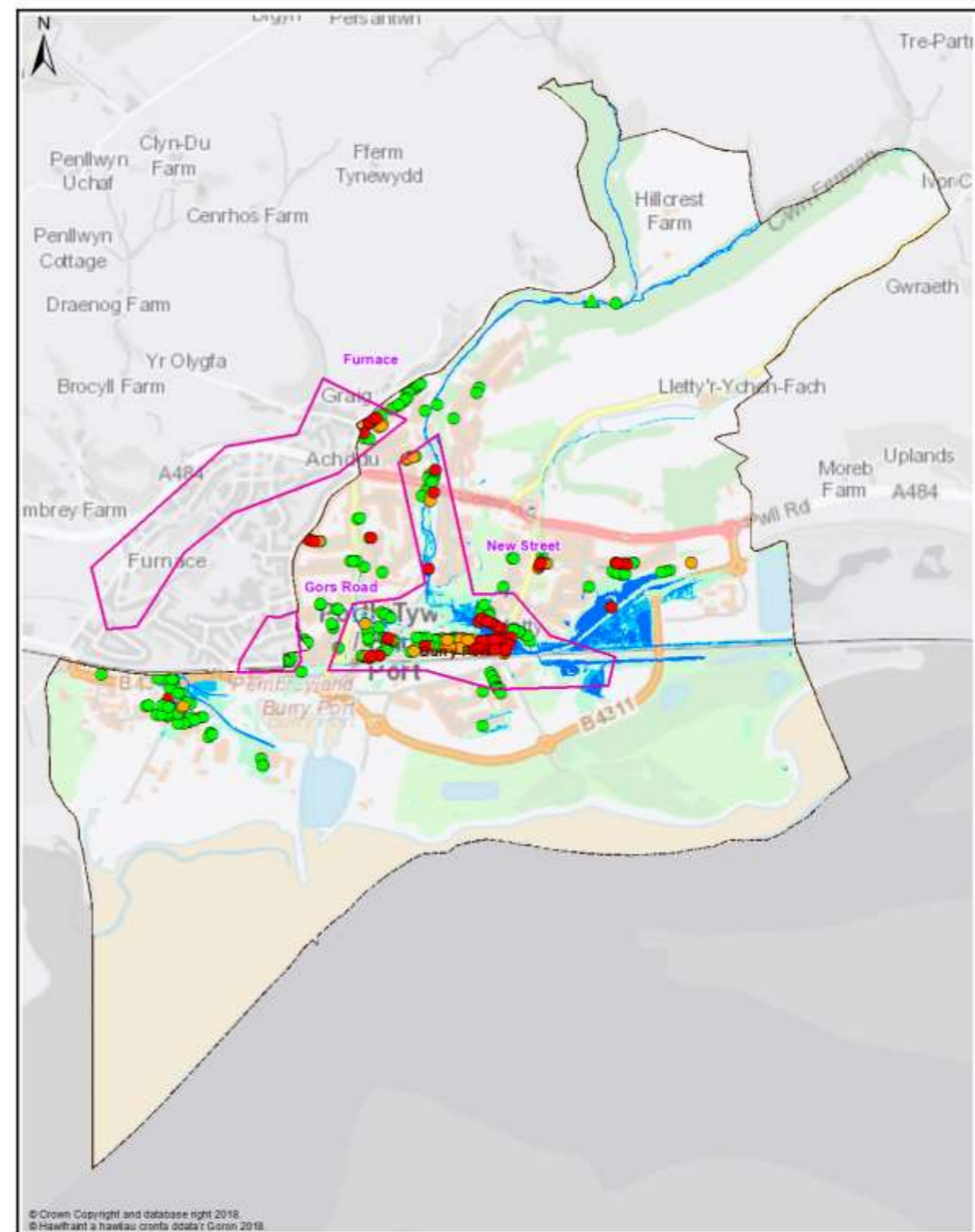
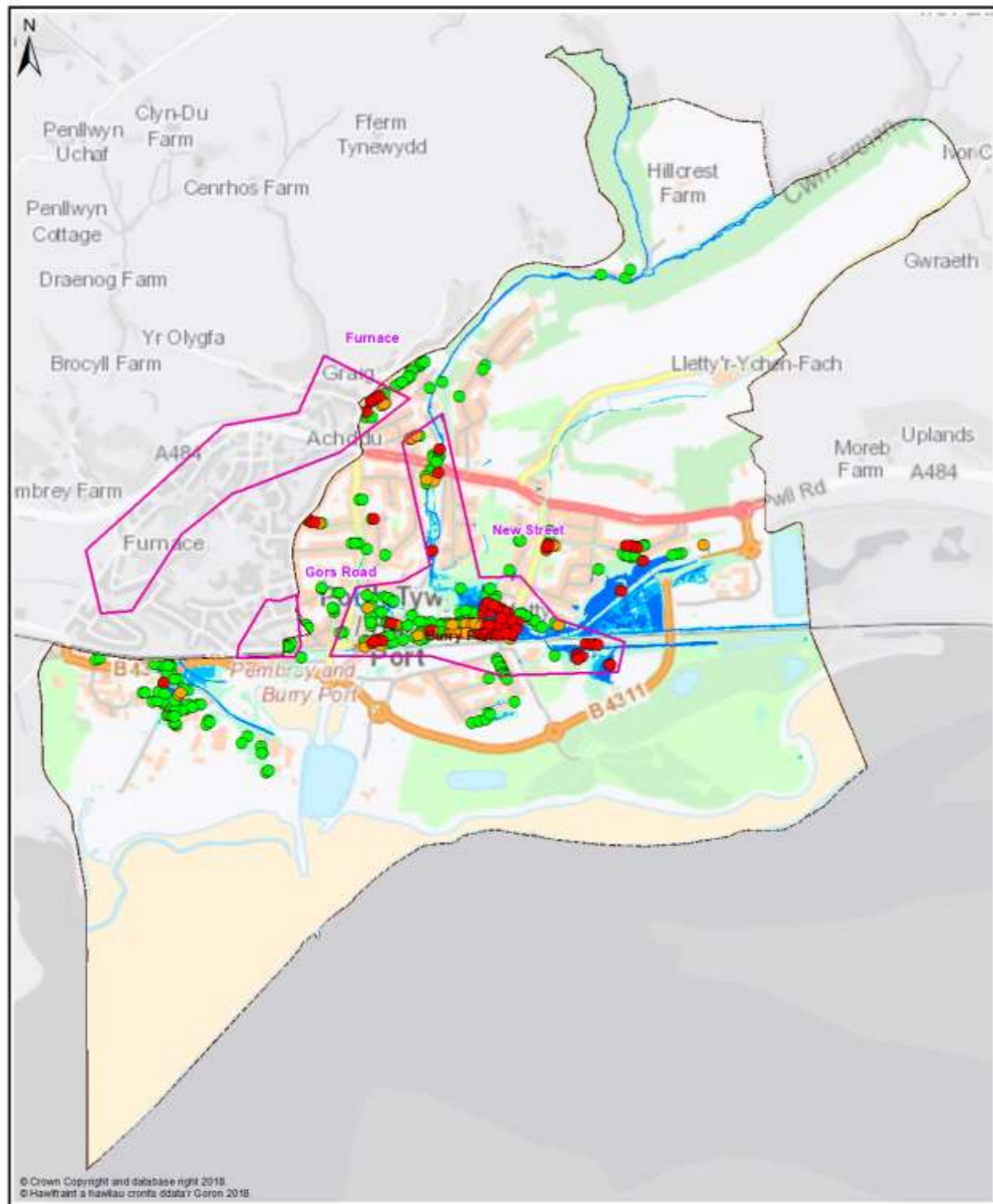
#### Other risk management authorities

DCWW has identified flood risk at the following locations

- Bryn Avenue, Burry Port
- Colby Road, Burry Port
- Gors Road, Burry Port
- Tyle Teg, Burry Port

At the present time DCWW are investing large sums of money in the Burry Port catchment in their Rainscape Project. CCC will continue to work in partnership with DCWW on this project.

NRW; there are no Main Rivers in this Ward. NRW will continue to take the lead and manage the flood risk from tidal flooding.



Map 1 - All Properties

Legend

- Policy Unit
- Ward
- uFMSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
- uFMSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
- uFMSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
- Q30 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
- Q100 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
- Q1000 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater

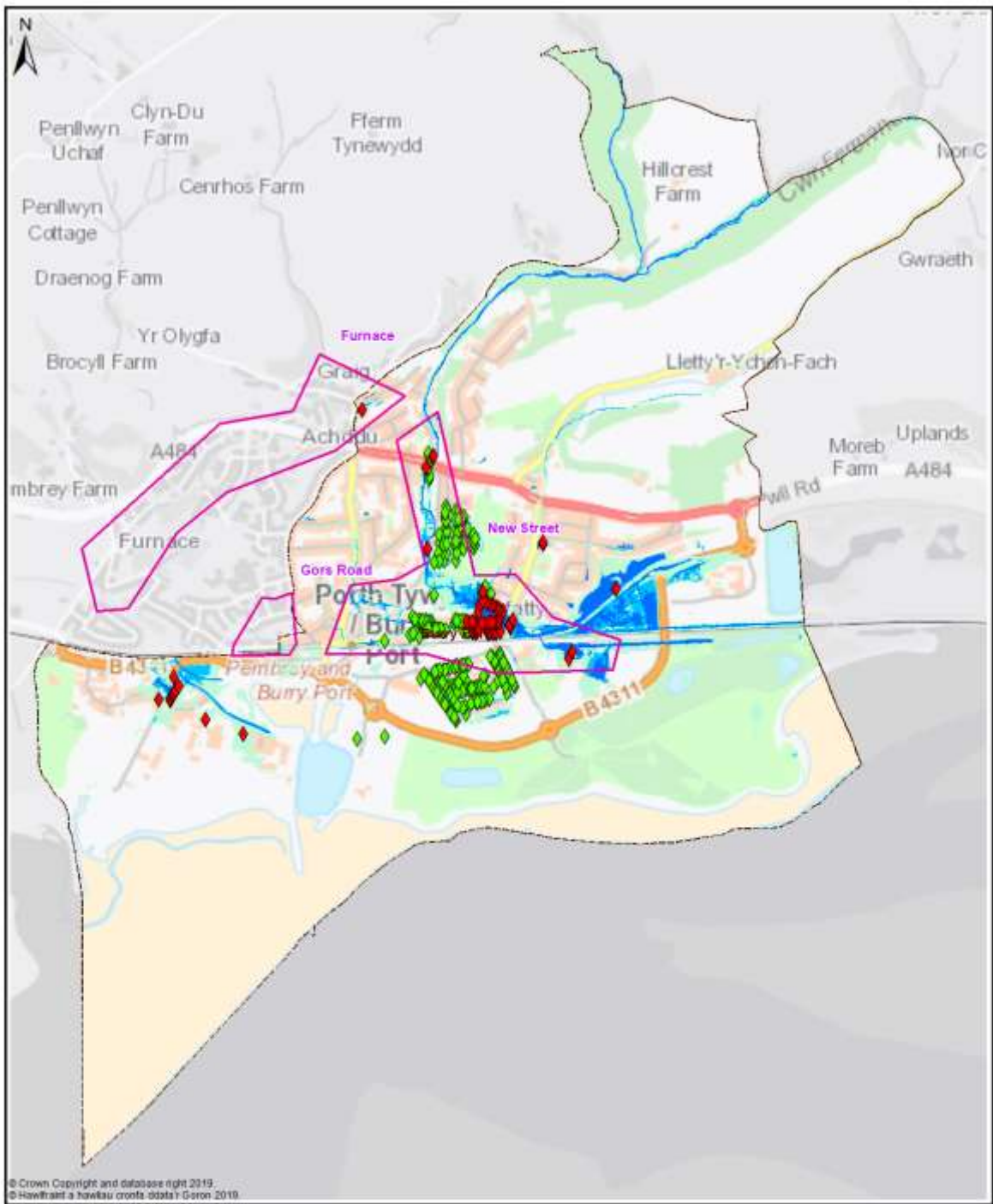
Ward - Burry Port



Legend

- Policy Unit
- Ward
- uFMSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
- uFMSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
- uFMSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
- Q30- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
- Q100- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
- Q1000- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
- ▲ Q30- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
- ▲ Q100- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
- ▲ Q1000- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater

Map 2 - Dwellings and Services



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Map 3 - Communities at Risk Register

Legend

- Policy Unit
- Ward
- uFMSW Q30  
Surface Water Flood Outline  
1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
- uFMSW Q100  
Surface Water Flood Outline  
1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
- uFMSW Q1000  
Surface Water Flood Outline  
1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
- ◆ CaRR Fluvial
- ◆ CaRR Fluvial

Ward -  
Burry Port



## Burry Port - Delivery Plan

The following summarises actions we propose to manage local flood risk to an acceptable level within the community.



Measure	Description	Priority	Timescale	Cost
M21	Undertake further flood risk analysis for the LDP assigned development area.	High	Ongoing	Low
M22	investigate options to reduce flood risk to properties within the overall community.	Med	Med	Med
M24	Culvert inspections of existing assets & update / maintain Asset Register.	High	Ongoing	Low
M33	2 Policy Units identified for further review of potential alleviation action(s)	High	High	Med
M34	Continue to collaborate / assist DCWW progressing their Rainscape initiative.	Med	Ongoing	Low
M42	Raise awareness of flood risk and support preparation of Community Flood Plans if applicable	Med	Med	Low
M43	Working with NRW to raise awareness of flood risk from Tidal Flooding	Med	Med	Low
M51	Countywide recovery plans are in place. These will be triggered when appropriate	Med	Ongoing	Low

### 9.3.6 Bynea

Community Council(s)	Llanelli Rural
Councillor:	Deryk Cundy
Population:	4,380
Area	7.20 km <sup>2</sup>
Population Density	608 people/ km <sup>2</sup>

#### Area Description

Bynea Ward is situated to the east of Llanelli Town Centre and contains a mix of urbanised areas predominantly residential with some industrial use and with rough grazing agricultural land. Soils are generally relatively impermeable.

This area was previously subject to extensive coal mining.

#### Flood History

No significant Flood History from surface water /Ordinary Watercourse.

The Dafen Pill flows through this ward and has caused flooding in the Erw Las and the Berwick Roads Roundabout areas.

#### Policy Units in Ward

There are 2 No. Policy Units identified in this Ward:

- Cwmfelin Road
- Berwick Road

#### Count Table (see Maps 1 & 2 below)

Criteria	Total at-risk Property Count	Dwellings affected	Community Services
High Risk	44	35	0
Medium Risk	71	55	0
Low Risk	190	139	1

Breakdown by Policy Unit refer to Appendix E.

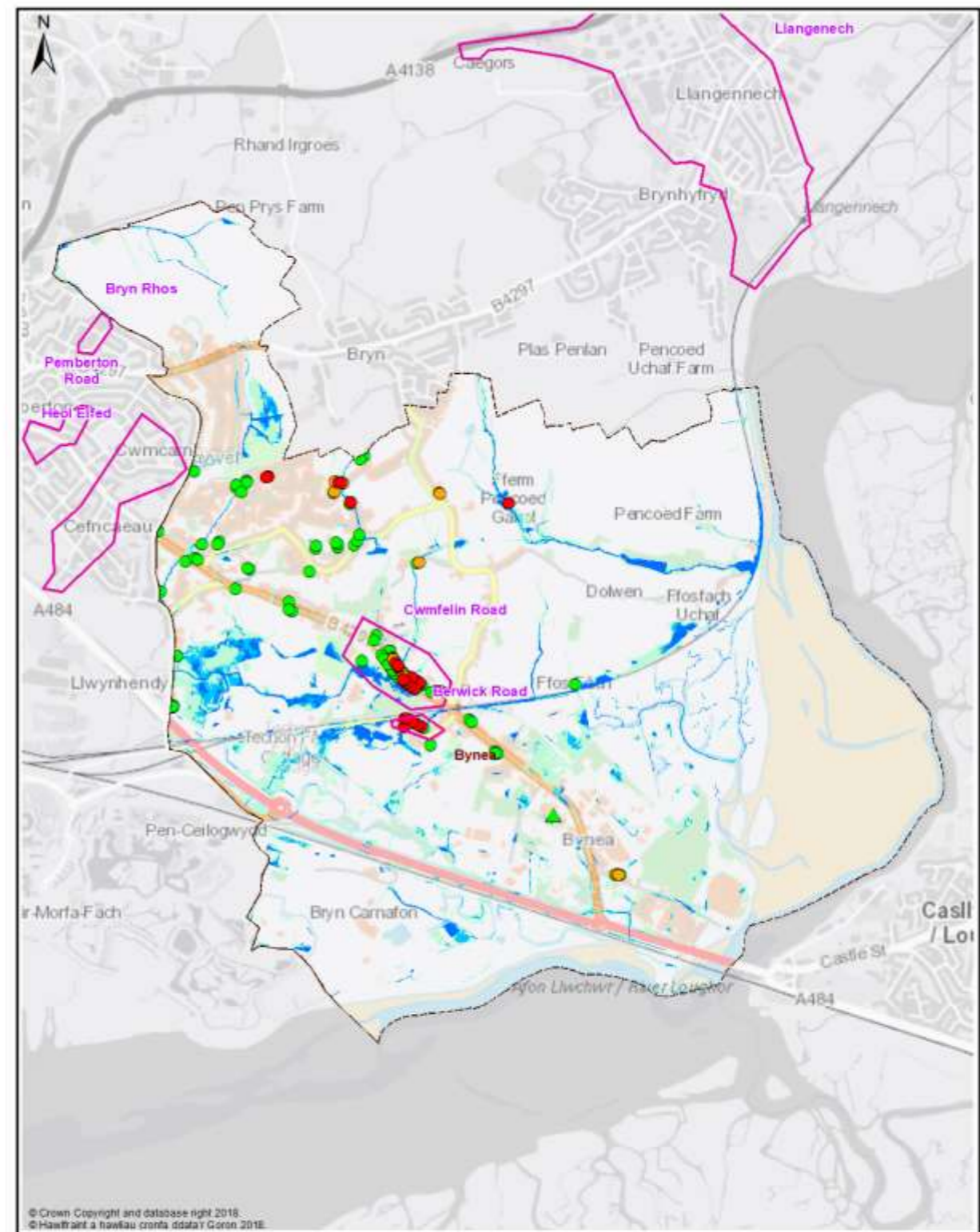
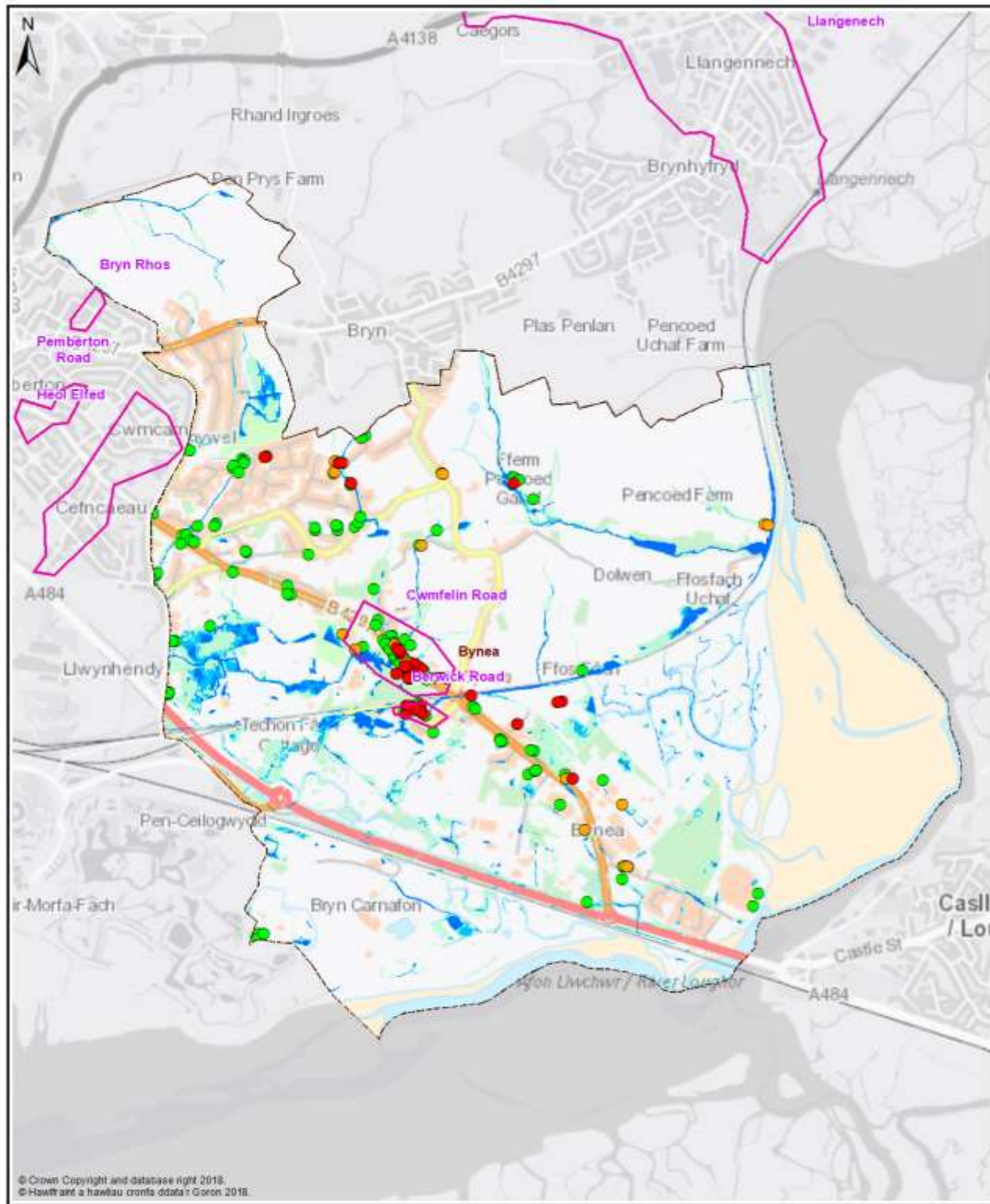
#### Other risk management authorities

DCWW has identified flood risk at the following locations

- Amanwy, Llanelli
- Clos Bryn Haul, Llwynhendy
- ClosyBerllan, Llwynhendy
- Cwmfelin Road, Llanelli

At the present time DCWW are investing large sums of money in Llanelli Project and have carried out works to improve the trunk sewer in this area. CCC will continue to work in partnership with DCWW.

NRW will continue to manage flood risk from the Dafen Pill.



Map 1 - All Properties

Legend

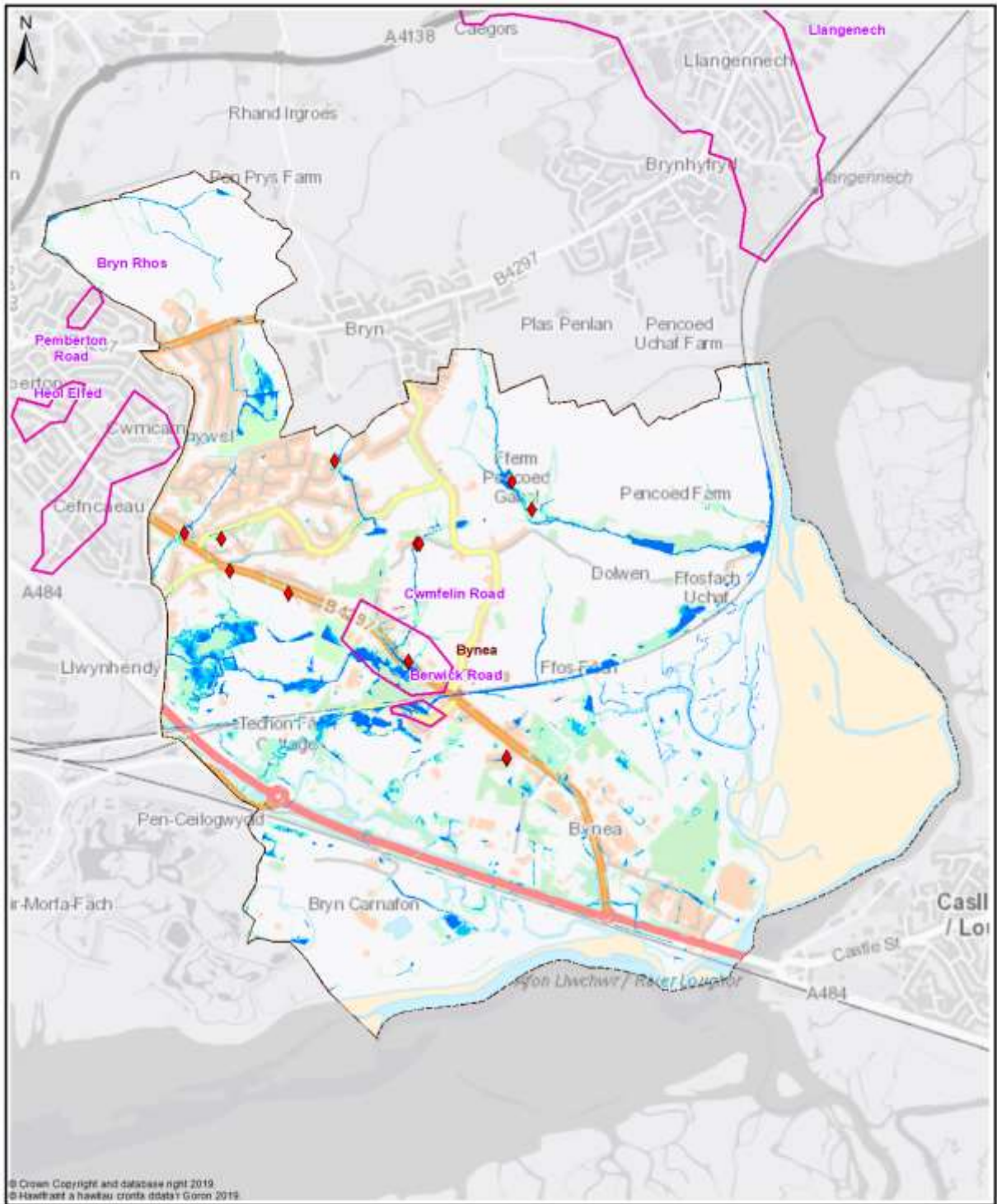
- Policy Unit
- Ward
- uFMSW Q30  
Surface Water Flood Outline  
1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
- uFMSW Q100  
Surface Water Flood Outline  
1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
- uFMSW Q1000  
Surface Water Flood Outline  
1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
- Q30 All Property Classes  
Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
- Q100 All Property Classes  
Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
- Q1000 All Property Classes  
Flood Depth 150mm or Greater

Ward -  
Bynea



Legend

- Policy Unit
- Ward
- uFMSW Q30  
Surface Water Flood Outline  
1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
- uFMSW Q100  
Surface Water Flood Outline  
1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
- uFMSW Q1000  
Surface Water Flood Outline  
1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
- Q30- Dwellings  
Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
- Q100- Dwellings  
Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
- Q1000- Dwellings  
Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
- ▲ Q30- Services  
Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
- ▲ Q100- Services  
Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
- ▲ Q1000- Services  
Flood Depth 150mm or Greater



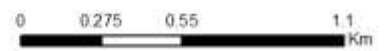
Map 3 - Communities at Risk Register

Legend

- Policy Unit
- Ward
- uFMSW Q30  
Surface Water Flood Outline  
1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
- uFMSW Q100  
Surface Water Flood Outline  
1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
- uFMSW Q1000  
Surface Water Flood Outline  
1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event

- ◆ CaRR Fluvial
- ◆ CaRR Fluvial

Ward -  
Bynea





## Bynea - Delivery Plan

The following summarises actions we propose to manage local flood risk to an acceptable level within the community.



Measure	Description	Priority	Timescale	Cost
M22	Investigate options to reduce flood risk to properties within the overall community	Med	Med	Med
M33	Cwmfelin Road & Berwick Road Policy Units identified for further review of potential alleviation action(s)	High	High	Med
M34	Work with DCWW to better understand and manage flood risk from surface water and sewers in highlighted locations	Med	Ongoing	Low
M42	Raise awareness of flood risk and support preparation of Community Flood Plans if applicable	Med	Med	Low
M43	Working with NRW to raise awareness of flood risk from Main Rivers	Med	Med	Low
M51	Countywide recovery plans are in place. These will be triggered when appropriate	Med	Ongoing	Low

### 9.3.7 Carmarthen Town North

Community Council(s)	Carmarthen Town
Councillor:	Peter Hughes Griffiths Ken Lloyd
Population:	5,180
Area	5.59 km <sup>2</sup>
Population Density	926 people/ km <sup>2</sup>

#### Area Description

Located to the north of Carmarthen town centre, this ward comprises urban areas with large residential developments and pastoral agricultural land beyond. Glangwili Hospital is located within this ward. This has been identified as an area at-risk from surface water mapping but CCC is not aware of flooding at the hospital.

#### Flood History

There is no history of significant flooding in this ward

#### Policy Units in Ward

There is one Policy Unit identified in this Ward:

- Glangwili Hospital

#### Count Table (see Maps 1 & 2 below)

Criteria	Total at-risk Property Count	Dwellings affected	Community Services
High Risk	37	28	0
Medium Risk	85	60	0
Low Risk	286	218	2

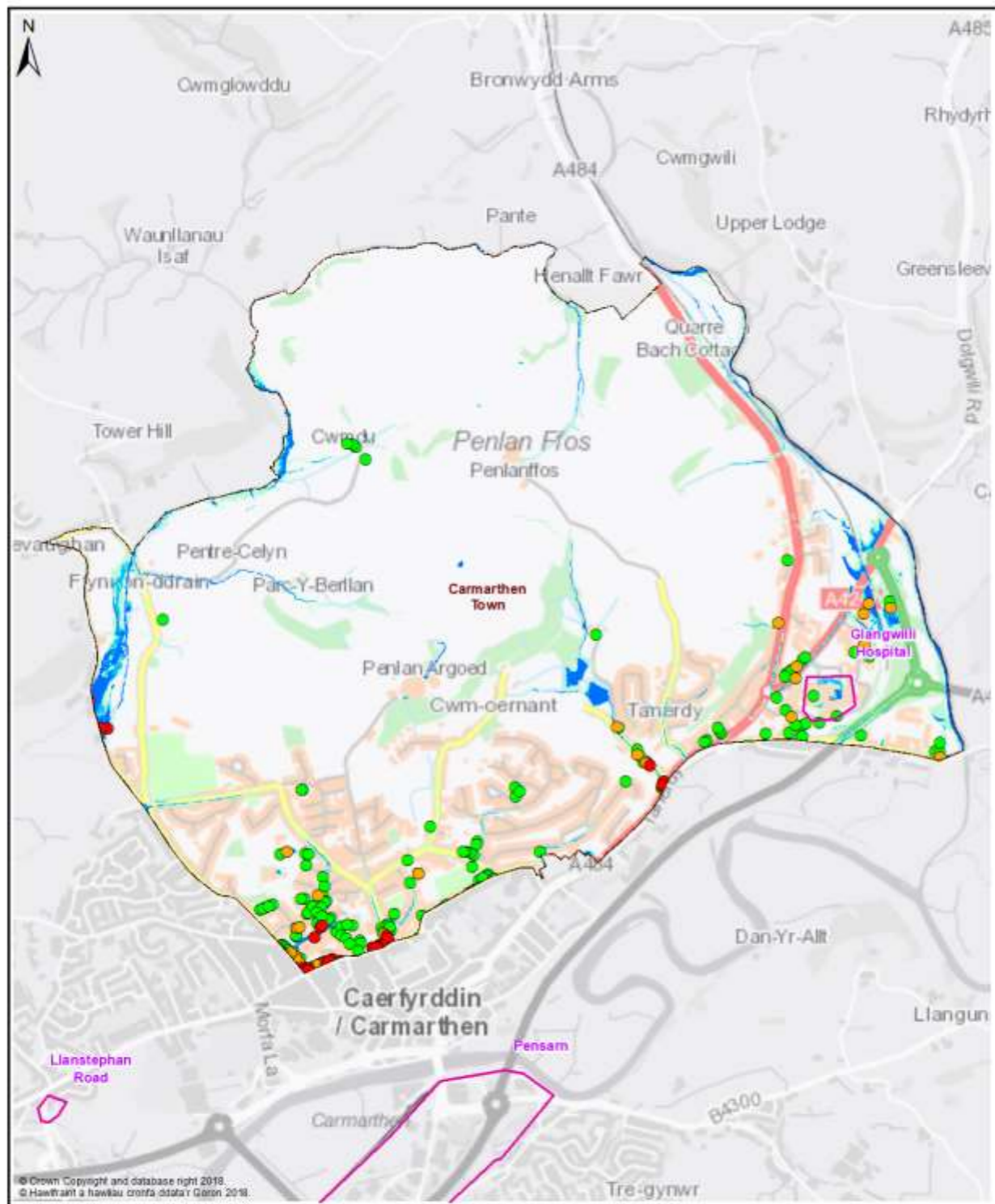
Breakdown by Policy Unit refer to Appendix E.

#### Other risk management authorities

DCWW has combined sewers in this ward draining significant areas. DCWW has identified flood risk at the following locations

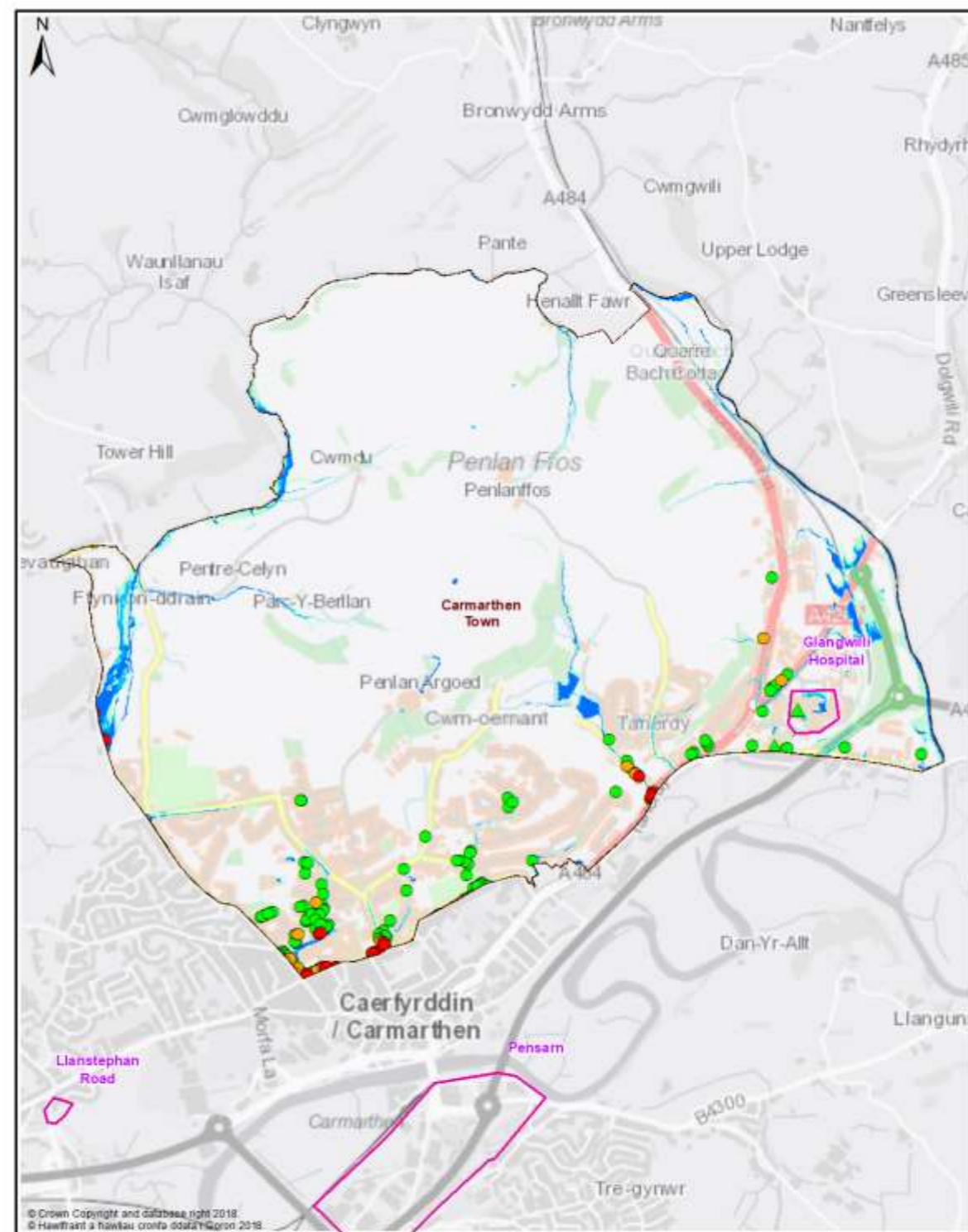
- Longacre Road, Carmarthen
- Trevaughan, Carmarthen
- Wellfield Road, Carmarthen

This ward is bounded by the Afon Gwili on its eastern boundary. NRW will continue to take the lead and manage the flood risk from the Afon Gwili.



Map 1 - All Properties

- Legend**
- Policy Unit
  - Ward
  - uFMSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
  - Q30 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q100 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q1000 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater

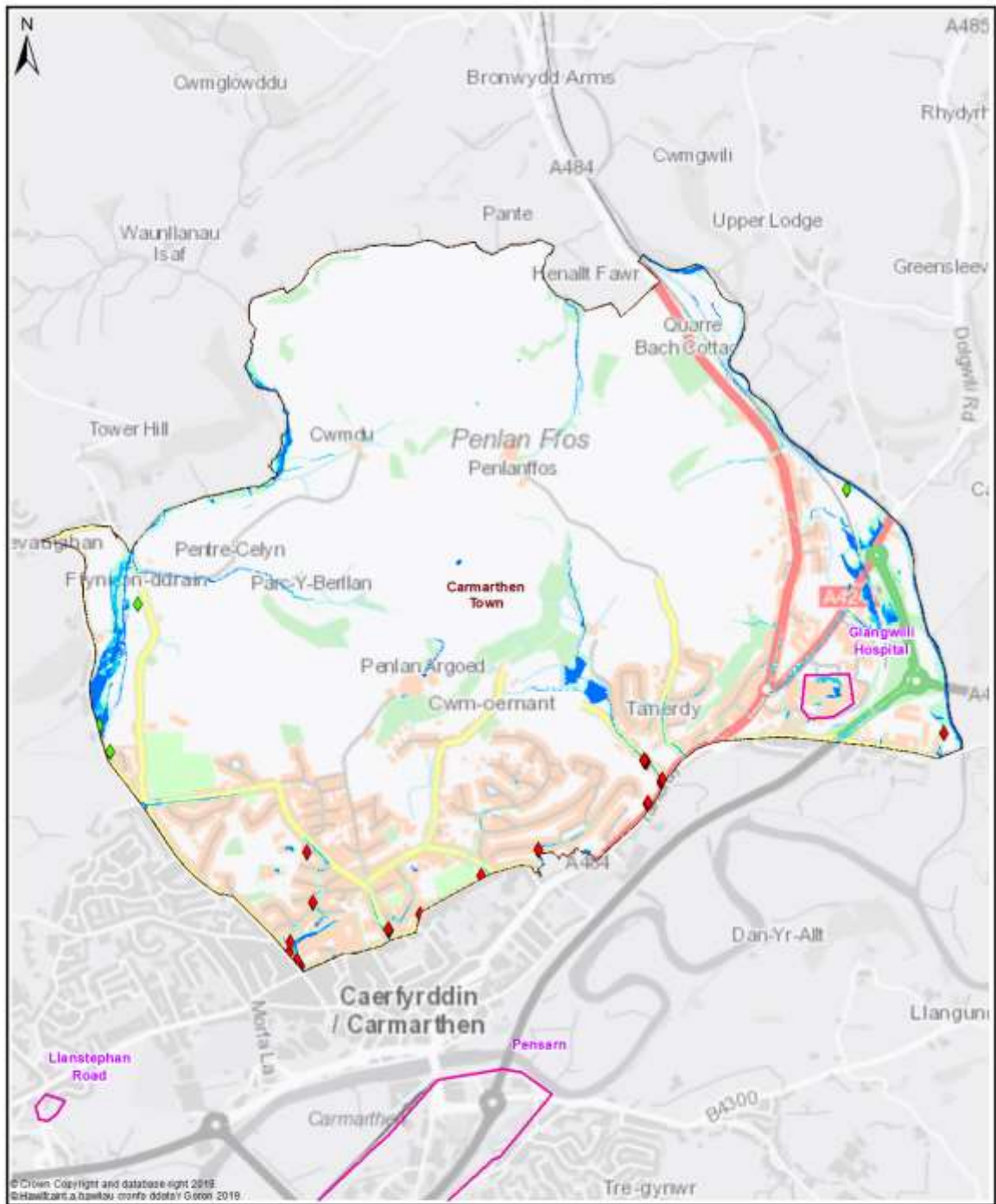


Map 2 - Dwellings and Services

- Legend**
- Policy Unit
  - Ward
  - uFMSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
  - Q30- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q100- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q1000- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q30- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q100- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q1000- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater

Ward -  
Carmarthen Town  
North





Map 3 - Communities at Risk Register

**Legend**

- Ward
- Policy Unit
- uFMISW Q30  
Surface Water Flood Outline  
1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
- uFMISW Q100  
Surface Water Flood Outline  
1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
- uFMISW Q1000  
Surface Water Flood Outline  
1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
- ◆ CaRR Pluvial
- ◆ CaRR Fluvial

Ward -  
Carmarthen Town



## Carmarthen Town North - Delivery Plan

The following summarises actions we propose to manage local flood risk to an acceptable level within the community.



Measure	Description	Priority	Timescale	Cost
M24	Culvert inspections of existing assets & update / maintain Asset Register	High	Ongoing	Low
M33	Policy Unit identified for further review of potential alleviation action(s)	High	High	Med
M34	Work with DCWW to better understand and manage flood risk from surface water and sewers in highlighted locations	Med	Ongoing	Low
M42	Ensure flood risk is identified within Emergency Plans for access to Glangwili Hospital - Low Risk event	Med	Med	Low
M43	Working with NRW to raise awareness of flood risk from Main Rivers	Med	Med	Low
M51	Countywide recovery plans are in place. These will be triggered when appropriate	Med	Ongoing	Low

### 9.3.8 Carmarthen Town South

Community Council(s)	Carmarthen Town
Councillor:	Alun Lenny Gareth John
Population:	3,729
Area	6.79 km <sup>2</sup>
Population Density	549 people/ km <sup>2</sup>

#### Area Description

This Ward comprises the Southern part of Carmarthen town including the town centre and Johnstown. Land use in this ward comprises urban areas with retail residential developments, light industrial in Johnstown including the Mart. Outside of the urban areas land use is predominately pastoral agricultural land.

This Ward is bounded by the Tywi River and contains the Tawelan Brook, Nant y Ci and a short section of the Afon Gwili.

#### Flood History

There has been extensive flooding in this Area from the Tawelan Brook, Nant y Ci and Tywi River. Examination of the NRW flood maps show that the main fluvial flood risk is from Main Rivers in this area this. Such flooding is managed by NRW and is outside the scope of this report.

#### Policy Units in Ward

There is one Policy Unit identified in this Ward:

- Llansteffan Road

#### Count Table (see Maps 1 & 2 below)

Criteria	Total at-risk Property Count	Dwellings affected	Community Services
High Risk	161	54	1
Medium Risk	267	100	2
Low Risk	587	278	3

Breakdown by Policy Unit refer to Appendix E.

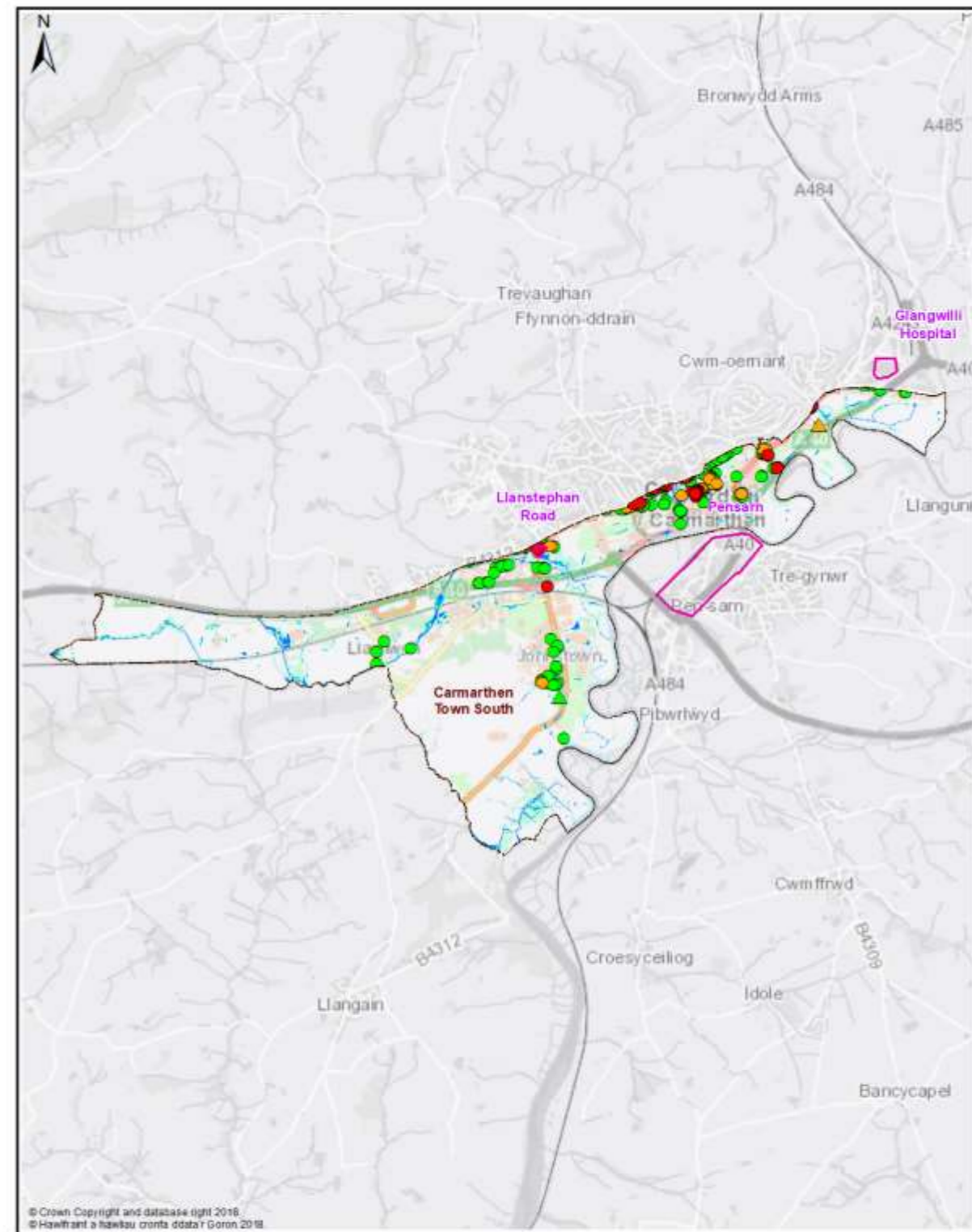
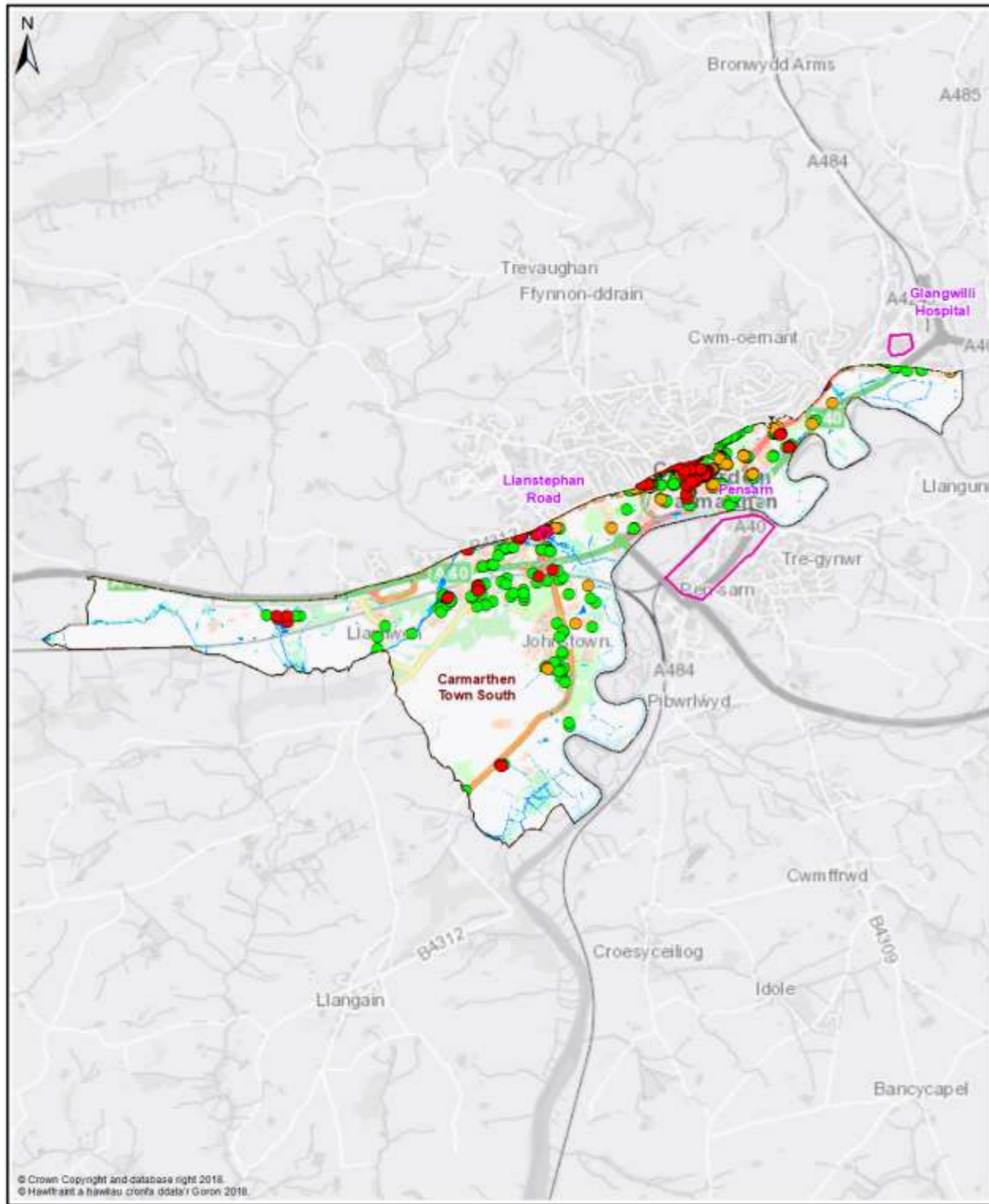
#### Other risk management authorities

DCWW has a number of large pumping stations, sewerage treatment works and a network of combined sewers which provide drainage for the surface water from a large proportion of this ward.

DCWW has identified flood risk at the following locations:

- Glantawelan, Johnstown
- Llansteffan Road, Johnstown
- John Street, Carmarthen
- The Quay, Carmarthen

NRW will continue to take the lead and manage the flood risk from the Towy River, Tawelan Brook, Nant y Ci and the Afon Gwili.



Map 1 - All Properties

Legend

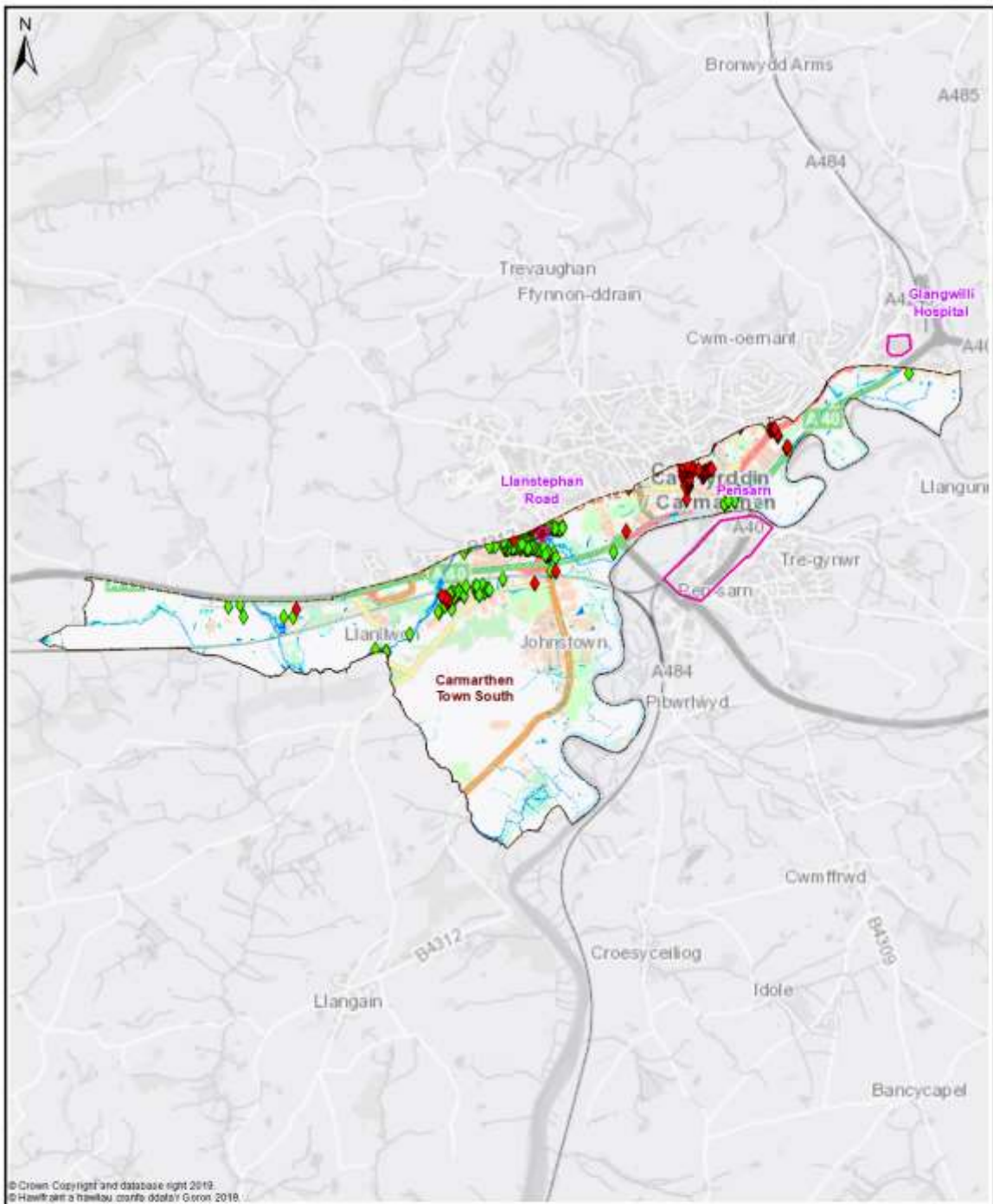
- Policy Unit
- Ward
- uFMSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
- uFMSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
- uFMSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
- Q30 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
- Q100 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
- Q1000 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater

Ward - Carmarthen Town South



Legend

- Policy Unit
- Ward
- uFMSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
- uFMSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
- uFMSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
- Q30- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
- Q100- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
- Q1000- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
- Q30- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
- Q100- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
- Q1000- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater



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Map 3 - Communities at Risk Register

**Legend**

-  Policy Unit
-  Ward
-  uFMISW Q30  
Surface Water Flood Outline  
1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
-  uFMISW Q100  
Surface Water Flood Outline  
1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
-  uFMISW Q1000  
Surface Water Flood Outline  
1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
-  CaRR Pluvial
-  CaRR Fluvial

Ward -  
**Carmarthen Town South**





## Carmarthen Town South - Delivery Plan

The following summarises actions we propose to manage local flood risk to an acceptable level within the community.



Measure	Description	Priority	Timescale	Cost
M22	Investigate options to reduce flood risk to properties within the overall community	Med	Med	Med
M22	Investigate options to reduce flood risk to community services	Med	Med	Med
M33	1 Policy Unit identified for further review of potential alleviation action(s)	High	High	Med
M34	Work with DCWW to better understand and manage flood risk from surface water and sewers in highlighted locations	Med	Ongoing	Low
M42	Raise awareness of flood risk and support preparation of Community Flood Plans if applicable	Med	Med	Low
M43	Working with NRW to raise awareness of flood risk from Main Rivers	Med	Med	Low
M51	Countywide recovery plans are in place. These will be triggered when appropriate	Med	Ongoing	Low

### 9.3.9 Carmarthen Town West

Community Council(s)	Carmarthen Town
Councillor:	Alan Speake Emlyn Schiavone
Population:	5,454
Area	8.64 km <sup>2</sup>
Population Density	631 people/ km <sup>2</sup>

#### Area Description

Located to the north west of Carmarthen town centre this ward comprises urban areas with large residential developments Trinity St David and the Council Offices with pastoral agricultural land beyond.

#### Flood History

There is no history of significant flooding in this ward.

#### Policy Units in Ward

There are no Policy Units identified in this Ward.

#### Count Table (see Maps 1 & 2 below)

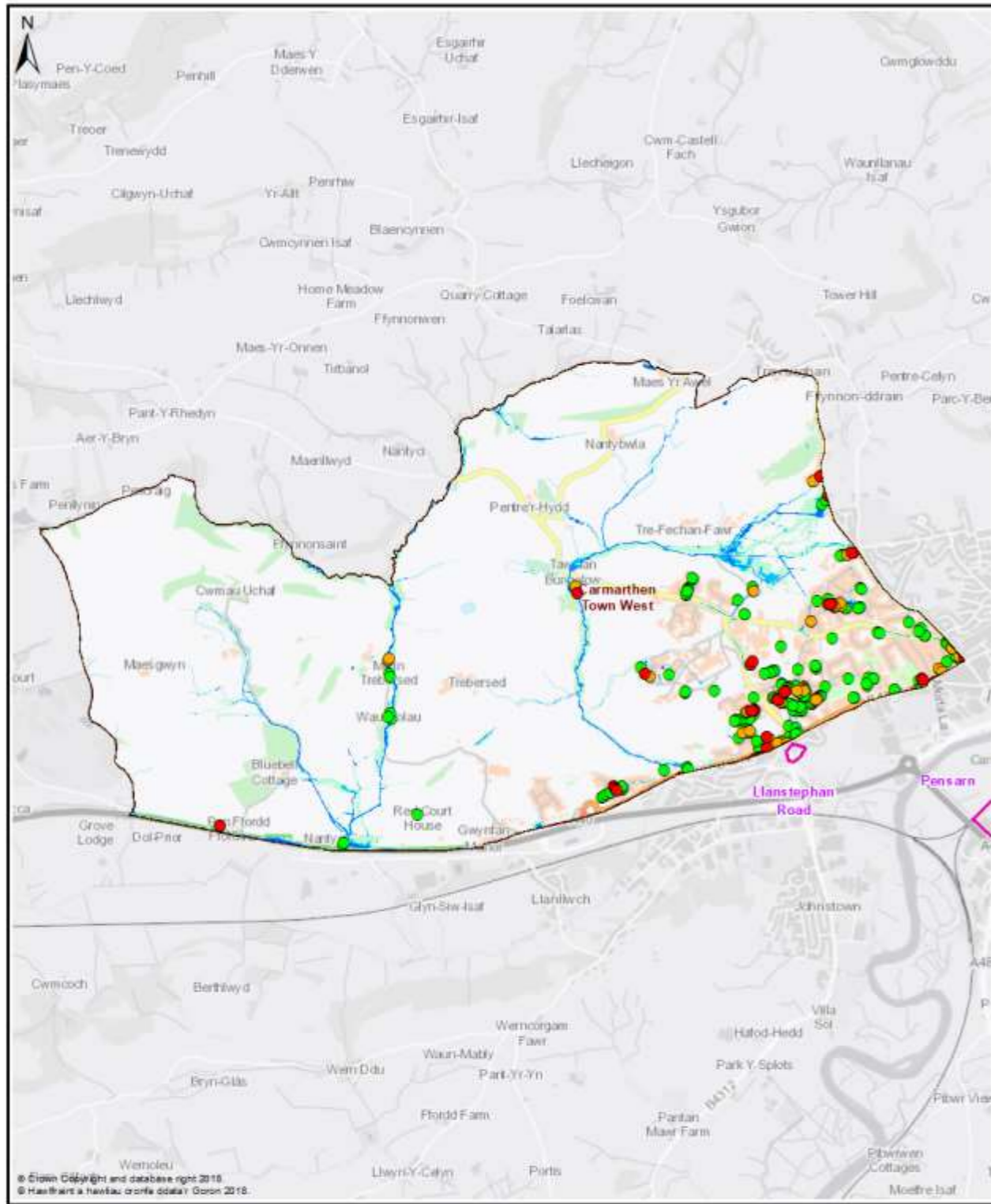
Criteria	Total at-risk Property Count	Dwellings affected	Community Services
High Risk	31	20	0
Medium Risk	81	55	1
Low Risk	311	238	1

Breakdown by Policy Unit refer to Appendix E.

#### Other risk management authorities:

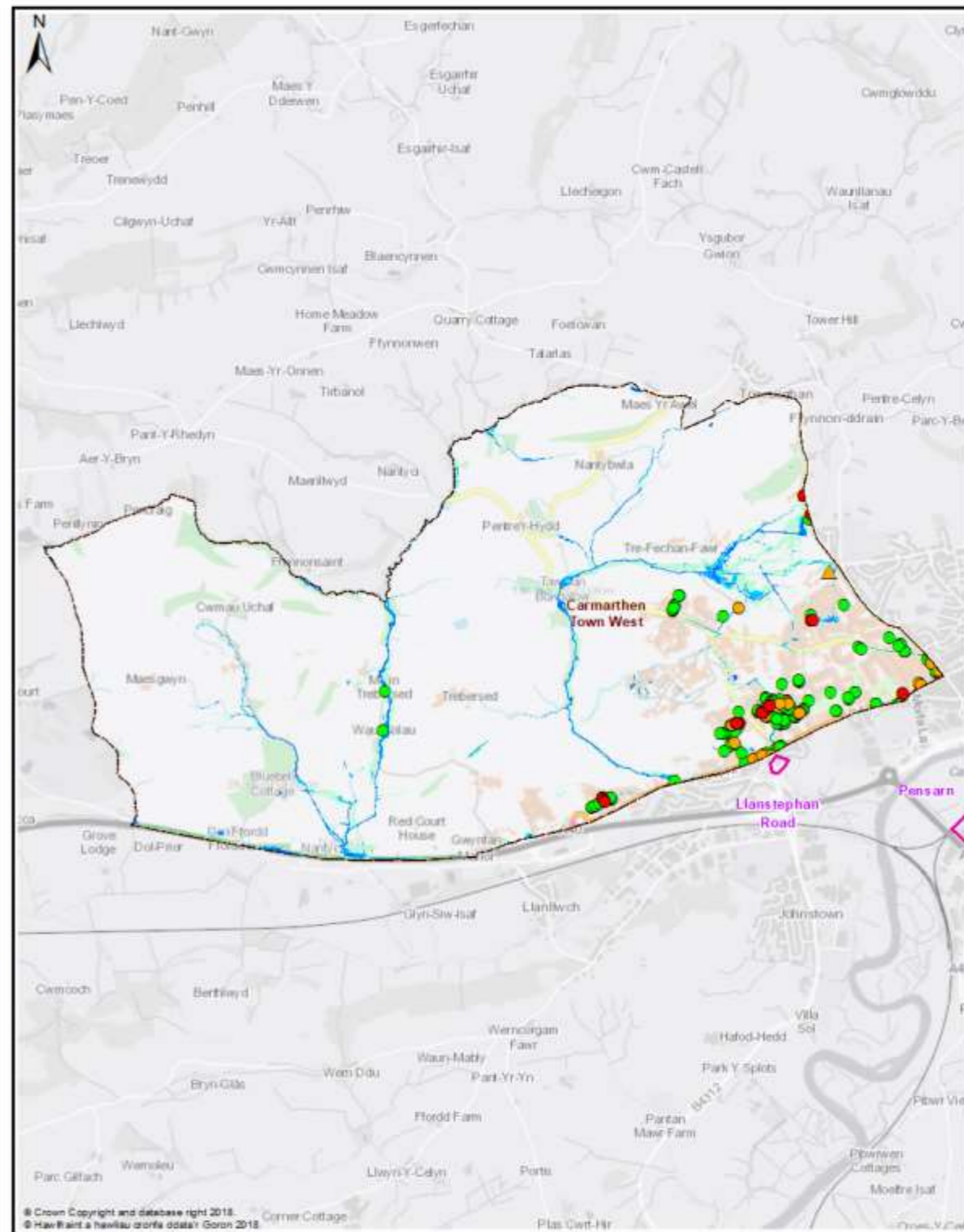
DCWW has combined sewers in this ward draining significant areas. DCWW has not identified any flood risk

This ward is bounded by the Afon Gwili on its eastern boundary. NRW will continue to take the lead and manage the flood risk from the Afon Gwili.



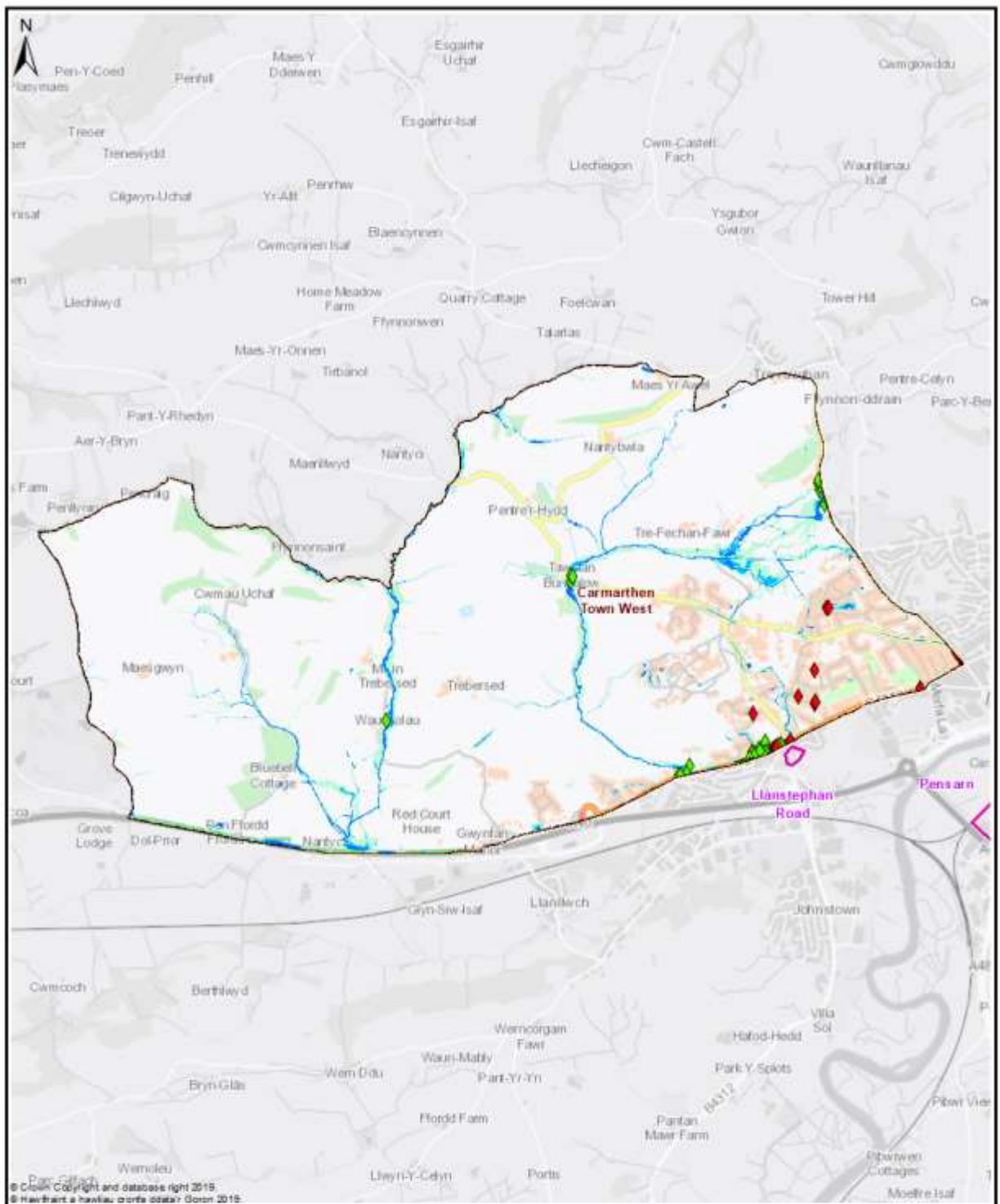
Map 1 - All Properties

- Legend**
- Policy Unit
  - Ward
  - uFMSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
  - Q30 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q100 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q1000 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater



Map 2 - Dwellings and Services

- Legend**
- Policy Unit
  - Ward
  - uFMSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
  - Q30- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q100- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q1000- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q30- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q100- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q1000- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater



Map 3 - Communities at Risk Register

Legend

- |             |   |              |
|-------------|---|--------------|
| Policy Unit | uFMSW Q30<br>Surface Water Flood Outline<br>1 in 30 Probability Storm Event     | CaRR Pluvial |
| Ward        | uFMSW Q100<br>Surface Water Flood Outline<br>1 in 100 Probability Storm Event   | CaRR Fluvial |
|             | uFMSW Q1000<br>Surface Water Flood Outline<br>1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event |              |

Ward -  
Carmarthen Town West



## Carmarthen Town West - Delivery Plan

The following summarises actions we propose to manage local flood risk to an acceptable level within the community.



Measure	Description	Priority	Timescale	Cost
M42	Raise awareness of flood risk and support preparation of Community Flood Plans if applicable	Med	Med	Low
M43	Working with NRW to raise awareness of flood risk from Main Rivers	Med	Med	Low
M51	Countywide recovery plans are in place. These will be triggered when appropriate	Med	Ongoing	Low

### 9.3.10 Cenarth

Community Council(s)	Newcastle Emlyn Town Cenarth
Councillor:	Hazel Evans
Population:	2,178
Area	46.42km <sup>2</sup>
Population Density	47 people/km <sup>2</sup>

#### Area Description

Predominantly a rural ward in the north-west of the County containing the market town of Newcastle Emlyn.

Predominantly pastoral agricultural land use. The ward is bounded to the north by the River Tyfi and to the east by the Afon Cych.

#### Flood History

Newcastle Emlyn - Flooding affects the main street from the stream at Quarry Ffinant and School Road.

Cenarth - Flooding from a culverted watercourse running through the village.

#### Policy Units in Ward

There is one Policy Unit identified in this Ward:

- Newcastle Emlyn

#### Count Table (see Maps 1 & 2 below)

Criteria	Total at-risk Property Count	Dwellings affected	Community Services
High Risk	99	37	0
Medium Risk	130	47	1
Low Risk	248	108	2

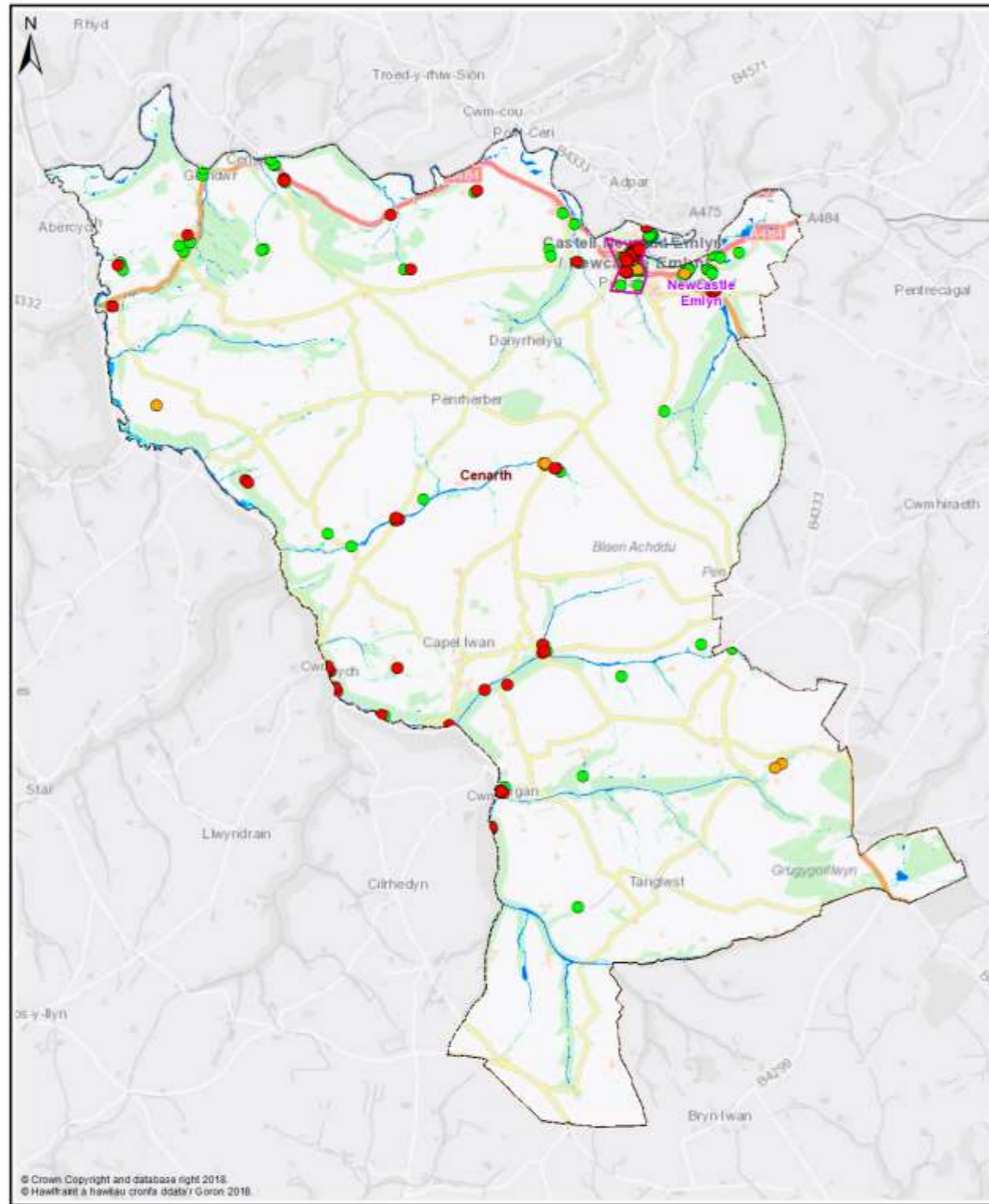
Breakdown by Policy Unit refer to Appendix E.

#### Other risk management authorities

DCWW have identified flood risk at the following locations

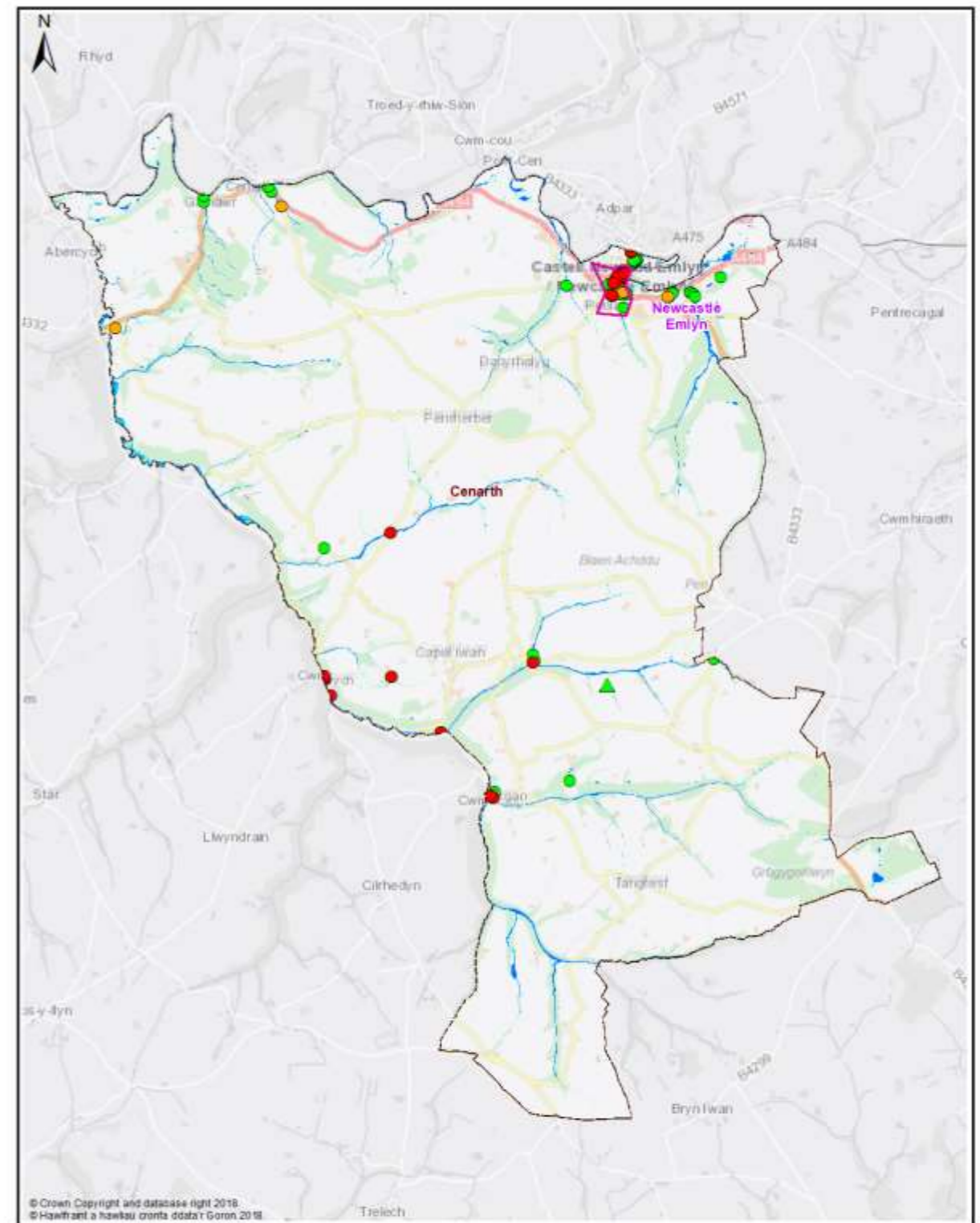
- Bridge Street, Newcastle Emlyn
- Carmarthen Road, Newcastle Emlyn
- Ebenezer Street, Newcastle Emlyn
- Church Lane, Newcastle Emlyn
- Parc Hafan, Newcastle Emlyn

NRW will continue to take the lead and manage the flood risk from the River Towy and Afon Cych.



Map 1 - All Properties

- Legend**
- Policy Unit
  - Ward
  - uFMSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
  - Q30 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q100 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q1000 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater

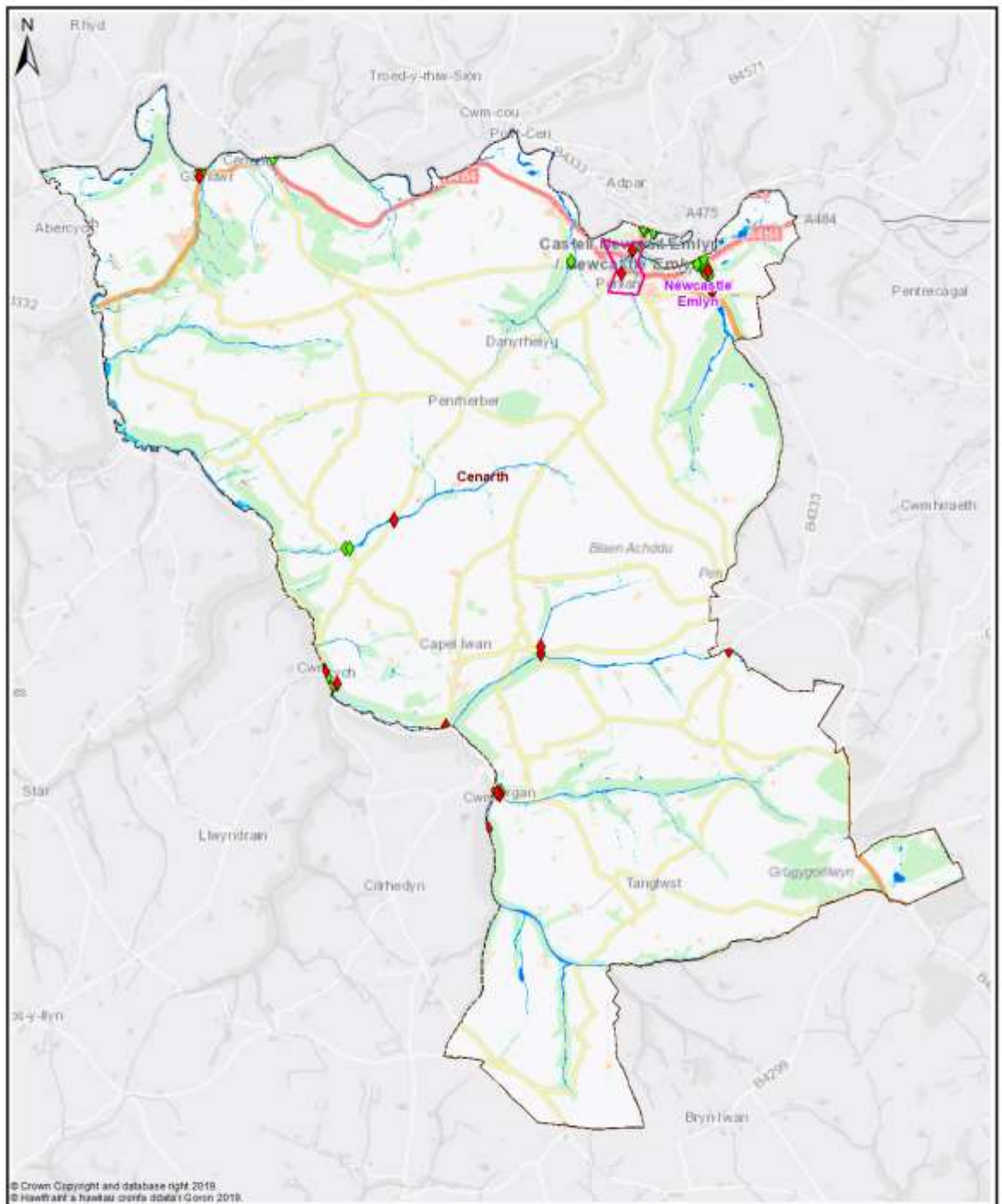


Map 2 - Dwellings and Services

- Legend**
- Policy Unit
  - Ward
  - uFMSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
  - Q30- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q100- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q1000- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q30- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q100- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q1000- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater

Ward - Cenarth





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Map 3 - Communities at Risk Register

**Legend**

- Policy Unit
- Ward
- uFMSW Q30  
Surface Water Flood Outline  
1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
- uFMSW Q100  
Surface Water Flood Outline  
1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
- uFMSW Q1000  
Surface Water Flood Outline  
1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
- ◆ CaRR Pluvial
- ◆ CaRR Fluvial

Ward -  
Cenarth





## Cenarth - Delivery Plan

The following summarises actions we propose to manage local flood risk to an acceptable level within the community.



Measure	Description	Priority	Timescale	Cost
M21	Undertake further flood risk analysis for the LDP assigned development area.	High	Ongoing	Low
M22	Investigate options to reduce flood risk to properties within the overall community	Med	Med	Med
M24	Culvert inspections of existing assets & update / maintain Asset Register	High	Ongoing	Low
M33	1 Policy Unit identified for further review of potential alleviation action(s)	High	Ongoing	Med
M34	Work with DCWW to better understand and manage flood risk from surface water and sewers in highlighted locations	Med	Ongoing	Low
M42	Raise awareness of flood risk and support preparation of Community Flood Plans if applicable	Med	Med	Low
M43	Working with NRW to raise awareness of flood risk from the Main Rivers	Med	Med	Low
M51	Countywide recovery plans are in place. These will be triggered when appropriate	Med	Ongoing	Low

### 9.3.11 Cilycwm Ward

Community Council(s)	Cilycwm Llanwrda Llansadwrn
Councillor:	Arwel Davies
Population:	1,160 people
Area	127.1 km <sup>2</sup>
Population Density	12 people/km <sup>2</sup>

#### Area Description

Rural Area to the north of Llandovery containing pastoral farmland and areas of high moorland bounded on the east and south by the Towy River.

#### Flood History

No significant flood history from surface water/ Ordinary Watercourse.

Main river Flood risk at Llanwrda from the Dulais.

#### Policy Units in Ward

There are no Policy Units identified in this Ward.

#### Count Table (see Maps 1 & 2 below)

Criteria	Total at-risk Property Count	Dwellings affected	Community Services
High Risk	31	3	0
Medium Risk	62	19	0
Low Risk	198	63	2

Breakdown by Policy Unit refer to Appendix E.

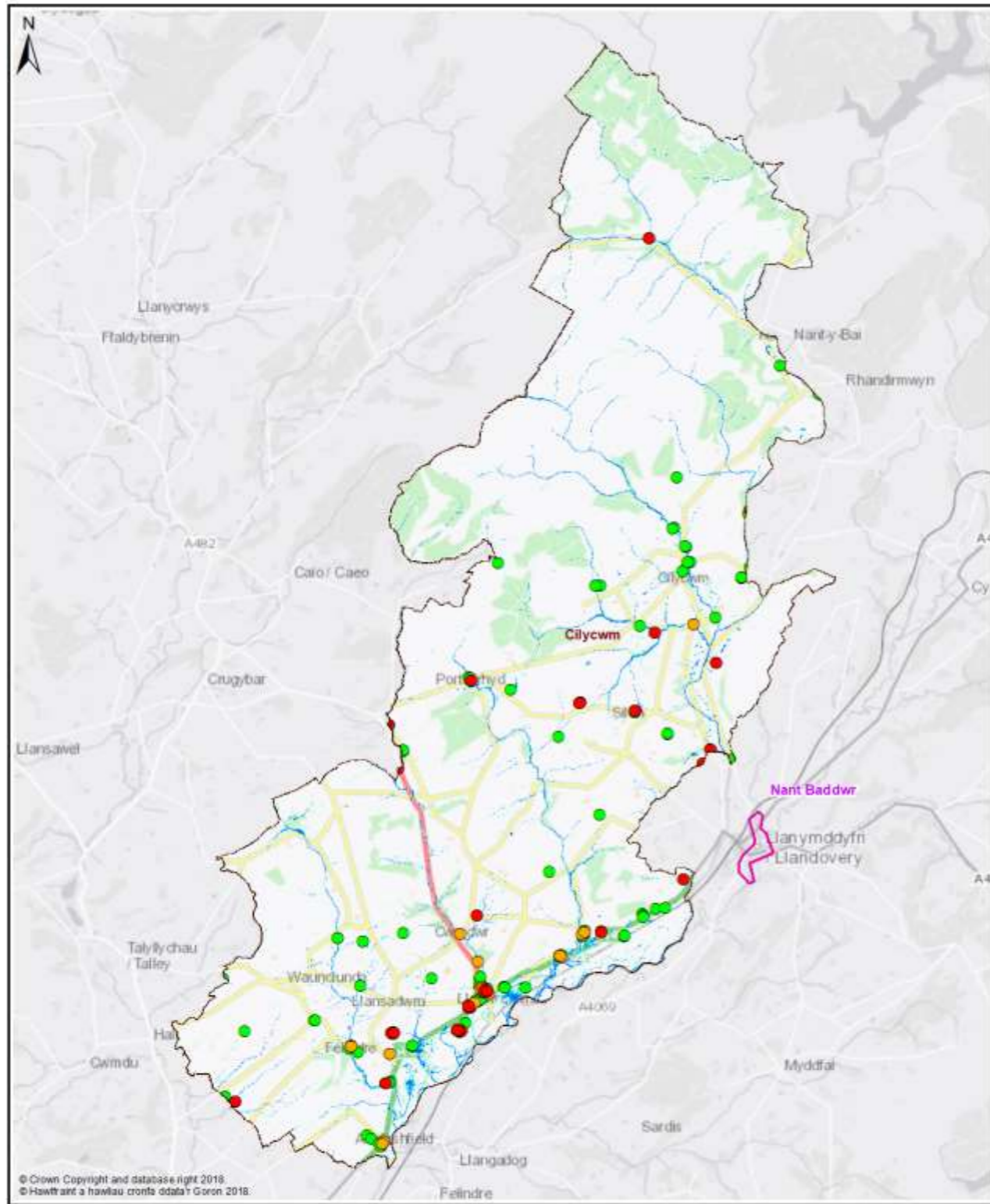
#### Other risk management authorities

DCWW has identified flood risk at the following locations

- Llanwrda

#### NRW

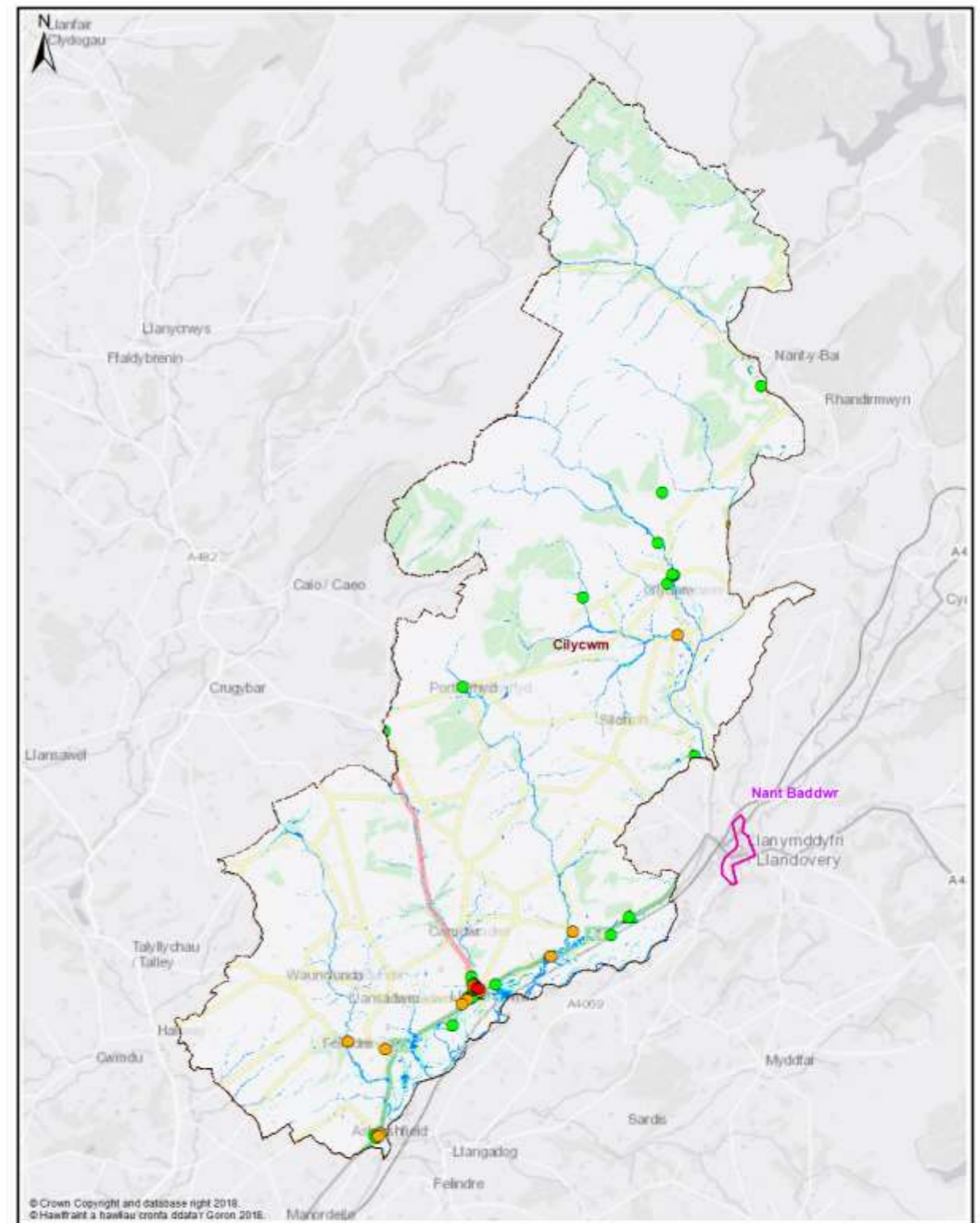
- NRW will continue to take the lead and manage the flood risk from the Towy and Dulais.



Map 1 - All Properties

Legend

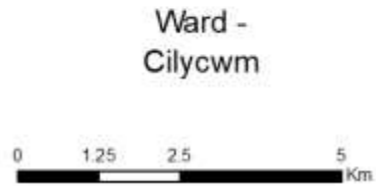
- Policy Unit
- Ward
- uFMSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
- uFMSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
- uFMSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
- Q30 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
- Q100 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
- Q1000 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater

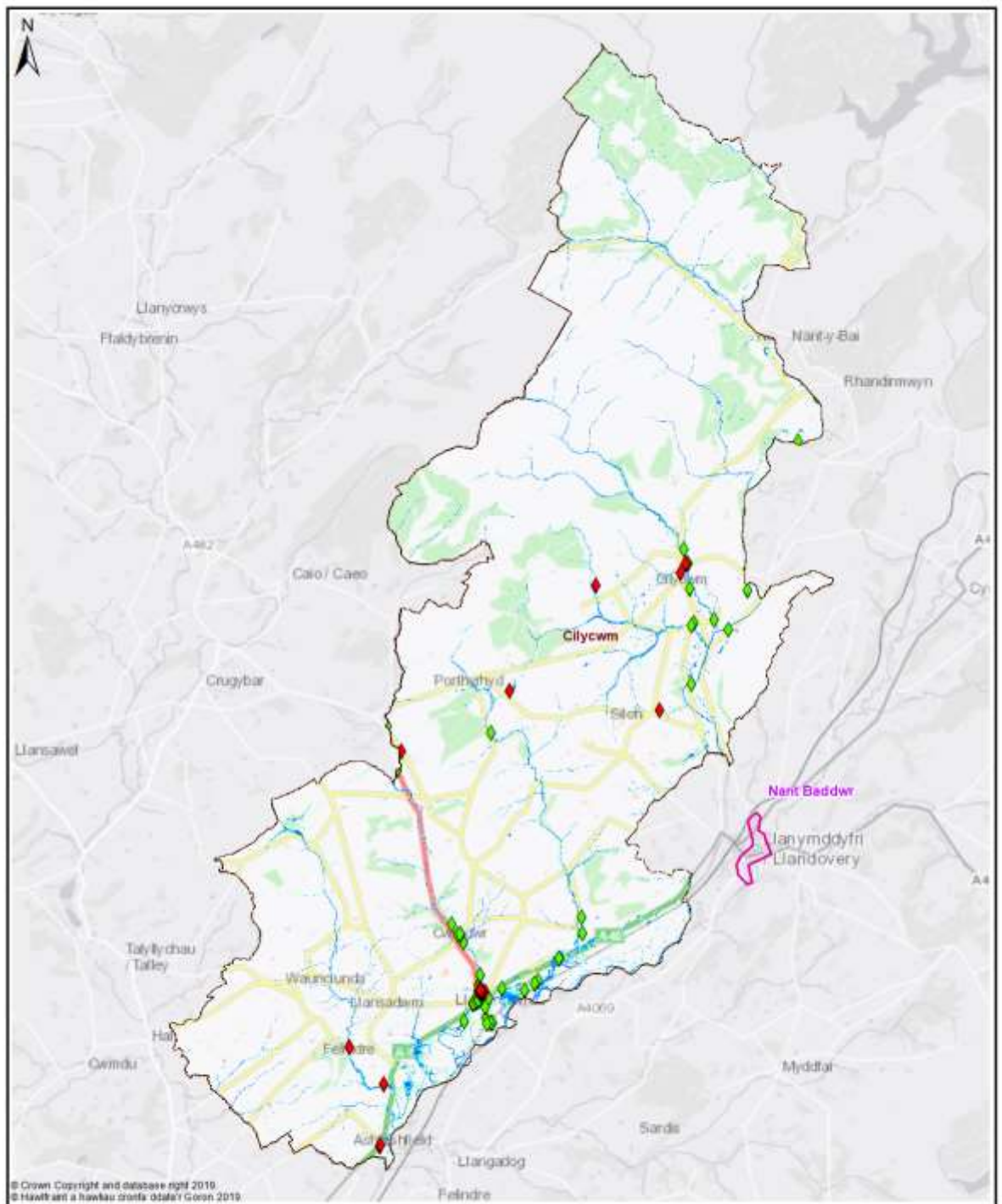


Map 2 - Dwellings and Services

Legend


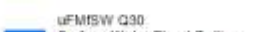


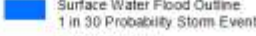


- Policy Unit
- Ward
- uFMSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
- uFMSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
- uFMSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
- ▲ Q30- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
- ▲ Q100- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
- ▲ Q1000- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
- ▲ Q30- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
- ▲ Q100- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
- ▲ Q1000- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater





Map 3 - Communities at Risk Register

Legend

- |   |   |  |
|---|---|--|
|  Policy Unit |  uFMSW Q30<br>Surface Water Flood Outline<br>1 in 30 Probability Storm Event     |  CaRR Pluvial |
|  Ward        |  uFMSW Q100<br>Surface Water Flood Outline<br>1 in 100 Probability Storm Event   |  CaRR Fluvial |
|   |  uFMSW Q1000<br>Surface Water Flood Outline<br>1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event |  |

Ward -  
Cilycwm



## Cilycwm - Delivery Plan

The following summarises actions we propose to manage local flood risk to an acceptable level within the community.



Measure	Description	Priority	Timescale	Cost
M34	Work with DCWW to better understand and manage flood risk from surface water and sewers in highlighted locations	Med	Ongoing	Low
M42	Raise awareness of flood risk and support preparation of Community Flood Plans if applicable	Med	Med	Low
M43	Working with NRW to raise awareness of flood risk from the Main Rivers	Med	Med	Low
M51	Countywide recovery plans are in place. These will be triggered when appropriate	Med	Ongoing	Low

### 9.3.12 Cynwyl Elfed

Community Council(s):	Cynwyl Elfed Bronwydd Llanpumsaint Newchurch and Merthyr
Councillor:	Irfon Jones
Population:	3,017 people
Area:	119.1 km <sup>2</sup>
Population Density:	25 people/km <sup>2</sup>

#### Area Description

Rural area to the north of Carmarthen containing the settlements of Cynwyl Elfed, Bronwydd, Llanpumsaint and Cwmdud

Land use predominately pastoral agriculture.

#### Flood History

No significant flood history from surface water/ Ordinary Watercourses.

Main river flood risk at Cynwyl Elfed, Bronwydd and Llanpumsaint.

#### Policy Units in Ward

There are no Policy Units identified in this Ward.

#### Count Table (see Maps 1 & 2 below)

Criteria	Total at-risk Property Count	Dwellings affected	Community Services
High Risk	63	17	2
Medium Risk	89	26	2
Low Risk	205	81	2

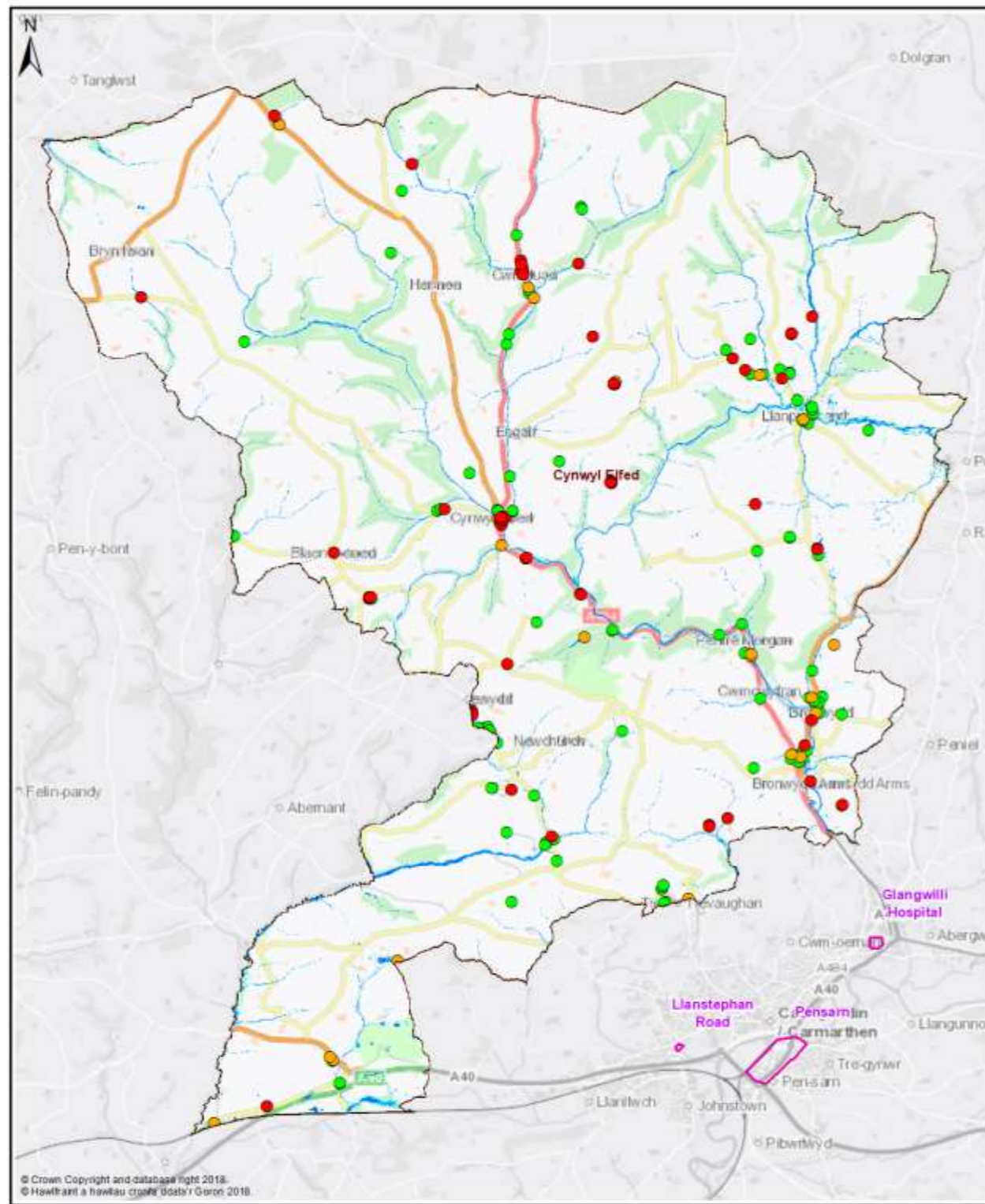
Breakdown by Policy Unit refer to Appendix E.

#### Other risk management authorities

DCWW has identified flood risk at the following locations:

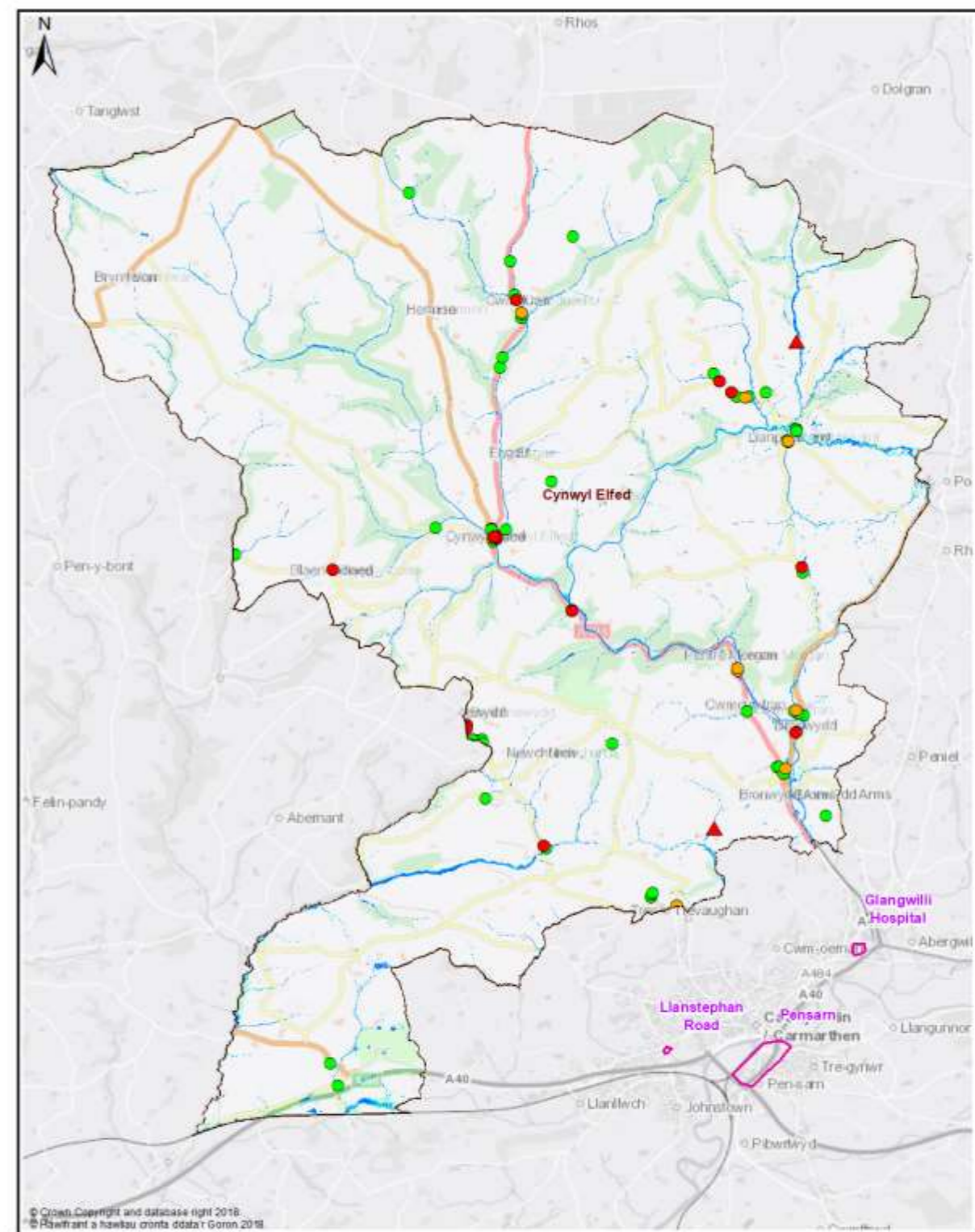
- Bronwydd Arms
- Llanpumsaint

NRW will continue to take the lead and manage the flood risk from the Rivers Gwili and Duad.



Map 1 - All Properties

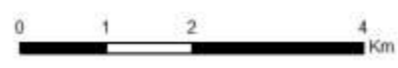
- Legend**
- Policy Unit
  - Ward
  - uFMSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
  - Q30 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q100 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q1000 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater

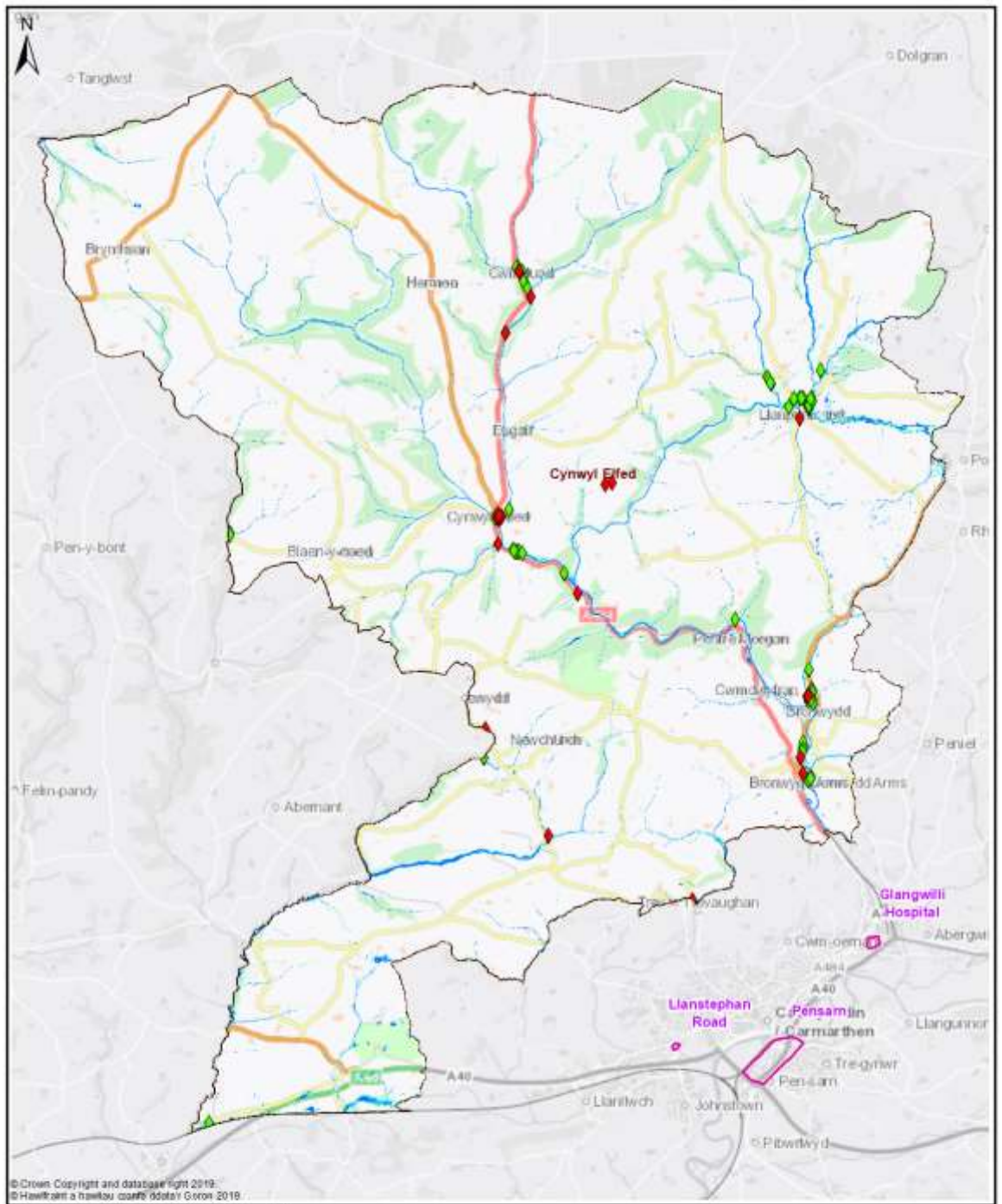


Map 2 - Dwellings and Services

- Legend**
- Policy Unit
  - Ward
  - uFMSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
  - Q30- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q100- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q1000- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q30- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q100- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q1000- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater

Ward - Cynwyl Elfed





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**Map 3 - Communities at Risk Register**

- Legend**
- Policy Unit
  - Ward
  - uFMSW Q30  
Surface Water Flood Outline  
1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q100  
Surface Water Flood Outline  
1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q1000  
Surface Water Flood Outline  
1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
  - ◆ CaRR Fluvial
  - ◆ CaRR Fluvial

Ward -  
Cynwyl Elfed





## Cynwyl Elfed - Delivery Plan

The following summarises actions we propose to manage local flood risk to an acceptable level within the community.



Measure	Description	Priority	Timescale	Cost
M22	Investigate options to reduce flood risk to properties within the overall community	Med	Med	Med
M22	Investigate options to reduce flood risk to community services	Med	Med	Low
M34	Work with DCWW to better understand and manage flood risk from surface water and sewers in highlighted locations	Med	Ongoing	Low
M42	Raise awareness of flood risk and support preparation of Community Flood Plans if applicable	Med	Med	Low
M43	Working with NRW to raise awareness of flood risk from the Main Rivers	Med	Med	Low
M51	Countywide recovery plans are in place. These will be triggered when appropriate	Med	Ongoing	Low

### 9.3.13 Cynwyl Gaeo

Community Council(s):	Ms Llinos Jenkins
Councillor:	Eirwyn Williams
Population:	1,525 people
Area	162.3 km <sup>2</sup>
Population Density	9 people/km <sup>2</sup>

#### Area Description

Rural area between Lampeter and Llandovery containing pastoral farmland, forestry and areas of high moorland.

Contains Main Rivers Cothi and Twrch.

#### Flood History

No significant flood history.

#### Policy Units in Ward

There are no Policy Units identified in this Ward.

#### Count Table (see Maps 1 & 2 below)

Criteria	Total at-risk Property Count	Dwellings affected	Community Services
High Risk	36	7	0
Medium Risk	69	14	0
Low Risk	197	49	2

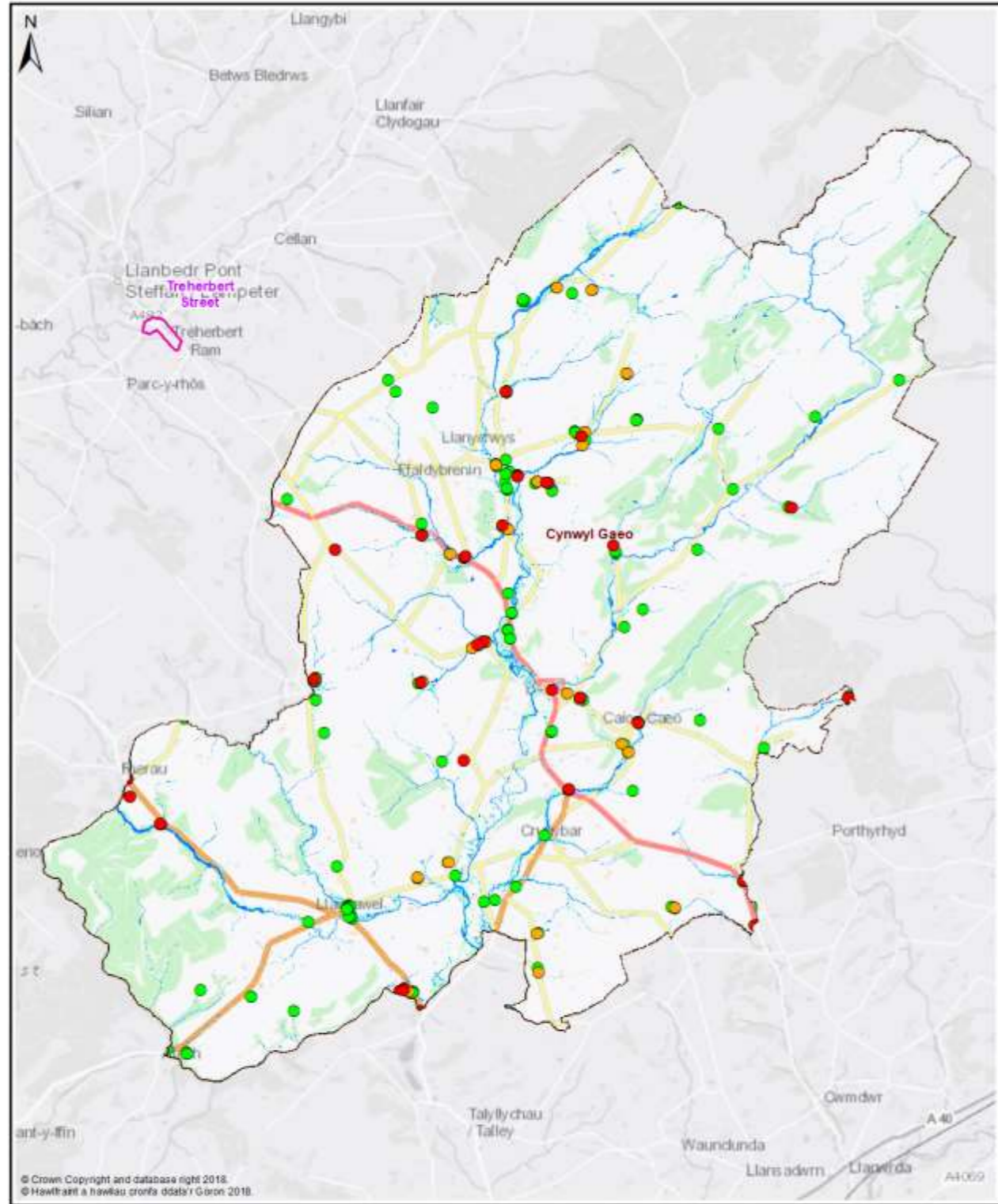
Breakdown by Policy Unit refer to Appendix E.

#### Other risk management authorities

DCWW has identified flood risk at the following locations:

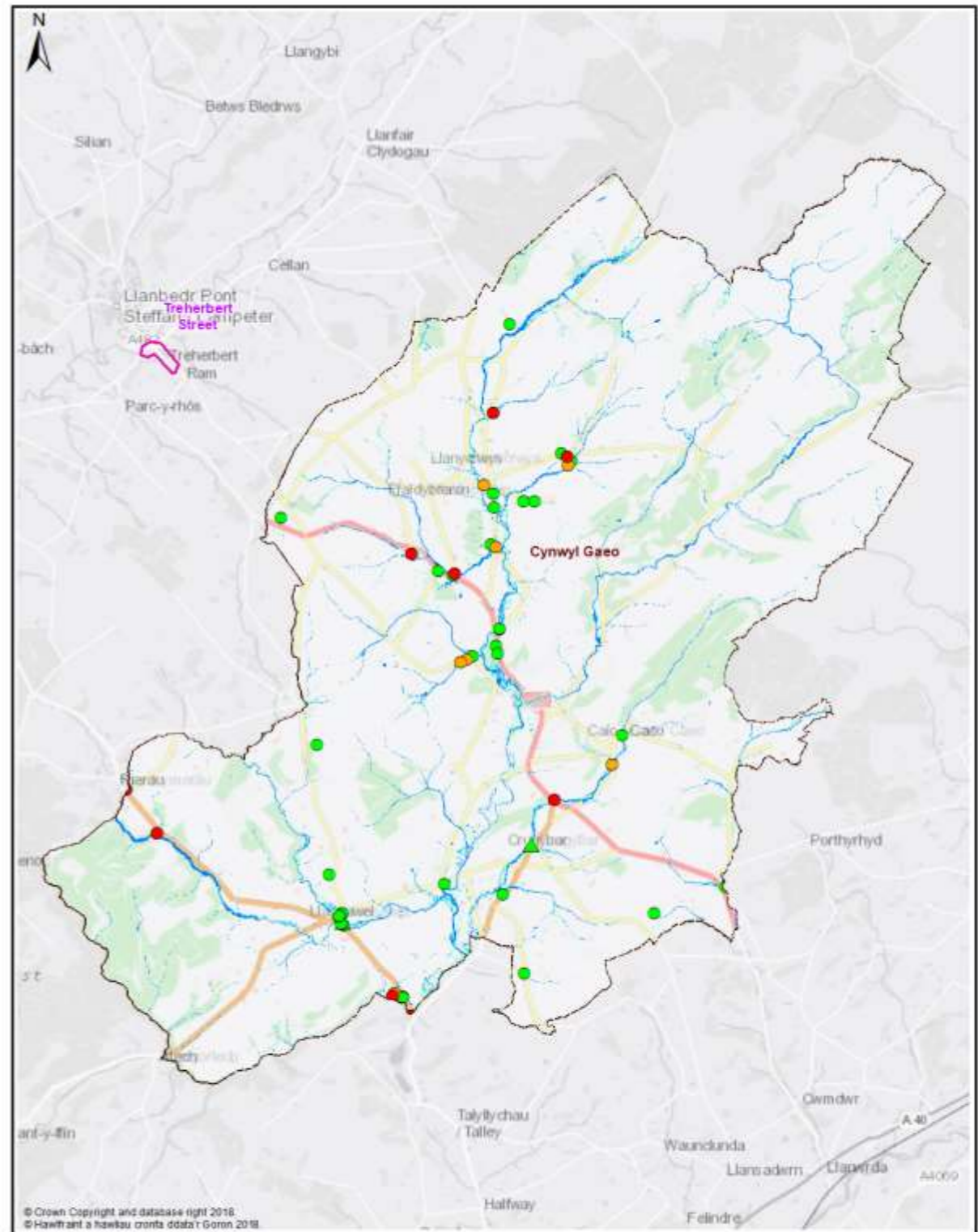
- Roman Road, Pumpsaint

NRW will continue to manage the flood risk from the River Cothi and Twrch.



Map 1 - All Properties

- Legend**
- Policy Unit
  - Ward
  - uFMSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
  - Q30 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q100 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q1000 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater

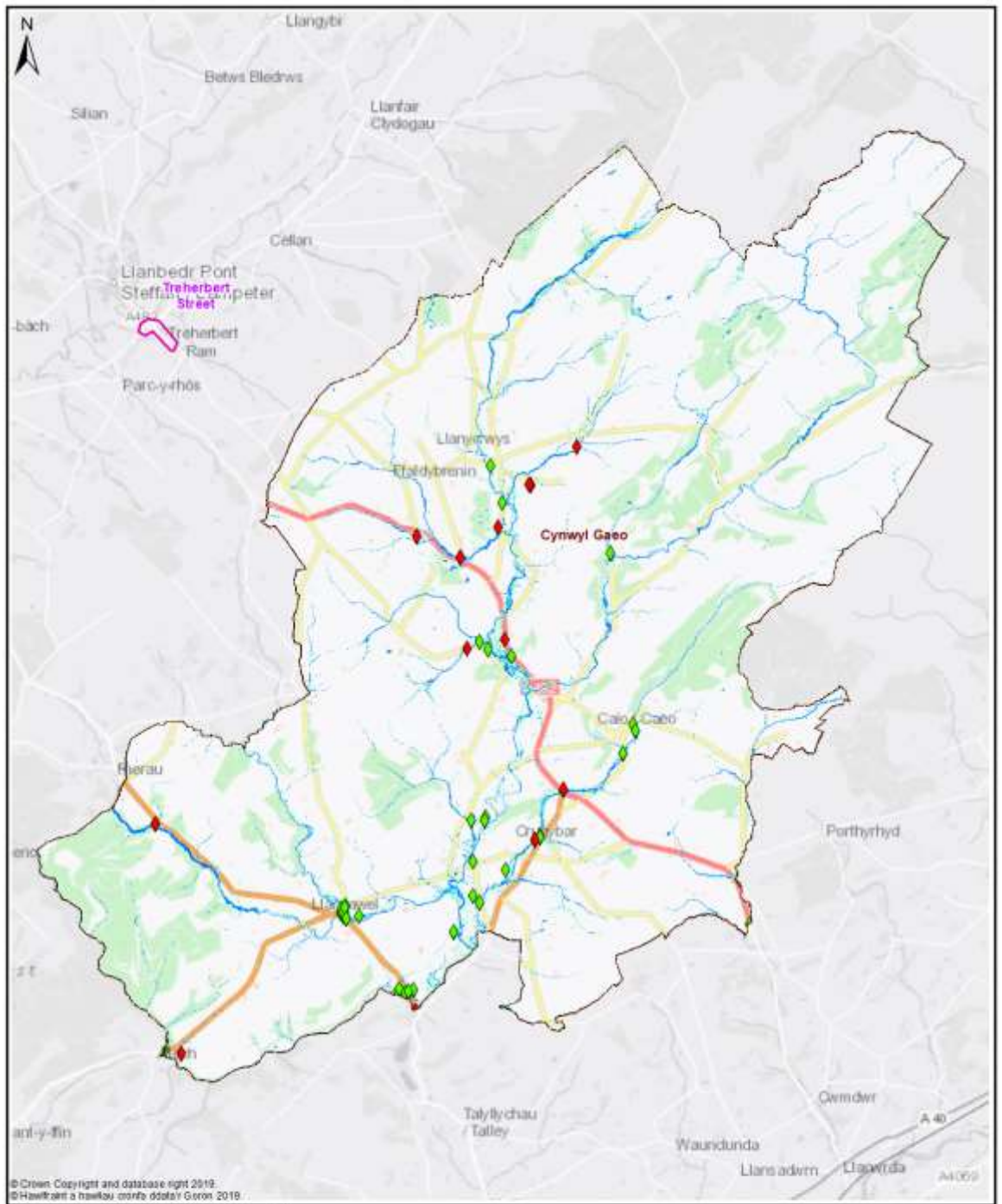


Map 2 - Dwellings and Services

- Legend**
- Policy Unit
  - Ward
  - uFMSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
  - ▲ Q30- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q100- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q1000- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q30- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q100- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q1000- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater

Ward - Cynwyl Gaeo





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Map 3 - Communities at Risk Register

- Legend**
- Policy Unit
  - Ward
  - uFMSW Q30  
Surface Water Flood Outline  
1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q100  
Surface Water Flood Outline  
1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q1000  
Surface Water Flood Outline  
1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
  - ◆ CaRR Fluvial
  - ◆ CaRR Fluvial

Ward -  
Cynwyl Gaeo



## Cynwyl Gaeo - Delivery Plan

The following summarises actions we propose to manage local flood risk to an acceptable level within the community.



Measure	Description	Priority	Timescale	Cost
M34	Work with DCWW to better understand and manage flood risk from surface water and sewers in highlighted locations	Med	Ongoing	Low
M42	Raise awareness of flood risk and support preparation of Community Flood Plans if applicable	Med	Med	Low
M43	Working with NRW to raise awareness of flood risk from the Main Rivers	Med	Med	Low
M51	Countywide recovery plans are in place. These will be triggered when appropriate	Med	Ongoing	Low

### 9.3.14 Dafen

Community Council(s):	Llanelli Rural
Councillor:	Rob Evans
Population:	3,612 people
Area	2.41 km <sup>2</sup>
Population Density	1,505 people/km <sup>2</sup>

#### Area Description

Urbanised area to the north east of Llanelli Town Centre. Contains a mix of residential and industrial land uses. This area includes Prince Philip regional Hospital.

The Main River Dafen runs through this ward.

#### Flood History

Exchange Row, New Street, Bryngwyn Road with extensive flooding from small local ordinary watercourses. Regular flood issues at Glyncoed Terrace that are a combination of Main River and surface water.

#### Policy Units in Ward

There are 4 No. Policy Units identified in this Ward:

- Exchange Row
- Prince Philip Hospital
- Bryngwyn Road
- Glyncoed Terrace

#### Count Table (see Maps 1 & 2 below)

Criteria	Total at-risk Property Count	Dwellings affected	Community Services
High Risk	73	53	2
Medium Risk	120	79	7
Low Risk	277	205	7

Breakdown by Policy Unit refer to Appendix E.

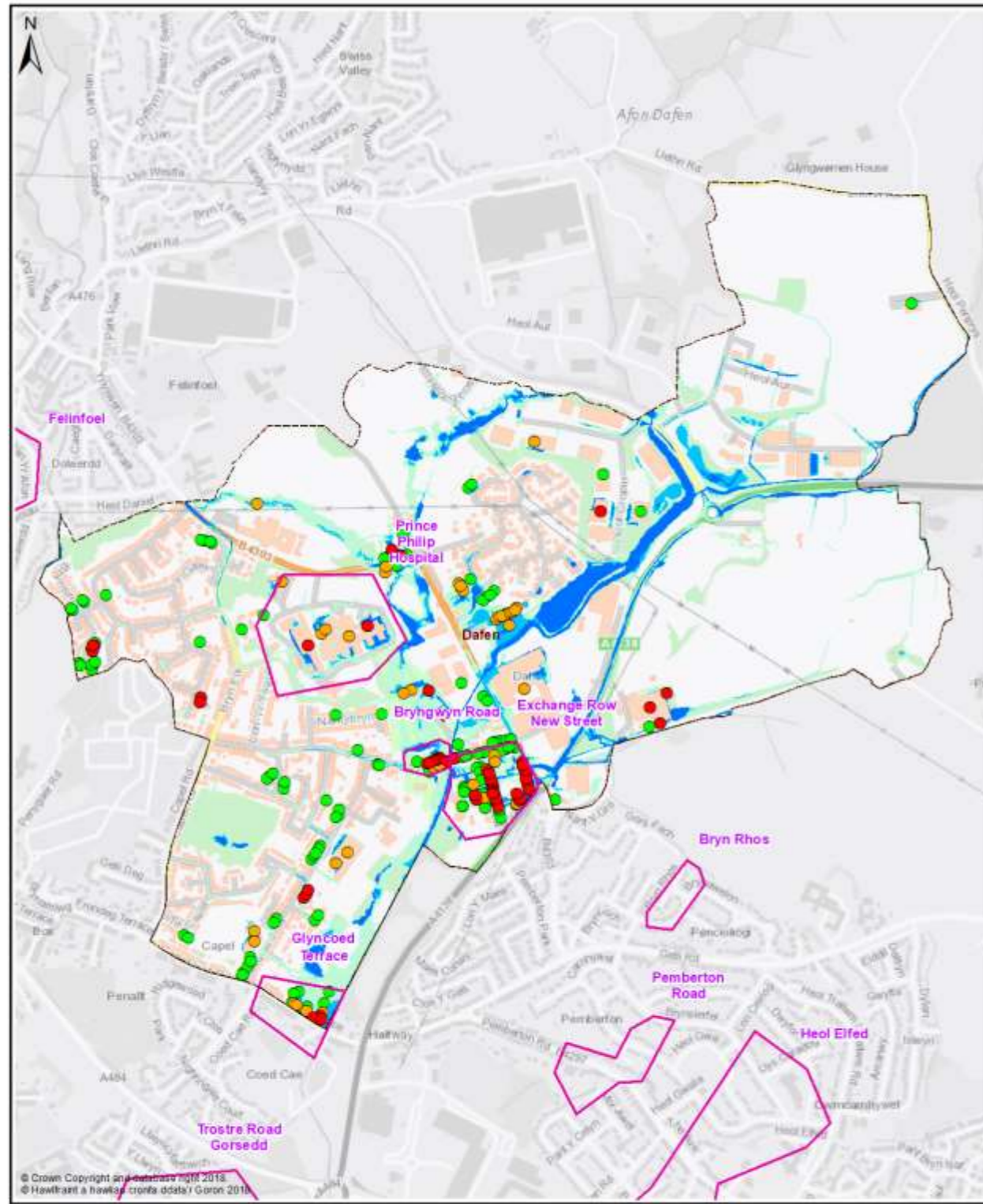
#### Other risk management authorities

DCWW has identified flood risk at the following locations

- Havard Road, Llanelli
- Y Gaer, Llanelli

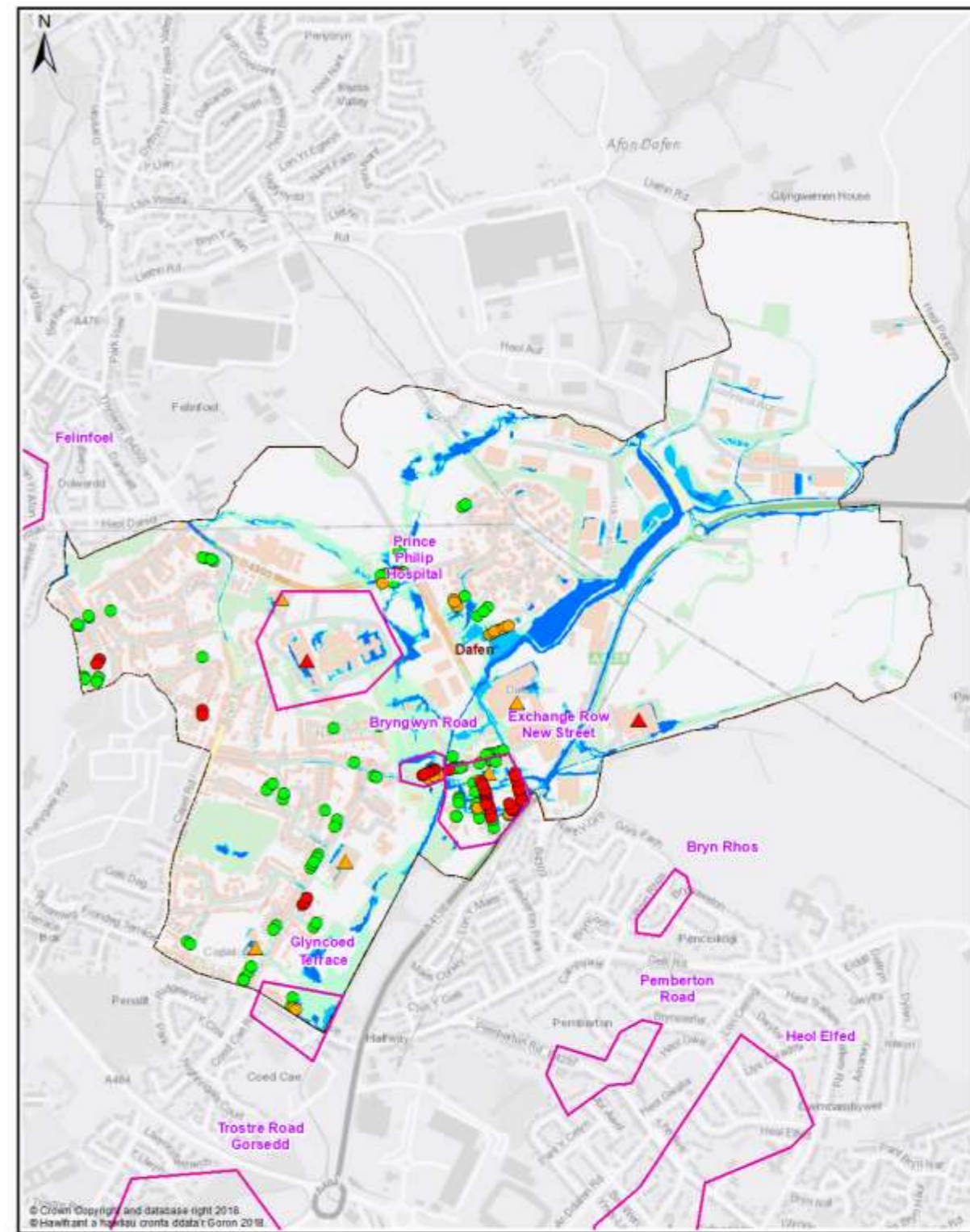
At the present time DCWW are investing large sums of money in Llanelli in their Rainscape Project. CCC will continue to work in partnership with DCWW on this project

NRW will continue to manage the flood risk from the Dafen River.



Map 1 - All Properties

- Legend**
- Policy Unit
  - Ward
  - uFMSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
  - Q30 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q100 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q1000 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater

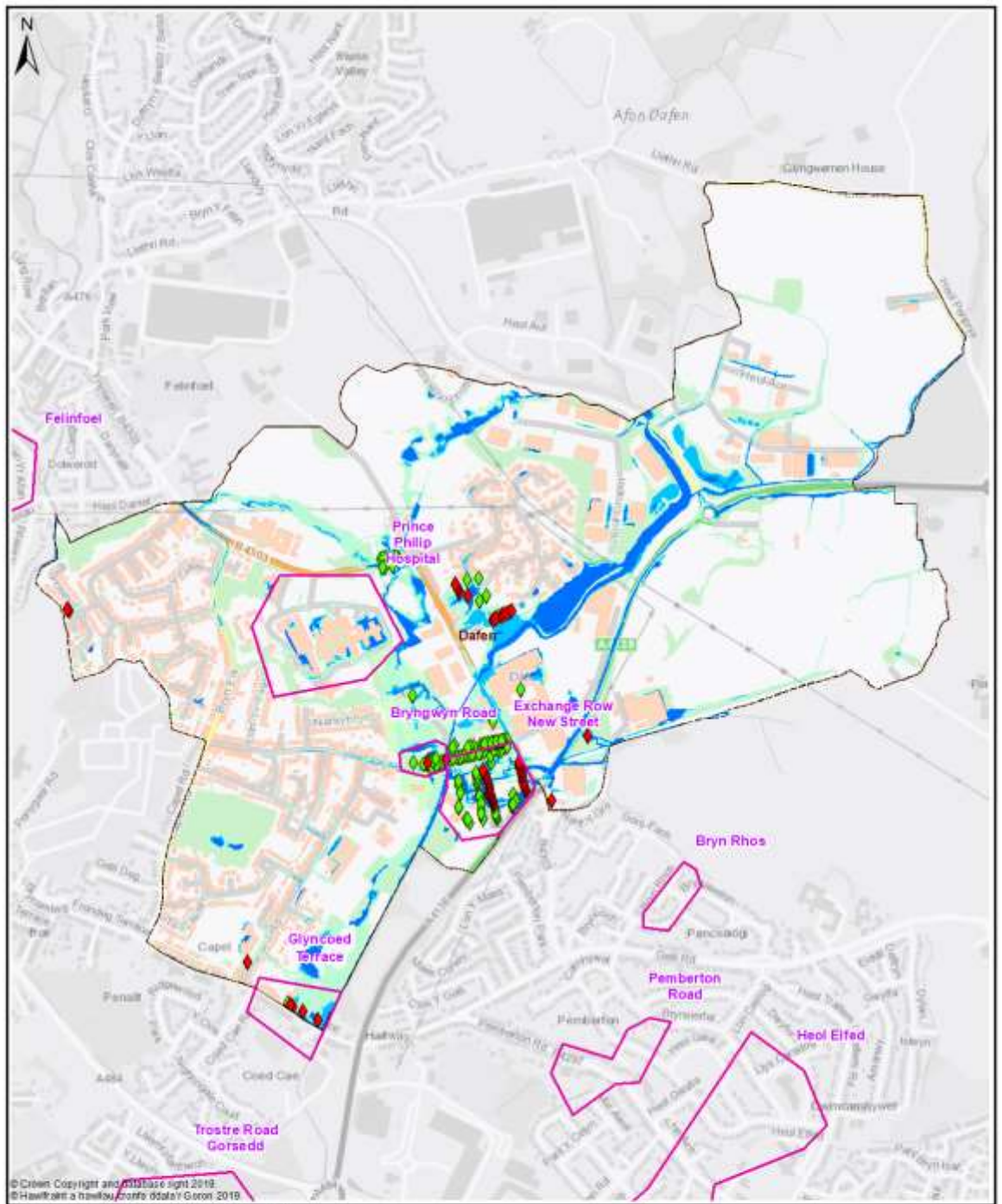


Map 2 - Dwellings and Services

- Legend**
- Policy Unit
  - Ward
  - uFMSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
  - Q30- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q100- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q1000- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q30- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q100- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q1000- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater

Ward - Dafen





Map 3 - Communities at Risk Register

**Legend**

Policy Unit	uFMISW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event	CaRR Fluvial
Ward	uFMISW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event	CaRR Fluvial
	uFMISW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event	

**Ward -  
Dafen**

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Km



## Dafen - Delivery Plan

The following summarises actions we propose to manage local flood risk to an acceptable level within the community.



Measure	Description	Priority	Timescale	Cost
M22	Investigate options to reduce flood risk to properties within the overall community	High	Med	Med
M22	Investigate options to reduce flood risk to community services	High	Med	Med
M24	Culvert inspections of existing assets & update / maintain Asset Register	High	Ongoing	Med
M33	4 Policy Units identified for further review of potential alleviation actions	High	Ongoing	Med
M34	Work with DCWW to better understand and manage flood risk from surface water and sewers in highlighted locations	Med	Ongoing	Low
M42	Raise awareness of flood risk and support preparation of Community Flood Plans if applicable	Med	Med	Low
M43	Working with NRW to raise awareness of flood risk from the Main Rivers	Med	Med	Low
M51	Countywide recovery plans are in place. These will be triggered when appropriate	Med	Ongoing	Low

### 9.3.15 Elli

Community Council(s):	Llanelli Town
Councillor:	John Jenkins
Population:	3,198
Area:	0.97 km <sup>2</sup>
Population Density:	3,297 people/km <sup>2</sup>

#### Area Description

Urban area in Llanelli centre. Contains Llanelli commercial centre and residential areas. The River Lliedi runs through this ward and is extensively culverted.

The NRW flood maps indicate that the River Lliedi affords a significant flood risk to this area. This source is not within the scope of this report as it is managed by NRW.

#### Flood History

History of surface water flooding at Greenway Street and the market area.

#### Policy Units in Ward

There is two Policy Units identified in this Ward:

- Greenway street
- Llanelli Town Centre (spans into Lleidid Ward to the east).

#### Count Table (see Maps 1 & 2 below)

Criteria	Total at-risk Property Count	Dwellings affected	Community Services
High Risk	145	42	1
Medium Risk	353	180	2
Low Risk	653	415	4

Breakdown by Policy Unit refer to Appendix E.

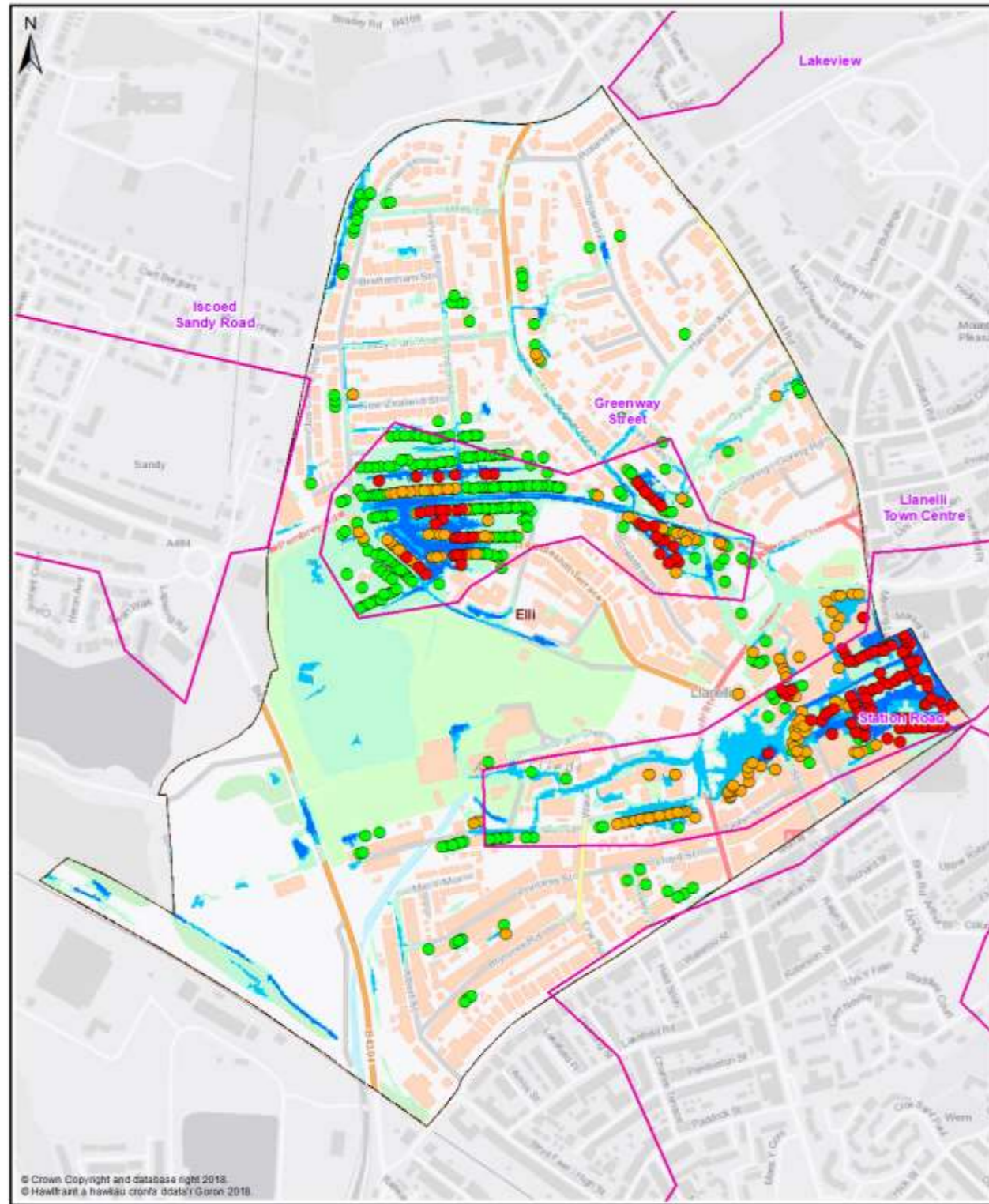
#### Other risk management authorities

DCWW has identified flood risk at the following locations:

- Cowell Precinct, Llanelli
- Pembrey Road, Llanelli
- Stradey Park Avenue, Llanelli
- West End, Llanelli

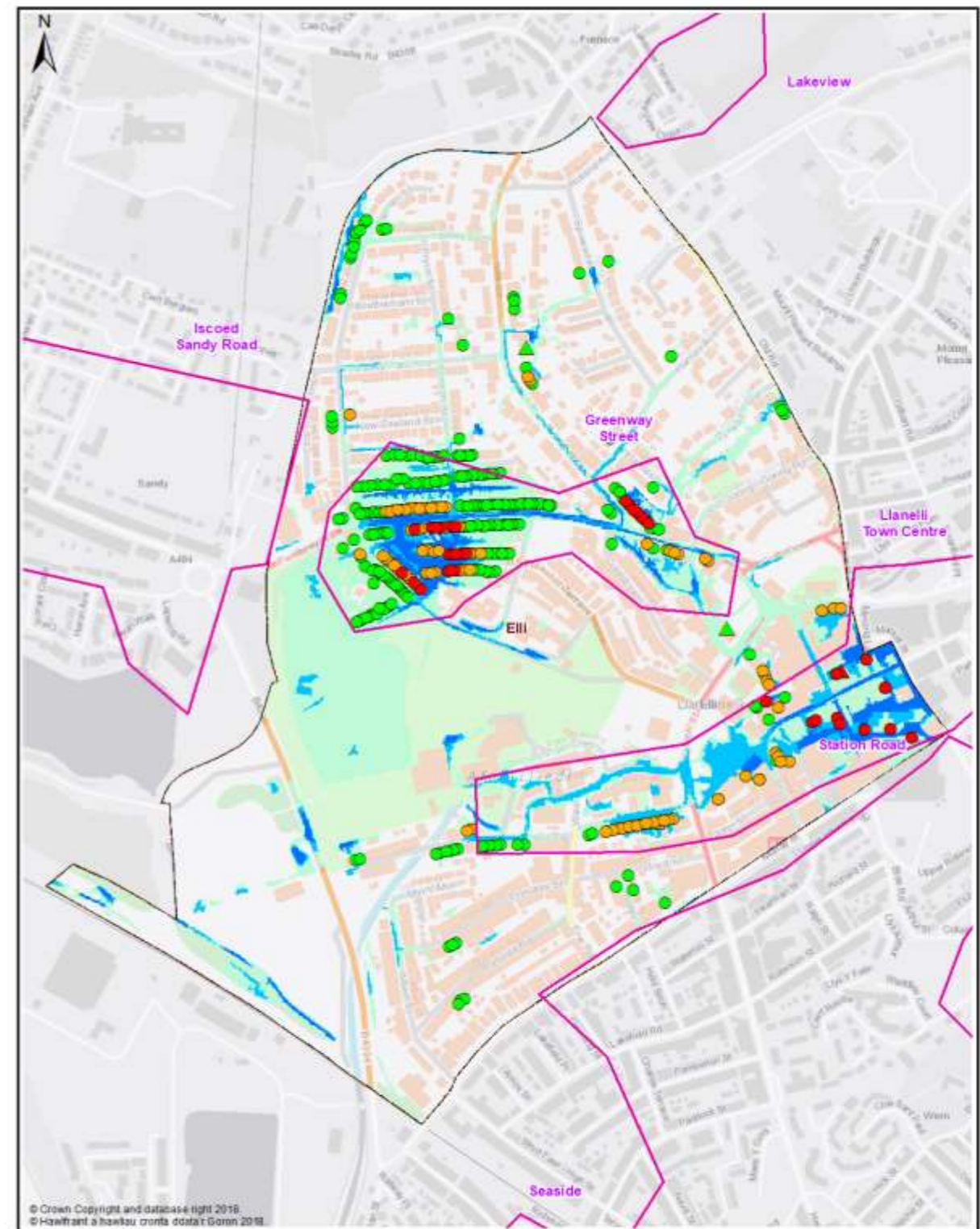
DCWW is currently investing large sums of money in Llanelli through the Rainscape Project. CCC will continue to work in partnership with DCWW on this project.

NRW will continue to manage the flood risk from the River Lliedi.



Map 1 - All Properties

- Legend**
- Policy Unit
  - Ward
  - uFMSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
  - Q30 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q100 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q1000 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater

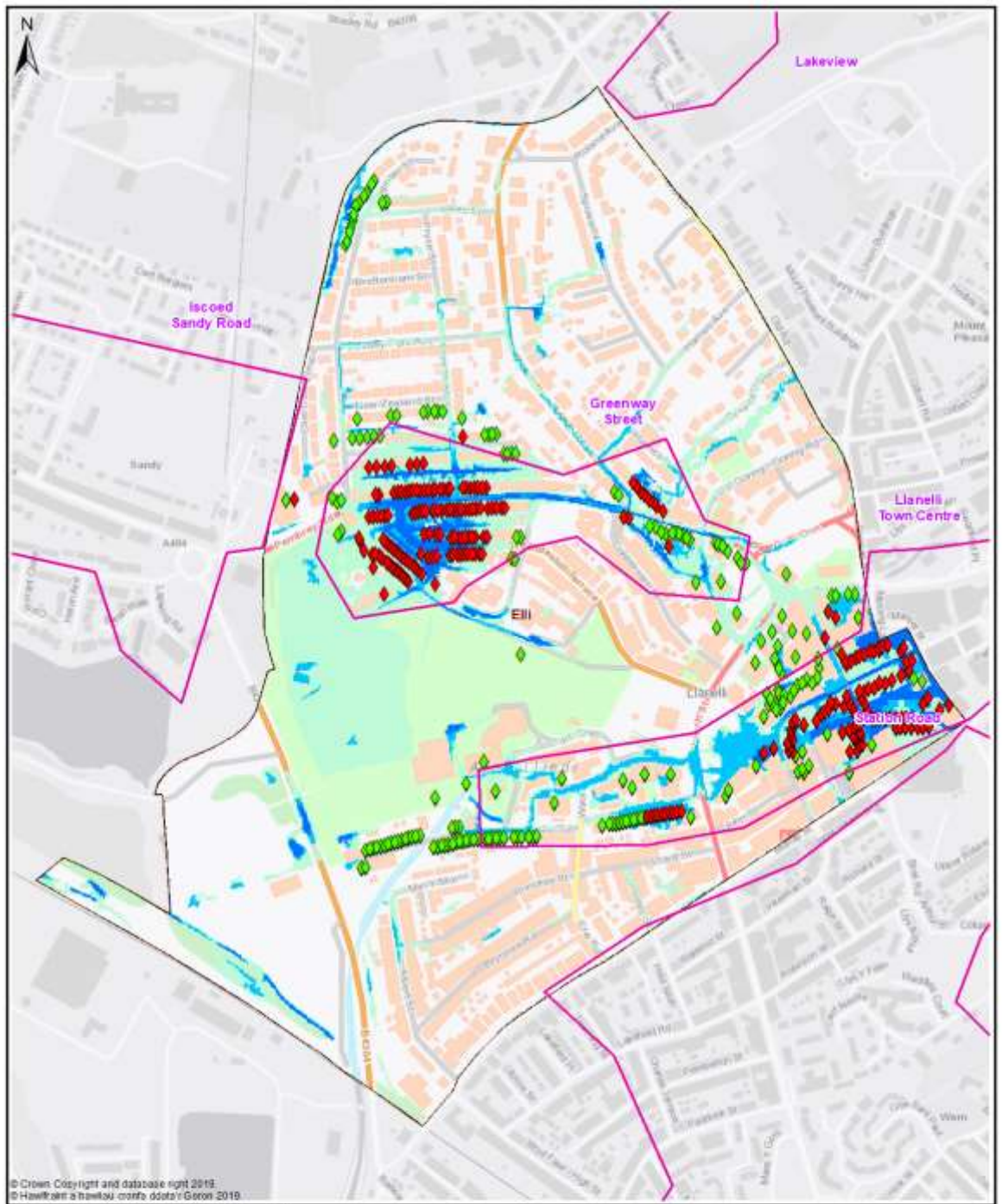


Map 2 - Dwellings and Services

- Legend**
- Policy Unit
  - Ward
  - uFMSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
  - Q30- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q100- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q1000- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q30- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q100- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q1000- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater

Ward -  
Elli





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Map 3 - Communities at Risk Register

- Legend**
- Policy Unit
  - Ward
  - uFMISW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMISW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMISW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
  - ◆ CaRR Fluvial
  - ◆ CaRR Fluvial

Ward -  
Elli



## Elli - Delivery Plan

The following summarises actions we propose to manage local flood risk to an acceptable level within the community.



Measure	Description	Priority	Timescale	Cost
M22	Investigate options to reduce flood risk to properties within the overall community	High	Med	Med
M22	Investigate options to reduce flood risk to community services	High	Med	Med
M33	2 Policy Unit identified for further review of potential alleviation actions	High	Ongoing	Med
M34	Continue to collaborate / assist DCWW progressing their Rainscape initiative	High	Ongoing	Low
M42	Raise awareness of flood risk and support preparation of Community Flood Plans if applicable	Med	Med	Low
M43	Working with NRW to raise awareness of flood risk from the Main Rivers	Med	Med	Low
M44	Liaison with major retail operators to raise awareness and preparedness. Work with NRW Flood Awareness team	High	Med	Low
M51	Countywide recovery plans are in place. These will be triggered when appropriate	Med	Ongoing	Low

### 9.3.16 Felinfoel

Community Council(s):	Llanelli Rural
Councillor:	Bill Thomas
Population:	2,059 people
Area	2.38 km <sup>2</sup>
Population Density	863 people/km <sup>2</sup>

#### Area Description

Urban Area to the north of Llanelli town centre. Land use is a mix of residential industrial and pastoral agriculture

The NRW flood maps for this area show that River Lliedi affords a significant flood risk to this area. The River Lliedi is not within the scope of this report as it is managed by NRW.

#### Flood History

No Significant flooding history.

#### Policy Units in Ward

There is one Policy Unit identified in this Ward:

- Felinfoel - identified from the surface water flood maps as a potential flood risk area.

#### Count Table (see Maps 1 & 2 below)

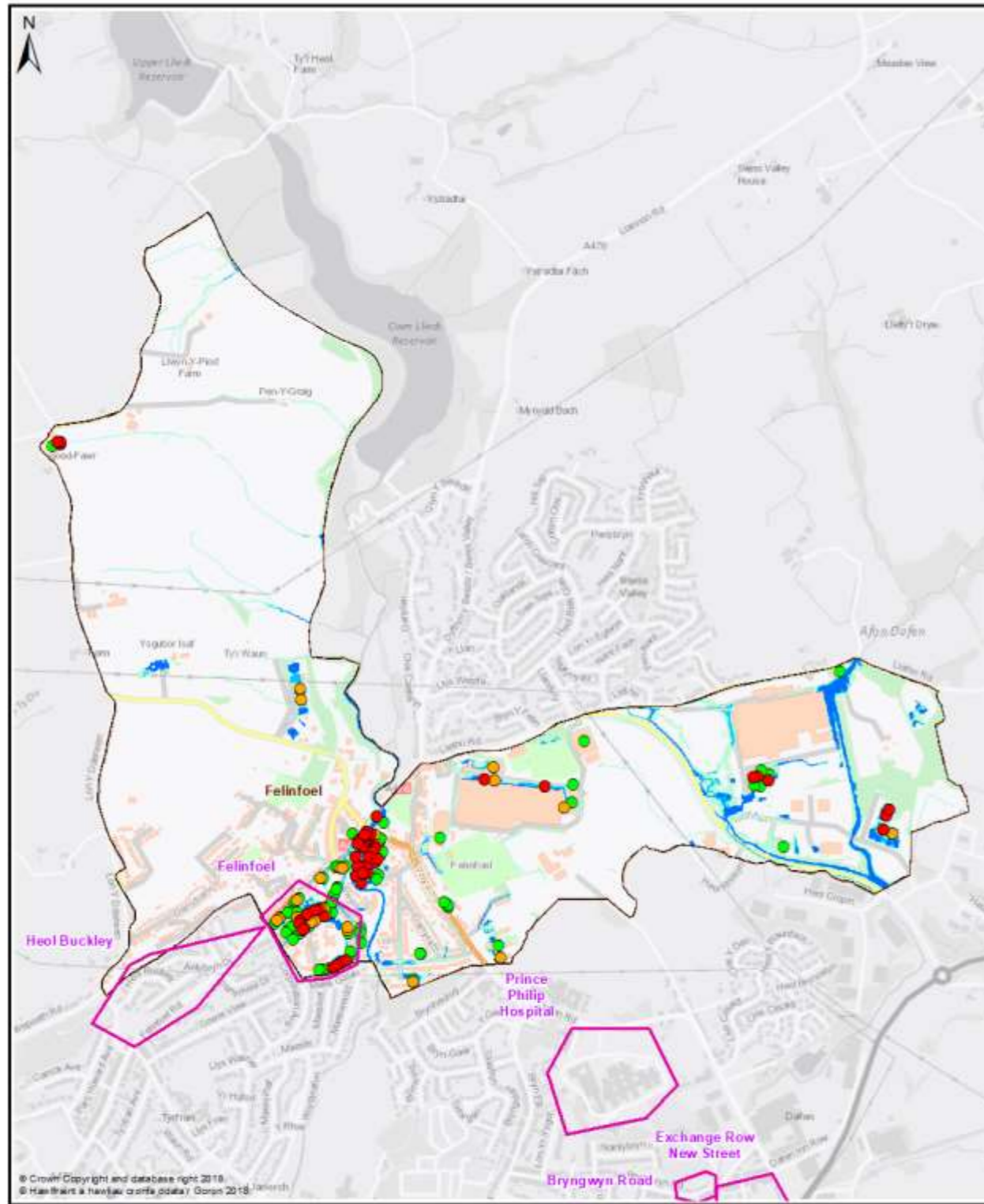
Criteria	Total at-risk Property Count	Dwellings affected	Community Services
High Risk	60	26	0
Medium Risk	89	44	0
Low Risk	167	100	0

Breakdown by Policy Unit refer to Appendix E.

#### Other risk management authorities

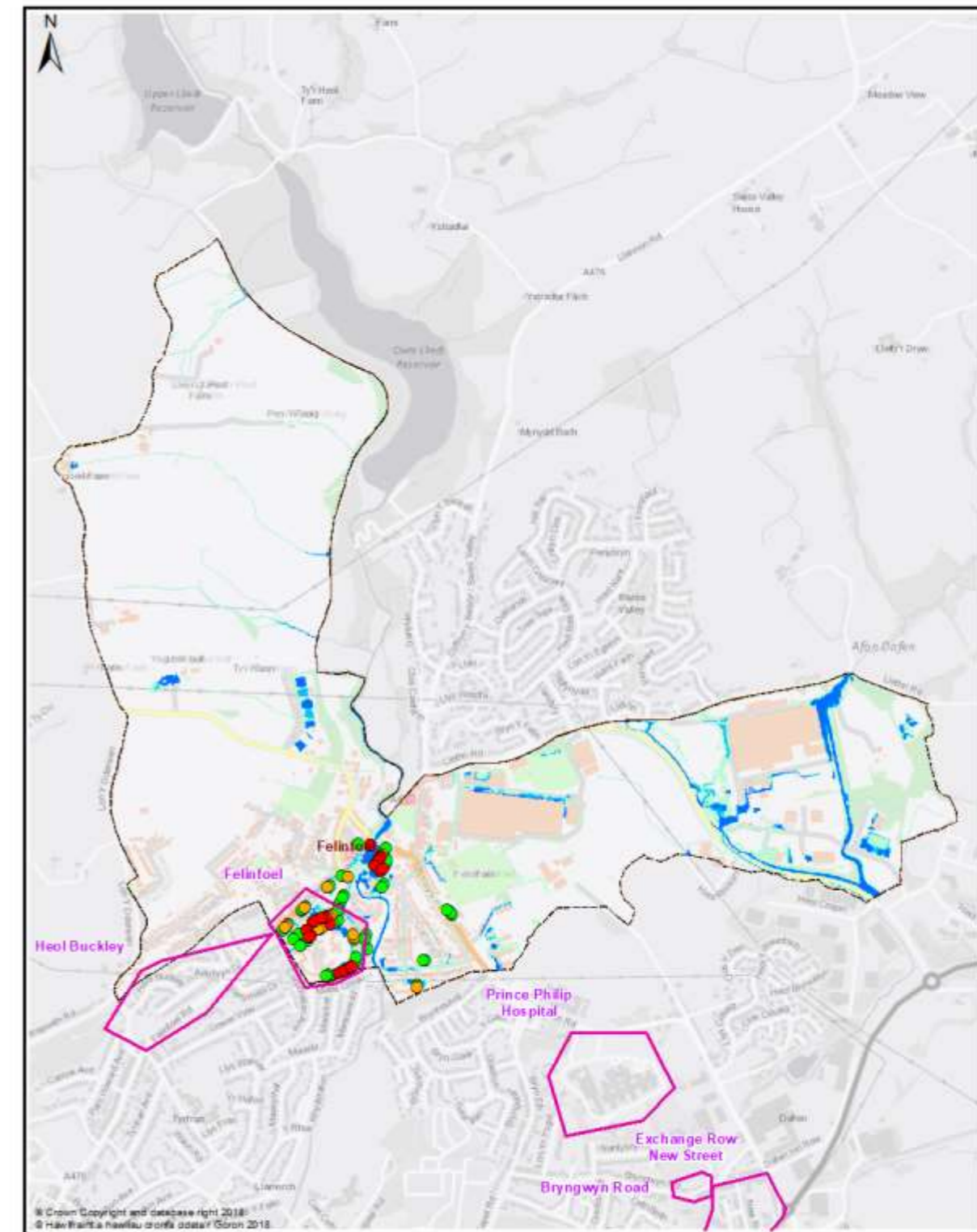
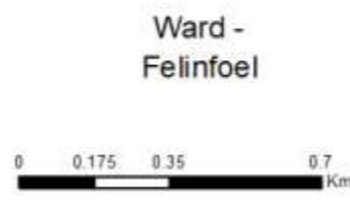
DCWW has not identified flood risks.

NRW will continue to manage the flood risk from the River Lliedi.



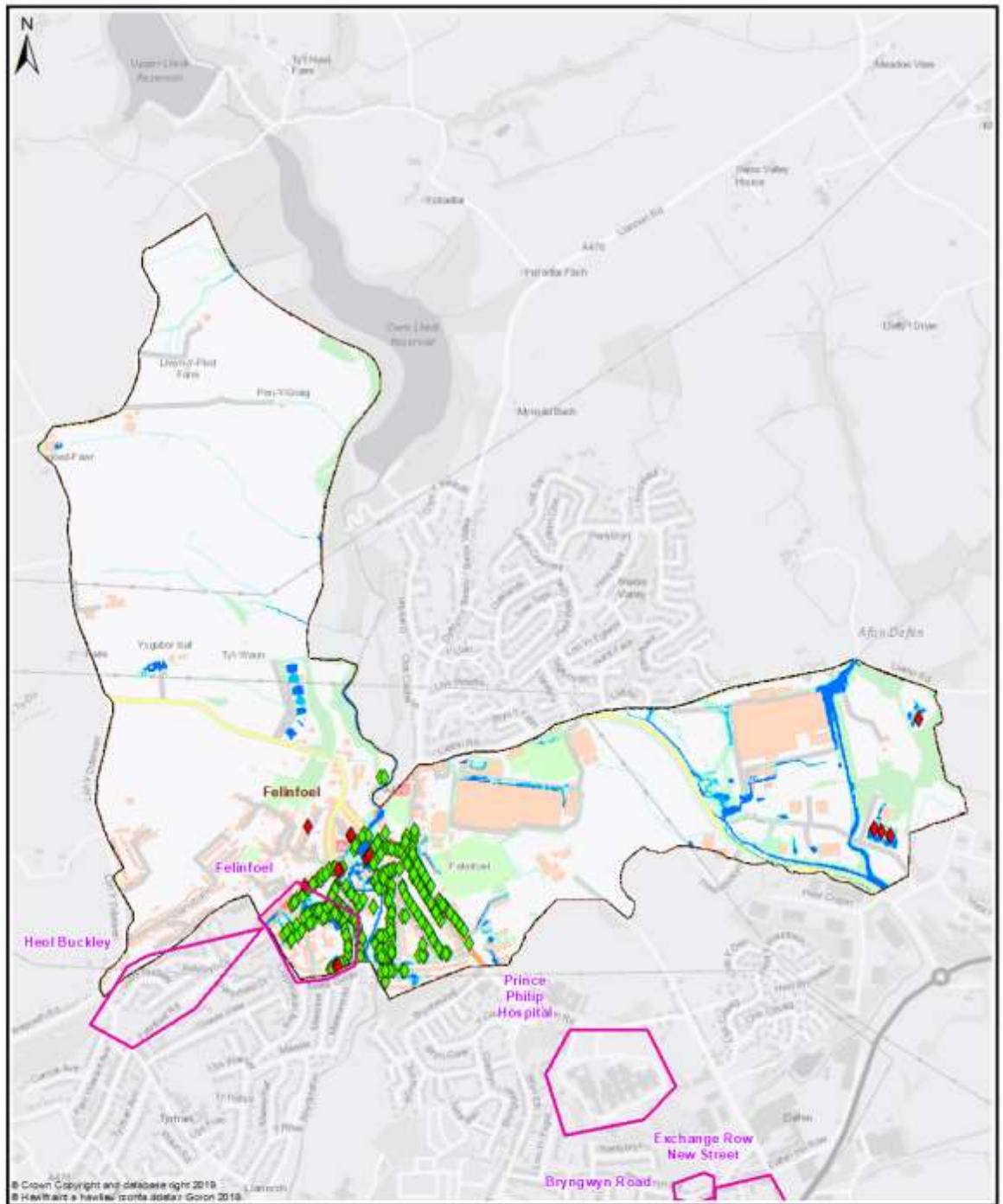
Map 1 - All Properties

- Legend**
- Policy Unit
  - Ward
  - uFMSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
  - Q30 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q100 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q1000 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater



Map 2 - Dwellings and Services

- Legend**
- Policy Unit
  - Ward
  - uFMSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
  - Q30- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q100- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q1000- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q30- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q100- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q1000- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater



Map 3 - Communities at Risk Register

Legend

- Policy Unit
- Ward
- iFMSW Q30  
Surface Water Flood Outline  
1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
- iFMSW Q100  
Surface Water Flood Outline  
1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
- iFMSW Q1000  
Surface Water Flood Outline  
1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
- ◆ CaRR Fluvial
- ◆ CaRR Fluvial

Ward -  
Felinfoel





## Felinfoel - Delivery Plan

The following summarises actions we propose to manage local flood risk to an acceptable level within the community.



Measure	Description	Priority	Timescale	Cost
M22	Investigate options to reduce flood risk to properties within the overall community	High	Med	Med
M33	Felinfoel - Policy Unit identified for further review of potential alleviation actions	High	Ongoing	Med
M42	Raise awareness of flood risk and support preparation of Community Flood Plans if applicable	Med	Med	Low
M43	Working with NRW to raise awareness of flood risk from the Main Rivers	Med	Med	Low
M51	Countywide recovery plans are in place. These will be triggered when appropriate	Med	Ongoing	Low

### 9.3.17 Garnant

Community Council(s):	Cwmamman Town
Councillor:	Kevin Madge
Population:	2,169 people
Area	15.13 km <sup>2</sup>
Population Density	143 people/km <sup>2</sup>

#### Area Description

Urban area in the Amman Valley to the east of Ammanford Town.

Land Use former mining area with former open cast mining high moorland and urban area in the valley bottom Garnant Golf course form part of the southern valley side. Contains Main Rivers Amman and Garnant

#### Flood History

Minor surface water flooding issues.

#### Policy Units in Ward

There is one Policy Unit identified in this Ward:

- Arcade Terrace

#### Count Table (see Maps 1 & 2 below)

Criteria	Total at-risk Property Count	Dwellings affected	Community Services
High Risk	13	8	0
Medium Risk	29	20	0
Low Risk	118	88	0

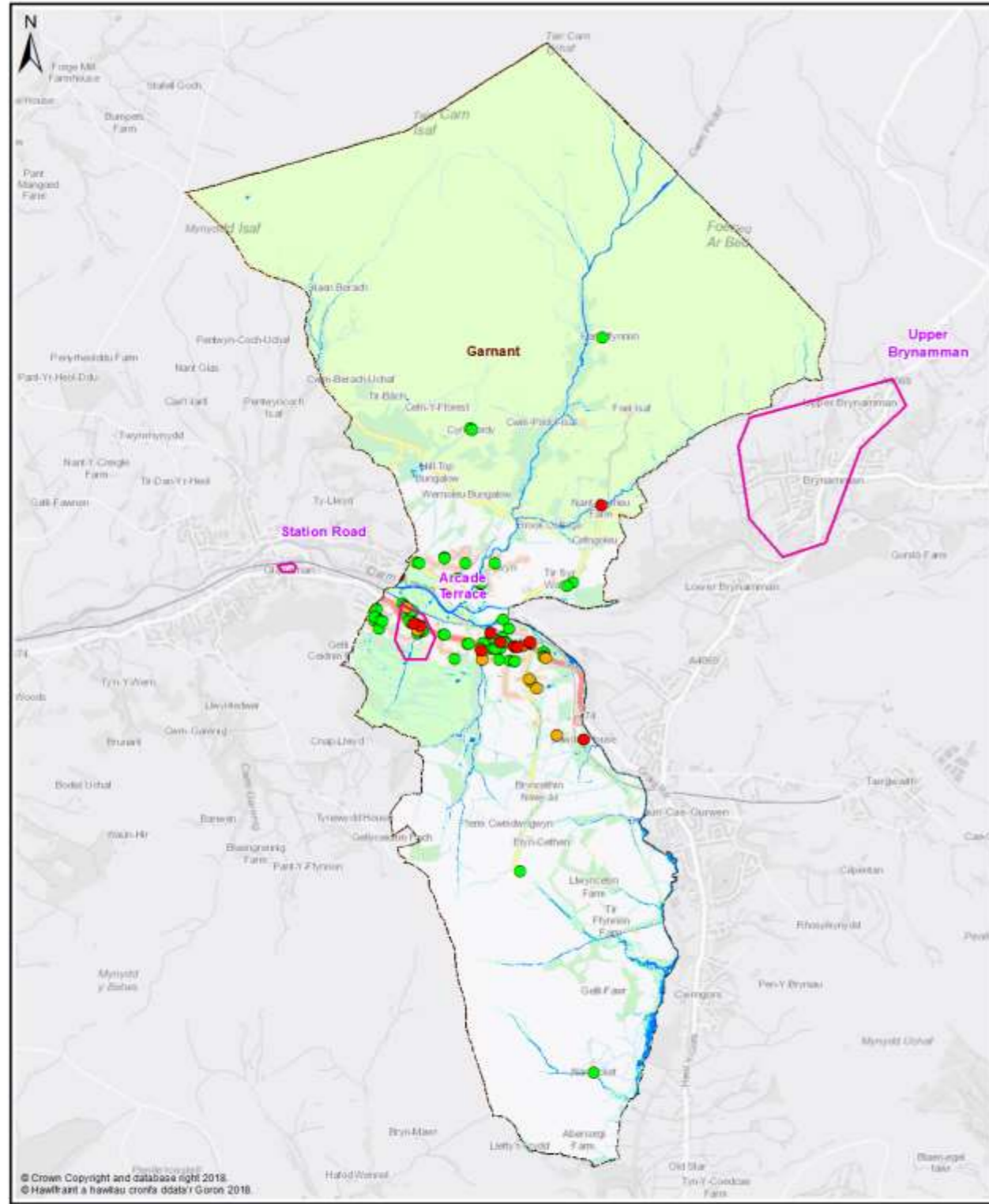
Breakdown by Policy Unit refer to Appendix E.

#### Other risk management authorities

DCWW has identified flood risk at the following locations:

- Cwmamman Road
- Garnant

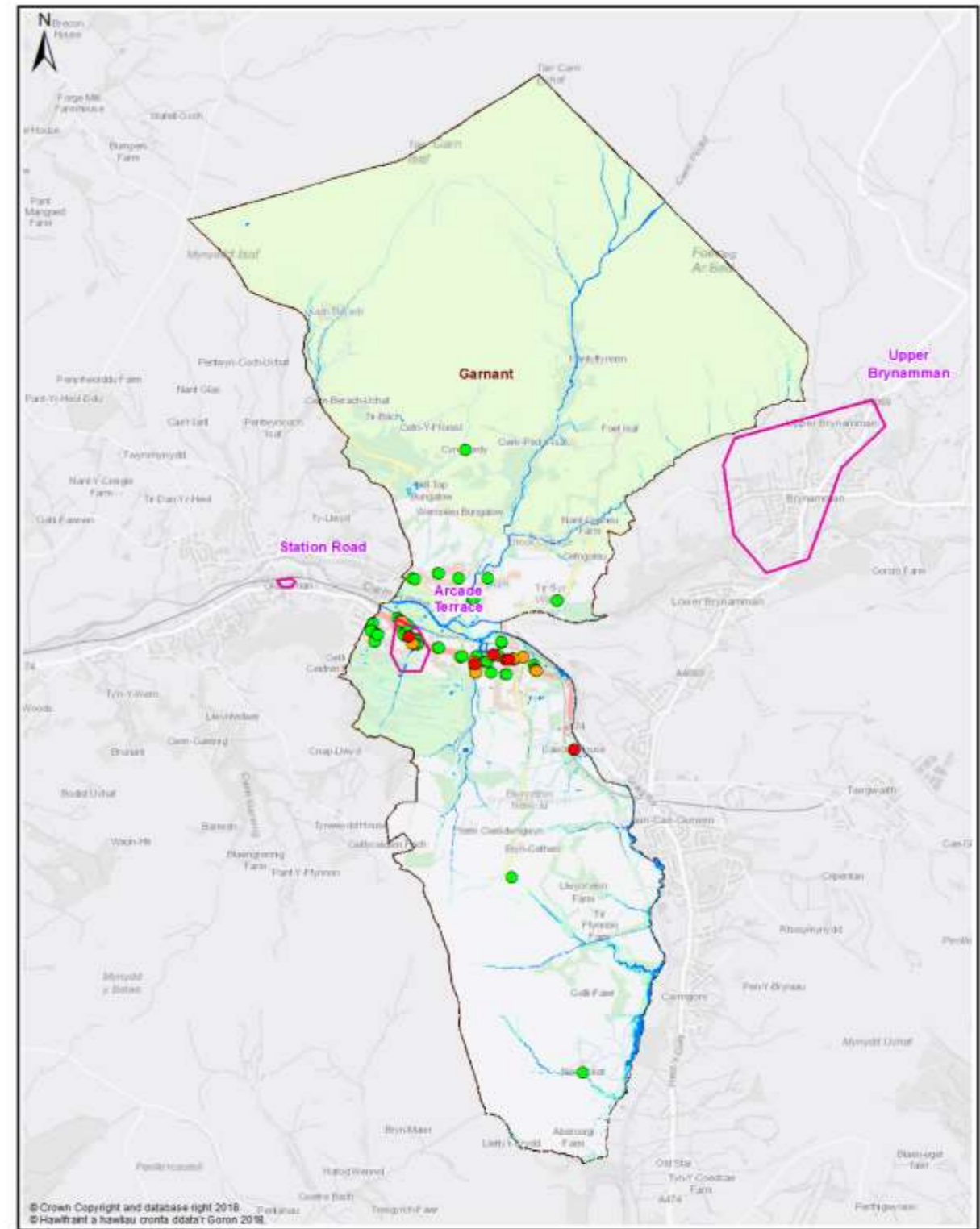
NRW will continue to manage flood risk from the rivers Amman and Garnant.



Map 1 - All Properties

Legend

- Policy Unit
- Ward
- uFMSW Q30  
Surface Water Flood Outline  
1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
- uFMSW Q100  
Surface Water Flood Outline  
1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
- uFMSW Q1000  
Surface Water Flood Outline  
1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
- Q30 All Property Classes  
Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
- Q100 All Property Classes  
Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
- Q1000 All Property Classes  
Flood Depth 150mm or Greater

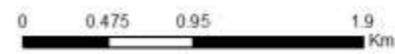


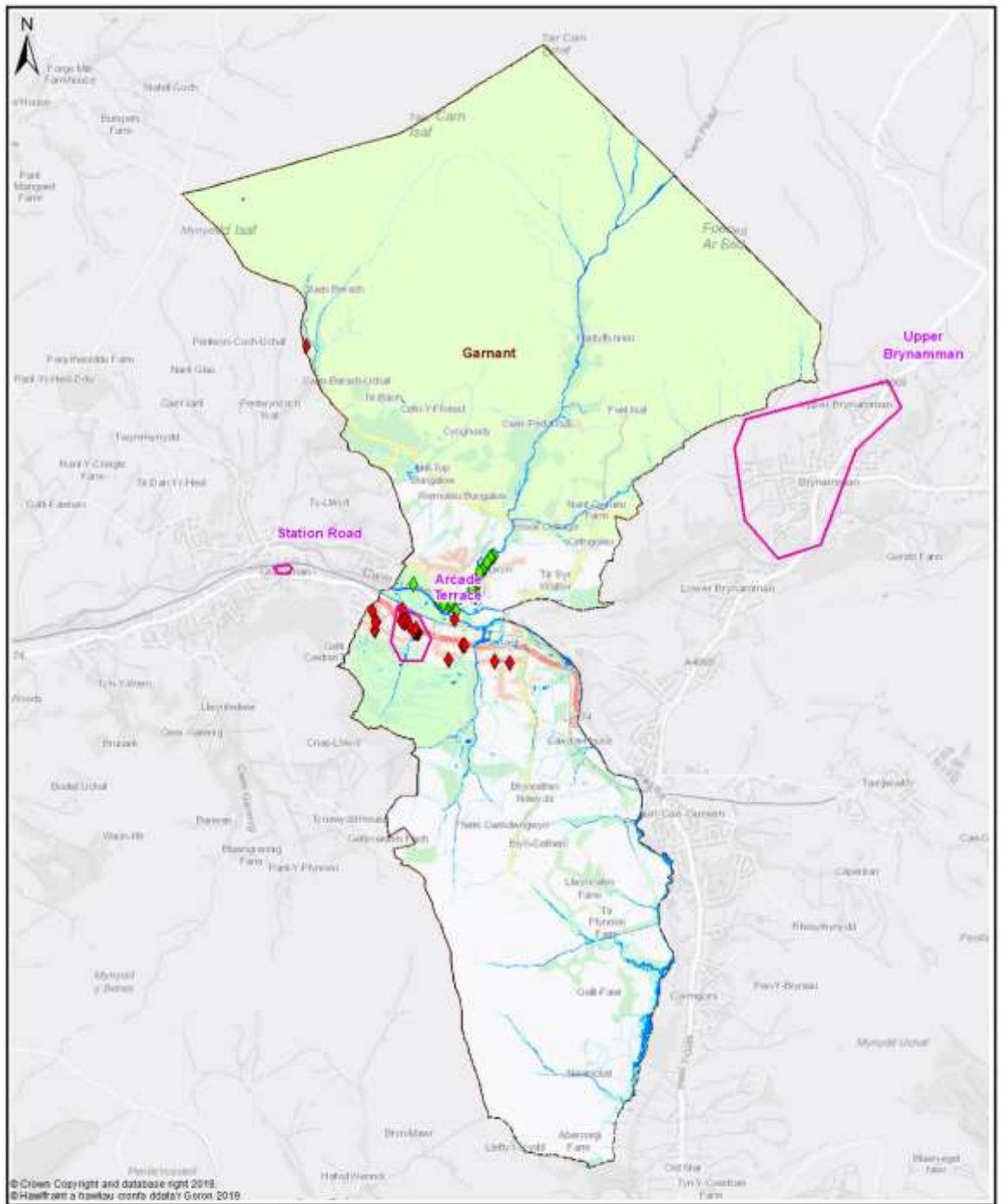
Map 2 - Dwellings and Services

Legend

- Policy Unit
- Ward
- uFMSW Q30  
Surface Water Flood Outline  
1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
- uFMSW Q100  
Surface Water Flood Outline  
1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
- uFMSW Q1000  
Surface Water Flood Outline  
1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
- Q30-Dwellings  
Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
- Q100-Dwellings  
Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
- Q1000-Dwellings  
Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
- ▲ Q30-Services  
Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
- ▲ Q100-Services  
Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
- ▲ Q1000-Services  
Flood Depth 150mm or Greater

Ward -  
Garnant





Map 3 - Communities at Risk Register

Legend

- Policy Unit
- Ward
- uFMSW Q30  
Surface Water Flood Outline  
1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
- uFMSW Q100  
Surface Water Flood Outline  
1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
- uFMSW Q1000  
Surface Water Flood Outline  
1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
- ◆ CaRR Pluvial
- ◆ CaRR Pluvial

Ward -  
Garnant



## Garnant - Delivery Plan

The following summarises actions we propose to manage local flood risk to an acceptable level within the community.



Measure	Description	Priority	Timescale	Cost
M24	Culvert inspections of existing assets & update / maintain Asset Register	High	Med	Med
M33	1 Policy Unit identified for further review of potential alleviation actions	High	Ongoing	Med
M34	Work with DCWW to better understand and manage flood risk from surface water and sewers in highlighted locations	Med	Ongoing	Low
M42	Raise awareness of flood risk and support preparation of Community Flood Plans if applicable	Med	Med	Low
M43	Working with NRW to raise awareness of flood risk from the Main Rivers	Med	Med	Low
M51	Countywide recovery plans are in place. These will be triggered when appropriate	Med	Ongoing	Low

### 9.3.18 Glanamman

Community Council(s):	Cwmamman Town
Councillor:	David Jenkins
Population:	2,320 people
Area:	12.24 km <sup>2</sup>
Population Density:	190 people/ km <sup>2</sup>

#### Area Description

Urban area in the Amman Valley to the east of Ammanford Town  
Land use former mining area with former open cast mining high moorland and urban area in the valley bottom.

#### Flood History

Isolated surface water incidents have been recorded.

#### Policy Units in Ward

There is one Policy Unit identified in this Ward:

- Station Road

#### Count Table (see Maps 1 & 2 below)

Criteria	Total at-risk Property Count	Dwellings affected	Community Services
High Risk	49	27	1
Medium Risk	95	68	2
Low Risk	275	207	2

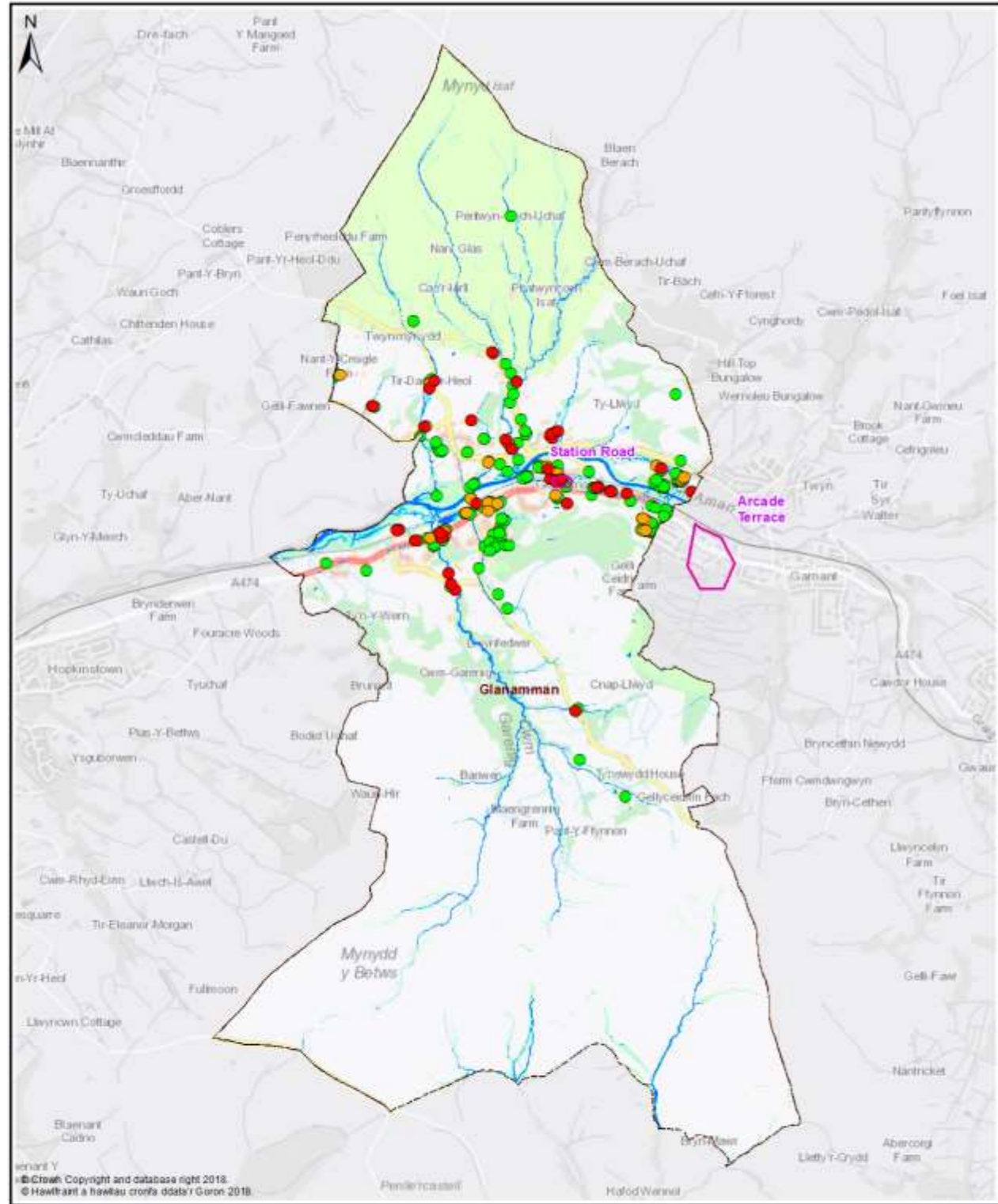
Breakdown by Policy Unit refer to Appendix E.

#### Other risk management authorities

DCWW has identified flood risk at the following locations

- Station Road, Glanamman
- Tabernacle Road, Glanamman
- Tan Y Gelli, Glanamman

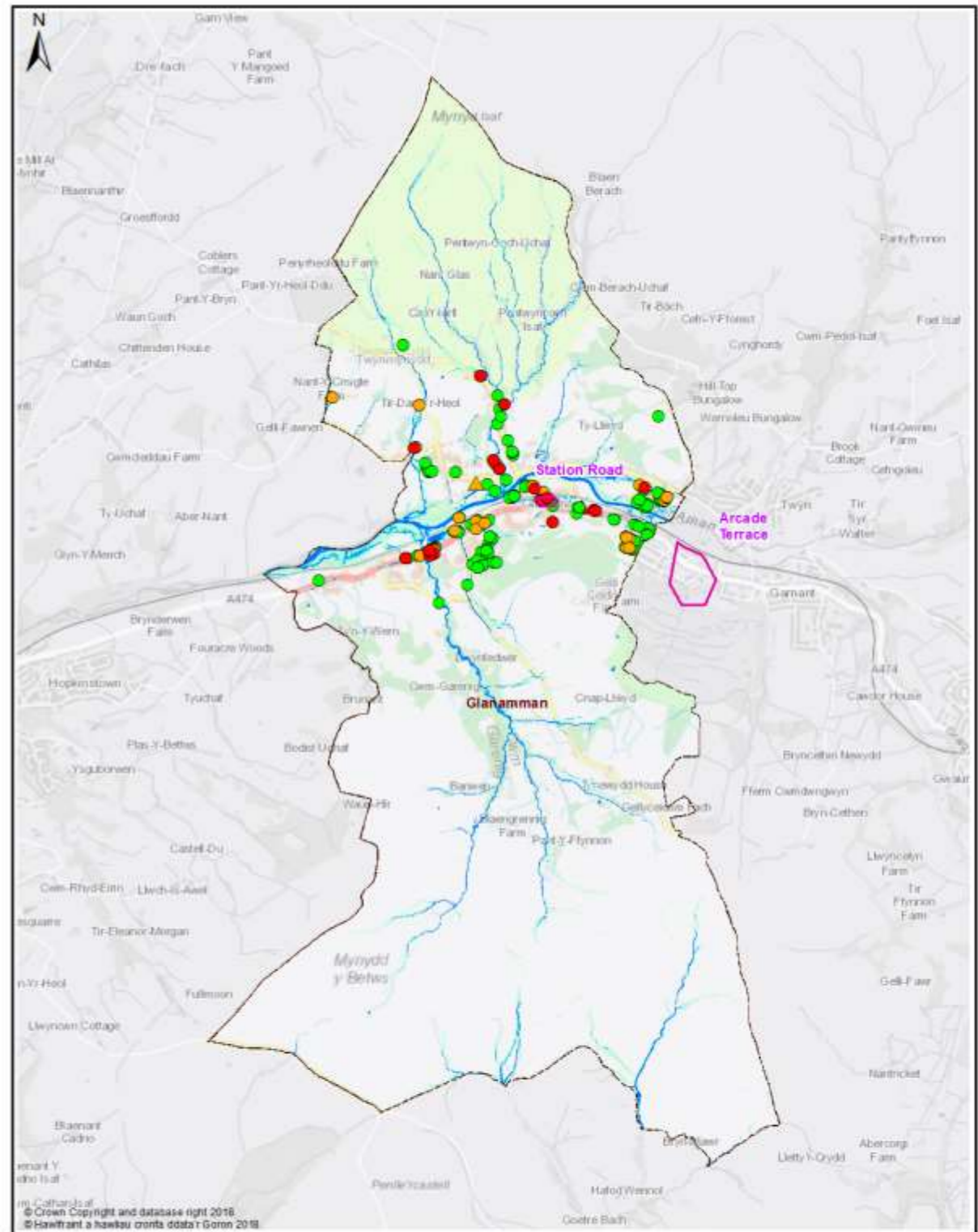
NRW will continue to manage the flood risk from the River Amman.



Map 1 - All Properties

**Legend**

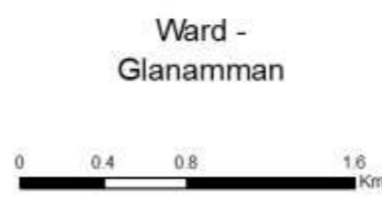
- Policy Unit
- Ward
- uFMSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
- uFMSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
- uFMSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
- Q30 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
- Q100 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
- Q1000 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater

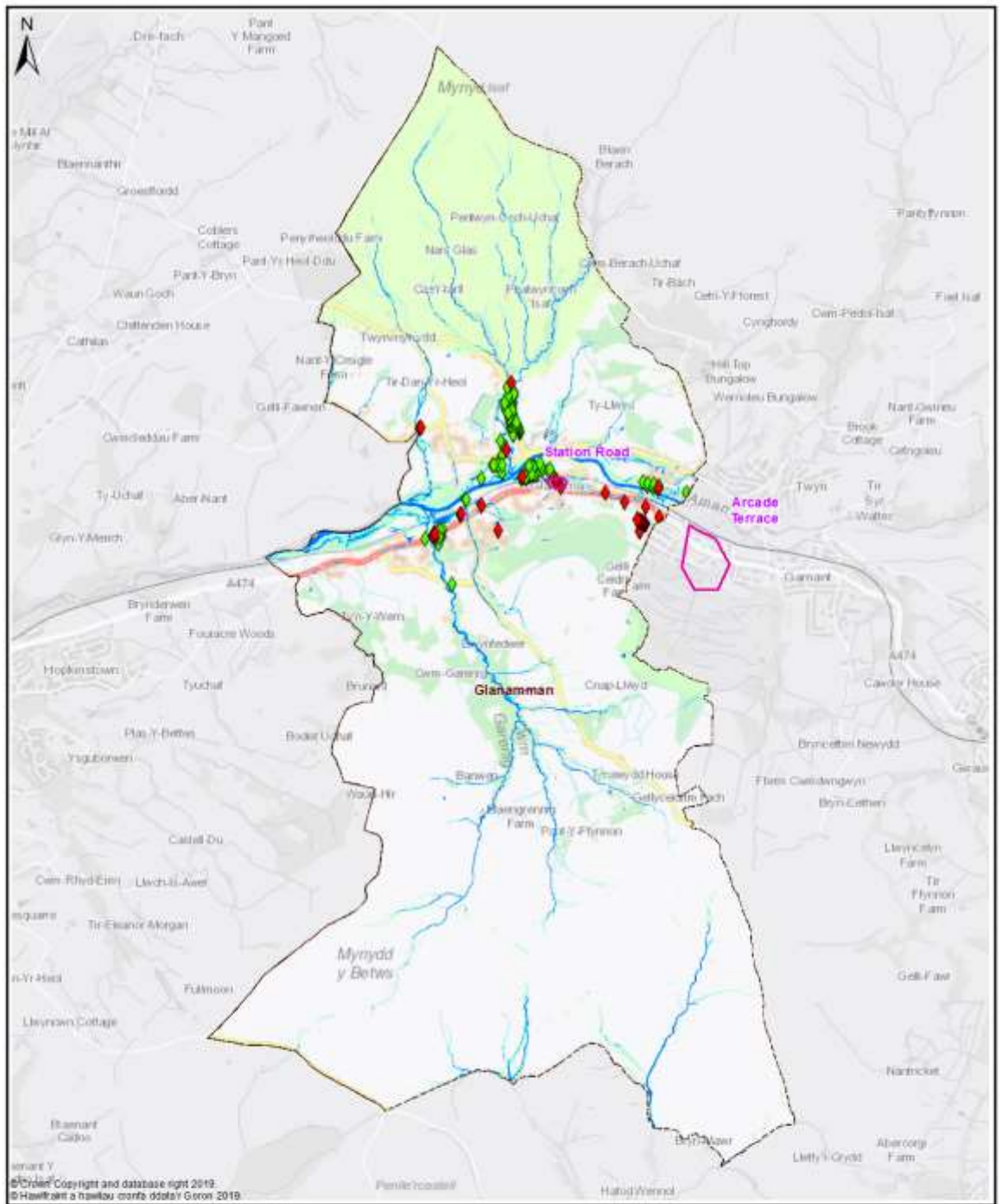


Map 2 - Dwellings and Services

**Legend**

- Policy Unit
- Ward
- uFMSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
- uFMSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
- uFMSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
- Q30-Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
- Q100-Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
- Q1000-Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
- Q30-Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
- Q100-Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
- Q1000-Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater





Map 3 - Communities at Risk Register

**Legend**

Policy Unit	uFMSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event	CaRR Fluvial
Ward	uFMSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event	CaRR Fluvial
	uFMSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event	

**Ward -  
Glanamman**

0 0.4 0.8 1.6  
Km



## Glanamman - Delivery Plan

The following summarises actions we propose to manage local flood risk to an acceptable level within the community.



Measure	Description	Priority	Timescale	Cost
M22	Investigate options to reduce flood risk to properties within the overall community	Med	Med	Low
M22	Investigate options to reduce flood risk to community services	Med	Med	Low
M24	Culvert inspections of existing assets & update / maintain Asset Register.	High	Med	Med
M31	Investigate opportunities to reduce runoff from adjacent moorland / hillsides	Med	Med	Low
M33	1 Policy Unit identified for further review of potential alleviation actions	High	Med	Med
M34	Work with DCWW to better understand and manage flood risk from surface water and sewers in highlighted locations	Med	Ongoing	Low
M42	Raise awareness of flood risk and support preparation of Community Flood Plans if applicable	Med	Med	Low
M43	Working with NRW to raise awareness of flood risk from the Main Rivers	Med	Med	Low
M51	Countywide recovery plans are in place. These will be triggered when appropriate	Med	Ongoing	Low

### 9.3.19 Glanymor

Community Council(s):	Llanelli Town
Councillor:	John Prosser Louvain Robert
Population:	5,984 people
Area:	12.87 km <sup>2</sup>
Population Density:	465 people/km <sup>2</sup>

#### Area Description

Urban area to the south of Llanelli Town Centre with coastal frontage.

The NRW flood maps for this area show that Rivers Lliedi and Dafen pose a significant flood risk to this area. These Main Rivers are not within the scope of this report, flood risk from this source is managed by NRW.

#### Flood History

2013 Surface water sewer flooding at Heol Morfa.

#### Policy Units in Ward

There are 2 No. Policy Units identified in this Ward:

- Seaside

- Morfa

#### Count Tale

Criteria	Total at-risk Property Count	Dwellings affected	Community Services
High Risk	46	24	0
Medium Risk	168	126	0
Low Risk	639	527	2

Breakdown by Policy Unit refer to Appendix E.

#### Other risk management authorities

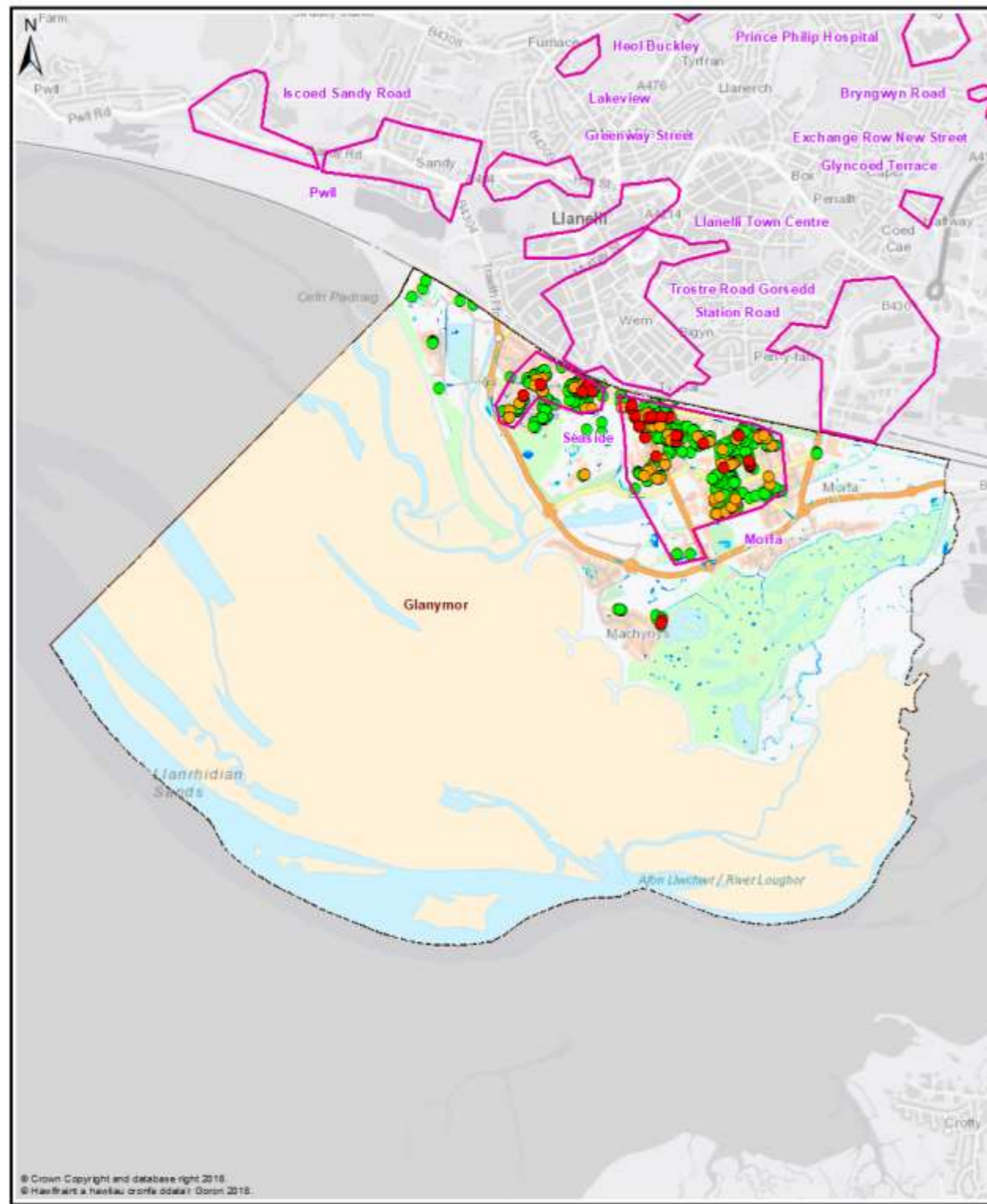
DCWW has extensive surface water and combined sewer infrastructure that drains large areas of this ward.

DCWW has identified flood risk at the following locations:

- Dolau Fawr
- Haverlock Street

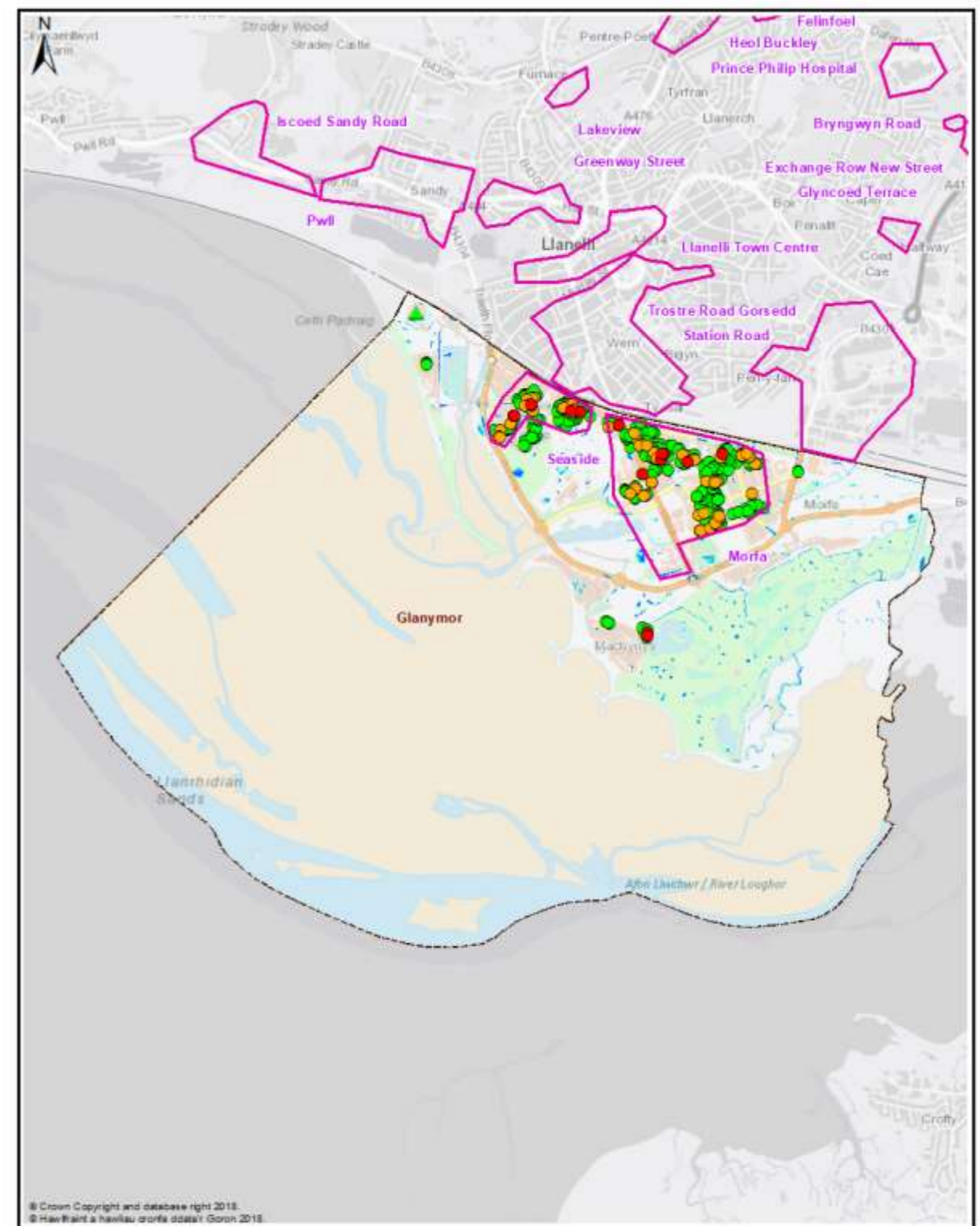
At the present time DCWW are investing large sums of money in Llanelli in their Rainscape Project. CCC will continue to work in partnership with DCWW on this project.

NRW will continue to manage the flood risk from the Rivers Lliedi and Dafen.



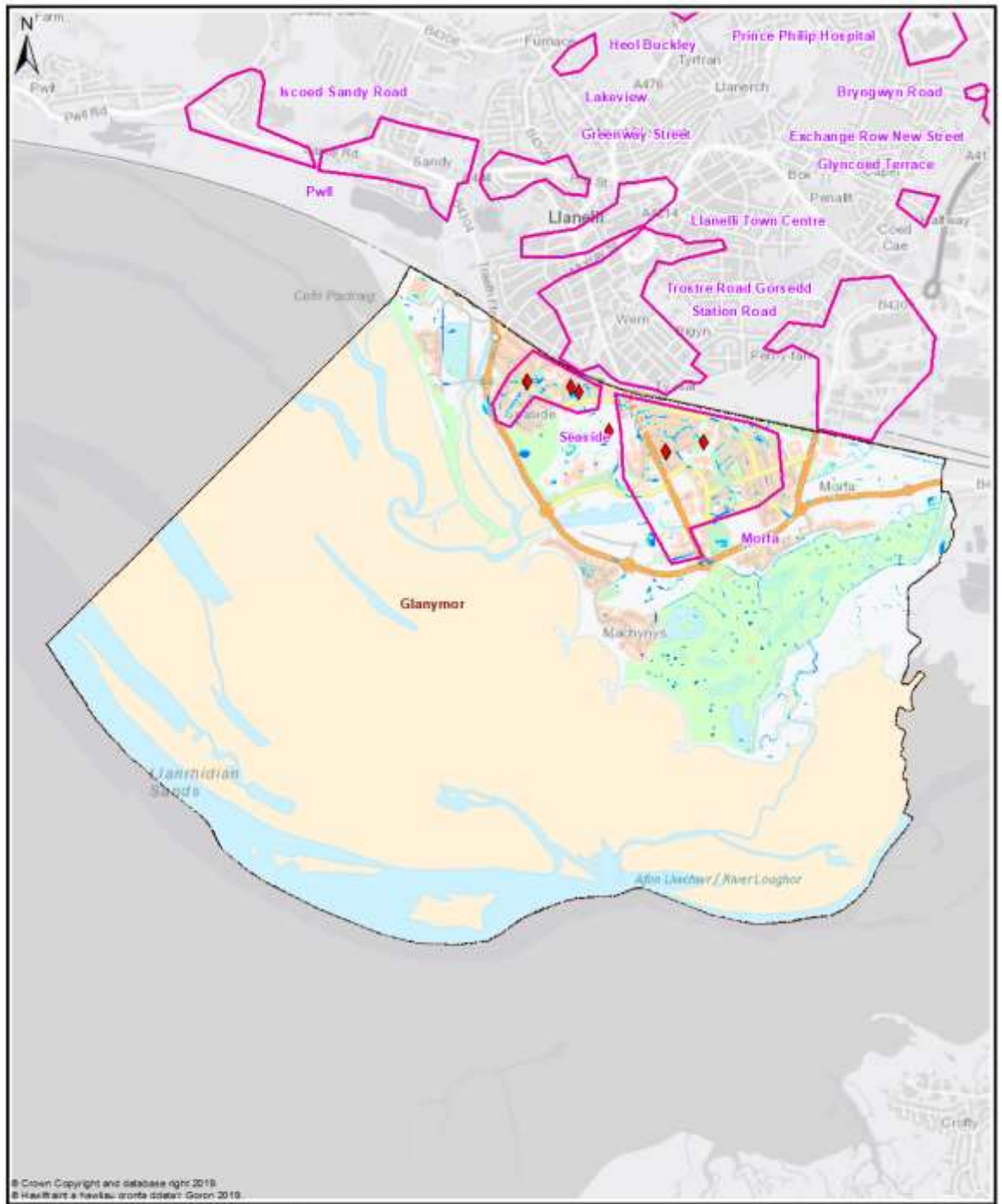
Map 1 - All Properties

- Legend**
- Policy Unit
  - Ward
  - uFMSW Q30  
Surface Water Flood Outline  
1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q100  
Surface Water Flood Outline  
1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q1000  
Surface Water Flood Outline  
1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
  - Q30 All Property Classes  
Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q100 All Property Classes  
Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q1000 All Property Classes  
Flood Depth 150mm or Greater



Map 2 - Dwellings and Services

- Legend**
- Ward
  - uFMSW Q30  
Surface Water Flood Outline  
1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q100  
Surface Water Flood Outline  
1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q1000  
Surface Water Flood Outline  
1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
  - ▲ Q30- Dwellings  
Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q100- Dwellings  
Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q1000- Dwellings  
Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q30- Services  
Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q100- Services  
Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q1000- Services  
Flood Depth 150mm or Greater



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Map 3 - Communities at Risk Register

Legend

- Policy Unit
- Ward
- iFMSW Q 30  
Surface Water Flood Outline  
1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
- iFMSW Q 100  
Surface Water Flood Outline  
1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
- iFMSW Q 1000  
Surface Water Flood Outline  
1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
- ◆ CaRR Fluvial
- ◆ CaRR Fluvial

Ward -  
Glanymor



## Glanymor - Delivery Plan

The following summarises actions we propose to manage local flood risk to an acceptable level within the community.



Measure	Description	Priority	Timescale	Cost
M21	Undertake further flood risk analysis for the LDP assigned development area (s)	High	Ongoing	Low
M22	Investigate options to reduce flood risk to properties within the overall community	High	Ongoing	Med
M33	Seaside & Morfa - Policy Units identified for further review of potential alleviation actions	Med	Med	Med
M34	Work with DCWW to better understand and manage flood risk from surface water and sewers in highlighted locations	Med	Ongoing	Low
M42	Raise awareness of flood risk and support preparation of Community Flood Plans if applicable	Med	Med	Low
M43	Working with NRW to raise awareness of flood risk from the Main Rivers	High	Ongoing	Low
M51	Countywide recovery plans are in place. These will be triggered when appropriate	Med	Ongoing	Low

### 9.3.20 Glyn

Community Council(s): Llanelli Rural

Councillor: Jim Jones

Population: 2,163 people

Area: 23.27 km<sup>2</sup>

Population Density: 93 people/km<sup>2</sup>

#### Area Description

Predominately rural area containing the settlements of Five Roads, Part of Pontyates and Pont Henri.

Land Use – Former coal mining area with rough pasture/ pastoral agriculture. The Main River Gwendraeth Fawr forms the boundary in the Pont Henri Area although this presents limited flood risk in this Ward.

#### Flood History

Isolated Surface Water incidents.

#### Policy Units in Ward

There are no Policy Units identified in this Ward.

#### Count Table (see Maps 1 & 2 below)

Criteria	Total at-risk Property Count	Dwellings affected	Community Services
High Risk	18	6	1
Medium Risk	30	12	1
Low Risk	91	38	1

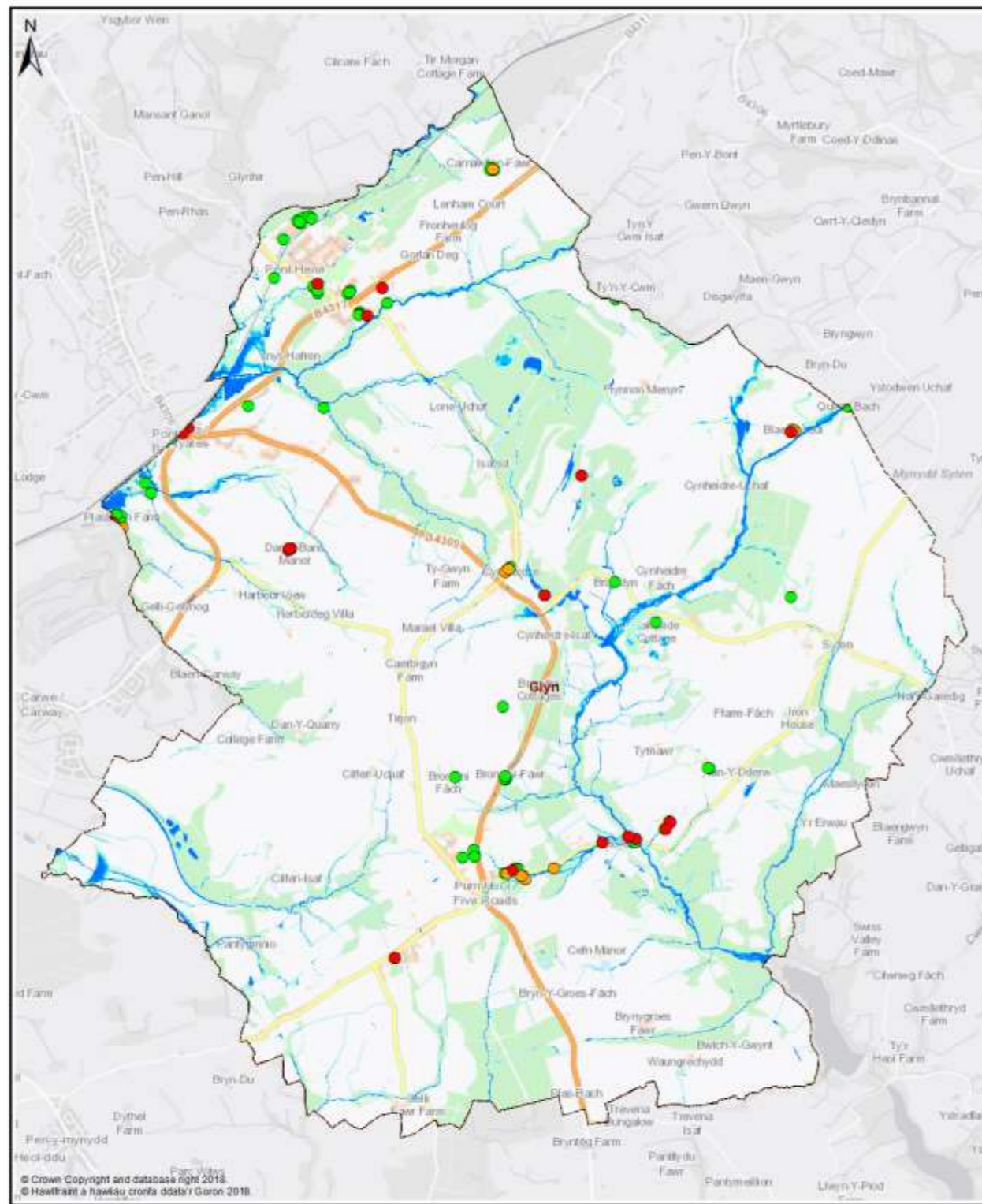
Breakdown by Policy Unit refer to Appendix E.

#### Other risk management authorities

DCWW has identified flood risk at the following locations:

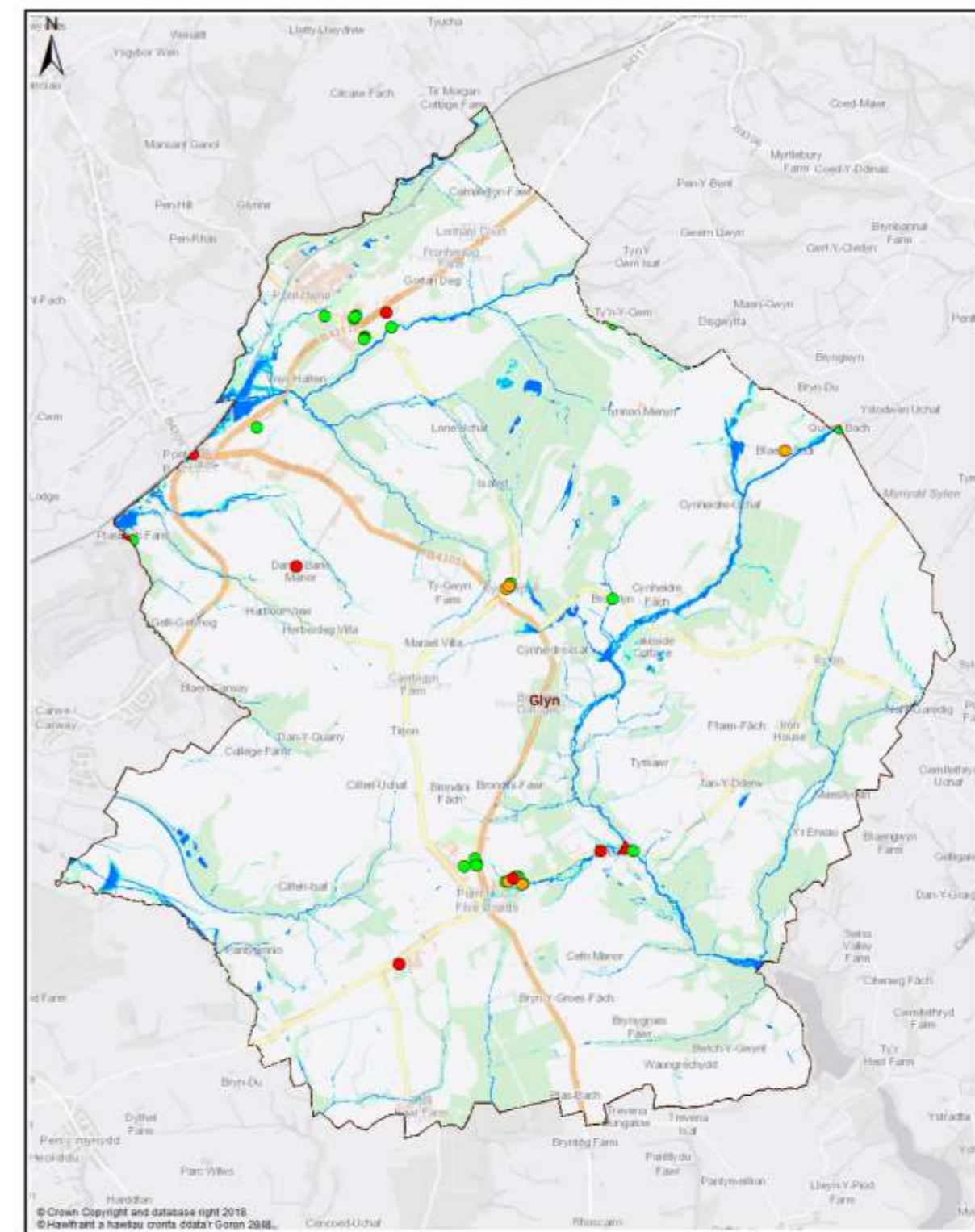
- Five Roads

NRW will continue to manage Flood Risk from the Gwendraeth Fawr River.



Map 1 - All Properties

- Legend**
- Policy Unit
  - Ward
  - uFMSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
  - Q30 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q100 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q1000 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater

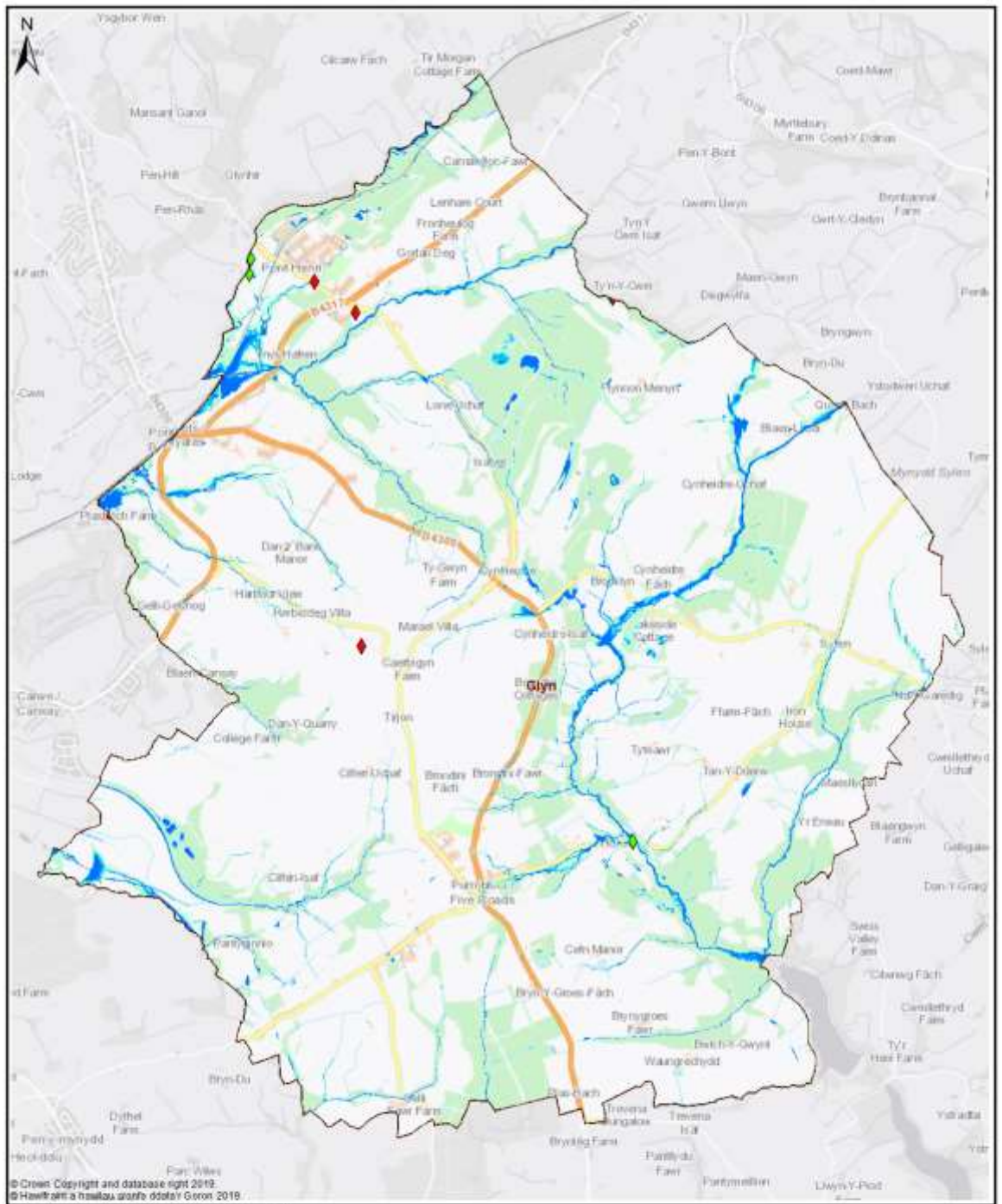


Map 2 - Dwellings and Services

- Legend**
- Policy Unit
  - Ward
  - uFMSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
  - ▲ Q30- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q100- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q1000- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q30- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q100- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q1000- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater

Ward - Glyn





Map 3 - Communities at Risk Register

**Legend**

Policy Unit	iFMISW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event	CaRR Pluvial
Ward	iFMISW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event	CaRR Pluvial
	iFMISW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event	

**Ward - Glyn**

0    0.425    0.85    1.7  
Km



## Glyn - Delivery Plan

The following summarises actions we propose to manage local flood risk to an acceptable level within the community.



Measure	Description	Priority	Timescale	Cost
M24	Culvert inspections of existing assets & update / maintain Asset Register.	High	Ongoing	Med
M31	Investigate opportunities to reduce runoff from adjacent moorland / hillsides.	Med	Med	Med
M34	Work with DCWW to better understand and manage flood risk from surface water and sewers in highlighted locations.	Med	Ongoing	Low
M42	Raise awareness of flood risk and support preparation of Community Flood Plans if applicable	Med	Med	Low
M51	Countywide recovery plans are in place. These will be triggered when appropriate.	Med	Ongoing	Low

### 9.3.21 Gorslas

Community Council(s):	Gorslas
Councillor:	Aled Vaughan Owen Darren Pice
Population:	4,143 people
Area:	16.5 km <sup>2</sup>
Population Density:	251 people/km <sup>2</sup>

#### Area Description

Predominately rural area containing the settlements Gorslas Cefneithin and Drefach

Land Use – Former coal mining area with rough pasture/ pastoral agriculture

The Main River Gwendraeth Fach forms the boundary for a short length and there is a short length of the Gwendraeth Fawr at Drefach although this presents limited flood risk in this Ward.

#### Flood History

Isolated surface water incidents.

#### Policy Units in Ward

There are 2 No. Policy Units identified in this Ward:

- Gorslas Square
- Drefach

#### Count Table (see Maps 1 & 2 below)

Criteria	Total at-risk Property Count	Dwellings affected	Community Services
High Risk	62	37	0
Medium Risk	89	56	1
Low Risk	207	136	2

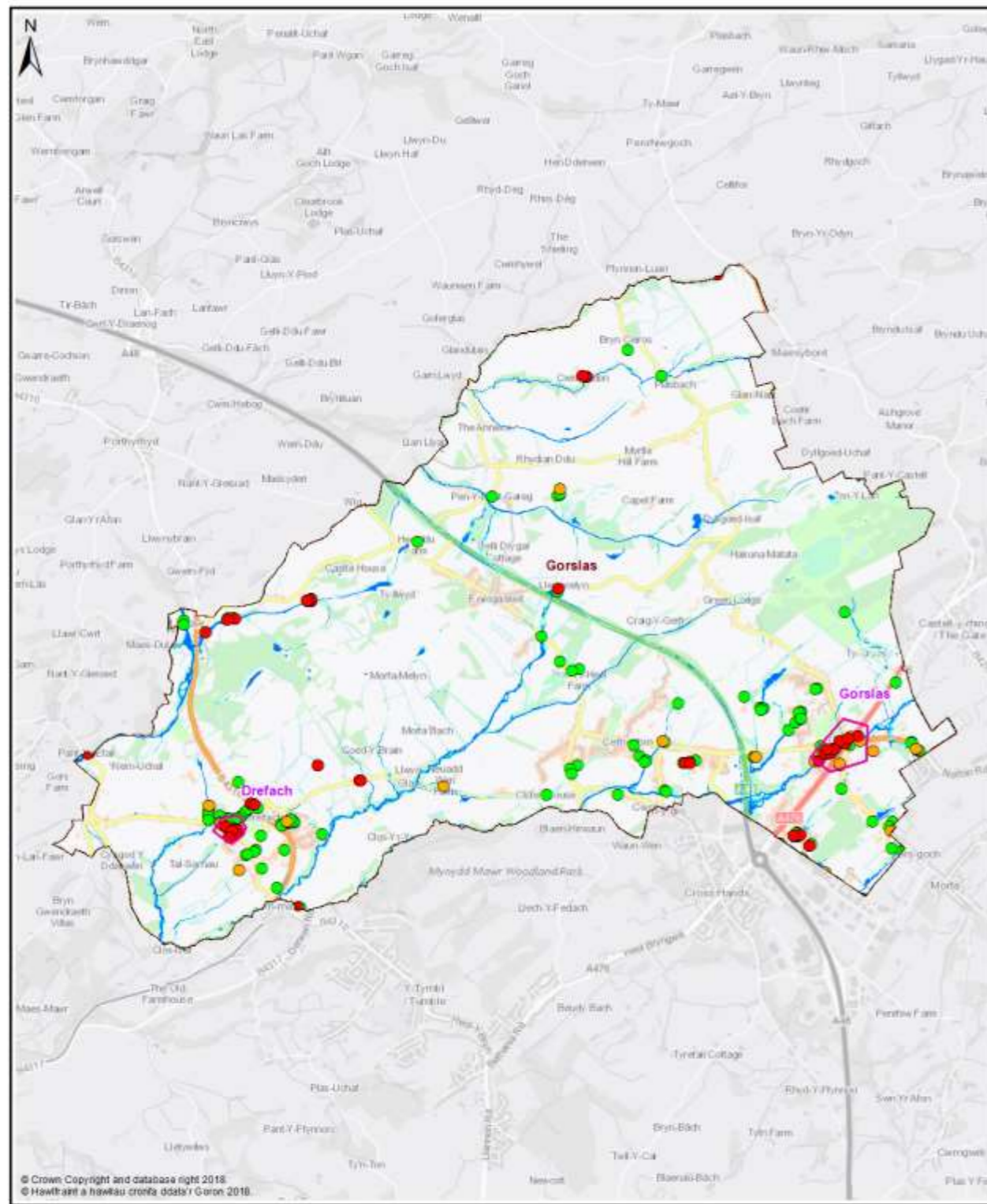
Breakdown by Policy Unit refer to Appendix E.

#### Other risk management authorities

DCWW has identified flood risk at the following locations:

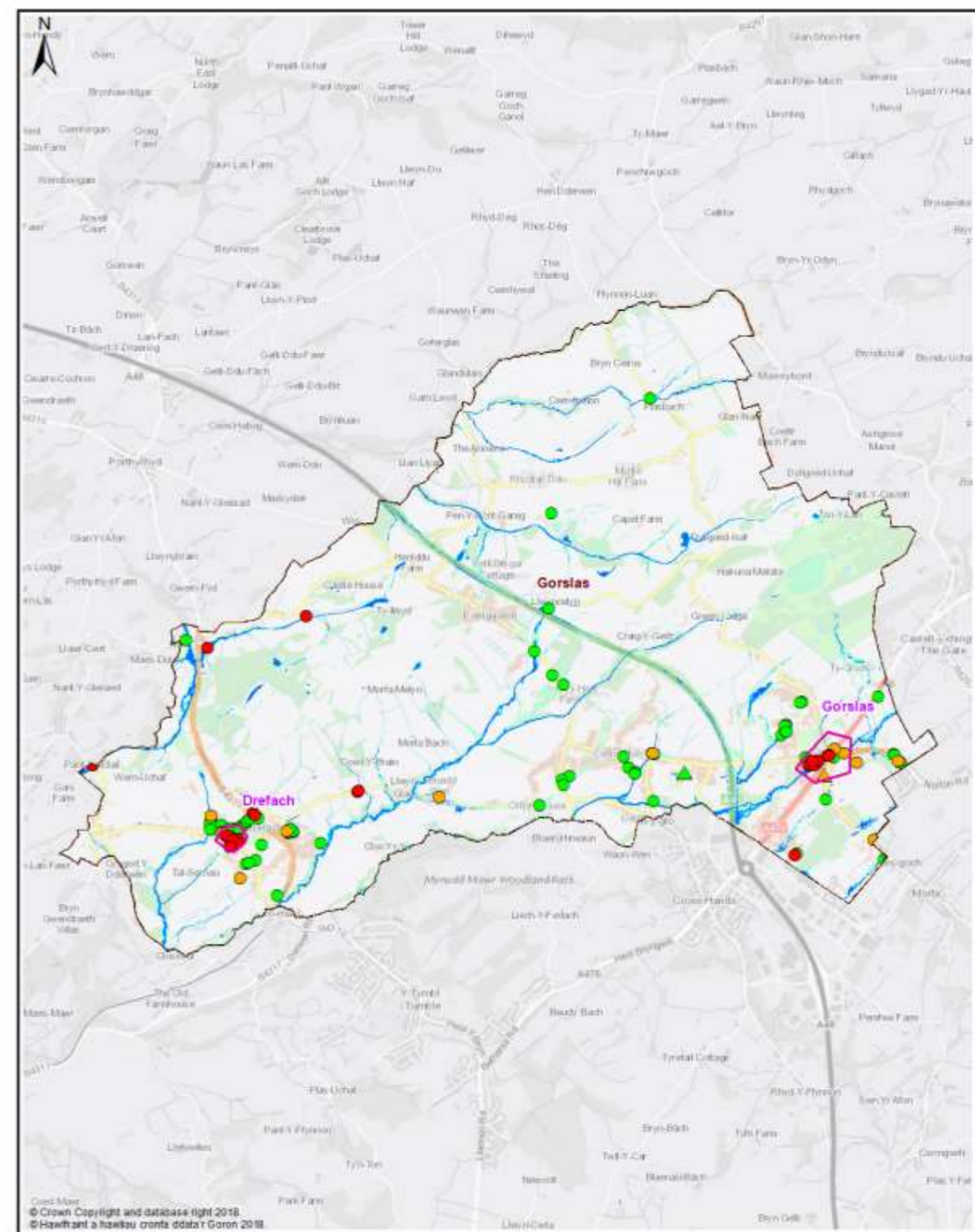
- Brynglas Estate, Drefach
- Brynlluan, Gorslas
- Carmarthen Road, Cross Hands
- Cwm Mwyn, Gorslas
- Drefach, Llanelli
- Heol Blaenhirwaun, Drefach
- Heol Dinefwr, Foelgastell
- Heolyfoel, Foelgastell
- Heolyparc, Cefneithin

NRW will continue to manage flood risk from the Gwendraeth Fawr and Gwendraeth Fach.



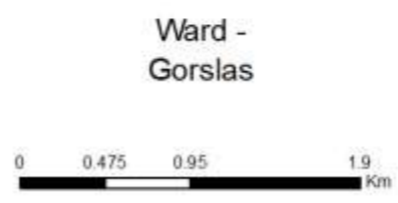
Map 1 - All Properties

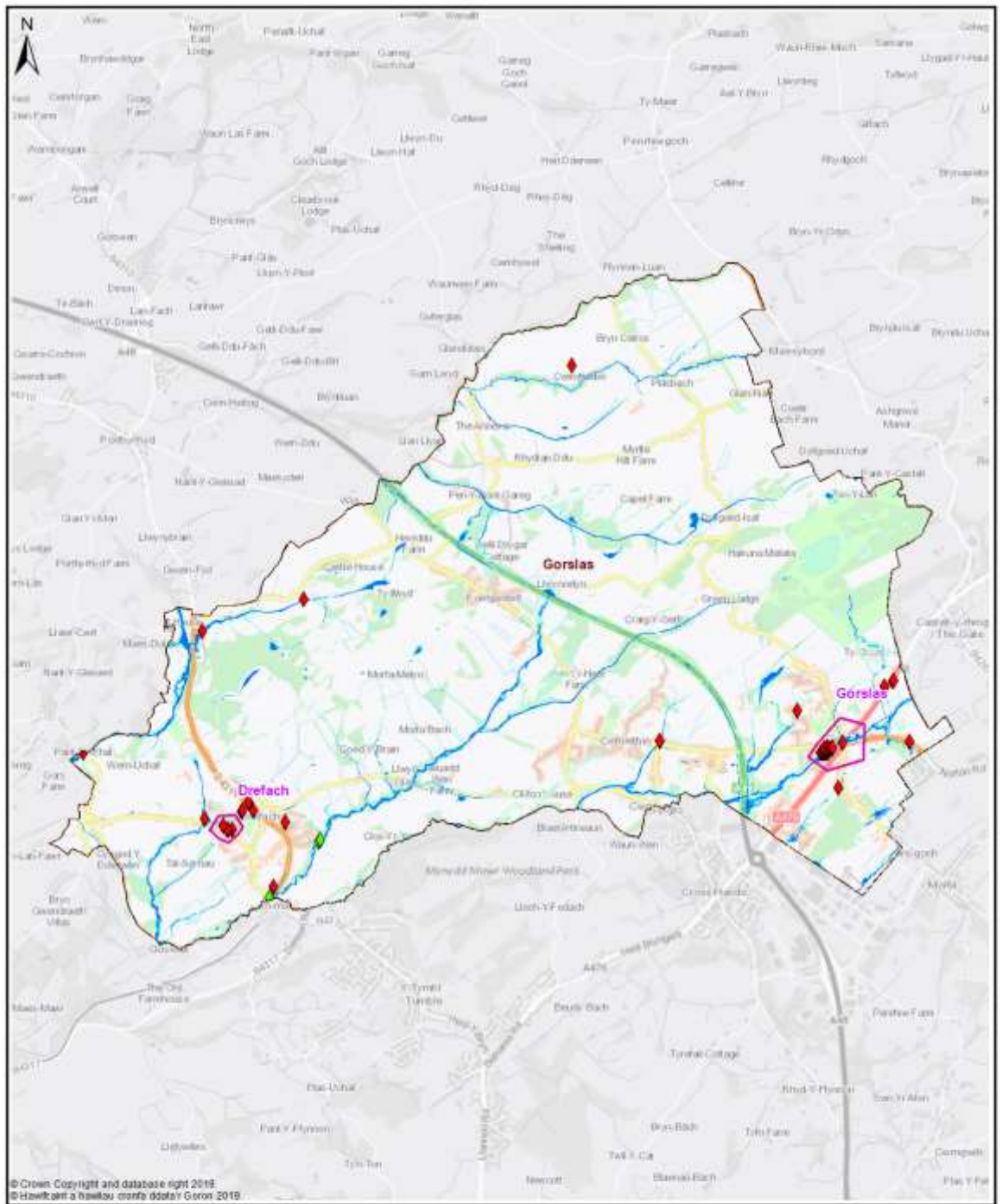
- Legend**
- Policy Unit
  - Ward
  - uFMSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
  - Q30 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q100 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q1000 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater



Map 2 - Dwellings and Services

- Legend**
- Policy Unit
  - Ward
  - uFMSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
  - Q30- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q100- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q1000- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q30- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q100- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q1000- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater





Map 3 - Communities at Risk Register

- Legend**
- Policy Unit
  - Ward
  - uFMSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
  - ◆ CaRR Pluvial
  - ◆ CaRR Fluvial

Ward -  
Gorslas



## Gorslas - Delivery Plan

The following summarises actions we propose to manage local flood risk to an acceptable level within the community.



Measure	Description	Priority	Timescale	Cost
M22	Investigate options to reduce flood risk to properties within the overall community	High	Ongoing	Med
M24	Culvert inspections of existing assets & update / maintain Asset Register	High	Ongoing	Med
M31	Investigate opportunities to reduce runoff from adjacent moorland / hillsides	Med	Med	Low
M33	2 Policy Units identified for further review of potential alleviation actions	Med	Med	Med
M34	Work with DCWW to better understand and manage flood risk from surface water and sewers in highlighted locations	Med	Ongoing	Low
M42	Raise awareness of flood risk and support preparation of Community Flood Plans if applicable	Med	Med	Low
M51	Countywide recovery plans are in place. These will be triggered when appropriate	Med	Ongoing	Low

### 9.3.22 Hendy

Community Council(s):	Llanedi
Councillor:	Gareth Thomas
Population:	3,309 people
Area:	15.12 km <sup>2</sup>
Population Density:	219 people/km <sup>2</sup>

#### Area Description

A mixture of rural and developed area to north east of Llanelli containing the settlements Hendy, Fforest and Llanedi. The M4 motorway runs through this ward.

Land Use – Former coal mining in the Hendy area with rough pasture / pastoral agriculture.

The Main River Loughor forms the eastern boundary of this ward and the River Gwili runs through the ward. These present a modest flood risk in the Hendy area. The Loughor and Gwili Rivers are not within the scope of this report as they are managed by NRW.

#### Flood History

Isolated surface water incidents.

#### Policy Units in Ward

There are no Policy Units identified in this Ward.

#### Count Table (see Maps 1 & 2 below)

Criteria	Total at-risk Property Count	Dwellings affected	Community Services
High Risk	6	14	0
Medium Risk	47	32	0
Low Risk	149	103	0

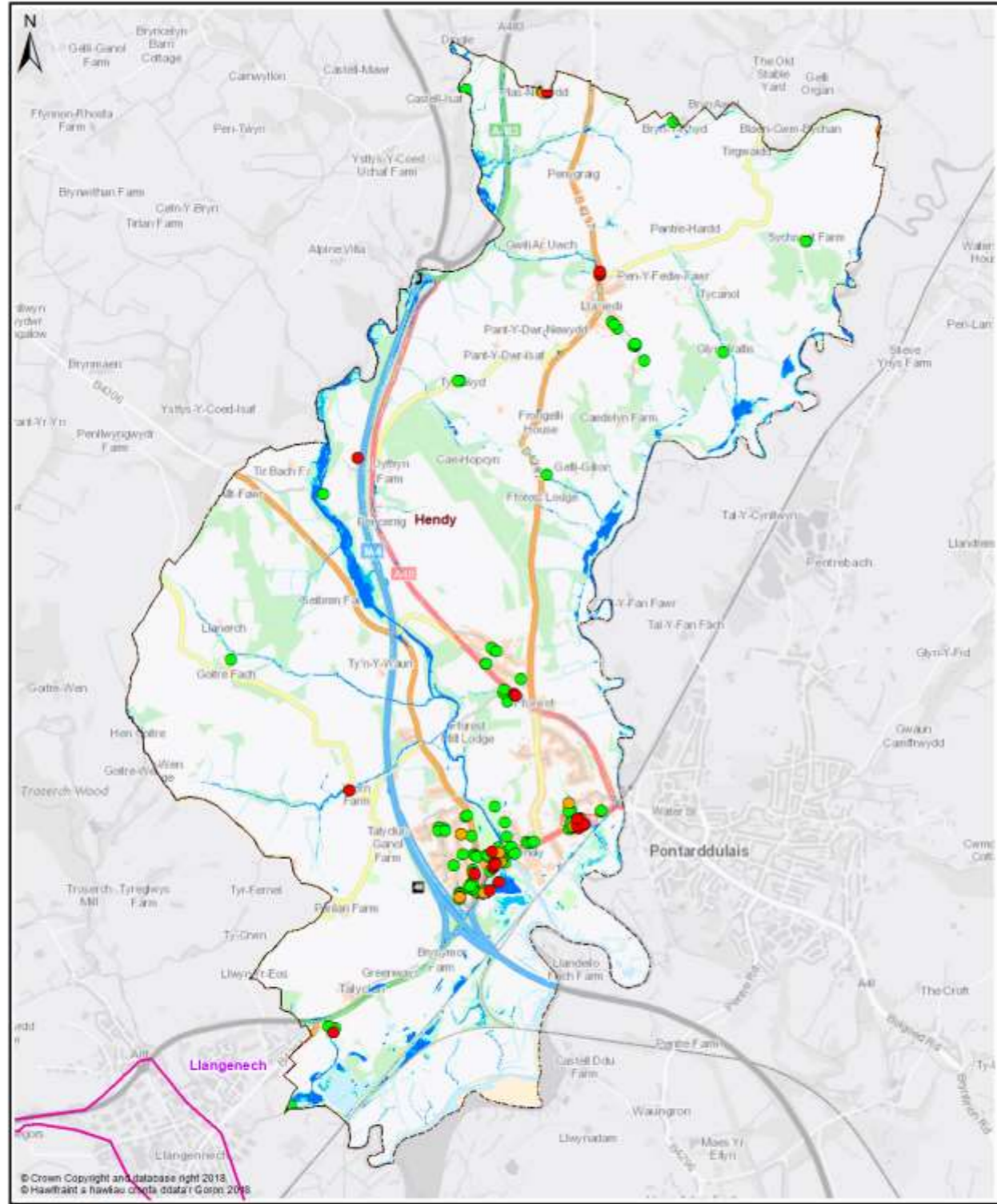
Breakdown by Policy Unit refer to Appendix E.

#### Other risk management authorities

DCWW has identified flood risk at the following locations:

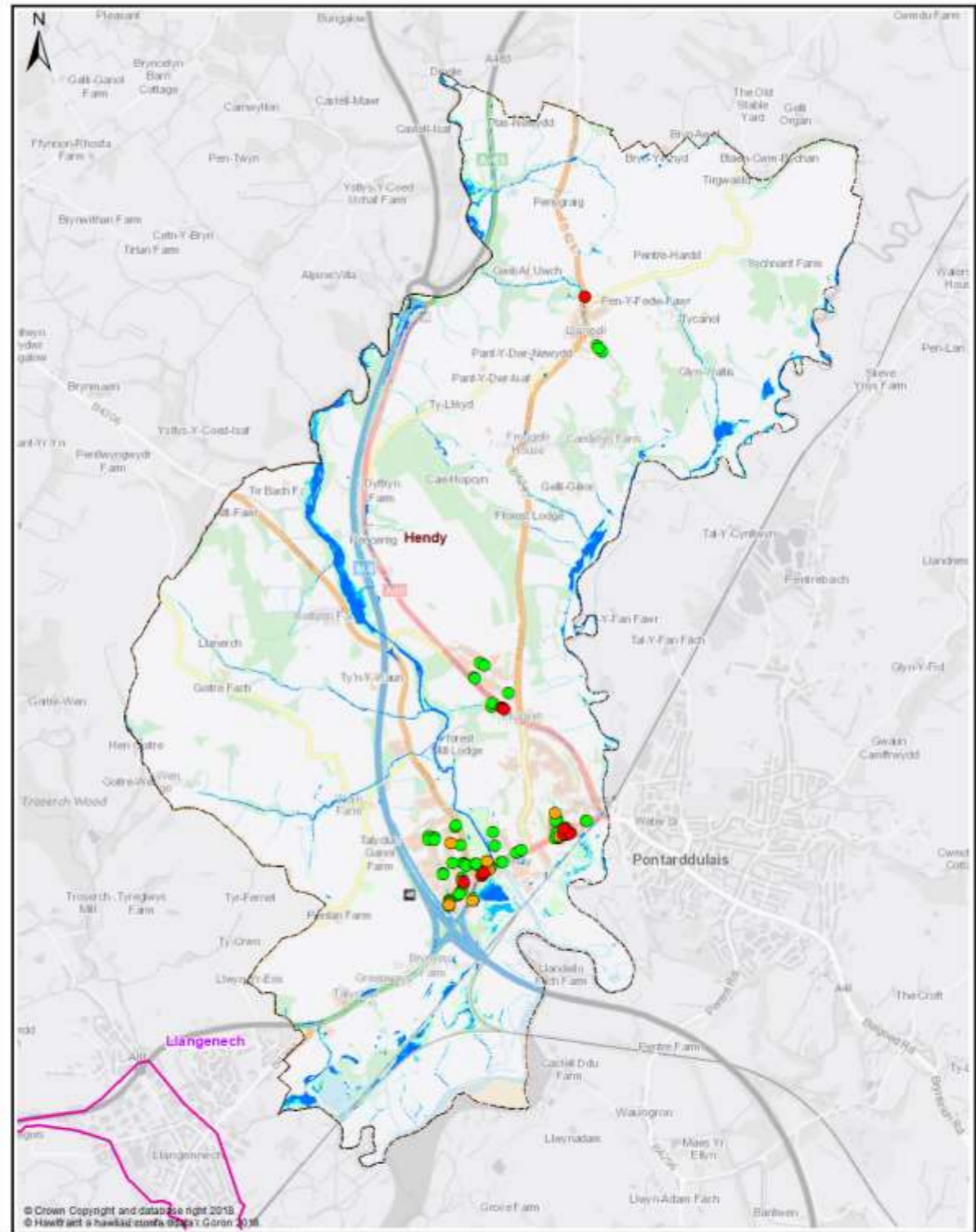
- Arlan Gwili
- Llanedi

NRW will continue to manage Flood Risk from the Rivers Loughor and Gwili.



Map 1 - All Properties

- Legend**
- Policy Unit
  - Ward
  - uFMSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
  - Q30 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q100 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q1000 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater

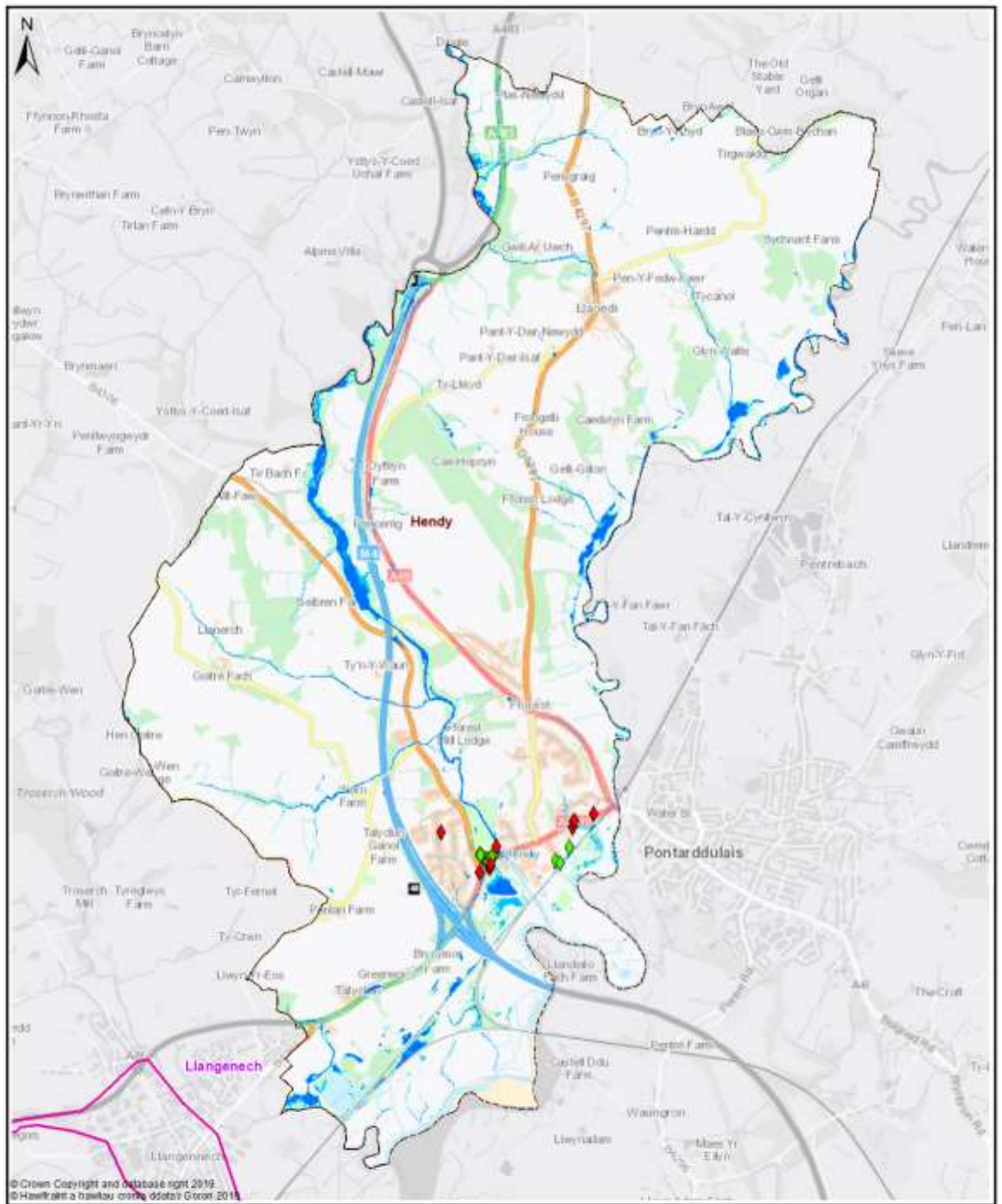


Map 2 - Dwellings and Services

- Legend**
- Policy Unit
  - Ward
  - uFMSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
  - Q30- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q100- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q1000- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q30- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q100- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q1000- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater

Ward - HENDY





Map 3 - Communities at Risk Register

- Legend**
- Policy Unit
  - Ward
  - iFMISW Q30  
Surface Water Flood Outline  
1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
  - iFMISW Q100  
Surface Water Flood Outline  
1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
  - iFMISW Q1000  
Surface Water Flood Outline  
1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
  - ◆ CaRR Fluvial
  - ◆ CaRR Fluvial

Ward -  
Hendy





## Hendy - Delivery Plan

The following summarises actions we propose to manage local flood risk to an acceptable level within the community.



Measure	Description	Priority	Timescale	Cost
M33	3 Policy Units identified for further review of potential alleviation actions	Med	Med	Med
M34	Work with DCWW to better understand and manage flood risk from surface water and sewers in highlighted locations	Med	Ongoing	Low
M42	Raise awareness of flood risk and support preparation of Community Flood Plans if applicable	Med	Med	Low
M43	Working with NRW to raise awareness of flood risk from the Main Rivers	Med	Med	Low
M51	Countywide recovery plans are in place. These will be triggered when appropriate	Med	Ongoing	Low

### 9.3.23 Hengoed

Community Council(s):	Llanelli Rural
Councillor:	Susan Phillips Penny Edwards
Population:	3,662 people
Area:	19.09 km <sup>2</sup>
Population Density:	192 people/km <sup>2</sup>

#### Area Description

Hengoed Ward is located to the west of Llanelli Town Centre and comprises the areas of Pwll, Sandy and Furnace.

Generally urban along the coastal strip, with pastoral agriculture on higher land to the north. Large housing development is currently being constructed on the former Stradey Rugby Field.

Contains the Main Rivers Dulais and Cille which together with the tide poses the main flood risk in this area. The Main Rivers and tidal flooding are not within the scope of this report as they are managed by NRW.

#### Flood History

Flooding from the River Dulais in Pwll and severe flooding in the Sandy Road from the Cille prior to the Cille Bypass culvert being constructed.

Incidents of surface water flooding in Pwll, Sandy Road, Iscoed Pen y Wern.

#### Policy Units in Ward

There are 2 No. Policy Units identified in this Ward:

- Pwll
- Iscoed & Sandy Road

#### Count Table (see Maps 1 & 2 below)

Criteria	Total at-risk Property Count	Dwellings affected	Community Services
High Risk	135	99	0
Medium Risk	229	157	0
Low Risk	448	336	0

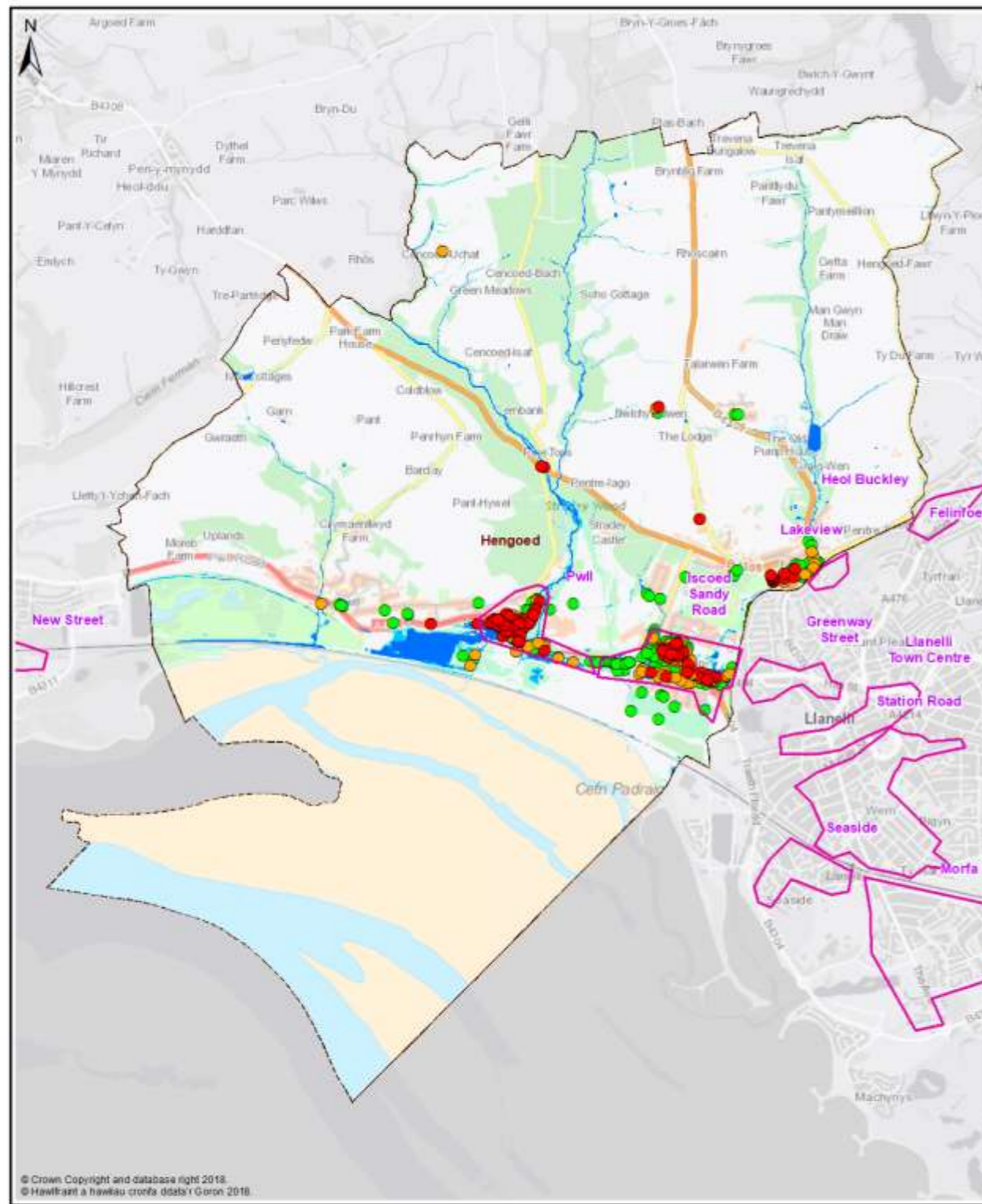
Breakdown by Policy Unit refer to Appendix E.

#### Other risk management authorities

DCWW has identified flood risk at the following locations:

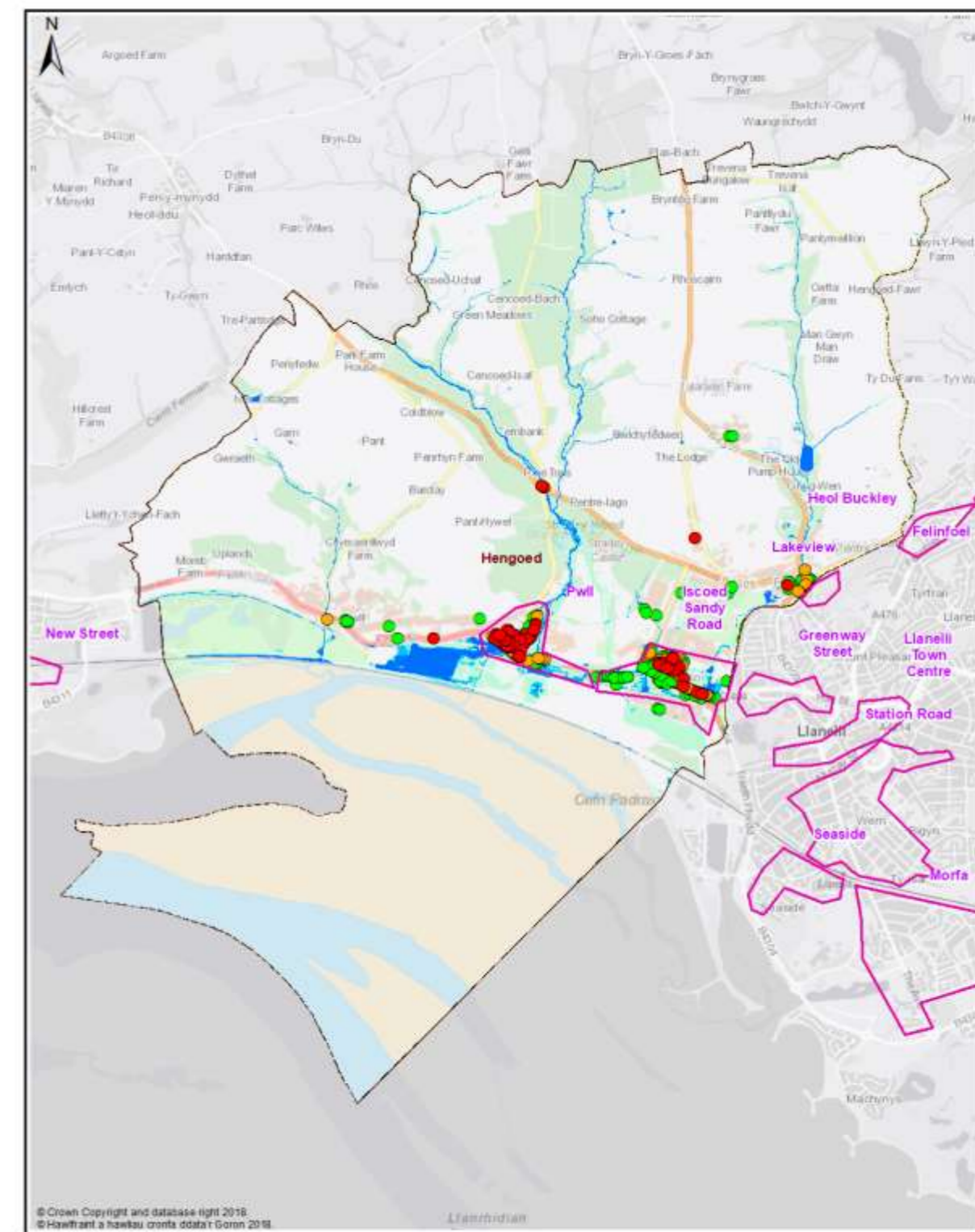
- Gerycoed, Llanelli
- Sandy Road, Llanelli
- Bassett Terrace, Pwll, Llanelli
- Stradey Road, Llanelli
- Maengwynne, Llanelli

NRW will continue to manage flood risk from Rivers Dulais and Cille as well as from tidal sources.



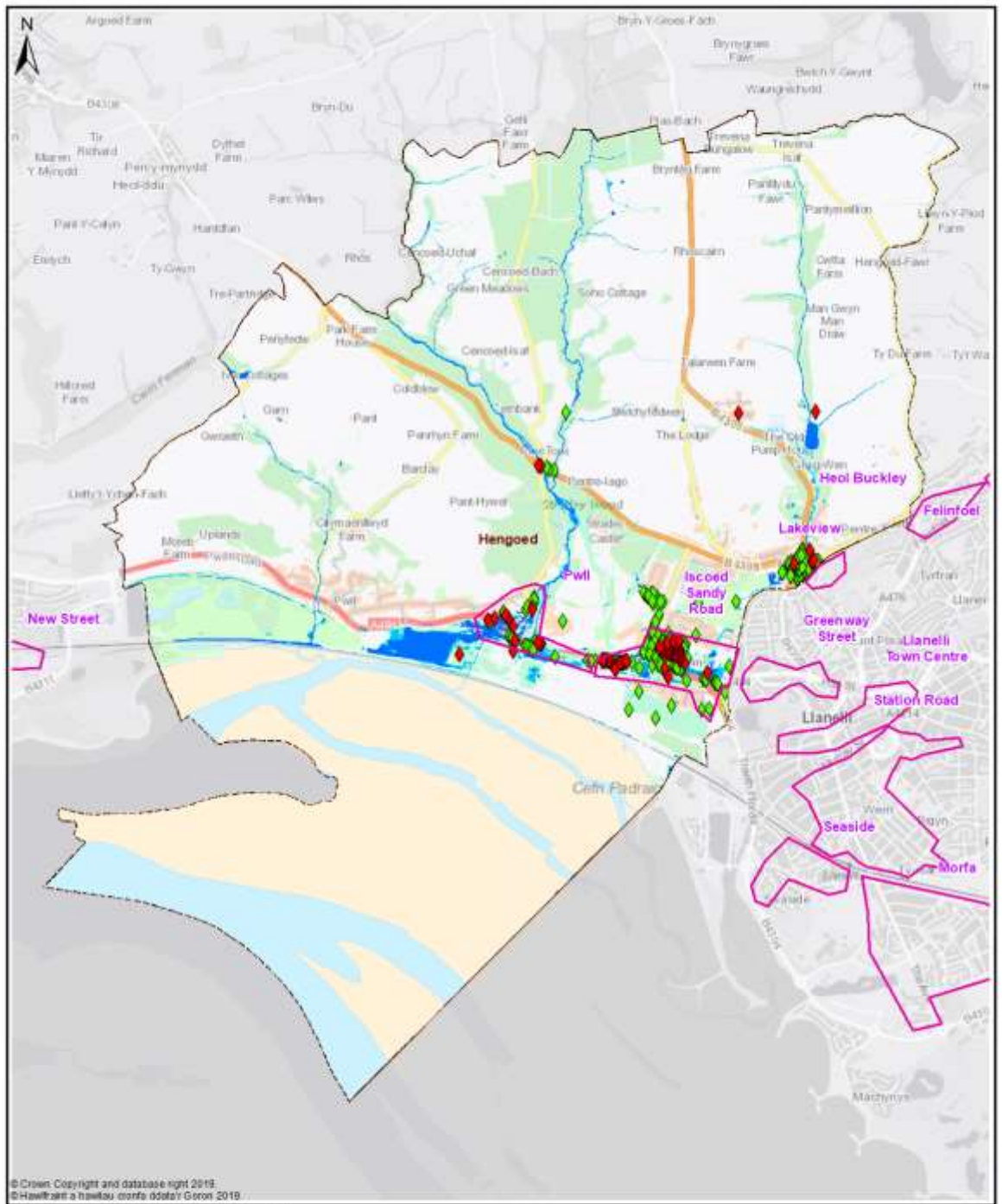
Map 1 - All Properties

- Legend**
- Policy Unit
  - Ward
  - uFMSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
  - Q30 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q100 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q1000 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater



Map 2 - Dwellings and Services

- Legend**
- Policy Unit
  - Ward
  - uFMSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
  - Q30- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q100- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q1000- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q30- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q100- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q1000- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater



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Map 3 - Communities at Risk Register

- Legend**
- Policy Unit
  - Ward
  - uFMISW Q30  
Surface Water Flood Outline  
1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMISW Q100  
Surface Water Flood Outline  
1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMISW Q1000  
Surface Water Flood Outline  
1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
  - ◆ CaRR Pluvial
  - ◆ CaRR Fluvial

Ward -  
Hengoed



## Hengoed - Delivery Plan

The following summarises actions we propose to manage local flood risk to an acceptable level within the community.



Measure	Description	Priority	Timescale	Cost
M21	Undertake further flood risk analysis for the LDP assigned development area	High	Ongoing	Med
M22	Investigate options to reduce flood risk to properties within the overall community	Med	Ongoing	Med
M24	Culvert inspections of existing assets & update / maintain Asset Register	High	Med	Med
M33	2 Policy Units identified for further review of potential alleviation actions	Med	Med	Med
M34	Work with DCWW to better understand and manage flood risk from surface water and sewers in highlighted locations	Med	Ongoing	Low
M42	Raise awareness of flood risk and support preparation of Community Flood Plans if applicable	Med	Med	Low
M43	Working with NRW to raise awareness of flood risk from the Main Rivers	Med	Med	Low
M51	Countywide recovery plans are in place. These will be triggered when appropriate	Med	Ongoing	Low

### 9.3.24 Kidwelly

Community Council(s):	Kidwelly Town
Councillor:	Jeanette Gilasbey
Population:	3,569 people
Area:	12.51 km <sup>2</sup>
Population Density:	285 people/km <sup>2</sup>

#### Area Description

Kidwelly is a small town at the tidal limits of the Gwendraeth Estuary. It comprises of a mix of urban, pastoral agricultural land use. This is a former coal mining in area.

The NRW flood maps for this area show that Gwendraeth Rivers and tidal flooding poses a significant flood risk to the area. The flood risks from these sources are managed by NRW and are not within the scope of this report.

#### Flood History

Flooding at Ferry Road from a small watercourse which falls steeply from high ground plus reported direct surface runoff agricultural land onto Ferry Road.

#### Policy Units in Ward

There are 2 No. Policy Units identified in this Ward:

- Ferry Road & New Street
- Clos yr Helyg

#### Count Table (see Maps 1 & 2 below)

Criteria	Total at-risk Property Count	Dwellings affected	Community Services
High Risk	43	31	0
Medium Risk	83	52	0
Low Risk	229	151	0

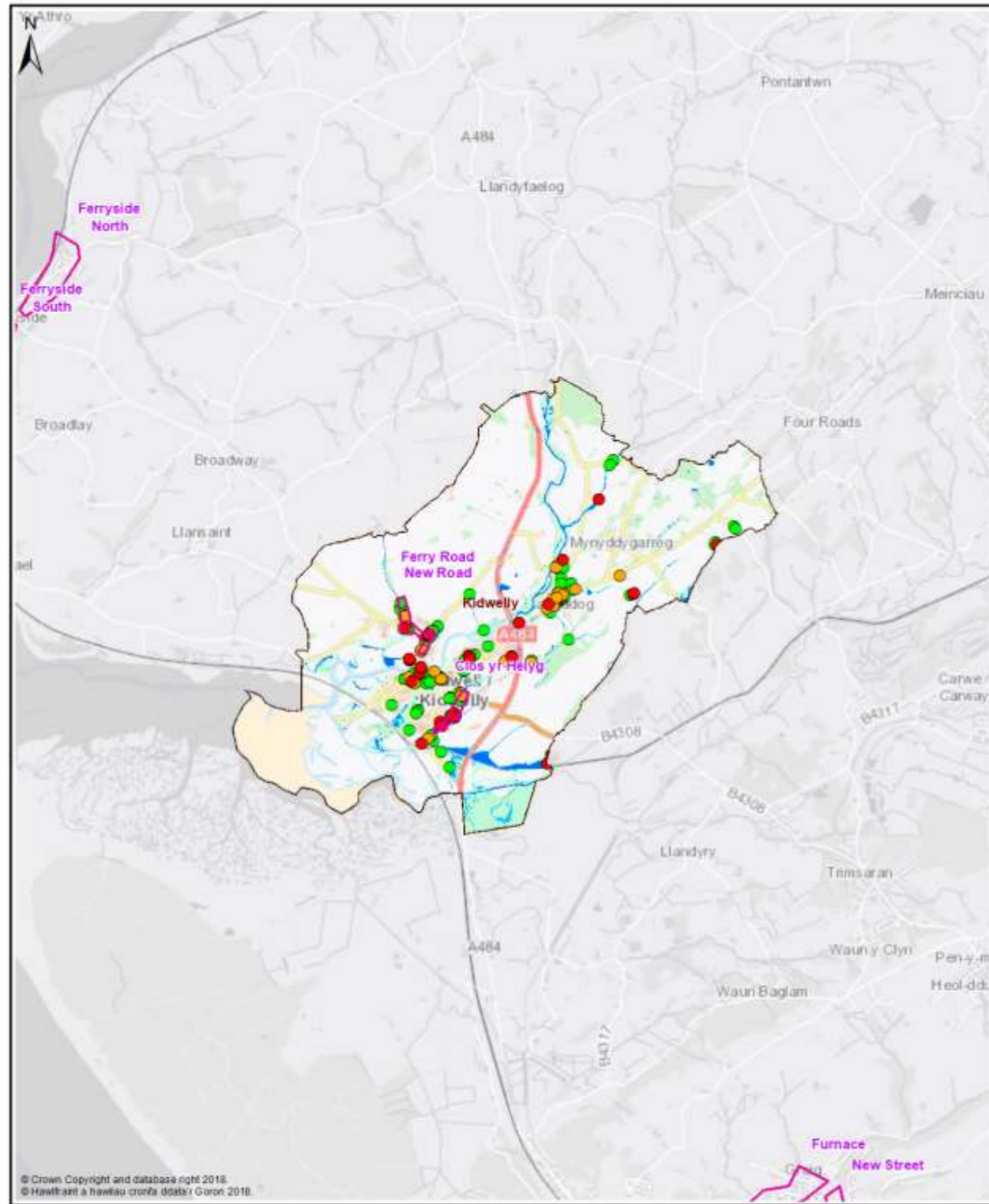
Breakdown by Policy Unit refer to Appendix E.

#### Other risk management authorities

DCWW has identified flood risk at the following locations:

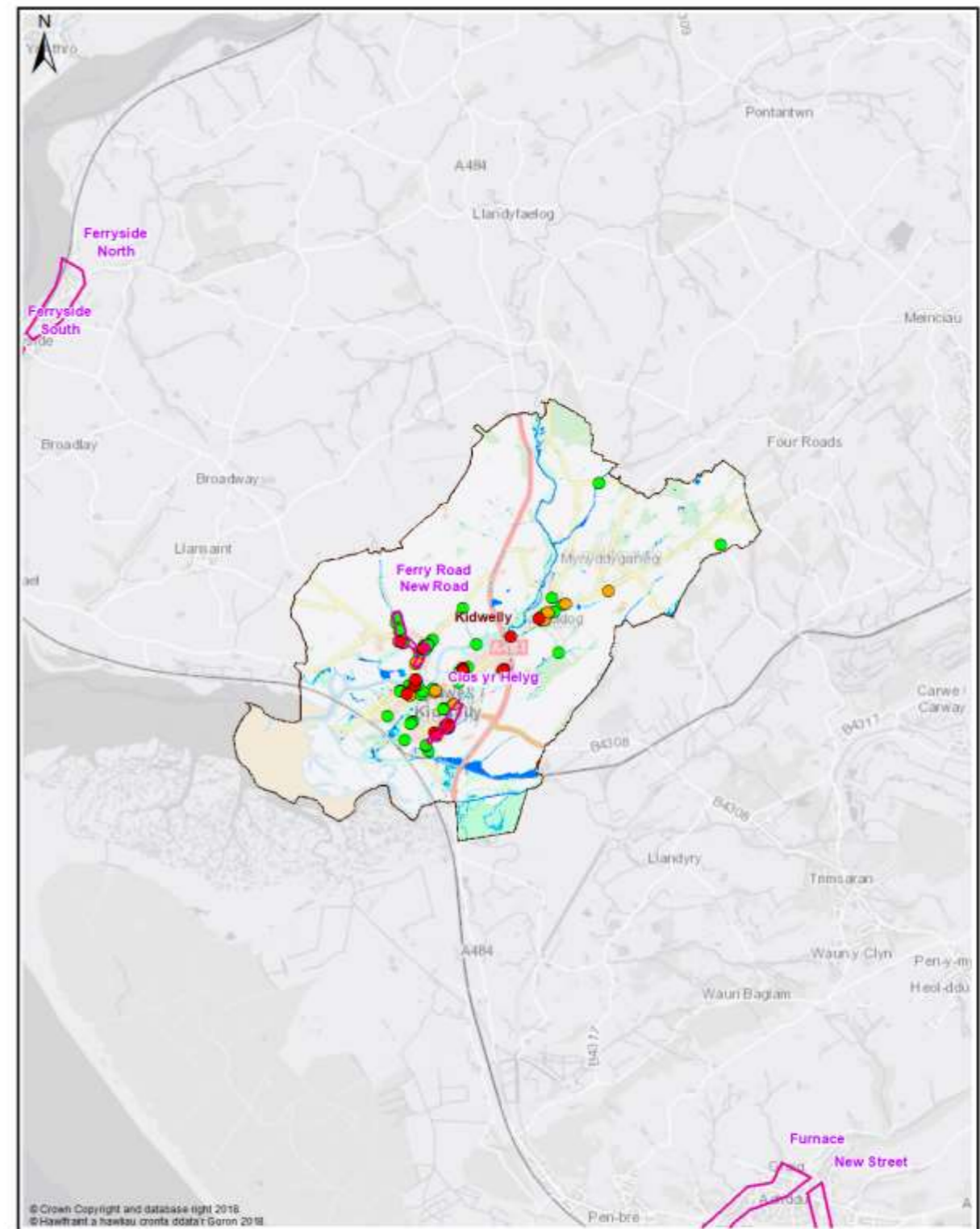
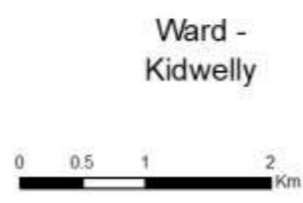
- Pembrey Road, Kidwelly
- Water Street, Kidwelly
- Parc Pendre, Kidwelly

NRW will continue to manage flood risk from Gwendraeth Fawr, Fach and tidal sources.



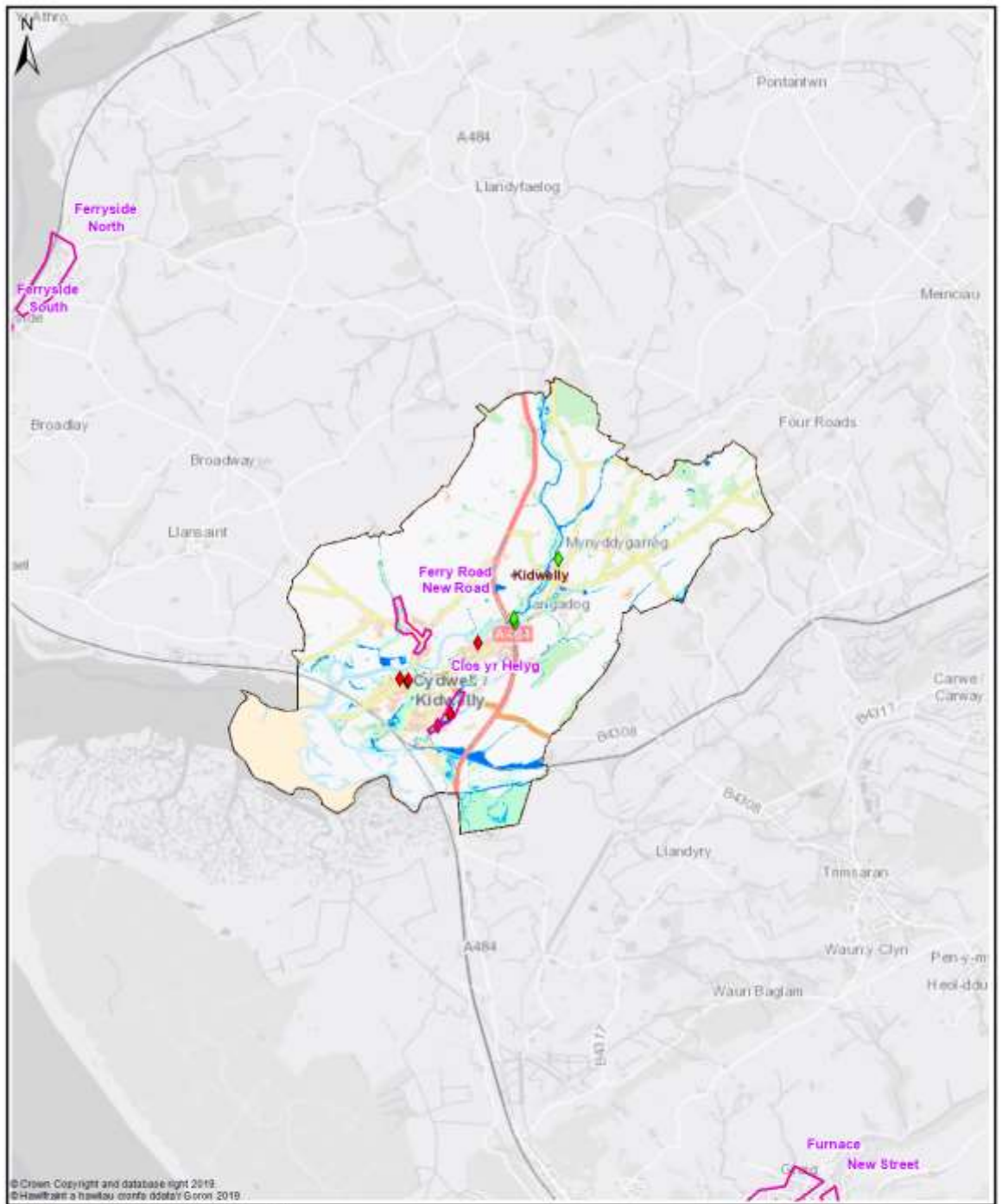
Map 1 - All Properties

- Legend**
- Policy Unit
  - Ward
  - uFMSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
  - Q30 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q100 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q1000 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater



Map 2 - Dwellings and Services

- Legend**
- Policy Unit
  - Ward
  - uFMSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
  - Q30- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q100- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q1000- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q30- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q100- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q1000- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater



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**Map 3 - Communities at Risk Register**

**Legend**

- Policy Unit
- Ward
- uFMSW Q30  
Surface Water Flood Outline  
1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
- uFMSW Q100  
Surface Water Flood Outline  
1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
- uFMSW Q1000  
Surface Water Flood Outline  
1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
- ◆ CaRR Fluvial
- ◆ CaRR Fluvial

Ward -  
Kidwelly





## Kidwelly - Delivery Plan

The following summarises actions we propose to manage local flood risk to an acceptable level within the community.



Measure	Description	Priority	Timescale	Cost
M21	Undertake further flood risk analysis for the LDP assigned development area	High	Ongoing	Med
M22	Investigate options to reduce flood risk to properties within the overall community	Med	Med	Med
M24	Culvert inspections of existing assets & update/maintain Asset Register	High	Med	Med
M31	Investigate opportunities to reduce runoff from adjacent moorland / hillsides	Med	Med	Med
M33	2 Policy Units identified for further review of potential alleviation actions	Med	Med	Med
M33	Investigate opportunities to reduce runoff from adjacent agricultural land	Med	Med	Med
M34	Work with DCWW to better understand and manage flood risk from surface water and sewers in highlighted locations	Med	Ongoing	Low
M42	Raise awareness of flood risk and support preparation of Community Flood Plans if applicable	Med	Med	Low
M43	Working with NRW to raise awareness of flood risk from the Main Rivers	Med	Med	Low
M51	Countywide recovery plans are in place. These will be triggered when appropriate	Med	Ongoing	Low

### 9.3.25 Laugharne

Community Council(s):	Laugharne Town Llanddowror and Llanmilo Eglwscummin
Councillor:	Jane Tremlett
Population:	2,789 people
Area:	114.2 km <sup>2</sup>
Population Density	24 people/km <sup>2</sup>

#### Area Description

A predominantly rural area at south west of Carmarthenshire coastal area with relatively steep slopes to higher ground. Contains the settlements of Laugharne, Llanddowror, Pendine, Llanmilo and Red Roses. The Taf River and estuary forms the north and eastern boundaries with the coast forming the boundary to the south.

The NRW flood maps for this area show that Coran River and tidal flooding poses a significant flood risk to this area. Regular flooding occurs in Laugharne and Pendine from the tide.

#### Flood History

Severe flooding has occurred in Llanddowror from the River Hyddfon.

There is a history of flooding from surface water running off high ground and causing flooding in Pendine. Flooding in Laugharne from the Laques and from surface water in Clifton Street.

#### Policy Units in Ward

There are 2 No. Policy Units identified in this Ward:

- Llanddowror
- Laques, Laugharne

#### Count Table (see Maps 1 & 2 below)

Criteria	Total at-risk Property Count	Dwellings affected	Community Services
High Risk	97	50	0
Medium Risk	142	76	0
Low Risk	298	154	0

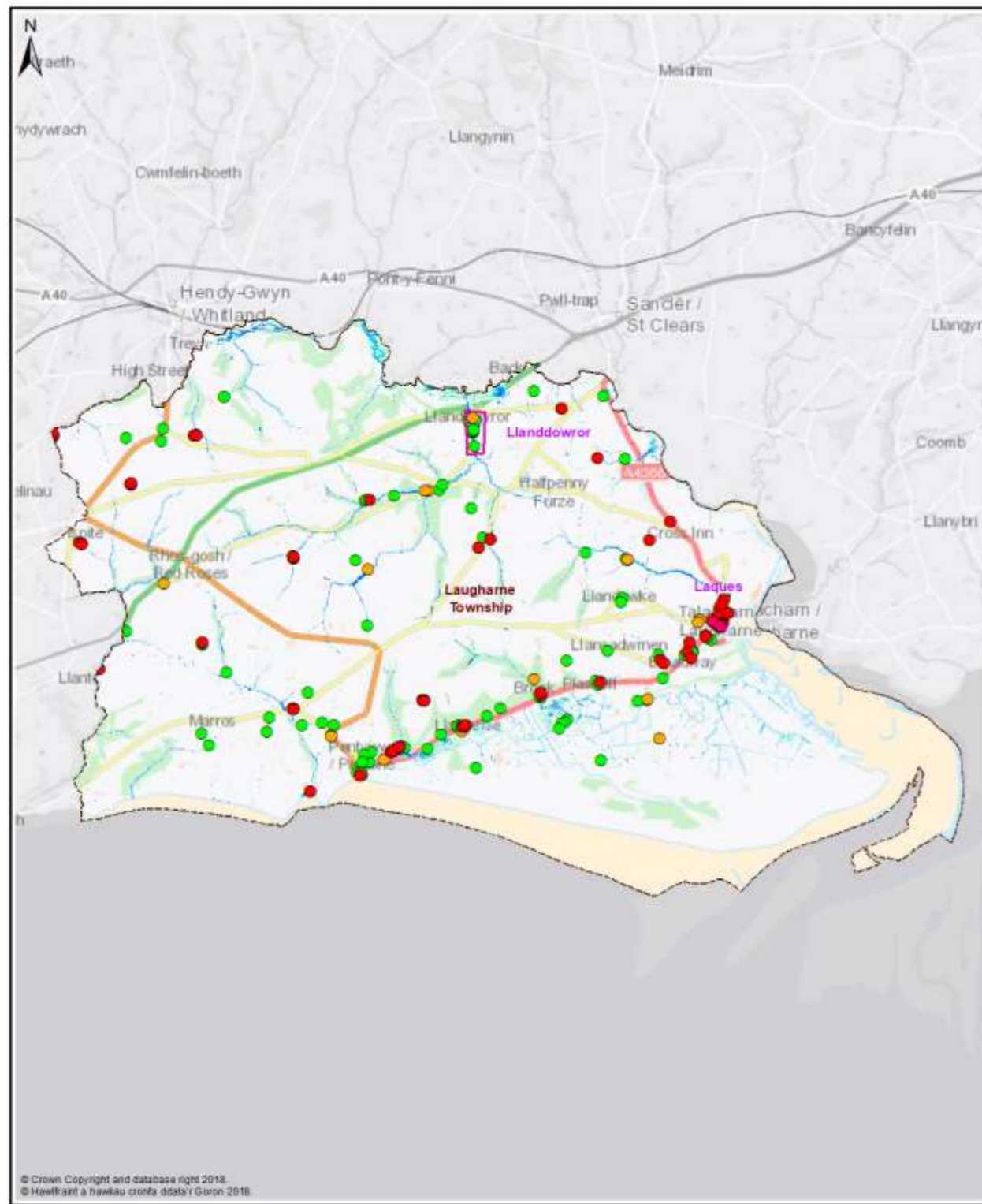
Breakdown by Policy Unit refer to Appendix E.

#### Other risk management authorities

DCWW has identified flood risk at the following locations:

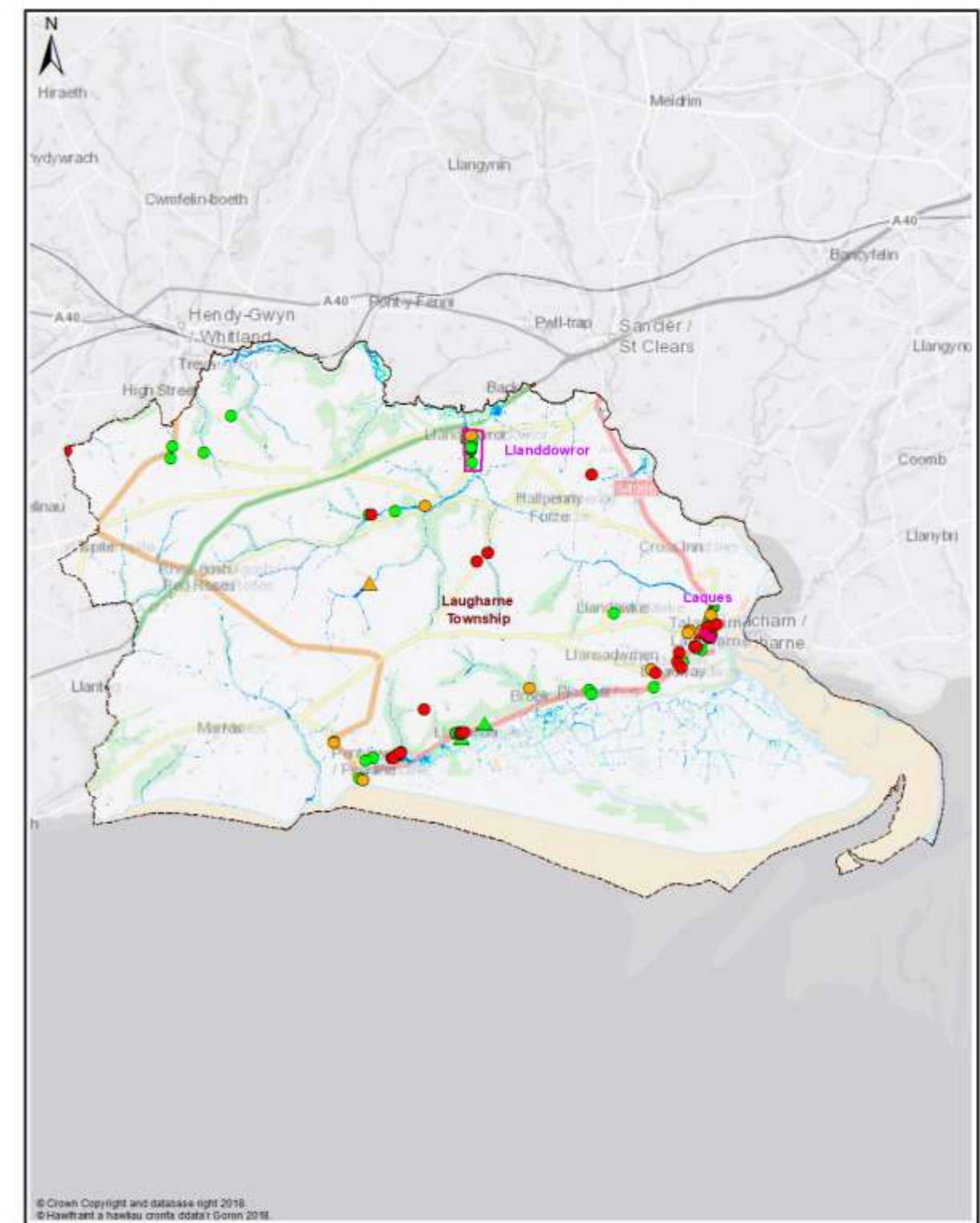
- Grist Square, Laugharne
- Llanddowror
- Dukes Meadow, Pendine
- Pendine
- Water Street, Laugharne
- Marsh Road, Pendine
- Pantyffynnon, St Clears

NRW will continue to manage flood risk from The Coran River, Taf and tidal sources.



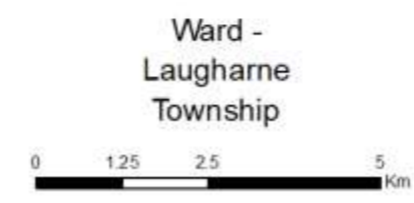
Map 1 - All Properties

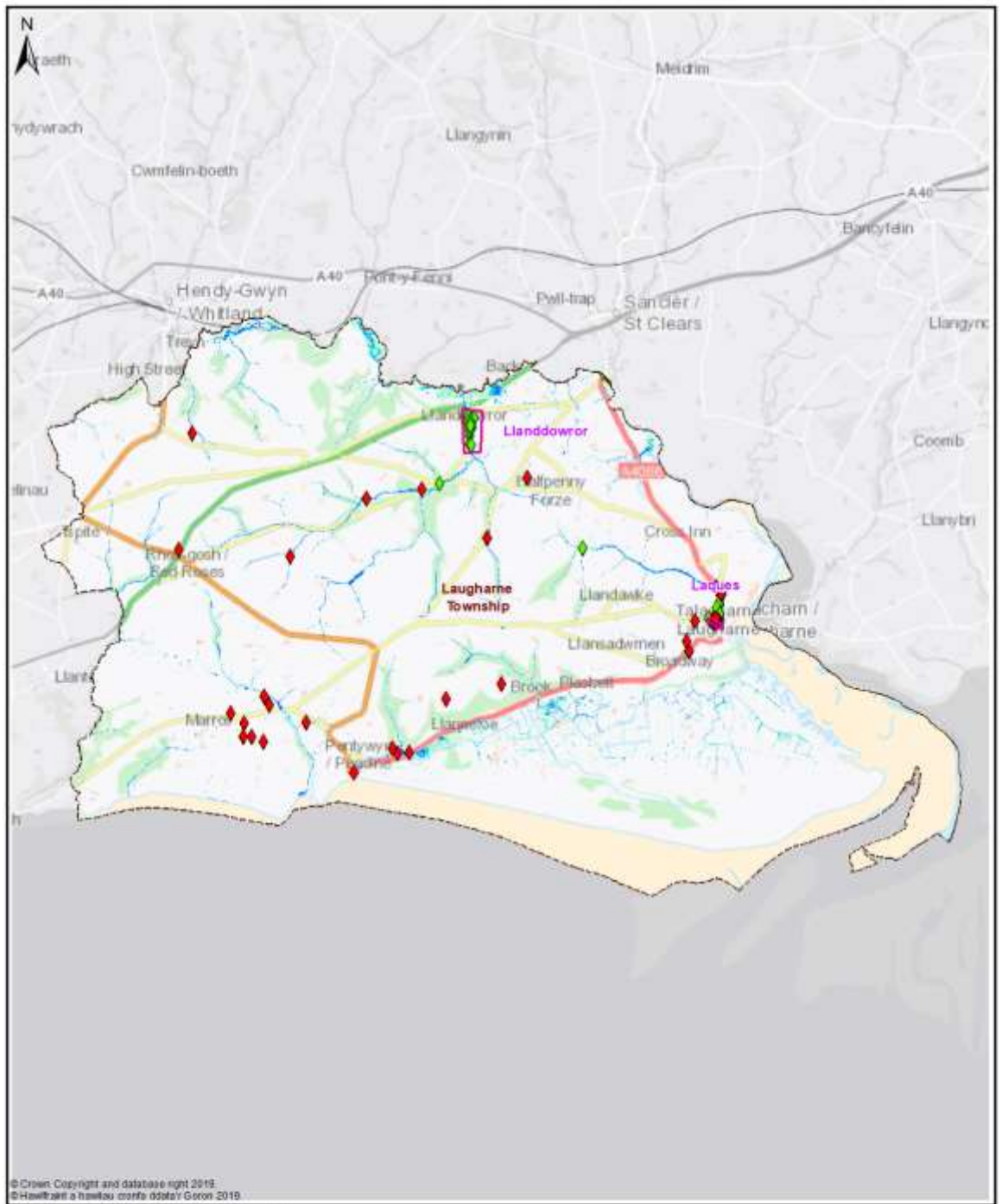
- Legend**
- Policy Unit
  - Ward
  - uFMSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
  - Q30 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q100 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q1000 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater



Map 2 - Dwellings and Services

- Legend**
- Policy Unit
  - Ward
  - uFMSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
  - Q30- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q100- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q1000- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q30- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q100- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q1000- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater





Map 3 - Communities at Risk Register

- Legend**
- Ward
  - Policy Unit
  - uFMSW Q30  
Surface Water Flood Outline  
1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q100  
Surface Water Flood Outline  
1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q1000  
Surface Water Flood Outline  
1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
  - ◆ CaRR Fluvial
  - ◆ CaRR Fluvial

Ward -  
Laugharne Township



## Laugharne - Delivery Plan

The following summarises actions we propose to manage local flood risk to an acceptable level within the community.



Measure	Description	Priority	Timescale	Cost
M22	Investigate options to reduce flood risk to properties within the overall community	Med	Med	Med
M24	Culvert inspections of existing assets & update/maintain Asset Register	High	Med	Med
M33	2 Policy Units identified for further review of potential alleviation action(s)	Med	Med	Med
M34	Work with DCWW to better understand and manage flood risk from surface water and sewers in highlighted locations	Med	Ongoing	Low
M42	Raise awareness of flood risk and support preparation of Community Flood Plans if applicable	Med	Med	Low
M43	Working with NRW to raise awareness of flood risk from the Main Rivers	Med	Med	Low
M51	Countywide recovery plans are in place. These will be triggered when appropriate	Med	Ongoing	Low

### 9.3.26 Llanboidy

Community Council(s)	Llanboidy Llangynin Cilymaunllwyd
Councillor:	Dorian Phillips
Population:	2,075 people
Area:	102.10 km <sup>2</sup>
Population Density:	20 people/km <sup>2</sup>

#### Area Description

Rural area north of Whitland containing Llanboidy, Efailwen, Glandy Cross and Login.

Land use is predominantly pastoral agriculture.

The NRW flood maps for this area show that the River Gronw poses a significant flood risk to parts of Llanboidy. The River Gronw is not within the scope of this report as it is managed by NRW.

#### Flood History

Isolated surface water incidents.

#### Policy Units in Ward

There are no Policy Units identified in this ward.

#### Count Table (see Maps 1 & 2 below)

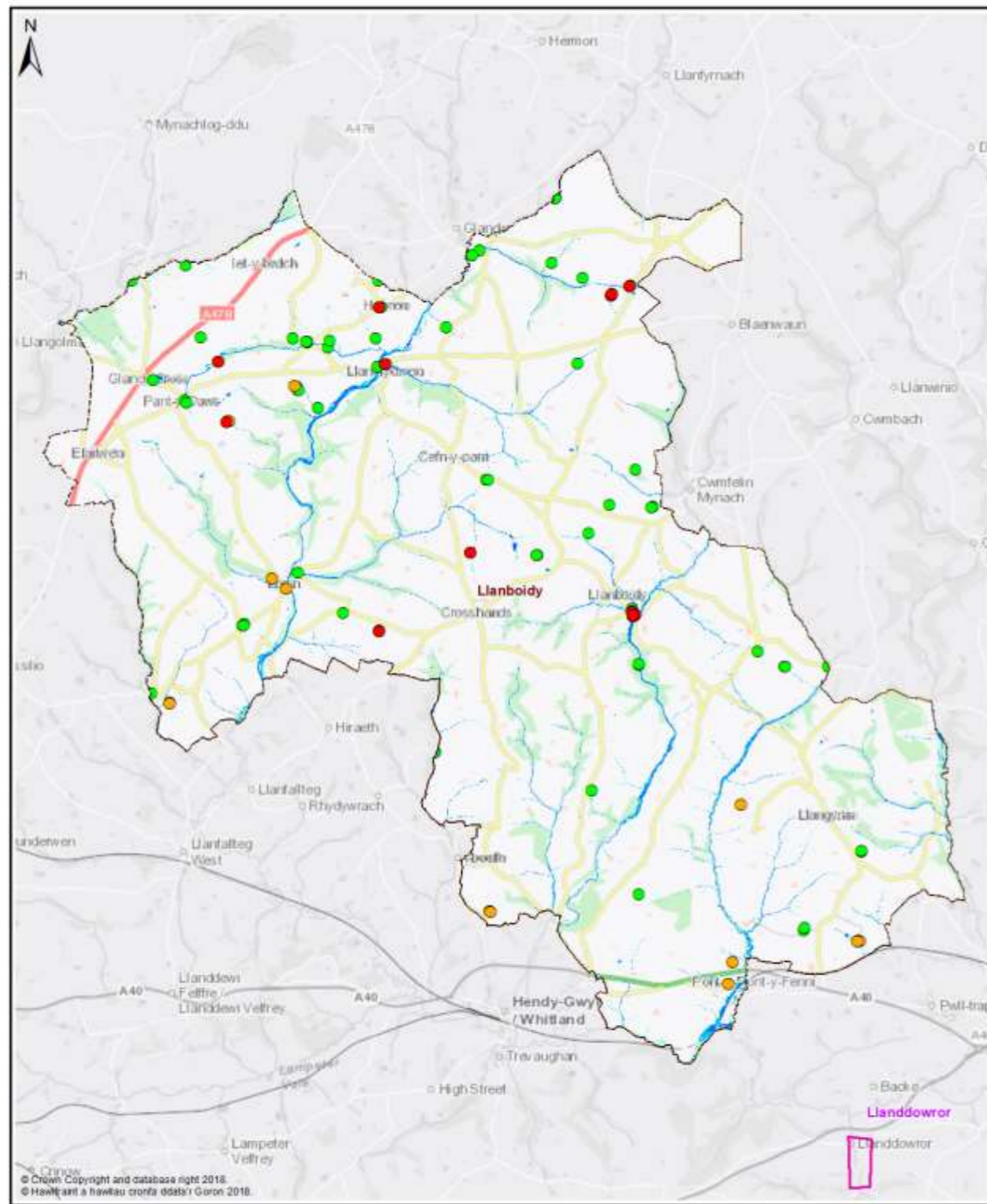
Criteria	Total at-risk Property Count	Dwellings affected	Community Services
High Risk	14	3	0
Medium Risk	31	6	1
Low Risk	99	20	3

Breakdown by Policy Unit refer to Appendix E.

#### Other risk management authorities:

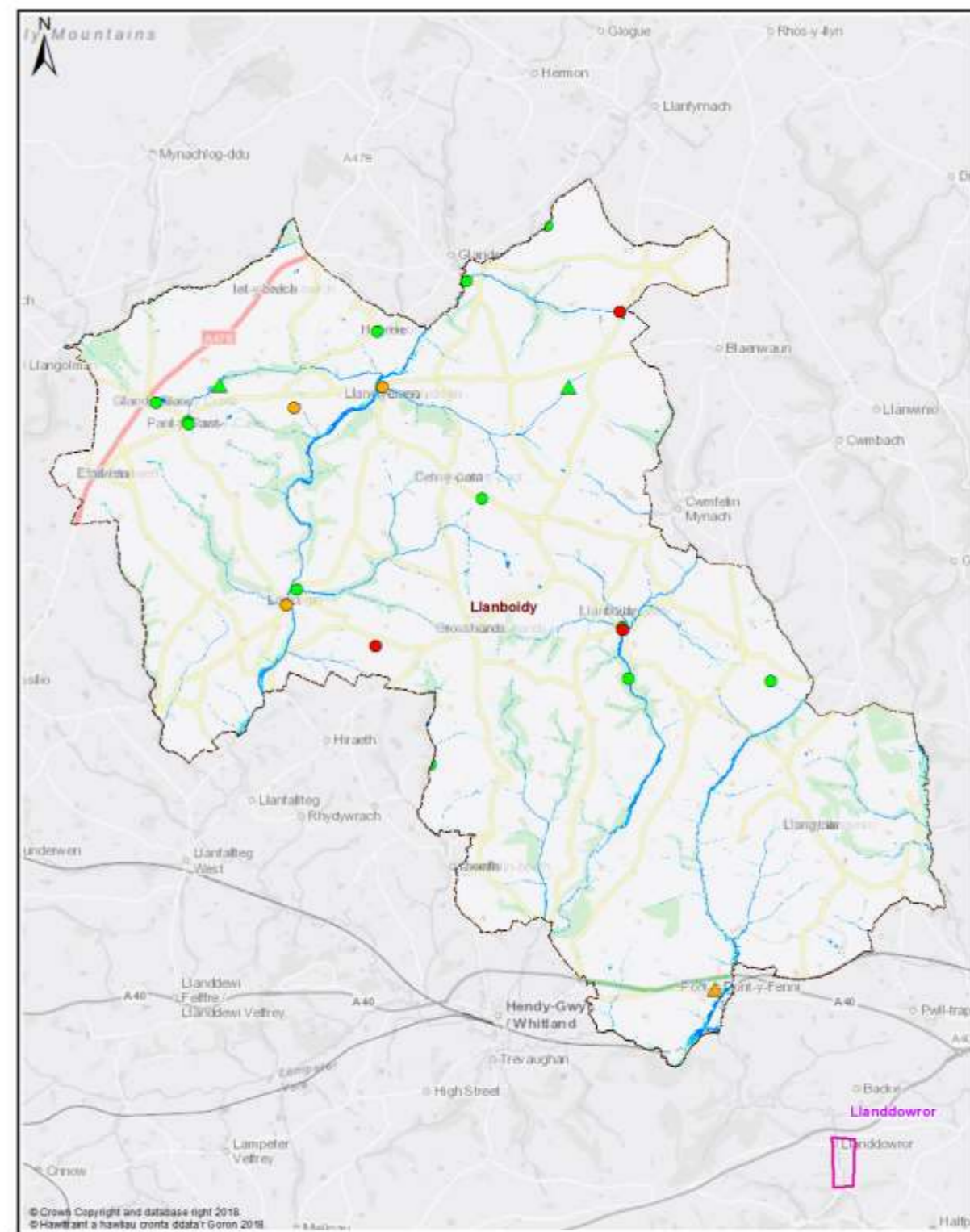
DCWW has not identified any areas of flood risk.

NRW will continue to manage flood risk from the Gronw River.



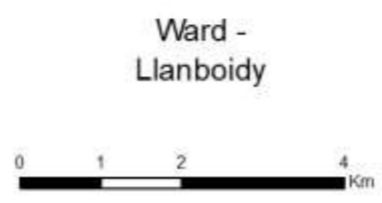
Map 1 - All Properties

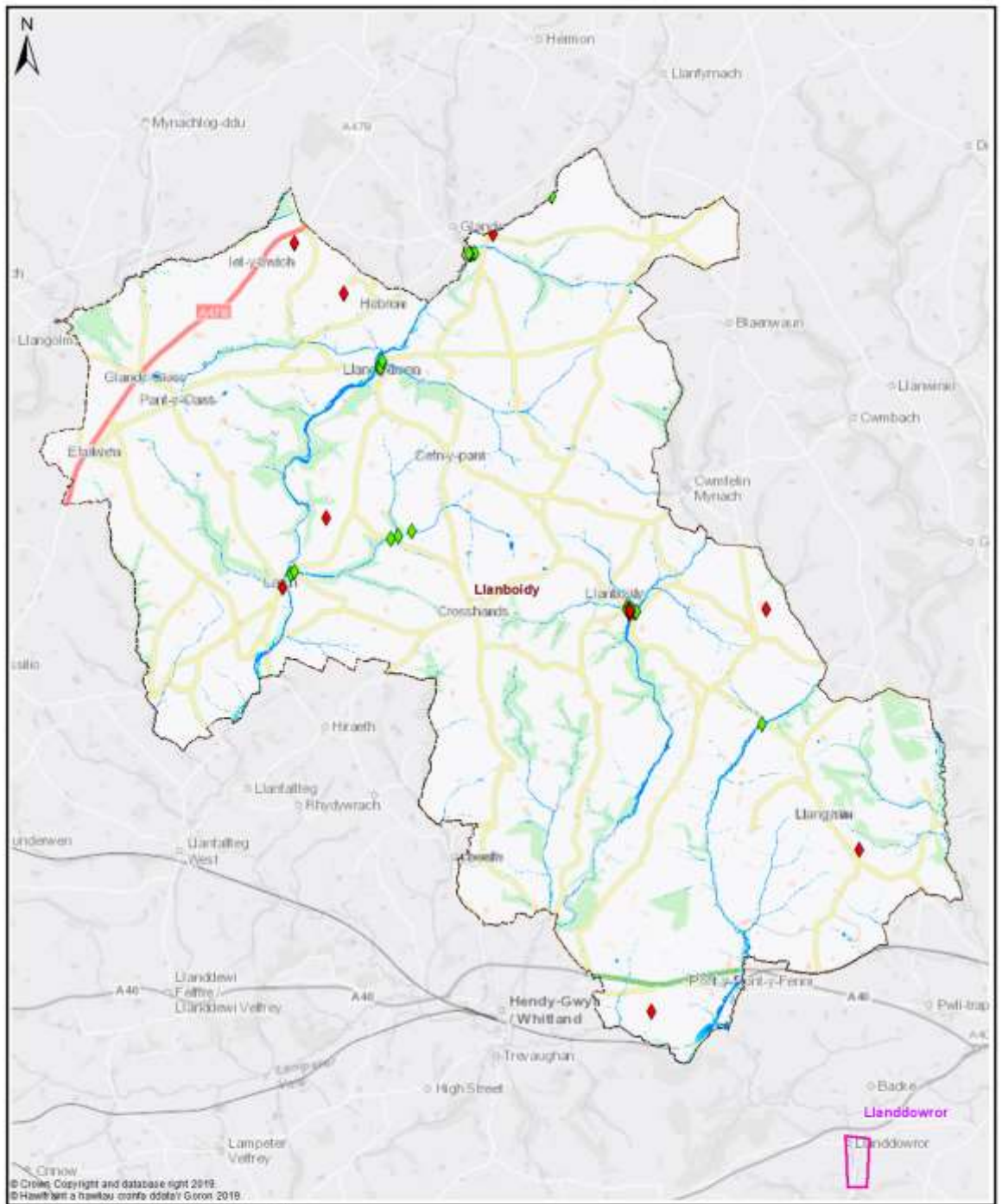
- Legend**
- Policy Unit
  - Ward
  - uFMSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
  - Q30 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q100 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q1000 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater



Map 2 - Dwellings and Services

- Legend**
- Policy Unit
  - Ward
  - uFMSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
  - Q30- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q100- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q1000- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q30- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q100- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q1000- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater





Map 3 - Communities at Risk Register

- Legend**
- Policy Unit
  - Ward
  - uFMSW Q30  
Surface Water Flood Outline  
1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q100  
Surface Water Flood Outline  
1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q1000  
Surface Water Flood Outline  
1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
  - ◆ CaRR Pluvial
  - ◆ CaRR Fluvial

Ward -  
Llanboidy





## Llanboidy - Delivery Plan

The following summarises actions we propose to manage local flood risk to an acceptable level within the community.



Measure	Description	Priority	Timescale	Cost
M31	Investigate opportunities to reduce runoff from adjacent moorland / hillsides	Med	Med	Med
M33	Llanboidy - Policy Area identified for further review of potential alleviation action(s)	Med	Med	Med
M42	Raise awareness of flood risk and support preparation of Community Flood Plans if applicable	Med	Med	Low
M43	Working with NRW to raise awareness of flood risk from the Main Rivers	Med	Med	Low
M51	Countywide recovery plans are in place. These will be triggered when appropriate	Med	Ongoing	Low

### 9.3.27 Llanddarog

Community Council(s):	Llanddarog Llanarthne
Councillor:	Ann Davies
Population:	2,937 people
Area	44.48 km <sup>2</sup>
Population Density	46 people/ km <sup>2</sup>

#### Area Description

Rural area approx. 11km to the east of Carmarthen containing the settlements of Llanddarog, Porthyrhyd, Llanarthne and Capel Dewi.

Land use is predominately pastoral agriculture. The Tywi River forms the northern boundary of this ward but does not present a significant flood risk in this area.

The Rivers Gwendraeth Fach and Dulais flow through the middle of the ward with the Gwendraeth Fach presenting a flood risk at Porthyrhyd.

The Rivers Tywi, Gwendraeth Fach and Dulais are not within the scope of this report as they are managed by NRW.

#### Flood History

Isolated surface water incidents.

#### Policy Units in Ward

There are no Policy Units identified in this ward.

#### Count Table (see Maps 1 & 2 below)

Criteria	Total at-risk Property Count	Dwellings affected	Community Services
High Risk	71	25	1
Medium Risk	94	33	1
Low Risk	208	79	3

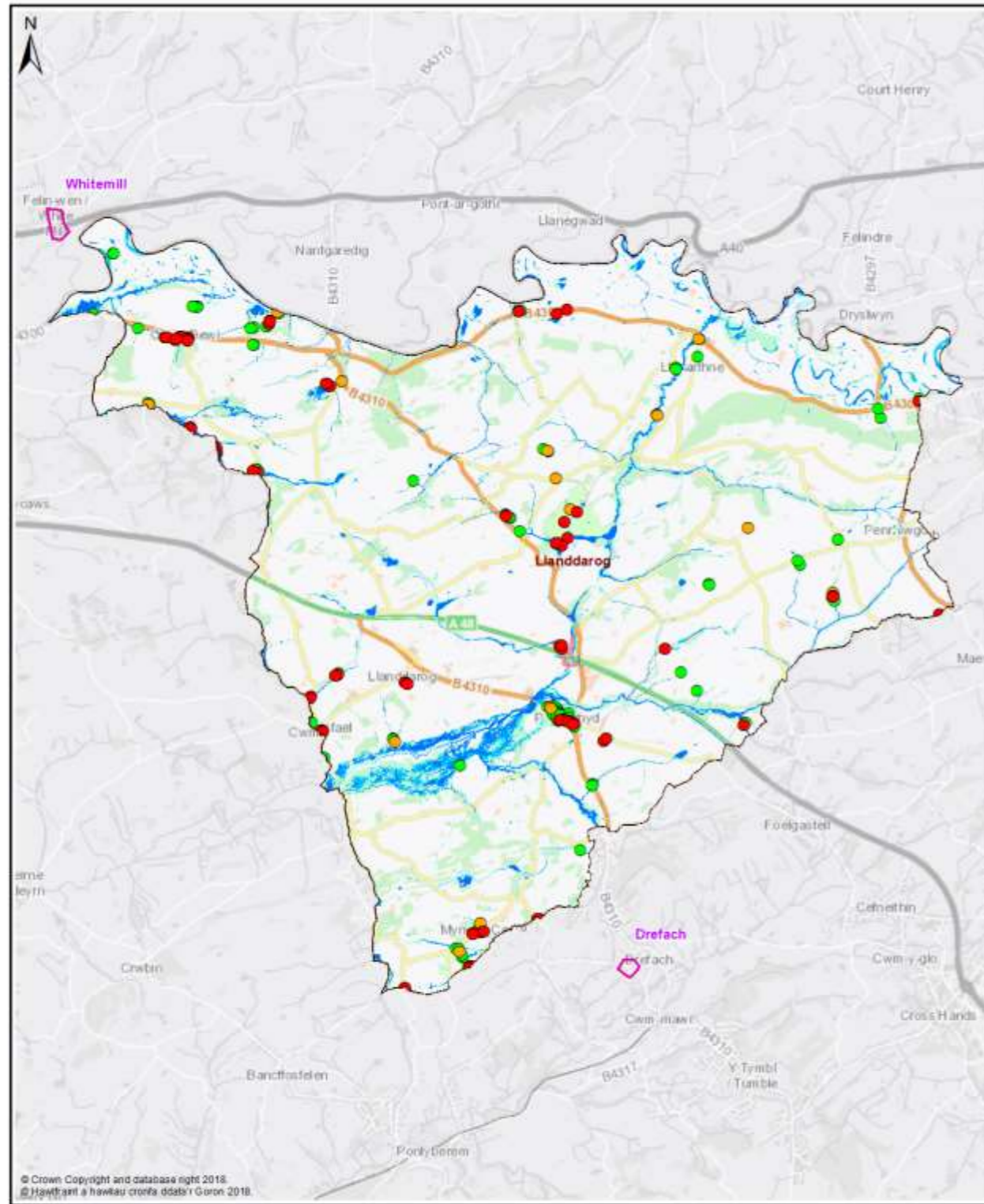
Breakdown by Policy Unit refer to Appendix E.

#### Other risk management authorities

DCWW has identified flood risk at the following location

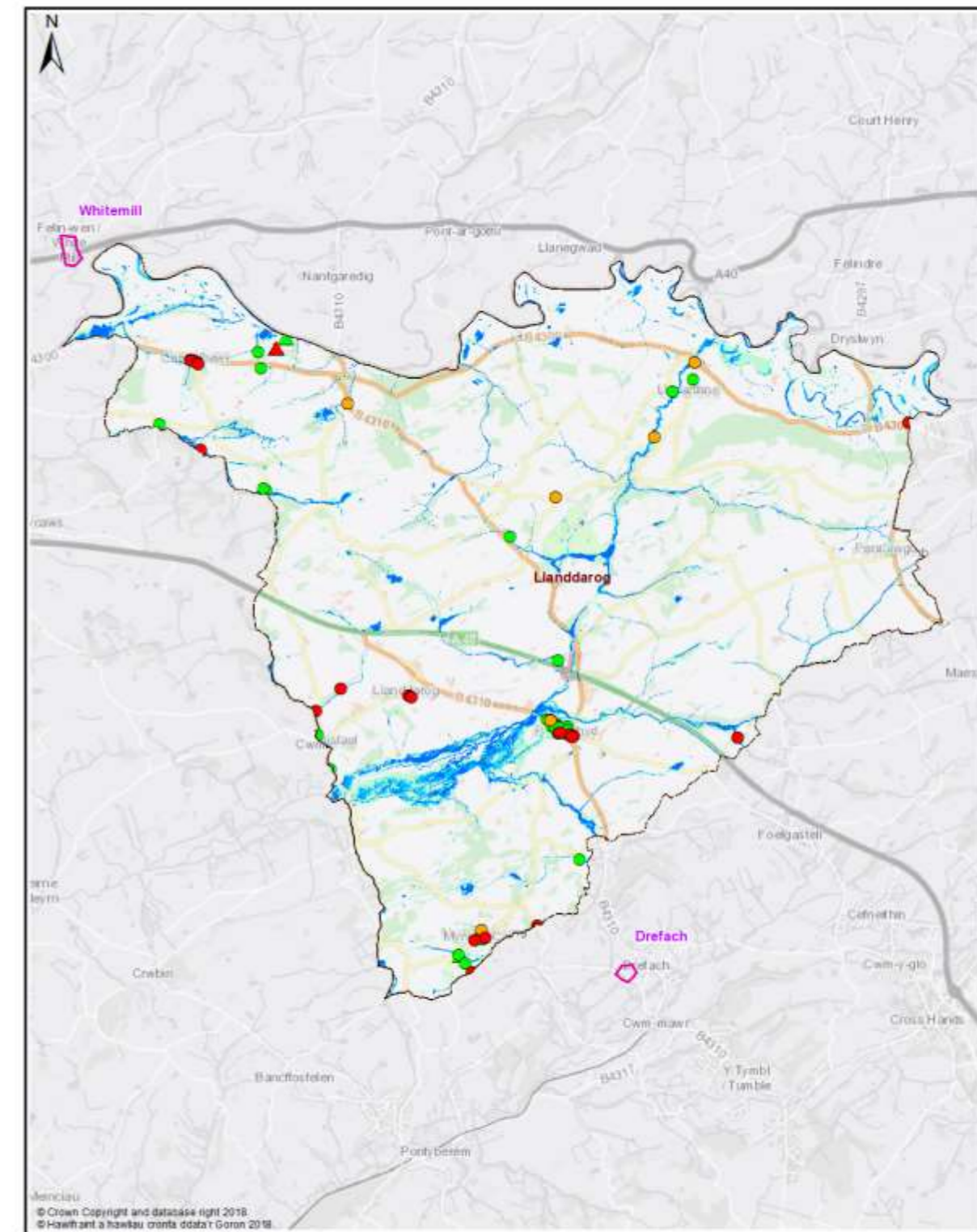
- Llanddarog

NRW will continue to manage Flood Risk from the Rivers Tywi, Gwendraeth Fach and Dulais.



Map 1 - All Properties

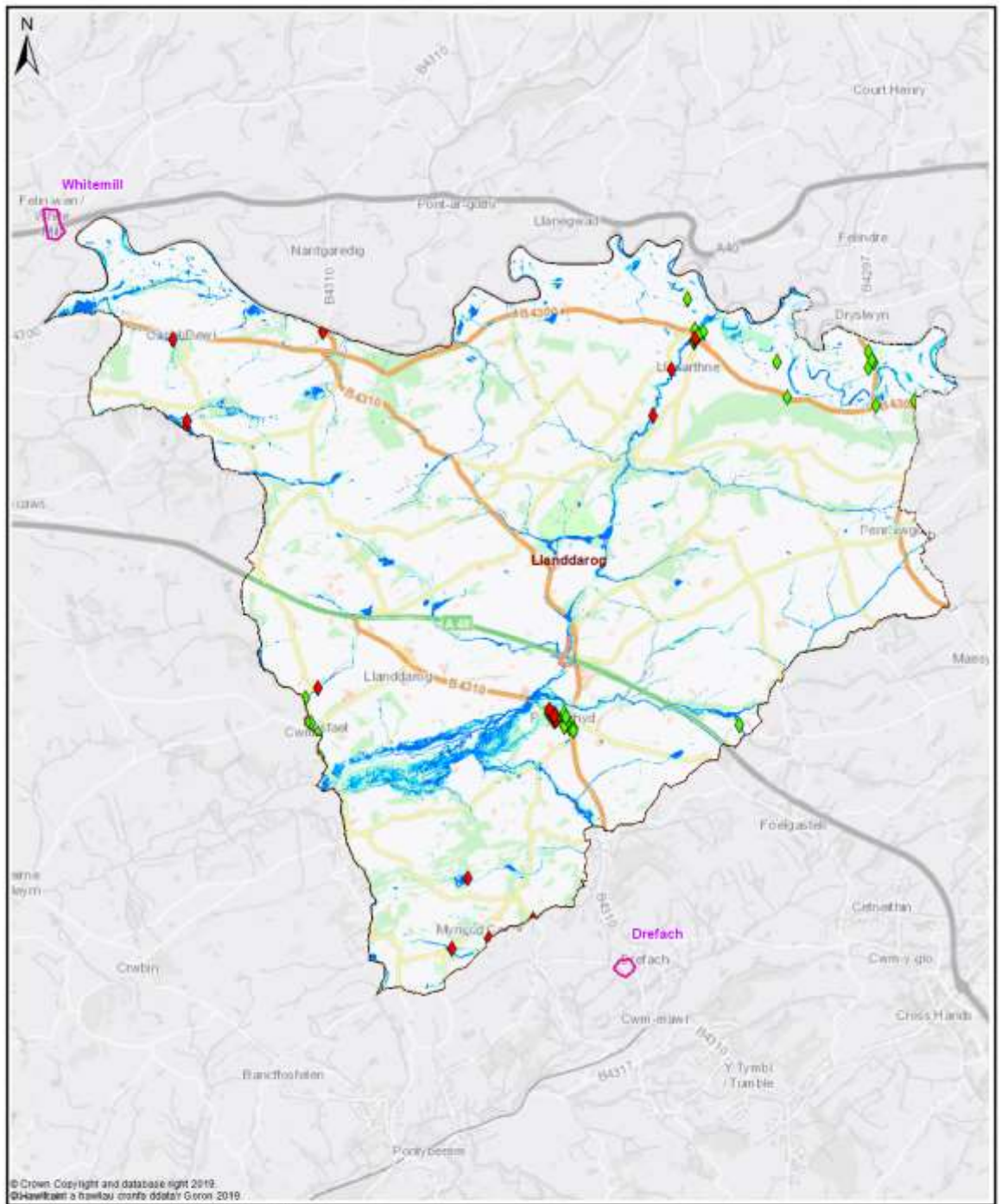
- Legend**
- Policy Unit
  - Ward
  - uFMSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
  - Q30 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q100 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q1000 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater



Map 2 - Dwellings and Services

- Legend**
- Policy Unit
  - Ward
  - uFMSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
  - Q30- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q100- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q1000- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q30- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q100- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q1000- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater





Map 3 - Communities at Risk Register

- Legend**
- Policy Unit
  - Ward
  - uFMSW Q30  
Surface Water Flood Outline  
1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q100  
Surface Water Flood Outline  
1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q1000  
Surface Water Flood Outline  
1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
  - ◆ CaRR Fluvial
  - ◆ CaRR Fluvial

Ward -  
Llanddarog



## Llanddarog - Delivery Plan

The following summarises actions we propose to manage local flood risk to an acceptable level within the community.



Measure	Description	Priority	Timescale	Cost
M22	Investigate options to reduce flood risk to properties within the overall community	Med	Med	Med
M31	Investigate opportunities to reduce runoff from adjacent moorland / hillsides.	Med	Med	Low
M34	Work with DCWW to better understand and manage flood risk from surface water and sewers in highlighted locations	Med	Ongoing	Low
M42	Raise awareness of flood risk and support preparation of Community Flood Plans if applicable	Med	Med	Low
M43	Working with NRW to raise awareness of flood risk from the Main Rivers.	Med	Med	Low
M51	Countywide recovery plans are in place. These will be triggered when appropriate.	Med	Ongoing	Low

### 9.3.28 Llandeilo

Community Council(s):	Llandeilo Town Dyfryn Cennen
Councillor:	Edward Thomas
Population:	2,248 people
Area:	47.49 km <sup>2</sup>
Population Density	61 people/ km <sup>2</sup>

#### Area Description

Largely rural area containing the market towns of Llandeilo, Ffairfach and Trap.

The Main Rivers Towy and Cennen run through this ward and the Gurney Fach forms part of the boundary. Llandeilo Town itself is raised above the floodplain but the river Towy and Cennen pose significant flood risk to the Ffairfach area.

The Towy, Cennen and Gurnay Fach Rivers are not within the scope of this report as they are managed by NRW.

#### Flood History

Surface water incidents in the Ffairfach area.

#### Policy Units in Ward

There are no Policy Units identified in this Ward.

#### Count Table (see Maps 1 & 2 below)

Criteria	Total at-risk Property Count	Dwellings affected	Community Services
High Risk	32	10	1
Medium Risk	52	23	1
Low Risk	192	96	3

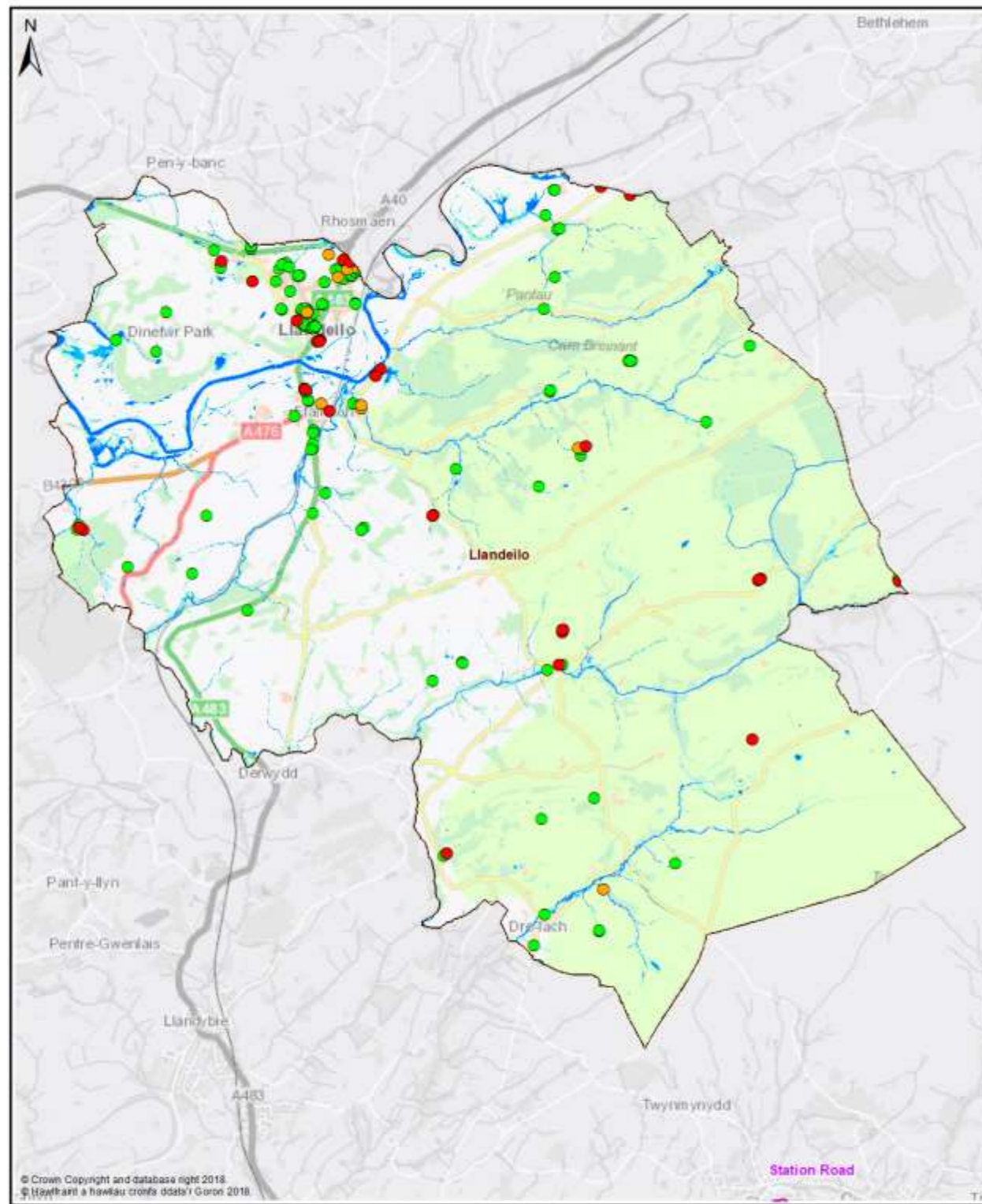
Breakdown by Policy Unit refer to Appendix E.

#### Other risk management authorities

DCWW has identified flood risk at the following locations:

- Quay Street, Llandeilo
- Rhosmaen Street, Llandeilo
- Towy Terrace, Ffairfach

NRW will continue to manage Flood Risk from the Rivers Towy, Cennen and Gurnay Fach.



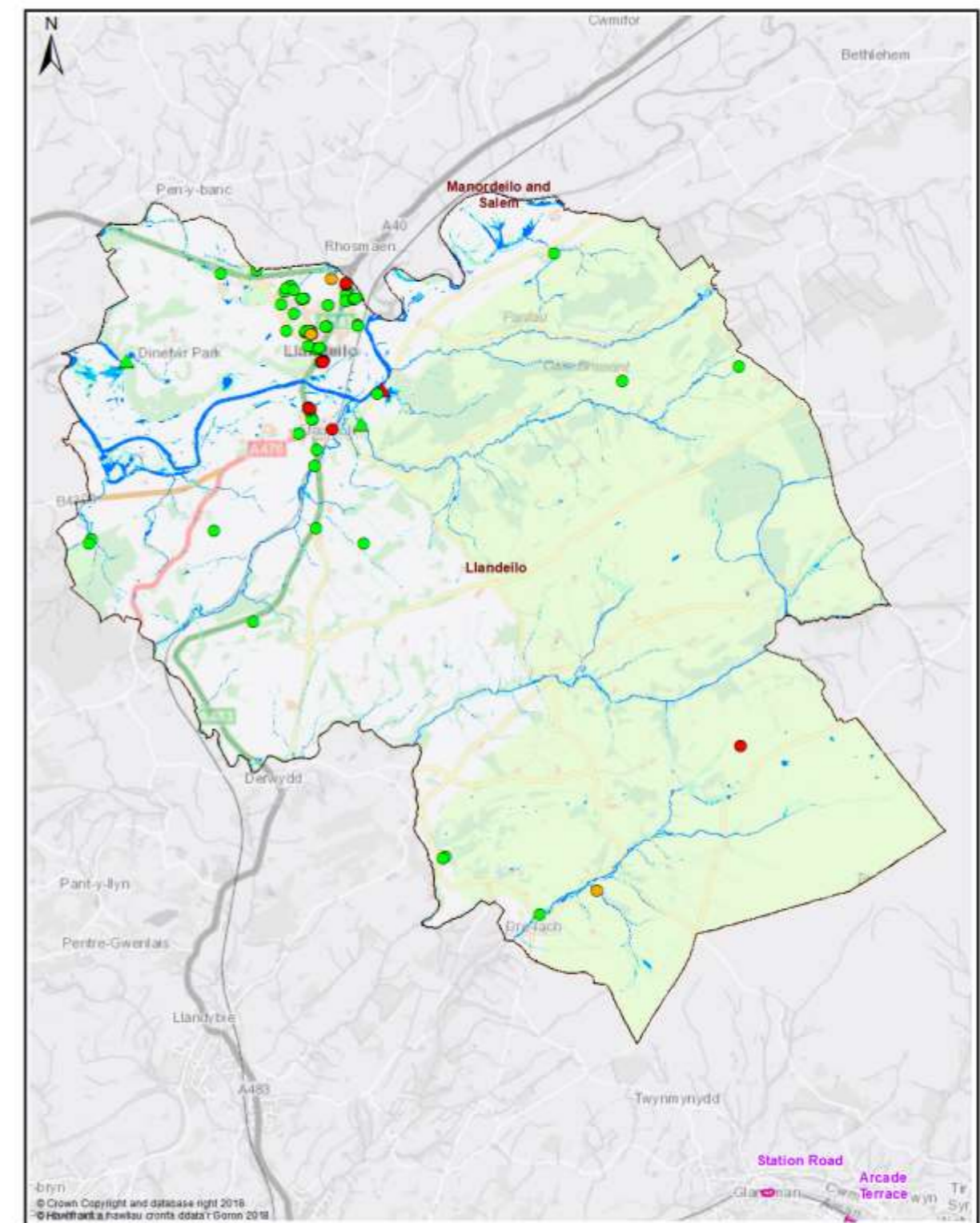
Map 1 - All Properties

Legend

- Policy Unit
- Ward
- uFMSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
- uFMSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
- uFMSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
- Q30 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
- Q100 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
- Q1000 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater



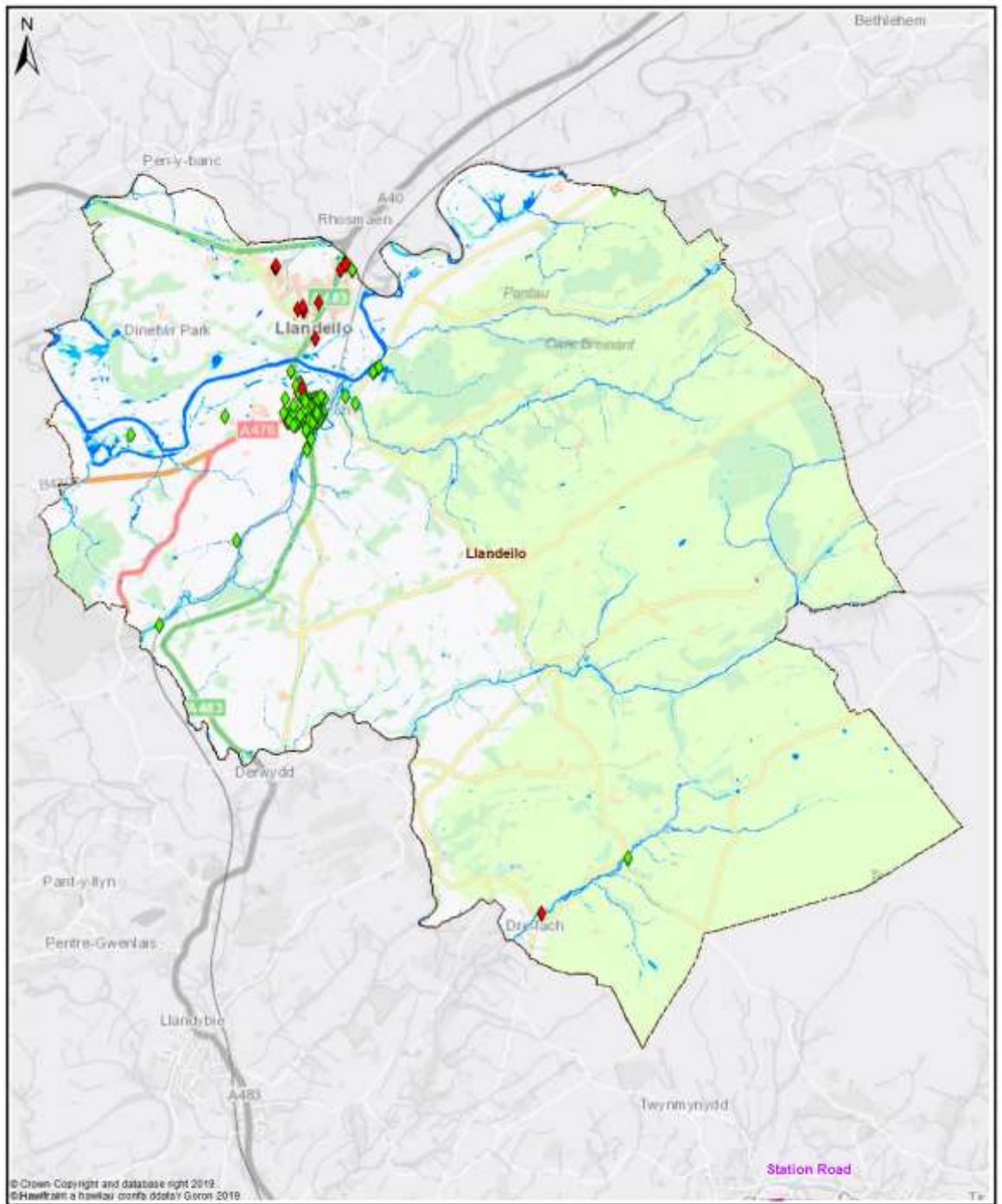
Ward - Llandelilo



Map 2 - Dwellings and Services

Legend

- Policy Unit
- Ward
- uFMSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
- uFMSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
- uFMSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
- Q30- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
- Q100- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
- Q1000- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
- ▲ Q30- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
- ▲ Q100- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
- ▲ Q1000- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater



Map 3 - Communities at Risk Register

- Legend**
- Policy Unit
  - Ward
  - uFMISW Q30  
Surface Water Flood Outline  
1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMISW Q100  
Surface Water Flood Outline  
1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMISW Q1000  
Surface Water Flood Outline  
1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
  - ◆ CaRR Fluvial
  - ◆ CaRR Fluvial

Ward -  
Llandeilo





## Llandeilo - Delivery Plan

The following summarises actions we propose to manage local flood risk to an acceptable level within the community.



Measure	Description	Priority	Timescale	Cost
M31	Investigate opportunities to reduce runoff from adjacent moorland / hillsides.	Med	Med	Low
M34	Work with DCWW to better understand and manage flood risk from surface water and sewers in highlighted locations	Med	Ongoing	Low
M42	Raise awareness of flood risk and support preparation of Community Flood Plans if applicable	Med	Med	Low
M43	Working with NRW to raise awareness of flood risk from the Main Rivers	Med	Med	Low
M51	Countywide recovery plans are in place. These will be triggered when appropriate	Med	Ongoing	Low

### 9.3.29 Llandovery

Community Council(s):	Llandovery Town Llanfair Ar y Bryn
Councillor:	Handel Davies
Population:	2,012 people
Area:	115.8 km <sup>2</sup>
Population Density:	23 people/km <sup>2</sup>

#### Area Description

Largely rural area at the North East of Carmarthenshire.

Containing the market town of Llandovery and the settlements of Cyhordy and Rhandirmwyn.

Land use consists of pastoral agriculture and forestry with areas of high land in the north of the ward.

In Llandovery the Rivers of Tywi Bran and Gwydderig meet and these present a significant flood risk in Llandovery.

The Loughor and Gwili rivers are not within the scope of this report as they are managed by NRW.

#### Flood History

Severe flooding in the past from Main Rivers Bran and Gwydderig.

Regular flooding on Cillycwm Road from the Bawddwr.

#### Policy Units in Ward

There is one Policy Unit identified in this Ward:

- Nant Bawddwr

#### Count Table (see Maps 1 & 2 below)

Criteria	Total at-risk Property Count	Dwellings affected	Community Services
High Risk	57	16	1
Medium Risk	108	41	1
Low Risk	419	215	3

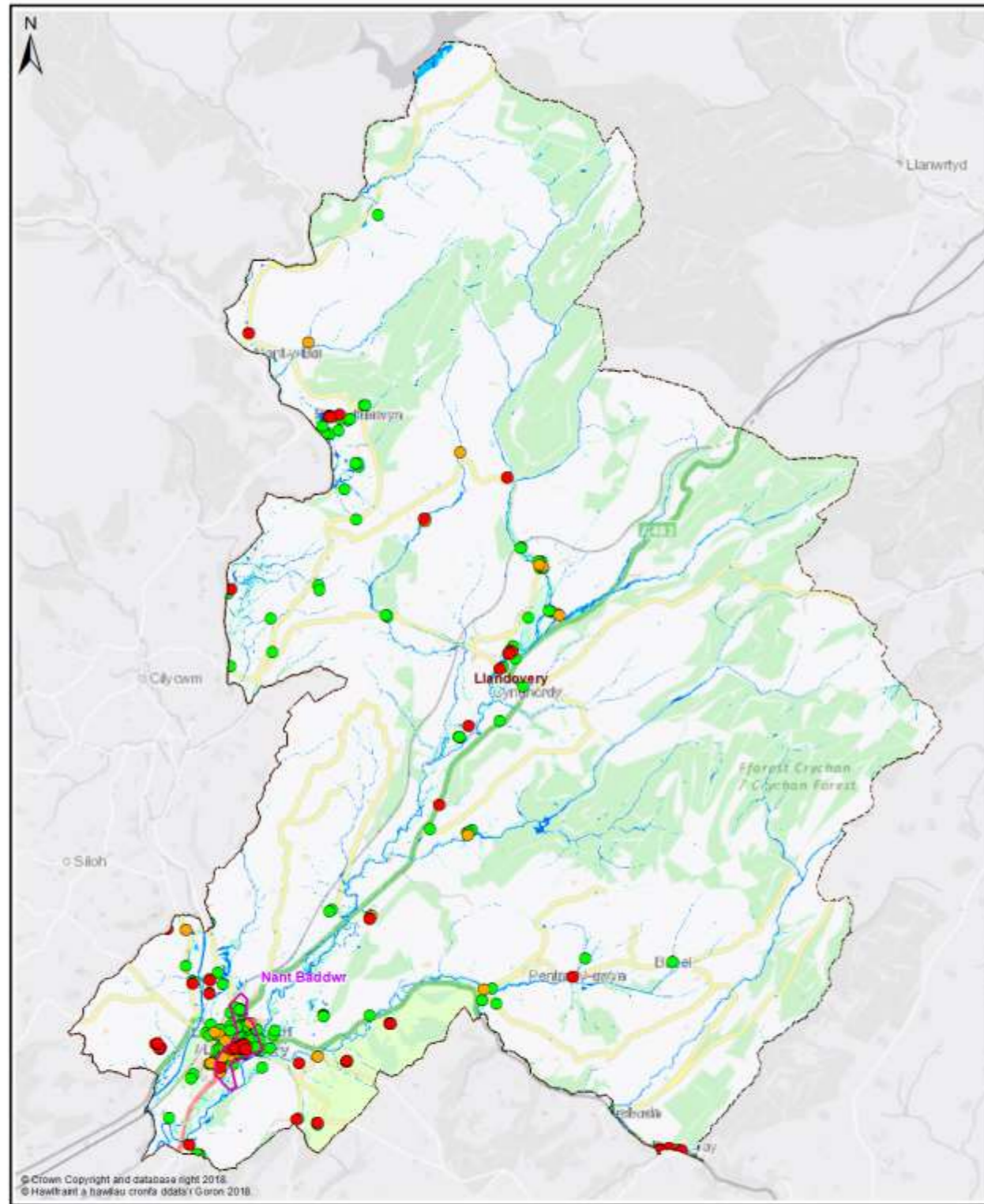
Breakdown by Policy Unit refer to Appendix E.

#### Other risk management authorities DCWW

DCWW has identified flood risk at the following location:

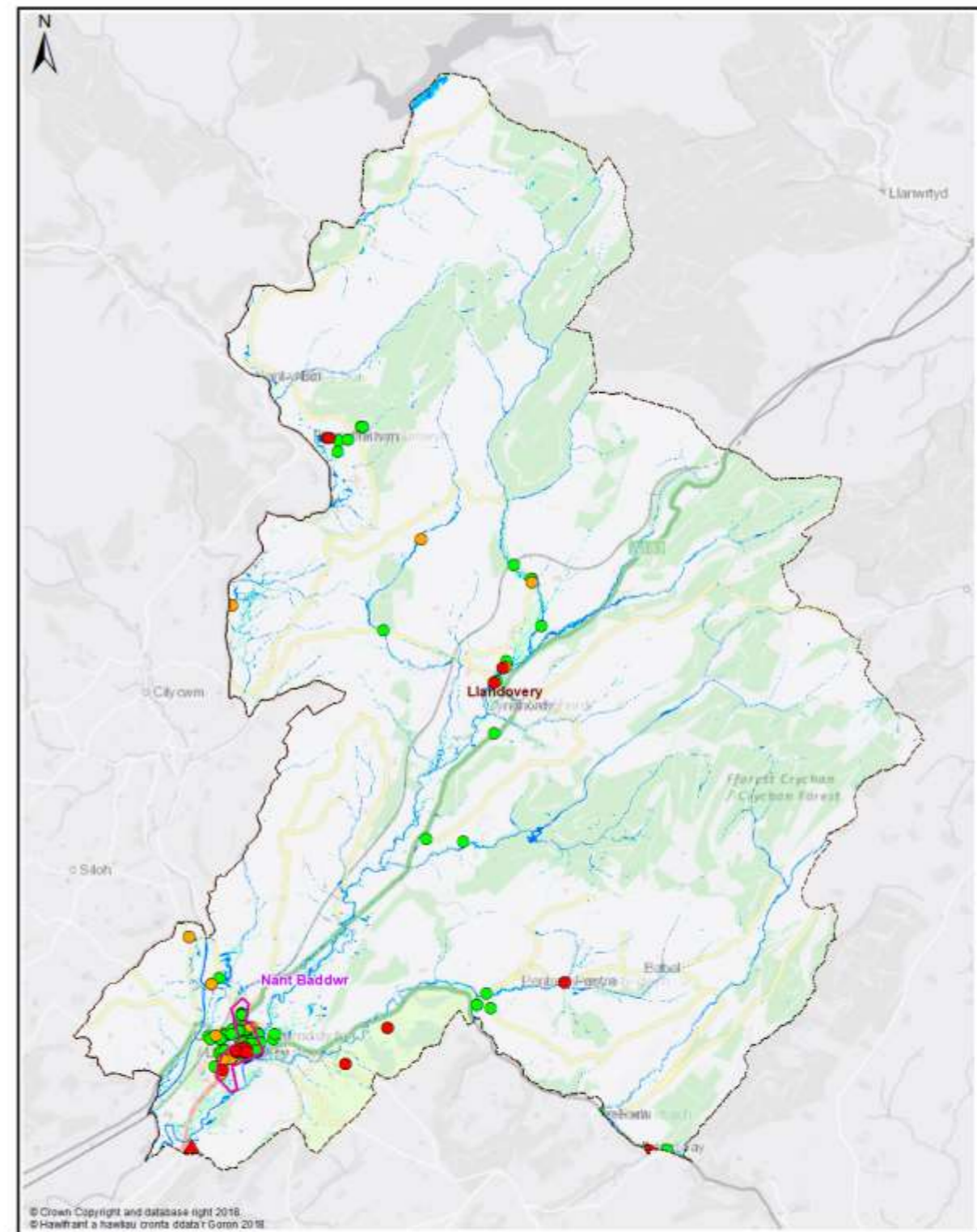
- Broad Street, Llandovery

NRW will continue to manage flood risk from the Rivers Tywi Bran and Gwydderig.



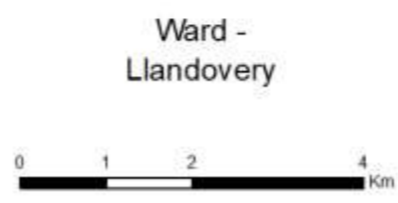
Map 1 - All Properties

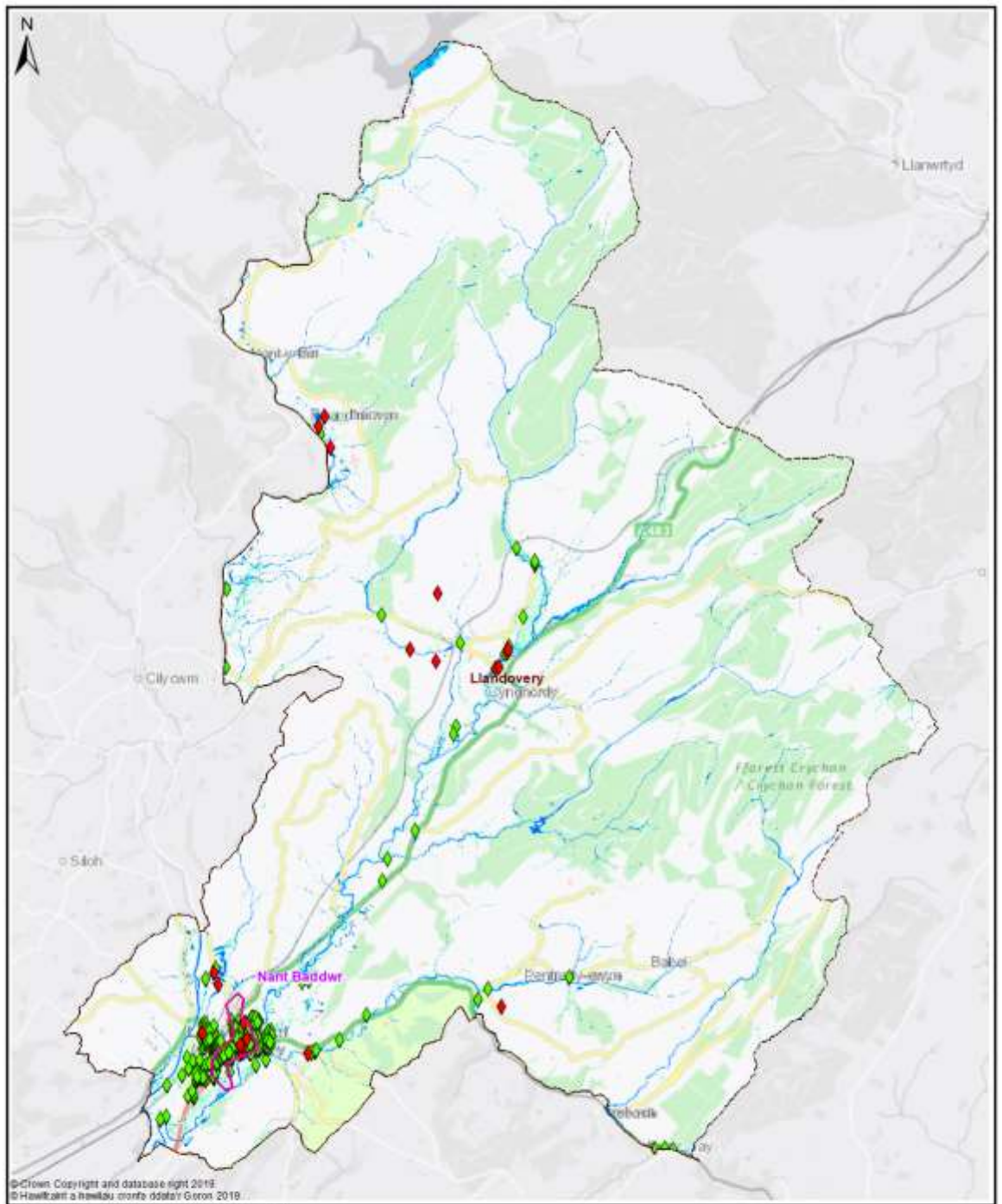
- Legend**
- Policy Unit
  - Ward
  - uFMSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
  - Q30 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q100 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q1000 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater



Map 2 - Dwellings and Services

- Legend**
- Policy Unit
  - Ward
  - uFMSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
  - Q30- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q100- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q1000- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q30- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q100- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q1000- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater





Map 3 - Communities at Risk Register

- Legend**
- Policy Unit
  - Ward
  - uFMSW Q30  
Surface Water Flood Outline  
1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q100  
Surface Water Flood Outline  
1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q1000  
Surface Water Flood Outline  
1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
  - ◆ CaRR Fluvial
  - ◆ CaRR Fluvial

Ward -  
Llandovery



## Llandovery - Delivery Plan

The following summarises actions we propose to manage local flood risk to an acceptable level within the community.



Measure	Description	Priority	Timescale	Cost
M21	Undertake further flood risk analysis for the LDP assigned development area	High	Ongoing	Med
M22	Investigate options to reduce flood risk to properties within the overall community	Med	Med	Med
M24	Culvert inspections of existing assets & update/maintain Asset Register	High	Ongoing	Med
M31	Investigate opportunities to reduce runoff from adjacent moorland / hillsides.	Med	Med	Med
M33	1 Policy Unit identified for further review of potential alleviation actions	High	Ongoing	Med
M34	Work with DCWW to better understand and manage flood risk from surface water and sewers in highlighted locations	Med	Ongoing	Low
M42	Raise awareness of flood risk and support preparation of Community Flood Plans if applicable	Med	Med	Low
M43	Working with NRW to raise awareness of flood risk from the Main Rivers	Med	Med	Low
M51	Countywide recovery plans are in place. These will be triggered when appropriate	Med	Ongoing	Low

### 9.3.30 Llandybie

Community Council(s):	Llandybie
Councillor:	Anthony Davies Dai Nicholas
Population:	3126 people
Area	25.59 km <sup>2</sup>
Population Density	172 people/km <sup>2</sup>

#### Area Description

Largely rural ward to the north of Ammanford town containing the village of Llandybie.

Land use is pastoral agriculture with woodlands and limestone quarrying.

The Loughor, Morlais and Lash Main Rivers flow through this ward.

The NRW flood maps for this area show that Loughor Morlais and Lash Rivers afford a significant flood risk to this area. The Loughor and Morlais Rivers are not within the scope of this report as they are managed by NRW.

#### Flood History

Flooding from the Nant Gwyddfán.

Surface water flooding at:

- Eriw Bryhindedd.
- Wernddu Road
- McKays Road.

#### Policy Units in Ward

There are no Policy Units identified in this Ward.

#### Count Table (see Maps 1 & 2 below)

Criteria	Total at-risk Property Count	Dwellings affected	Community Services
High Risk	41	25	0
Medium Risk	94	66	0
Low Risk	367	272	0

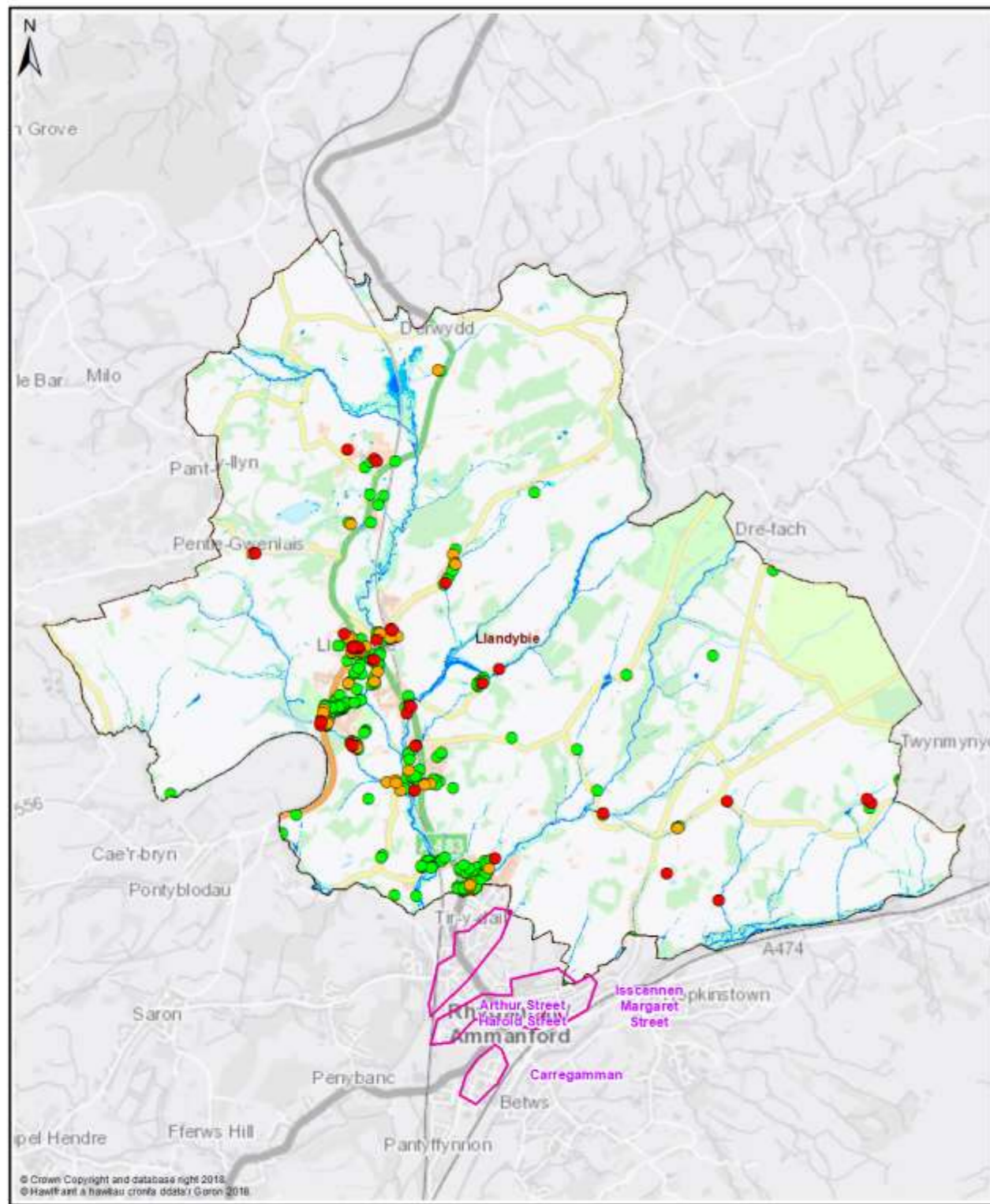
Breakdown by Policy Unit refer to Appendix E.

#### Other risk management authorities:

DCWW has identified flood risk at the following locations:

- Aberlash Road, Ammanford
- Blaenau Road, Llandybie
- McKays Road, Llandybie
- Wernddu Road, Ammanford

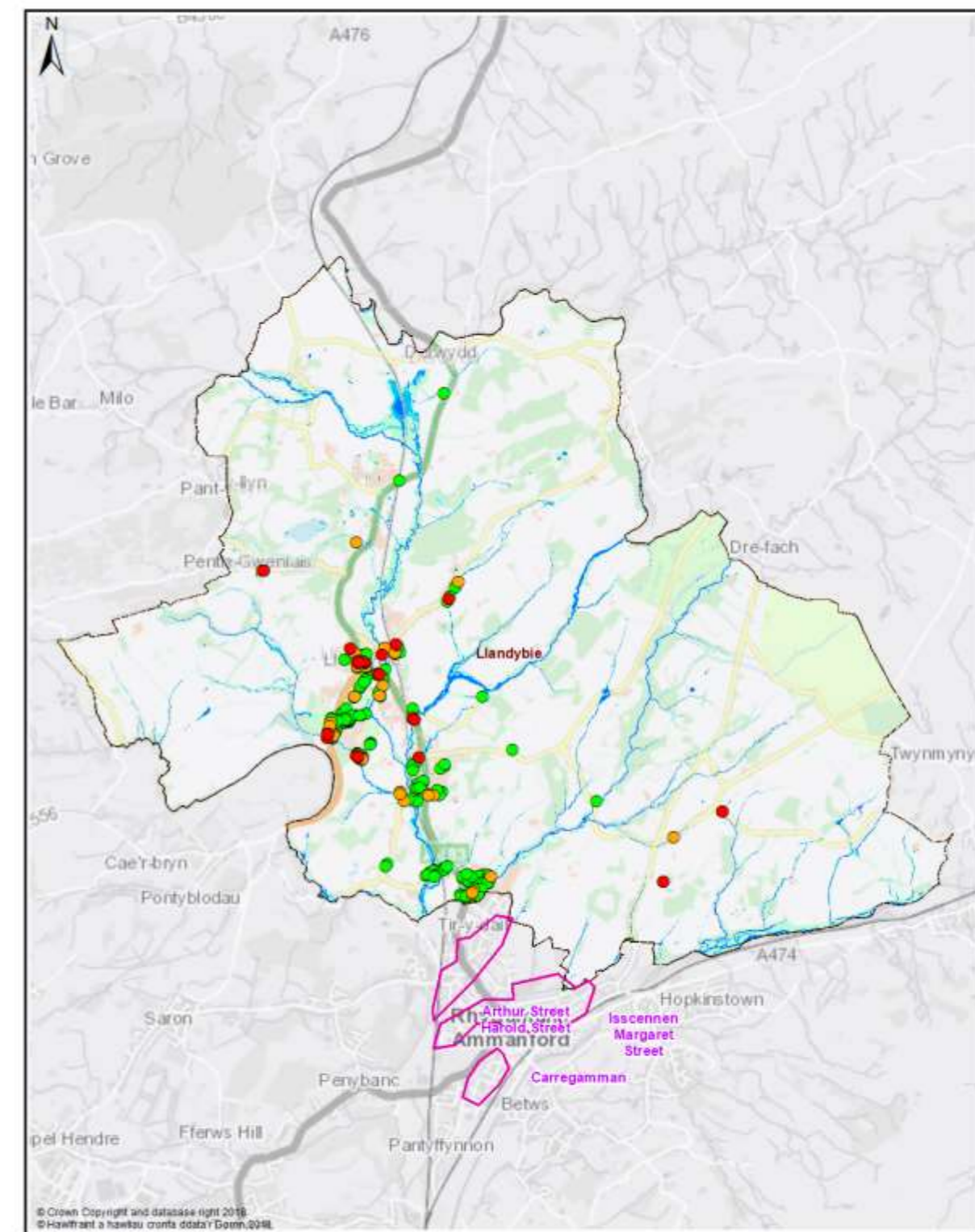
NRW will continue to manage flood risk from the Rivers Loughor, Morlais and Las.



Map 1 - All Properties

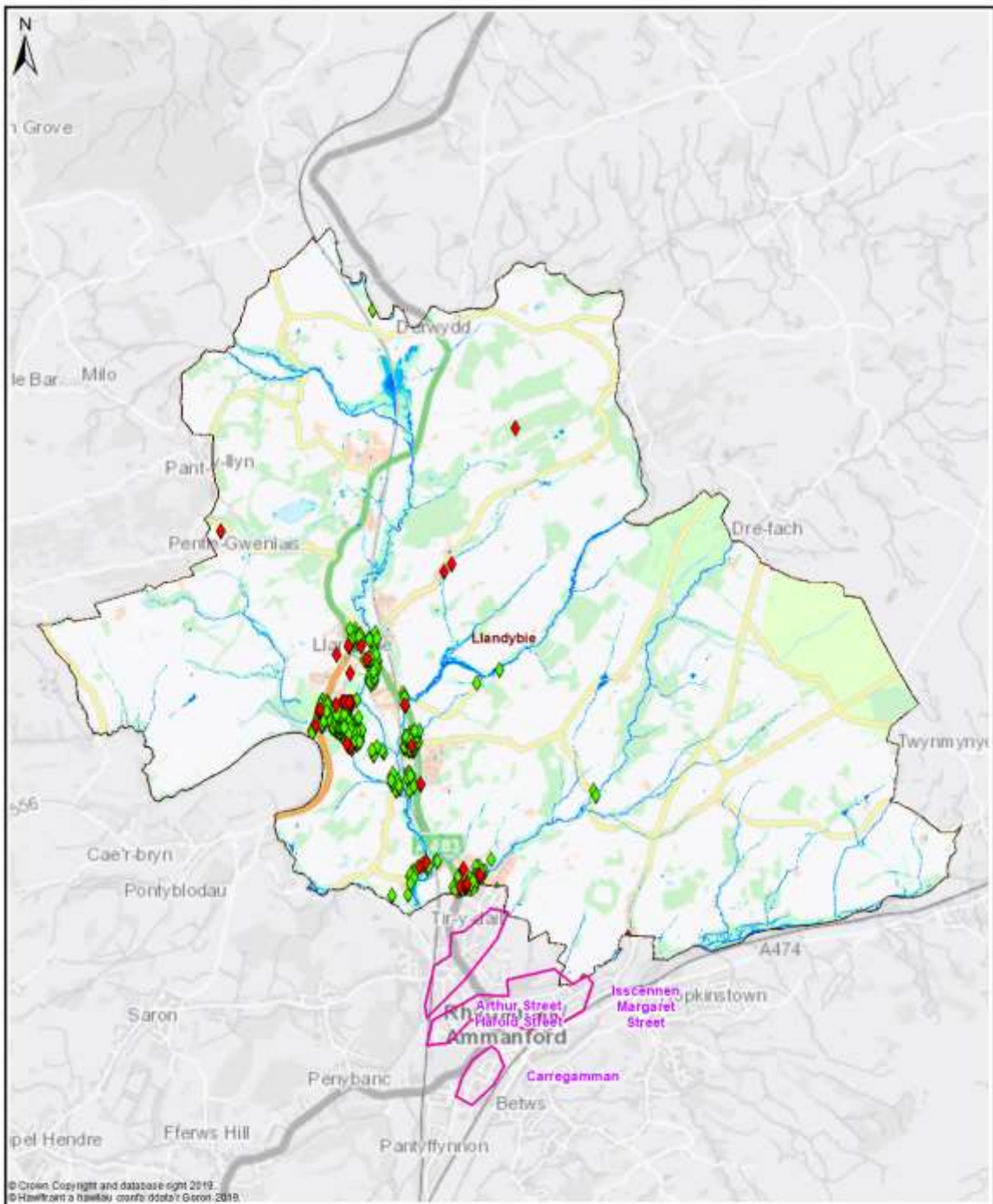
- Legend**
- Policy Unit
  - Ward
  - uFMSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
  - Q30 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q100 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q1000 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater

Ward - Llandybie



Map 2 - Dwellings and Services

- Legend**
- Policy Unit
  - Ward
  - uFMSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
  - Q30- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q100- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q1000- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q30- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q100- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q1000- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater



Map 3 - Communities at Risk Register

**Legend**

- Policy Unit
- Ward
- uFMISW Q30  
Surface Water Flood Outline  
1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
- uFMISW Q100  
Surface Water Flood Outline  
1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
- uFMISW Q1000  
Surface Water Flood Outline  
1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
- ◆ CaRR Pluvial
- ◆ CaRR Fluvial

Ward -  
Llandybie





## Llandybie - Delivery Plan

The following summarises actions we propose to manage local flood risk to an acceptable level within the community.



Measure	Description	Priority	Timescale	Cost
M21	Undertake further flood risk analysis for the LDP assigned development area	High	Ongoing	Med
M22	Investigate options to reduce flood risk to properties within the overall community	Med	Med	Med
M31	Investigate opportunities to reduce runoff from adjacent moorland / hillsides	Med	Med	Med
M34	Work with DCWW to better understand and manage flood risk from surface water and sewers in highlighted locations	Med	Ongoing	Low
M42	Raise awareness of flood risk and support preparation of Community Flood Plans if applicable	Med	Med	Low
M43	Working with NRW to raise awareness of flood risk from the Main Rivers	Med	Med	Low
M51	Countywide recovery plans are in place. These will be triggered when appropriate	Med	Ongoing	Low

### 9.3.31 Llanegwad

Community Council(s):	Llanegwad Llanfihangle Rhos –Y-Corn Llanfynydd
Councillor:	Mansel Charles
Population:	2458 people
Area:	148.2 km <sup>2</sup>
Population Density:	17 people/km <sup>2</sup>

#### Area Description

Large rural Ward approximately 12 km east of Carmarthen Town Centre containing the settlements Llanfynydd, Nantgaredig, Llanegwad, Brechfa and Abergorlech.

Land use is pastoral agriculture with large forestry plantations.

Main Rivers: River Tywi at the southern boundary. The River Cothi runs through the middle of the ward. Sannan and Dulais at south east of ward.

#### Flood History

Flooding from small watercourse at Nantgaredig.

#### Policy Units in Ward

There are no Policy Units identified in this Ward.

#### Count Table (see Maps 1 & 2 below)

Criteria	Total at-risk Property Count	Dwellings affected	Community Services
High Risk	58	16	1
Medium Risk	84	29	1
Low Risk	197	76	1

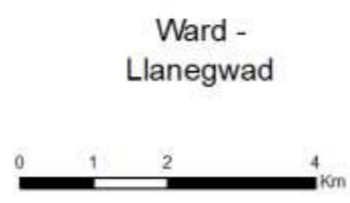
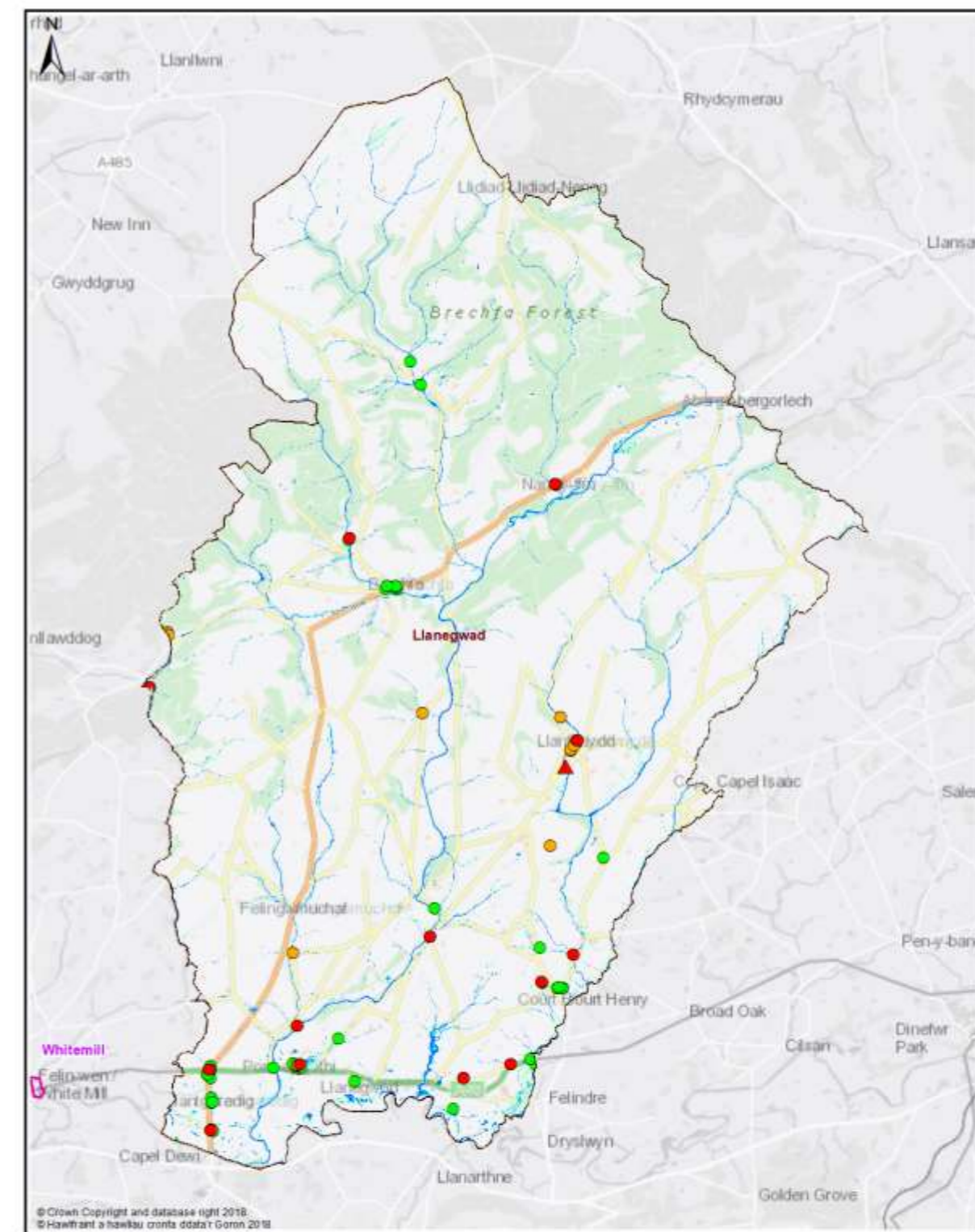
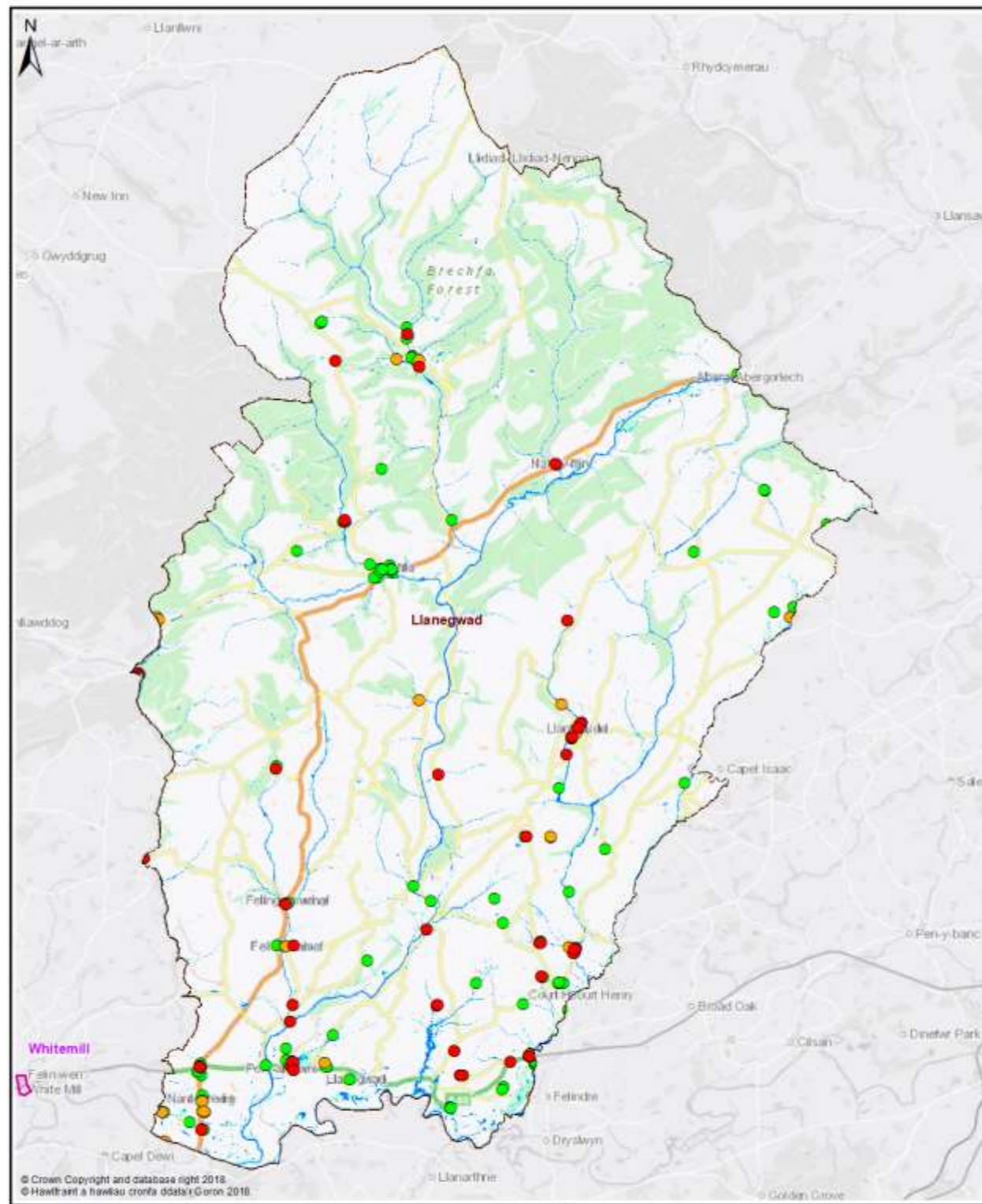
Breakdown by Policy Unit refer to Appendix E.

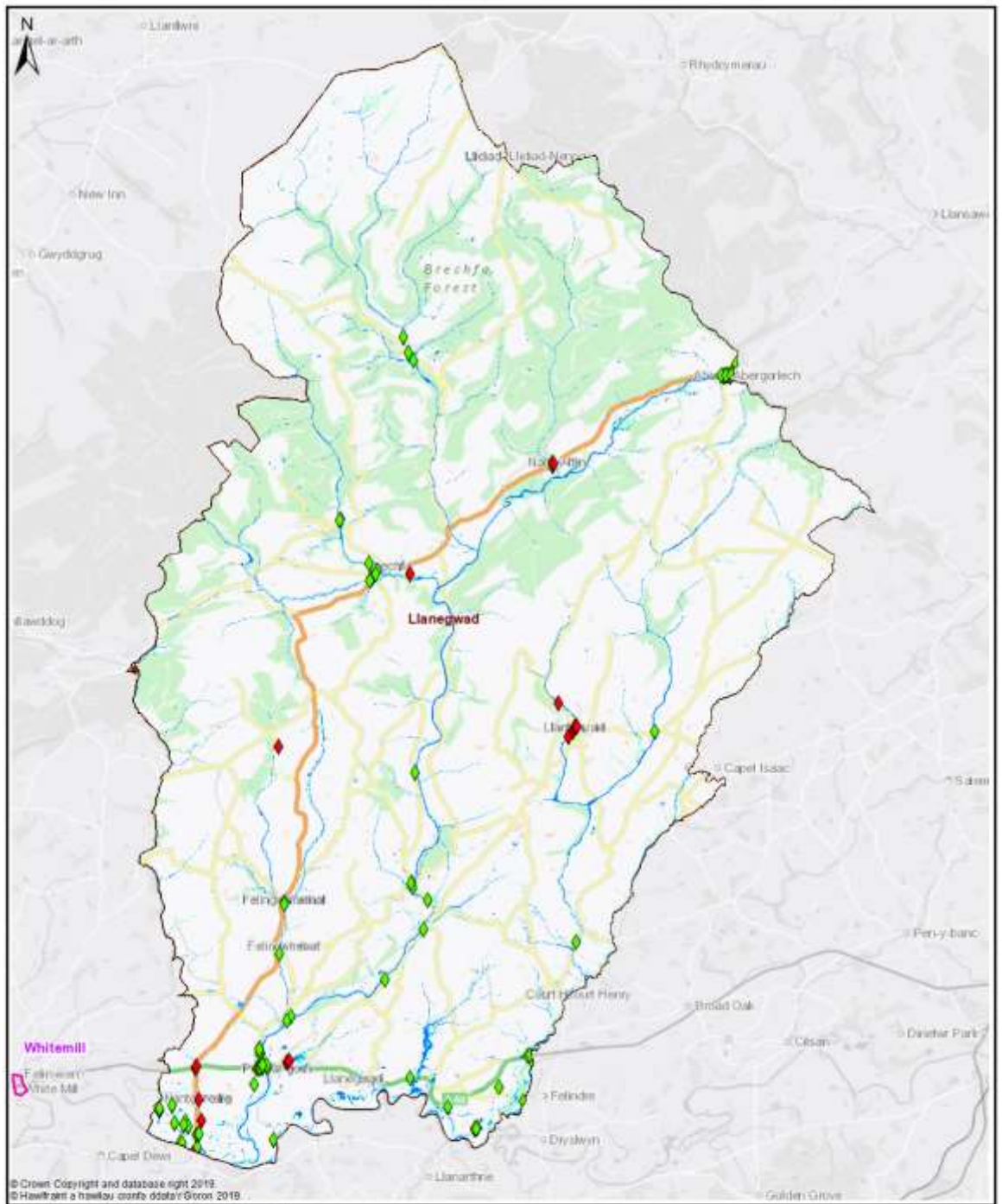
#### Other risk management authorities DCWW

DCWW has identified flood risk at the following locations:

- Brechfa
- Dryslwyn, Carmarthen
- Felingwmuchaf
- Llanfynydd
- Nantgaredig

NRW will continue to manage flood risk from the Rivers Tywi, Cothi, Sannan and Dulais.





Map 3 - Communities at Risk Register

- Legend**
- Policy Unit
  - Ward
  - uFMSW Q30  
Surface Water Flood Outline  
1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q100  
Surface Water Flood Outline  
1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q1000  
Surface Water Flood Outline  
1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
  - ◆ CaRR Pluvial
  - ◆ CaRR Fluvial

Ward -  
Llanegwad



## Llanegwad - Delivery Plan

The following summarises actions we propose to manage local flood risk to an acceptable level within the community.



Measure	Description	Priority	Timescale	Cost
M22	Investigate options to reduce flood risk to properties within the overall community	Med	Med	Med
M24	Culvert inspections of existing assets & update / maintain Asset Register	High	Ongoing	Low
M31	Investigate opportunities to reduce runoff from adjacent moorland / hillsides	Med	Med	Med
M34	Work with DCWW to better understand and manage flood risk from surface water and sewers in highlighted locations	Med	Ongoing	Low
M42	Raise awareness of flood risk and support preparation of Community Flood Plans if applicable	Med	Med	Low
M43	Working with NRW to raise awareness of flood risk from the Main Rivers	Med	Med	Low
M51	Countywide recovery plans are in place. These will be triggered when appropriate	Med	Ongoing	Low

### 9.3.32 Llanfihangel Aberbythych

Community Council(s):	Llanfihangel Aberbythych Llangathen
Councillor:	Cefin Campbell
Population:	2,842 people
Area:	88.97 km <sup>2</sup>
Population Density:	32 people/km <sup>2</sup>

#### Area Description

Largely rural Ward spanning the Towy valley to the west of Llandeilo.

Small settlements include Carmel, Golden Grove, Llangathen and part of Penygroes.

Land use is pastoral agriculture including a large area of the River Towy floodplain, woodlands and some limestone quarrying around Carmel.

#### Flood History

Flood risk from the River Towy although the number of properties at risk are few.

#### Policy Units in Ward

There are no Policy Units identified in this Ward.

#### Count Table (see Maps 1 & 2 below)

Criteria	Total at-risk Property Count	Dwellings affected	Community Services
High Risk	28	9	0
Medium Risk	46	16	0
Low Risk	132	28	0

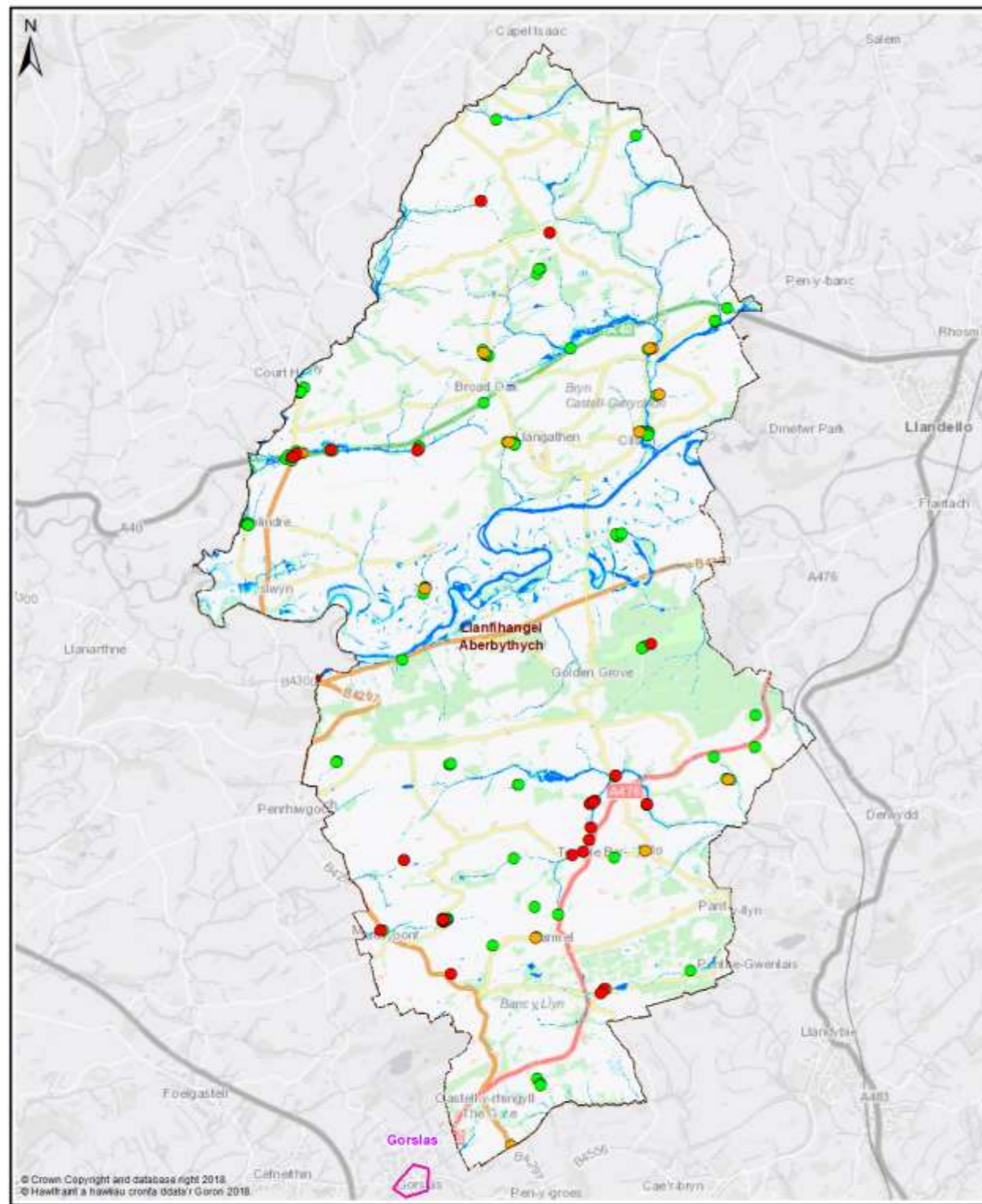
Breakdown by Policy Unit refer to Appendix E.

#### Other risk management authorities:

DCWW has identified flood risk at the following location:

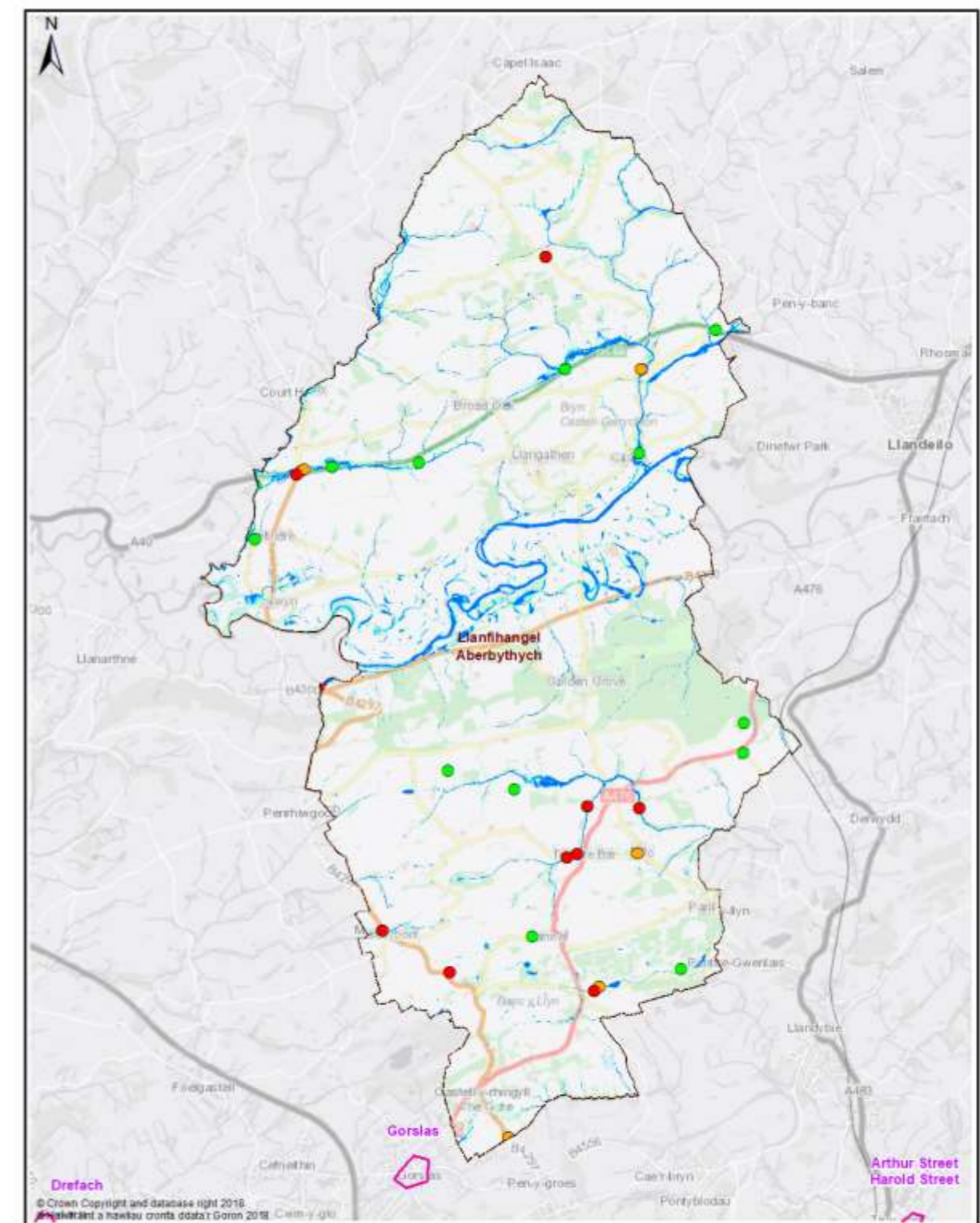
- Gate Road, Penygroes

NRW will continue to manage flood risk from the River Towy.



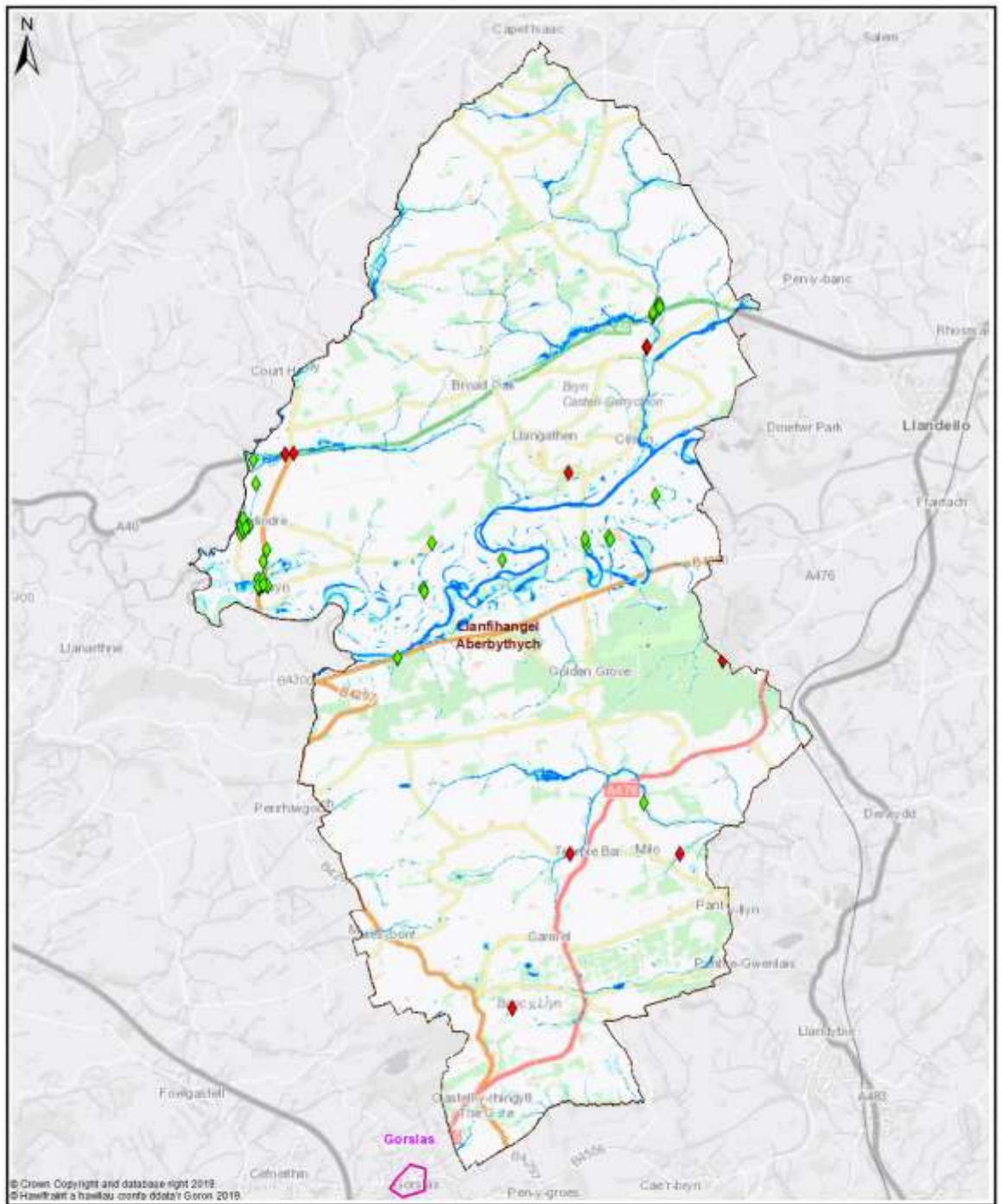
Map 1 - All Properties

- Legend**
- Policy Unit
  - Ward
  - uFMSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
  - Q30 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q100 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q1000 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater



Map 2 - Dwellings and Services

- Legend**
- Policy Unit
  - Ward
  - uFMSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
  - Q30- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q100- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q1000- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q30- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q100- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q1000- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater



Map 3 - Communities at Risk Register

**Legend**

Policy Unit	uFMISW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event	CaRR Pluvial
Ward	uFMISW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event	CaRR Fluvial
	uFMISW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event	

**Ward -  
Llanfihangel Aberbythych**

0 0.75 1.5 3  
Km



## Llanfihangel Aberbythych - Delivery Plan

The following summarises actions we propose to manage local flood risk to an acceptable level within the community.



Measure	Description	Priority	Timescale	Cost
M42	Raise awareness of flood risk and support preparation of Community Flood Plans if applicable	Med	Med	Low
M43	Working with NRW to raise awareness of flood risk from the Main Rivers	Med	Med	Low
M51	Countywide recovery plans are in place. These will be triggered when appropriate	Med	Ongoing	Low

### 9.3.33 Llanfihangel-ar-Arth

Community Council(s):	Llanfihangel-Ar-Arth Llanllwni
Councillor:	Linda Evans
Population:	2,911 people
Area:	88.97 km <sup>2</sup>
Population Density:	33 people/km <sup>2</sup>

#### Area Description

The Ward comprises a rural area on the county's north border, between the River Teifi and steep hills and valleys leading to Brechfa Forest. Pencader village is the largest settlement with smaller settlements including Alltwalis, Dolgran, Gwyddgrug, Llanfihangel-Ar-Arth, Llanllwni & New Inn.

The general geography of the area consists of steep valleys and hills. There is extensive woodland area including Brechfa Forest, Allt Perth-Y-Berllan and Pengraigyigfran.

The Main Rivers in the Ward are the Afon Teifi, Afon Talog and Afon Tyweli. .

#### Flood History

Incidents of fluvial flooding in Alltwalis from a tributary of Nant Alltwalis. This includes a reported incident of groundwater flooding in Alltwalis.

#### Policy Units in Ward

There are no Policy Units identified in this Ward.

#### Count Table (see Maps 1 & 2 below)

Criteria	Total at-risk Property Count	Dwellings affected	Community Services
High Risk	67	21	1
Medium Risk	98	33	2
Low Risk	206	91	3

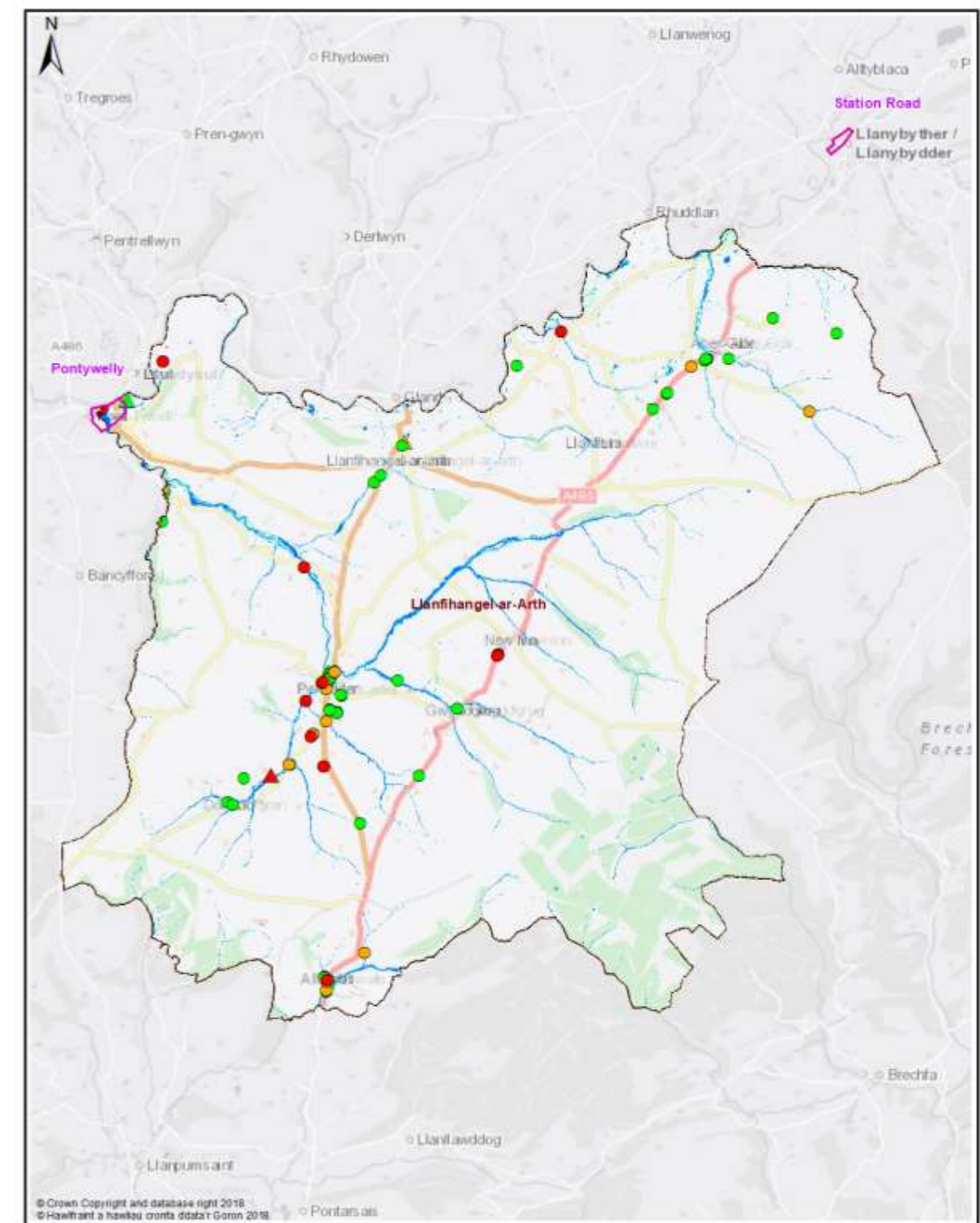
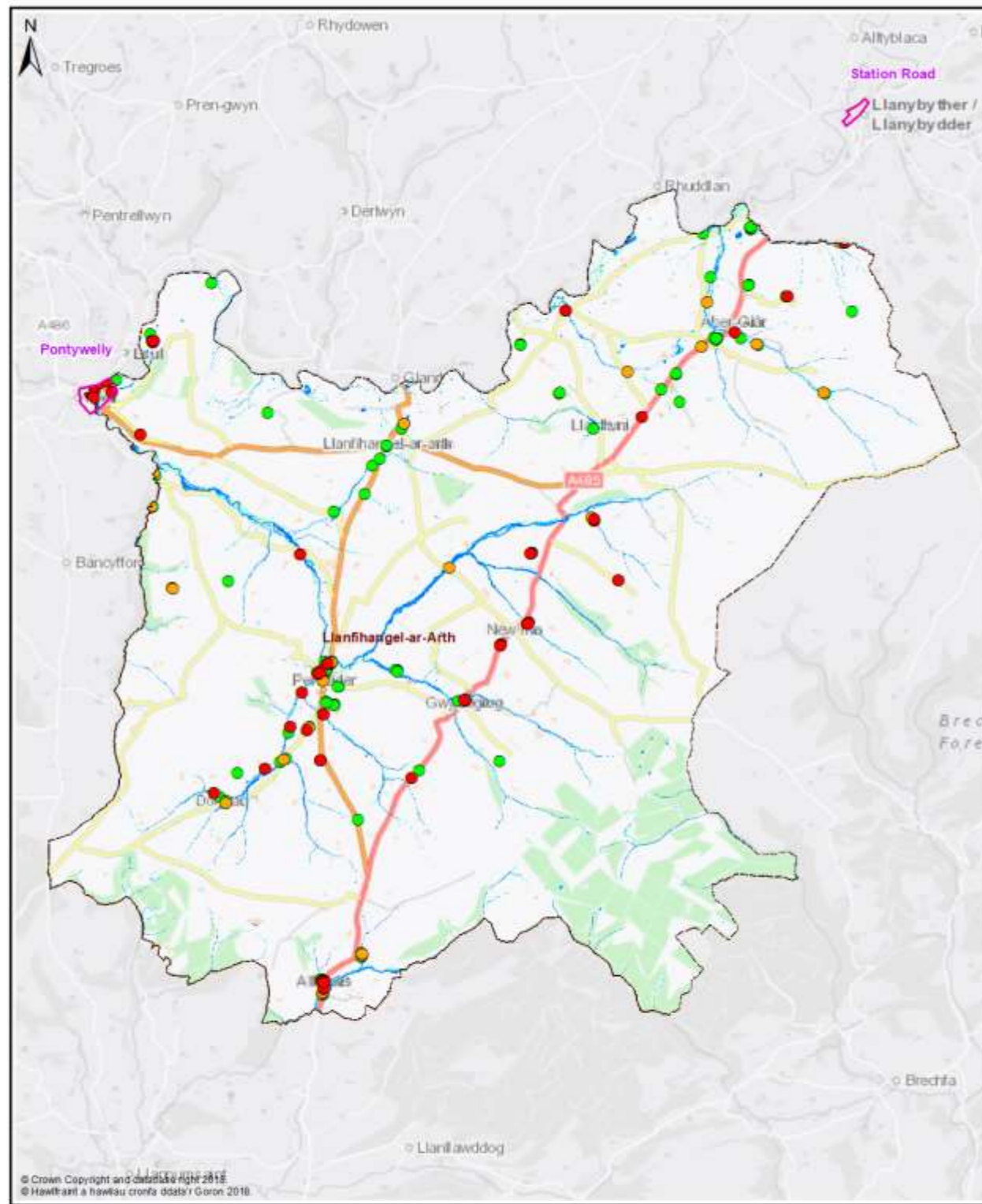
Breakdown by Policy Unit refer to Appendix E.

#### Other risk management authorities:

DCWW has identified flood risk at the following location:

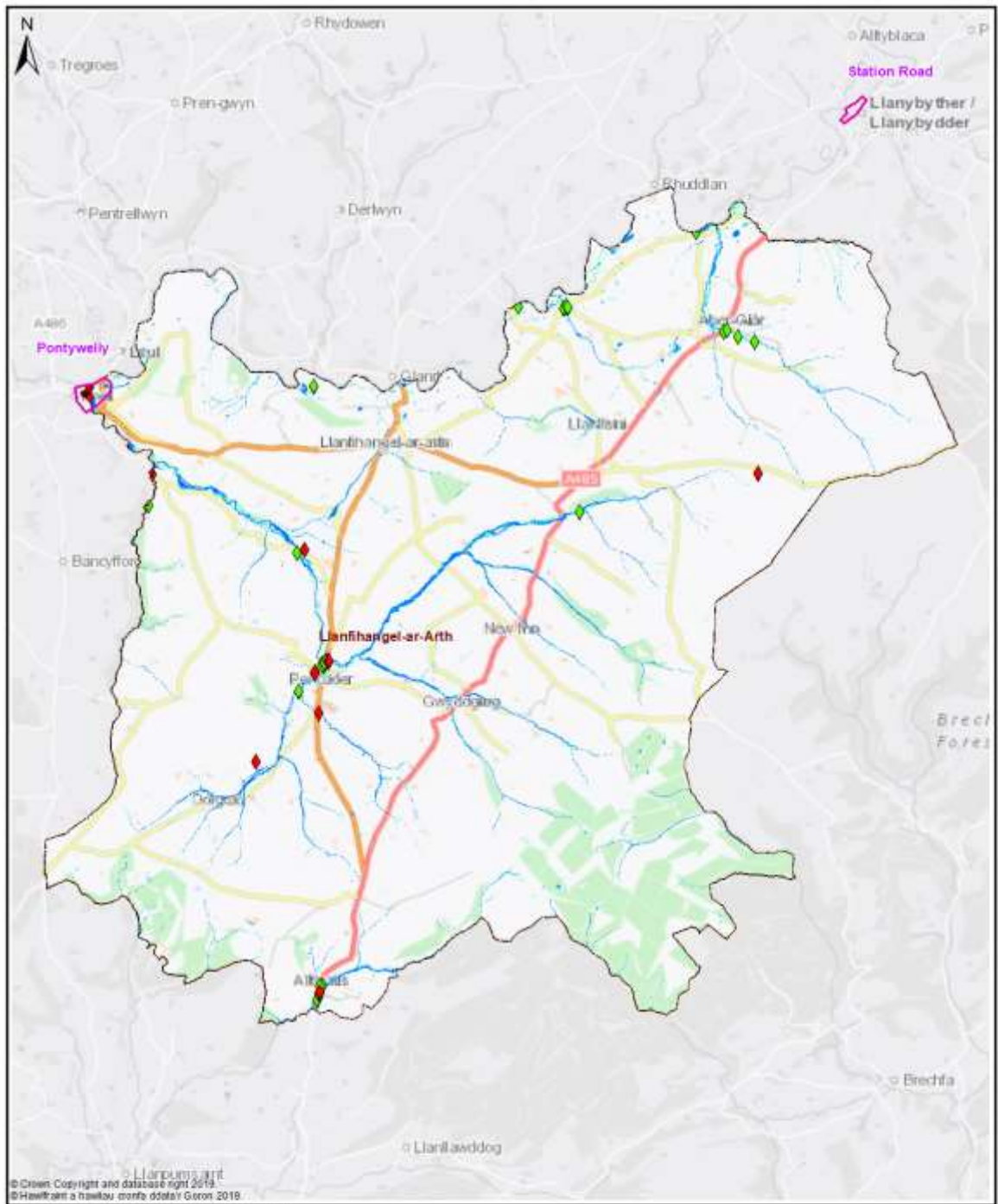
- Pencader

NRW will continue to take the lead and manage the flood risk from Rivers Afon Teifi, Talog and Tyweli.



Ward - Llanfihangel-ar-Arth

0 0.75 1.5 3 Km



## Llanfihangel-ar-Arth - Delivery Plan

The following summarises actions we propose to manage local flood risk to an acceptable level within the community.



Measure	Description	Priority	Timescale	Cost
M21	Undertake further flood risk analysis for the LDP assigned development area	High	Ongoing	Med
M22	Investigate options to reduce flood risk to properties within the overall community	Med	Med	Med
M31	Investigate opportunities to reduce runoff from adjacent moorland / hillsides	Med	Med	Med
M34	Work with DCWW to better understand and manage flood risk from surface water and sewers in highlighted locations	Med	Ongoing	Low
M42	Raise awareness of flood risk and support preparation of Community Flood Plans if applicable	Med	Med	Low
M43	Working with NRW to raise awareness of flood risk from the Main Rivers	Med	Med	Low
M51	Countywide recovery plans are in place. These will be triggered when appropriate	Med	Ongoing	Low

### 9.3.34 Llangadog

Community Council(s):	Llangadog Llanddeusant Myddfai
Councillor:	Andrew James
Population:	1,912 people
Area:	192.50 km <sup>2</sup>
Population Density:	10 people/km <sup>2</sup>

#### Area Description

Llangadog Ward is a vast rural area on Carmarthenshire's western border between the River Tywi and the foothills of the Brecon Beacons National Park. It contains the town of Llangadog with smaller settlements including Bethlehem, Capel Gwynfe, Felindre, Llanddeusant, Myddfai, Pont Meredith & Twynllanan.

The general geography of the area consists of the steep mountains and moorlands of the Brecon Beacons National Park leading to the pastoral farmland and several woodland areas. Includes the two tallest peaks in Carmarthenshire, Picws Du and Fan Foil. The area contains numerous small tributaries of the main River Tywi.

The Main Rivers are the Afon Tywi, Afon Bran and Afon Sawdde.

#### Flood History

- Glanrhyd Railway Bridge collapse at Afon Tywi in 1987 leading to loss of life.
- Flooding at Nant Dyrfal east of Llangadog.
- Repeated flooding to property and council asset at Afon Llechach.
- Flooding to Cilgwyn Manor from Afon Ydw.

- Flooding from Afon Sawdde, Afon Bran and Afon Tywi around Llangadog.

#### Policy Units in Ward

There are no Policy Units identified in this Ward.

#### Count Table (see Maps 1 & 2 below)

Criteria	Total at-risk Property Count	Dwellings affected	Community Services
High Risk	67	11	0
Medium Risk	111	25	1
Low Risk	248	56	2

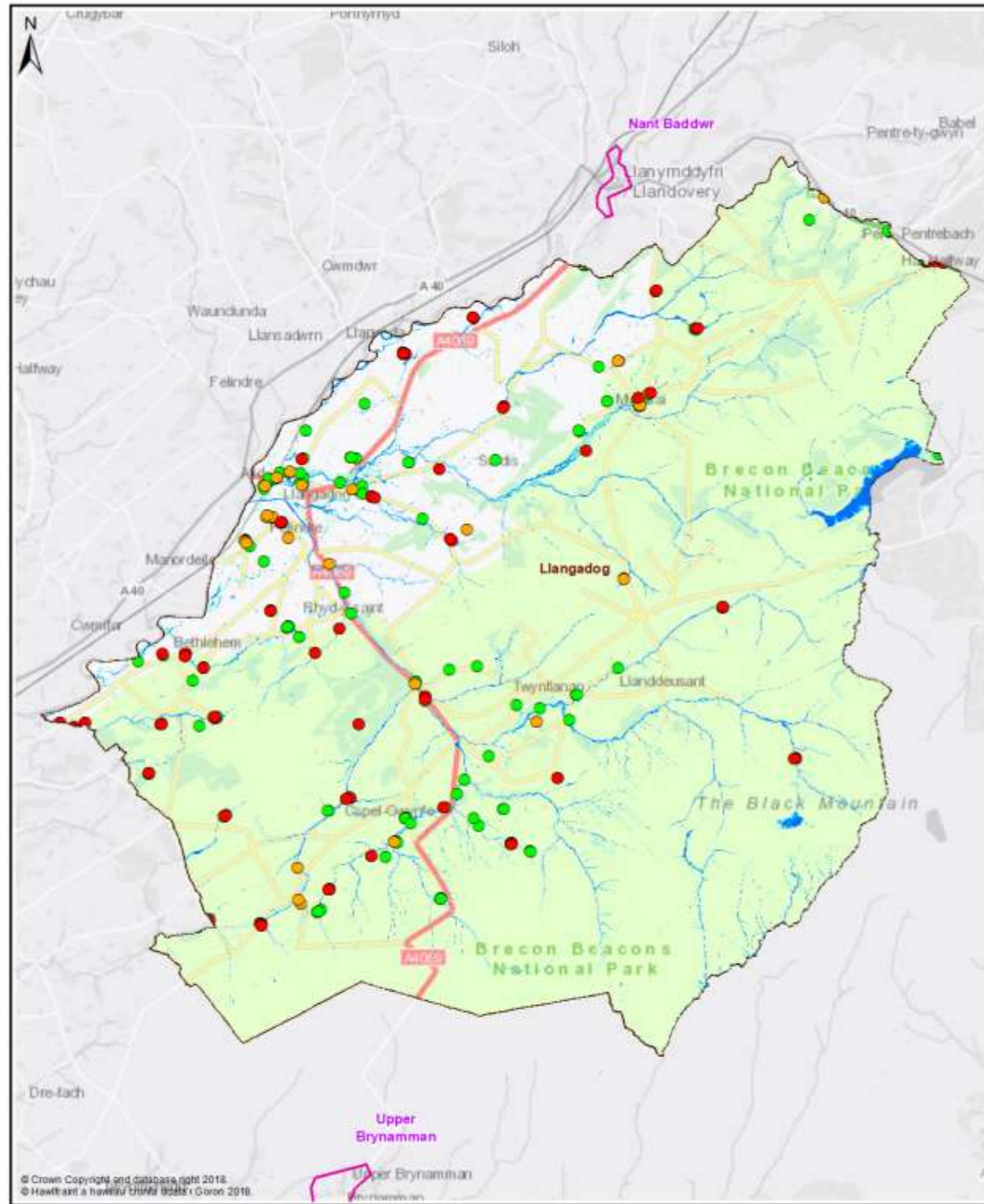
Breakdown by Policy Unit refer to Appendix E.

#### Other risk management authorities

DCWW has identified flood risks at the following locations:

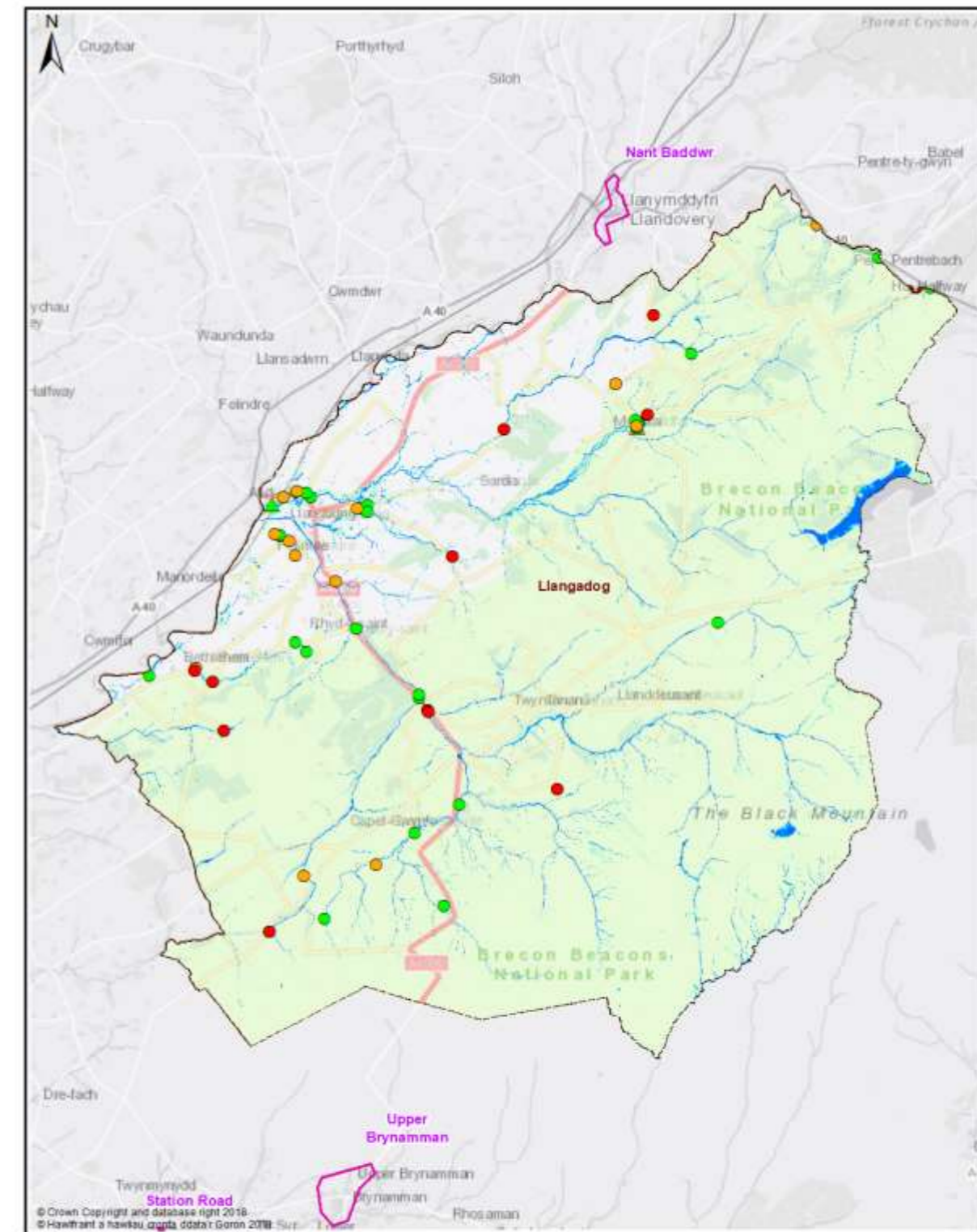
- Llangadog
- Myddfai

NRW will continue to take the lead and manage the flood risk from the Rivers Afon Tywi, Bran and Sawdde.



Map 1 - All Properties

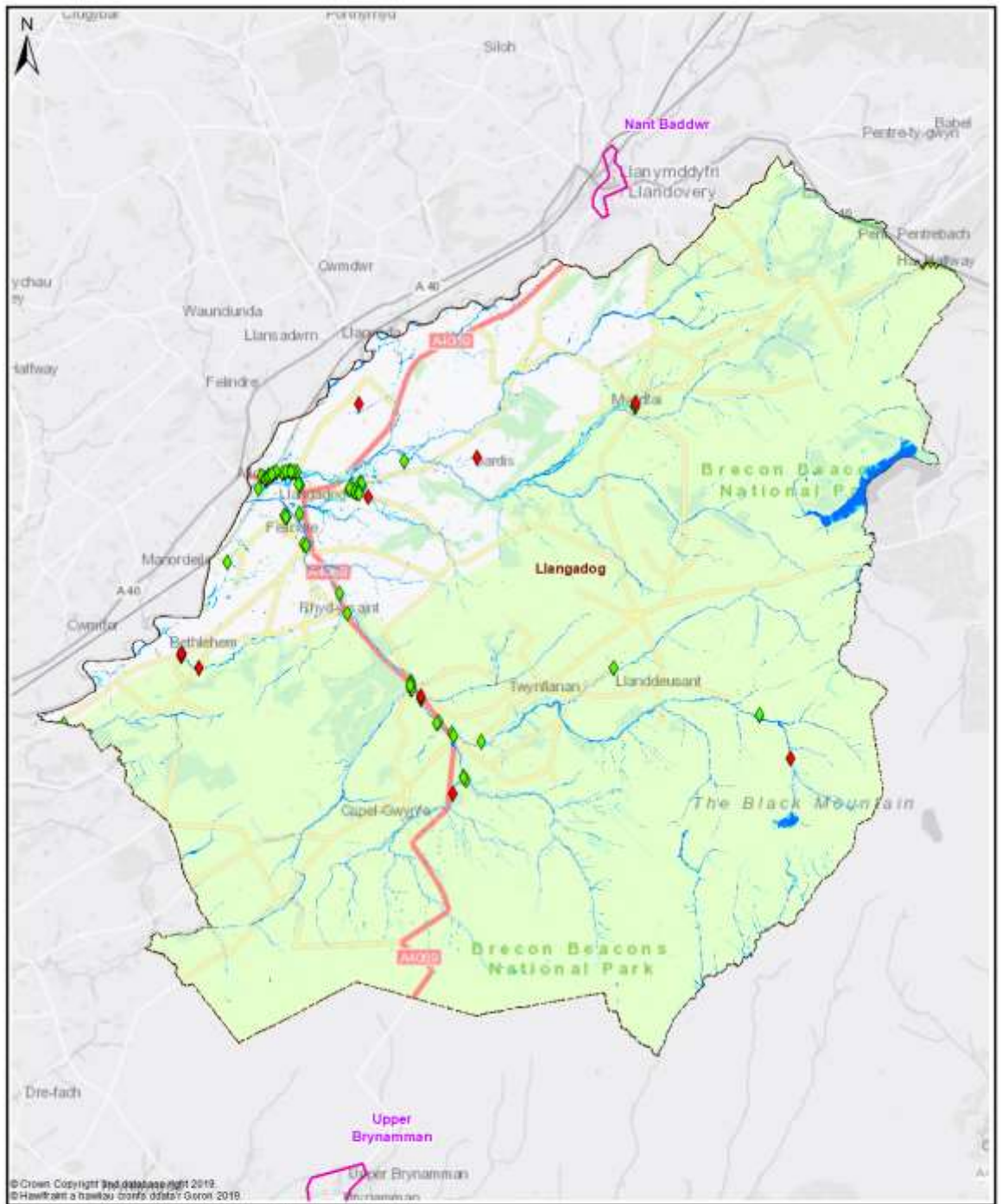
- Legend**
- Policy Unit
  - Ward
  - uFMSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
  - Q30 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q100 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q1000 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater



Map 2 - Dwellings and Services

- Legend**
- Policy Unit
  - Ward
  - uFMSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
  - Q30- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q100- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q1000- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q30- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q100- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q1000- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater





Map 3 - Communities at Risk Register

- Legend**
- Ward
  - Policy Unit
  - uFMSW Q30  
Surface Water Flood Outline  
1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q100  
Surface Water Flood Outline  
1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q1000  
Surface Water Flood Outline  
1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
  - ◆ CaRR Fluvial
  - ◆ CaRR Pluvial

Ward -  
Llangadog





## Llangadog - Delivery Plan

The following summarises actions we propose to manage local flood risk to an acceptable level within the community.



Measure	Description	Priority	Timescale	Cost
M22	Investigate options to reduce flood risk to properties within the overall community	Med	Med	Med
M31	Investigate opportunities to reduce runoff from adjacent moorland / hillsides	Med	Med	Med
M34	Work with DCWW to better understand and manage flood risk from surface water and sewers in highlighted locations	Med	Ongoing	Low
M42	Raise awareness of flood risk and support preparation of Community Flood Plans if applicable	Med	Med	Low
M43	Working with NRW to raise awareness of flood risk from the Main Rivers	Med	Med	Low
M51	Countywide recovery plans are in place. These will be triggered when appropriate	Med	Ongoing	Low

### 9.3.35 Llangeler

Community Council(s):	Llangeler
Councillor:	Ken Howell
Population:	3,408 people
Area:	60.1 km <sup>2</sup>
Population Density:	57 people/km <sup>2</sup>

#### Area Description

Largely rural ward approximately 24 km north of Carmarthen, contains the settlements of Llangeler, Rhos, Saron, Drefach, Felindre, Cwmpengraig, Pentrecwrt and Pontyweli.

Significant development exists along the Rivers Esgair and Bargoed associated with woollen mills. The Esgair Valley itself is wooded. The surrounding land is open pasture. The Teifi River forms the northern boundary of this ward.

Land use is predominately pastoral agriculture.

The main fluvial source is the River Teifi and Tyweli, which are Main River. The risk from Main Rivers is not within the scope of this report as it is managed by NRW.

#### Flood History

- Flooding from Teifi and Tyweli (both Main Rivers) at Pontyweli.
- Flooding from the Esgair in the Drefach Felindre/ Cwmpengraig area.

#### Policy Units in Ward

There is one Policy Unit identified in this Ward:

- Pontyweli

#### Count Table (see Maps 1 & 2 below)

Criteria	Total at-risk Property Count	Dwellings affected	Community Services
High Risk	109	45	0
Medium Risk	162	72	0
Low Risk	294	134	1

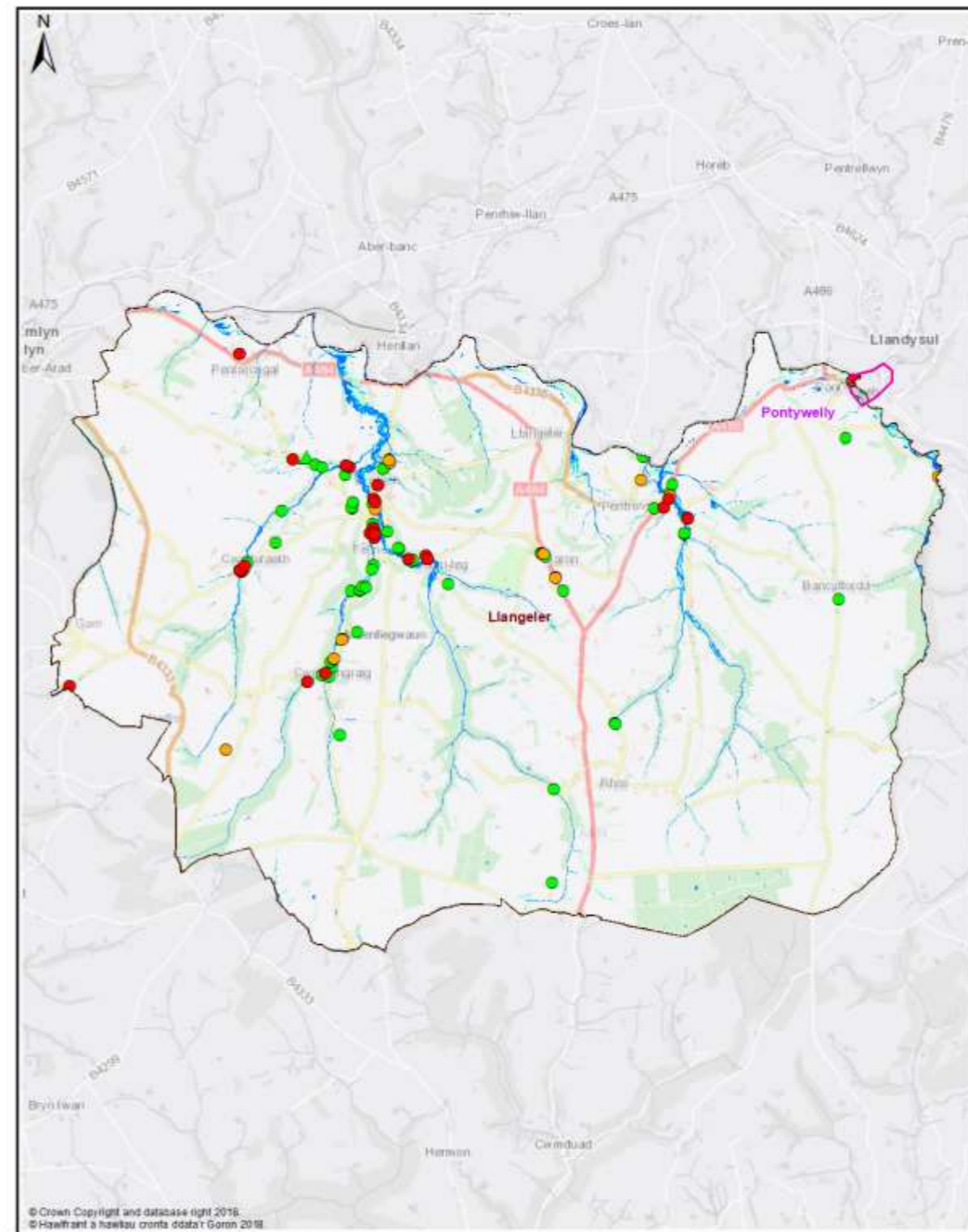
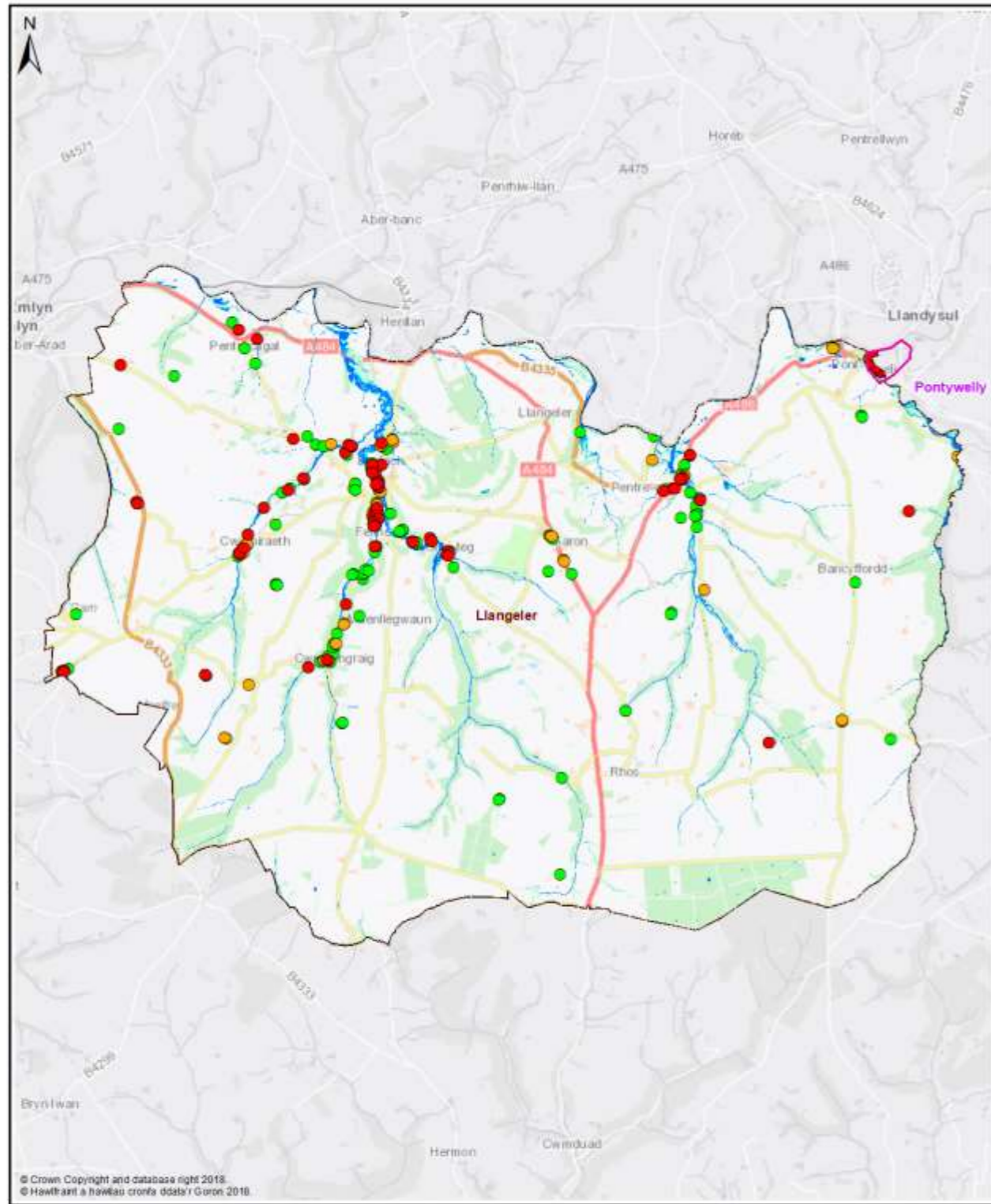
Breakdown by Policy Unit refer to Appendix E.

#### Other risk management authorities

DCWW has identified flood risk at the following locations

- Pentrecagal
- Pentrecwrt
- Saron, Llandysul
- Velindre

NRW will continue to take the lead and manage the flood risk from the Tyfi Tyweli and Bargoed Rivers.



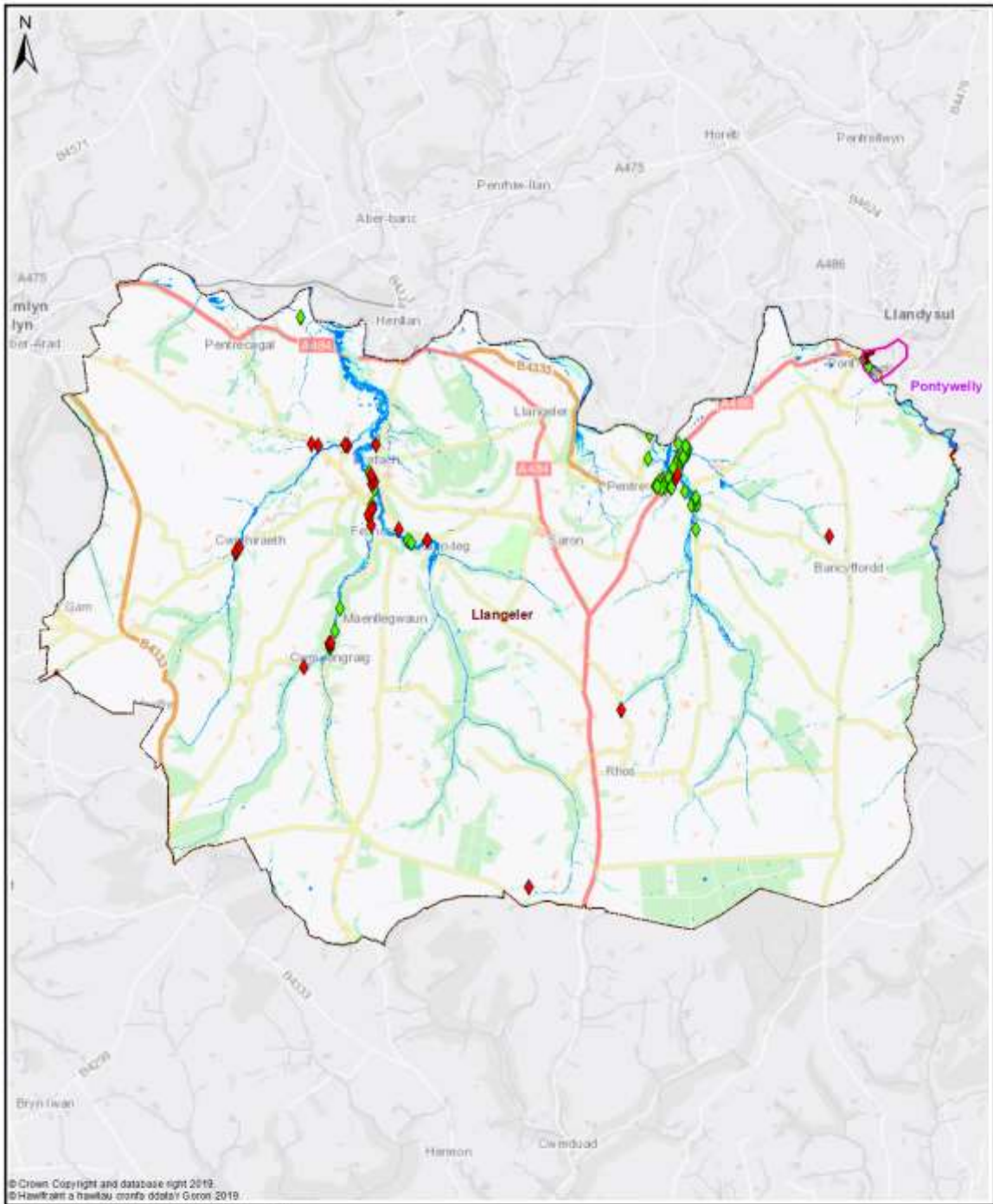
Map 1 - All Properties

- Legend**
- Policy Unit
  - Ward
  - uFMSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
  - Q30 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q100 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q1000 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater

Ward - Llangeler



- Legend**
- Policy Unit
  - Ward
  - uFMSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
  - Q30- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q100- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q1000- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q30- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q100- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q1000- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater



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Map 3 - Communities at Risk Register

**Legend**

- Ward
- Policy Unit
- uFMISW Q30  
Surface Water Flood Outline  
1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
- uFMISW Q100  
Surface Water Flood Outline  
1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
- uFMISW Q1000  
Surface Water Flood Outline  
1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
- ◆ CaRR Pluvial
- ◆ CaRR Fluvial

**Ward -  
Llangeler**

0    0.75    1.5    3  
Km

## Llangeler - Delivery Plan

The following summarises actions we propose to manage local flood risk to an acceptable level within the community.



Measure	Description	Priority	Timescale	Cost
M21	Undertake further flood risk analysis for the LDP assigned development area	High	Ongoing	Med
M22	Investigate options to reduce flood risk to properties within the overall community	Med	Med	Med
M31	Investigate opportunities to reduce runoff from adjacent moorland / hillsides	Med	Med	Med
M33	1 Policy Units identified for further review of potential alleviation actions	High	Ongoing	Med
M34	Work with DCWW to better understand and manage flood risk from surface water and sewers in highlighted locations	Med	Ongoing	Low
M42	Raise awareness of flood risk and support preparation of Community Flood Plans if applicable	Med	Med	Low
M43	Working with NRW to raise awareness of flood risk from the Main Rivers	Med	Med	Low
M51	Countywide recovery plans are in place. These will be triggered when appropriate	Med	Ongoing	Low

### 9.3.36 Llangennech

Community Council(s):	Llangennech
Councillor:	Gwyneth Thomas Gary Jones
Population:	5130 people
Area:	12.7 km <sup>2</sup>
Population Density:	people/km <sup>2</sup>

#### Area Description

Area to the north east of Llanelli adjacent to the Loughor estuary. Llangennech is at risk of flooding from several sources. Parts of Llangennech are low lying and subject to tidal flooding with the railway embankment provides a low level of protection. Land use in the catchment is predominately pastoral agriculture with forestry in the Morlais Valley.

The River Morlais also presents a significant risk to Llangennech. The Mwrwg River ordinary watercourse also presents a significant flood risk. A bypass culvert diverts storm flows away from the village to the Morlais River. Tidal flooding and Main River flooding are managed by NRW.

#### Flood History

Station Road in 2014 due to tide overtopping the railway line.

Station Road in 2011 due to partial blockage of the Mwrwg River railway culvert.

Bridge Inn from the Mwrwg River and surface water.

#### Policy Units in Ward

There is one Policy Unit identified in this Ward:

- Llangennech

#### Count Table (see Maps 1 & 2 below)

Criteria	Total at-risk Property Count	Dwellings affected	Community Services
High Risk	57	27	2
Medium Risk	127	87	2
Low Risk	320	237	4

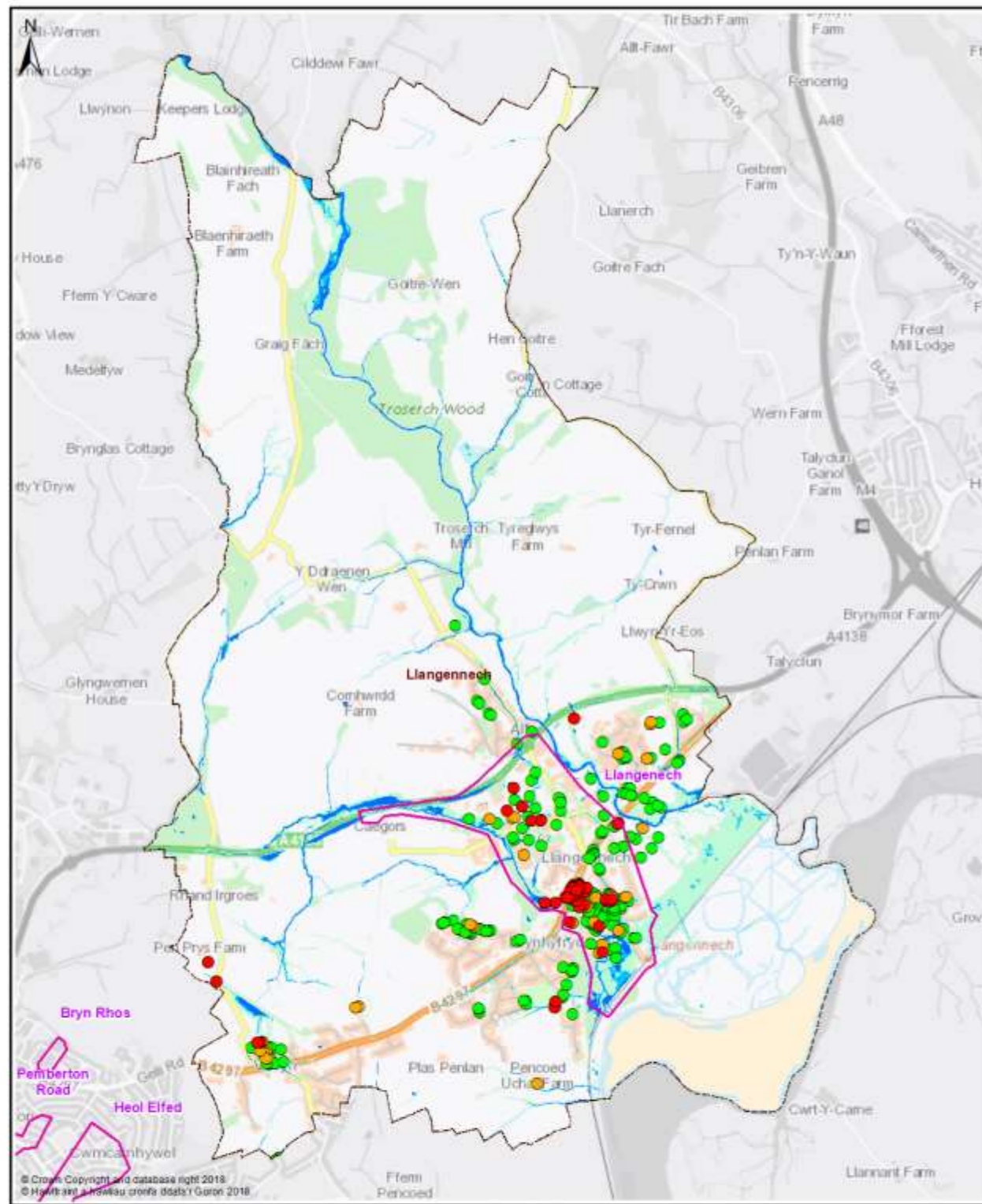
Breakdown by Policy Unit refer to Appendix E.

#### Other risk management authorities DCWW

DCWW has identified flood risk at the following locations:

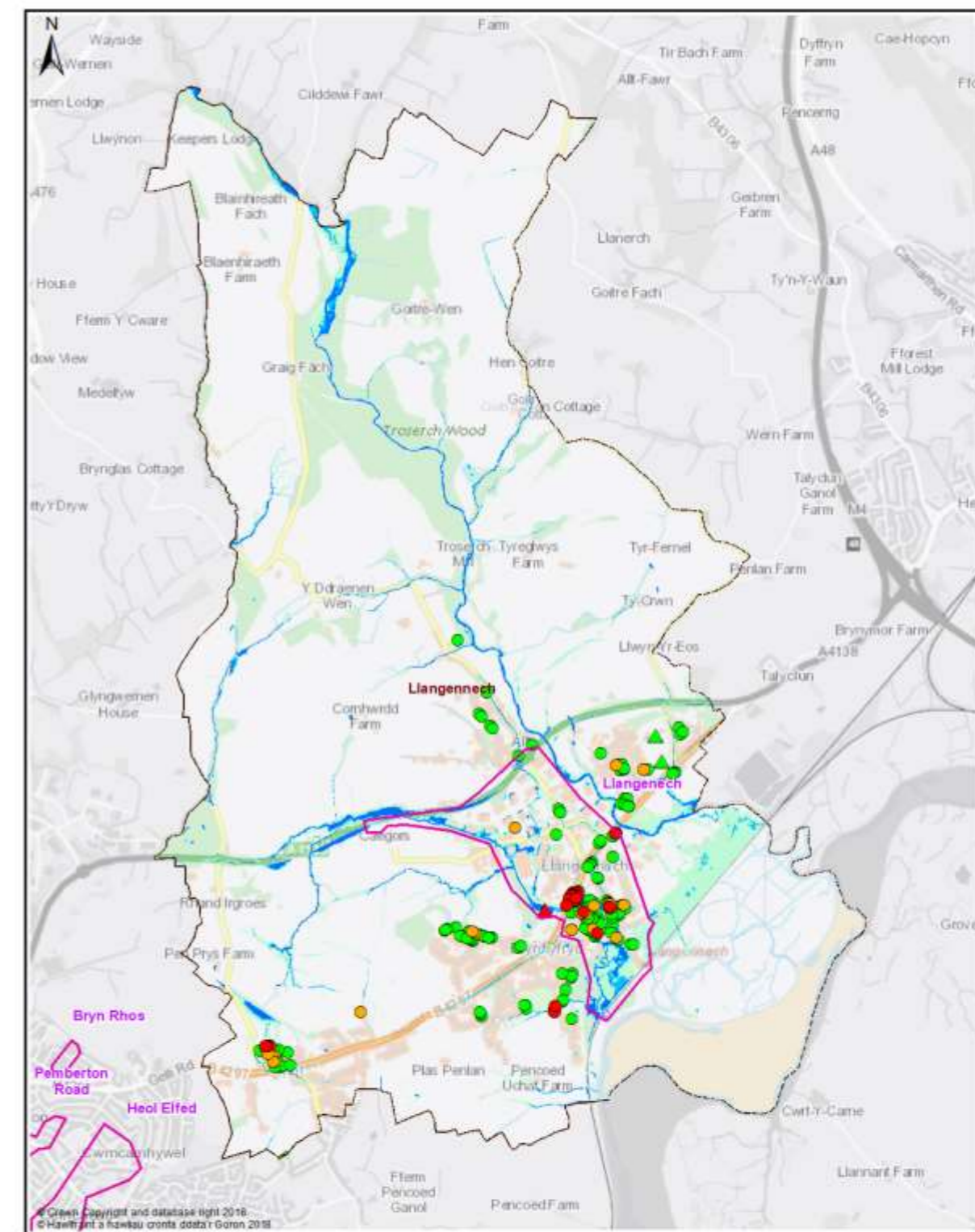
- Brynmead, Bryn, Llanelli
- Lllysfelin, Llangennech
- Station Road, Llangennech

NRW will continue to manage Flood Risk from the Loughor and Morlais Rivers and tidal sources.



Map 1 - All Properties

- Legend**
- Policy Unit
  - Ward
  - uFMSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
  - Q30 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q100 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q1000 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater

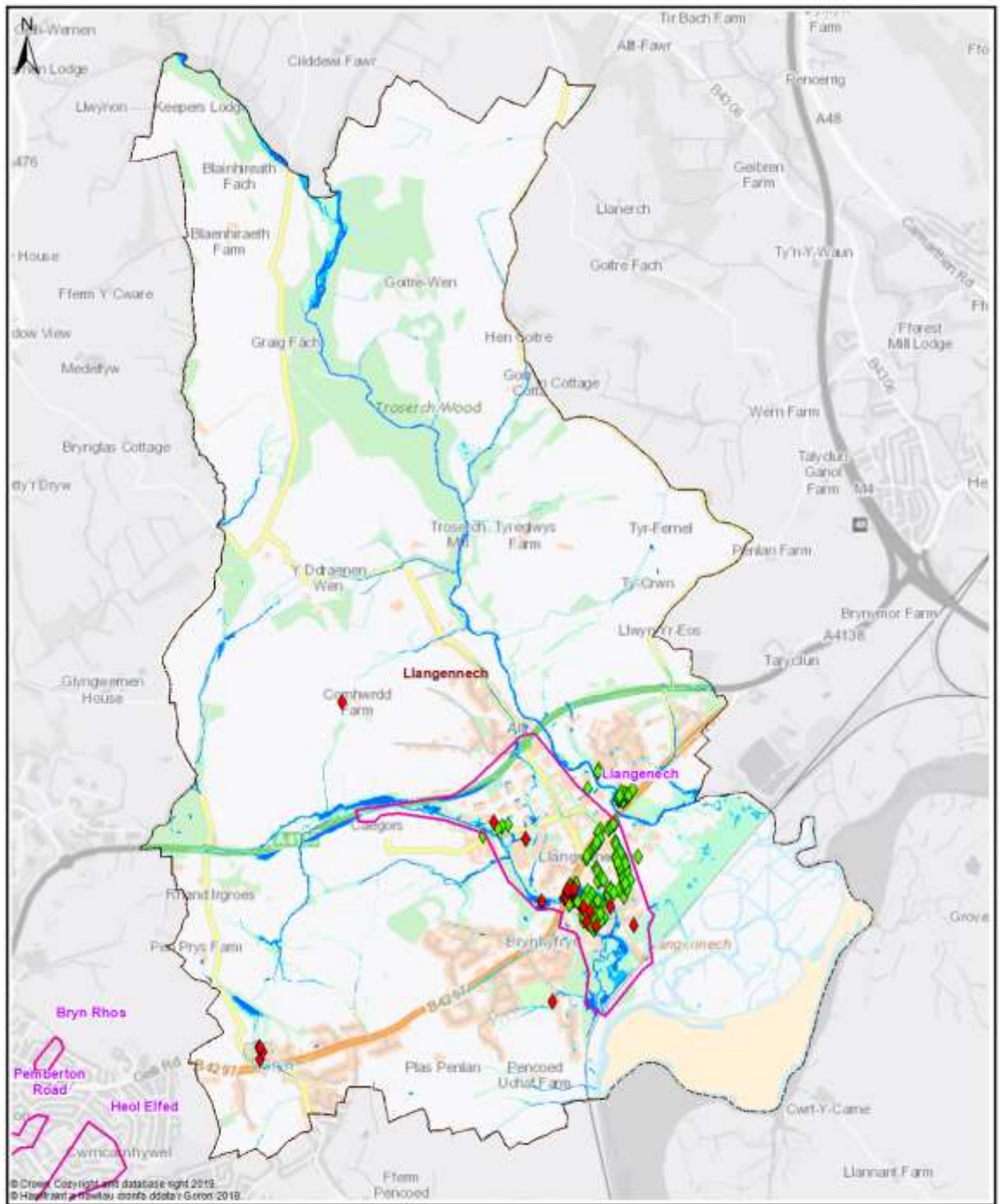


Map 2 - Dwellings and Services

- Legend**
- Policy Unit
  - Ward
  - uFMSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
  - Q30- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q100- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q1000- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q30- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q100- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q1000- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater

Ward - Llangennech





Map 3 - Communities at Risk Register

- Legend**
- Policy Unit
  - Ward
  - uFMSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
  - ◆ CaRR Fluvial
  - ◆ CaRR Fluvial

Ward -  
Llangennech





## Llangennech - Delivery Plan

The following summarises actions we propose to manage local flood risk to an acceptable level within the community.



Measure	Description	Priority	Timescale	Cost
M21	Undertake further flood risk analysis for the LDP assigned development area	High	Ongoing	Med
M22	Investigate options to reduce flood risk to properties within the overall community	High	Ongoing	Med
M22	Investigate options to reduce flood risk to community services	Med	Ongoing	Low
M24	Culvert inspections of existing assets & update / maintain Asset Register	High	Ongoing	Med
M33	Llangennech - Policy Unit identified for further review of potential alleviation actions	Med	Med	Med
M34	Work with DCWW to better understand and manage flood risk from surface water and sewers in highlighted locations	Med	Ongoing	Low
M42	Raise awareness of flood risk and support preparation of Community Flood Plans if applicable	Med	Med	Low
M43	Working with NRW to raise awareness of flood risk from the Main Rivers / tide	Med	Ongoing	Low
M51	Countywide recovery plans are in place. These will be triggered when appropriate	Med	Ongoing	Low

### 9.3.37 Llangunnor

Community Council(s):	Llangunnor
Councillor:	Elwyn Williams
Population:	2,506 people
Area	23.32 km <sup>2</sup>
Population Density	107 people/km <sup>2</sup>

#### Area Description

Llangunnor Ward is largely rural, comprising the areas of Pensarn, Tregunor and Llangunnor located south of the River Towy. Pensarn is an area of mostly commercial use on the Towy flood plain, defended by flood defence walls. Tregunor is a large area of residential use above Pensarn, outside the Towy flood zone. Outside the urbanised areas land use is predominately pastoral agriculture with grassland for dairy.

#### Flood History

Pensarn flooded directly from the River Towy in 1987 as the flood defence wall was overtopped.

Further incidents post 1987 resulted from a culvert allowing water to pass under the flood defence wall. This affected the Stephens Way area of Pensarn.

2018 saw significant flooding as a result of Storm Callum, again in Pensarn. 14 business and 9 residential dwellings were flooded internally. The flood defence wall at the north of Pensarn leaked then overtopped as the River Towy rose. Flooding in the majority of Pensarn was attributed surface water not being able to discharge while the River Towy was in flood.

#### Policy Units in Ward

There is one Policy Unit identified in this Ward:

- Pensarn

#### Count Table (see Maps 1 & 2 below)

Criteria	Total at-risk Property Count	Dwellings affected	Community Services
High Risk	42	7	0
Medium Risk	71	25	0
Low Risk	221	122	1

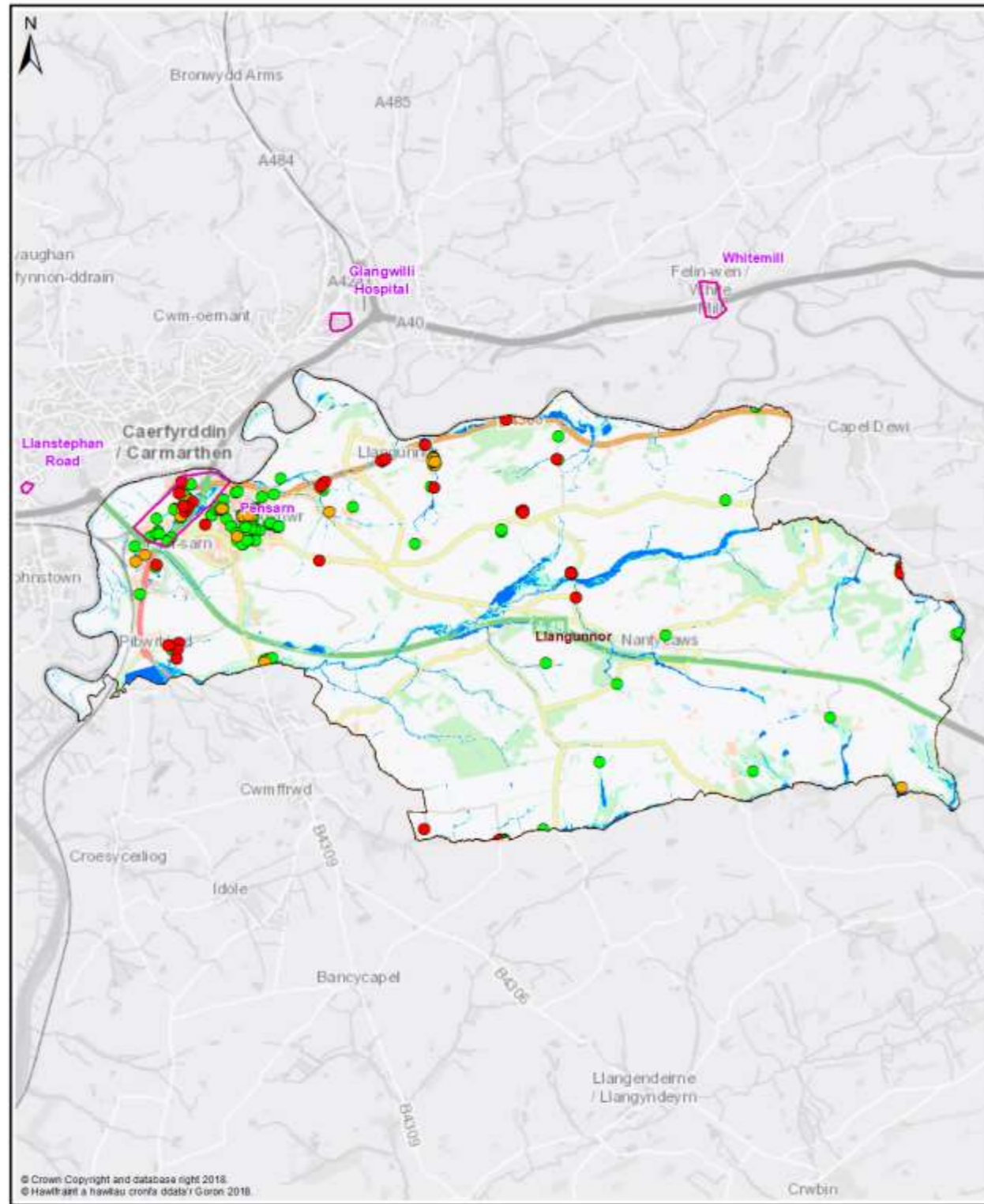
Breakdown by Policy Unit refer to Appendix E.

#### Other risk management authorities

DCWW has identified flood risk at the following locations

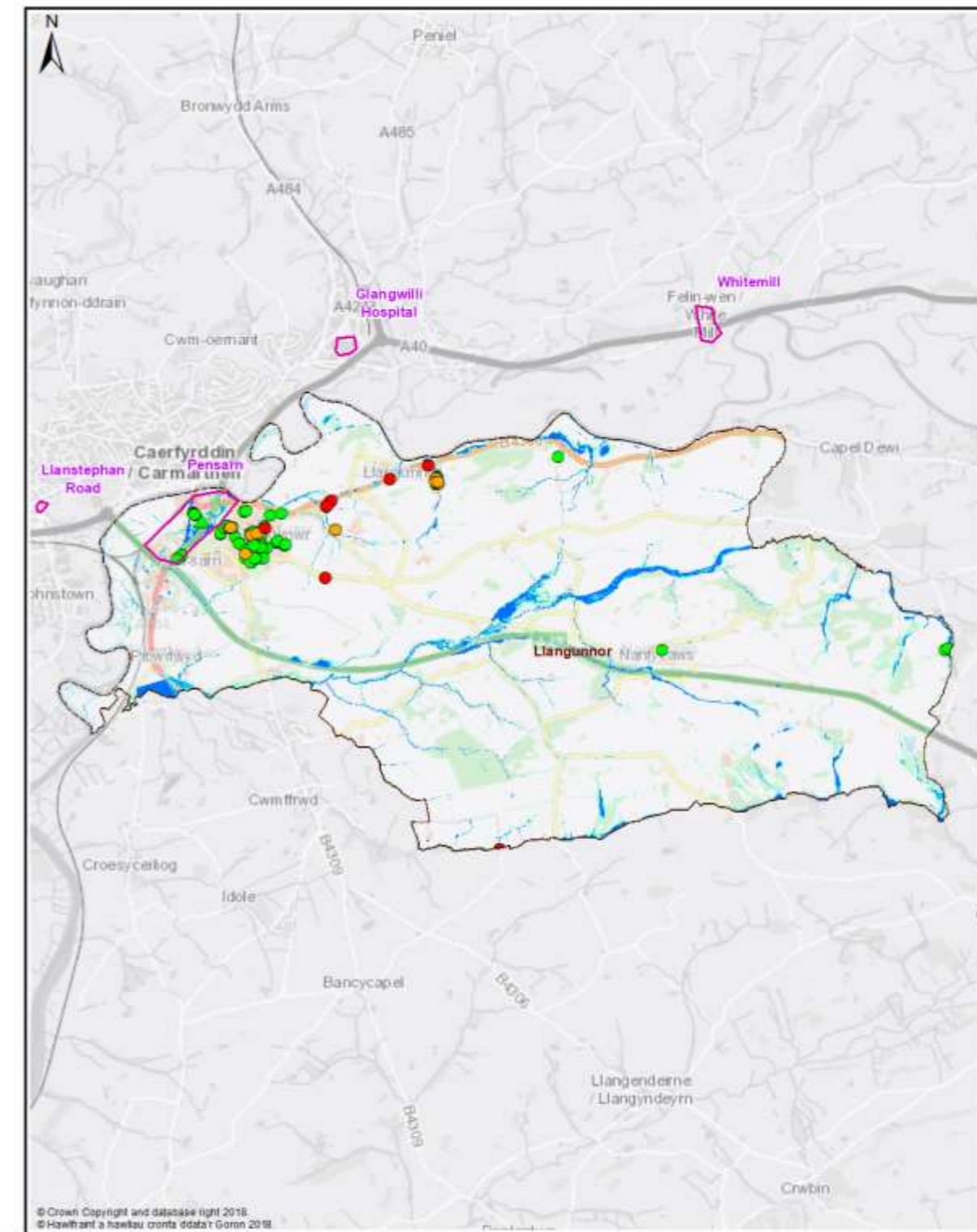
- Croesyceiliog, Carmarthen
- Penymorfa Lane, Carmarthen

NRW will continue to take the lead and manage the flood risk from the River Towy.



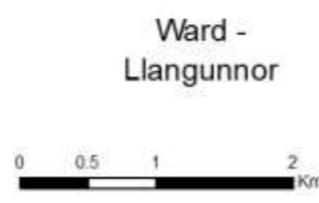
Map 1 - All Properties

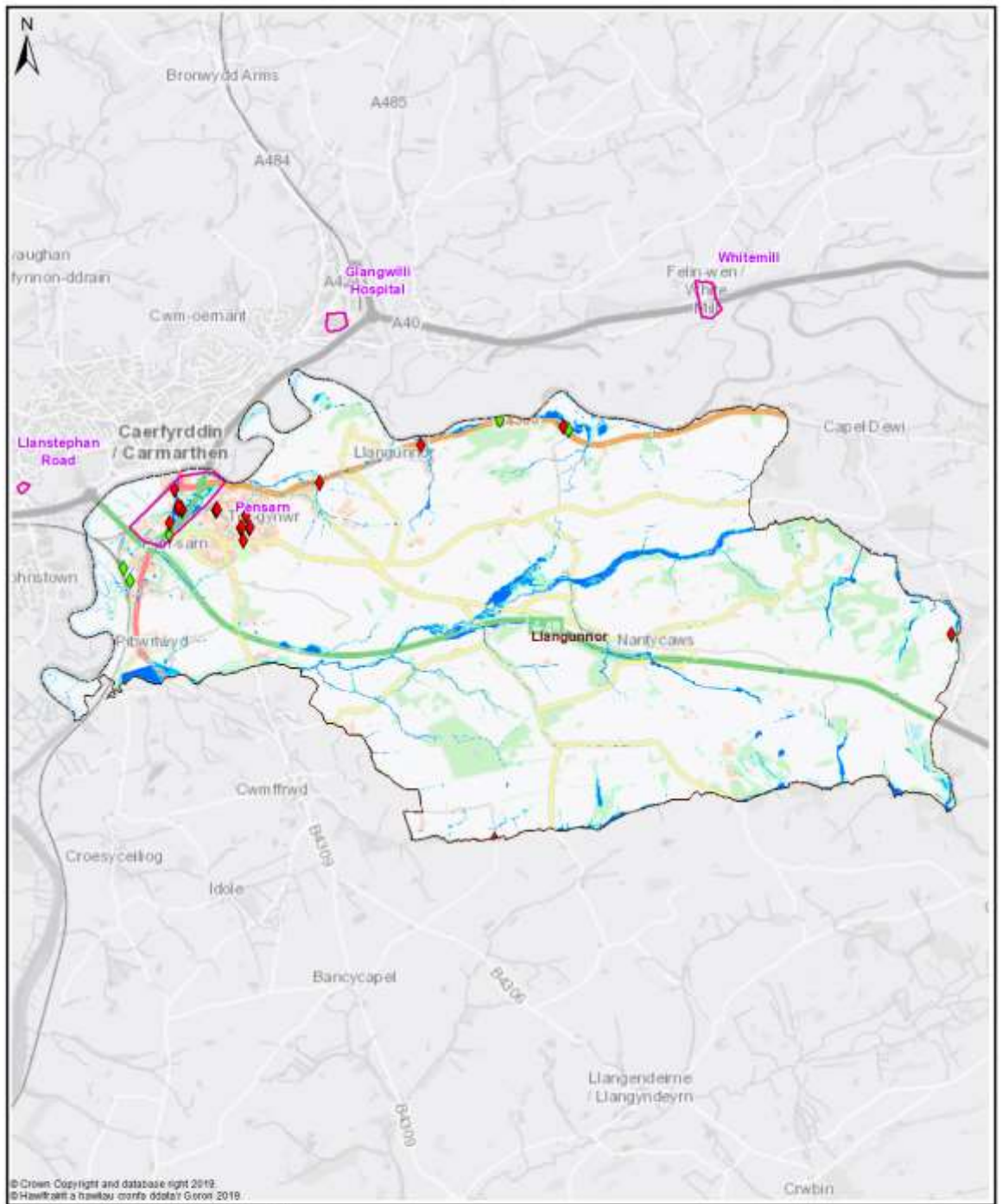
- Legend**
- Policy Unit
  - Ward
  - uFMFSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMFSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMFSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
  - Q30 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q100 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q1000 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater



Map 2 - Dwellings and Services

- Legend**
- Policy Unit
  - Ward
  - uFMFSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMFSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMFSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
  - Q30-Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q100-Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q1000-Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q30-Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q100-Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q1000-Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater





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Map 3 - Communities at Risk Register

- Legend**
- Policy Unit
  - Ward
  - uFMSW Q30  
Surface Water Flood Outline  
1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q100  
Surface Water Flood Outline  
1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q1000  
Surface Water Flood Outline  
1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
  - ◆ CaRR Fluvial
  - ◆ CaRR Fluvial

Ward -  
Llangunctor



## Llangunnor - Delivery Plan

The following summarises actions we propose to manage local flood risk to an acceptable level within the community.



Measure	Description	Priority	Timescale	Cost
M22	Investigate options to reduce flood risk to properties within the overall community	High	Ongoing	Med
M24	Culvert inspections of existing assets & update / maintain Asset Register.	High	Ongoing	Med
M34	Work with DCWW to better understand and manage flood risk from surface water and sewers in highlighted locations	Med	Ongoing	Low
M42	Raise awareness of flood risk and support preparation of Community Flood Plans if applicable	Med	Med	Low
M43	Working with NRW to raise awareness of flood risk from the Main rivers / Tide	Med	Ongoing	Low
M51	Countywide recovery plans are in place. These will be triggered when appropriate	Med	Ongoing	Low

### 9.3.38 Llangydeyrn

Community Council(s):	Llangydeyrn
Councillor:	Tyssul Evans
Population:	3,172 people
Area:	47.04 km <sup>2</sup>
Population Density:	67 people/km <sup>2</sup>

#### Area Description

Predominately rural area approximately 8km south east of Carmarthen. Contains the settlements of Llangydeyrn, Carway Crwbin, part of Llanddarog and the northern part of Pontyates. Former coal mining area in the Gwendraeth Valley.

Land use is predominately pastoral agriculture with limestone quarrying on the ridge running though the ward.

NRW Flood maps indicate that there is a significant flood risk to properties in Pontyates and Pont Henri from the River Gwendraeth Fawr. This is managed by NRW and is outside the scope of this report. The River Gwendraeth Fach runs through Pontantwn and Llangydeyrn but presents limited risk to properties.

#### Flood History

- Main river flooding from Gwendraeth Fach at Pontyates.
- Flooding from minor watercourses in Pontyates and Pont Henri.
- Surface water flooding in Carway and Llangydeyrn.

#### Policy Units in Ward

There are no Policy Units identified in this Ward.

#### Count Table (see Maps 1 & 2 below)

Criteria	Total at-risk Property Count	Dwellings affected	Community Services
High Risk	59	23	1
Medium Risk	94	41	1
Low Risk	302	163	5

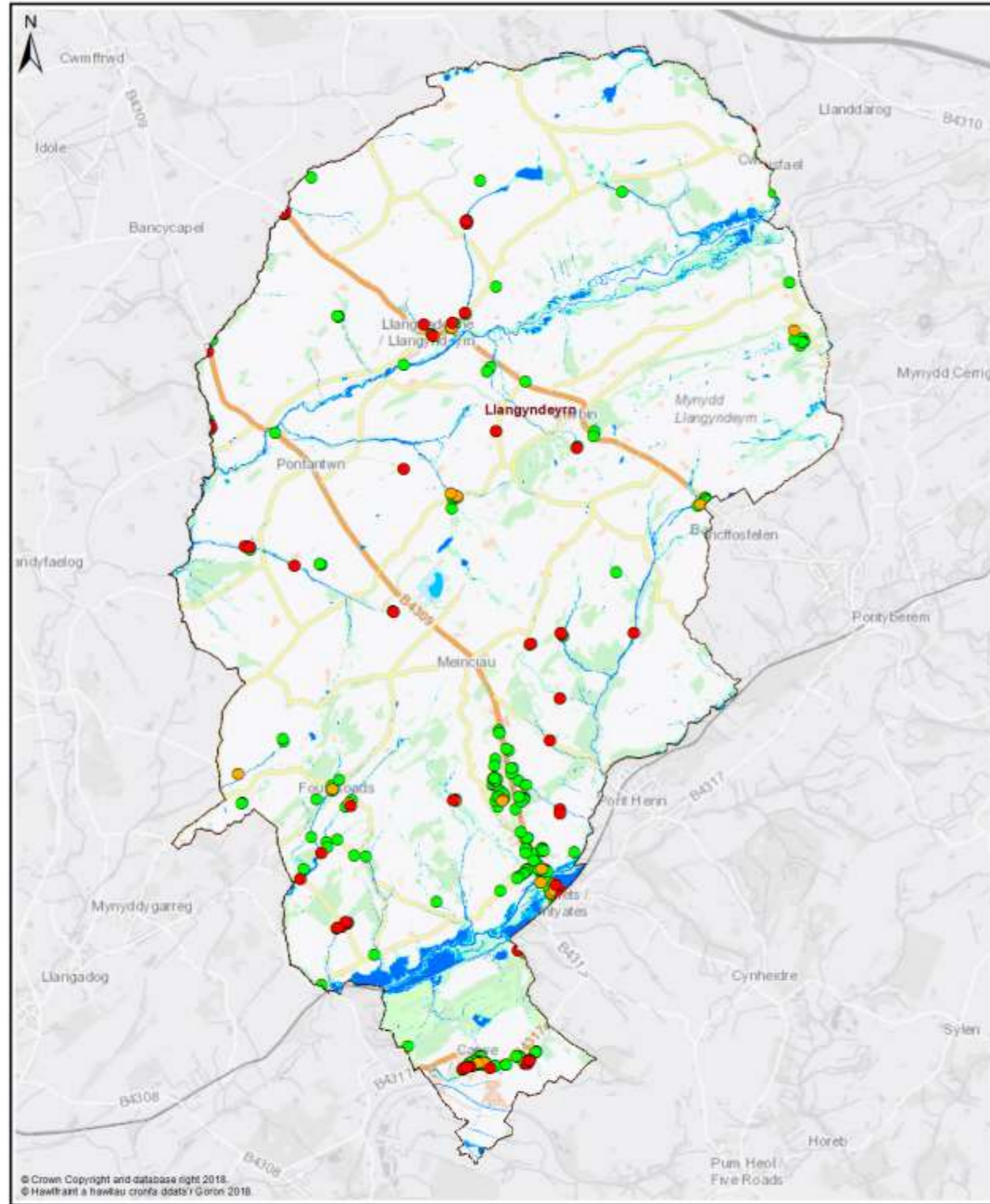
Breakdown by Policy Unit refer to Appendix E.

#### Other risk management authorities

DCWW has identified flood risk in the following locations:

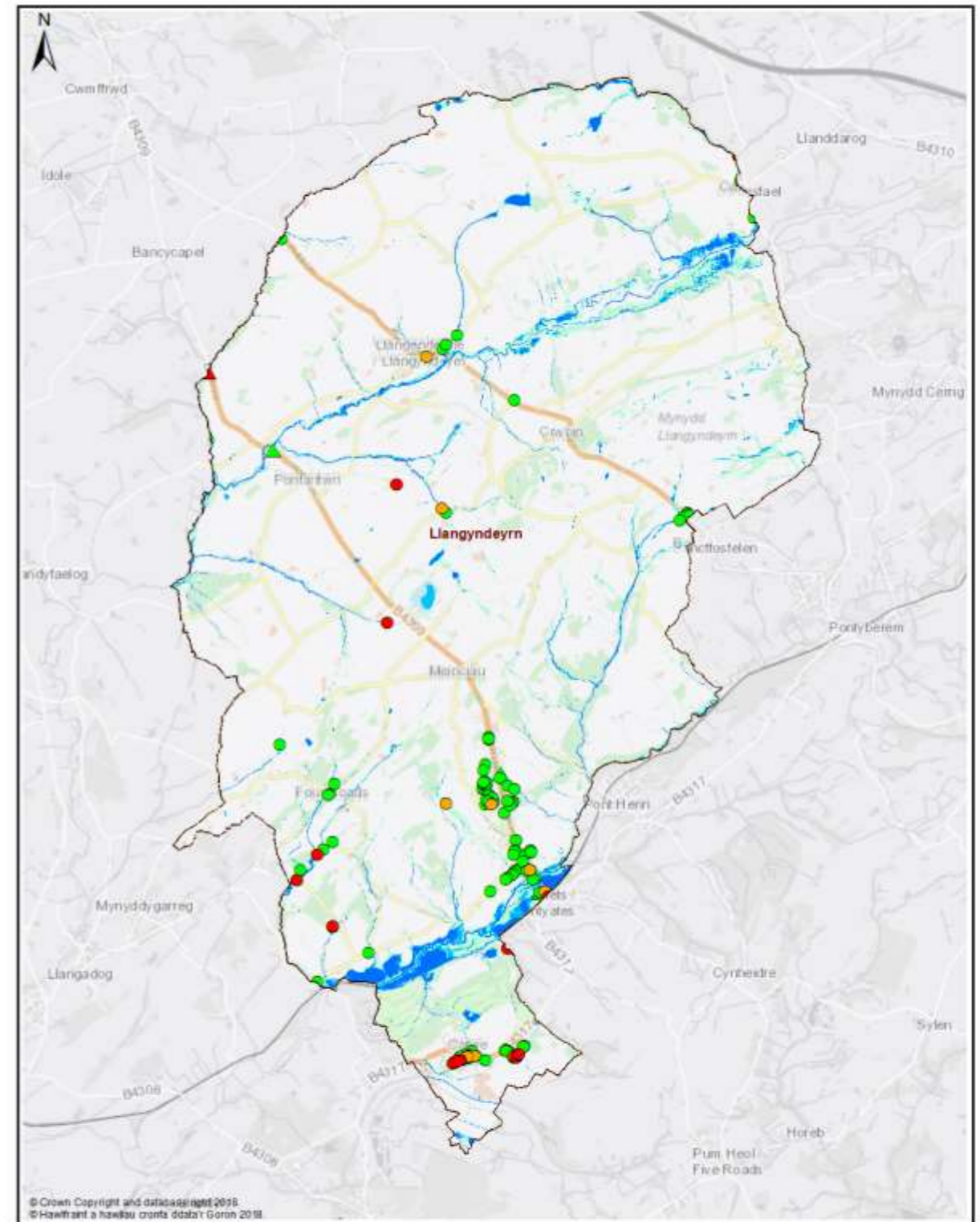
- Heolymeinciau, Pontyates
- Llangydeyrn
- Maes y Wern, Carway

NRW will continue to take the lead and manage the flood risk from the Rivers Gwendraeth Fawr and Ffach.



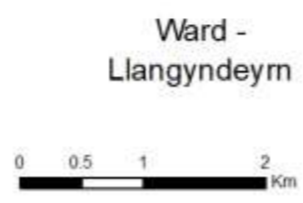
Map 1 - All Properties

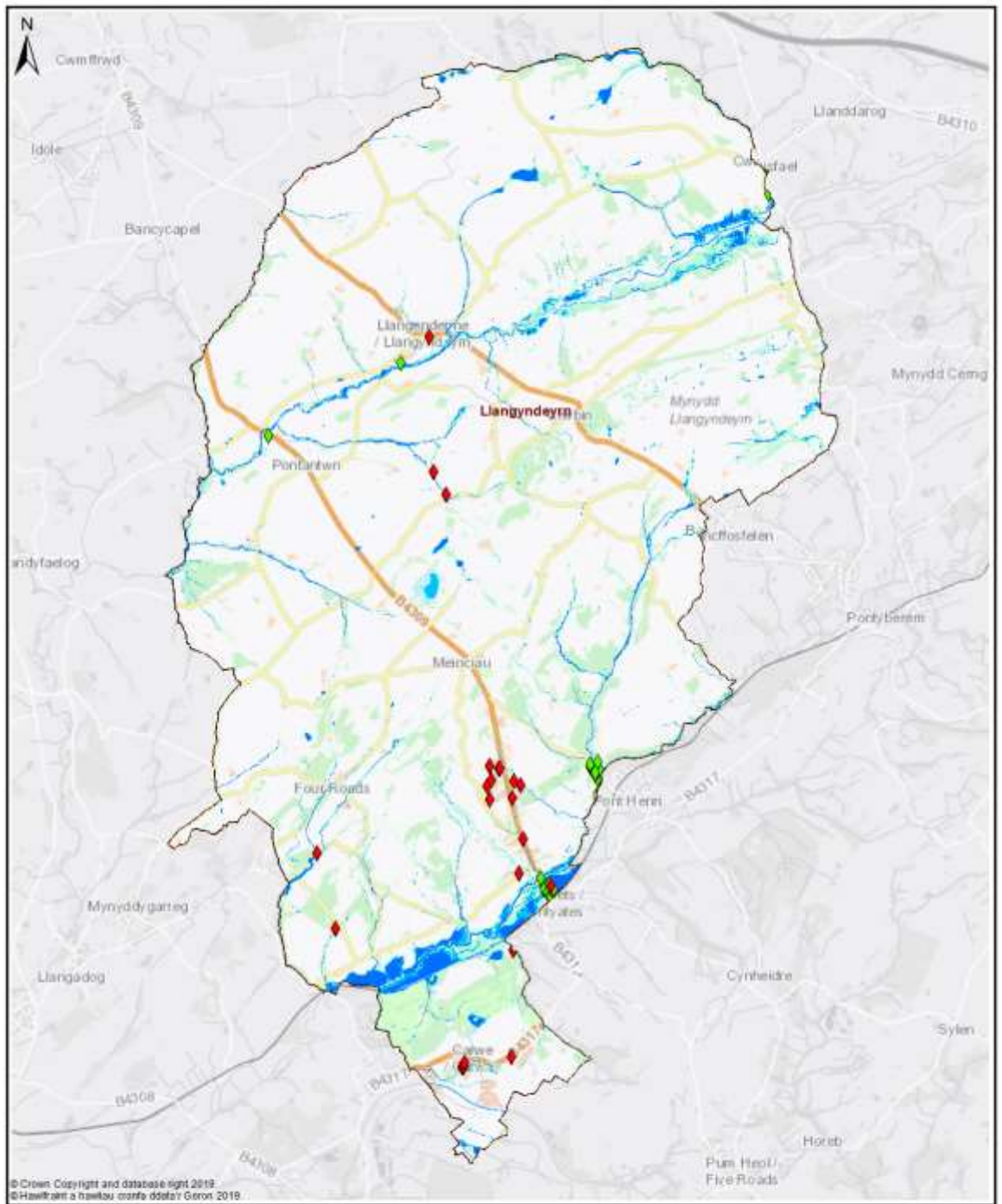
- Legend**
- Policy Unit
  - Ward
  - uFMSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
  - Q30 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q100 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q1000 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater



Map 2 - Dwellings and Services

- Legend**
- Policy Unit
  - Ward
  - uFMSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
  - Q30- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q100- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q1000- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q30- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q100- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q1000- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater





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**Map 3 - Communities at Risk Register**

**Legend**

- Policy Unit
- Ward
- uFMISW Q30  
Surface Water Flood Outline  
1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
- uFMISW Q100  
Surface Water Flood Outline  
1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
- uFMISW Q1000  
Surface Water Flood Outline  
1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
- ◆ CaRR Pluvial
- ◆ CaRR Pluvial

**Ward -  
Llangydeym**





## Llangyndeyrn - Delivery Plan

The following summarises actions we propose to manage local flood risk to an acceptable level within the community.



Measure	Description	Priority	Timescale	Cost
M22	Investigate options to reduce flood risk to properties within the overall community	High	Ongoing	Med
M34	Work with DCWW to better understand and manage flood risk from surface water and sewers in highlighted locations	Med	Ongoing	Low
M42	Raise awareness of flood risk and support preparation of Community Flood Plans if applicable	Med	Med	Low
M43	Working with NRW to raise awareness of flood risk from the Main rivers / Tide	Med	Ongoing	Low
M51	Countywide recovery plans are in place. These will be triggered when appropriate	Med	Ongoing	Low

### 9.3.39 Llannon

Community Council(s):	Llannon
Councillor:	Emlyn Dole Dot Jones
Population:	5,328 people
Area:	38.36 km <sup>2</sup>
Population Density:	139 people/km <sup>2</sup>

#### Area Description

Located 24km east of Carmarthen Town. The area is predominately rural. Land use is pastoral agricultural. The north of the ward is more urbanised due to historical coal industry. Cross Hands has been greatly re-developed in the last 5 years.

The Afon Morlais dominates the ward. It is the Main River from Pont Morlais (1.2km south of Llannon). Upstream of here, it is designated as ordinary watercourse. The River Afon Gwili forms the western ward boundary and the River Gwendraeth Fawr a 1km stretch of the northern boundary.

All three watercourses are not within the scope of this report as they are managed by NRW.

#### Flood History

CCC has 6 recorded incidents of flooding in this ward. However, this is known to be an underestimate as historical methods of capturing flood incident data were not sufficiently robust.

- 7<sup>th</sup> December 2000 a major flooding incident in Cross Hands due to a blocked culvert at Cwm-y-Glo.
- The Gwendraeth Fawr flooded Cross Hands Park – affecting many properties and businesses along Carmarthen Road.

- Other incidents linked in private surface water drainage systems in Tumble and Cross Hands Industrial Estate.

#### Policy Units in Ward

There are no Policy Units identified in this Ward.

#### Count Table (see Maps 1 & 2 below)

Criteria	Total at-risk Property Count	Dwellings affected	Community Services
High Risk	53	13	1
Medium Risk	106	36	1
Low Risk	294	143	1

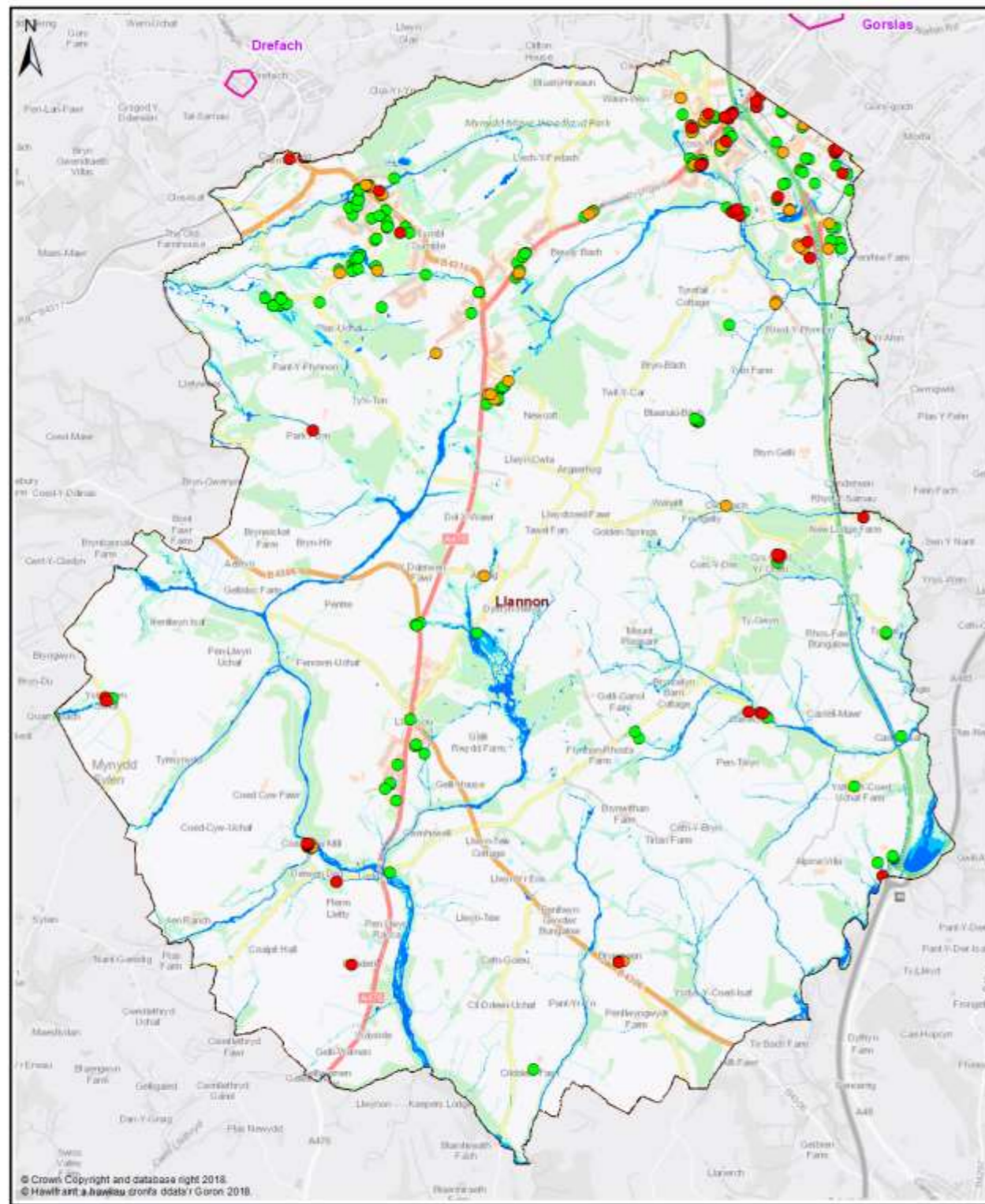
Breakdown by Policy Unit refer to Appendix E.

#### Other risk management authorities

DCWW has identified flood risk in the following locations:

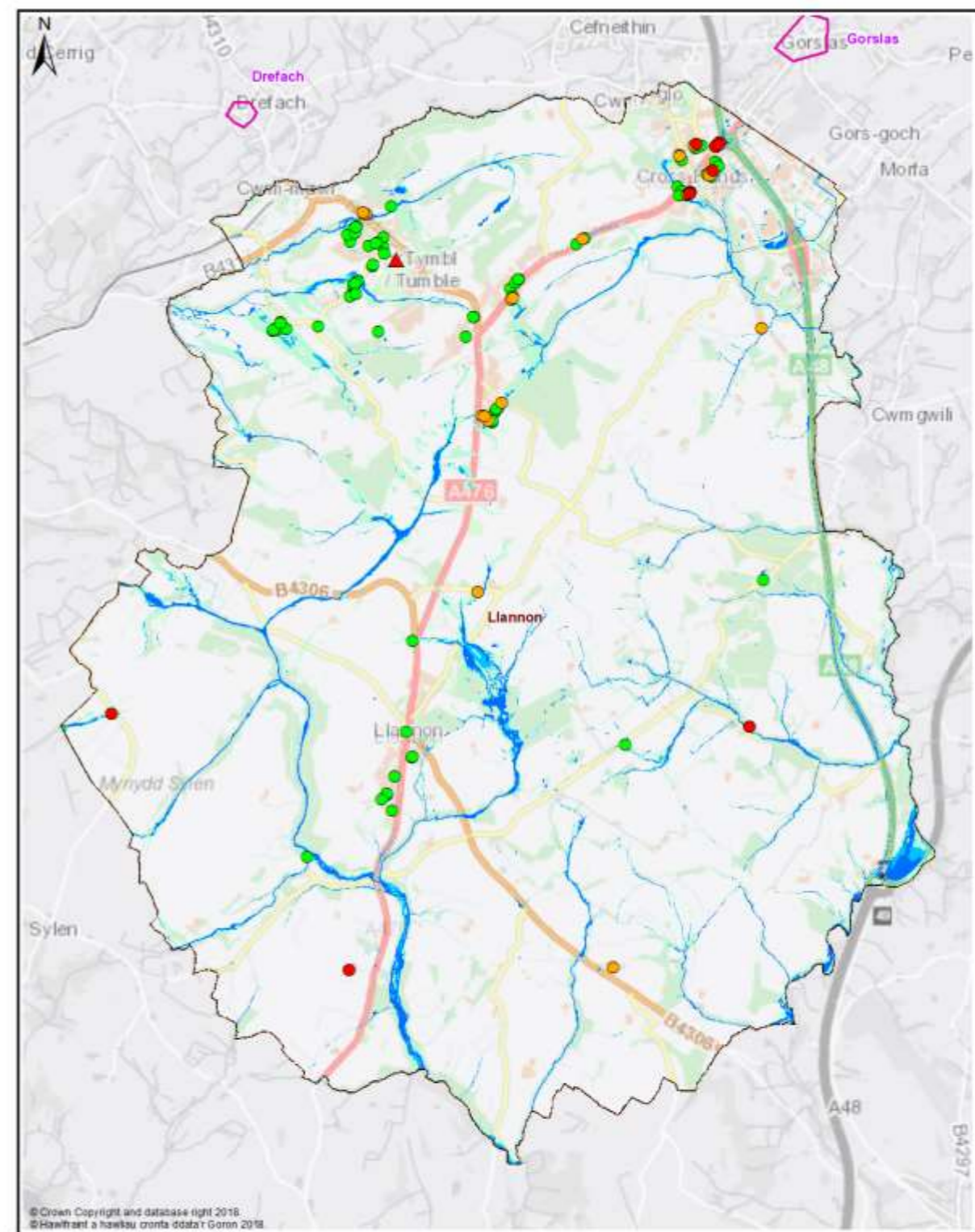
- Tumble

NRW will continue to take the lead and manage the flood risk from the Rivers Afon Gwili, Afon Morlais and Gwendraeth Fawr and Fach.



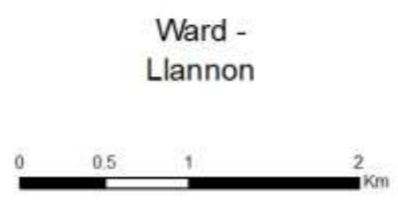
Map 1 - All Properties

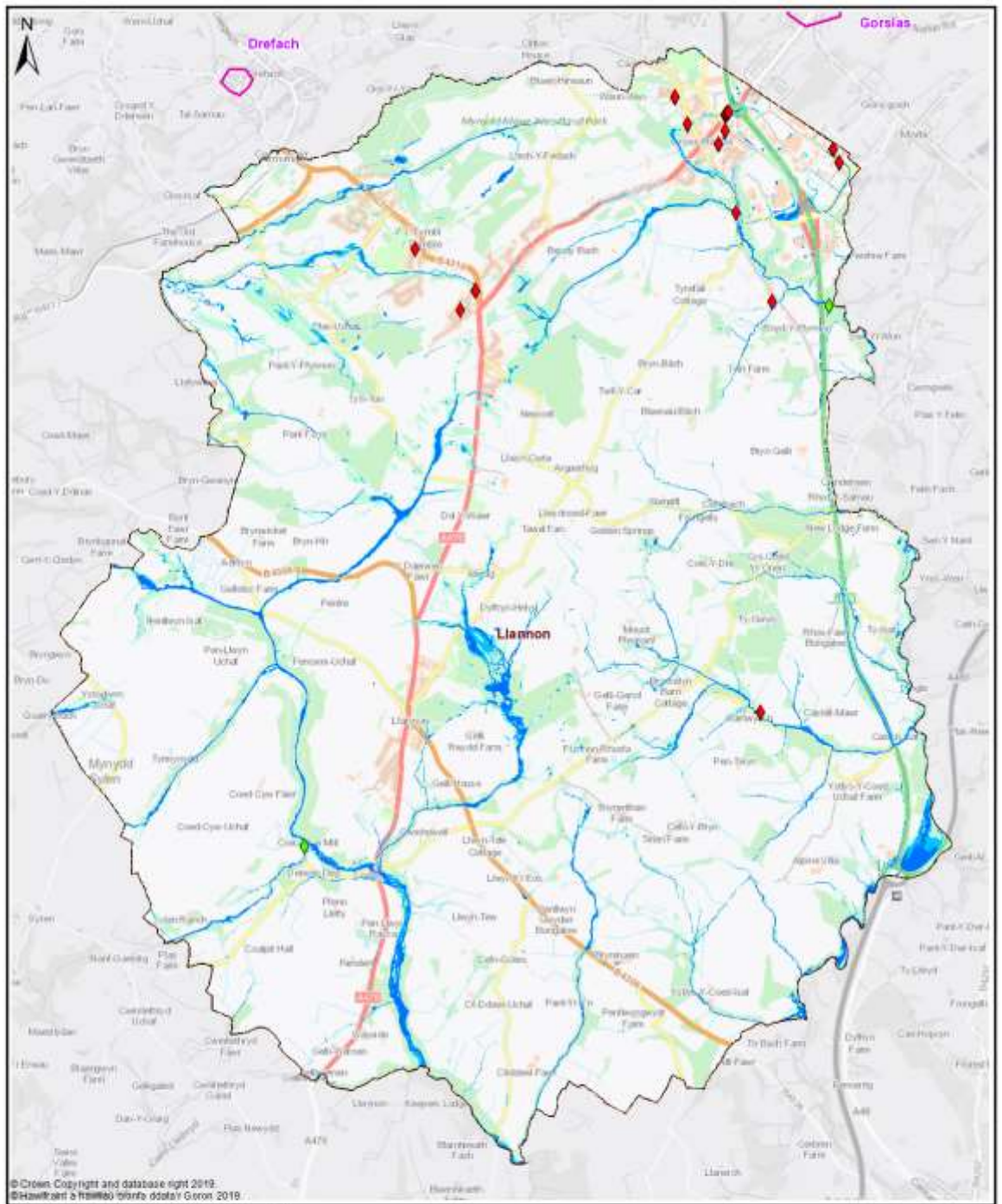
- Legend**
- Policy Unit
  - Ward
  - uFMSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
  - Q30 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q100 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q1000 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater



Map 2 - Dwellings and Services

- Legend**
- Policy Unit
  - Ward
  - uFMSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
  - Q30- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q100- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q1000- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q30- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q100- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q1000- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater





Map 3 - Communities at Risk Register

**Legend**

Policy Unit	uFMSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event	CaRR Fluvial
Ward	uFMSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event	CaRR Fluvial
	uFMSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event	

**Ward - Llanon**

0 0.5 1 2 Km

## Llannon - Delivery Plan

The following summarises actions we propose to manage local flood risk to an acceptable level within the community.



Measure	Description	Priority	Timescale	Cost
M22	Investigate options to reduce flood risk to properties within the overall community	High	Ongoing	Med
M24	Culvert inspections of existing assets & update / maintain Asset Register	High	Ongoing	Med
M34	Work with DCWW to better understand and manage flood risk from surface water and sewers in highlighted locations	Med	Ongoing	Low
M42	Raise awareness of flood risk and support preparation of Community Flood Plans if applicable	Med	Med	Low
M43	Working with NRW to raise awareness of flood risk from the Main rivers / Tide	Med	Ongoing	Low
M51	Countywide recovery plans are in place. These will be triggered when appropriate.	Med	Ongoing	Low

### 9.3.40 Llansteffan

Community Council(s):	Llansteffan Llangynog
Councillor:	Carys Jones
Population:	1,985 people
Area	66.2 km <sup>2</sup>
Population Density	30 people/km <sup>2</sup>

#### Area Description

Rural / coastal area approximately 13km south of Carmarthen comprising the settlements of Llansteffan, Llanybri and Llangynog.

Llansteffan is located at the mouth of the River Tywy and is at risk of flooding from tidal, Main River, ordinary watercourse and surface water. The Cottage Stream (Main River) and Nant Jack (ordinary watercourse) flow through the village of Llansteffan and both pose a flood risk.

The Cottage Stream and Towy tidal rivers are not within the scope of this report as they are managed by NRW.

#### Flood History

Flooding at The Green, Llansteffan is due to issues with the outfall becoming blocked. Tidal flooding at Ferry Point and isolated surface water flooding incidents occur elsewhere in the Ward.

#### Policy Units in Ward

There is one Policy Unit identified in this Ward.

- The Green, Llansteffan

#### Count Table (see Maps 1 & 2 below)

Criteria	Total at-risk Property Count	Dwellings affected	Community Services
High Risk	30	13	1
Medium Risk	74	36	1
Low Risk	192	93	1

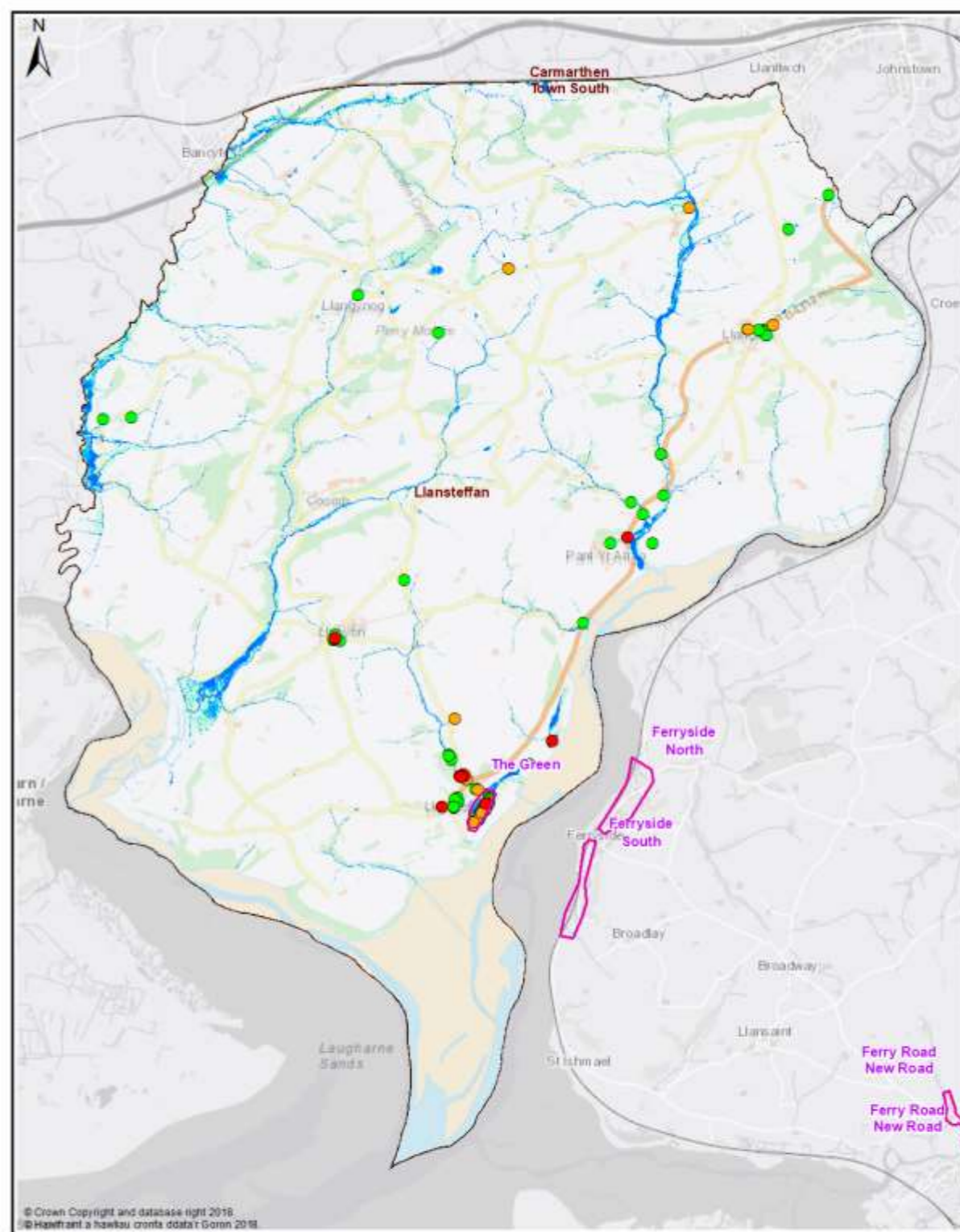
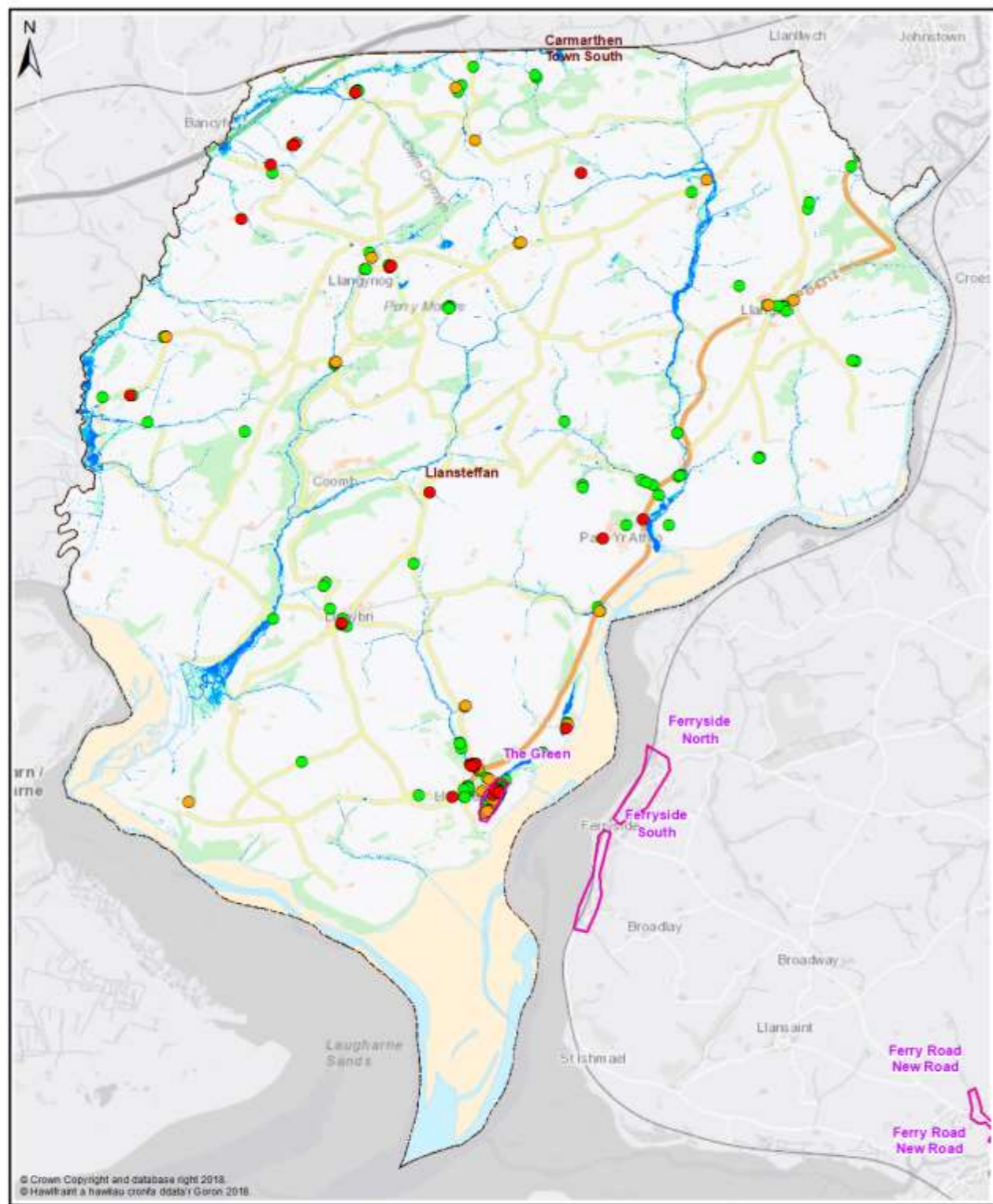
Breakdown by Policy Unit refer to Appendix E.

#### Other risk management authorities

DCWW has identified flood risk at the following locations:

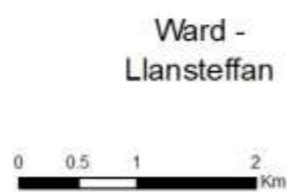
- Glanymor, Llansteffan
- Llangain
- Llansteffan

NRW will continue to manage flood risk from the Cottage Stream, the River Cywyn and the tidal flooding.



Map 1 - All Properties

- Legend**
- Policy Unit
  - Ward
  - uFMSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
  - Q30 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q100 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q1000 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater



Map 2 - Dwellings and Services

- Legend**
- Policy Unit
  - Ward
  - uFMSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
  - Q30- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q100- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q1000- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q30- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q100- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q1000- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater





## Llansteffan - Delivery Plan

The following summarises actions we propose to manage local flood risk to an acceptable level within the community.



Measure	Description	Priority	Timescale	Cost
M24	Culvert inspections of existing assets & update / maintain Asset Register	High	Ongoing	Med
M33	The Green, Llansteffan Policy Unit identified for further review of potential alleviation actions	Med	Med	Med
M34	Work with DCWW to better understand and manage flood risk from surface water and sewers in highlighted locations	Med	Ongoing	Low
M42	Raise awareness of flood risk and support preparation of Community Flood Plans if applicable	Med	Med	Low
M43	Working with NRW to raise awareness of flood risk from the Main rivers / Tide	Med	Ongoing	Low
M51	Countywide recovery plans are in place. These will be triggered when appropriate.	Med	Ongoing	Low

### 9.3.41 Llanybydder

Community Council(s):	Llanybydder Pencarreg
Councillor:	Ieuan Davies
Population:	2,783 people
Area:	71.08 km <sup>2</sup>
Population Density:	39 people/km <sup>2</sup>

#### Area Description

Llanybydder ward is a rural area on Carmarthenshire's north border between the River Teifi and steep hills and valleys leading to Brechfa Forest. Llanybydder is the largest urban area with smaller settlements including Cwmann, Pencarreg, Ram, Rhydcymerau & Ty Mawr.

The area comprises steep valleys and hills and 9km<sup>2</sup> of Brechfa Forest to the south of the ward leading to the pastoral farmland and Teifi Valley. The tallest peaks in the Ward are Mynydd Carreg to Mynydd Llanybydder. This Ward contains numerous small watercourses. The Main Rivers are the Afon Teifi and Afon Hor.

#### Flood History

Flooding incidents reported or historically known are:

- Internal flooding caused by a blocked private culvert
- Isolated highway surface water flooding and surface water flooding incidents around Cwmann

No incident(s) have been reported to the Authority in the Policy Units of Station Road & Glan Duar, Llanybydder.

#### Policy Units in Ward

There are two Policy Units identified in this Ward:

- Treherbert Street, Cwmann
- Station Road, Llanybydder

#### Count Table (see Maps 1 & 2 below)

Criteria	Total at-risk Property Count	Dwellings affected	Community Services
High Risk	58	7	1
Medium Risk	100	27	1
Low Risk	268	126	1

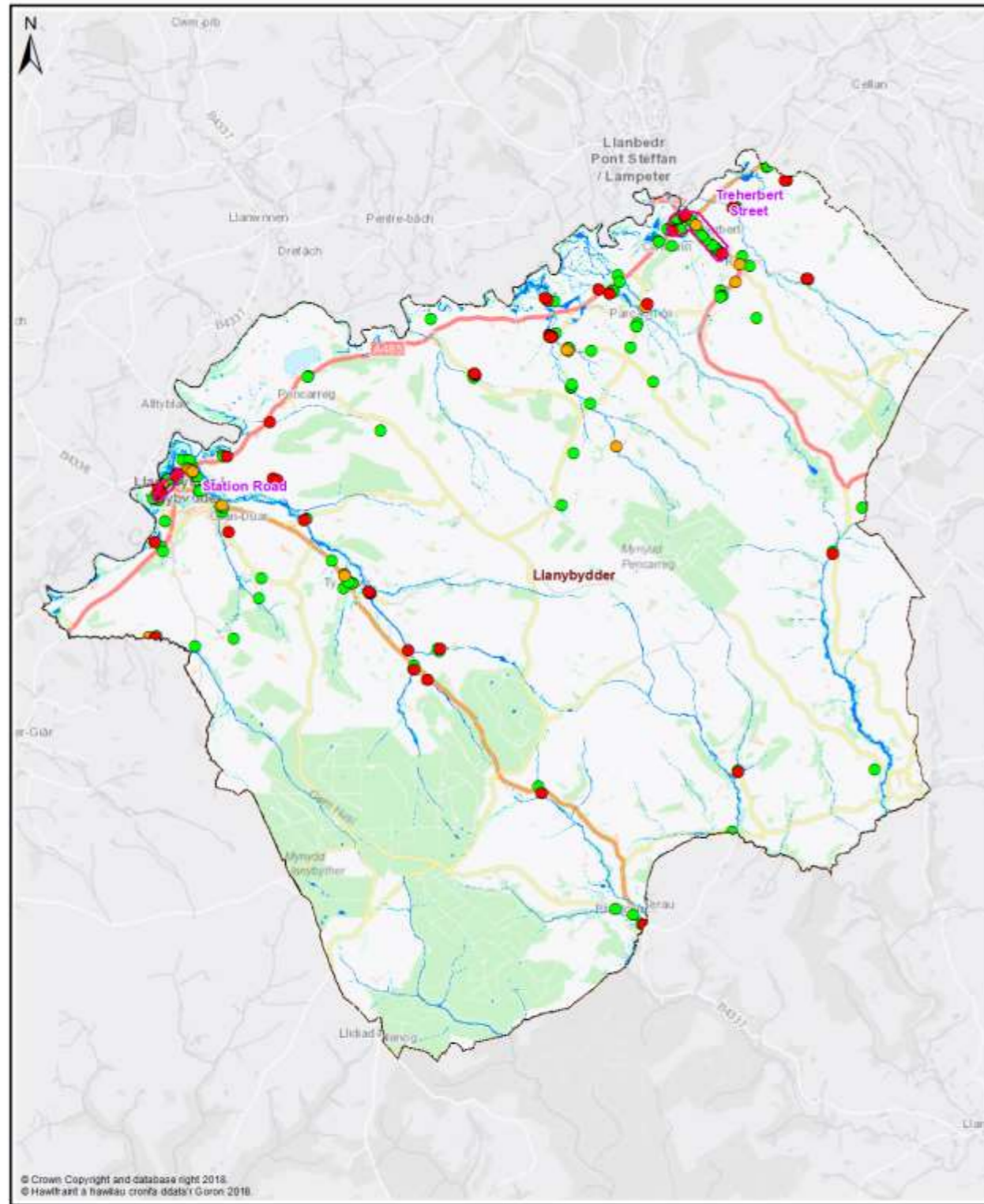
Breakdown by Policy Unit refer to Appendix E.

#### Other risk management authorities

DCWW has identified flood risks at the following locations:

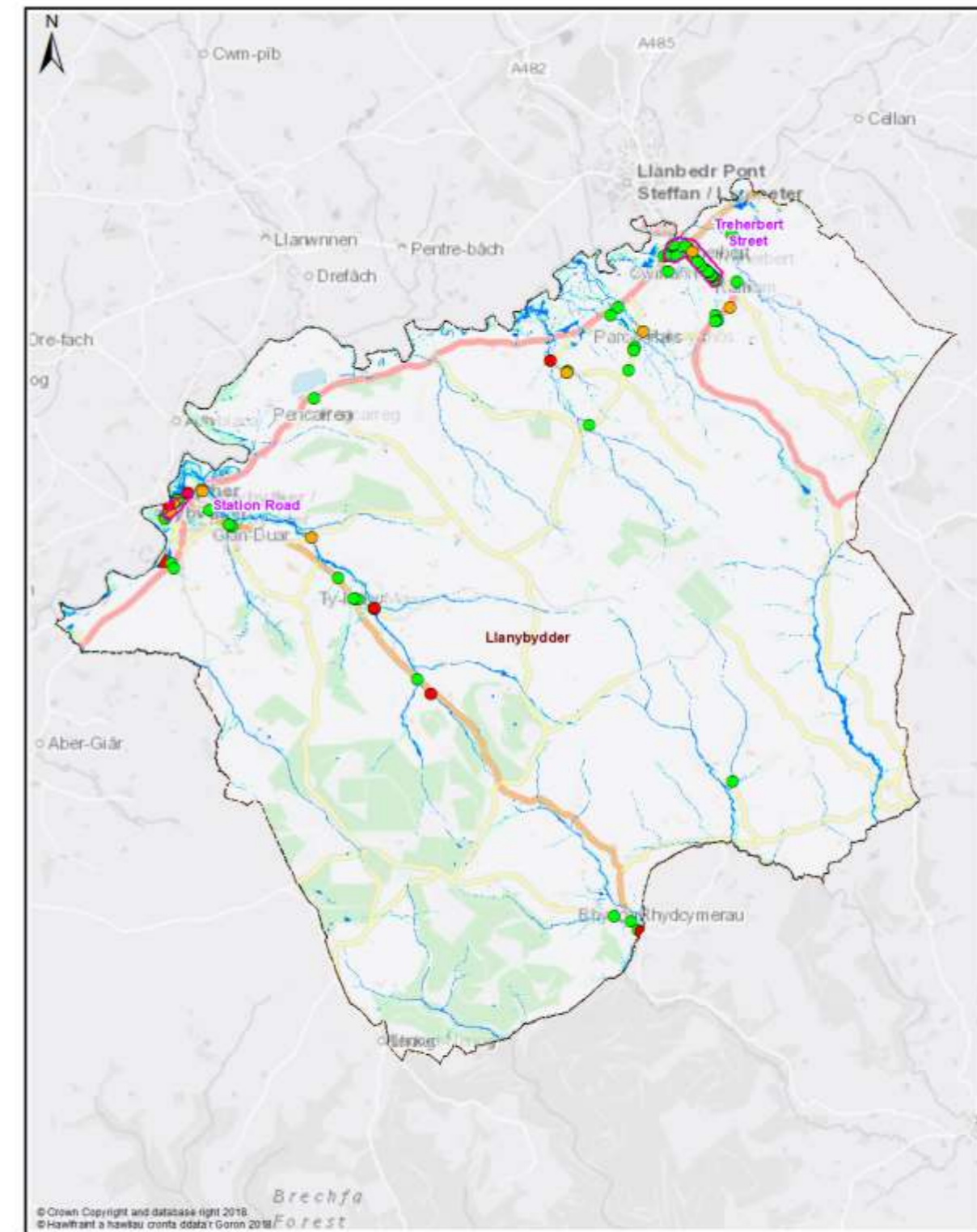
- Bridge Street, Llanybydder
- Rhydybont, Llanybydder
- Cwmann

NRW will continue to take the lead and manage the flood risk from the Rivers Afon Teifi, and Afon Hor.



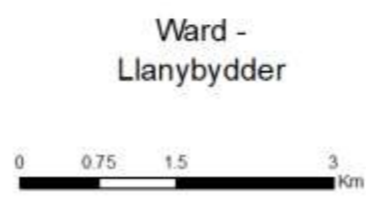
Map 1 - All Properties

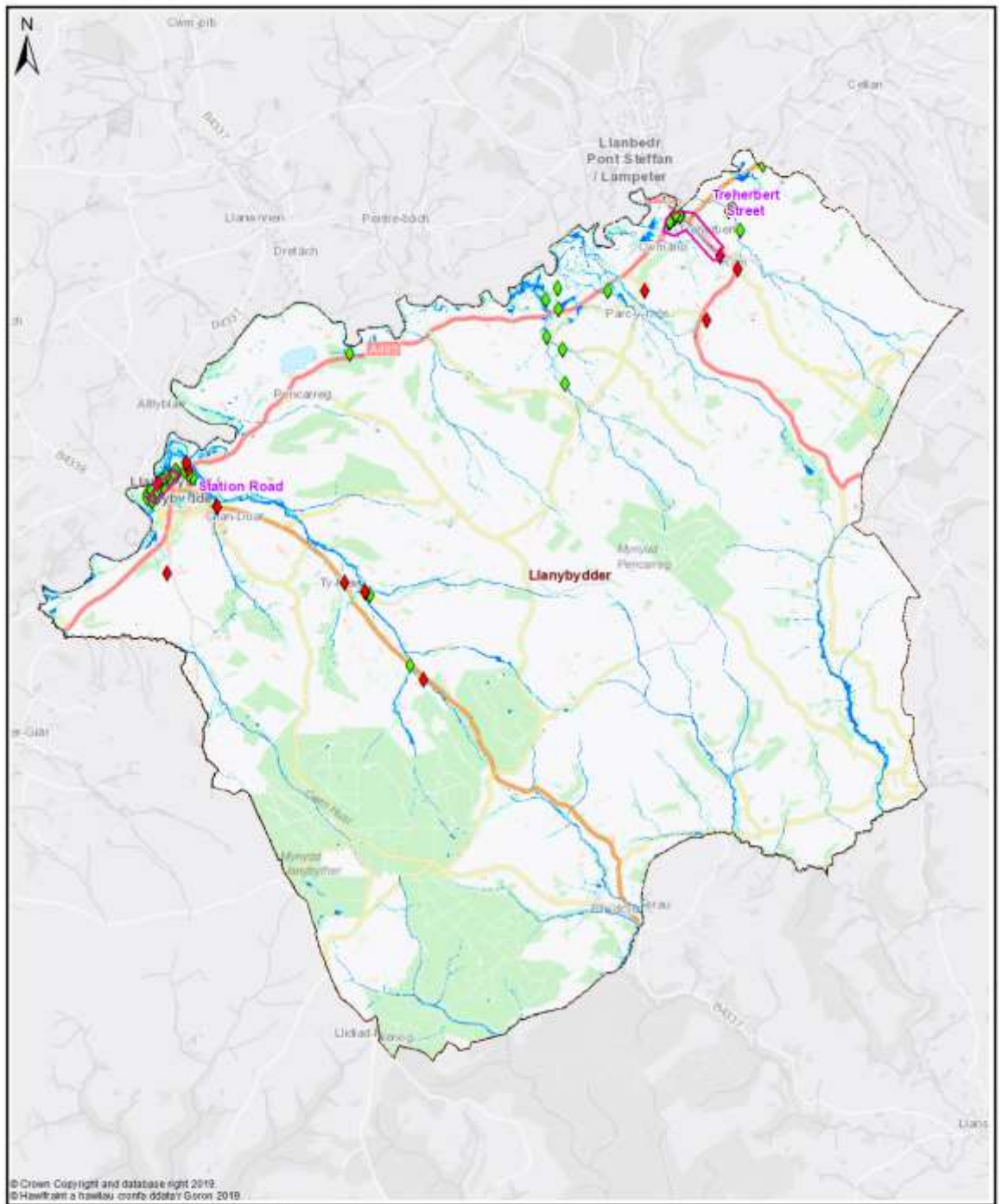
- Legend**
- Policy Unit
  - Ward
  - uFMSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
  - Q30 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q100 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q1000 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater



Map 2 - Dwellings and Services

- Legend**
- Policy Unit
  - Ward
  - uFMSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
  - Q30- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q100- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q1000- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q30- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q100- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q1000- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater





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**Map 3 - Communities at Risk Register**

- Legend**
- Policy Unit
  - Ward
  - iFMISW Q30  
Surface Water Flood Outline  
1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
  - iFMISW Q100  
Surface Water Flood Outline  
1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
  - iFMISW Q1000  
Surface Water Flood Outline  
1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
  - ◆ CaRR Fluvial
  - ◆ CaRR Fluvial

Ward -  
Llanbydder



## Llanybydder - Delivery Plan

The following summarises actions we propose to manage local flood risk to an acceptable level within the community.



Measure	Description	Priority	Timescale	Cost
M22	Investigate options to reduce flood risk to properties within the overall community	Med	Med	Med
M33	2 Policy Units identified for further review of potential alleviation action(s)	High	Med	Med
M34	Work with DCWW to better understand and manage flood risk from surface water and sewers in highlighted locations	Med	Ongoing	Low
M42	Raise awareness of flood risk and support preparation of Community Flood Plans if applicable	Med	Med	Low
M43	Working with NRW to raise awareness of flood risk from the Main Rivers/Tide	Med	Med	Low
M51	Countywide recovery plans are in place. These will be triggered when appropriate	Med	Ongoing	Low

### 9.3.42 Lleidi

Community Council(s):	Llanelli Town
Councillor:	Rob James Shahana Najmi
Population:	5,410 people
Area:	1.59 km <sup>2</sup>
Population Density:	3,409 people/km <sup>2</sup>

#### Area Description

Urbanised area comprising Llanelli Town Centre and the area to the north with the River Lleidi running through the Ward. A significant feature of the River Lleidi is the presence of the two Swiss Valley reservoirs upstream that will act to attenuate flows. The River Lleidi is culverted for a considerable distance through the town centre.

The NRW flood maps indicate that the River Lleidi presents a significant flood risk flooding from this source is outside of the scope of this report since it is managed by NRW.

#### Flood History

Flooding history in the Lake View area from surface water / culverted watercourse.

#### Policy Units in Ward

There are three Policy Units identified in this Ward:

- Heol Buckley
- Llanelli Town Centre
- Lakeview

#### Count Table (see Maps 1 & 2 below)

Criteria	Total at-risk Property Count	Dwellings affected	Community Services
High Risk	124	92	0
Medium Risk	189	144	1
Low Risk	397	312	1

Breakdown by Policy Unit refer to Appendix E.

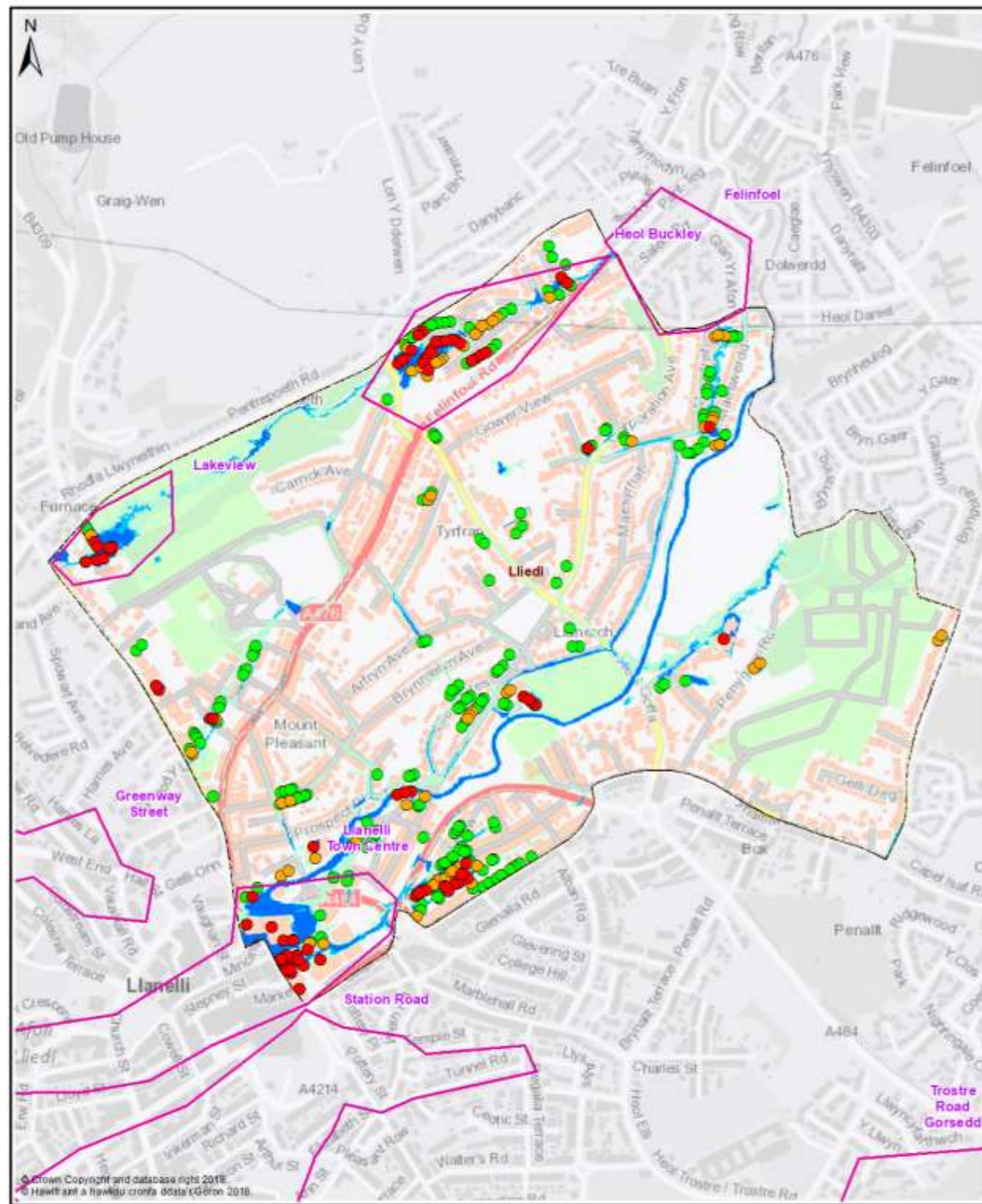
#### Other risk management authorities

DCWW has identified flood risk at the following locations:

- Glasfryn Terrace, Llanelli
- Maes Golau, Llanelli
- Tyr Fran Avenue, Llanelli

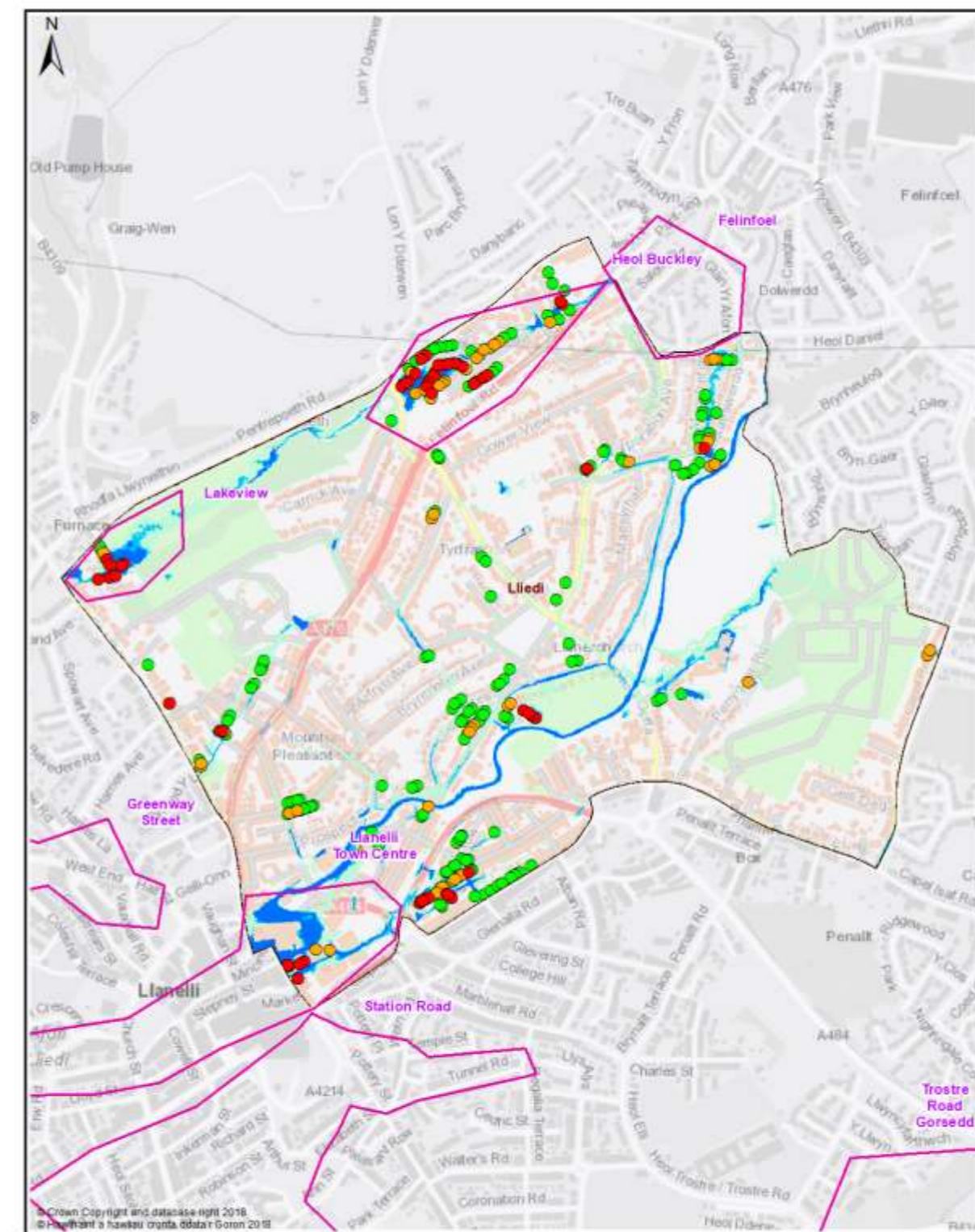
At the present time DCWW are investing large sums of money in Llanelli in their Rainscape Project. CCC will continue to work in partnership with DCWW on this project.

NRW will continue to take the lead and manage the flood risk from the River Lleidi.



Map 1 - All Properties

- Legend**
- Policy Unit
  - Ward
  - uFMSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
  - Q30 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q100 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q1000 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater

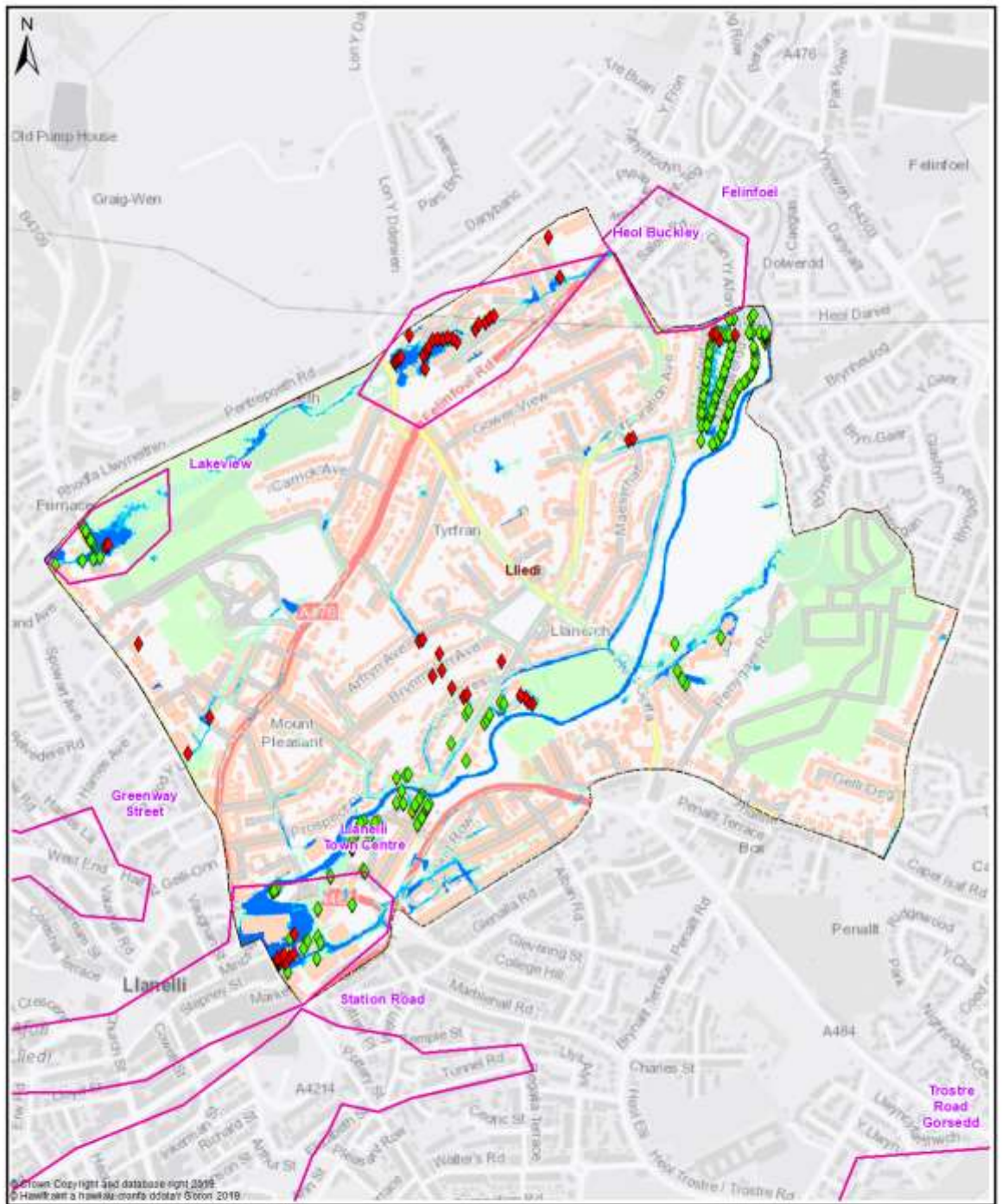


Map 2 - Dwellings and Services

- Legend**
- Policy Unit
  - Ward
  - uFMSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
  - Q30- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q100- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q1000- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q30- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q100- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q1000- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater

Ward - Lledi





Map 3 - Communities at Risk Register

- Legend**
- Policy Unit
  - Ward
  - uFMISW Q30  
Surface Water Flood Outline  
1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMISW Q100  
Surface Water Flood Outline  
1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMISW Q1000  
Surface Water Flood Outline  
1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
  - ◆ CaRR Fluvial
  - ◆ CaRR Fluvial

Ward -  
Lledi





## Lliedi - Delivery Plan

The following summarises actions we propose to manage local flood risk to an acceptable level within the community.



Measure	Description	Priority	Timescale	Cost
M21	Undertake further flood risk analysis for the LDP assigned development area	High	Ongoing	Med
M22	Investigate options to reduce flood risk to properties within the overall community	Med	Med	Med
M24	Culvert inspections of existing assets & update / maintain Asset Register	High	Ongoing	Low
M33	Three Policy Unit identified for further review of potential alleviation action(s)	High	Med	Med
M34	Work with DCWW to better understand and manage flood risk from surface water and sewers in highlighted locations	Med	Ongoing	Low
M42	Raise awareness of flood risk and support preparation of Community Flood Plans if applicable	Med	Med	Low
M43	Working with NRW to raise awareness of flood risk from the Main Rivers/Tide	Med	Med	Low
M51	Countywide recovery plans are in place. These will be triggered when appropriate	Med	Ongoing	Low

### 9.3.43 Llwynhendy

Community Council(s):	Llanelli Rural
Councillor:	Fozia Akhtar Sharen Davies
Population:	4,498 people
Area:	4.84 km <sup>2</sup>
Population Density:	929 people/km <sup>2</sup>

#### Area Description

Llwynhendy Ward is situated to the east of Llanelli town centre and comprises large housing developments and heavy industry in the form of the Tata tinplate and rolling mill.

The ward also contains the Wildfowl and Wetland Centre.

The main River Dafen Pill crosses the southern part of this ward but does not pose a significant flood risk in this ward.

#### Flood History

Surface water flooding at Bryn Rhos and Heol Elfed.

#### Policy Units in Ward

There are 3 No. Policy Units identified in this Ward:

- Heol Elfed
- Pemberton Road
- Bryn Rhos

#### Count Table (see Maps 1 & 2 below)

Criteria	Total at-risk Property Count	Dwellings affected	Community Services
High Risk	45	34	0
Medium Risk	124	92	0
Low Risk	324	265	0

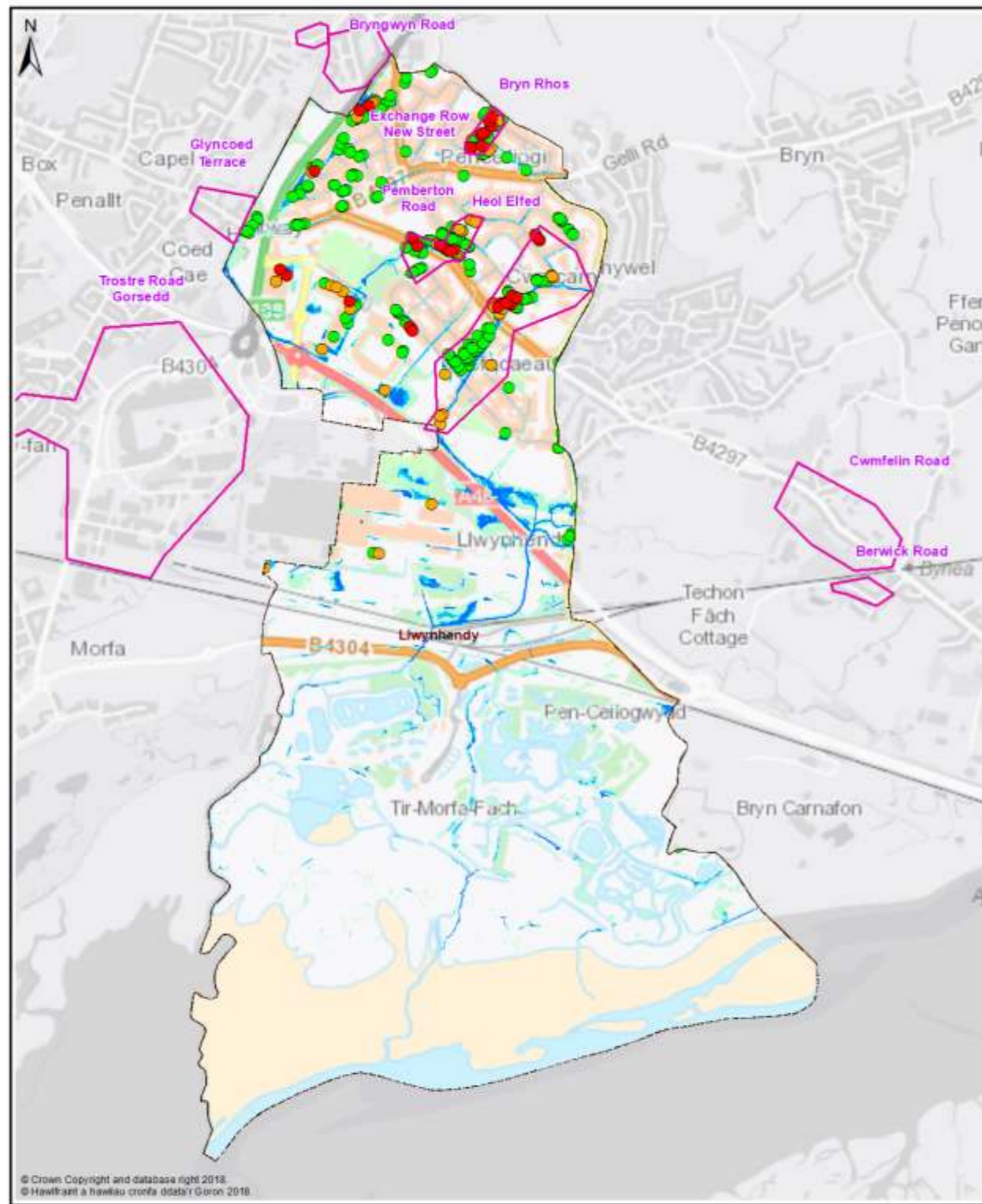
Breakdown by Policy Unit refer to Appendix E.

#### Other risk management authorities

DCWW has identified flood risk in the following locations:

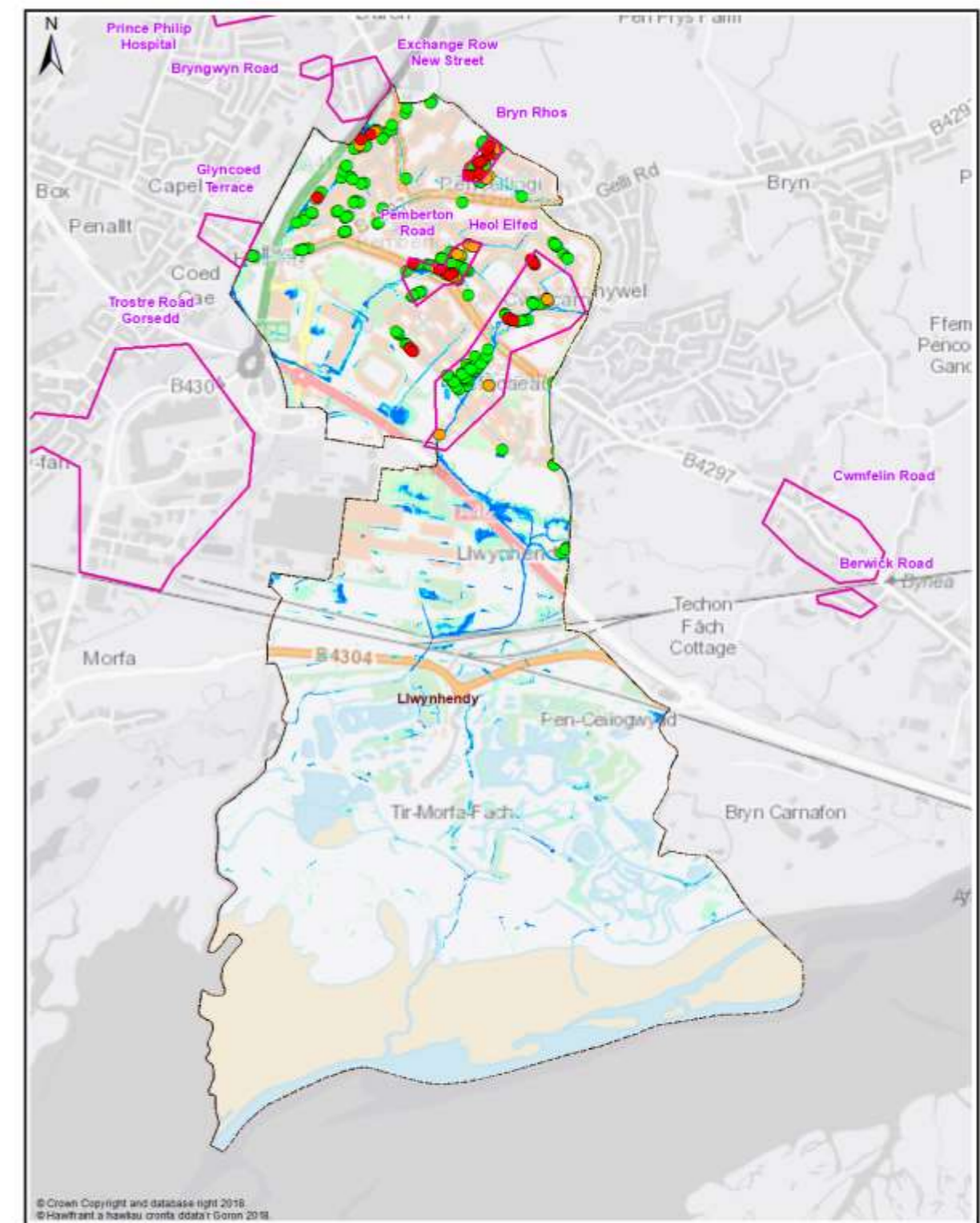
- Heol Hen, Llanelli
- Llwynhendy Road, Llanelli
- Parc Gitto, Llanelli
- Pemberton Park, Llanelli
- Ynyslas, Llanelli

NRW will continue to take the lead and manage the flood risk from the River Dafen Pill .



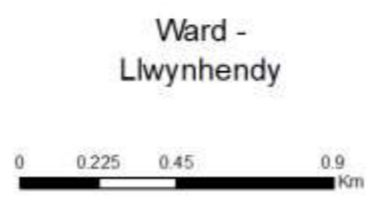
Map 1 - All Properties

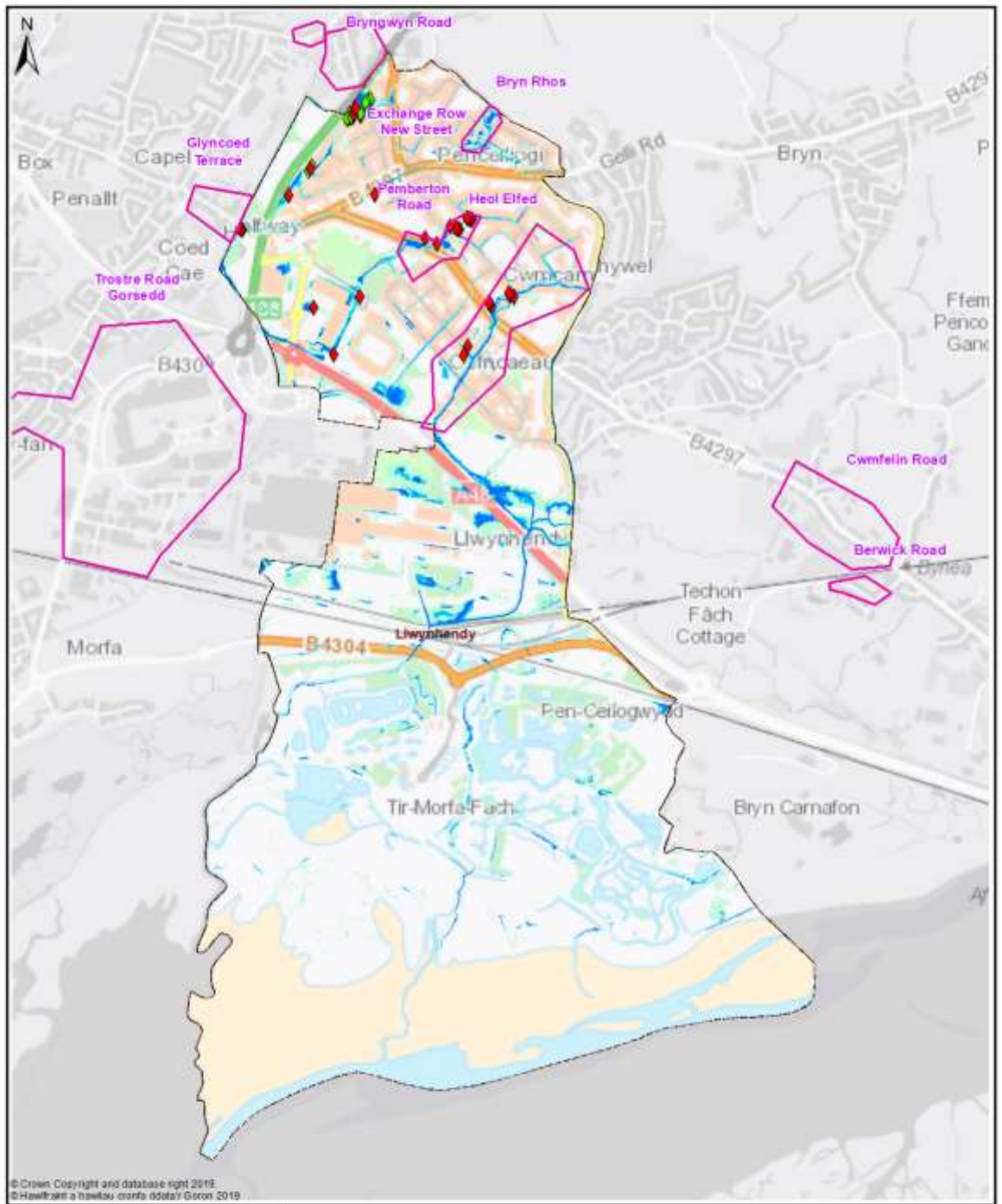
- Legend**
- Policy Unit
  - Ward
  - uFMSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
  - Q30 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q100 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q1000 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater



Map 2 - Dwellings and Services

- Legend**
- Policy Unit
  - Ward
  - uFMSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
  - Q30- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q100- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q1000- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q30- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q100- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q1000- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater





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Map 3 - Communities at Risk Register

- Legend**
- Policy Unit
  - Ward
  - uFMSW Q30  
Surface Water Flood Outline  
1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q100  
Surface Water Flood Outline  
1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q1000  
Surface Water Flood Outline  
1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
  - ◆ CaRR Fluvial
  - ◆ CaRR Fluvial

Ward -  
Lwynhendy



## Llwynhendy - Delivery Plan

The following summarises actions we propose to manage local flood risk to an acceptable level within the community.



Measure	Description	Priority	Timescale	Cost
M21	Undertake further flood risk analysis for the LDP assigned development area	High	Ongoing	Med
M22	Investigate options to reduce flood risk to properties within the overall community	Med	Med	Med
M24	Culvert inspections of existing assets & update/maintain Asset Register	High	Ongoing	Low
M33	3 Policy Units identified for further review of potential alleviation action(s)	High	Med	Med
M34	Work with DCWW to better understand and manage flood risk from surface water and sewers in highlighted locations	Med	Ongoing	Low
M42	Raise awareness of flood risk and support preparation of Community Flood Plans if applicable	Med	Med	Low
M43	Working with NRW to raise awareness of flood risk from the Main Rivers/Tide	Med	Med	Low
M51	Countywide recovery plans are in place. These will be triggered when appropriate	Med	Ongoing	Low

### 9.3.44 Manordeilo and Salem

Community Council(s):	Talley Manordeilo and Salem
Councillor:	Joseph Davies
Population:	2238
Area:	79.95km <sup>2</sup>
Population Density	28 people/km <sup>2</sup>

#### Area Description

Manordeilo and Salem Ward is a predominantly rural area to the north of Llandeilo town and contains the settlements Manordeilo, Salem, Pen y Banc, Capel Isaf and Talley.

Predominate land use is pastoral agriculture.

The River Cothi runs along the northern boundary of the Ward. Other Main Rivers in the area include the Rivers Dulais, Rhosmaen, Towey and Gurrey Fach. These give a relatively low flood risk to this area.

#### Flood History

Flooding at Pen Banc from the Nant Gurrey Fach (ordinary watercourse) above Main River.

#### Policy Units in Ward

There are no Policy Units identified in this Ward.

#### Count Table (see Maps 1 & 2 below)

Criteria	Total at-risk Property Count	Dwellings affected	Community Services
High Risk	55	15	0
Medium Risk	88	28	0
Low Risk	203	65	2

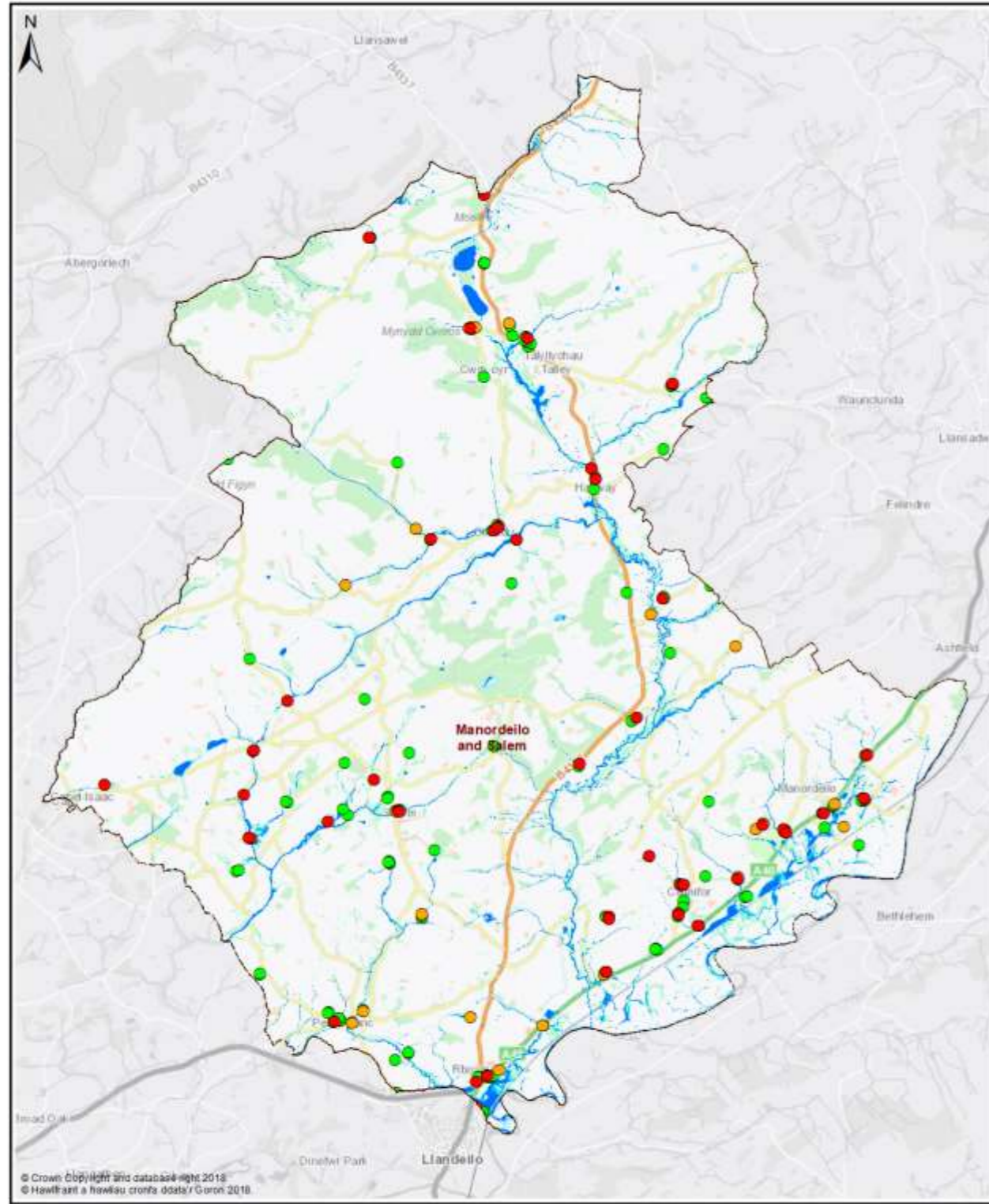
Breakdown by Policy Unit refer to Appendix E.

#### Other risk management authorities

DCWW has identified flood risk in the following locations:

- Manordeilo
- Talley

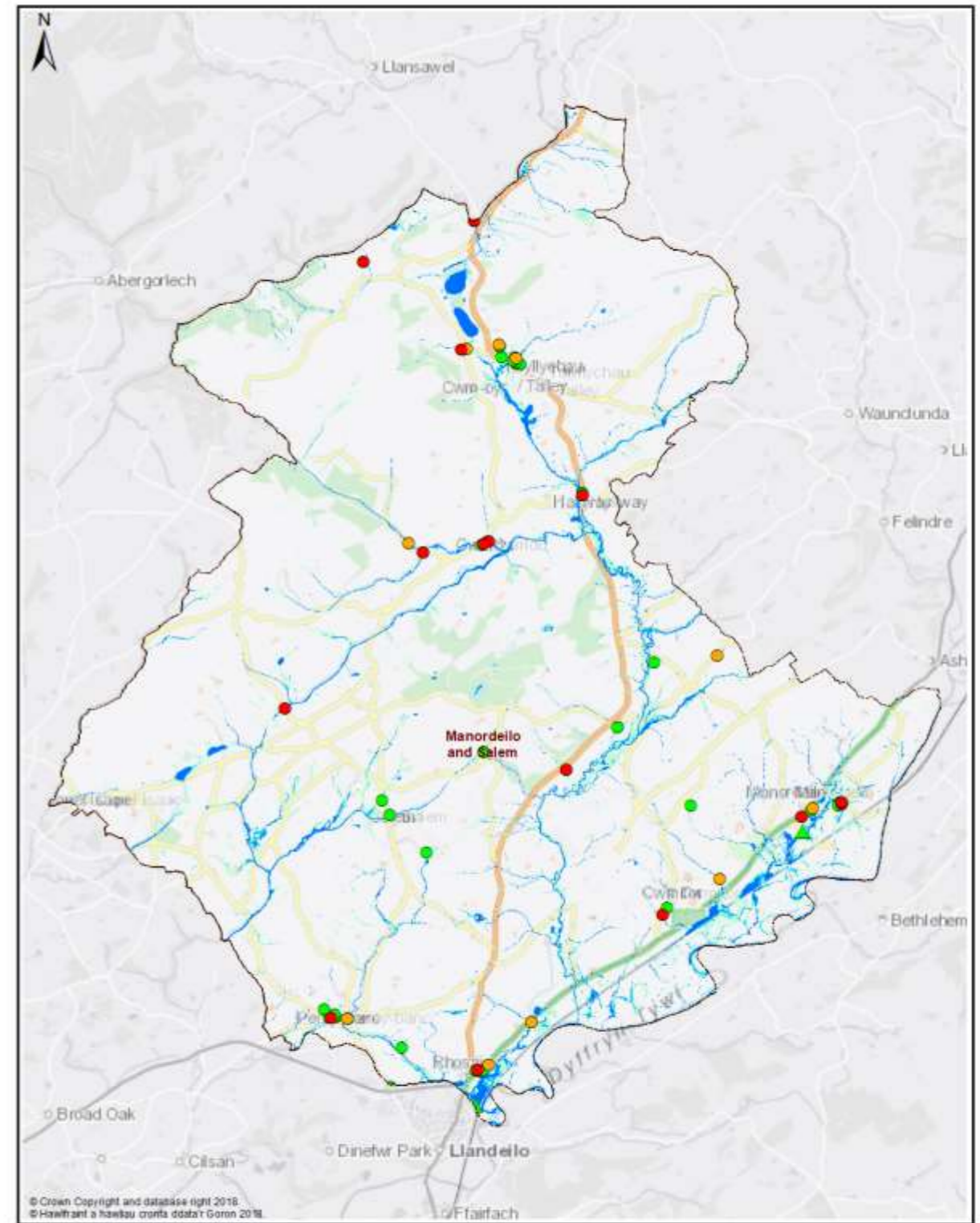
NRW will continue to take the lead and manage the flood risk from the Cothi, Tywi, Gurrey Fach and Dulais RhosMain Rivers.



Map 1 - All Properties

Legend

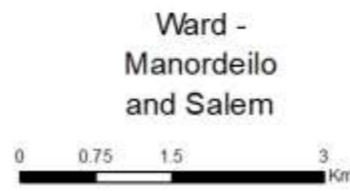
- Policy Unit
- Ward
- uFMSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
- uFMSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
- uFMSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
- Q30 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
- Q100 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
- Q1000 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater

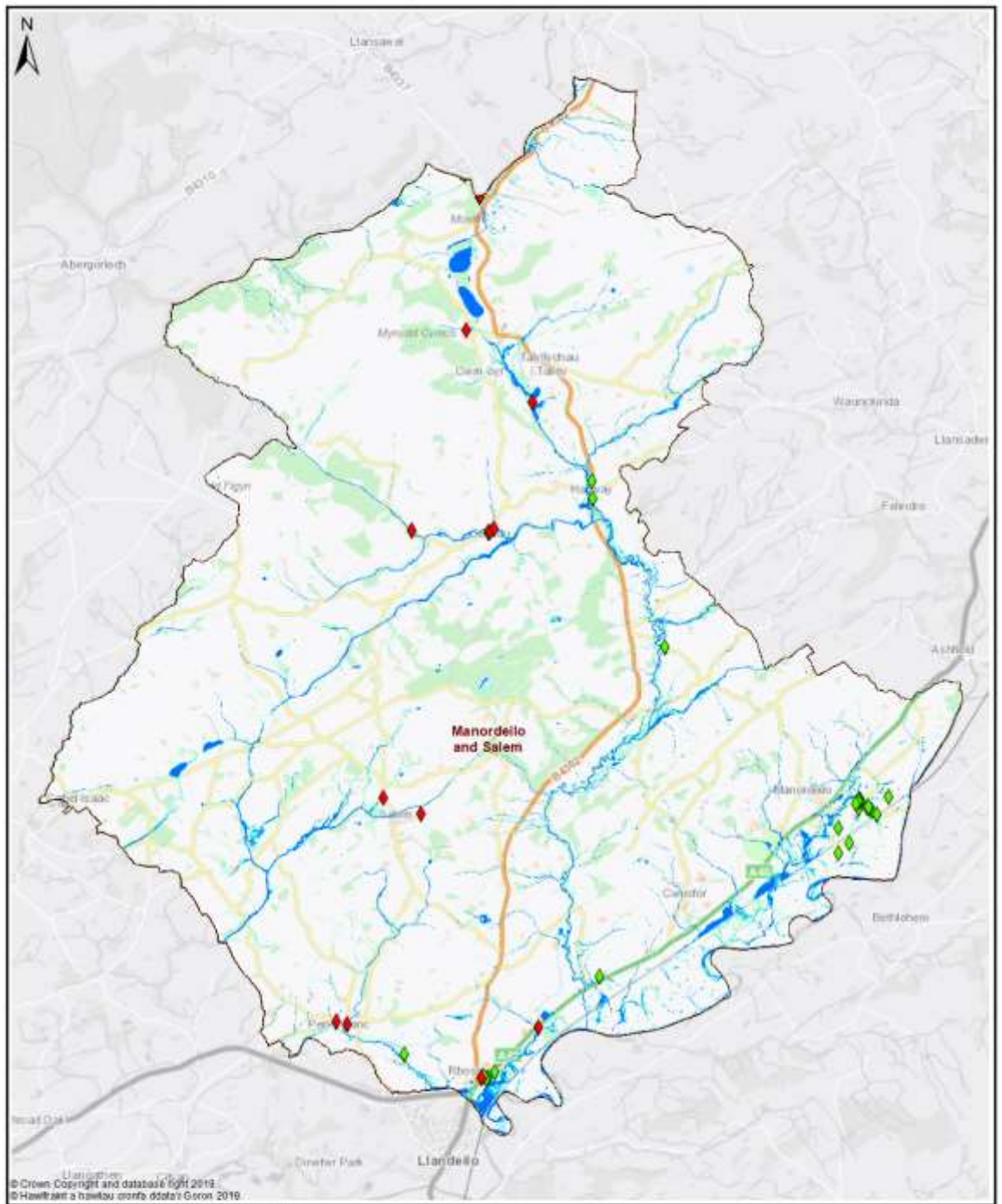


Map 2 - Dwellings and Services

Legend

- Policy Unit
- Ward
- uFMSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
- uFMSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
- uFMSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
- Q30- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
- Q100- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
- Q1000- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
- ▲ Q30- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
- ▲ Q100- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
- ▲ Q1000- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater





Map 3 - Communities at Risk Register

- Legend**
- Policy Unit
  - Ward
  - uFMSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
  - ◆ CaRR Fluvial
  - ◆ CaRR Fluvial

Ward -  
Manordeillo and Salem





## Manordeilo - Delivery Plan

The following summarises actions we propose to manage local flood risk to an acceptable level within the community.



Measure	Description	Priority	Timescale	Cost
M22	Investigate options to reduce flood risk to properties within the overall community	Med	Med	Low
M34	Work with DCWW to better understand and manage flood risk from surface water and sewers in highlighted locations	Med	Ongoing	Low
M42	Raise awareness of flood risk and support preparation of Community Flood Plans if applicable	Med	Med	Low
M43	Working with NRW to raise awareness of flood risk from the Main Rivers/Tide	Med	Med	Low
M51	Countywide recovery plans are in place. These will be triggered when appropriate	Med	Ongoing	Low

### 9.3.45 Pembrey

Community Council(s):	Pembrey & Burry Port
Councillor:	Shirley Mathews Hugh Shepardson
Population:	4,303
Area:	54.52km <sup>2</sup>
Population Density:	79 people/km <sup>2</sup>

#### Area Description

Pembrey ward is located 6km west of Llanelli. The area is dominated by 10km of beach at Cefn Sidan Sands and associated flat hinterland rising to 155 mAOD of Pembrey Mountain. The watercourses here have flashy flood responses. The predominant land use in this ward is forestry.

Flood risk is dominated by the Gwendraeth Fawr and tidal flooding. High tide levels in the Gwendraeth back up in the Swanpool Drain causing flooding. Both watercourses and tidal flooding are not within the scope of this report as they are managed by NRW.

The Nant Dyfatty is an ordinary watercourse that flows from Pembrey Mountain, it passes through many private culverted sections as it flows down to its outfall.

#### Flood History

Pembrey canal and cycle path is a high flood risk area. A number of flooding incidents are attributed to fluvial flooding on the Nant Dyfatty.

#### Policy Units in Ward

There is one Policy Unit identified in this Ward:

- Furnace

#### Count Table (see Maps 1 & 2 below)

Criteria	Total at-risk Property Count	Dwellings affected	Community Services
High Risk	50	38	0
Medium Risk	86	67	1
Low Risk	299	243	2

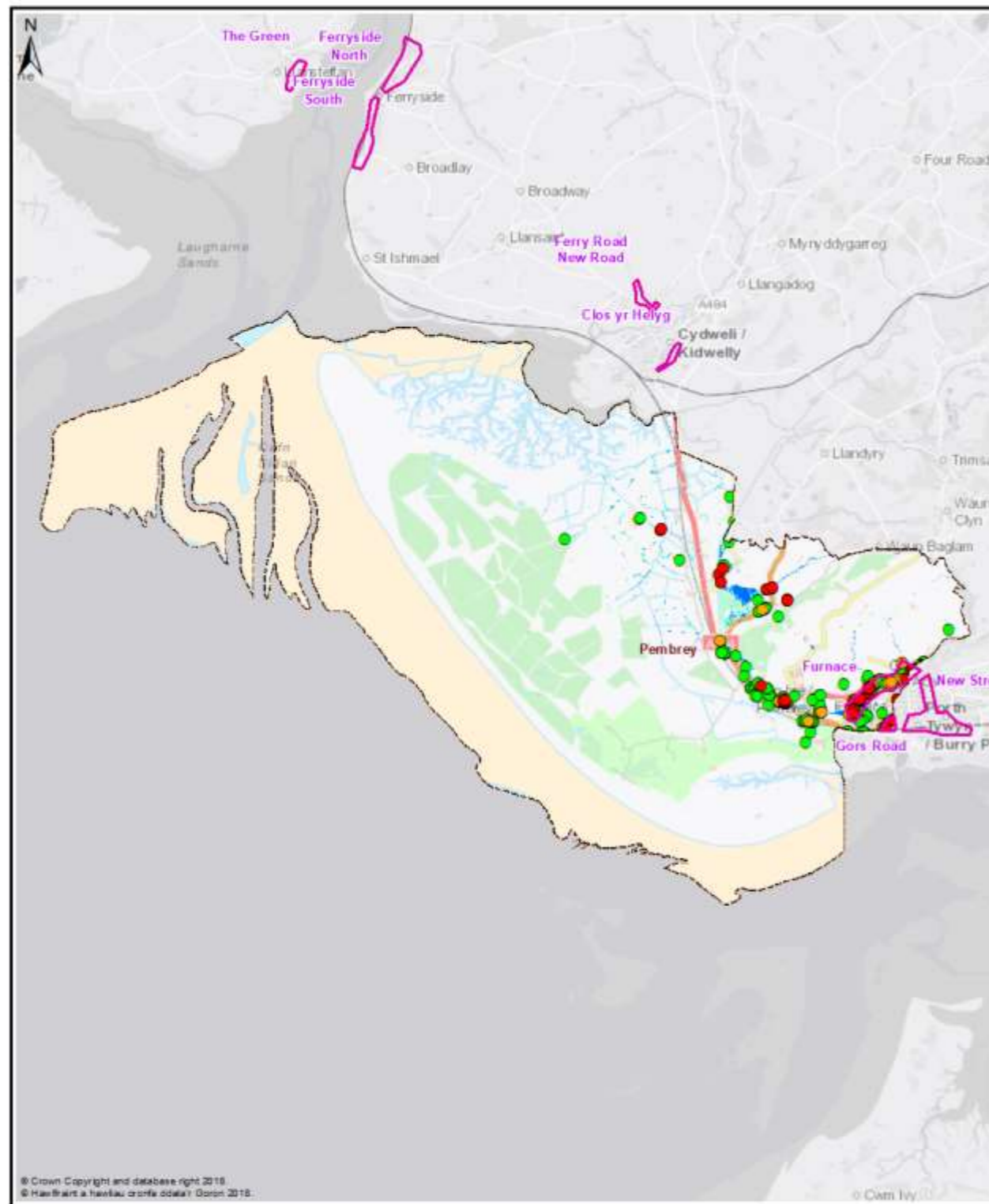
Breakdown by Policy Unit refer to Appendix E.

#### Other risk management authorities

DCWW has identified flood risk in the following locations:

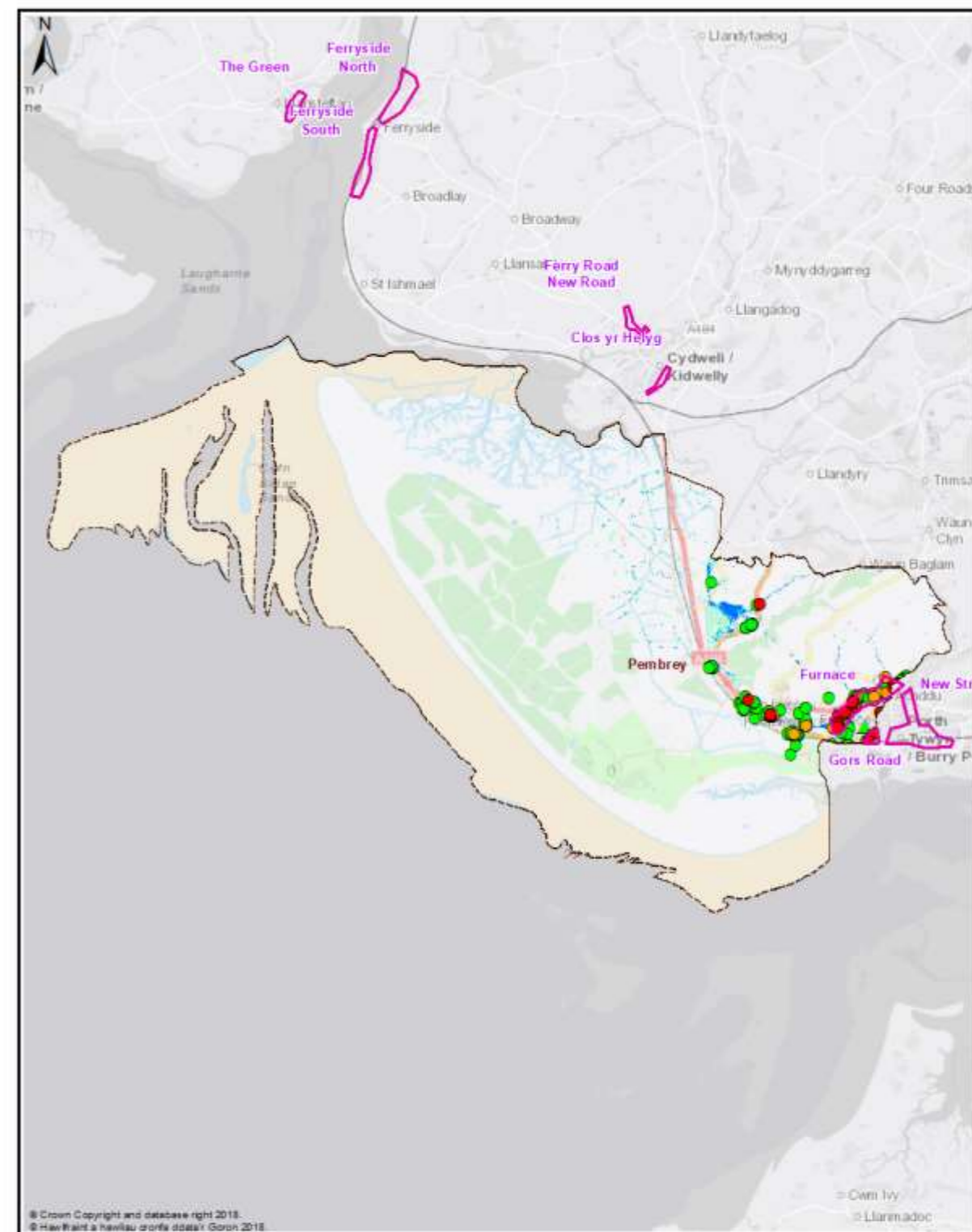
- Danlan Road, Pembrey
- Garreglwyd, Pembrey
- The Links, Burry Port
- Waun Sidan, Pembrey

NRW will continue to take the lead and manage the flood risk from the sea and the fluvial risk from the Gwendraeth and Swanpool drain.



Map 1 - All Properties

- Legend**
- Policy Unit
  - Ward
  - uFMSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
  - Q30 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q100 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q1000 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater

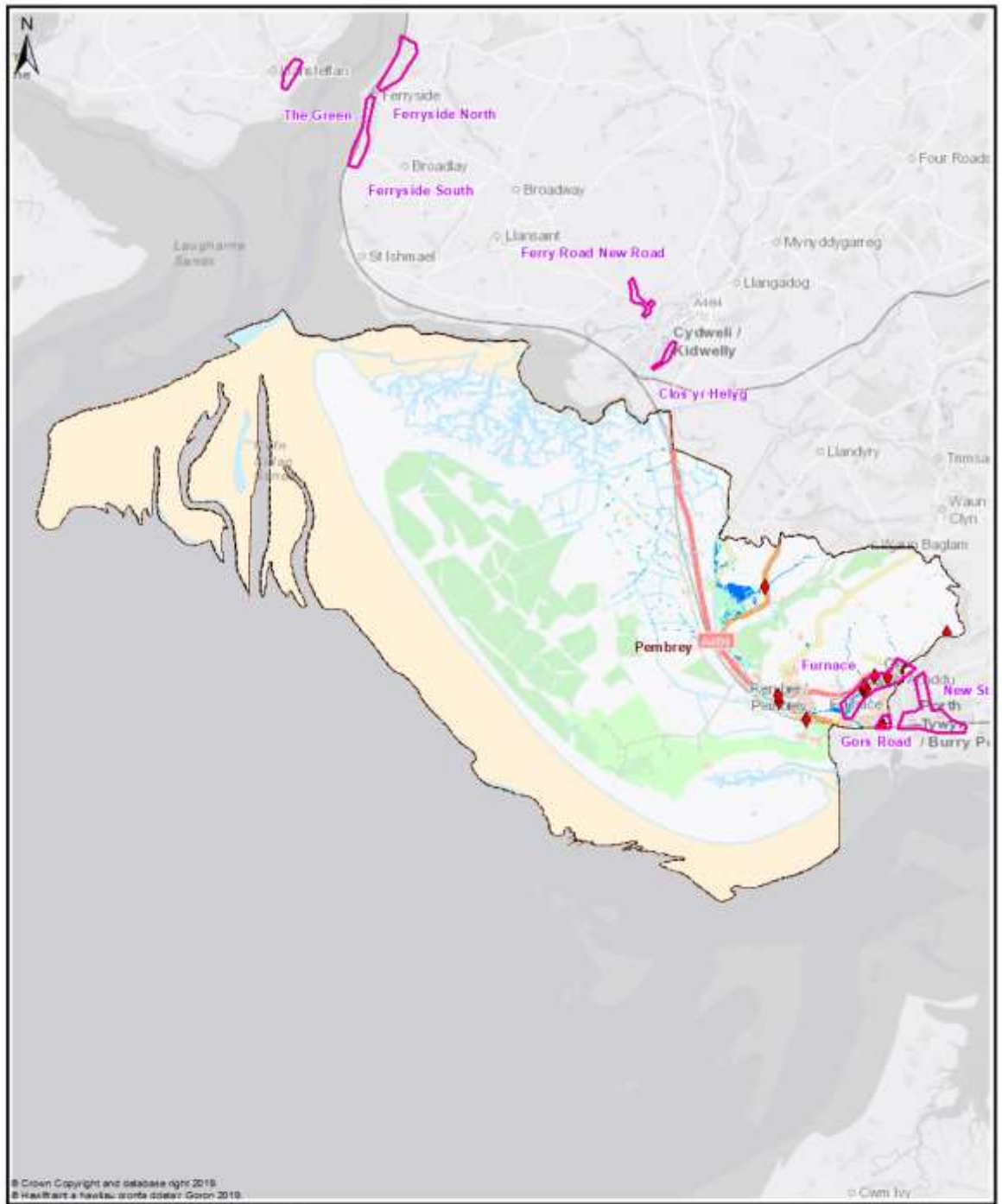


Map 2 - Dwellings and Services

- Legend**
- Policy Unit
  - Ward
  - uFMSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
  - Q30- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q100- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q1000- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q30- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q100- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q1000- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater

Ward - Pembrey





Map 3 - Communities at Risk Register



## Pembrey - Delivery Plan

The following summarises actions we propose to manage local flood risk to an acceptable level within the community.



Measure	Description	Priority	Timescale	Cost
M21	Undertake further flood risk analysis for the LDP assigned development area	High	Ongoing	Med
M22	investigate options to reduce flood risk to properties within the overall community	Med	Med	Med
M24	Culvert inspections of existing assets & update / maintain Asset Register	High	Ongoing	Low
M33	1 Policy Unit identified for further review of potential alleviation action(s).	High	Med	Med
M34	Work with DCWW to better understand and manage flood risk from surface water and sewers in highlighted locations	Med	Ongoing	Low
M42	Raise awareness of flood risk and support preparation of Community Flood Plans if applicable	Med	Med	Low
M43	Working with NRW to raise awareness of flood risk from the Main Rivers/Tide	Med	Med	Low
M51	Countywide recovery plans are in place. These will be triggered when appropriate	Med	Ongoing	Low

### 9.3.46 Penygroes

Community Council(s)	Llandybie
Councillor:	Dai Thomas
Population	2,915
Area	7.07km <sup>2</sup>
Population Density	412 people/km <sup>2</sup>

#### Area Description

Penygroes ward, located to the west of Ammanford Town is a former coal mining area with opencast activity. Other settlements in the ward include Blaenau and Caer Bryn.

Land Use is predominantly rough pasture with poorly drained areas including reclaimed opencast mining and industrial sites.

The Afon Lash forms part of the northern boundary but presents a low flood risk to this ward.

#### Flood History

Isolated surface water flooding.

#### Policy Units in Ward

There are no Policy Units identified in this Ward.

#### Count Table (see Maps 1 & 2 below)

Criteria	Total at-risk Property Count	Dwellings affected	Community Services
High Risk	29	16	1
Medium Risk	48	33	1
Low Risk	142	99	2

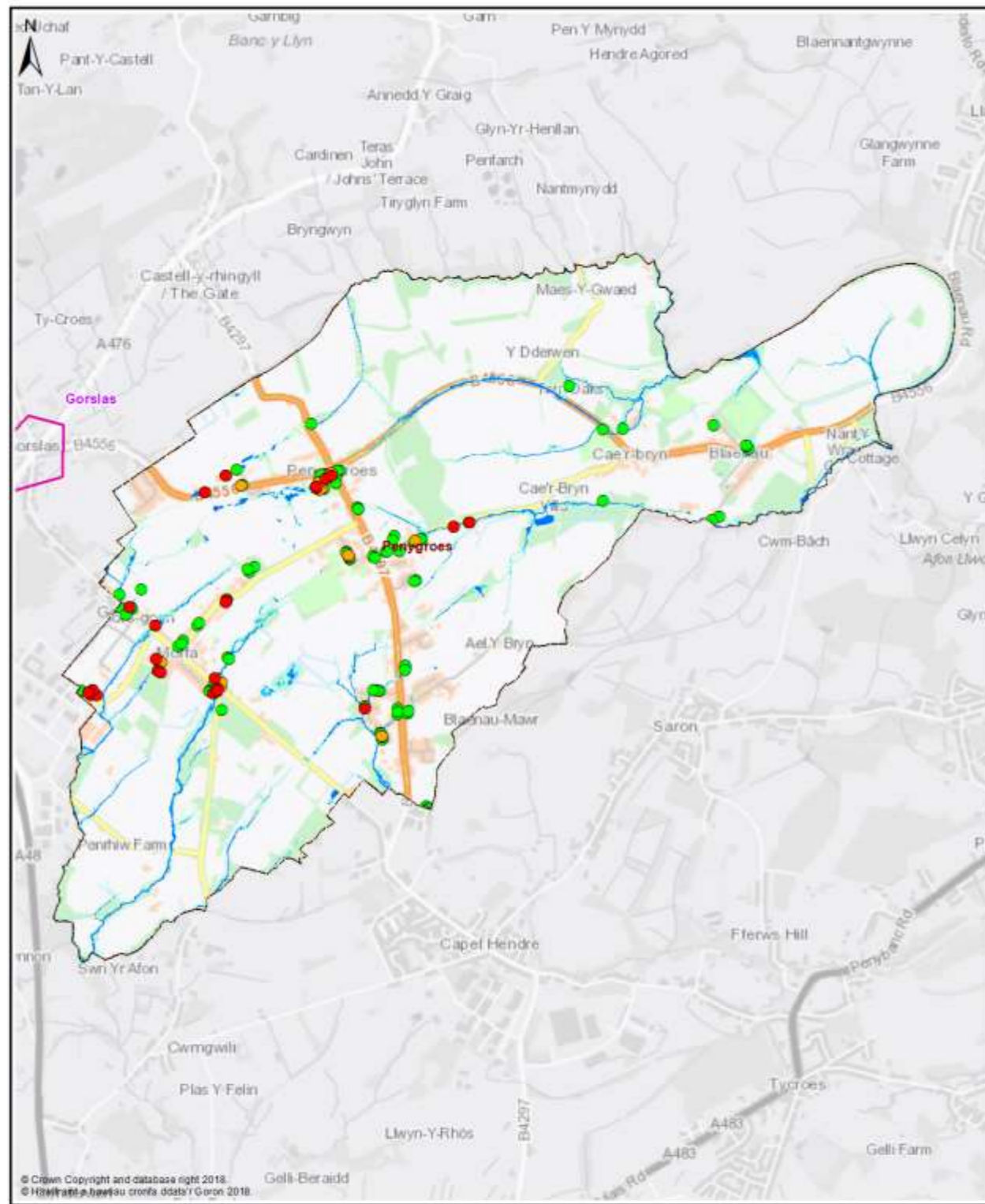
Breakdown by Policy Unit refer to Appendix E.

#### Other risk management authorities

DCWW has identified flood risk in the following locations

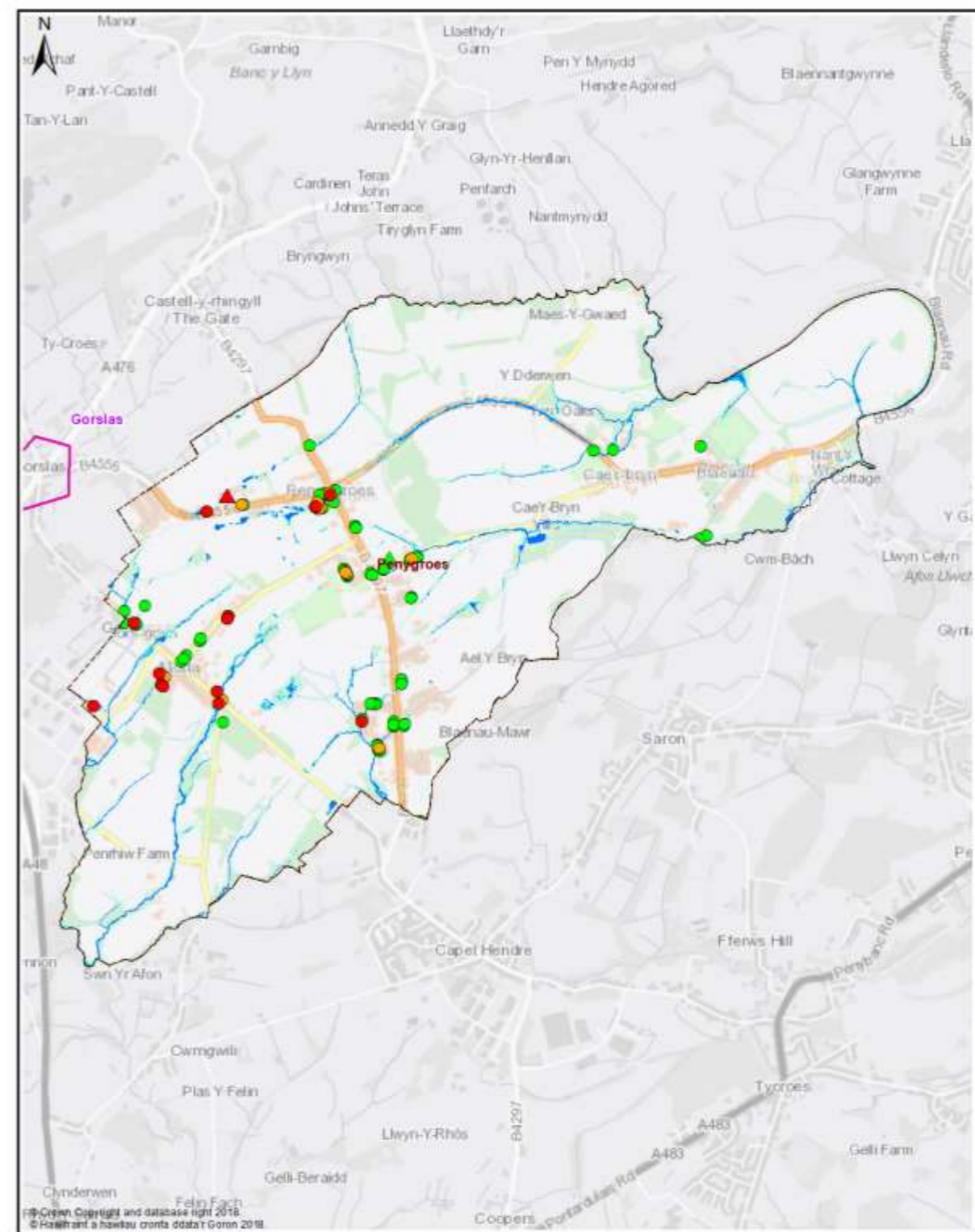
- Thornhill Road, Cwmgwili
- Black Lion Road, Cross Hands

NRW will continue to take the lead and manage the flood risk from the Afon Lash.



Map 1 - All Properties

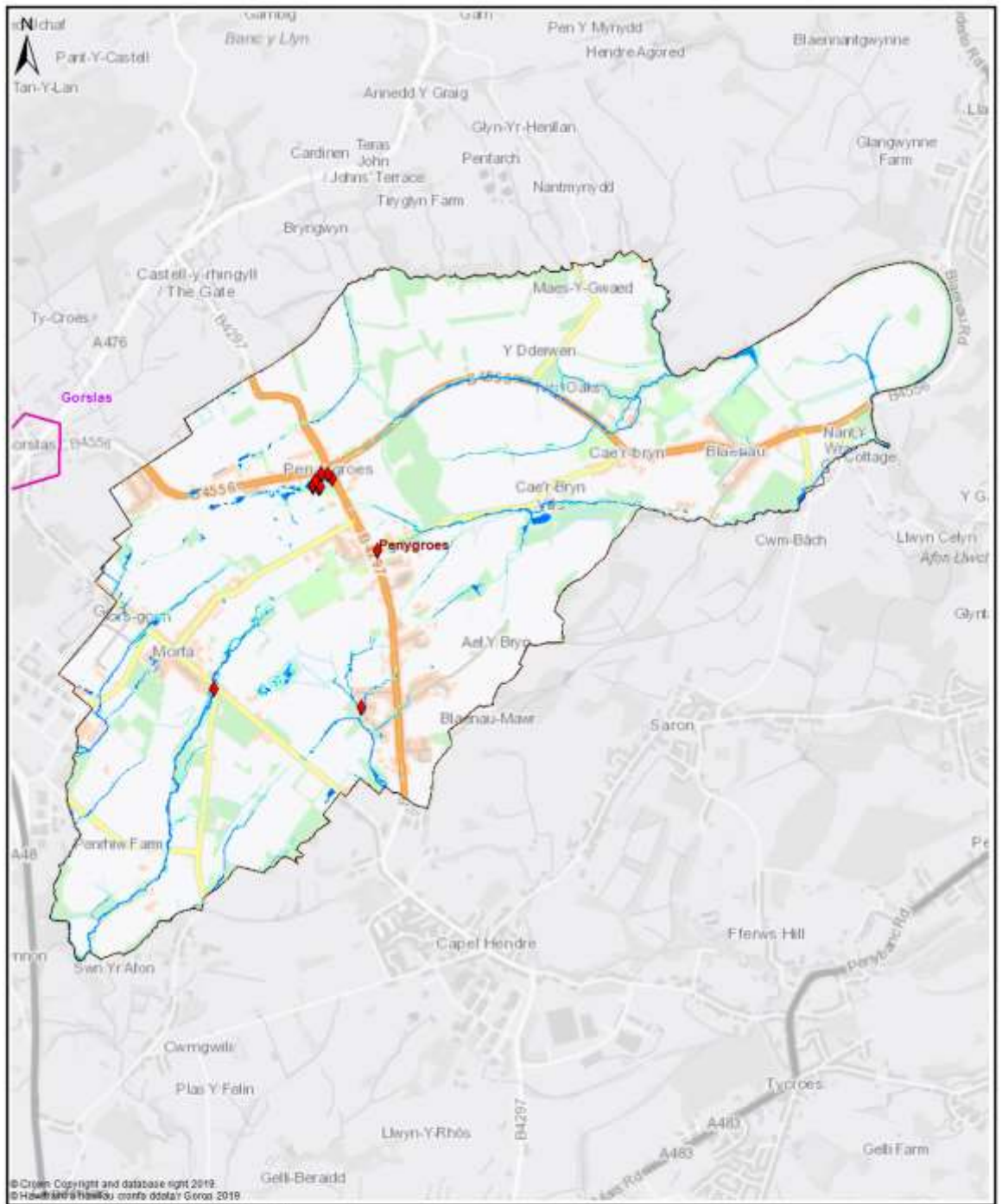
- Legend**
- Policy Unit
  - Ward
  - uFMSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
  - Q30 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q100 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q1000 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater



Map 2 - Dwellings and Services

- Legend**
- Policy Unit
  - Ward
  - uFMSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
  - Q30- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q100- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q1000- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q30- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q100- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q1000- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater





Map 3 - Communities at Risk Register

- Legend**
- Policy Unit
  - Ward
  - uFMSW Q30  
Surface Water Flood Outline  
1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q100  
Surface Water Flood Outline  
1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q1000  
Surface Water Flood Outline  
1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
  - ◆ CaRR Fluvial
  - ◆ CaRR Fluvial

Ward -  
Penygroes





## Penygroes - Delivery Plan

The following summarises actions we propose to manage local flood risk to an acceptable level within the community.



Measure	Description	Priority	Timescale	Cost
M21	Undertake further flood risk analysis for the LDP assigned development area	High	Ongoing	Med
M24	Culvert inspections of existing assets & update / maintain Asset Register	High	Ongoing	Med
M34	Work with DCWW to better understand and manage flood risk from surface water and sewers in highlighted locations	Med	Ongoing	Low
M42	Raise awareness of flood risk and support preparation of Community Flood Plans if applicable	Med	Med	Low
M51	Countywide recovery plans are in place. These will be triggered when appropriate	Med	Ongoing	Low

### 9.3.47 Pontamman

Community Council(s)	Ammanford Town
Councillor:	Colin Evans
Population:	2,732
Area	1.34 km2
Population Density	2,033 people/km2

#### Area Description

Pontamman ward comprises of two areas, one to the east of Ammanford Town and one to the north. Predominant land use is urban with predominately residential use.

This ward is bounded by the Main Rivers Loughor and Amman. NRW flood maps show that there is a significant flood risk from the River Loughor to this area.

This is outside the scope of this report and the flood risk is managed by NRW.

#### Flood History

Isolated surface water issues.

#### Policy Units in Ward

There is one Policy Unit identified in this Ward:

- Arthur Street

#### Count Table (see Maps 1 & 2 below)

Criteria	Total at-risk Property Count	Dwellings affected	Community Services
High Risk	65	47	0
Medium Risk	113	73	0
Low Risk	247	177	0

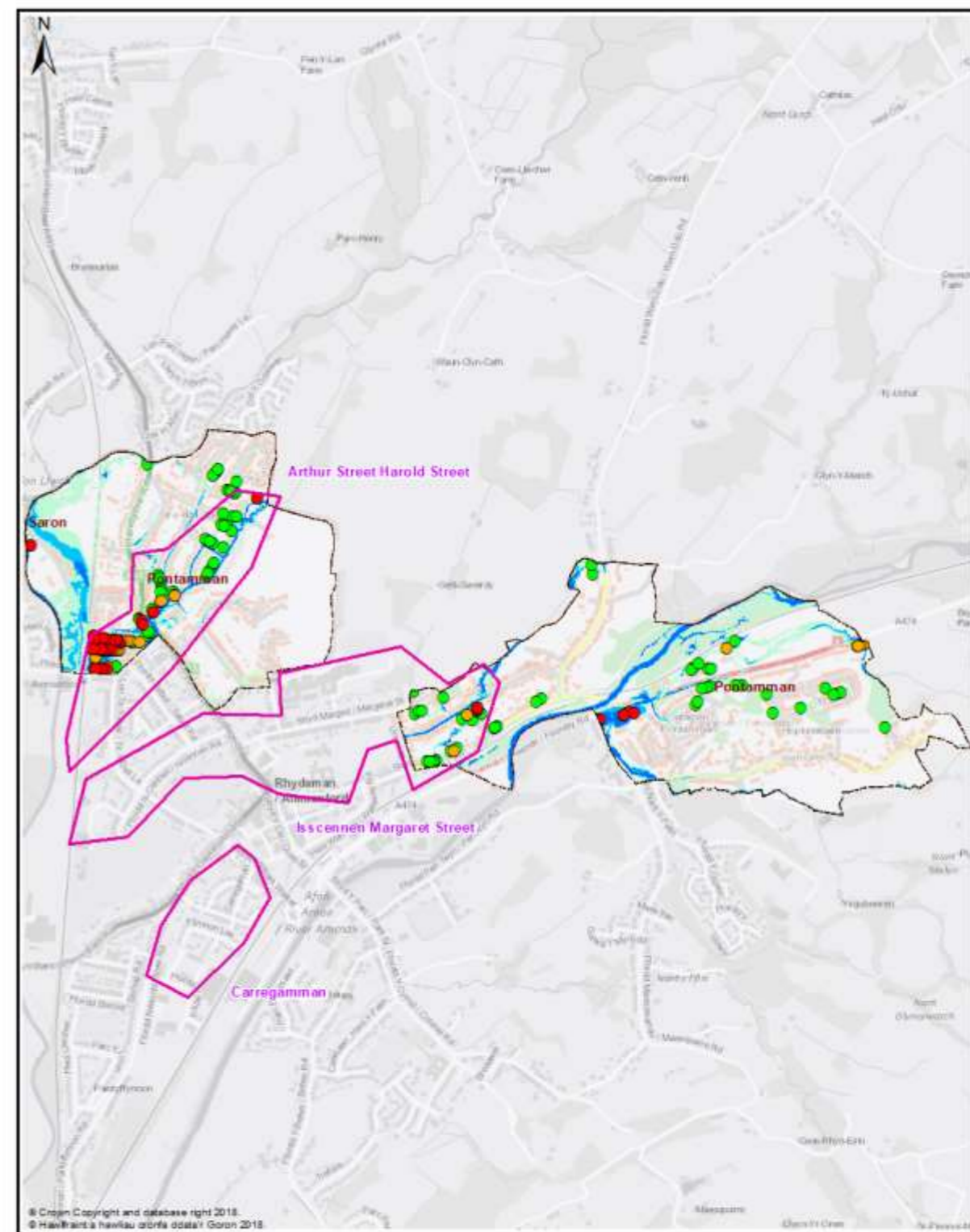
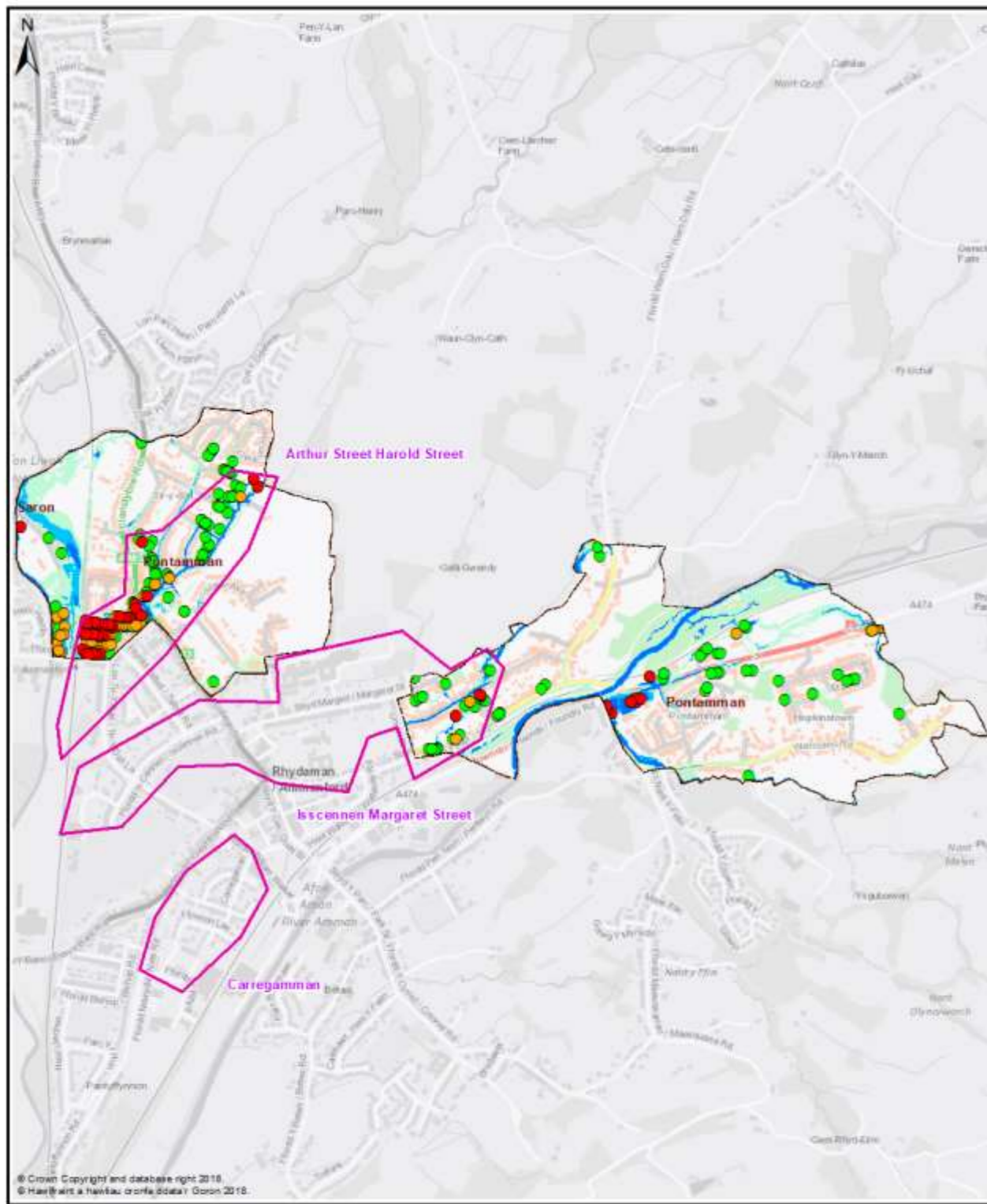
Breakdown by Policy Unit refer to Appendix E.

#### Other risk management authorities

DCWW has identified flood risk at the following locations

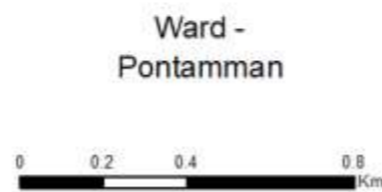
- College Street, Ammanford
- Llandybie Road, Ammanford
- Station Road, Ammanford

NRW will continue to take the lead and manage the flood risk from the Loughor and Amman.



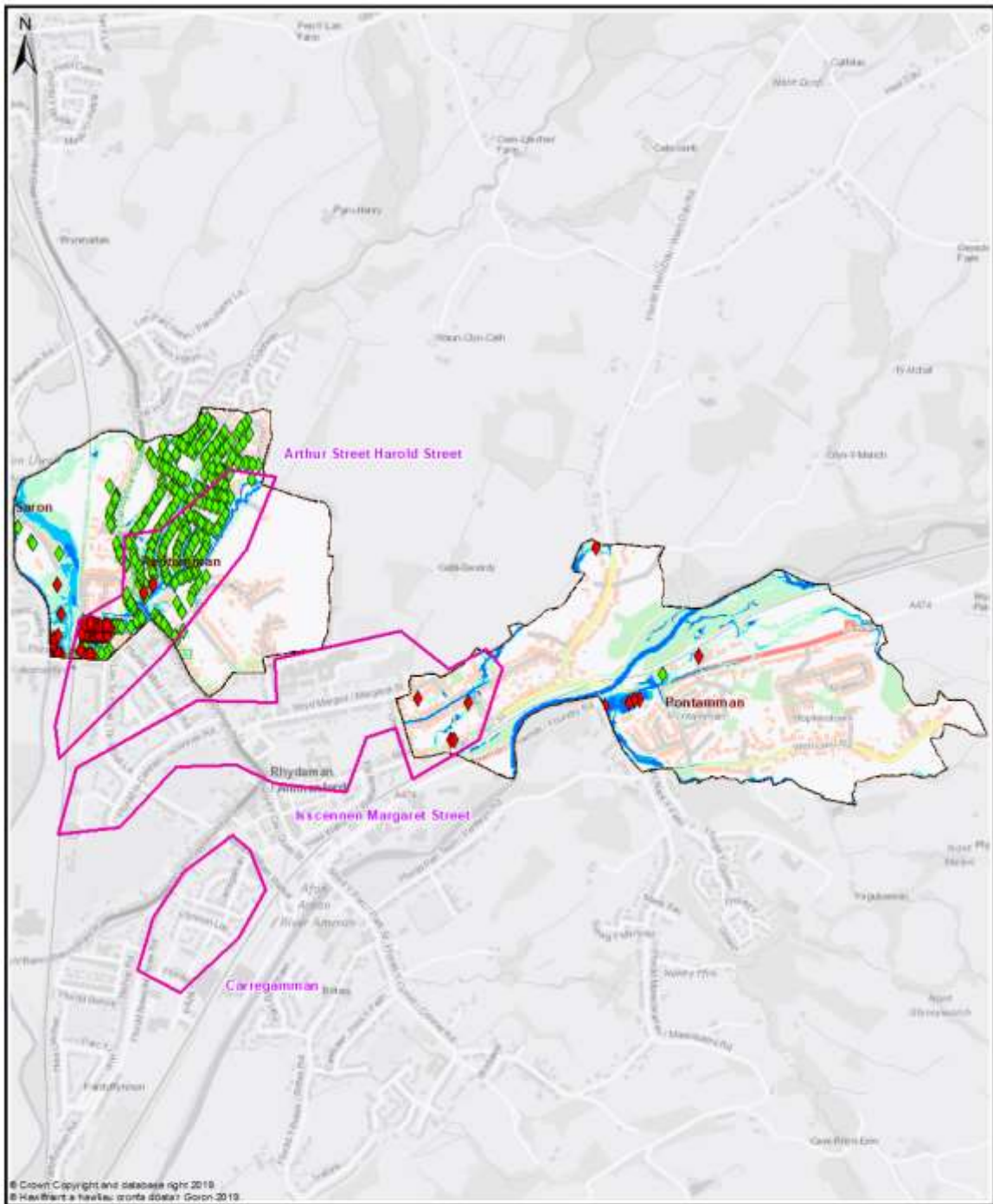
Map 1 - All Properties

- Legend**
- Policy Unit
  - Ward
  - uFMSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
  - Q30 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q100 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q1000 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater



Map 2 - Dwellings and Services

- Legend**
- Ward
  - uFMSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
  - Q30- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q100- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q1000- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q30- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q100- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q1000- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater



Map 3 - Communities at Risk Register

Legend

- Policy Unit
- Ward
- iFMSW Q30  
Surface Water Flood Outline  
1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
- iFMSW Q100  
Surface Water Flood Outline  
1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
- iFMSW Q1000  
Surface Water Flood Outline  
1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
- ◆ CaRR Fluvial
- ◆ CaRR Fluvial

Ward -  
Pontamman



## Pontamman - Delivery Plan

The following summarises actions we propose to manage local flood risk to an acceptable level within the community.



Measure	Description	Priority	Timescale	Cost
M22	investigate options to reduce flood risk to properties within the overall community	Med	Med	Med
M24	Culvert inspections of existing assets & update / maintain Asset Register	High	Ongoing	Med
M33	1 Policy Unit identified for further review of potential alleviation action(s)	High	Med	Med
M34	Work with DCWW to better understand and manage flood risk from surface water and sewers in highlighted locations	Med	Ongoing	Low
M42	Raise awareness of flood risk and support preparation of Community Flood Plans if applicable	Med	Med	Low
M43	Working with NRW to raise awareness of flood risk from the Main Rivers/Tide	Med	Med	Low
M51	Countywide recovery plans are in place. These will be triggered when appropriate	Med	Ongoing	Low

### 9.3.48 Pontyberem

Community Council(s)	Pontyberem
Councillor:	Liam Bowen
Population	2,772
Area	13.3 km <sup>2</sup>
Population Density	208 people/km <sup>2</sup>

#### Area Description

Pontyberem ward is approximately 15km south east of Carmarthen Town former mining community in the Gwendraeth Valley.

The NRW flood maps indicate that the Gwendraeth Fawr presents a significant flood risk to parts of Pontyberem. Flood risk from this source is the responsibility of NRW and is outside of the scope of this report.

#### Flood History

Isolated surface water flooding incidents.

#### Policy Units in Ward

There are no Policy Units identified in this Ward.

#### Count Table (see Maps 1 & 2 below)

Criteria	Total at-risk Property Count	Dwellings affected	Community Services
High Risk	13	2	1
Medium Risk	22	4	1
Low Risk	138	79	2

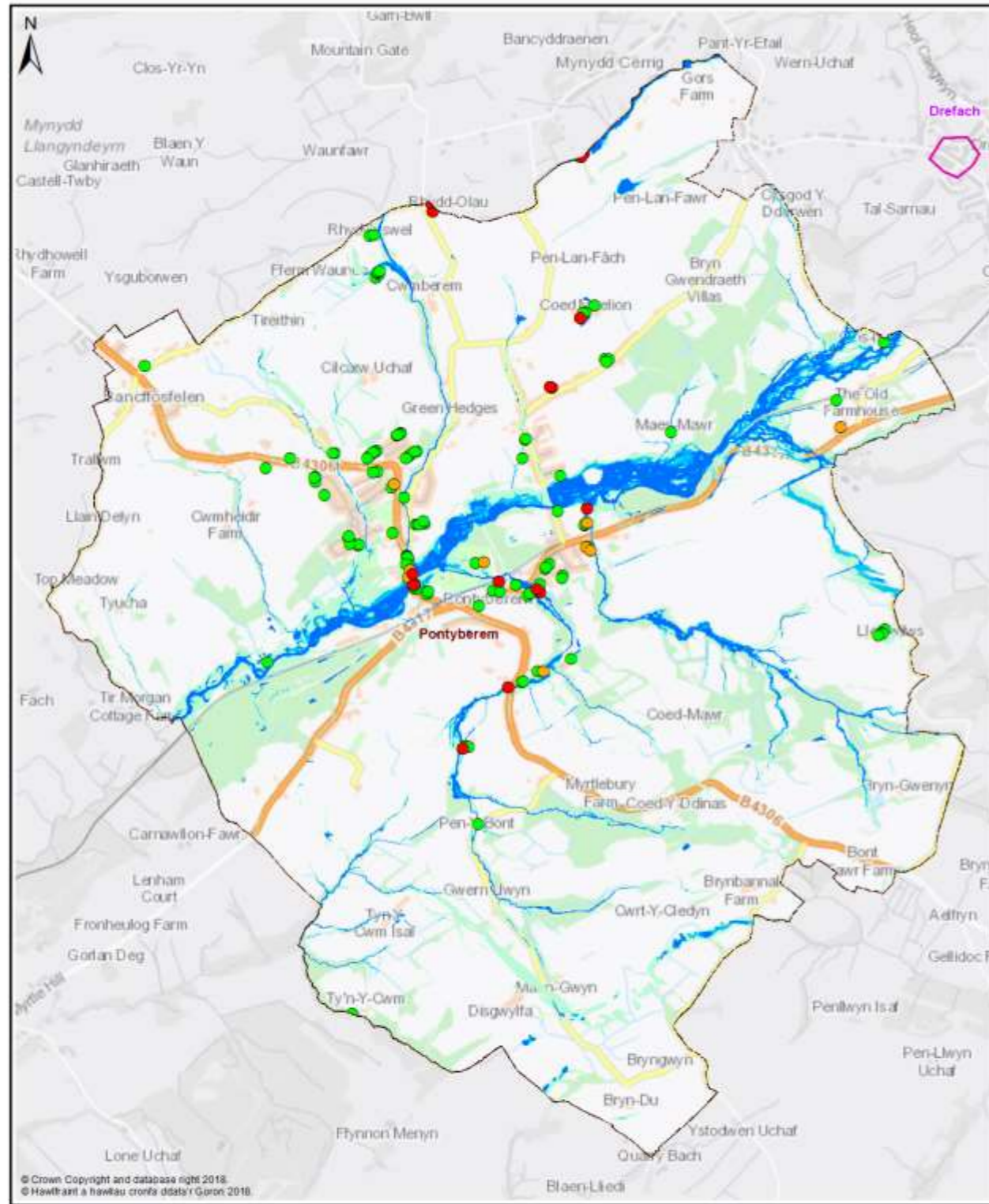
Breakdown by Policy Unit refer to Appendix E.

#### Other risk management authorities

DCWW has identified flood risk in the following locations

- Bragdu, Pontyberem
- Mynachlog Terrace, Pontyberem
- Pontyberem

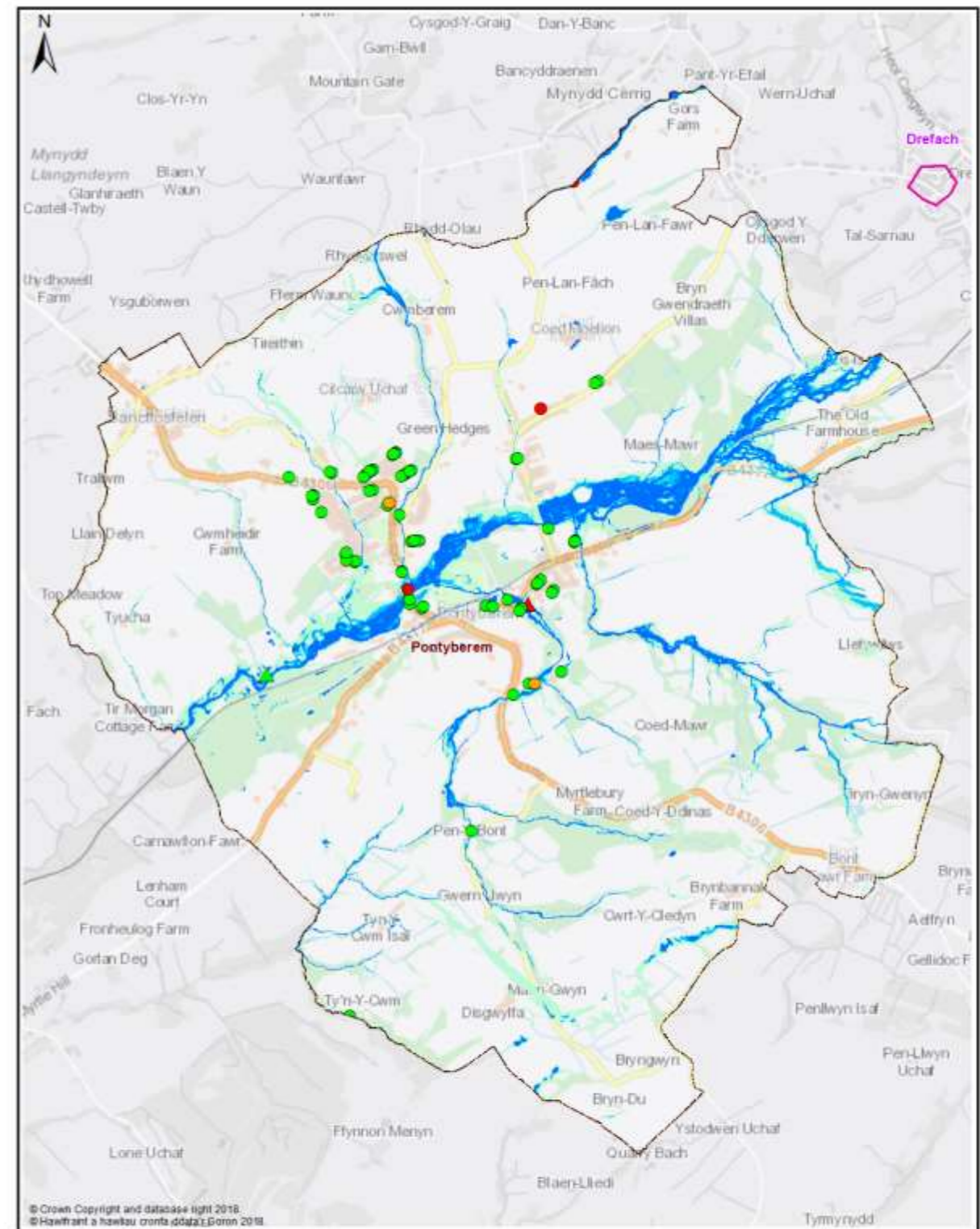
NRW will continue to take the lead and manage the flood risk from the Gwendraeth Fach.



Map 1 - All Properties

Legend

- Policy Unit
- Ward
- uFMSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
- uFMSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
- uFMSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
- Q30 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
- Q100 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
- Q1000 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater



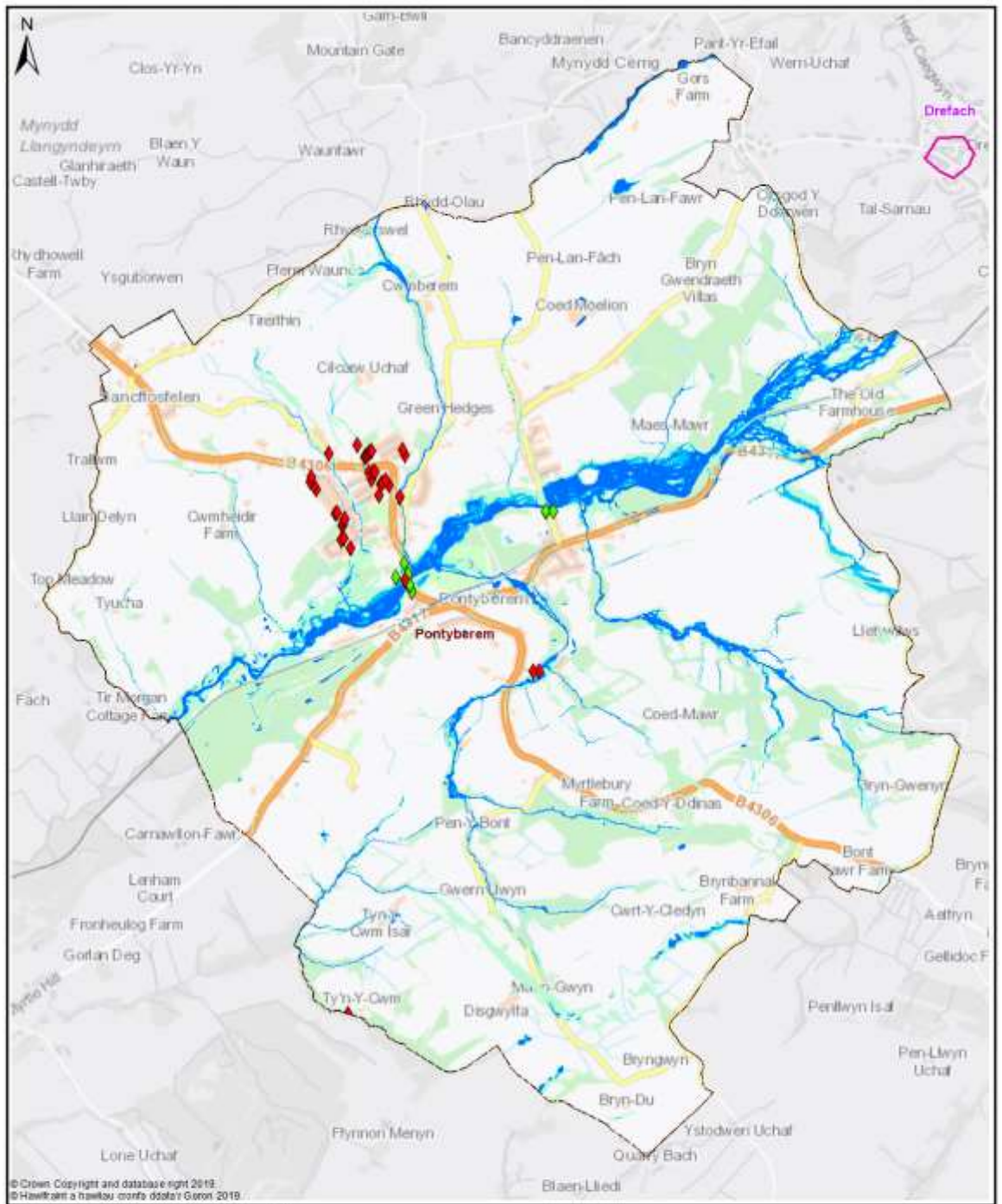
Map 2 - Dwellings and Services

Legend

- Policy Unit
- Ward
- uFMSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
- uFMSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
- uFMSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
- ▲ Q30- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
- ▲ Q100- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
- ▲ Q1000- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
- ▲ Q30- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
- ▲ Q100- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
- ▲ Q1000- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater

Ward - Pontyberem





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Map 3 - Communities at Risk Register

**Legend**

- Policy Unit
- Ward
- uFMISW Q30  
Surface Water Flood Outline  
1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
- uFMISW Q100  
Surface Water Flood Outline  
1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
- uFMISW Q1000  
Surface Water Flood Outline  
1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
- ◆ CaRR Pluvial
- ◆ CaRR Fluvial

Ward -  
Pontyberem





## Pontyberem - Delivery Plan

The following summarises actions we propose to manage local flood risk to an acceptable level within the community.



Measure	Description	Priority	Timescale	Cost
M24	Culvert inspections of existing assets & update / maintain Asset Register	High	Ongoing	Low
M34	Work with DCWW to better understand and manage flood risk from surface water and sewers in highlighted locations	Med	Ongoing	Low
M42	Raise awareness of flood risk and support preparation of Community Flood Plans if applicable	Med	Med	Low
M43	Working with NRW to raise awareness of flood risk from the Main Rivers/Tide	Med	Med	Low
M51	Countywide recovery plans are in place. These will be triggered when appropriate	Med	Ongoing	Low

### 9.3.49 Quarter Bach

Community Council(s)	Quarter Bach
Councillor:	Glynog Davies
Population	2,875
Area	31.94km <sup>2</sup>
Population Density	90 people/km <sup>2</sup>

#### Area Description

Quarter Bach Ward is located approximately 10km east of Ammanford Town, and comprises the settlements of Upper Brynamman part of Lower Brynamman, Rhosamman Cefn-bryn-brain, Cwmllynfell and Ystrad Owen.

This ward is characterised by having mountains to the north with steep watercourses running off the hillsides. Land use is pastoral agriculture on lower slopes and moorland on higher ground.

The River Amman forms part of the southern boundary but presents a low flood risk to this ward.

#### Flood History

Flooding from surface water / small watercourses in upper Bynamman.

#### Policy Units in Ward

There are 2 No. Policy Units identified in this Ward:

- Upper Brynamman
- Ystrad Owen

#### Count Table (see Maps 1 & 2 below)

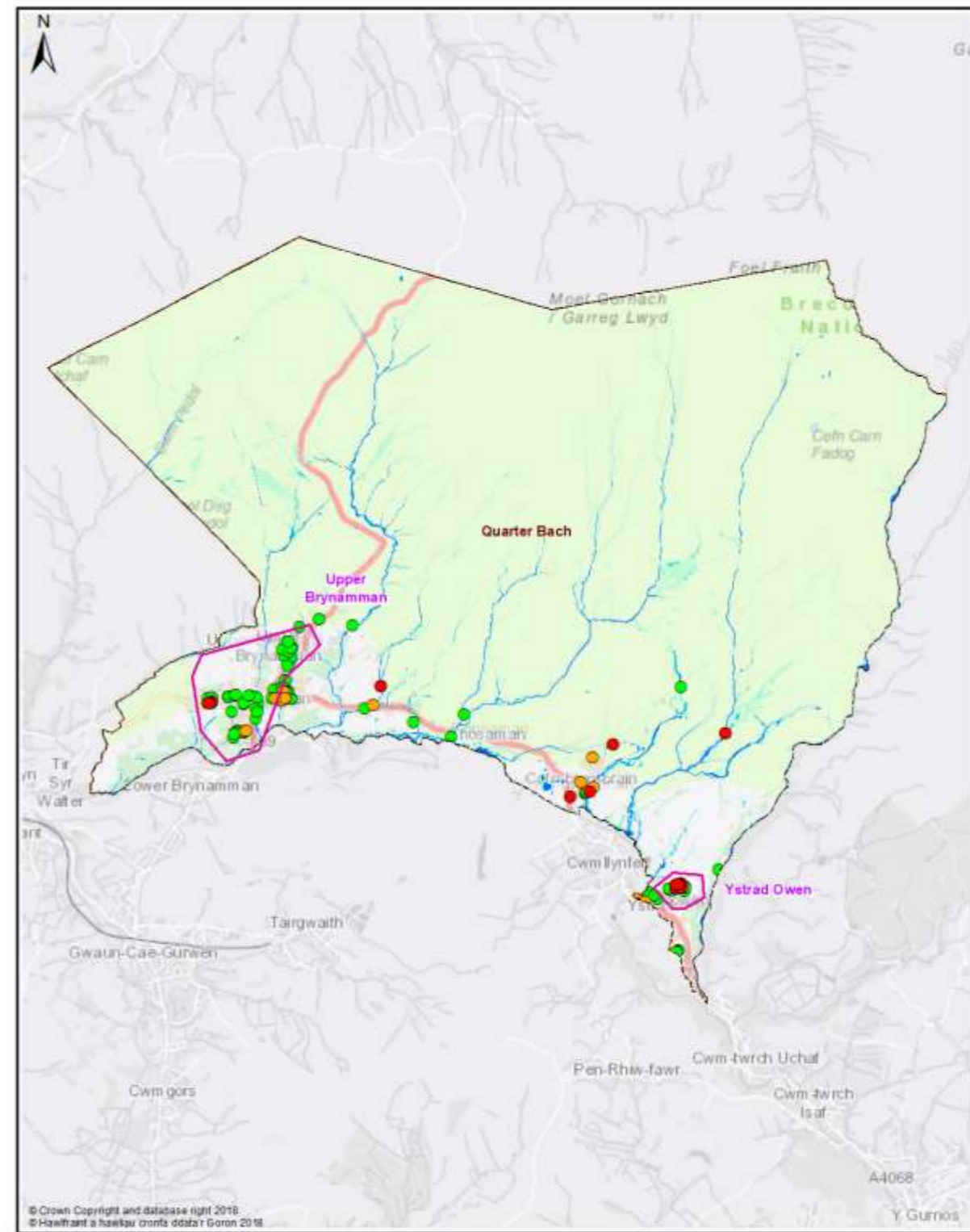
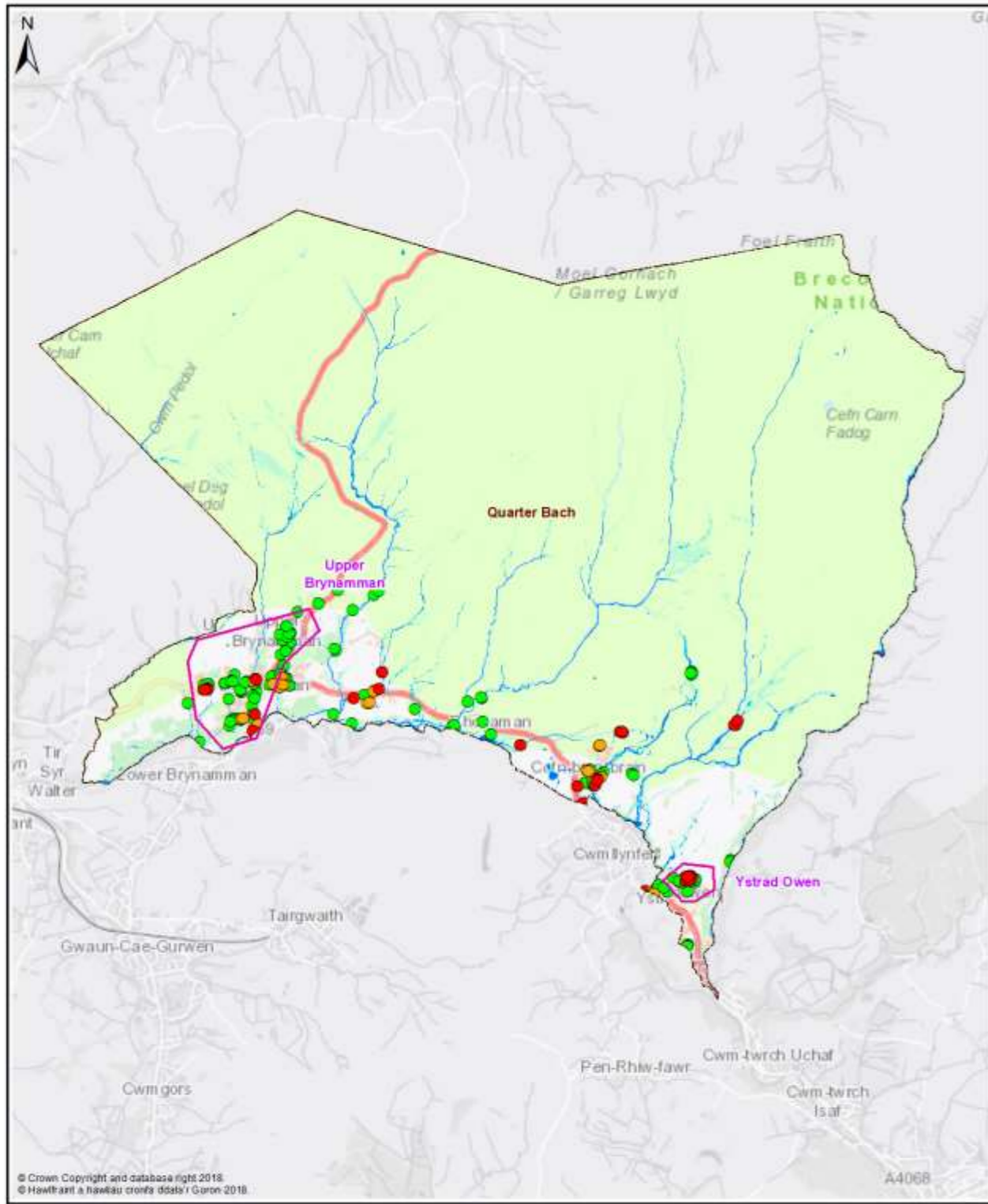
Criteria	Total at-risk Property Count	Dwellings affected	Community Services
High Risk	35	20	0
Medium Risk	67	42	0
Low Risk	212	148	0

Breakdown by Policy Unit refer to Appendix E.

#### Other risk management authorities

DCWW has identified flood risk in the following locations Cwmgarw Road and Upper Brynamman.

NRW will continue to take the lead and manage the flood risk from the Amman.



Map 1 - All Properties

Legend

- Policy Unit
- Ward
- uFMSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
- uFMSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
- uFMSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
- Q30 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
- Q100 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
- Q1000 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater

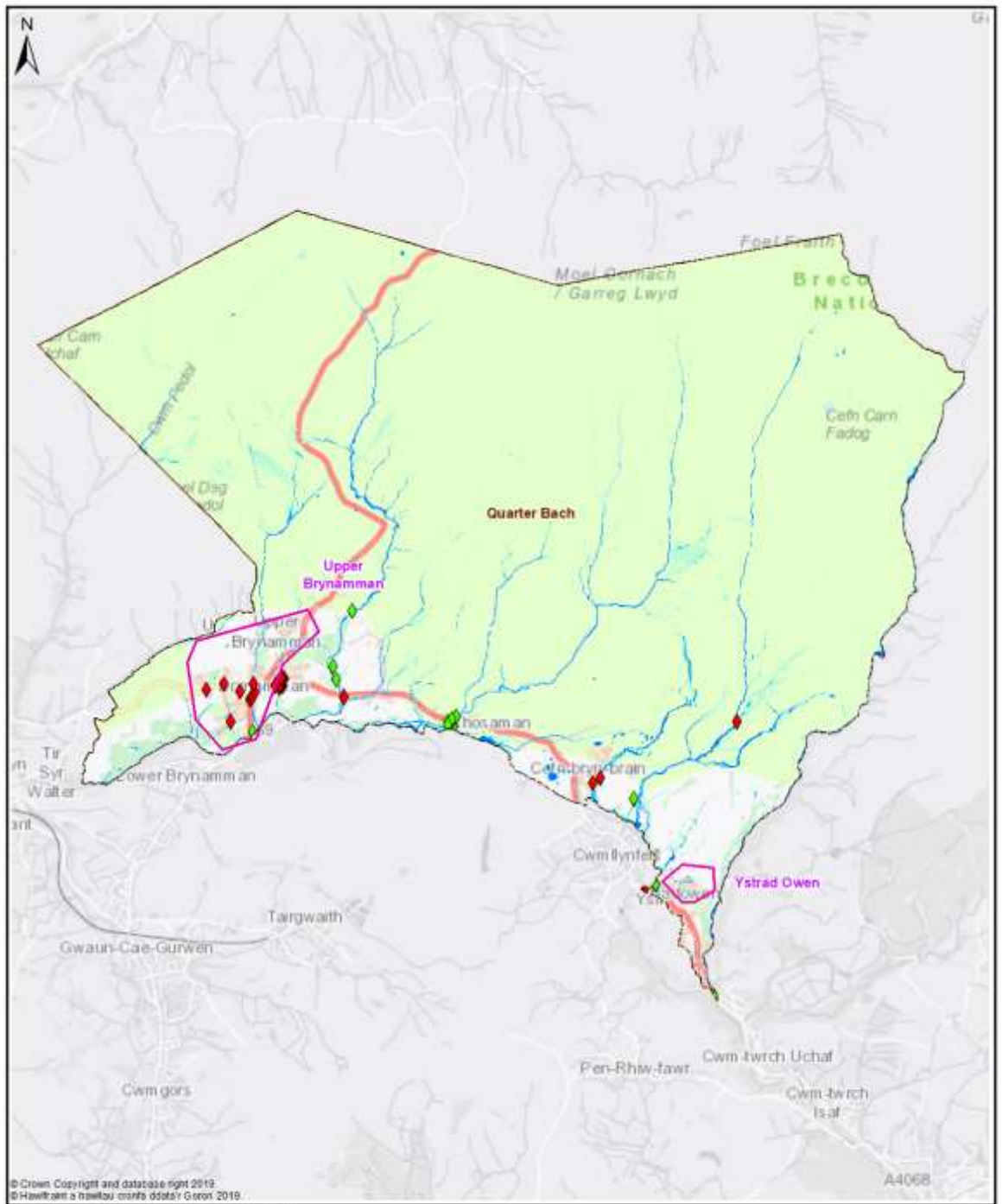
Ward - Quarter Bach



Legend

- Policy Unit
- Ward
- uFMSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
- uFMSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
- uFMSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
- Q30- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
- Q100- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
- Q1000- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
- ▲ Q30- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
- ▲ Q100- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
- ▲ Q1000- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater

Map 2 - Dwellings and Services



Map 3 - Communities at Risk Register

- Legend**
- Policy Unit
  - Ward
  - uFMISW Q30  
Surface Water Flood Outline  
1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMISW Q100  
Surface Water Flood Outline  
1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMISW Q1000  
Surface Water Flood Outline  
1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
  - ◆ CaRR Fluvial
  - ◆ CaRR Fluvial

Ward -  
Quarter Bach



## Quarter Bach - Delivery Plan

The following summarises actions we propose to manage local flood risk to an acceptable level within the community.



Measure	Description	Priority	Timescale	Cost
M24	Culvert inspections of existing assets & update / maintain Asset Register	High	Ongoing	Low
M33	2 Policy Units identified for further review of potential alleviation action(s)	High	Med	Med
M34	Work with DCWW to better understand and manage flood risk from surface water and sewers in highlighted locations	Med	Ongoing	Low
M42	Raise awareness of flood risk and support preparation of Community Flood Plans if applicable	Med	Med	Low
M43	Working with NRW to raise awareness of flood risk from the Main Rivers/Tide	Med	Med	Low
M51	Countywide recovery plans are in place. These will be triggered when appropriate	Med	Ongoing	Low

### 9.3.50 Saron

Community Council(s)	Llandybie
Councillor:	Carl J. Harris Karen Davies
Population	4,074
Area	9.84 km <sup>2</sup>
Population Density	414 people/km <sup>2</sup>

#### Area Description

Saron ward is situated to the west of Ammanford Town and contains the settlements of Saron.

The Loughor is the Eastern Boundary of the Ward and the NRW flood map shows that the River Loughor affords a significant flood risk to this area. Flood risk from Main Rivers is not within the scope of this report as it is managed by NRW.

#### Flood History

Flooding at Clos Nant y Ci and Saron Road.

#### Policy Units in Ward

There are no Policy Units identified in this Ward.

#### Count Table (see Maps 1 & 2 below)

Criteria	Total at-risk Property Count	Dwellings affected	Community Services
High Risk	61	30	1
Medium Risk	118	74	1
Low Risk	498	319	4

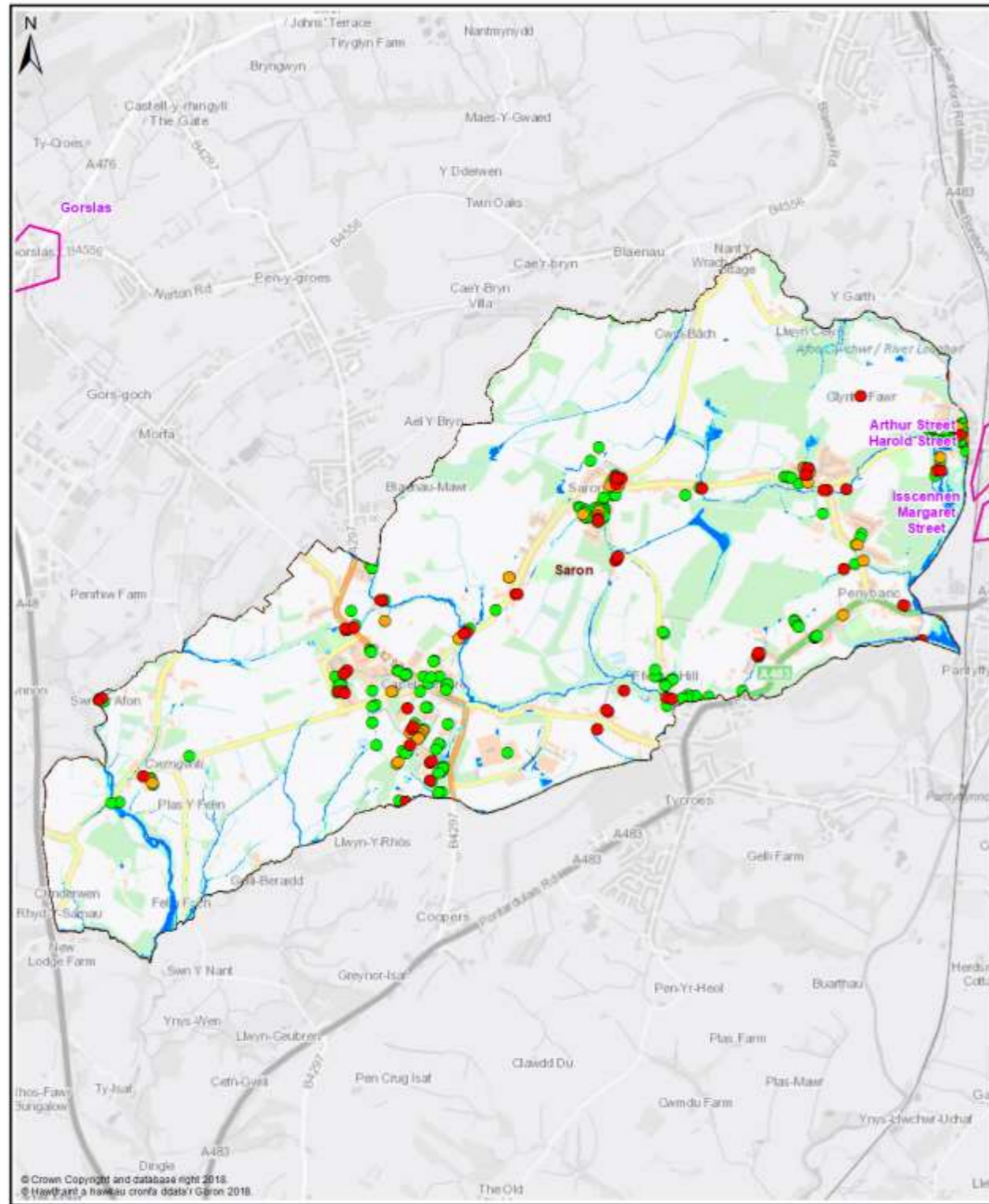
Breakdown by Policy Unit refer to Appendix E.

#### Other risk management authorities

DCWW has identified flood risk in the following locations

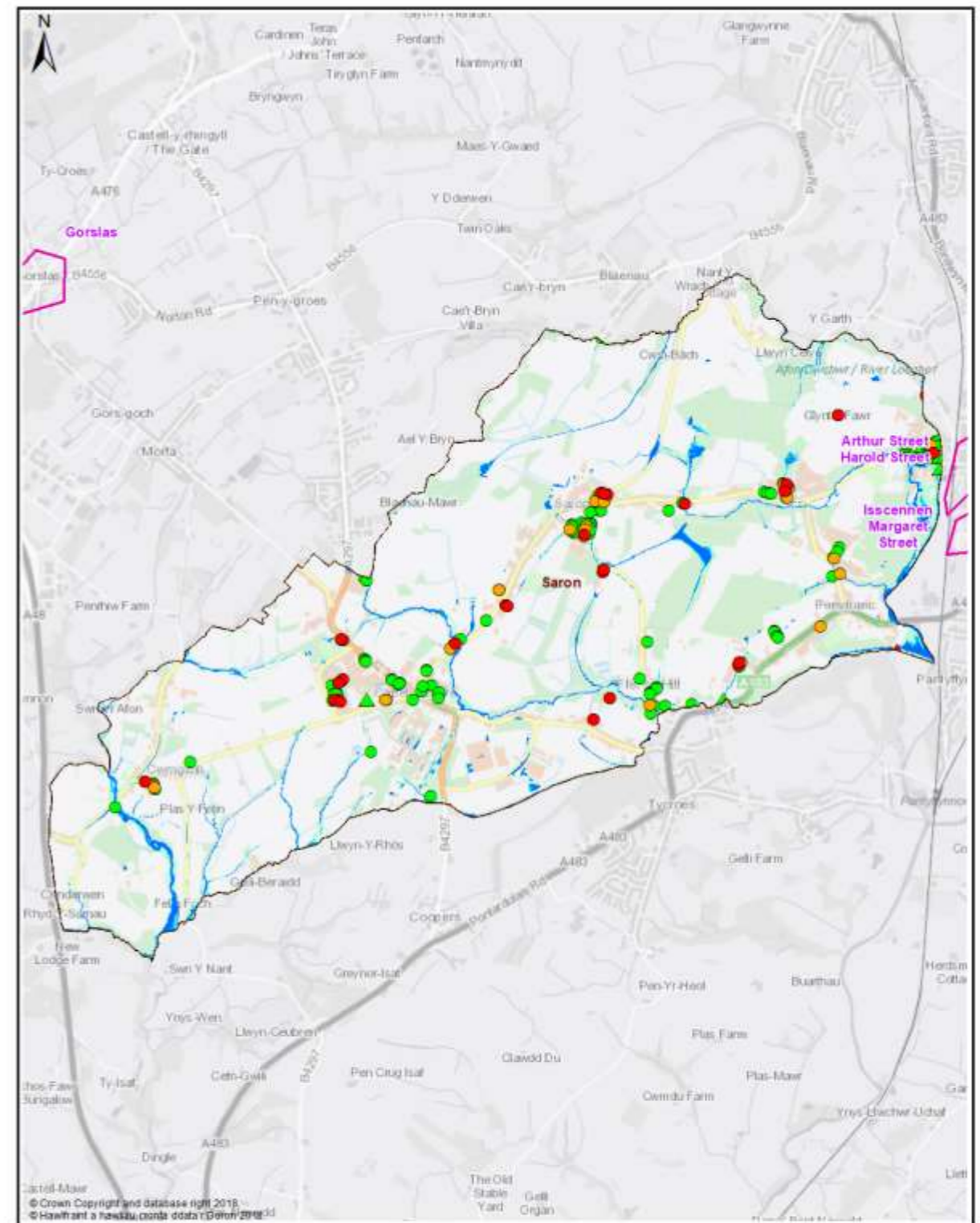
- Capel Hendre
- Cwmgwili
- Dyffryn Road, Ammanford
- Heol Lotwen, Capel Hendre
- Saron Road, Saron
- Waterloo Road, Ammanford

NRW will continue to take the lead and manage the flood risk from the Loughor.



Map 1 - All Properties

- Legend**
- Policy Unit
  - Ward
  - uFMSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
  - Q30 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q100 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q1000 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater

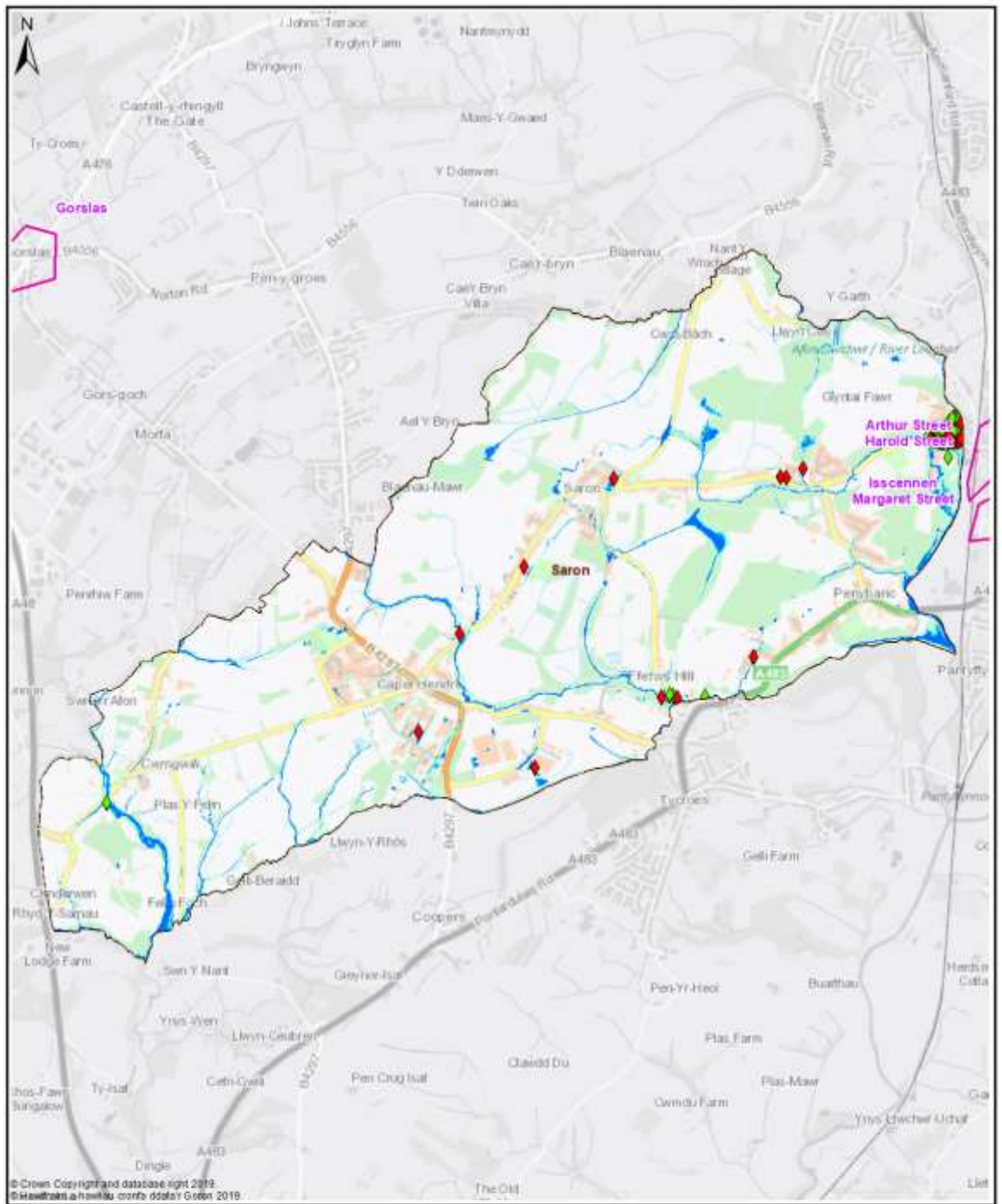


Map 2 - Dwellings and Services

- Legend**
- Policy Unit
  - Ward
  - uFMSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
  - ▲ Q30- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q100- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q1000- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q30- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q100- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q1000- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater

Ward - Saron





Map 3 - Communities at Risk Register

- Legend**
- Policy Unit
  - Ward
  - uFMSW Q30  
Surface Water Flood Outline  
1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q100  
Surface Water Flood Outline  
1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q1000  
Surface Water Flood Outline  
1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
  - ◆ CaRR Pluvial
  - ◆ CaRR Fluvial

Ward -  
Saron





## Saron - Delivery Plan

The following summarises actions we propose to manage local flood risk to an acceptable level within the community.



Measure	Description	Priority	Timescale	Cost
M22	Investigate options to reduce flood risk to properties within the overall community	Med	Med	Med
M24	Culvert inspections of existing assets & update / maintain Asset Register	High	Ongoing	Low
M34	Work with DCWW to better understand and manage flood risk from surface water and sewers in highlighted locations	Med	Ongoing	Low
M42	Raise awareness of flood risk and support preparation of Community Flood Plans if applicable	Med	Med	Low
M43	Working with NRW to raise awareness of flood risk from the Main Rivers/Tide	Med	Med	Low
M51	Countywide recovery plans are in place. These will be triggered when appropriate	Med	Ongoing	Low

### 9.3.51 St Clears

Community Council(s)	St Clears Town
Councillor:	Philip Hughes
Population	3,025
Area	30.63km <sup>2</sup>
Population Density	99 people/km <sup>2</sup>

#### Area Description

St Clears ward is a predominately rural area approximately, 15km west of Carmarthen Town. Settlements include St Clears, Pwll Trap and Bancyfelin. Land Use is predominately pastoral agriculture with the emphasis on grass land dairy.

The rivers Taf, Cynin and Dewi Fawr flow through St Clears. The Cowin flows through Bancyfelin but does not appear to pose significant risk.

NRW flood maps show that there is significant flood risk to St Clears from the Cynin and Dewi Fawr, with significant works carried out in the town in 2005. Flood risk from these sources are outside of the scope of this report as they are managed by NRW.

#### Flood History

Prior to 2005 St Clears experience significant flooding from the Main Rivers. Flooding from surface water occurs in the Bush House area of St Clears.

#### Policy Units in Ward

There are no Policy Units identified in this Ward.

#### Count Table (see Maps 1 & 2 below)

Criteria	Total at-risk Property Count	Dwellings affected	Community Services
High Risk	35	14	0
Medium Risk	48	181	
Low Risk	112	60	1

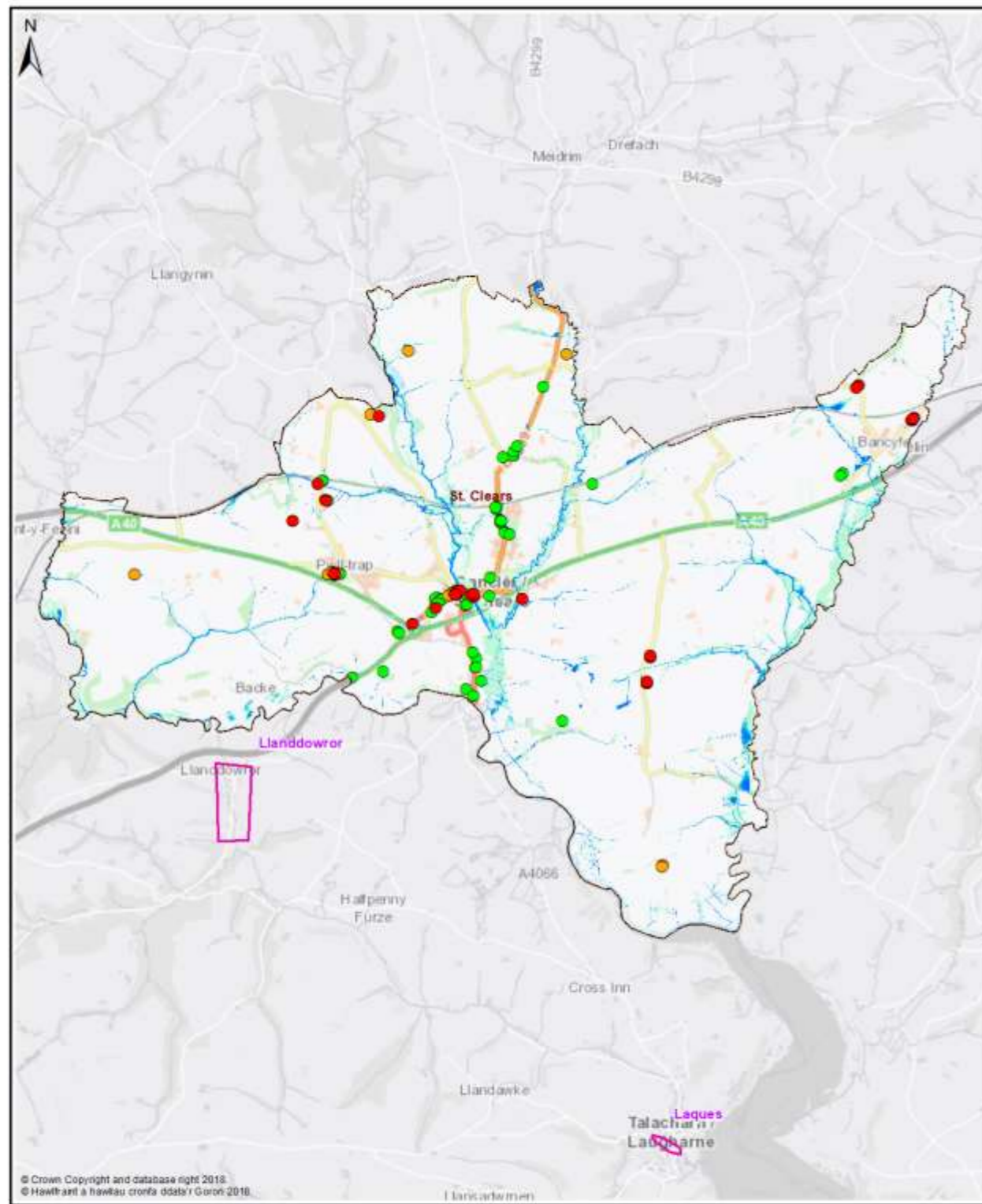
Breakdown by Policy Unit refer to Appendix E.

#### Other risk management authorities

DCWW has identified Flood Risk in the following locations:

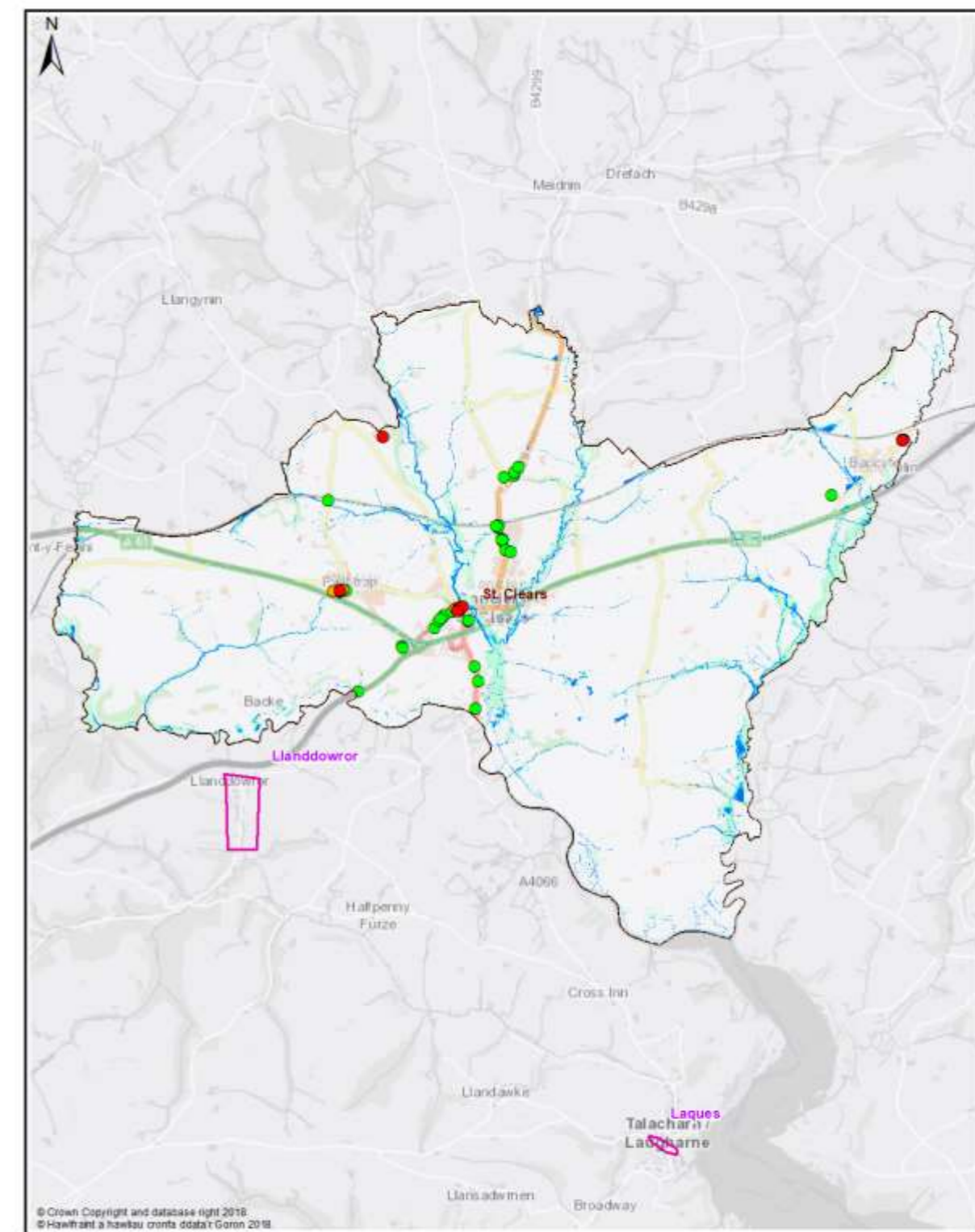
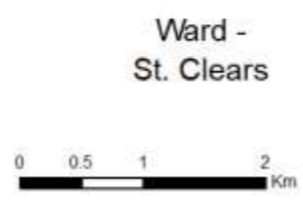
- Bridge Street, St Clears
- Cae Glas, St Clears
- Heol Llaindelyn, St Clears
- Lon y Prior, St Clears
- Meidrim Road, St Clears
- Station Road, St Clears
- St Clears

NRW will continue to take the lead and manage the flood risk from the Taf and Cynin.



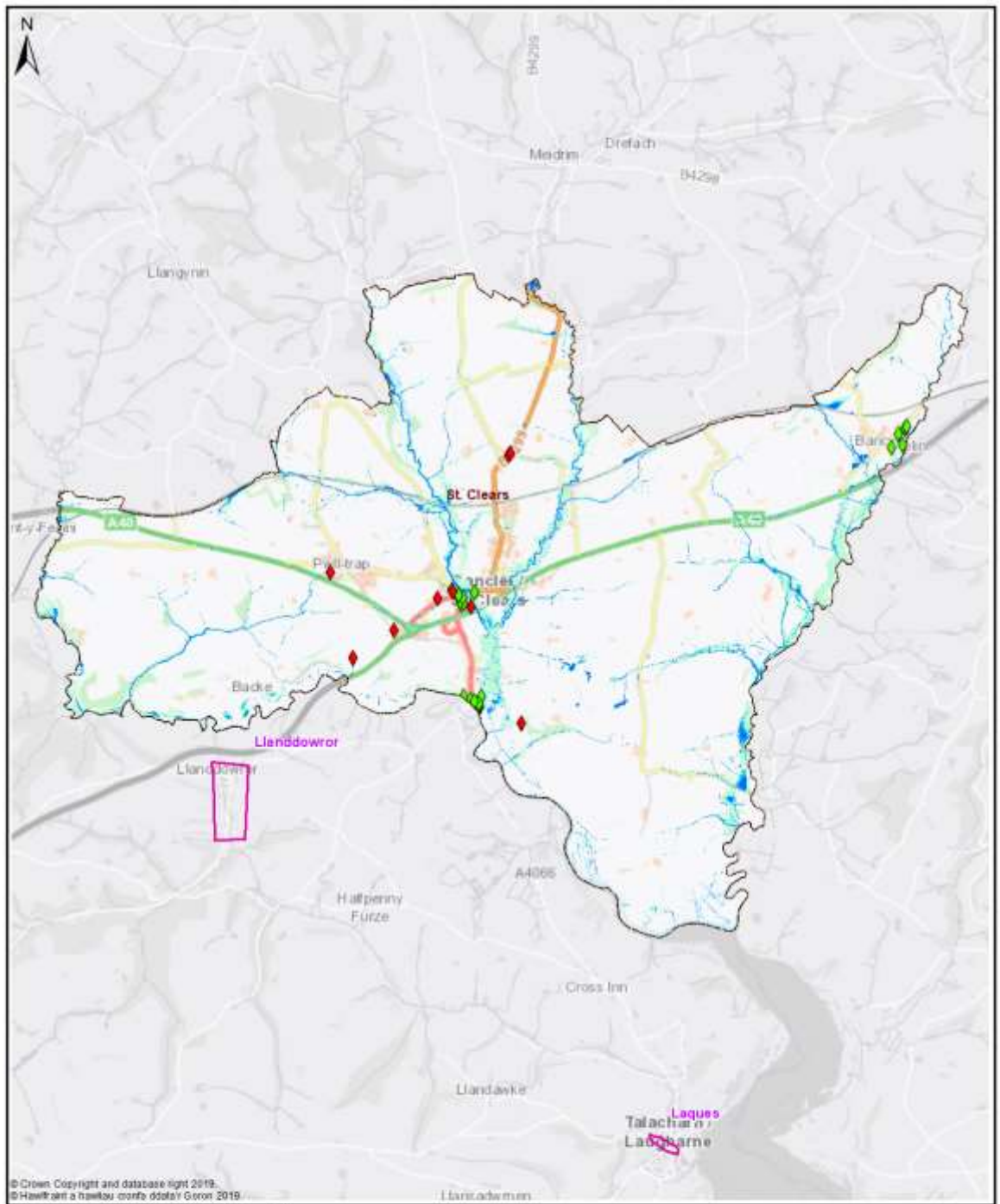
Map 1 - All Properties

- Legend**
- Policy Unit
  - Ward
  - uFMSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
  - Q30 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q100 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q1000 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater



Map 2 - Dwellings and Services

- Legend**
- Policy Unit
  - Ward
  - uFMSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
  - Q30- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q100- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q1000- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q30- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q100- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q1000- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater



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 © Hæfllrain a hawlfau cronfio ddolaf Goron 2019.

Map 3 - Communities at Risk Register

**Legend**

- |             |   |              |
|-------------|---|--------------|
| Policy Unit | uFMSW Q30<br>Surface Water Flood Outline<br>1 in 30 Probability Storm Event     | CaRR Pluvial |
| Ward        | uFMSW Q100<br>Surface Water Flood Outline<br>1 in 100 Probability Storm Event   | CaRR Fluvial |
|             | uFMSW Q1000<br>Surface Water Flood Outline<br>1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event |              |

Ward -  
St. Clears



## St Clears - Delivery Plan

The following summarises actions we propose to manage local flood risk to an acceptable level within the community.



Measure	Description	Priority	Timescale	Cost
M24	Culvert inspections of existing assets & update / maintain Asset Register	High	Ongoing	Low
M34	Work with DCWW to better understand and manage flood risk from surface water and sewers in highlighted locations	Med	Ongoing	Low
M42	Raise awareness of flood risk and support preparation of Community Flood Plans if applicable	Med	Med	Low
M43	Working with NRW to raise awareness of flood risk from the Main Rivers/Tide	Med	Ongoing	Low
M51	Countywide recovery plans are in place. These will be triggered when appropriate	Med	Ongoing	Low

### 9.3.52 St Ishmael

Community Council(s)	Llandyfaelog St Ishmaels
Councillor:	Mair Stephens
Population	2,635
Area	57.81 km <sup>2</sup>
Population Density	46 p/km <sup>2</sup>

#### Area Description

Rural / coastal area to the south of Carmarthen Town containing the settlements of Ferryside, Llansaint, Llandyfaelog, Idole, Cwmffrwd and Croesyceiliog.

Land use is predominately pastoral agriculture with some woodland.

The main flood risk to this area is from tidal flooding. Ferryside village is protected from the sea by the railway embankment that provides a high degree of protection although there are openings through it for access to the foreshore and drainage.

Ferryside is also at risk from the Cwm Mill stream north of the village and a small stream to the south. Flood risk from this source is outside of the scope of this report as it is managed by NRW.

#### Flood History

- Ferryside from fluvial sources and tidal.
- Carmarthen Bay Holiday Village– Extensive tidal flooding early 2014. Also, reports of surface water flooding.
- Isolated surface water flooding elsewhere in the ward.

#### Policy Units in Ward

There are two Policy Unit identified in this Ward:

- Ferryside South
- Ferryside North

#### Count Table (see Maps 1 & 2 below)

Criteria	Total at-risk Property Count	Dwellings affected	Community Services
High Risk	125	24	1
Medium Risk	202	6	3
Low Risk	421	156	6

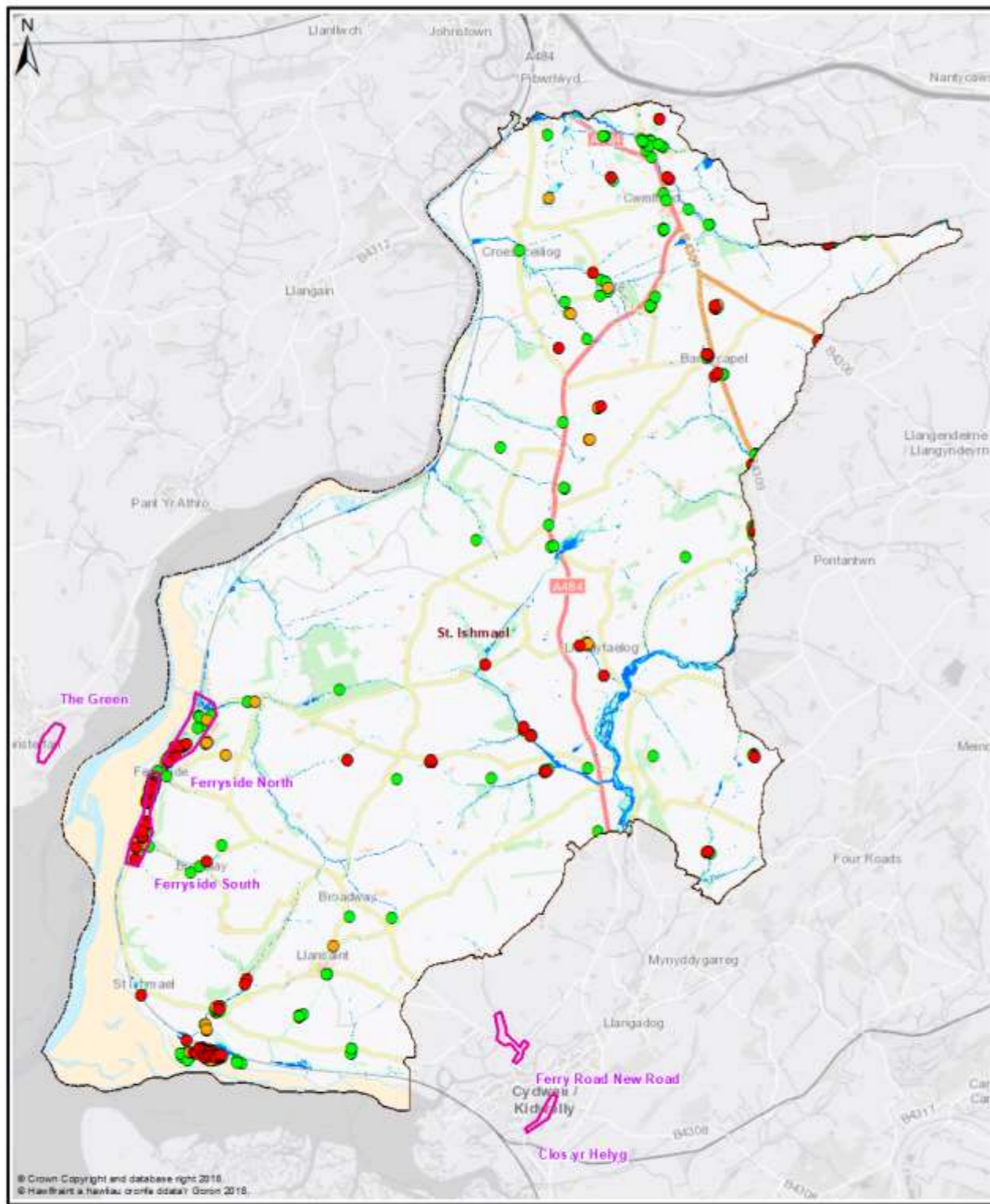
Breakdown by Policy Unit refer to Appendix E.

#### Other risk management authorities

DCWW has identified flood risk at the following locations

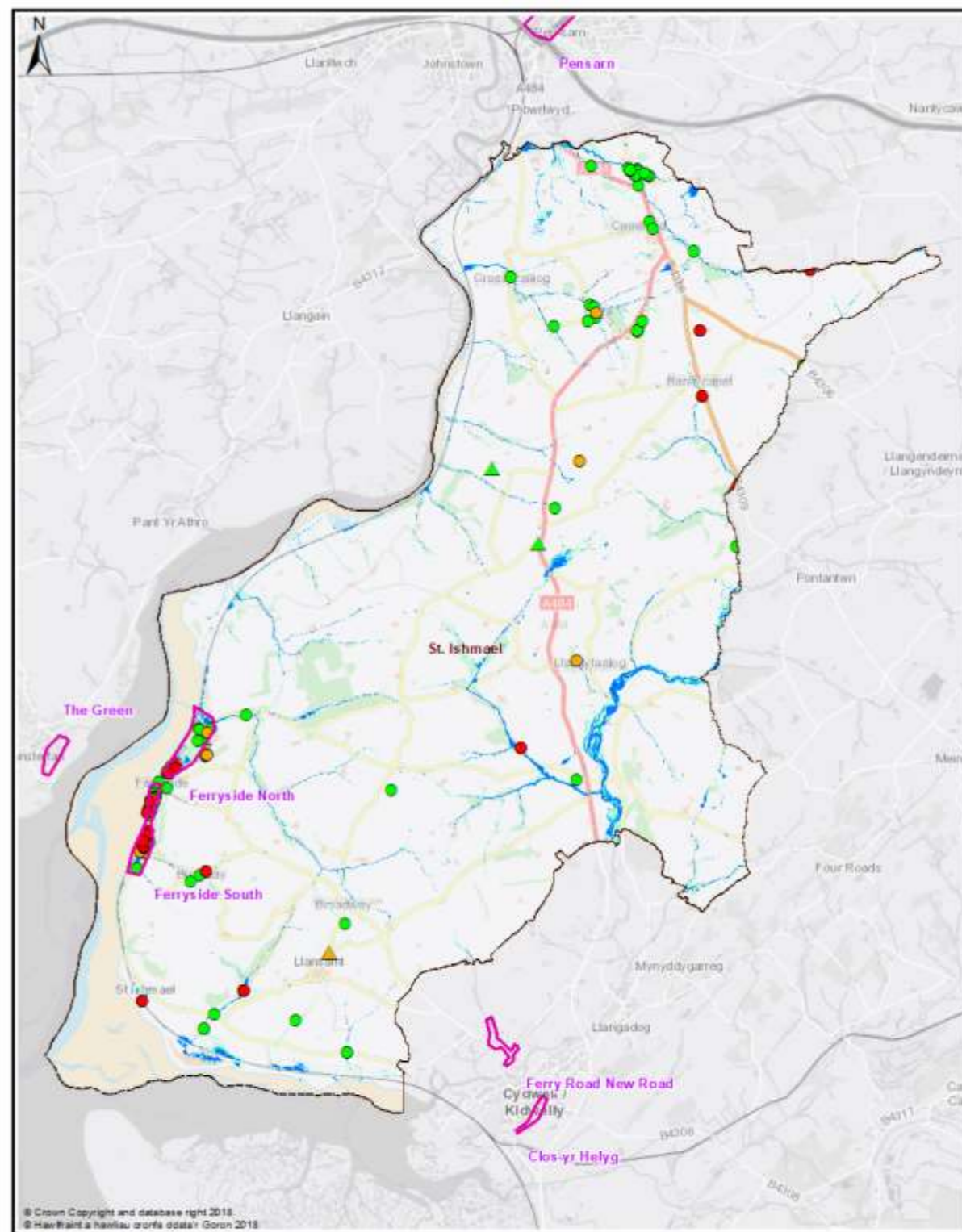
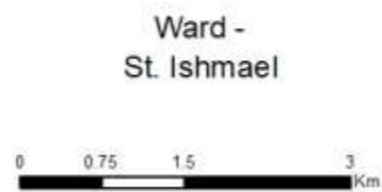
- Ferryside
- Glan Morfa, Ferryside
- Maesyffynnon, Ferryside

NRW will continue to take the lead and manage the flood risk from the tidal Flooding and Cwm Mill stream.



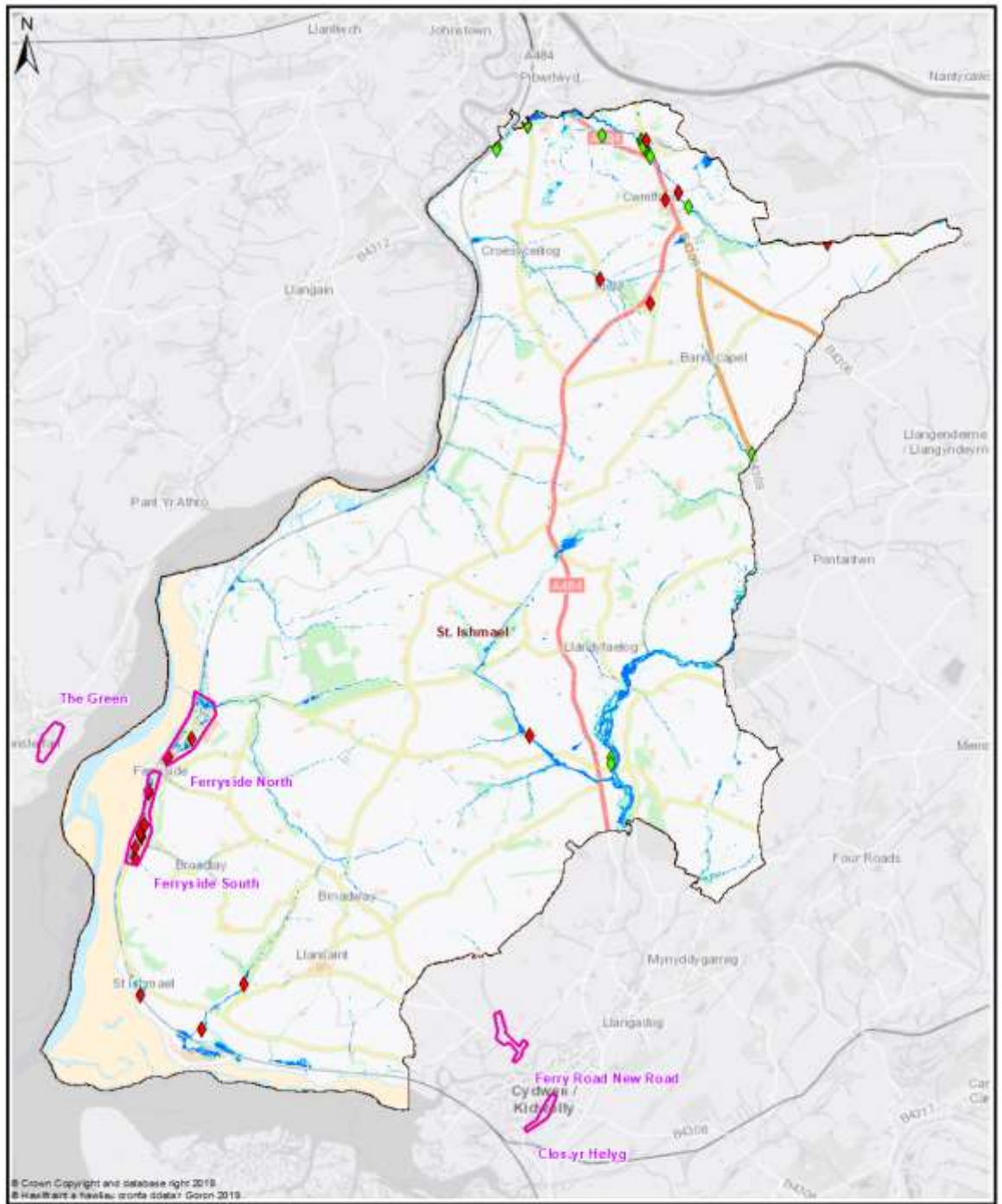
Map 1 - All Properties

- Legend**
- Policy Unit
  - Ward
  - uFMSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
  - Q30 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q100 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q1000 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater



Map 2 - Dwellings and Services

- Legend**
- Ward
  - uFMSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
  - Q30- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q100- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q1000- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q30- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q100- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q1000- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater



Map 3 - Communities at Risk Register

**Legend**

Policy Unit	iFMSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event	CaRR Pluvial
Ward	iFMSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event	CaRR Fluvial
	iFMSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event	

**Ward -  
St. Ishmael**

0    0.75    1.5    3  
Km



## St. Ishmael - Delivery Plan

The following summarises actions we propose to manage local flood risk to an acceptable level within the community.



Measure	Description	Priority	Timescale	Cost
M22	investigate options to reduce flood risk to properties within the overall community	Med	Med	Med
M22	Investigate options to reduce flood risk to community services.	Med	Med	Med
M33	Two Policy Units identified for further review of potential alleviation action(s)	High	Med	Med
M34	Work with DCWW to better understand and manage flood risk from surface water and sewers in highlighted locations	Med	Ongoing	Low
M42	Raise awareness of flood risk and support preparation of Community Flood Plans if applicable	Med	Med	Low
M43	Working with NRW to raise awareness of flood risk from the Main Rivers/Tide	Med	Med	Low
M44	Liaison with Carmarthen Bay Holiday Village to raise awareness and preparedness. Work with NRW Flood Awareness team	High	Med	Low
M51	Countywide recovery plans are in place. These will be triggered when appropriate	Med	Ongoing	Low

### 9.3.53 Swiss Valley

Community Council(s)	Llanelli Rural
Councillor:	Giles Morgan
Population:	2,515
Area	10.2 km <sup>2</sup>
Population Density	249people/km <sup>2</sup>

#### Area Description

The Swiss Valley Ward is predominantly rural with a single settlement, Swiss Valley. It is located approximately 2km north of Llanelli either side of the A476. Due to its large, deep valley the flood risk area in the ward is confined.

Two Main Rivers in this ward, the Rivers Dafen and the Lliedi. The River Dafen bisects the south-east corner of the ward.

Flood risk from these rivers is managed by NRW. Upstream of Porth Dafen it is classed an ordinary watercourse.

The Lliedi is dominated by two large reservoirs, the Upper Lliedi Reservoir and the Lower Lliedi Reservoir. These are owned and managed by DCWW.

#### Flood History

Three recorded incidents of flooding, two external and one internal linked to a culverted tributary of the River Dafen in riparian ownership beneath the Swiss Valley residential estate.

#### Policy Units in Ward

There are no Policy Units in this ward.

#### Count Table (see Maps 1 & 2 below)

Criteria	Total at-risk Property Count	Dwellings affected	Community Services
High Risk	9	4	0
Medium Risk	16	9	0
Low Risk	63	48	1

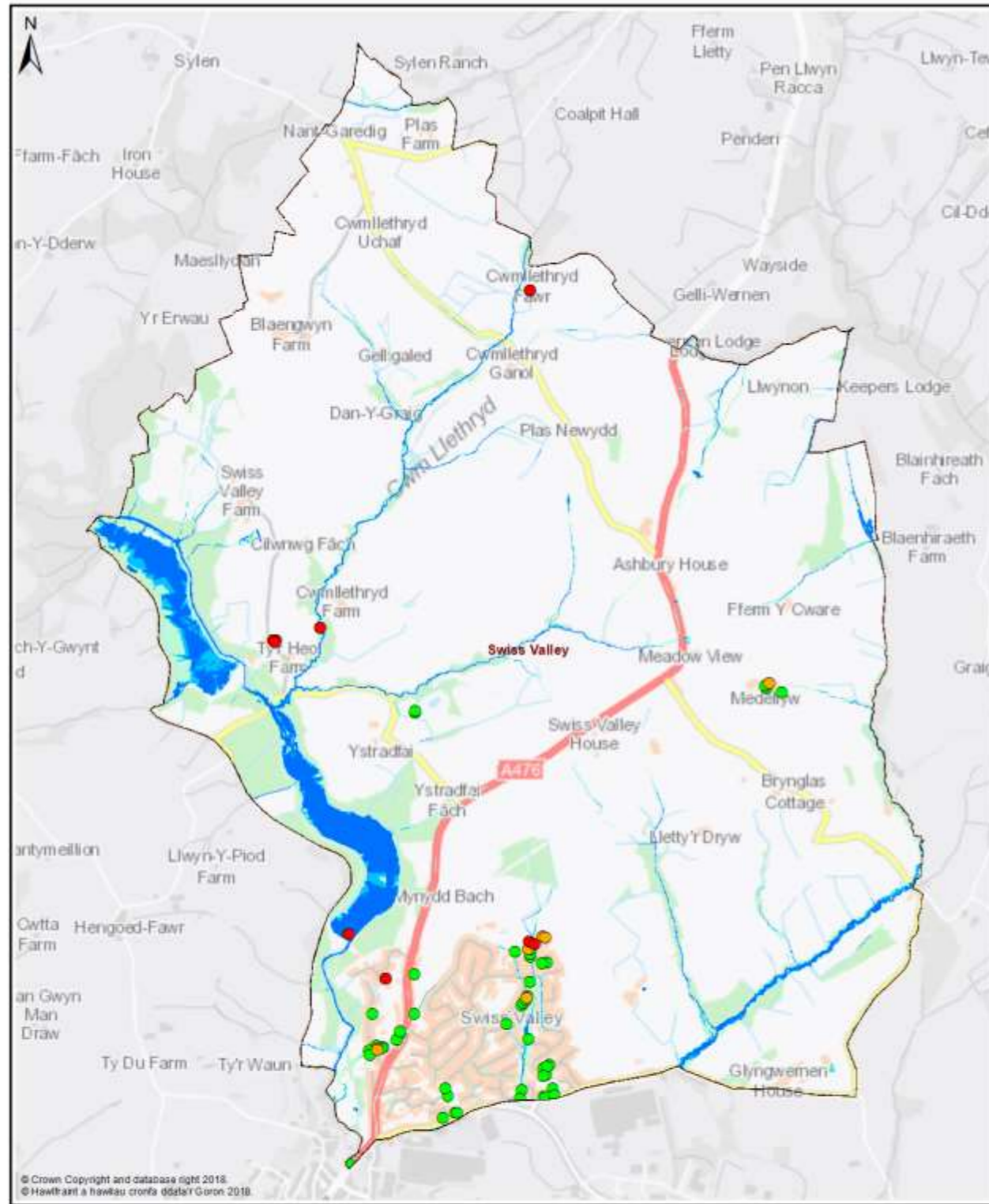
Breakdown by Policy Unit refer to Appendix E.

#### Other risk management authorities

DCWW has no flood risk issues in this area

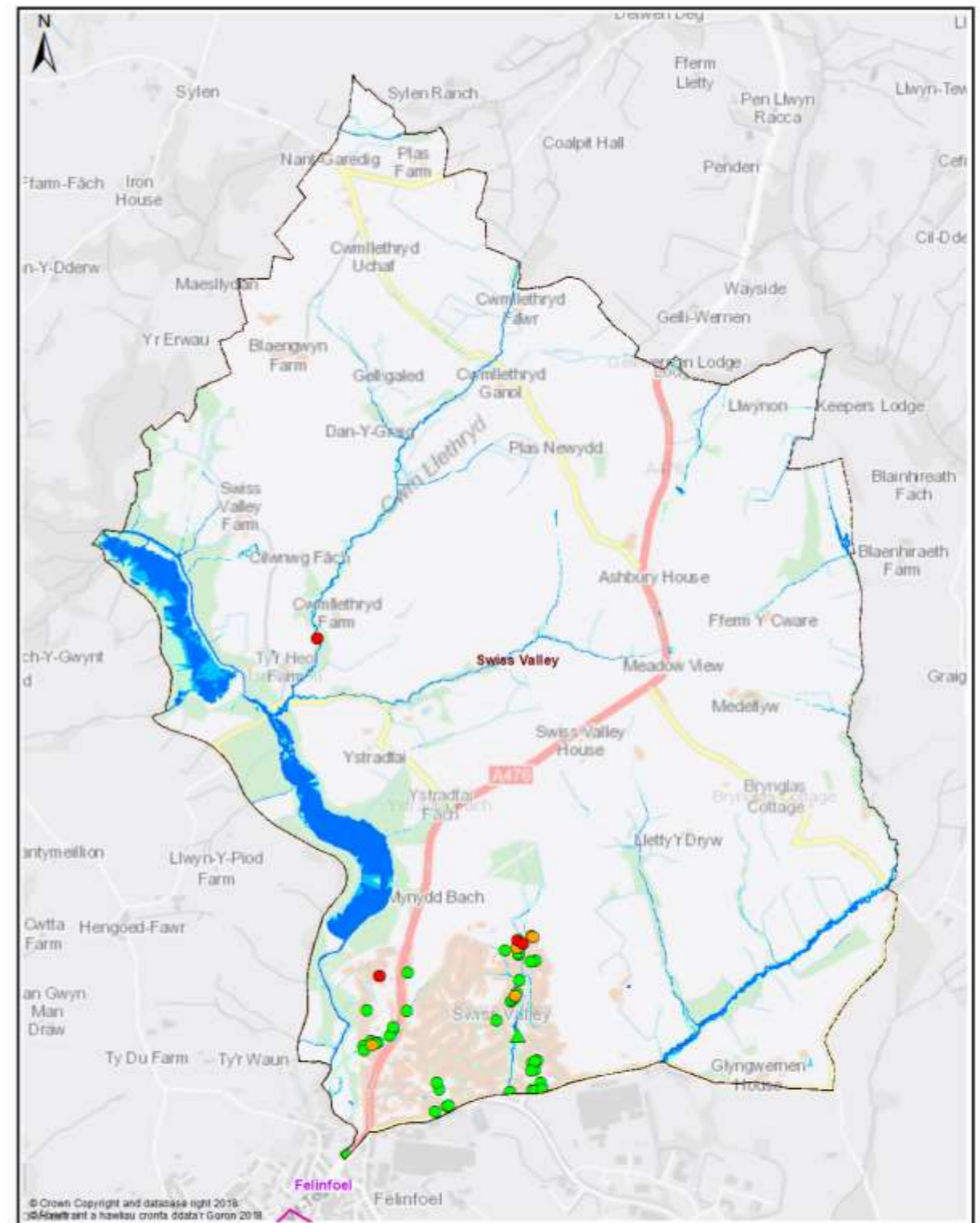
DCWW own and manage the Upper and Lower Lliedi Reservoirs.

NRW will continue to take the lead and manage the flood risk from the River Lliedi and River Dafen.



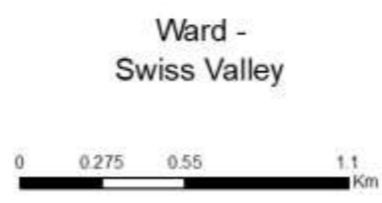
Map 1 - All Properties

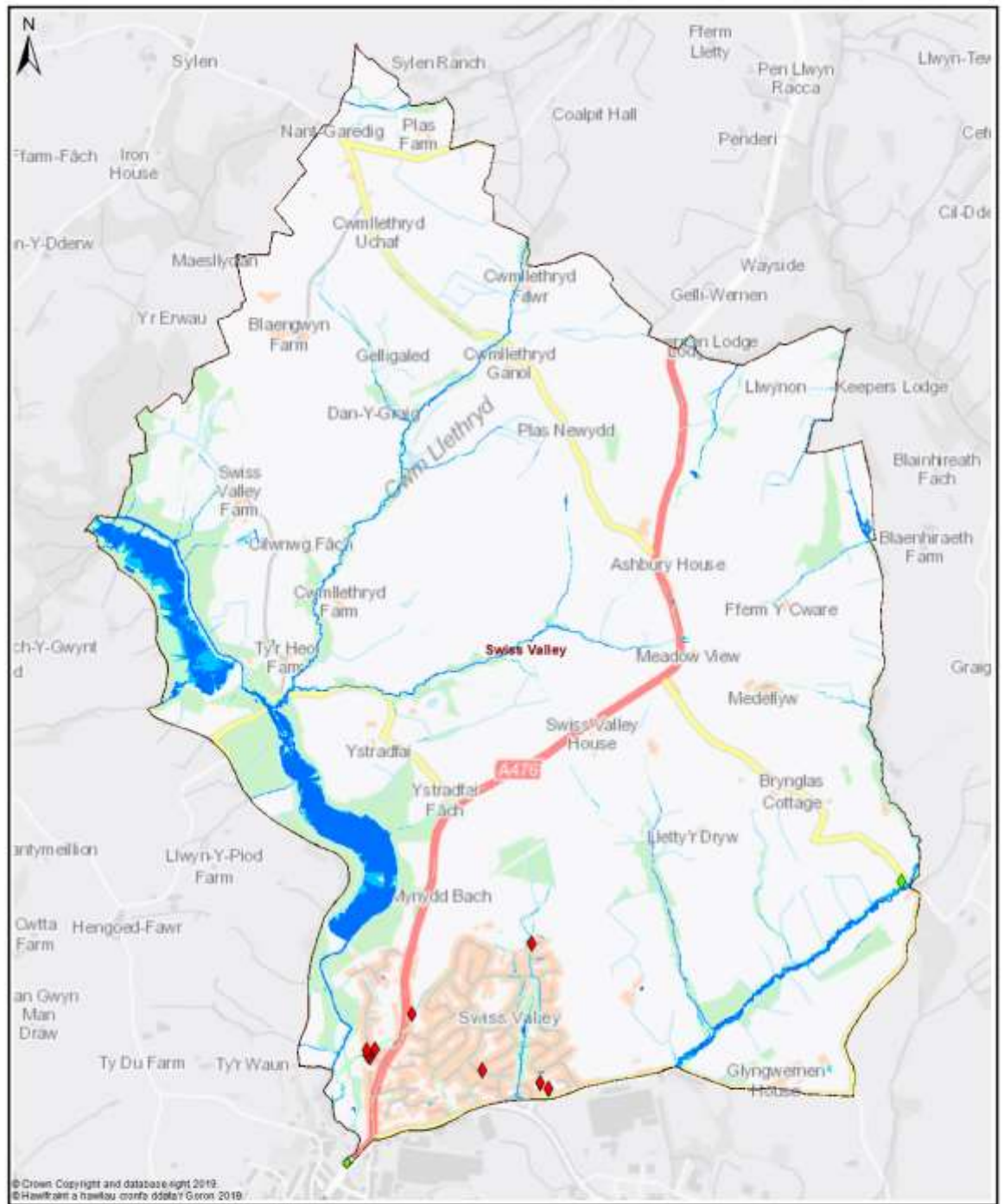
- Legend**
- Policy Unit
  - Ward
  - uFMSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
  - Q30 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q100 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q1000 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater



Map 2 - Dwellings and Services

- Legend**
- Policy Unit
  - Ward
  - uFMSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
  - Q30- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q100- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q1000- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q30- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q100- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q1000- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater





Map 3 - Communities at Risk Register

Legend

- |             |  |              |
|-------------|--|--------------|
| Policy Unit | uFMISW Q30<br>Surface Water Flood Outline<br>1 in 30 Probability Storm Event     | CaRR Fluvial |
| Ward        | uFMISW Q100<br>Surface Water Flood Outline<br>1 in 100 Probability Storm Event   | CaRR Fluvial |
|             | uFMISW Q1000<br>Surface Water Flood Outline<br>1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event |              |

Ward -  
Swiss Valley



## Swiss Valley - Delivery Plan

The following summarises actions we propose to manage local flood risk to an acceptable level within the community.



Measure	Description	Priority	Timescale	Cost
M24	Culvert inspections of existing assets & update / maintain Asset Register.	Med	Med	Low
M42	Raise awareness of flood risk and support preparation of Community Flood Plans if applicable	Med	Med	Low
M43	Working with NRW to raise awareness of flood risk from the Main Rivers/Tide	Med	Med	Low
M44	Civil Contingency Planning – DCWW reservoir flood plans	High	Ongoing	Low
M51	Countywide recovery plans are in place. These will be triggered when appropriate.	Med	Ongoing	Low

### 9.3.54 Trelech

Community Council(s)	Abernant Llanwinio Meidrim Trelech
Councillor:	Jean Lewis
Population:	2,061
Area	124.30 km <sup>2</sup>
Population Density	17 people/km <sup>2</sup>

#### Area Description

Trelech ward is a rural area on Carmarthenshire's north west border. The largest urban area is the village of Meidrim with several smaller settlements including Abernant, Blaenwaun, Cwmfelin Mynach, Dinas, Gellywen, Llanwinio, Pen-Y-Bont, Talog & Trelech.

The general geography of the area consists of the rolling hills and valleys which are lined by woodland surrounded by pastoral farmland and numerous small watercourses.

The Main Rivers in this ward are Afon Cynin, Afon Cywin and Afon Dewi Fawr.

#### Flood History

There has been an incident of suspected fluvial flooding in Gellywen - source unconfirmed.

Fluvial flooding incidents in Cwmbach, possibly exacerbated by surface water run-off.

Talog area has been identified as a Policy Unit. It is within the NRW flood alert area and there have been no reported incident to CCC.

#### Policy Units in Ward

There are no Policy Units identified in this Ward.

#### Count Table (see Maps 1 & 2 below)

Criteria	Total at-risk Property Count	Dwellings affected	Community Services
High Risk	33	7	0
Medium Risk	54	12	
Low Risk	141	33	1

Breakdown by Policy Unit refer to Appendix E.

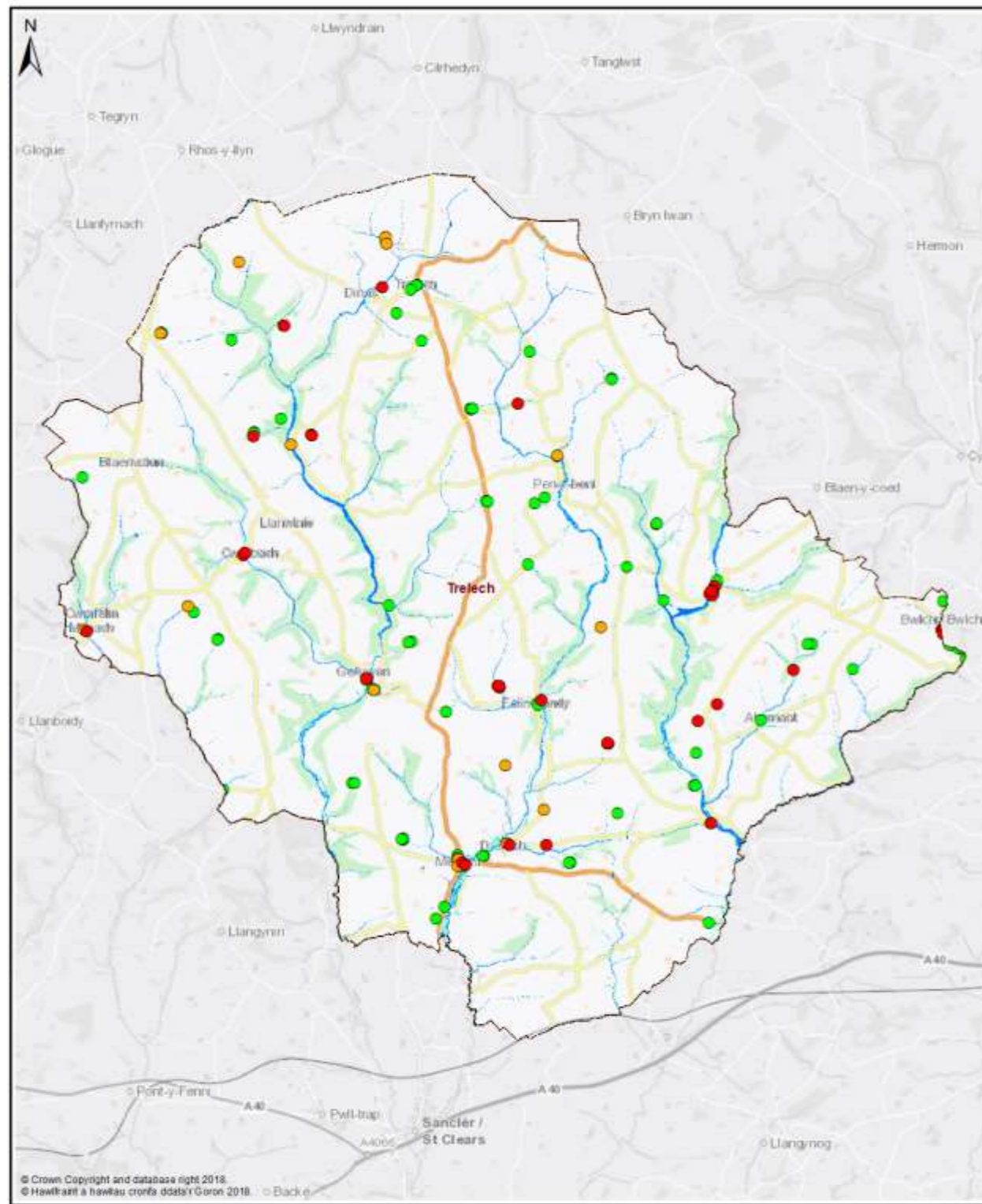
#### Other risk management authorities

DCWW has identified flood risks at the following locations:

- Meidrim

NRW will continue to take the lead and manage the flood risk from

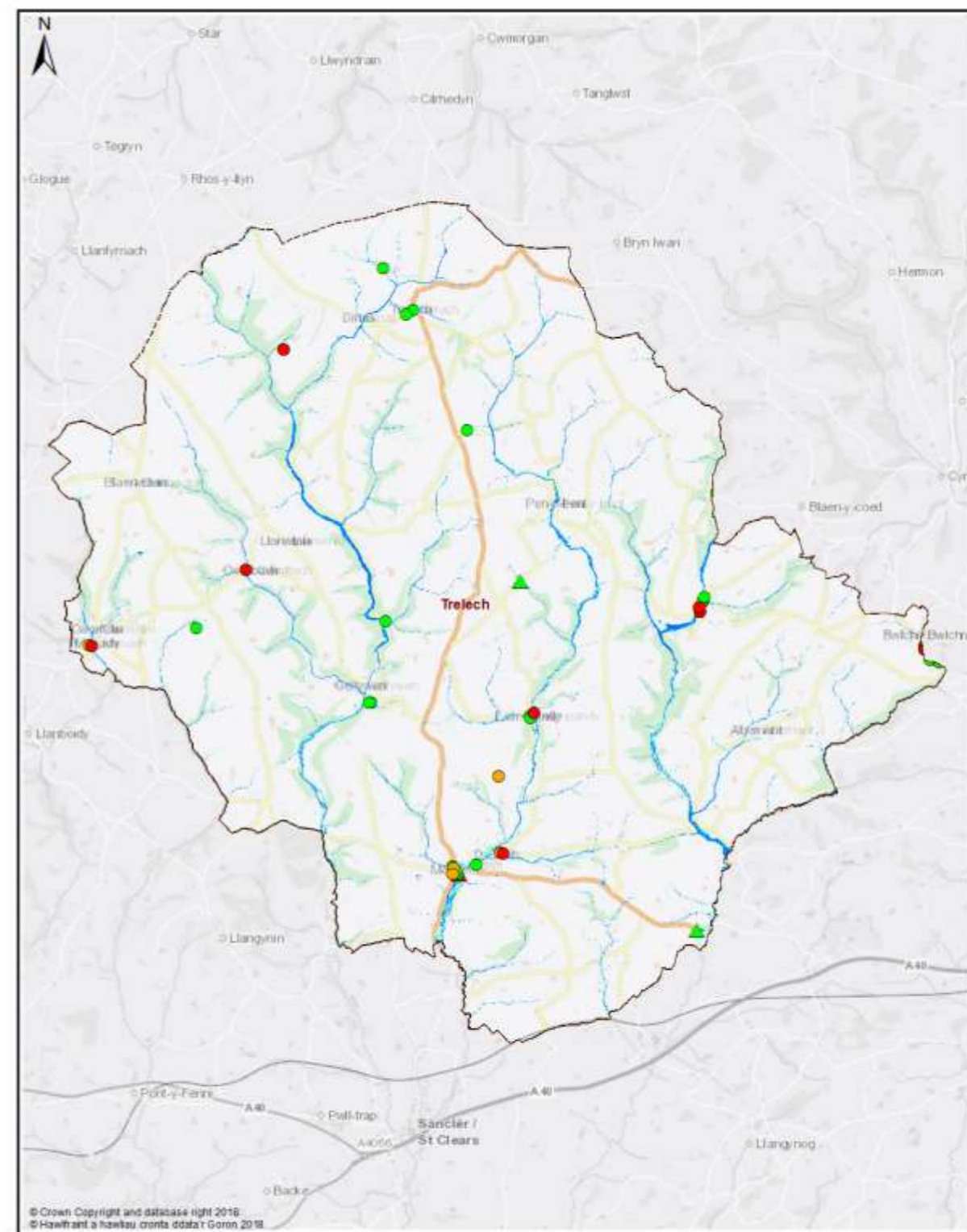
- Afon Dewi Fawr,
- Cynin
- Cywin.



Map 1 - All Properties

Legend

- Policy Unit
- Ward
- uFMSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
- uFMSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
- uFMSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
- Q30 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
- Q100 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
- Q1000 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater

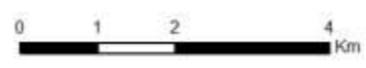


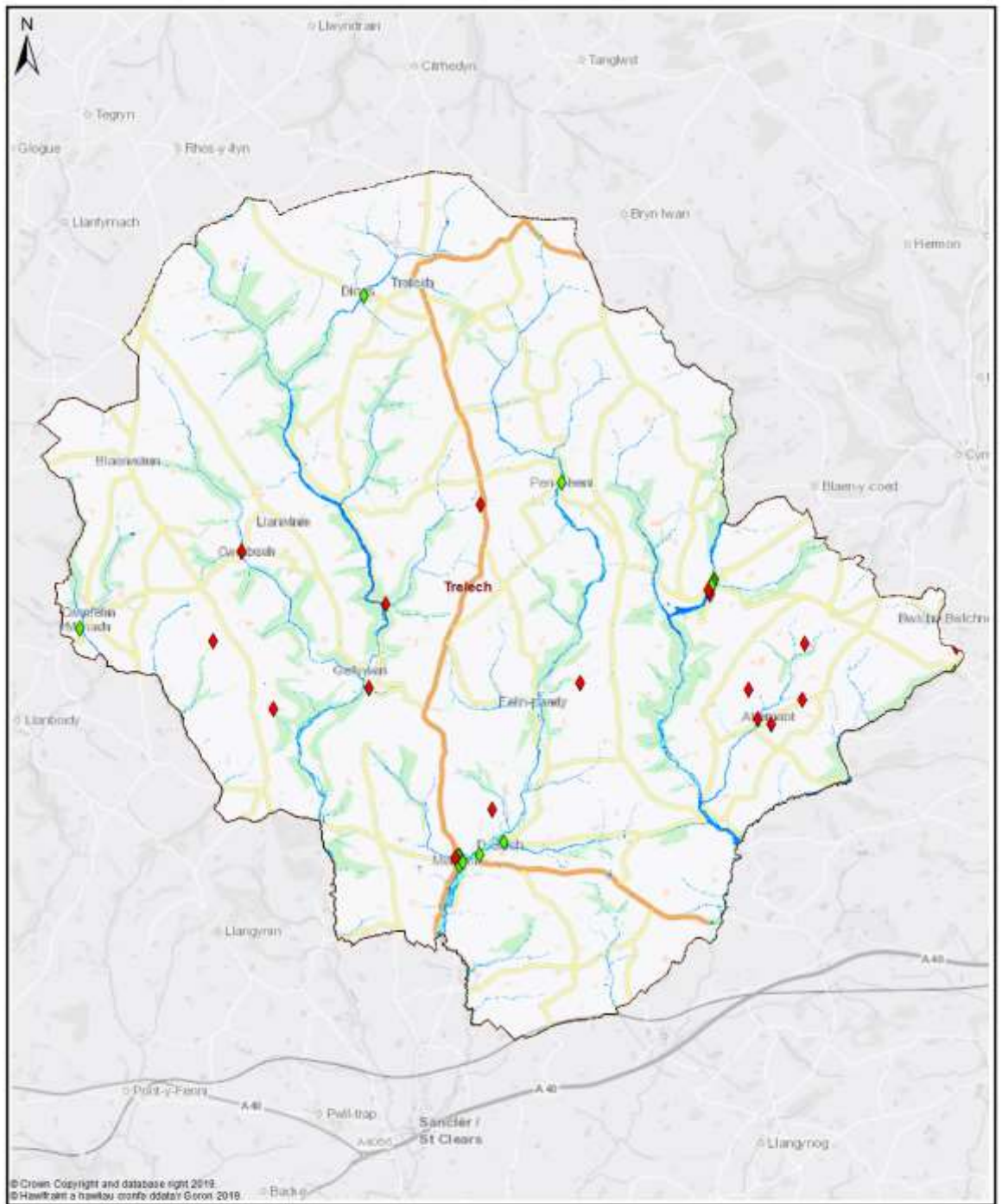
Map 2 - Dwellings and Services

Legend

- Policy Unit
- Ward
- uFMSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
- uFMSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
- uFMSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
- Q30- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
- Q100- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
- Q1000- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
- ▲ Q30- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
- ▲ Q100- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
- ▲ Q1000- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater

Ward - Trelech





Map 3 - Communities at Risk Register

- Legend**
- Policy Unit
  - Ward
  - uFMISW Q30  
Surface Water Flood Outline  
1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMISW Q100  
Surface Water Flood Outline  
1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMISW Q1000  
Surface Water Flood Outline  
1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
  - ◆ CaRR Fluvial
  - ◆ CaRR Fluvial

Ward -  
Trelech





## Trelech - Delivery Plan

The following summarises actions we propose to manage local flood risk to an acceptable level within the community.



Measure	Description	Priority	Timescale	Cost
M34	Work with DCWW to better understand and manage flood risk from surface water and sewers in Meidrim	Med	Ongoing	Low
M42	Raise awareness of flood risk and support preparation of Community Flood Plans if applicable	Med	Med	Low
M43	Working with NRW to raise awareness of flood risk from the Main Rivers	Med	Med	Low
M51	Countywide recovery plans are in place. These will be triggered when appropriate	Med	Ongoing	Low

### 9.3.55 Trimsaran

Community Council(s)	Trimsaran
Councillor:	Kim Broom
Population	2,544
Area	19.82km <sup>2</sup>
Population Density	128 p/km <sup>2</sup>

#### Area Description

Trimsaran ward is located 5km north west of Llanelli Town. Once dominated by the coal industry, the predominant land use in this ward is now pastoral agriculture. Two major reclamation projects have resulted in Glyn Abbey golf club and Ffos Las Race Course.

The west and north of the ward comprises of relatively flat land drained by a network of ditches and old waterways and the Gwendraeth Fawr. To the south and the east the land is steeper on the slopes of Pembrey Mountain, with flashy watercourses conveying water to Trimsaran village.

The Gwendraeth Fawr and its tributary Afon Morlais are both Main River. The Gwendraeth flood plain dominates a 4km<sup>2</sup> area of low, flat land in the north west of the ward. Afon Morlais flows west through the ward in largely man made channels in a small flood plain.

#### Flood History

CCC has 3 recorded incidents of internal flooding in this ward all associated with culvert blockages. Water draining from Pembrey Mountain poses the greatest risk in the form of both surface water flooding and ordinary watercourse flooding.

CCC's has undertaken 3 capital schemes in Trimsaran in the last 5-years (two screens and one culvert re-lining scheme).

#### Policy Units in Ward

There are no Policy Units identified in this Ward.

#### Count Table (see Maps 1 & 2 below)

Criteria	Total at-risk Property Count	Dwellings affected	Community Services
High Risk	48	30	1
Medium Risk	65	39	2
Low Risk	137	85	2

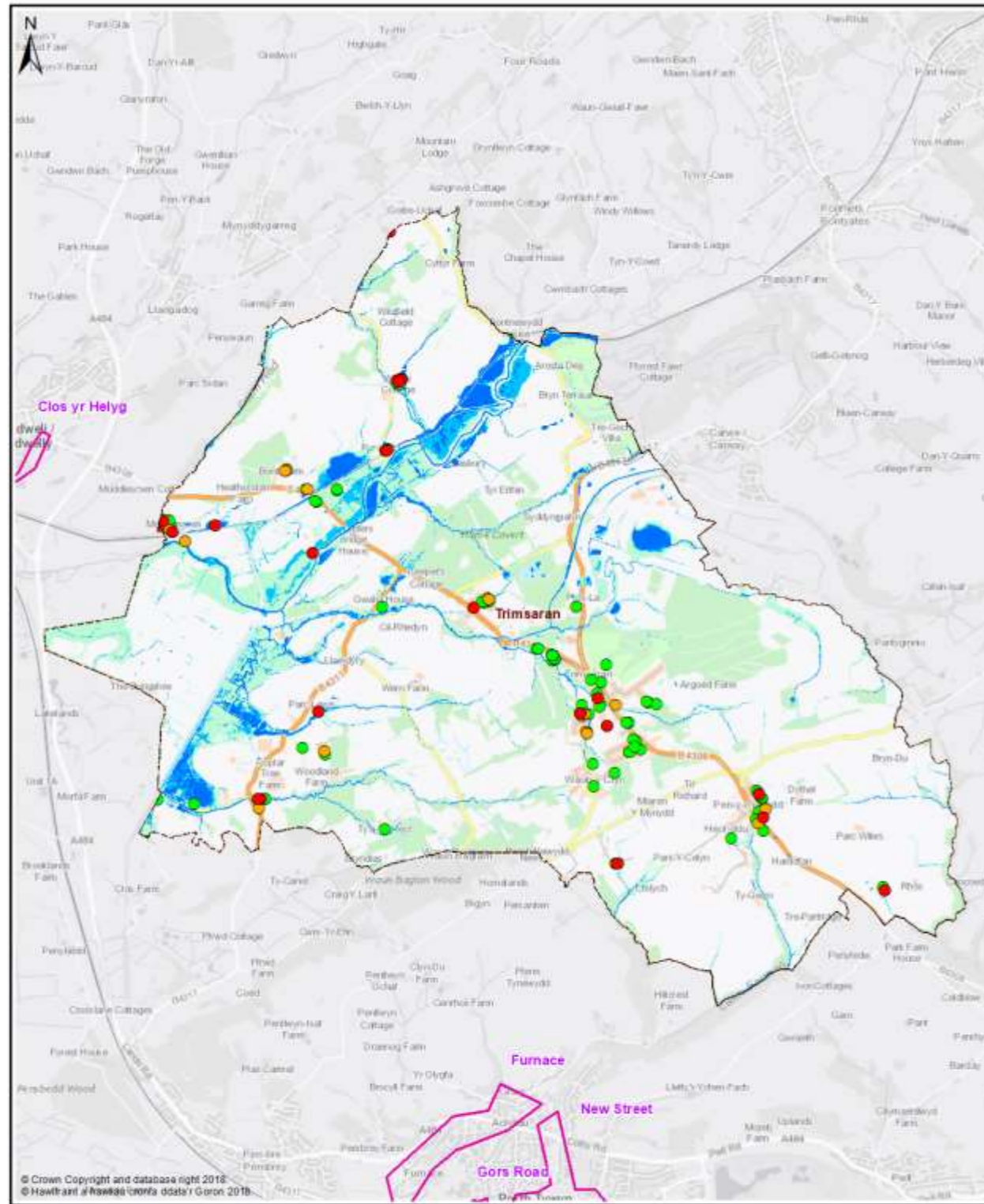
Breakdown by Policy Unit refer to Appendix E.

#### Other risk management authorities

DCWW has identified Flood Risk in the following locations

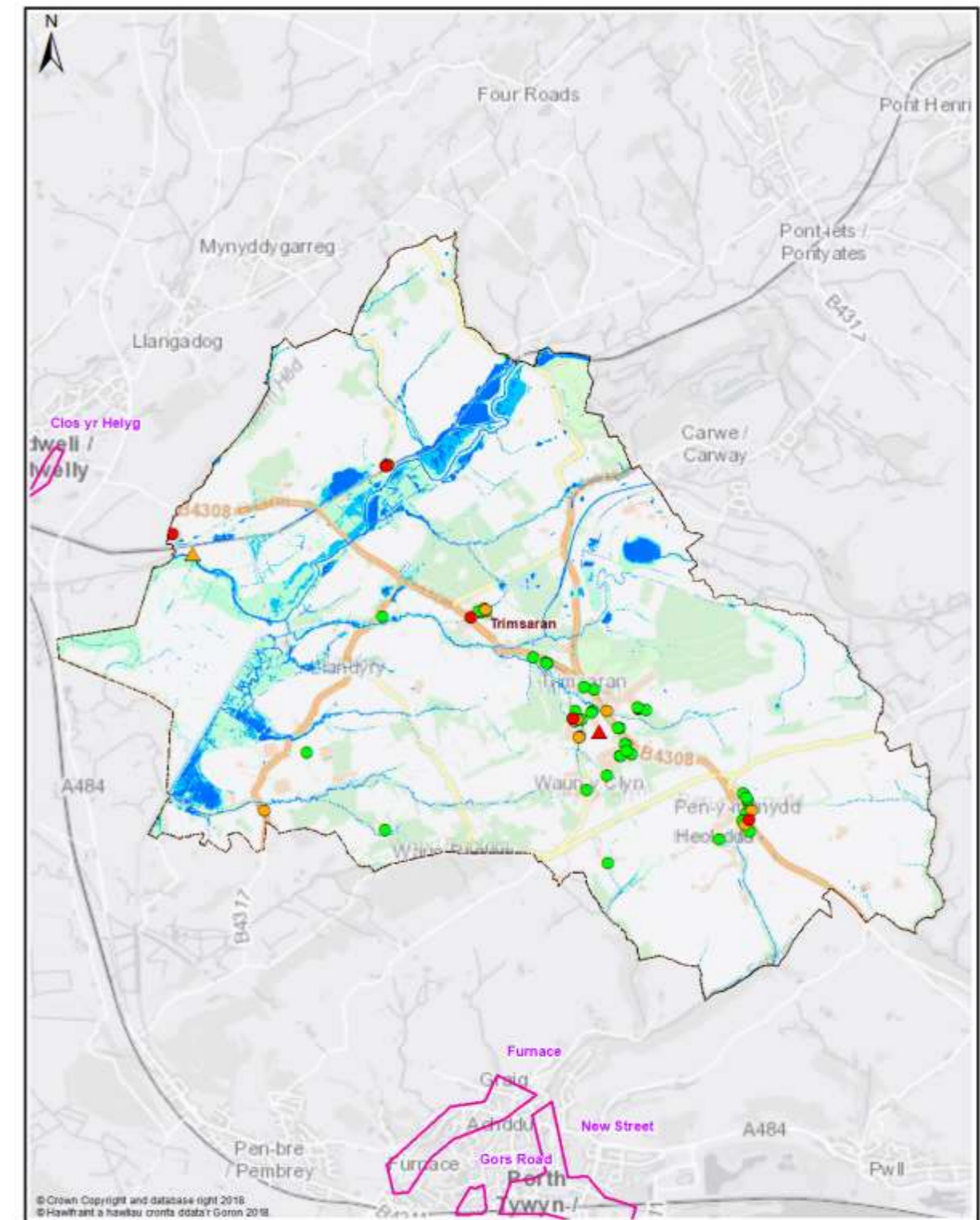
- Coedyclun, Trimsaran
- Heol Waunyclun, Trimsaran

NRW will continue to take the lead and manage the flood risk from the sea and the fluvial risk from the Gwendraeth and Afon Morlais.



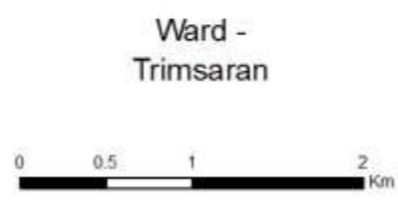
Map 1 - All Properties

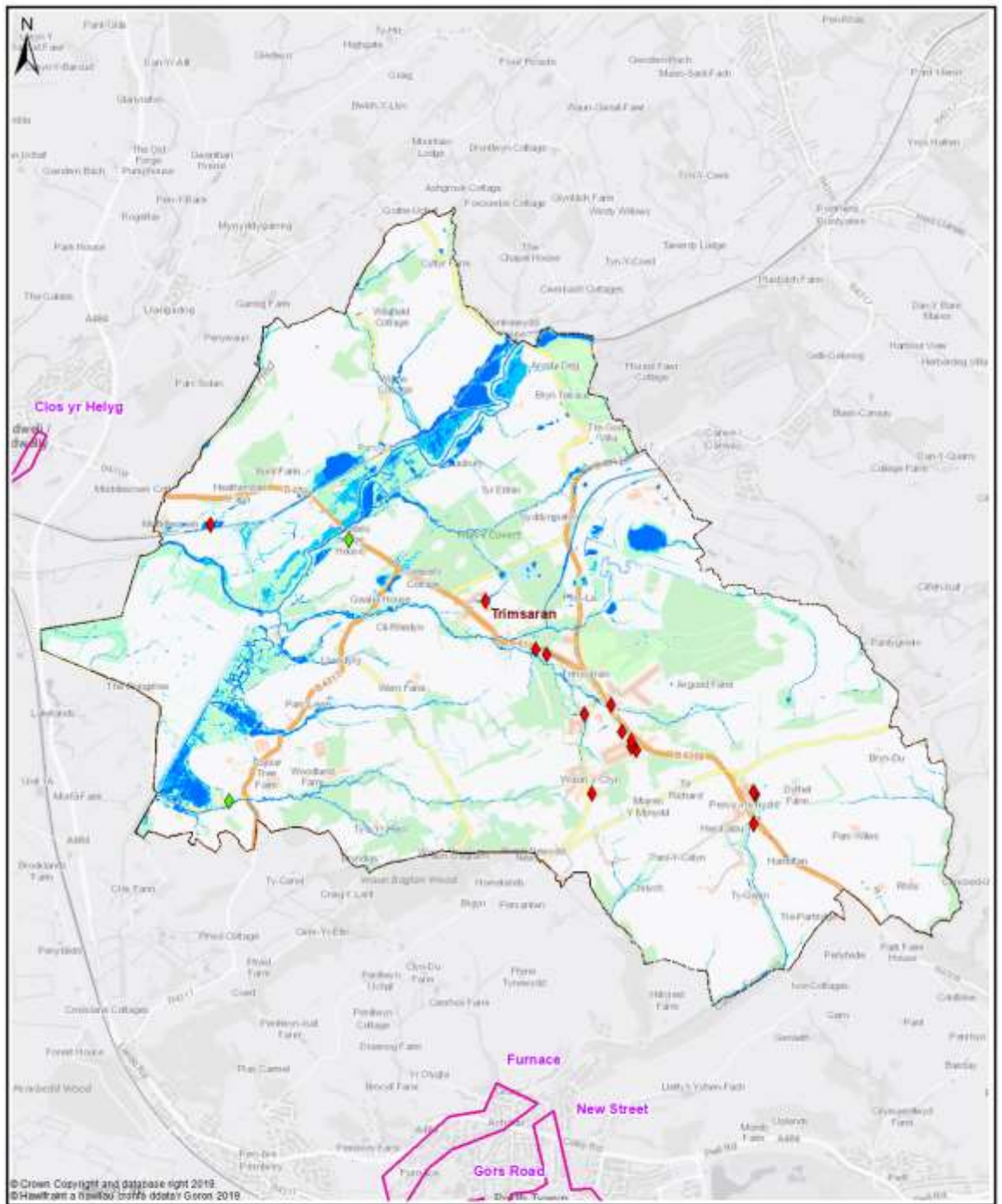
- Legend**
- Policy Unit
  - Ward
  - uFMSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
  - Q30 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q100 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q1000 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater



Map 2 - Dwellings and Services

- Legend**
- Policy Unit
  - Ward
  - uFMSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
  - Q30- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q100- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q1000- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q30- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q100- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q1000- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater





Map 3 - Communities at Risk Register

- Legend**
- Policy Unit
  - Ward
  - uFMSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
  - ◆ CaRR Fluvial
  - ◆ CaRR Fluvial

Ward -  
Trimsaran



## Trimsaran - Delivery Plan

The following summarises actions we propose to manage local flood risk to an acceptable level within the community.



Measure	Description	Priority	Timescale	Cost
M22	Investigate options to reduce flood risk to properties within the overall community	Med	Med	Med
M22	Investigate options to reduce flood risk to community services	Med	Med	Med
M24	Culvert inspections of existing assets & update / maintain Asset Register	High	Ongoing	Med
M34	Work with DCWW to better understand and manage flood risk from surface water and sewers in highlighted locations	Med	Ongoing	Low
M42	Raise awareness of flood risk and support preparation of Community Flood Plans if applicable	Med	Med	Low
M43	Working with NRW to raise awareness of flood risk from the Main Rivers/Tide	Med	Med	Low
M51	Countywide recovery plans are in place. These will be triggered when appropriate	Med	Ongoing	Low

### 9.3.56 Tycroes

Community Council(s)	Llanedi
Councillor:	Tina Higgins
Population	2,466
Area	11.21km <sup>2</sup>
Population Density	220 people/km <sup>2</sup>

#### Area Description

Tycroes ward is located 30km east of Carmarthen Town and borders Ammanford to the north-east. The area is predominately rural. General topography comprises a high central ridge running north to south reaching 120mAOD sloping down to the Rivers Loughor and Gwili. Predominant land use is pastoral agriculture.

River Loughor forms the eastern boundary with the large flat flood plain dominating this area. Afon Gwili in the west has a narrow floodplain confined in a steep valley. Flood risk from both watercourses are not within the scope of this report as they are managed by NRW.

#### Flood History

CCC has no recorded incidents of flooding in this ward but is aware of significant flooding issues linked to new residential development in the ward. The culverting of watercourses by private land owners and the disruption to natural drainage by new development appears to be the most common cause of flooding.

There are also isolated issues of flooding from unmaintained land drains.

#### Policy Units in Ward

There are no Policy Units identified in this Ward.

#### Count Table (see Maps 1 & 2 below)

Criteria	Total at-risk Property Count	Dwellings affected	Community Services
High Risk	16	7	0
Medium Risk	39	20	0
Low Risk	140	88	0

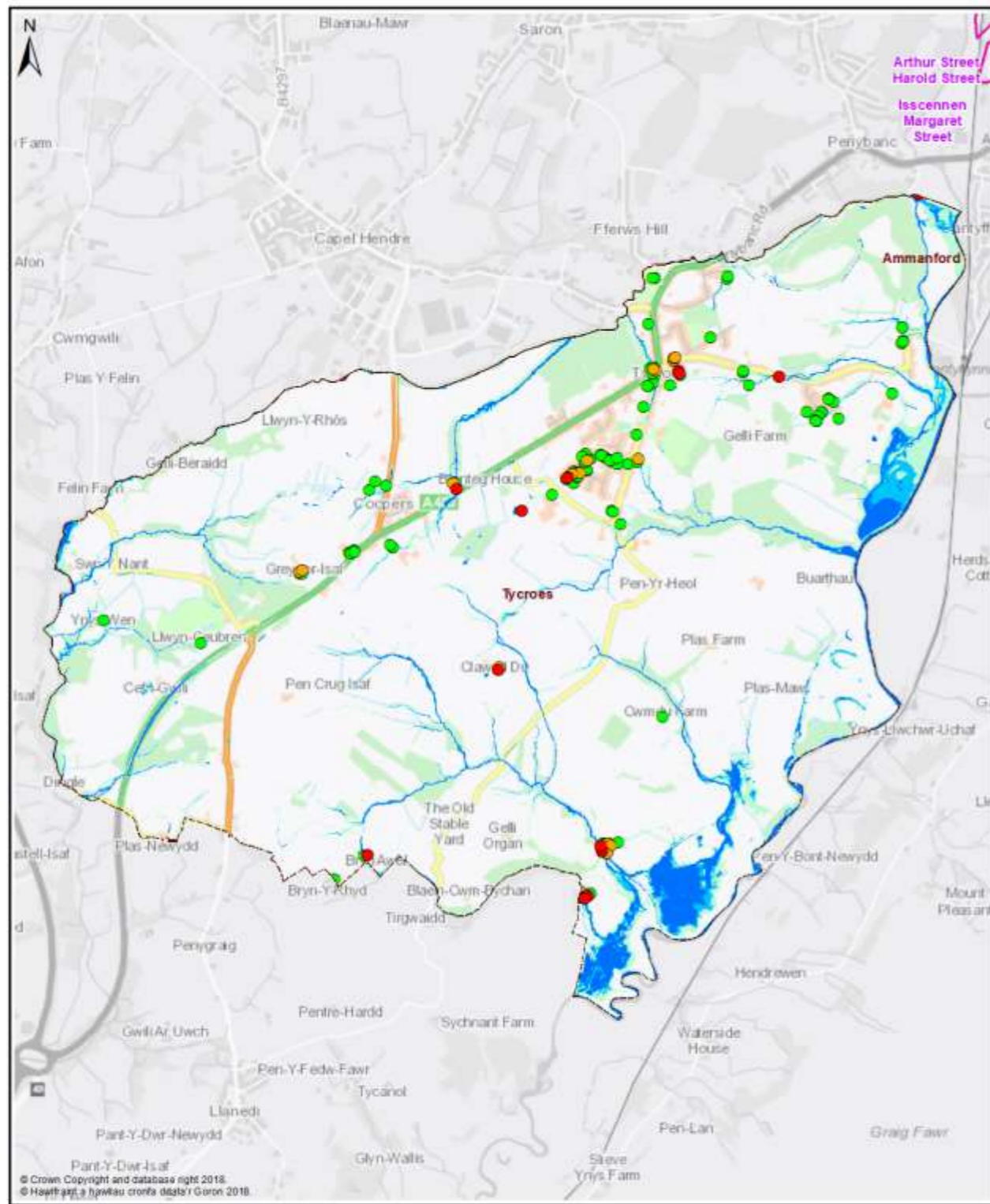
Breakdown by Policy Unit refer to Appendix E.

#### Other risk management authorities

DCWW has identified flood risk in the following locations

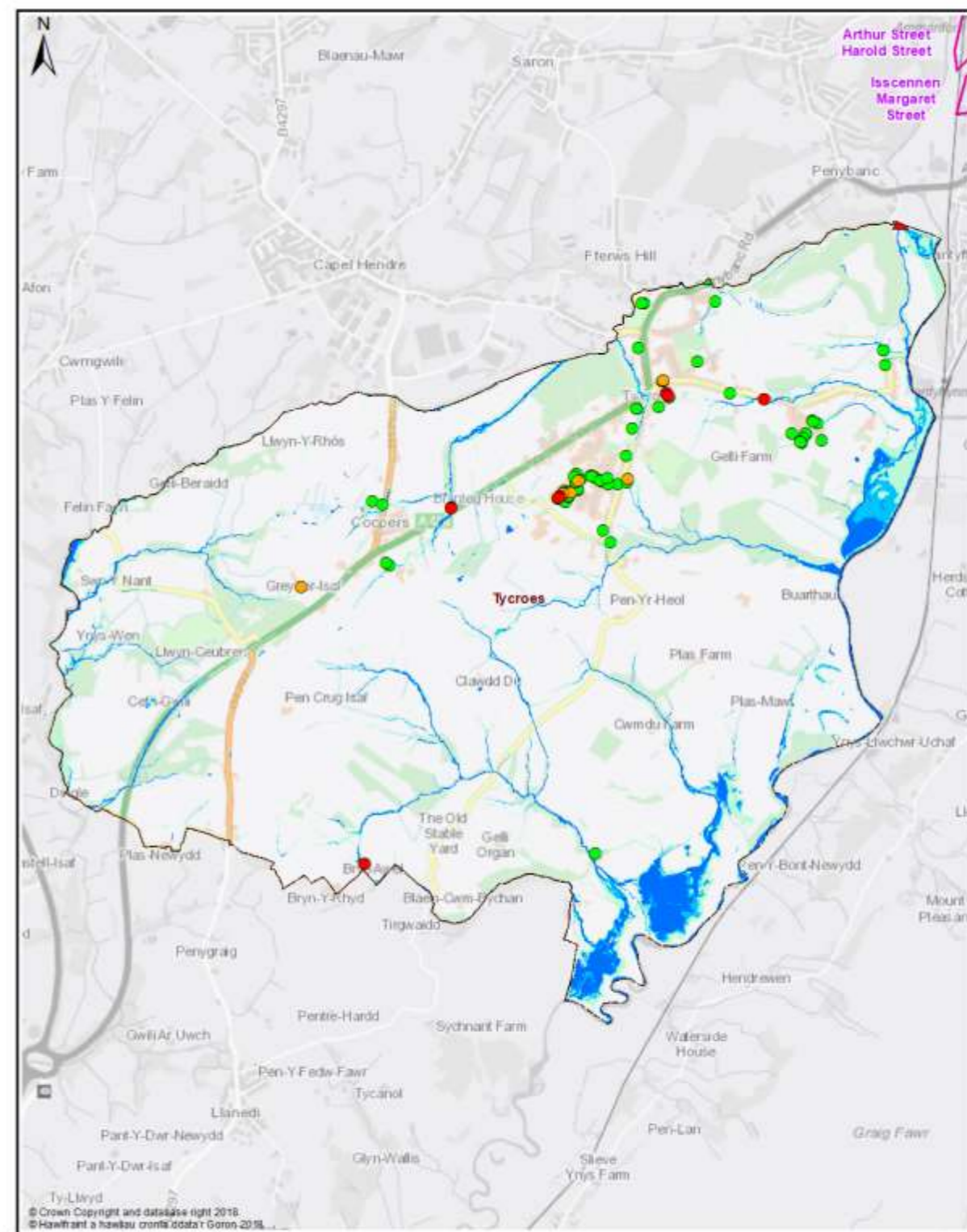
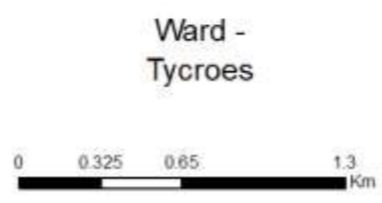
- Penygarn Road, Ammanford;
- Tycroes Road, Tycroes
- Mill Terrace, Ammanford

NRW will continue to take the lead and manage the flood risk from Afon Gwili and the Loughor.



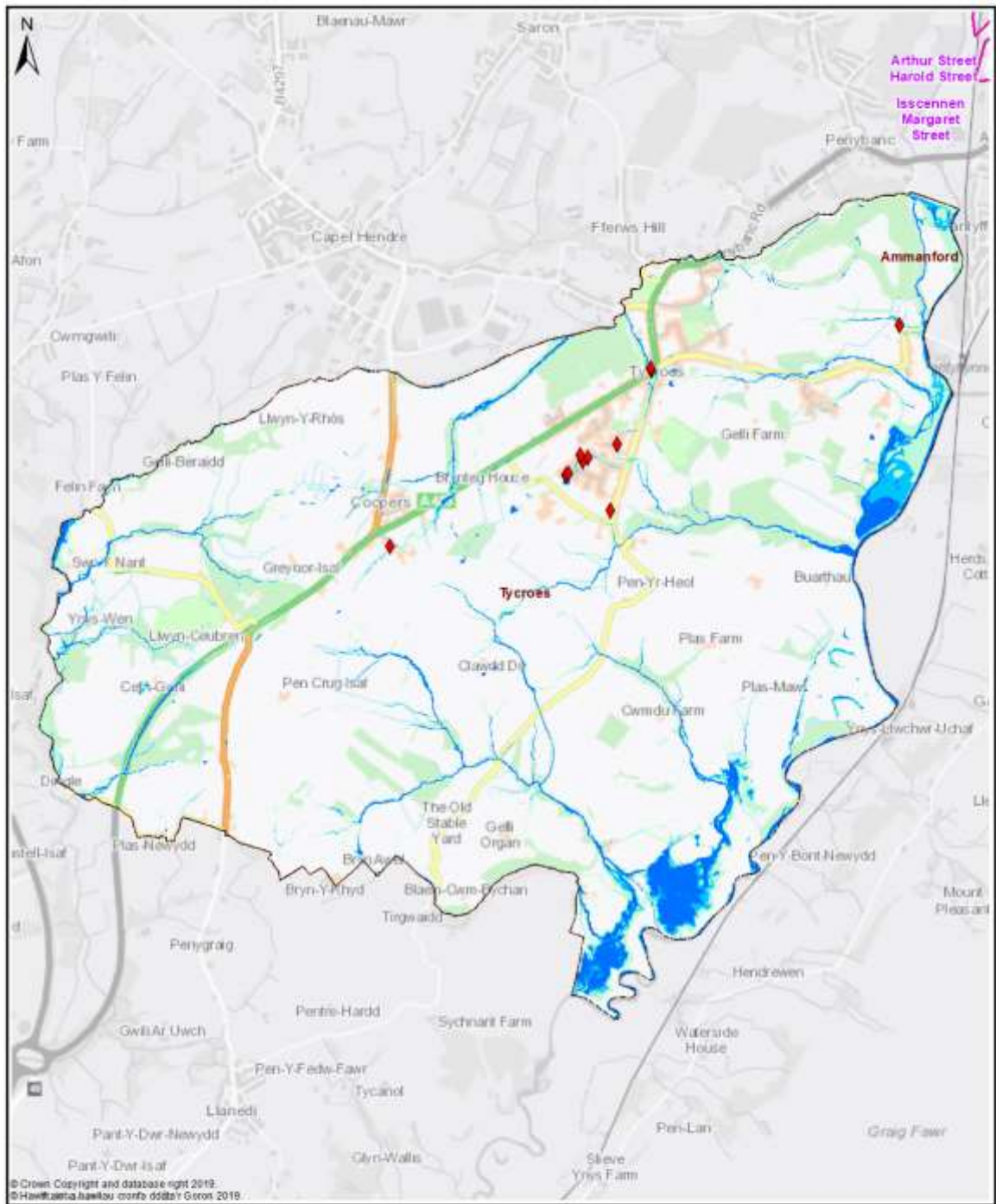
Map 1 - All Properties

- Legend**
- Policy Unit
  - Ward
  - uFMSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
  - Q30 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q100 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q1000 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater



Map 2 - Dwellings and Services

- Legend**
- Policy Unit
  - Ward
  - uFMSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
  - Q30- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q100- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q1000- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q30- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q100- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q1000- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater



Map 3 - Communities at Risk Register

- Legend**
- Policy Unit
  - Ward
  - uFMISW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMISW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMISW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
  - ◆ CaRR Pluvial
  - ◆ CaRR Fluvial

Ward -  
Tycroes





## Tycroes - Delivery Plan

The following summarises actions we propose to manage local flood risk to an acceptable level within the community.



Measure	Description	Priority	Timescale	Cost
M24	Culvert inspections of existing assets & update / maintain Asset Register	High	Ongoing	Low
M34	Work with DCWW to better understand and manage flood risk from surface water and sewers in highlighted locations	Med	Ongoing	Low
M42	Raise awareness of flood risk and support preparation of Community Flood Plans if applicable	Med	Med	Low
M43	Working with NRW to raise awareness of flood risk from the Main Rivers/Tide	Med	Med	Low
M51	Countywide recovery plans are in place. These will be triggered when appropriate	Med	Ongoing	Low

### 9.3.57 Tyisha

Community Council(s)	Llanelli Town
Councillor:	Suzy Curry Andre McPherson
Population	4,144
Area	0.63 km <sup>2</sup>
Population Density	6578 People/km <sup>2</sup>

#### Area Description

Urbanised Area comprising part of Llanelli Town Centre and the area to the south. Almost completely urbanised with limited open area.

This ward is entirely drained by DCWW sewers and has no natural watercourses or surface water drainage systems.

Although the River Lliedi does not flow through this ward the NRW flood maps indicate that overland flood water from the Lliedi presents a significant flood risk. Flooding from this source is outside of the scope of this report since it is managed by NRW.

#### Flood History

CCC has not recorded any flooding in this area.

#### Policy Units in Ward

There is one Policy Unit identified in this Ward.

- Station Road (this extends outside of Tyisha and comprises the greater part of this ward).

#### Count Table (see Maps 1 & 2 below)

Criteria	Total at-risk Property Count	Dwellings affected	Community Services
High Risk	91	59	0
Medium Risk	369	261	1
Low Risk	783	602	3

Breakdown by Policy Unit refer to Appendix E.

#### Other risk management authorities

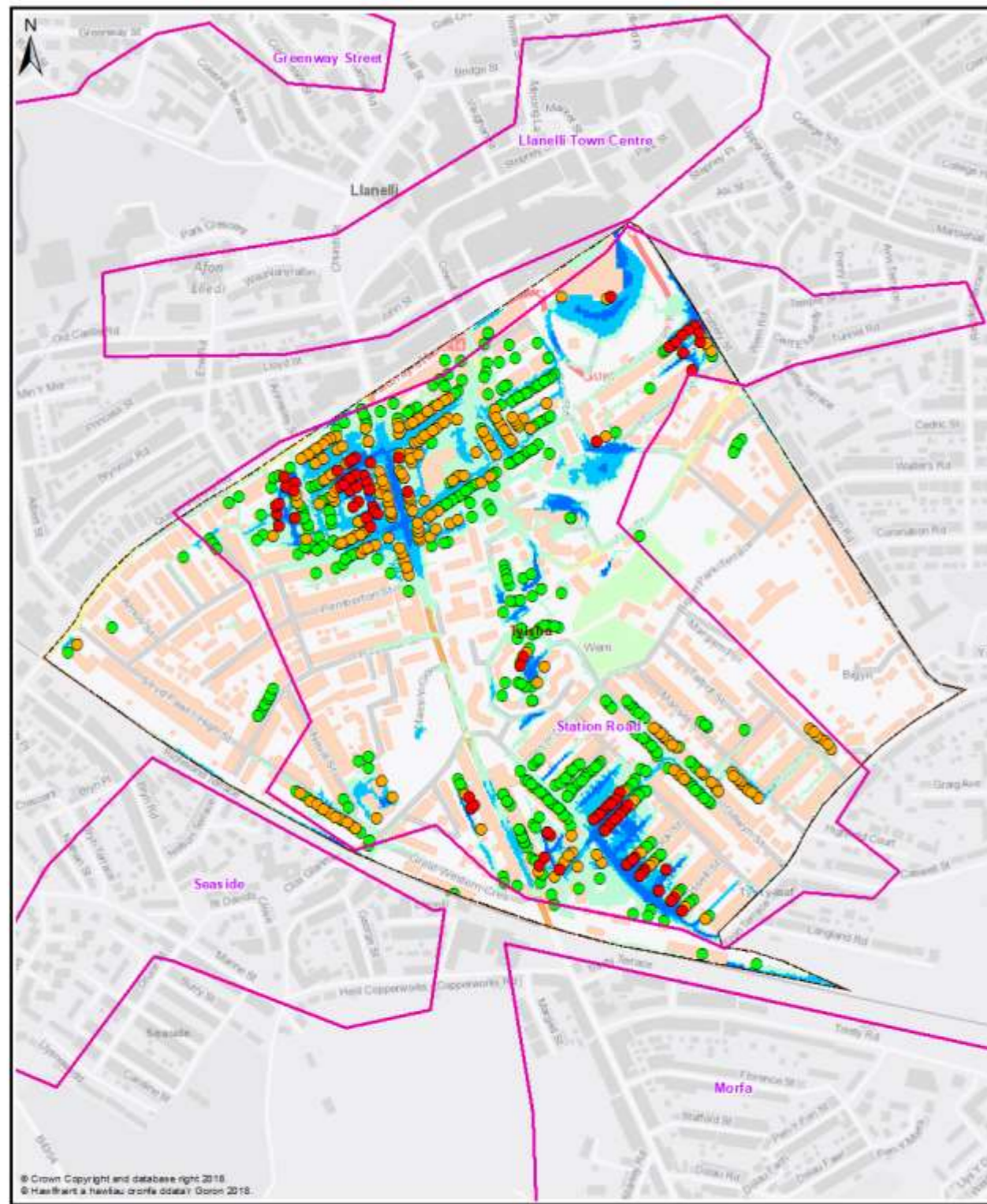
DCWW has identified flood risk at the following locations

- Station Road, Llanelli

At the present time DCWW are investing large sums of money in Llanelli in their Rainscape Project. CCC will continue to work in partnership with DCWW on this project.

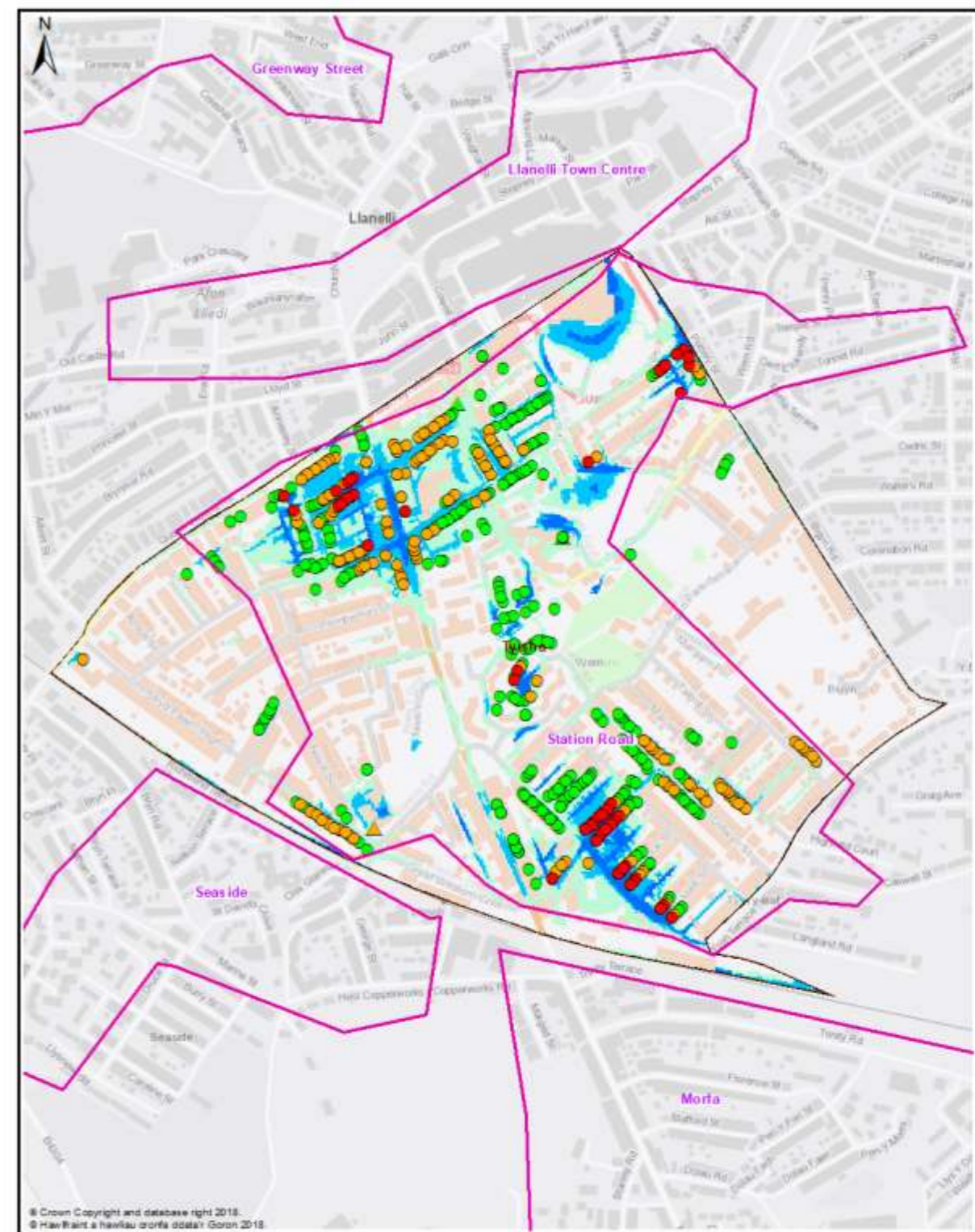
Notably design works have commenced to construct a surface water tunnel to drain roughly along the route of Station Road.

NRW will continue to take the lead and manage the flood risk from the River Lliedi.



Map 1 - All Properties

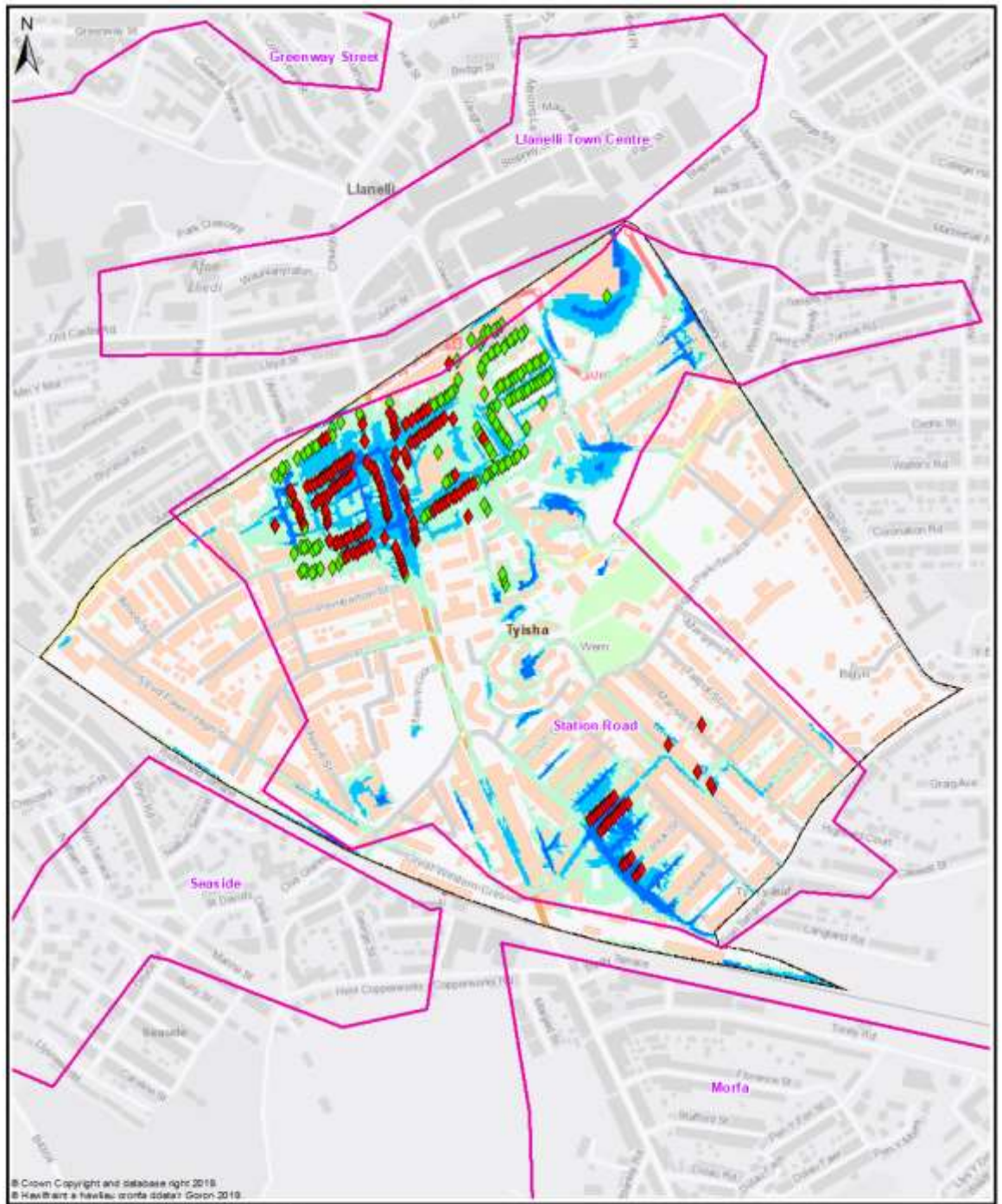
- Legend**
- Policy Unit
  - Ward
  - uFMSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
  - Q30 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q100 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q1000 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater



Map 2 - Dwellings and Services

- Legend**
- Ward
  - uFMSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
  - Q30- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q100- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q1000- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q30- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q100- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q1000- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater





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Map 3 - Communities at Risk Register

Legend

- Policy Unit
- Ward
- iFMSW Q30  
Surface Water Flood Outline  
1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
- iFMSW Q100  
Surface Water Flood Outline  
1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
- iFMSW Q1000  
Surface Water Flood Outline  
1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
- ◆ CaRR Pluvial
- ◆ CaRR Fluvial

Ward -  
Tyisha



## Tyisha - Delivery Plan

The following summarises actions we propose to manage local flood risk to an acceptable level within the community.



Measure	Description	Priority	Timescale	Cost
M21	Undertake further flood risk analysis for the LDP assigned development area	High	Ongoing	Med
M22	Investigate options to reduce flood risk to properties within the overall community	Med	Med	Med
M33	Station Road, Llanelli - Policy Unit identified for further review of potential alleviation action(s)	High	Ongoing	Med
M34	Work with DCWW to better understand and manage flood risk from surface water and sewers in highlighted locations.	Med	Ongoing	Low
M42	Raise awareness of flood risk and support preparation of Community Flood Plans if applicable	Med	Med	Low
M43	Working with NRW to raise awareness of flood risk from the Main Rivers.	Med	Med	Low
M51	Countywide recovery plans are in place. These will be triggered when appropriate.	Med	Ongoing	Low

### 9.3.58 Whitland

Community Council(s)	Whitland Town Henllanfalteg
Councillor:	Sue Allen
Population	2,244
Area	22.34 km <sup>2</sup>
Population Density	100 people/km <sup>2</sup>

#### Area Description

Predominately rural area containing the market town of Whitland approximately 23 km west of Carmarthen.

Main rivers in the Ward include the Afon Taf, Afon Gronw and Cwm Waun Gron.

#### Flood History

Severe flooding from the Main Rivers Taf Gronw and Cwm Waun Gron prior to the Environment Agency constructing flood defences (circa 1985).

Surface water flooding at Trevaughan due to water flowing down Velfrey Road. Surface water flooding in the North Road / Llangan Road area.

#### Policy Units in Ward

There are no Policy Units identified in this Ward.

#### Count Table (see Maps 1 & 2 below)

Criteria	Total at-risk Property Count	Dwellings affected	Community Services
High Risk	18	8	0
Medium Risk	34	15	0
Low Risk	120	56	3

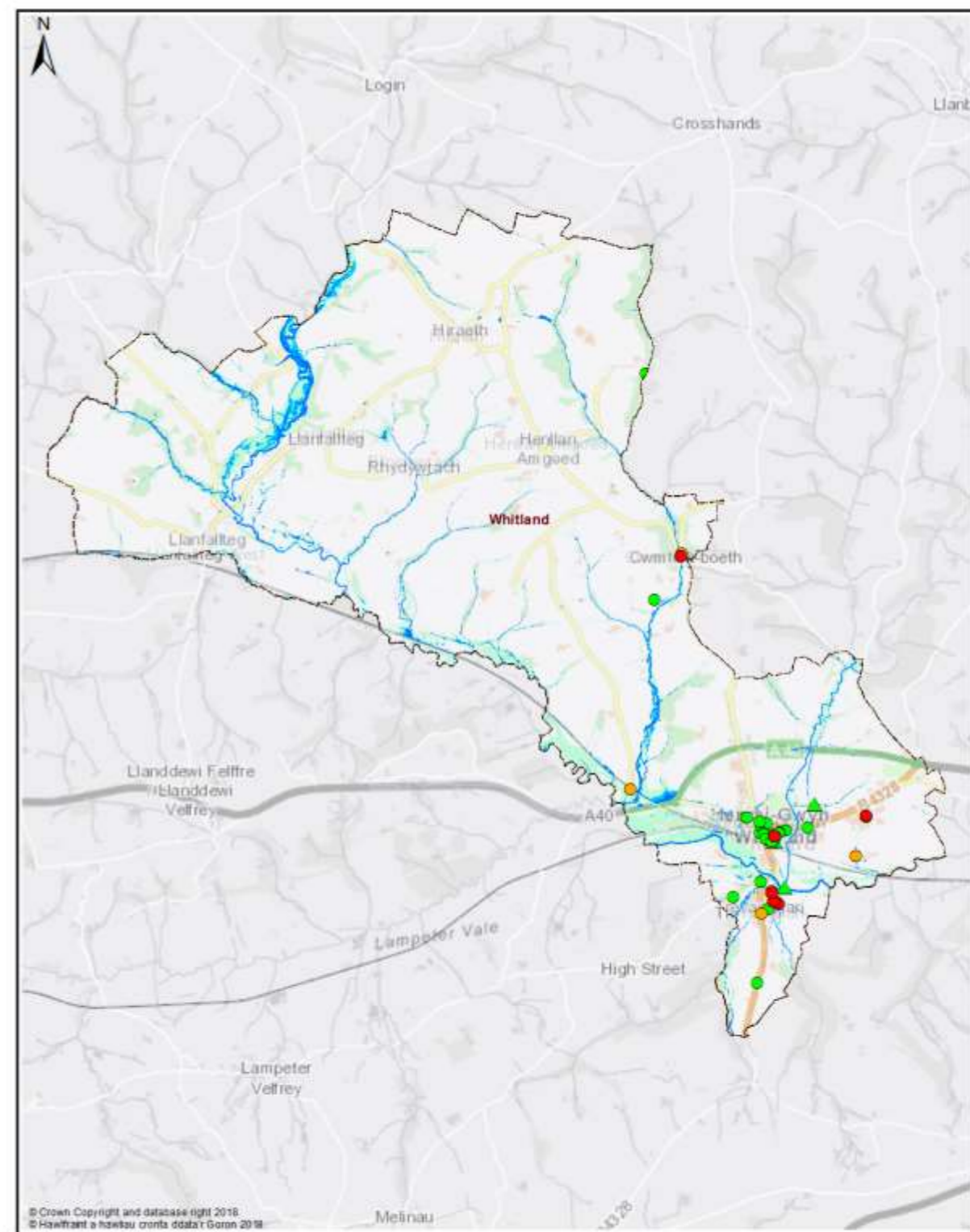
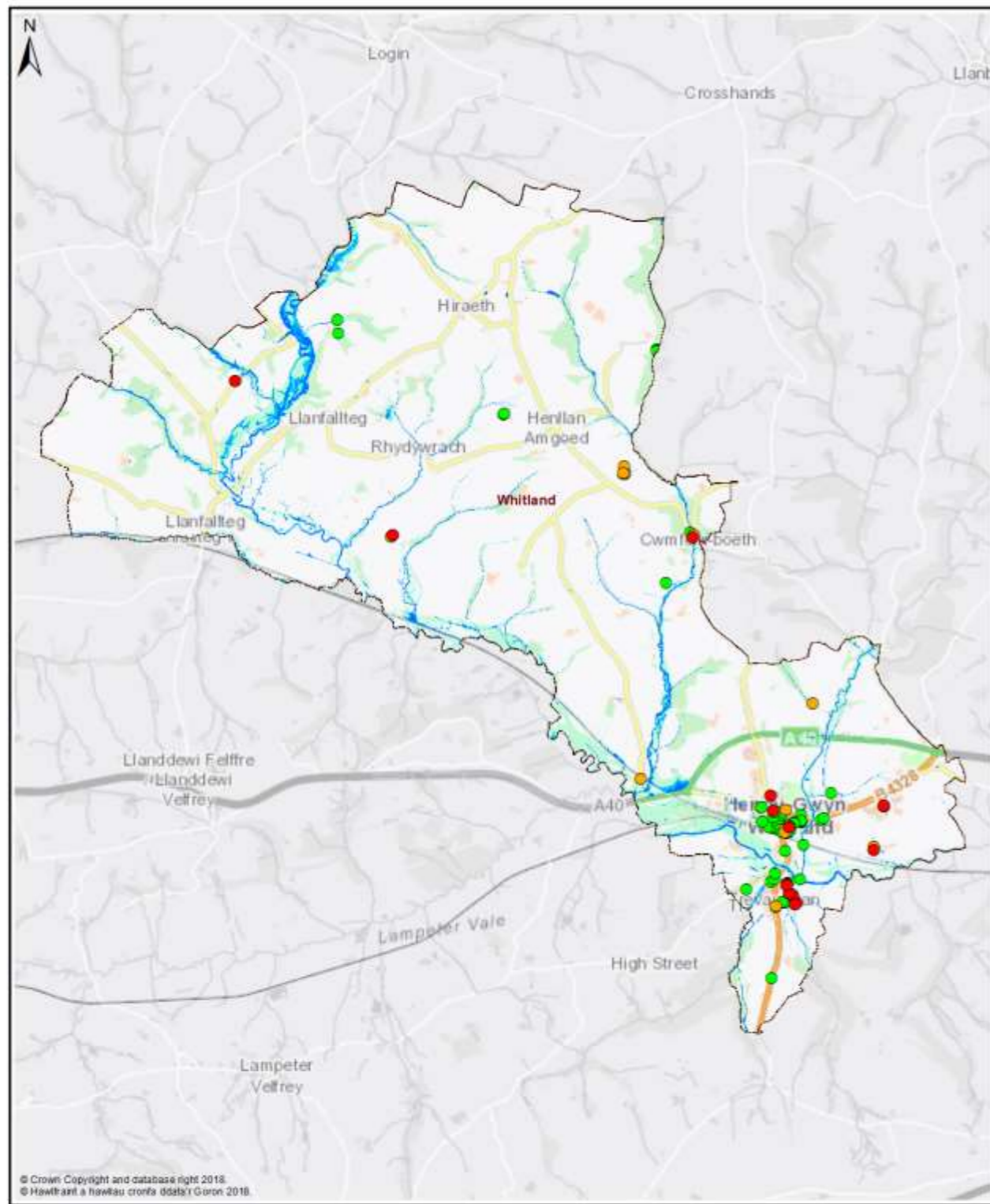
Breakdown by Policy Unit refer to Appendix E.

#### Other risk management authorities

DCWW has identified flood risk in the following locations

- Llangan Road, Whitland
- Market Street, Whitland
- Trevaughan, Whitland
- Velfrey Road, Whitland

NRW will continue to take the lead and manage the flood risk from the Afon Taf, Afon Gronw and Cwm Waun Gron. .



Map 1 - All Properties

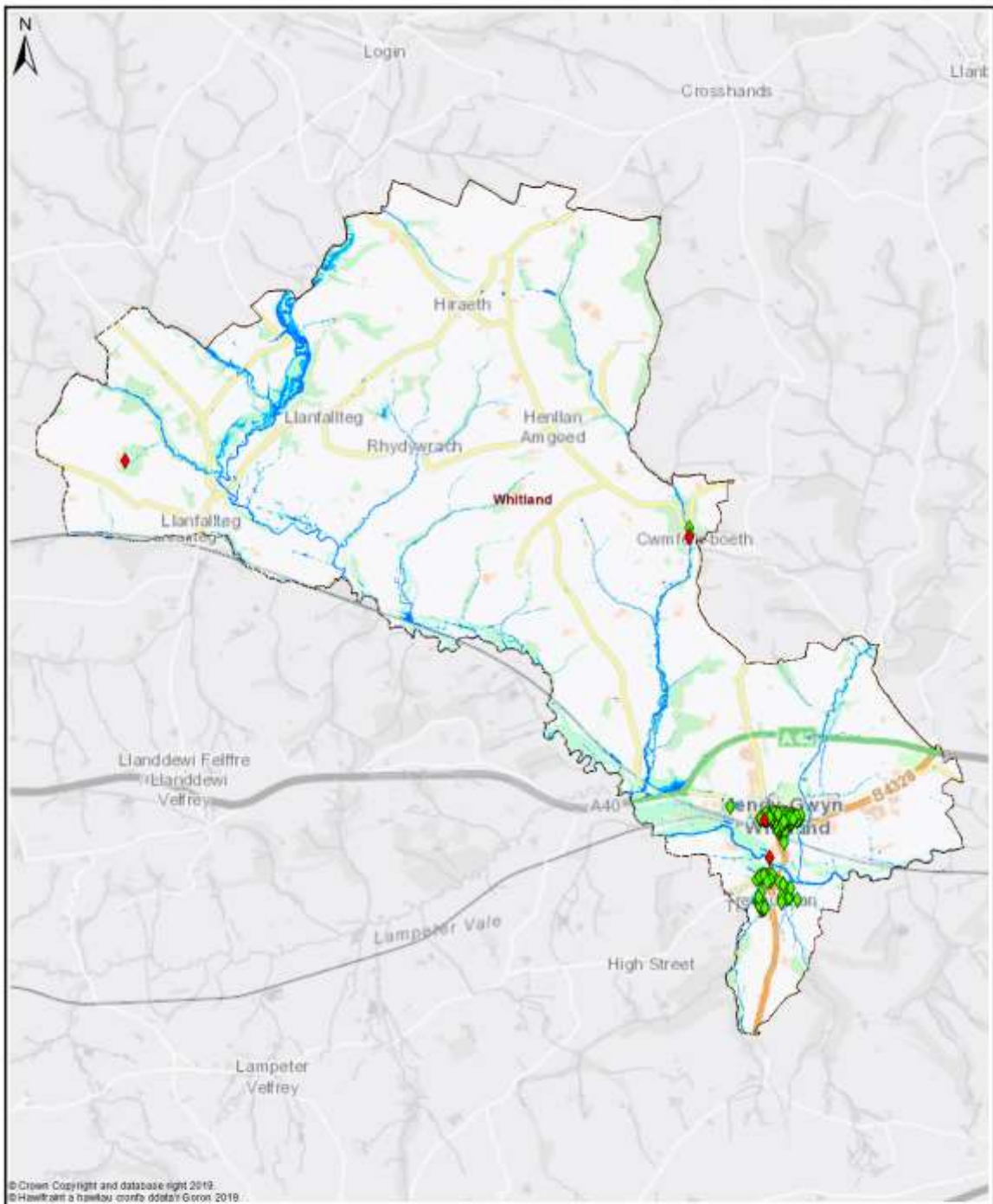
- Legend**
- Policy Unit
  - Ward
  - uFMSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
  - Q30 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q100 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q1000 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater

Ward - Whitland



Map 2 - Dwellings and Services

- Legend**
- Policy Unit
  - Ward
  - uFMSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
  - Q30- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q100- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q1000- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q30- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q100- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q1000- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater



Map 3 - Communities at Risk Register

**Legend**

- Policy Unit
- Ward
- uFMISW Q30  
Surface Water Flood Outline  
1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
- uFMISW Q100  
Surface Water Flood Outline  
1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
- uFMISW Q1000  
Surface Water Flood Outline  
1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
- ◆ CaRR Pluvial
- ◆ CaRR Fluvial

Ward -  
Whitland





## Whitland - Delivery Plan

The following summarises actions we propose to manage local flood risk to an acceptable level within the community.



Measure	Description	Priority	Timescale	Cost
M21	Undertake further flood risk analysis for the LDP assigned development area	High	Ongoing	Med
M24	Culvert inspections of existing assets & update / maintain Asset Register.	High	Ongoing	Med
M34	Work with DCWW to better understand and manage flood risk from surface water and sewers in highlighted locations.	Med	Ongoing	Low
M42	Raise awareness of flood risk and support preparation of Community Flood Plans if applicable	Med	Med	Low
M43	Working with NRW to raise awareness of flood risk from the Main Rivers.	Med	Med	Low
M51	Countywide recovery plans are in place. These will be triggered when appropriate.	Med	Ongoing	Low

## 9.4 Carmarthenshire countywide summary

In the section above we provide the detail of proposed measures to be delivered for each Community Ward area in Carmarthenshire.

Across Carmarthenshire we have totalled proposed measures against the four themes, as shown below. This captures all currently planned measures for managing and reducing flood risk from local flood risk sources.

A level of effort will be required in raising awareness of flood risk, so that all residents can help the LLFA **prepare** for flooding events and manage levels of flood risk to acceptable levels. These typically will involve further activities to;

- Raise flood awareness within the community, and
- Work with partners to improve resilience within the community.

We need to improve our understanding of how our drainage systems **protect** our area, especially historic systems of drainage pipes and culverts where records are not available. To achieve this we will carry out assessments to:

- Improve the level of understanding of the capacity of culverts across the area to convey floodwaters and
- review our inspection regime of culvert inlets and debris screens to ensure priority is being provided to those that have the greatest risk

Measures to enable communities to **recover** following a flood event and to be more resilient in the future are also a priority. These typically will involve developing:

- Recovery plans for communities and infrastructure, and
- National level; lessons learnt from flood events, change to insurance policy etc.



**Intervention timescale.** The plan has considered the following timescales:

- Short-term; (2018 – 2021) Some actions around preparation and prevention are ongoing and will continue for the foreseeable future.
- Medium-term; (2021 onwards) Where investment in new technology or changes to existing infrastructure are envisaged this will need to be planned and included within the Council's budgetary forecasts.
- Long-term; (2021 onwards). Funding for investment in one-off schemes, particularly those identified to protect existing communities, takes time to secure and deliver the required benefits. Identifying these investments will continue in parallel with the medium-term interventions. They may require investment by private parties as well as the council.

### **Cost estimate**

At this stage costs have not been estimated for the various measures that have been identified. There will be economies of scale with some measures being implemented across all Wards, whilst others will be site specific needing further assessment and understanding of the problem prior to solutions being identified and costed.

## **9.5 What are the limitations of the plan**

The analysis is based on the uFMfSW which is a national dataset. The analysis is weighted to evaluate the flood risk based on the numbers of properties affected. Urbanised areas which have a greater building density than rural areas, will tend to score a higher risk based on the property count methodology.

The uFMfSW is based on average rainfall intensities and as such cannot accurately predict more severe storms which might occur on small catchments affecting fewer numbers of properties, but with significant impacts on each.

We have attempted to take account of these limitations by applying the knowledge of our officers and records of known flooding issues in selecting Policy Units. The areas at most risk will be reviewed and updates as more information becomes available.

## 10 Consultation

### 10.1 Method of Consultation

A period of consultation on the Flood Risk Management Plan will be carried out over six weeks between April and June 2019.

The following Flood Risk Partners will be contacted:

1. All RMAs, as listed in Section 3.2
2. We will engage with members of the public using the following means:-
  - a) Council website
  - b) Social media including Facebook and Twitter
  - c) Councillor briefings

A series of questions related to this plan are set out below. Consultation responses to these question will be reviewed and considered.

- **Question 1.** Do the numbers of properties and extents of flood risk across the communities in Carmarthenshire reflect your opinion and understanding?
- **Question 2.** Have any known local flood risk issue not been identified?
- **Question 3.** Are there other measures you consider we carry out that are not mentioned above?
- **Question 4.** Are there measures we should be proposing to ensure the opportunity for environmental improvements are provided?
- **Question 5.** Are the different types of measures that are proposed suitable, are there other measures you consider should be included?
- **Question 6.** Are there additional measures we should be proposing to enable flood risk management to be more sustainable in the future?
- **Question 7.** Do you consider that known flood risk issues have been sufficiently addressed by this Plan?
- **Question 8.** Should some types of measures be prioritised differently to others?

### 10.2 Public Consultation

To be completed following consultation for inclusion within the final version of this plan.

### 10.3 Consultation with other Statutory Bodies

To be completed following consultation for inclusion within the final version of this plan.

## 10.4 Changes following consultation

To be completed following consultation for inclusion within the final version of this plan.

Working Draft

## 11 References

**Carmarthenshire Local Flood Risk Management Strategy**

[\(http://www.carmarthenshire.gov.wales/home/residents/your-community/flooding/flood-risk-strategy/\)](http://www.carmarthenshire.gov.wales/home/residents/your-community/flooding/flood-risk-strategy/)

**NRW Western Wales River Management Plan**

<https://naturalresources.wales/water/quality/river-basin-management-plans-published/?lang=en>

**NRW Western Wales River Basin District Flood Risk Management Plan**

[https://naturalresources.wales/media/675146/final\\_frpm\\_-\\_western-wales\\_pk26b82.pdf](https://naturalresources.wales/media/675146/final_frpm_-_western-wales_pk26b82.pdf)

**National Strategy for Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management**

<http://wales.gov.uk/topics/environmentcountryside/epq/flooding/nationalstrategy/strategy/?lang=en>

Working Draft

## 12 Appendices

Working Draft

## Appendix A Main rivers in CCC

Primary Main River	Tributary	Secondary Tributary
Taf	Gronw	
	Fenni	
	Cynin	
	Dewi Fawr	
	Cywyn	
	Coran (Laugharne)	Railsgate Pill
Towy	Cwm Mill Brook	
	Gwili	
	Annell	
	Cothi	Twrch
	Dulais (south)	
	Gurri Fach	
	Dulais (north Llandeilo)	
	Sawdde	
	Bran (Llangadog)	
	Dulais (Llanwerda)	
	Mynys	
	Bran (Llandovery)	Gwydderig
	Loughor	Gwili
Lash		
Amman		
Morlais (Ammanford)		
Llwchwr		
Morlais (Llangennech)		
Dafen		
Lliedi		Cille
Dulais (Pwll, Llanelli)		
Gwendraeth Fawr	Swanpool Ditch	
	Morlais (Trimsaran)	
Gwendraeth Fach		
Afon Teifi	Cych	
	Bargod	
	Tywelli	Gran
		Talog
	Hor	
	Gou	



## Appendix B CCC Flood Defence and Coastal Protection Team Duties

Undertake an Operational role in managing the risk of flooding from surface water and groundwater.

- Undertake incident investigation and drainage surveys to develop knowledge base
- Undertake an evaluation of flood risk and propose management / mitigation schemes
- Undertake cost benefit analysis of proposed schemes
- Manage and undertake the design and build of flood mitigation schemes.
- Seek to develop CCCs capabilities to evaluate rainfall and flood events.

Develop and maintain asset maintenance schemes with priority ranking

- Maintain a register of flood risk management structures that CCC manage and maintain.
- Evaluation of 'likely to have a significant effect' assets.
- Development of a prioritised programme of asset rehabilitation/replacement schemes within the available budget.

Management of OWC Consenting

- Develop, apply, maintain and monitor strategies for local flood risk management in Carmarthenshire
- Development of a flood risk management strategy
- Development of FRMP which will identify flood risk areas and form the basis for the prioritisation of our investigation works.
- Development of policies to ensure consistency and best practice

## Development and Flood Risk




- Provide advice and guidance to the CCC Planning department on development and flood risk
- Undertaken analysis of drainage designs
- Promote sustainable drainage systems (SuDS)
- Provide advice and guidance to developers
- Adopt flood risk attenuation basins and ponds to manage flood risk in perpetuity

Working Draft

## Appendix C Emergency Planning

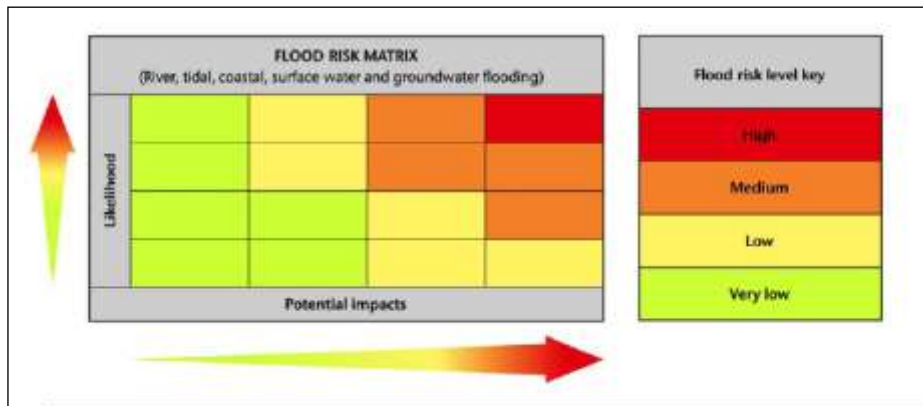
### C.1 Flood Warnings

NRW is responsible for managing warnings of potential tidal and fluvial flooding. The warning system is based on geographical Flood Warning Areas. The NRW uses 4 flood codes to indicate the level of predicted risk:

 <p><b>FLOOD ALERT</b></p>	<p>“Flooding is possible. Be prepared”</p> <p>The NRW issue Flood Alerts for targeted specific locations that are at risk of flooding.</p> <p>It will indicate that flooding is possible and that people should make some low impact preparations (e.g. move small valuable items upstairs, check travel plans) and remain vigilant</p>
 <p><b>FLOOD WARNIN</b></p>	<p>“Flooding is expected. Immediate action required”.</p> <p>The NRW mainly target Flood Warnings at specific communities that are at risk from flooding. Some Flood Warnings may apply to stretches of coast and river.</p> <p>It will indicate that flooding is expected and that people should take more direct impact actions e.g. move belongings upstairs.</p>
 <p><b>SEVERE FLOOD WARNING</b></p>	<p>“<b>Severe Flooding. Danger to life</b>”.</p> <p>All customers who receive a Flood Warning will receive a Severe Flood Warning if conditions are met.</p> <p>It will be used in extreme circumstances to tell people that flooding is posing significant risk to life or significant disruption to communities which could also cause risk to life. Depending on the circumstances it would indicate that people should evacuate the area or take shelter within safe buildings.</p>
<p>Warning No Longer In Force</p>	<p>The NRW issues a message to tell people that the flood threat has passed and includes useful advice on what to do next.</p>

## The Flood Guidance Statement

The risk of flooding is assessed by use of the following risk matrix to produce a flood risk rating from Very Low (Green) to High (Red)



It's important to understand what the potential impacts may be as Low risk of flooding resulting from a low likelihood of severe impacts may be more important than a Low risk resulting from a high likelihood of minor impacts.

### Activation Triggers

Due to the differing circumstances that can be present in each incident of flooding, the triggering of the plan must involve an element of judgement.

Consideration needs to be given to trigger the plan during conditions of flooding that have not yet become severe, if the prevailing conditions are deemed to merit such action. When flooding becomes severe or the council is in receipt of a severe flood warning from the NRW, then the plan would be activated. Factors to be taken in to account when deciding on the appropriate level of response include:

- Consultation with other Council departments and/or senior management
- Advice from external organisations
- Weather warnings indicating a deterioration in conditions
- Local experience and historical data
- Reports of flooding from the public

In a flash flood or surface water flooding, notification is likely to come from the public via the contact centre or via the emergency services. If the response is beyond the capabilities of Carmarthenshire County Council, a multi agency response will be coordinated through the Dyfed Powys incident management procedures (strategic, tactical and operational). If a major incident is declared the Council will implement the Major Incident Procedures.

## Appendix D LDP Allocations within Wards

Ward	Policy Unit	LDP Allocations
Ammanford	Isscennen / Mar	X3 Residential
Ammanford	Carregamman	X1 Residential
Bigyn	Trostre Road/Gorse	X1 Residential X1 Mixed use
Cenarth	Newcastle Emlyn	X1 Residential
Garnant	Arcade Terrace, Garnant	Residential
Glanymor	Morfa, Llanelli	X1 Mixed use X1 Residential
Glanymor	Seaside	X1 Residential X1 Mixed use
Hengoed	Iscoed Sandy Road, Llanelli	X1 Residential
Kidwelly	Clos y Helyg	X1 Residential
Llandovery	Nant Bawddwr	X1 Mixed Use
Llangeler	Pontyweli	X1 Residential
Llangennech	Llangennech	X1 Residential
Lliedi	Llanelli Town Centre	X1 Residential X1 Mixed Use
Llwynhendy	Heol Elfed	X2 Residential
Pembrey	Furnace, Burry Port	X3 Residential
Tyisha	Station Road, Llanelli	X2 Residential



## Appendix E Ward Counts

Properties within the uFMfSW flood extent.

Ward	Policy Unit	Total all properties	High-risk all properties	High-risk dwellings	High-risk services	Medium-risk all properties	Medium-risk dwellings	Medium-risk services	Low-risk all properties	Low-risk dwellings	Low-risk services
<b>Countywide</b>		<b>47,307</b>	<b>3,252</b>	<b>1,523</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>5,987</b>	<b>3,208</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>15,508</b>	<b>9,468</b>	<b>108</b>
<b>Abergwili</b>			<b>38</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>3</b>
	Whitemill		13	1	0	18	4	1	32	10	1
<b>Ammanford</b>			<b>60</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>1</b>
	Isscennen / Mar		30	20	0	71	47	1	156	111	1
	Carregamman		11	2	0	17	8	0	53	39	0
<b>Betws</b>			<b>15</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>0</b>
	<i>no areas identified</i>										
<b>Bigyn</b>			<b>73</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>426</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>4</b>
	Trostre Road/Gorse		37	35	0	60	50	0	153	111	0
<b>Burry Port</b>			<b>102</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>439</b>	<b>366</b>	<b>2</b>
	New Street		77	60	0	115	90	0	255	206	0
	Gors Road		12	12	0	21	21	0	40	39	0
<b>Bynea</b>			<b>44</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>1</b>
	Cwmfelin Road		21	18	0	33	29	0	71	63	0
	Berwick Road		12	11	0	12	11	0	15	12	0
<b>Carmarthen Town North</b>			<b>37</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>286</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>2</b>
	Glangwili Hospital		0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1
<b>Carmarthen Town South</b>			<b>161</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>587</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>3</b>
	Llansteffan Road		8	5	0	8	5	0	9	5	0
<b>Carmarthen Town West</b>			<b>31</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>311</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>1</b>
	<i>no areas identified</i>										
<b>Cenarth</b>			<b>99</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>2</b>
	Newcastle Emlyn		50	25	0	67	31	1	110	56	1
<b>Cilycwm</b>			<b>31</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>2</b>
	<i>no areas identified</i>										
<b>Cynwyl Elfed</b>			<b>63</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>2</b>
	<i>no areas identified</i>										
<b>Cynwyl Gaeo</b>			<b>36</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>2</b>
	<i>no areas identified</i>										
<b>Dafen</b>			<b>73</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>277</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>7</b>
	Exchange Row		34	31	0	40	34	1	101	87	1
	Bryngwyn Road		8	7	0	17	16	0	19	16	0
	Prince Philip Hospital		2	0	1	6	0	2	7	0	2
	Glyncoed Terrace		4	0	0	17	10	0	33	19	1

Ward	Policy Unit	Total all properties	High-risk all properties	High-risk dwellings	High-risk services	Medium-risk all properties	Medium-risk dwellings	Medium-risk services	Low-risk all properties	Low-risk dwellings	Low-risk services
<b>Elli</b>		<b>145</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>353</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>653</b>	<b>415</b>	<b>4</b>	
	Greenway Street	47	26	0	121	84	0	311	246	0	
<b>Felinfoel</b>		<b>60</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0</b>	
	Felinfoel	17	16	0	32	30	0	65	57	0	
<b>Garnant</b>		<b>13</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>0</b>	
	Arcade Terrace	2	1	0	6	4	0	31	25	0	
<b>Glanamman</b>		<b>49</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>2</b>	
	Station Road	7	7	0	7	7	0	11	10	0	
<b>Glanymor</b>		<b>46</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>639</b>	<b>527</b>	<b>2</b>	
	Morfa	34	16	0	124	92	0	424	348	0	
	Seaside	10	6	0	41	32	0	164	140	1	
<b>Glyn</b>		<b>18</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>1</b>	
	<i>no areas identified</i>										
<b>Gorslas</b>		<b>62</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>2</b>	
	Gorslas Square	19	14	0	27	19	1	29	21	1	
	Drefach	14	14	0	19	19	0	30	30	0	
<b>Hendy</b>		<b>26</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>0</b>	
	<i>no areas identified</i>										
<b>Hengoed</b>		<b>135</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>448</b>	<b>336</b>	<b>0</b>	
	Iscoed Sandy Road	46	36	0	106	72	0	230	185	0	
	Pwll	70	58	0	87	70	0	114	92	0	
<b>Kidwelly</b>		<b>43</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>0</b>	
	Clos y Helyg	10	9	0	14	12	0	18	14	0	
	Ferry Rd / New Rd	6	4	0	12	9	0	42	37	0	
<b>Laugharne</b>		<b>97</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>0</b>	
	Laques	10	5	1	26	17	1	49	36	1	
	Llanddowror	0	0	0	1	1	0	25	17	1	
<b>Llanboidy</b>		<b>14</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>3</b>	
	<i>no areas identified</i>										
<b>Llanddarog</b>		<b>71</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>3</b>	
	<i>no areas identified</i>										
<b>Llandeilo</b>		<b>32</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>3</b>	
	<i>no areas identified</i>										
<b>Llandovery</b>		<b>57</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>419</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>3</b>	
	Nant Bawddwr	15	7	0	41	22	0	212	140	1	
<b>Llandybie</b>		<b>41</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>367</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>0</b>	
	<i>no areas identified</i>										
<b>Llanegwad</b>		<b>58</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>1</b>	



Ward	Policy Unit	Total all properties	High-risk all properties	High-risk dwellings	High-risk services	Medium-risk all properties	Medium-risk dwellings	Medium-risk services	Low-risk all properties	Low-risk dwellings	Low-risk services
	<i>no areas identified</i>										
<b>Llanfihangel Aberbythych</b>		<b>28</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>0</b>	
	<i>no areas identified</i>										
<b>Llanfihangel-ar-Arth</b>		<b>67</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>4</b>	
	<i>no areas identified</i>										
<b>Llangadog</b>		<b>67</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>2</b>	
	<i>no areas identified</i>										
<b>Llangeler</b>		<b>109</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>294</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>1</b>	
	Pontyweli	44	16	0	60	25	0	70	29	0	
<b>Llangennech</b>		<b>57</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>4</b>	
	Llangennech	48	21	2	100	68	2	201	140	2	
<b>Llangunnor</b>		<b>42</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>1</b>	
	Pensarn	10	0	0	15	0	0	42	11	1	
<b>Llangyndeyrn</b>		<b>59</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>302</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>5</b>	
	<i>no areas identified</i>										
<b>Llannon</b>		<b>53</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>294</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>1</b>	
	<i>no areas identified</i>										
<b>Llansteffan</b>		<b>30</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>1</b>	
	The Green	5	2	1	28	18	1	50	33	1	
<b>Llanybydder</b>		<b>58</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>1</b>	
	Station Road	5	1	0	23	12	0	47	32	0	
	Treherbert Street	5	0	0	7	1	0	51	41	0	
<b>Lliedi</b>		<b>124</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>397</b>	<b>312</b>	<b>1</b>	
	Llanelli Town Centre	148	52	1	257	120	2	296	135	2	
	Heol Buckley	26	25	0	41	40	0	58	57	0	
	Lakeview	8	7	0	10	9	0	16	15	0	
<b>Llwynhendy</b>		<b>45</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>0</b>	
	Heol Elfed	15	8	0	58	41	0	104	82	0	
	Bryn Rhos	11	11	0	15	15	0	28	28	0	
	Pemberton Road	9	8	0	24	23	0	55	50	0	
<b>Manordeilo and Salem</b>		<b>55</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>2</b>	
	<i>no areas identified</i>										
<b>Pembrey</b>		<b>50</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>2</b>	
	Furnace	27	26	0	49	45	1	120	110	1	
<b>Penygroes</b>		<b>29</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>2</b>	
	<i>no areas identified</i>										
<b>Pontamman</b>		<b>65</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>0</b>	
	Arthur St	60	45	0	93	66	0	165	119	0	

Ward	Policy Unit	Total all properties	High-risk all properties	High-risk dwellings	High-risk services	Medium-risk all properties	Medium-risk dwellings	Medium-risk services	Low-risk all properties	Low-risk dwellings	Low-risk services
<b>Pontyberem</b>		<b>13</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>2</b>	
	<i>no areas identified</i>										
<b>Quarter Bach</b>		<b>35</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>0</b>	
	Upper Brynamman	8	4	0	17	11	0	85	71	0	
	Ystrad Owen	11	11	0	12	12	0	22	20	0	
<b>Saron</b>		<b>61</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>319</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>4</b>	
	<i>no areas identified</i>										
<b>St. Clears</b>		<b>35</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>1</b>	
	<i>no areas identified</i>										
<b>St. Ishmael</b>		<b>125</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>421</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>6</b>	
	Ferryside South	23	14	0	35	24	1	86	67	1	
	Ferryside North	9	3	1	17	9	1	44	29	2	
<b>Swiss Valley</b>		<b>9</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>1</b>	
	<i>no areas identified</i>										
<b>Trelech</b>		<b>33</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>3</b>	
	<i>no areas identified</i>										
<b>Trimsaran</b>		<b>48</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>2</b>	
	<i>no areas identified</i>										
<b>Tycroes</b>		<b>16</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>0</b>	
	<i>no areas identified</i>										
<b>Tyisha</b>		<b>91</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>369</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>783</b>	<b>602</b>	<b>3</b>	
	Station Road	116	82	0	421	310	1	848	670	3	
<b>Whitland</b>		<b>18</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>3</b>	
	<i>no areas identified</i>										

Note: Some Policy Units span across more than one Ward

**Carmarthenshire County Council  
Flood Risk Management Plan  
Part 2 - Policy Unit Level Summaries**



Title of document CCC Flood Risk Management Plan  
 Document date May 2019  
 Author(s) RRW  
 Service(s) responsible Flood Defence and Coastal Protection,  
 Waste and Environmental Services  
 Department Environment  
 Review  
 Approval  
 Date for Review  
 Published

#### Document History

Revision	Purpose description	Originated	Checked	Reviewed	Approved	Date
P1.1	Initial draft	RRW	BK			January 2018
P1.2	External review of draft Part 2	RRW	Atkins			October 2018
	Review	RRW	BK			January 2019
P1.3	External final review	RRW	Atkins			May 2019
P2	Working Draft	RRW	BK	CMT		18 June 2019
P2.1				PEB		1 July 2019

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## Glossary & Abbreviations

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CCC	Carmarthenshire County Council
EA	Environment Agency
LLFA	Lead Local Flood Authority
NRW	Natural Resources Wales
LFRMP or FRMP	(Local) Flood Risk Management Plan
LFRMS	Local Flood Risk Management Strategy
PFRA	Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment
RMA	Risk Management Authorities
WFD	Water Framework Directive
RBMP	River Basin Management Plan
DCWW	Dwr Cymru Welsh Water
OWC	Ordinary water course
FRP	Flood response plan
mAOD	Metres Above Ordnance Datum
PPW	Planning Policy Wales
TAN	Technical Advice Note
LDP	Local Development Plan
LPA	Local Planning Authority
uFMfSW	NRW updated Flood Map for Surface Water

## Synopsis

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Flood Risk Management Plans (FRMPs) highlight the hazards and risks of flooding from rivers, the sea, surface water, groundwater and reservoirs, and set out how Risk Management Authorities (RMAs) work together with communities to manage flood risk.

As a Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA) under the Flood and Water Management Act 2010, Carmarthenshire County Council (CCC) has a duty to coordinate and lead the management of flood risk arising from local sources within Carmarthenshire. This plan has been developed to address that duty by utilising the available information to identify areas at risk of flooding the approaches where further actions could be prioritised to reduce flood risk within the county.

## 1 Introduction – FRMP Part 2

Flooding resulting from extreme events has become an increasing global concern in recent years. The risk to life, and the built and the natural environment from flooding is further exacerbated by climate change. Approximately 6 million properties in the United Kingdom are at risk of flooding<sup>1</sup>. Here in Wales one in six properties are at risk of flooding<sup>2</sup> and approximately 23% of the 1,500km long Welsh coastline is eroding<sup>3</sup>.

The potential increase in intensity and frequency of rainfall, and the rise in sea levels, is likely to increase the risk of flooding and coastal erosion. Consequently, the risk to life, economy and the environment is also expected to rise. The extreme floods experienced in the UK during the summer of 2007 and across Europe during the summer of 2005 highlight these risks.

Flooding and coastal erosion are natural phenomena and therefore it is not possible to prevent them from occurring. However, the risks associated with these phenomena and the resulting consequences are reasonably well understood. Therefore, steps can be taken to manage these risks and minimise their impact.

### 1.1 What are Flood Risk Management Plans?

Flooding remains a key threat to communities across Wales and managing this risk through careful planning is important to minimise the risk to communities. Flood risk management planning allows Risk Management Authorities (RMAs) to develop a better understanding of risk from all sources of flooding and agree priorities to manage that risk.

This Flood Risk Management Plan (FRMP) has been developed with this in mind and sets out how Carmarthenshire County Council will manage flooding in those communities most at risk. In doing so, this FRMP takes forward the objectives and actions set out in our Flood Risk Management Strategy:

<http://www.carmarthenshire.gov.wales/home/residents/your-community/flooding/flood-risk-strategy/#.WG5tIE0SFpg>

This FRMP also aims to achieve some of the objectives set out in the Welsh Government's National Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Strategy<sup>4</sup> which provides the national framework for flood and coastal erosion risk management in Wales through four overarching objectives:

- Reducing the consequences for individuals, communities, businesses and the environment from flooding and coastal erosion.

<sup>1</sup> [https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/69487/pb13698-climate-risk-assessment.pdf](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/69487/pb13698-climate-risk-assessment.pdf)

<sup>2</sup> <http://gov.wales/docs/desh/publications/111114floodingstrategyen.pdf>

- 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

Part 2 of the Carmarthenshire County Council FRMP is aimed at delivering prioritised investment in those communities at greatest risk. We have identified 49 communities across Carmarthenshire as areas which are at the greatest risk of surface water and ordinary watercourse flooding. These communities have been entitled 'Policy Units' and have been evaluated in more detail in this part of the FRMP.

## 2 Technical Assessment

Within this section we have set out the approach and the data sources we have used to review the understanding of flood risk across Carmarthenshire.

### 2.1 Data sources

The following section details the risk counts that have been generated to assist in identifying people and economic activity in areas at risk from surface water flooding.

The methodology used has been derived from the three datasets below:

#### 1. Updated Flood Map for Surface Water – uFMfSW Property Point dataset (The Environment Agency, July 2013)

This is a dataset intended primarily for use with GIS (Geographic Information System) and contains information on property points for return periods of 1 in 30, 1 in 100 and 1 in 1000.

#### 2. Updated Flood Map for Surface Water uFMfSW (The Environment Agency, July 2013)

This is a map of surface water produced by a computer simulation of rainfall applied to a digital terrain model. Further details of uFMfSW are available on the following link:

[https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/297432/LIT\\_8988\\_0bf634.pdf](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/297432/LIT_8988_0bf634.pdf)

#### 3. Communities at Risk Register (CaRR)

The Environment Agency developed a tool to identify and score communities at risk of flooding from rivers and the sea. In 2016 the Communities at Risk Register Information was updated to include surface water flooding and the resulting information was released to Local Authorities

<sup>3</sup> <http://gov.wales/docs/desh/publications/120329climateannualreporten.pdf>

<sup>4</sup> <http://wales.gov.uk/topics/environmentcountryside/epq/flooding/nationalstrategy/strategy/?lang=en>

in early 2017. This is a national scale tool intended to provide consistent information across Wales and can be used to prioritise areas most at risk of flooding from all sources.

Unless otherwise stated, CaRR\_pluvial property numbers are specified in the flood risk table for each PU. CaRR fluvial and tidal numbers are included where these are relevant to the PU.

### CaRR Methodology

Wales is divided into 2210 communities. These communities are given a 'Danger Measure' that is derived from:

- Number of people at risk of flooding
- Speed of onset of flooding
- Hazard based on depth and velocity of flooding
- Vulnerability of community

### Differences between figures used for Carmarthenshire FRMP and the CaRR Dataset

The number of people at risk is supplied to local authorities as a GIS dataset. The properties at risk of flooding have been identified using LiDAR/JFLOW to model the flood risk. The 2D Surface water flow model utilises the footprint of the building with a stub height of 300mm.

This is a different approach to that used to derive the number of properties at risk using the uFMfSW and the property point gazetteer. This information is presented as a series of depths for various return periods and the wetted perimeter of the property is given. For the purposes of the FRMP a flood depth of 150mm and a wetted perimeter of 20% or greater was selected.

The difference in these approaches can in some instances lead to large variations in the number of properties indicated to be at risk of flooding. For example, in the Newcastle Emlyn PU, using the uFMfSW and property point gazetteer, 67 properties are indicated to be at risk of flooding in a 100 year event (150mm flood depth and a wetted perimeter of 20% or greater). In comparison, when utilising the CaRR information 2 properties are at risk.

## 2.2 Analysing the Data and Property Counts

### 2.2.1 Risk to properties

The primary dataset used to collate property point data for flood risk areas was the 'uFMfSW Property Point dataset'.

In order to identify those properties that are likely to suffer from internal flooding, a depth of flooding criteria of  $\geq 150$ mm with a wetted boundary of 20% or greater has been used to filter the dataset .i.e. those properties with flood depths  $< 150$ mm are not included in the counts.

In general, most properties have a threshold (inside building level) of 150mm or greater above the surrounding ground. Properties with less than 20% of the perimeter within the flood outline are less likely to suffer from internal flooding since this generally indicates only a corner

is affected. The criteria of selecting properties where greater than 20% of the perimeter is flooded captures properties such as terraced properties where flooding is only present at the front or rear.

### 2.2.2 Calculation methodology

The scenarios used to predict the risk of flooding to properties in each community are expressed in terms of a combination of:

- The probability (chance) of the flooding in any given year
- The resulting threshold (minimum) depth of flooding to each property affected
- The threshold (minimum) area of each property affected by flooding.

The following counts have been quoted in expressing the risk of flooding to each Community Ward and Policy Unit within a Ward (note that some Policy Units span across Ward boundaries):

- Number of properties within a Ward
- Count of the total number of property points at risk of flooding for the following rainfall events at a 150mm flood depth and wetted perimeter of 20% or greater, all properties are included:
  - 1 in 30 (High Risk of Flooding),
  - 1 in 100 (Medium Risk of Flooding), and
  - 1 in 1000 (Low Risk of Flooding)
- Count of the total number of dwellings at risk of flooding for the following rainfall events at a 150mm flood depth and wetted perimeter of 20% or greater, only dwellings are included:
  - 1 in 30 (High Risk of Flooding),
  - 1 in 100 (Medium Risk of Flooding), and
  - 1 in 1000 (Low Risk of Flooding)
- The total property points in the dataset have been broken down with counts for all Ordnance Survey class used in the dataset for the 30yr, 100yr and 1000yr 150mm deep 20% or greater wetted boundary

To avoid double counting of properties that are at-risk of flooding, properties that are within Flood Zone 2 & 3, and thus at-risk from main river flooding have been excluded from the property counts.

## 3 Policy Unit Selection Criteria

At a general scale Ward areas do not offer suitable size units to identify measures that can be applied appropriately across the entire Ward. For instance, Laugharne Ward contains the



towns and villages of Laugharne, Pendine and Llanddowror. The sources of flood risk to these areas are different, requiring different measures to address the risks and it would not be appropriate to group the areas together.

Therefore, Policy Units within the Wards have been selected. Through visual analysis of the surface water flood maps<sup>5</sup> at a Ward level, areas that have a common flooding source and affect have been identified. Numbers of people or areas with economic or environmental impact where it would be appropriate for specific measures to be assigned to the selected area.

Analysis of the data, as described in Section 2, has resulted in the identification of 49 areas at risk of surface water flooding, termed Policy Units for the purpose of this report.

The Policy Units range in size from areas with several hundred properties identified at risk of flooding to small areas only covering a few properties. It is recognised that at the smaller scale this is a subjective choice and it is not meant to be entirely comprehensive.

It is intended to keep identification of Policy Units under review and to add to the list of Policy Units as required, such as in the event of new information becoming available.

It is not intended that works would only be carried out in identified Policy Units where there is an identified positive benefit-cost of investment to manage flood risk (protecting 2 properties at a cost of £5k would be more cost-effective than a scheme to defend 20 properties at a cost of £60k), although Policy Units will be used to prioritise major works.

### 3.1 Policy Units by Ward

The 49 Policy Units are described in turn in this Part 2 of the FRMP, ordered alphabetically by Ward.

The main features of each Policy Unit area are summarised, including the numbers of properties identified to be at risk together with the proposed actions to address the risks identified.

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<sup>5</sup> uFMfSW surface water flood maps, Natural Resources Wales 2013

## 4 Abergwili Ward, Whitemill Policy Unit

### 4.1 Area Description

The Whitemill Policy Unit is located approximately 5km east of Carmarthen at the bottom of a steep valley and large catchment of rural agricultural fields and woodland. The catchment begins at Brechfa Forest with numerous ditches taking runoff from the area. The Afon Anell, which runs the length of the catchment, collects all run-off from the steep valley and passes through the main settlements including Llanfihangel-Uwch-Gwili and Whitemill before discharging into the Afon Tywi. It is classed as Main River from Llanfihangel-Uwch-Gwili.

### 4.2 Why is this area a Flood Risk Policy Unit?

The uFMfSW (EA, 2013) highlights this area to be at risk of flooding. These surface water flood maps are useful in highlighting the flood risk from small watercourses.

The topography of the area is the root cause of many of the issues observed in Whitemill. The steep catchment with large areas of rural agricultural fields captures rainfall and channels it towards Whitemill. Whitemill is a pinch point within the catchment.

The C2050 highway running through Whitemill is higher than the surrounding land and local properties. There are numerous low spots that pond surface water. This is the main cause of flooding to the north of the carriageway, especially if the river level is high and the highway cannot drain freely.

The observed incidents of flooding (noted below) were caused as a result of the local surface water being unable to discharge to the watercourse when the watercourse is in flood. Surface water then simply pools and causes local flooding.

### 4.3 Flooding Events

CCC have several recorded incidents of flooding in Whitemill:

- In 2008 the old school flooded internally
- In 2015 the old school and 3 residential dwelling flooded internally
- In 2016 Whitemill Inn flooded internally
- In 2018, as a result of Storm Callum, 5 residential and 1 commercial properties were flooded internally.

### 4.4 Flood Defence Capital Works undertaken by CCC

None

### 4.5 Flood Defence Assets

None

### 4.6 Routine Works and Maintenance

None

### 4.7 Proposed Future Works

CCC will continue to investigate incidents of flooding and liaise with NRW with regard to the main river flooding. At this time no improvement to the highway's infrastructure is planned.

## 4.8 Flood Risk

### 4.8.1 Map 1: Total Properties

Map 1 over the page displays data on the total number of properties at risk of flooding. Total properties can include dwellings, garages, commercial premises, industrial premises and similar structures.

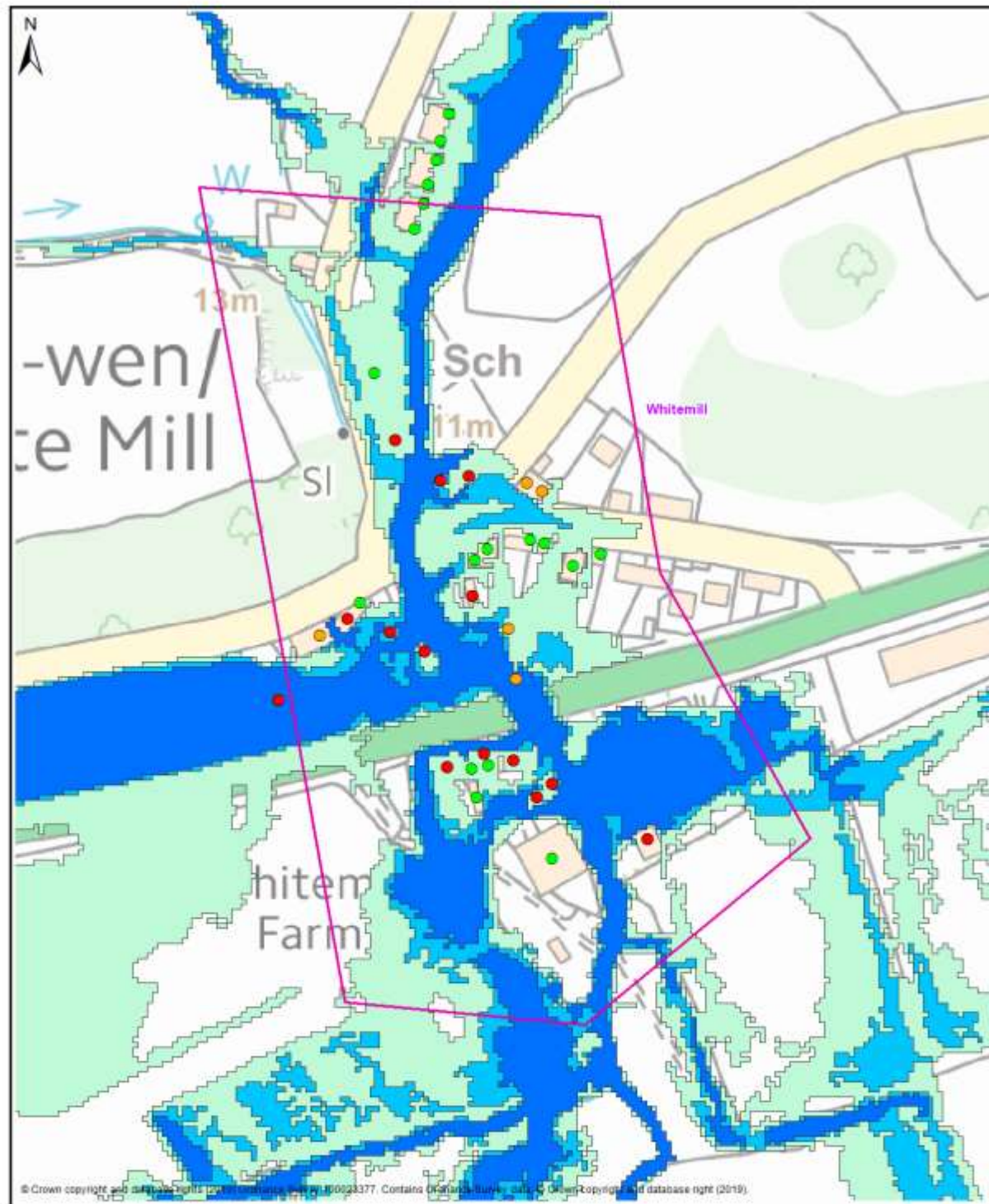
### 4.8.2 Map 2: Dwellings and Services

Map 2 below displays data on the residential properties and services at risk of flooding.

### 4.8.3 Map 3: Community at Risk Register (CaRR)

This is the most recent flood mapping from Welsh Government. This dataset depicts all properties at risk of pluvial (surface water) flooding in a storm event with a 1 in 100 probability.

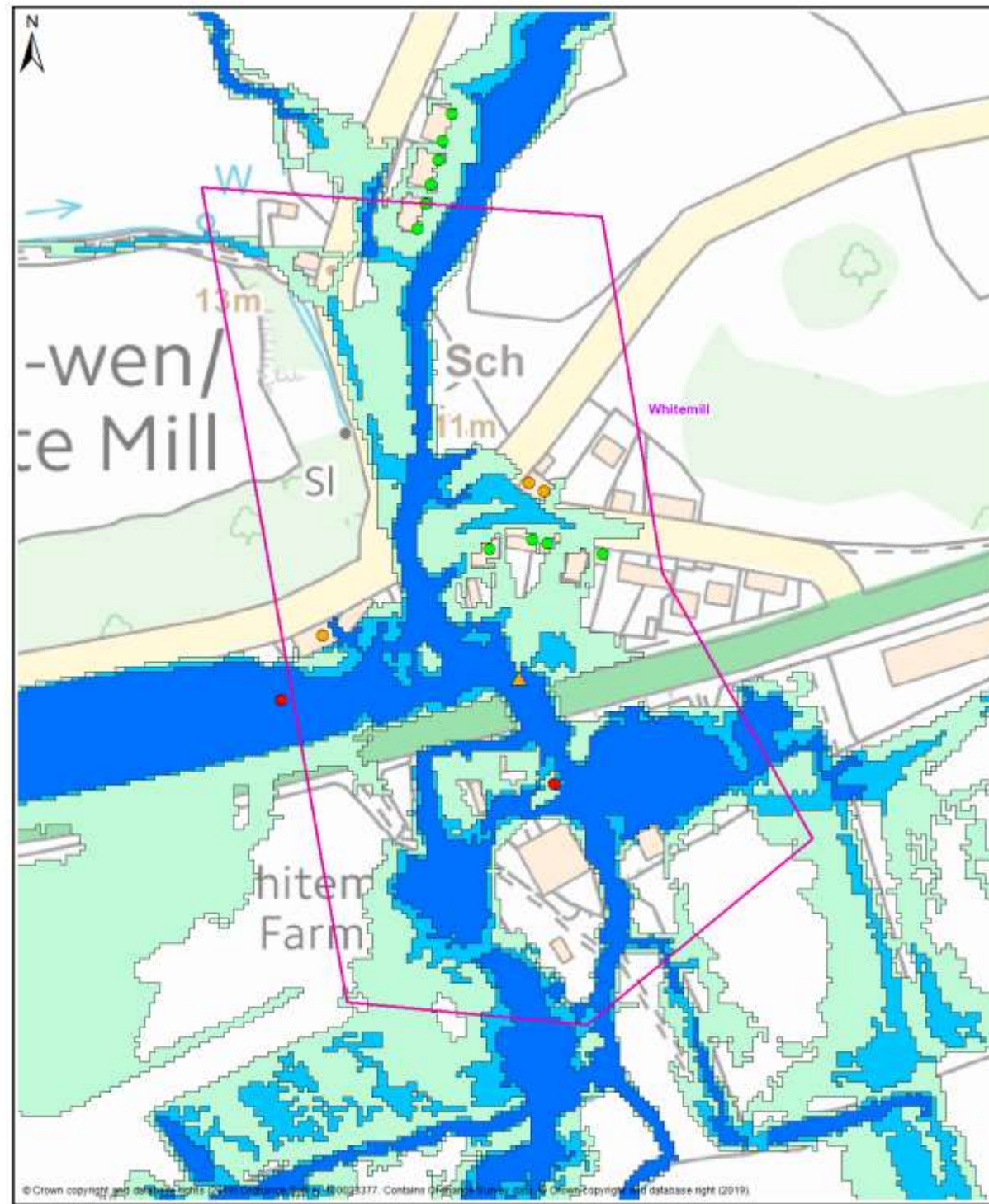
	Number of specified units at risk of flooding		
	1 in 30 probability storm event	1 in 100 probability storm event	1 in 1000 probability storm event
<b>Map 1 Total Properties</b>	13	18	32
<b>Map 2 Dwellings and Services</b>	1	5	11
<b>Map 3 CaRR</b>	n/a	3	n/a



Map 1 - All Properties

Legend

- Policy Unit
- uFMSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
- uFMSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
- uFMSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
- Q30 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
- Q100 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
- Q1000 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater



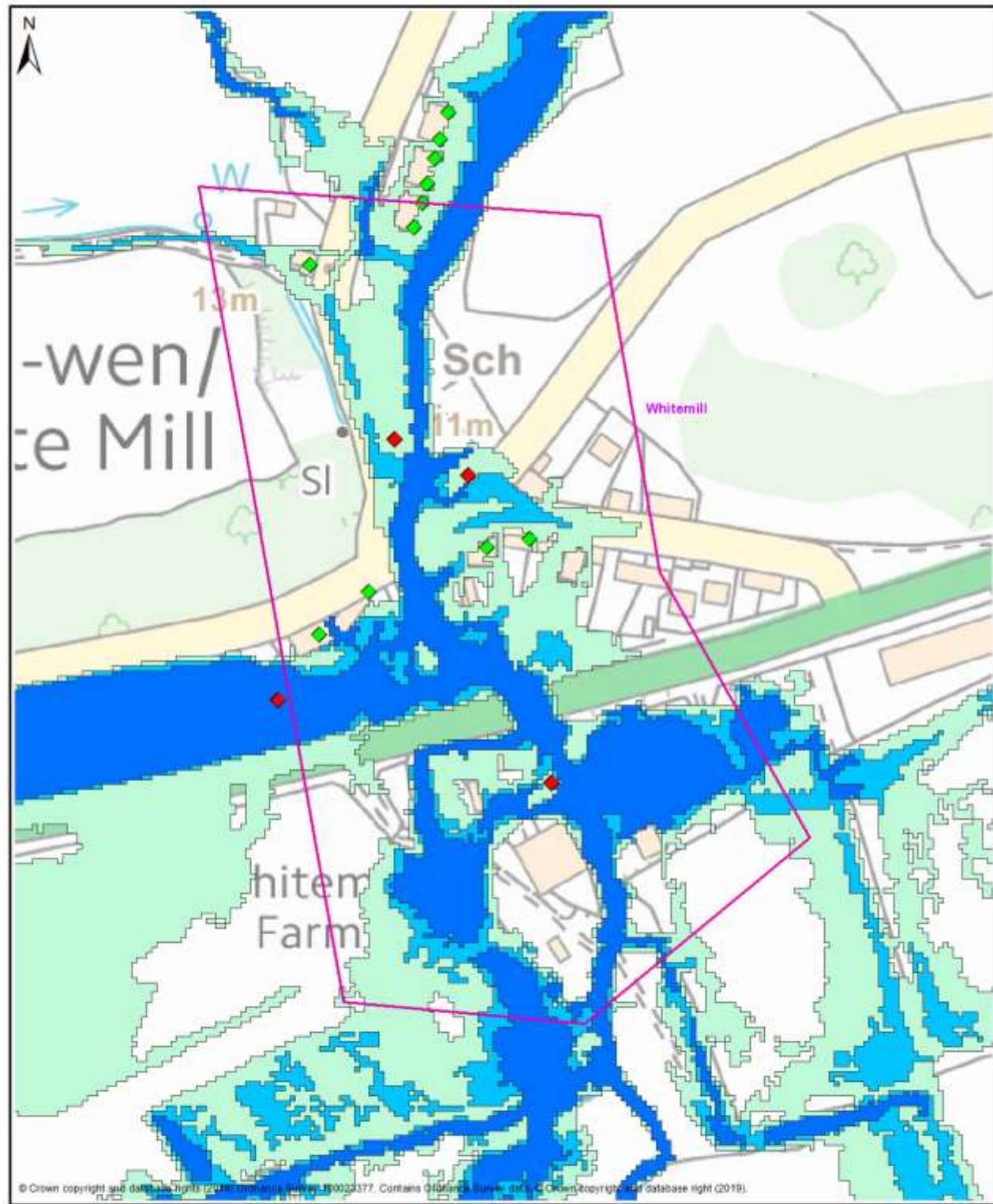
Map 2 - Dwellings and Services

Legend

- Policy Unit
- uFMSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
- uFMSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
- uFMSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
- Q30- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
- Q100- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
- Q1000- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
- ▲ Q30- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
- ▲ Q100- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
- ▲ Q1000- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater

Abergwilli Ward  
Whitemill Policy Unit





Map 3 - Communities at Risk Register

Legend

- Policy Unit
- uFMRSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
- uFMRSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
- uFMRSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
- CARR Fluvial
- CARR Pluvial

Abergwilli Ward  
Whitemill Policy Unit

0 0.0275 0.055 0.11  
Km

## 5 Ammanford Ward, Carregamman Policy Unit

### 5.1 Area Description

The Carregamman Policy Unit is an area immediately south-west of Ammanford's shopping centre. It comprises of local authority housing, private housing and the Parc Amanwy Industrial Estate. There are no watercourses within this Policy Unit and the surface water drainage is partly private and part owned by DCWW.

### 5.2 Why is this area a Flood Risk Policy Unit?

The uFMfSW (EA, 2013) highlights this area to be at risk of pluvial (surface water) flooding.

It is apparent that the topography of this area is slightly 'dish shaped'. As such, rain water falling in this area will not flow away naturally and will need to be captured by the local drainage.

The local surface water drainage in Carregamman appears to be connected to the DCWW combined system. The drainage in Ffynnon Las and Parc Amanwy does not appear on the DCWW's drainage maps and could therefore be private, namely the responsibility of those who derive benefit from it.

### 5.3 Flooding Events

CCC have no record of any flooding in this area.

### 5.4 Flood Defence Capital Works undertaken by CCC

None

### 5.5 Flood Defence Assets

None

### 5.6 Routine Works and Maintenance

None

### 5.7 Proposed Future Works

Ascertain the path, ownership and responsibility of the surface water system in the Policy Unit. This will be achieved by undertaking CCTV surveys and Land Registry checks.

## 5.8 Flood Risk

### 5.8.1 Map 1: Total Properties

Map 1 over the page displays data on the total number of properties at risk of flooding. Total properties can include dwellings, garages, commercial premises, industrial premises and similar structures.

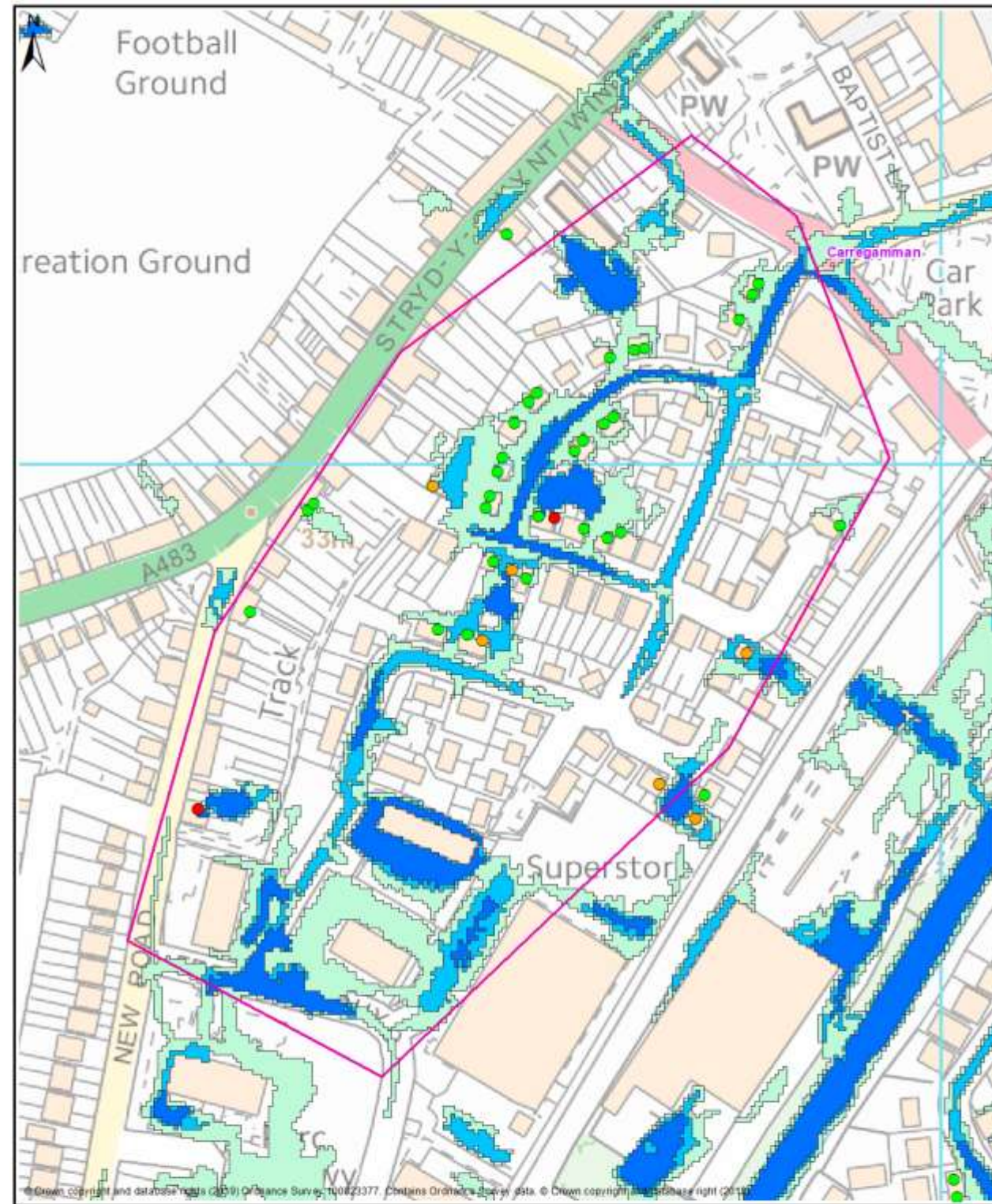
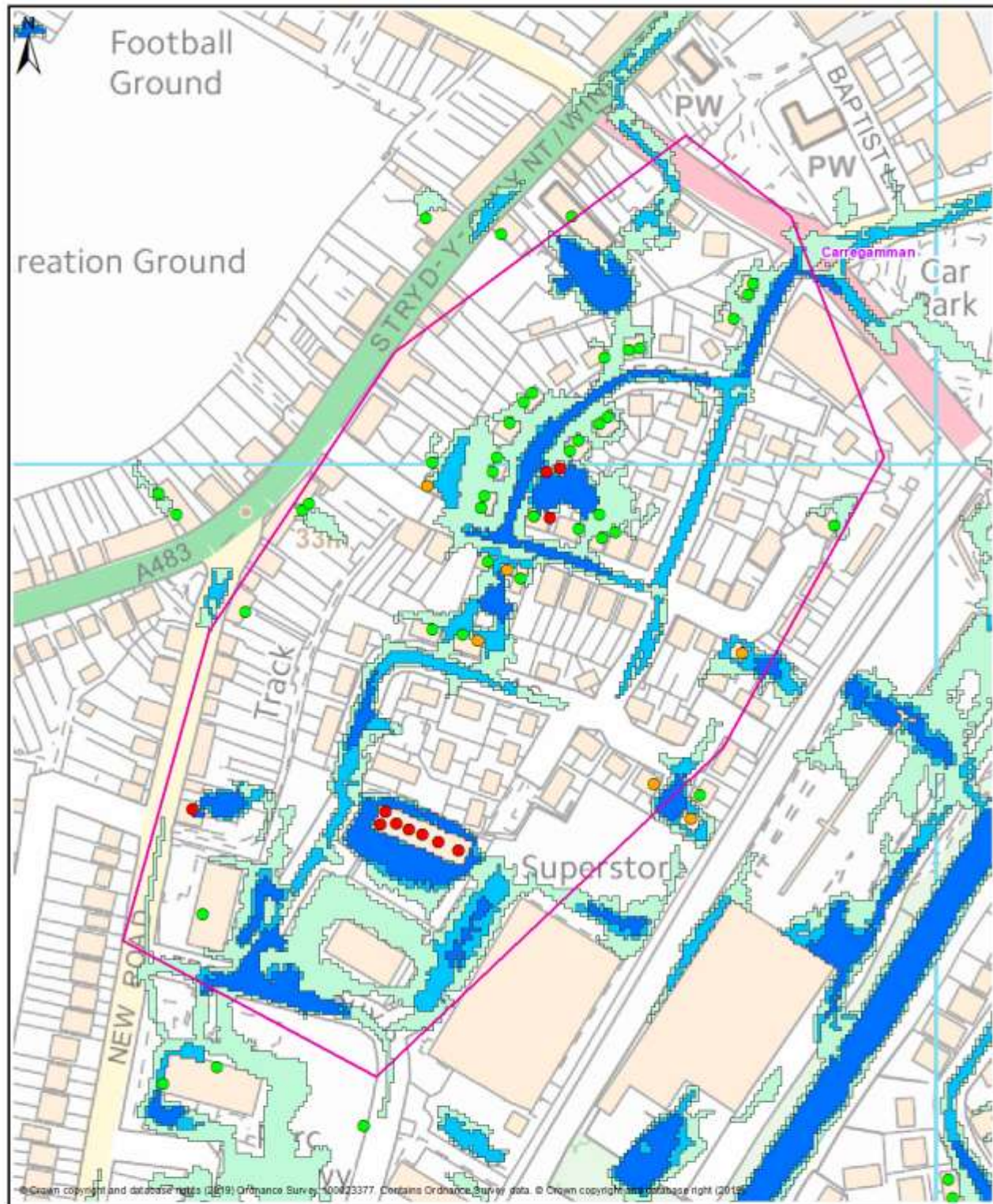
### 5.8.2 Map 2: Dwellings and Services

Map 2 below displays data on the residential properties and services at risk of flooding.

### 5.8.3 Map 3: Community at Risk Register (CaRR)

This is the most recent flood mapping from Welsh Government. This dataset depicts all properties at risk of pluvial (surface water) flooding in a storm event with a 1 in 100 probability.

	Number of specified units at risk of flooding		
	1 in 30 probability storm event	1 in 100 probability storm event	1 in 1000 probability storm event
<b>Map 1 Total Properties</b>	11	17	53
<b>Map 2 Dwellings and Services</b>	2	8	39
<b>Map 3 CaRR</b>	n/a	7	n/a



Map 1 - All Properties

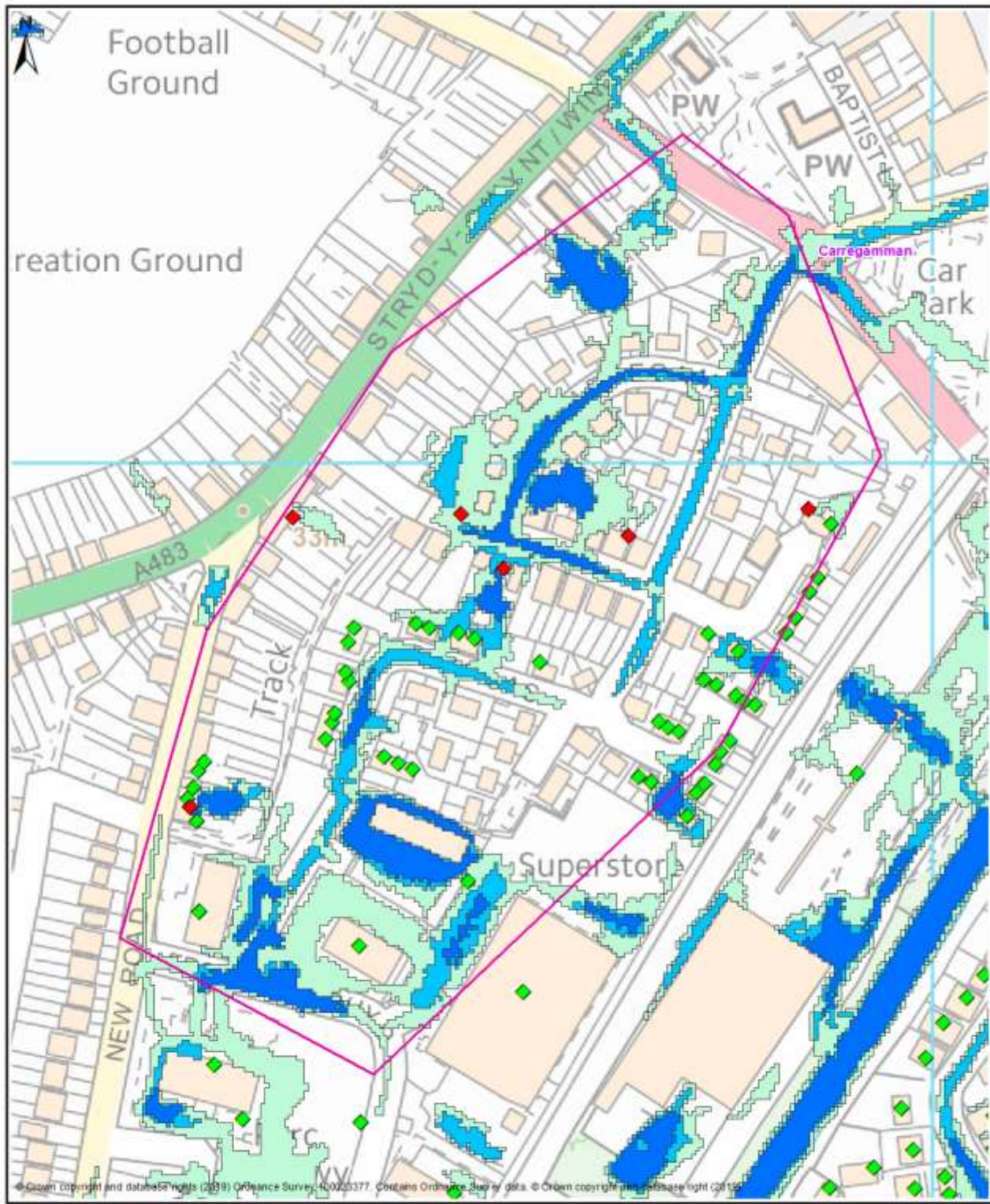
- Legend**
- Policy Unit
  - uFMSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
  - Q30 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q100 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q1000 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater

**Ammanford Ward  
Carregamman Policy Unit**



Map 2 - Dwellings and Services

- Legend**
- Policy Unit
  - uFMSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
  - ▲ Q30- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q100- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q1000- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q30- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q100- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q1000- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater



Map 3 - Communities at Risk Register

- Legend**
- Policy Unit
  - uMFSW Q30  
Surface Water Flood Outline  
1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
  - uMFSW Q100  
Surface Water Flood Outline  
1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
  - uMFSW Q1000  
Surface Water Flood Outline  
1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
  - ◆ CARR Pluvial
  - ◆ CARR Fluvial

Ammanford Ward  
Carregamman Policy Unit



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## 6 Ammanford Ward, Iscennen Road & Margaret Street Policy Unit

### 6.1 Area Description

The Iscennen Road and Margaret Street Policy Unit comprises two catchments associated with unnamed ordinary watercourses.

The primary watercourse originates north of Dyffryn Amman Comprehensive School. It flows initially in an open channel before being culverted beneath the school's entrance. There is a small open channel section before it is again culverted at the rear of the Catholic Church on Margaret Street. It is culverted beneath properties on Margaret Street, College Street and Iscennen Road. There is another short open channel section to the rear of No.21 Iscennen Road before the final culverted section under Lon Tir-Y-Dail and west of the River Loughor.

The second watercourse originates west near Wern Ddu. It flows in an open channel before being culverted at the rear of Margaret Street Primary School. From there it is culverted along the northern boundary of the school to Margret Street, south to Walters Road and into the rear garden of No.29 Margret Street where it discharges into an open watercourse. The open watercourse flows through multiple gardens along Walters Road, beneath High Street and south before discharging into the River Aman.

### 6.2 Why is this area a Flood Risk Policy Unit?

The uFMfSW (EA, 2013) highlights this area to be at risk of flooding. These surface water flood maps are useful in highlighting the flood risk from small watercourses. The flooding that has been recorded/ witnessed correlates closely with the surface water flood model. There is a potential for significant blockages to the local assets due to a large amount of stone and shale that is conveyed by the watercourses during severe weather.

It has been observed that surface water can run down access roads to the rear of residential properties and cause minor flooding to rear gardens. There has been no record of internal flooding at these locations. The flood map indicates that the potential extent of flooding increases as you approach the western end of Iscennen Road; reflecting the flat topography of this area relative to the surrounding land.

### 6.3 Flooding Events

There have been several incidents of flooding in this area. Current information suggests that these were predominately highway flooding incidents, although there is some anecdotal evidence of external property flooding.

According to local residents, flooding occurred at the Amman Valley Comprehensive trash screen due to a blockage.

In 2005 there was another recorded incident of flooding at the eastern most side of Margaret Street due to a blocked culvert.

### 6.4 Flood Defence Capital Works undertaken by CCC

In 2013 the Ammanford Comprehensive school trash screen was upgraded.

### 6.5 Flood Defence Assets

Ammanford Comp Trash Screen	Ammanford Comp Culvert	Ammanford Comp Outfall
Walters Road Trash Screen	Walters Road Culvert	Walters Road Outfall
Catholic Church Trash Screen	Margaret Street / Iscennen Road Culvert	Iscennen Road Outfall
Lon Tir-Y-Dail Culvert	Lon Tir-Y-Dail Outfall	

### 6.6 Routine Works and Maintenance

Area	Works Undertaken	When
All Trash Screens	Formal T98 Inspection	Annually
	Debris management	Weekly in the winter Monthly in the summer
Ammanford Comp Culvert	CCTV camera survey	2018
Ammanford Comp Outfall	Formal T98 Inspection	Annually
Walters Road Culvert	CCTV camera survey	2018
Walters Road Outfall	Formal T98 Inspection	Annually
Margaret Street / Iscennen Road Culvert	CCTV camera survey	2018
Iscennen Road Outfall	Formal T98 Inspection	Annually
Lon Tir-Y-Dail Culvert	CCTV camera survey	2018
Lon Tir-Y-Dail Outfall	Formal T98 Inspection	Annually

### 6.7 Proposed Future Works

Undertake CCTV camera surveys and address faults on a risk-based basis.

An outline business case (OBC) is currently being prepared (2019) to evaluate flood management options. A bid for capital funding will be submitted to WG in 2020 if the OBC identifies any viable options.

### 6.8 Flood Risk

#### 6.8.1 Map 1: Total Properties

Map 1 over the page displays data on the total number of properties at risk of flooding. Total properties can include dwellings, garages, commercial premises, industrial premises and similar structures.

#### 6.8.2 Map 2: Dwellings and Services

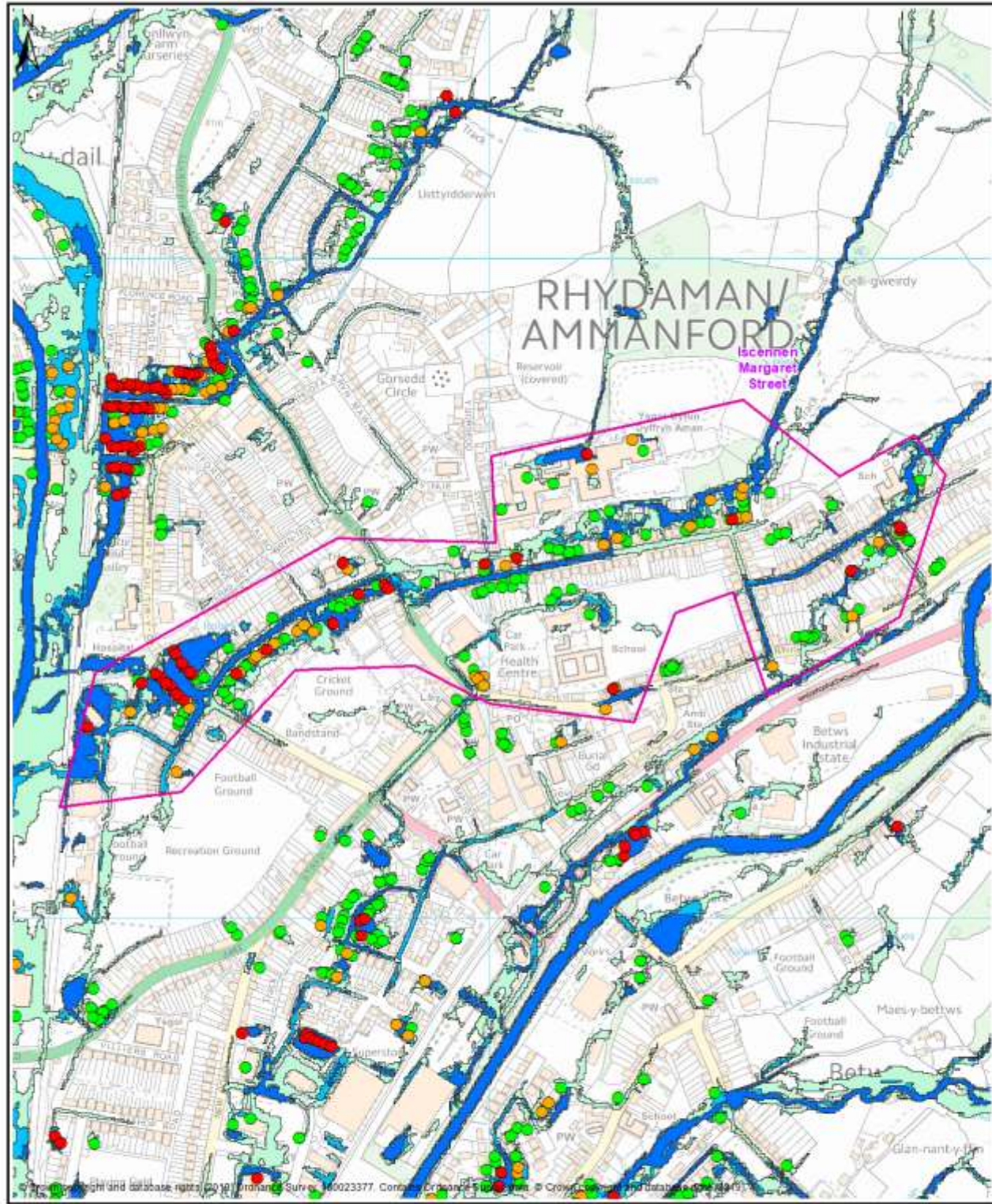
Map 2 below displays data on the residential properties and services at risk of flooding.

#### 6.8.3 Map 3: Community at Risk Register (CaRR)

This is the most recent flood mapping from Welsh Government. This dataset depicts all properties at risk of pluvial (surface water) flooding in a storm event with a 1 in 100 probability.

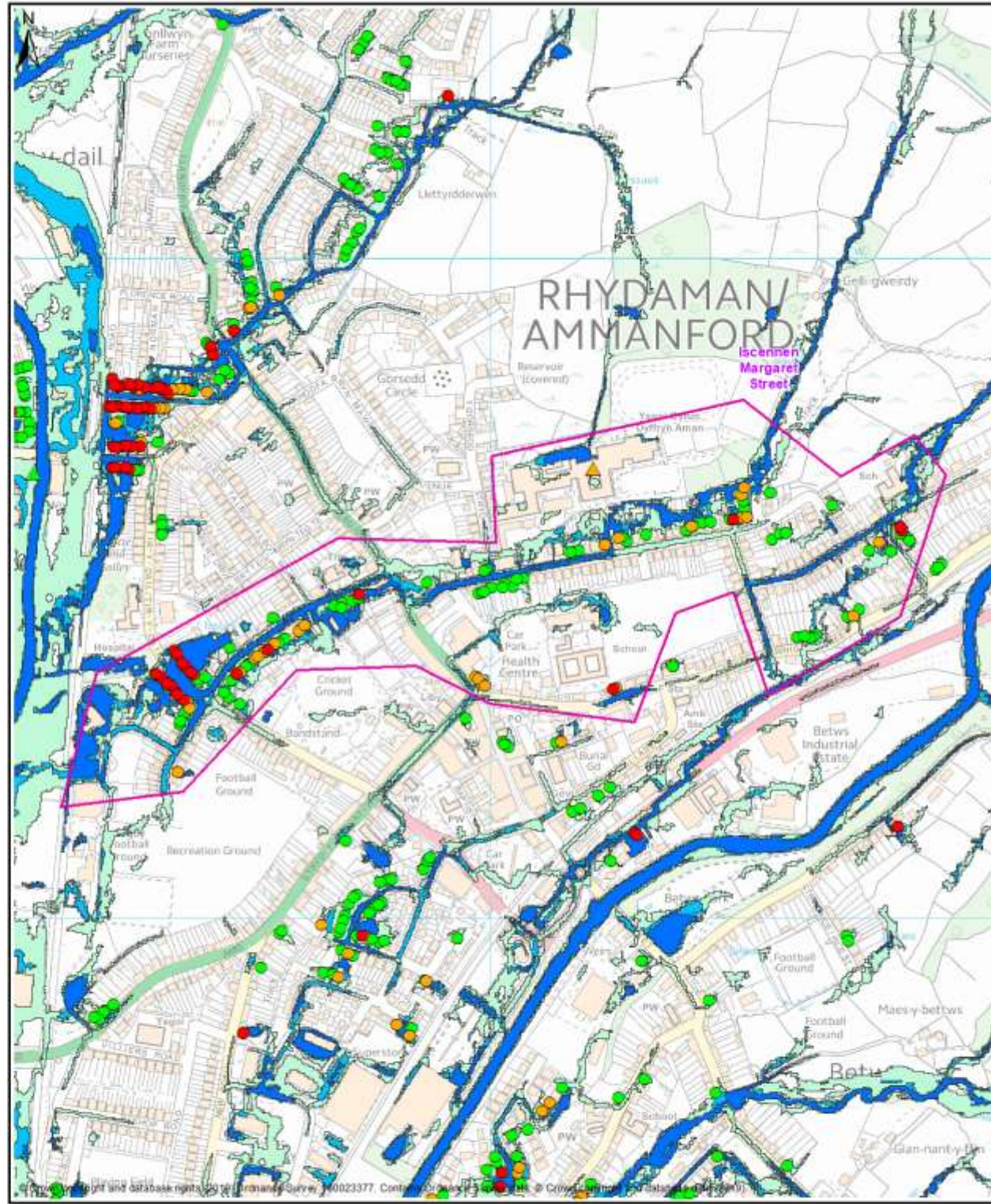
	Number of specified units at risk of flooding		
	1 in 30 probability storm event	1 in 100 probability storm event	1 in 1000 probability storm event
Map 1 Total Properties	30	71	156
Map 2 Dwellings and Services	20	48	112
Map 3 CaRR	n/a	17	n/a





Map 1 - All Properties

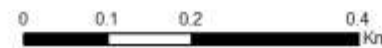
- Legend**
- Policy Unit
  - uFMSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
  - Q30 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q100 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q1000 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater

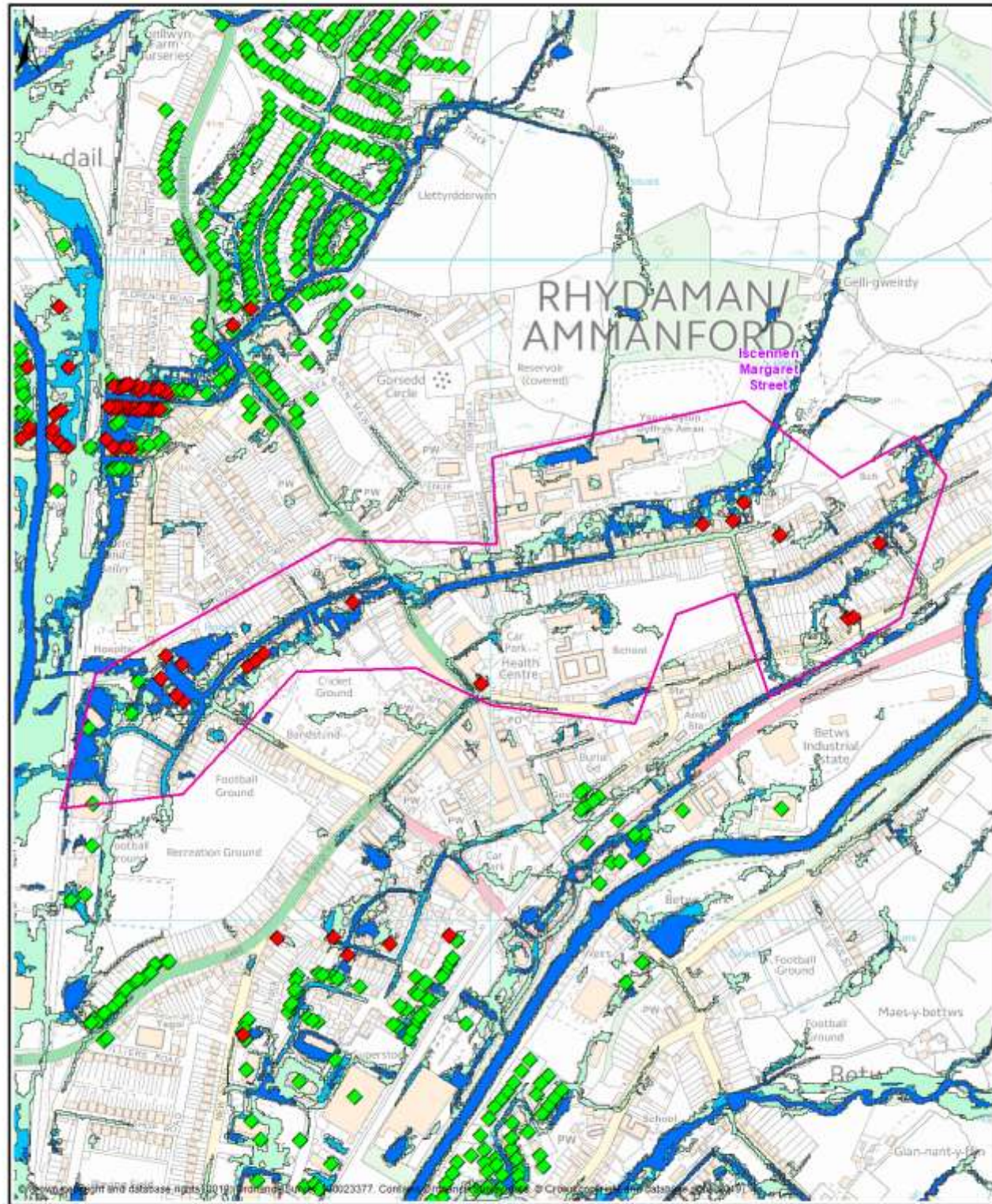


Map 2 - Dwellings and Services

- Legend**
- Policy Unit
  - uFMSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
  - Q30- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q100- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q1000- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q30- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q100- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q1000- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater

Ammanford Ward  
Iscennen Margaret Street Policy Unit

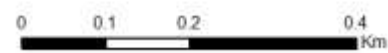




Map 3 - Communities at Risk Register

- Legend**
- Policy Unit
  - uFMSW Q30  
Surface Water Flood Outline  
1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q100  
Surface Water Flood Outline  
1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q1000  
Surface Water Flood Outline  
1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
  - ◆ CARR Pluvial
  - ◆ CARR Fluvial

**Ammanford Ward**  
**Iscennen Margaret Street Policy Unit**



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## 7 Bigyn Ward, Trostre Road and Gorsedd Policy Unit

### 7.1 Area Description

The Trostre Road and Gorsedd Policy Unit is located east of Llanelli town centre in an area dominated by retail (Trostre Retail Park), but also with a residential element at Gorsedd. This area was developed in the mid-1980s from farm and industrial land to the current large commercial and business area.

### 7.2 Why is this area a Flood Risk Policy Unit?

The uFMfSW (EA, 2013) highlights this area to be at risk of flooding. These surface water flood maps are useful in highlighting the flood risk from small watercourses.

The surface water in this area drains to the Afon Dafen (main river). The conveyance in the Afon Dafen is restricted by the limited capacity of the culvert under the railway line. As a result, water north of the railway 'backs-up' which in turn affects the local surface water system.

In addition to the above issue the surface water systems in this area have very little fall. As such they are vulnerable to siltation and require periodic desilting with high pressure jetting.

### 7.3 Flooding Events

Flooding at Trostre Road, Gorsedd and Trostre Business Park occurs annually due to a combination of conveyance and capacity issues.

In 2018 there were 2 incidents of internal property flooding recorded and 2 recorded incidents of commercial premises and highway flooding.

### 7.4 Flood Defence Capital Works undertaken by CCC

CCC are currently investigating solutions with its partners namely NRW and Network Rail.

### 7.5 Flood Defence Capital Works undertaken by Partnership Organisations

Natural Resources Wales are working with Network Rail to develop a scheme to resolve the restriction on flow caused by the existing culverts. This is currently a medium-term project over 5-10-years.

### 7.6 Flood Defence Assets



### 7.7 Routine Works and Maintenance

Area	Works Undertaken	When
Afon Dafen Trash Screen	Formal T98 Inspection	Annually
	Debris management	Weekly in the winter Monthly in the summer

### 7.8 Proposed Future Works

Liaise with NRW and Network rail regarding the future of the Afon Dafen trash screen.

Work with the Highway's Authority to manage the Trostre Road culvert.

### 7.9 Flood Risk

#### 7.9.1 Map 1: Total Properties

Map 1 over the page displays data on the total number of properties at risk of flooding. Total properties can include dwellings, garages, commercial premises, industrial premises and similar structures.

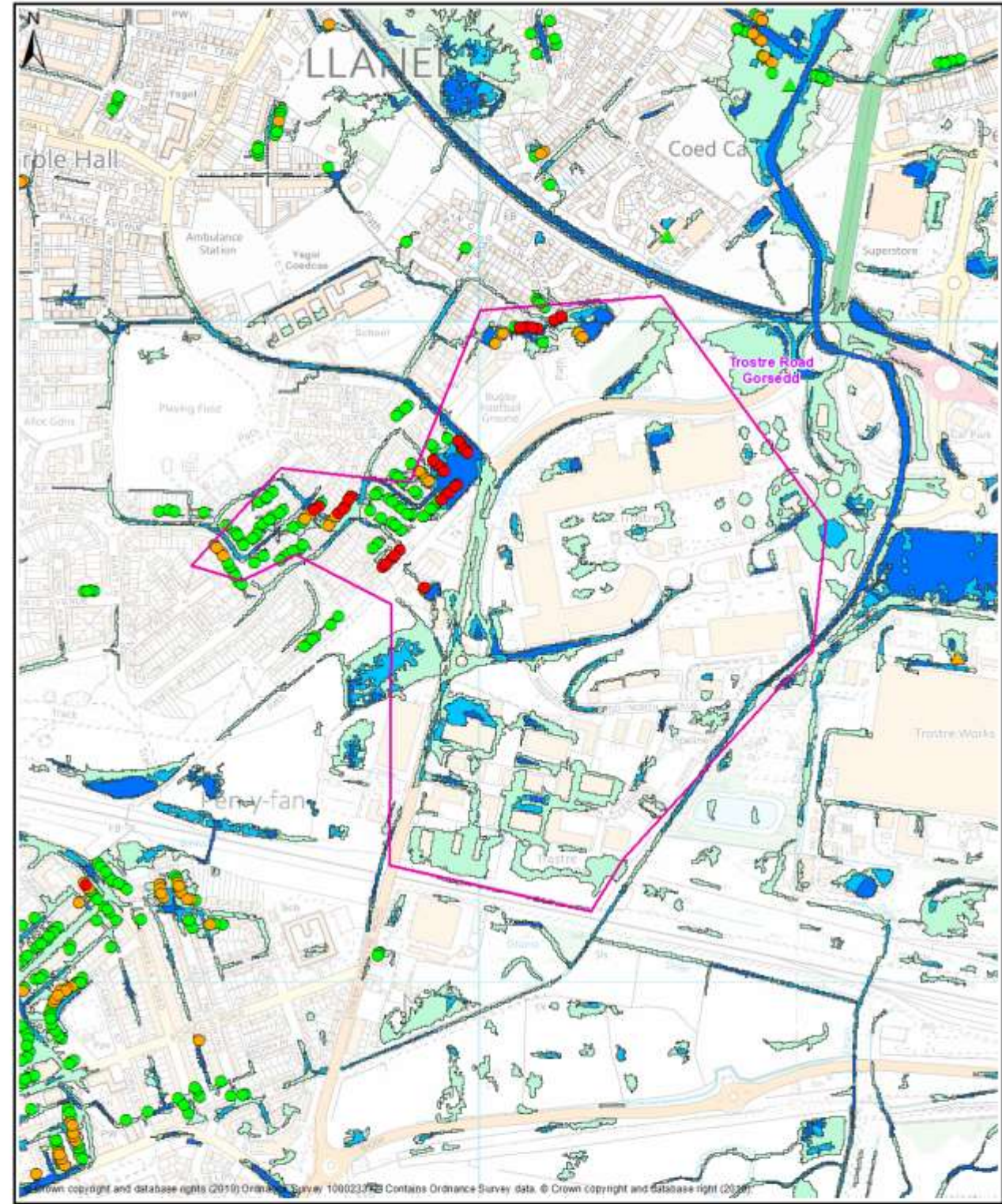
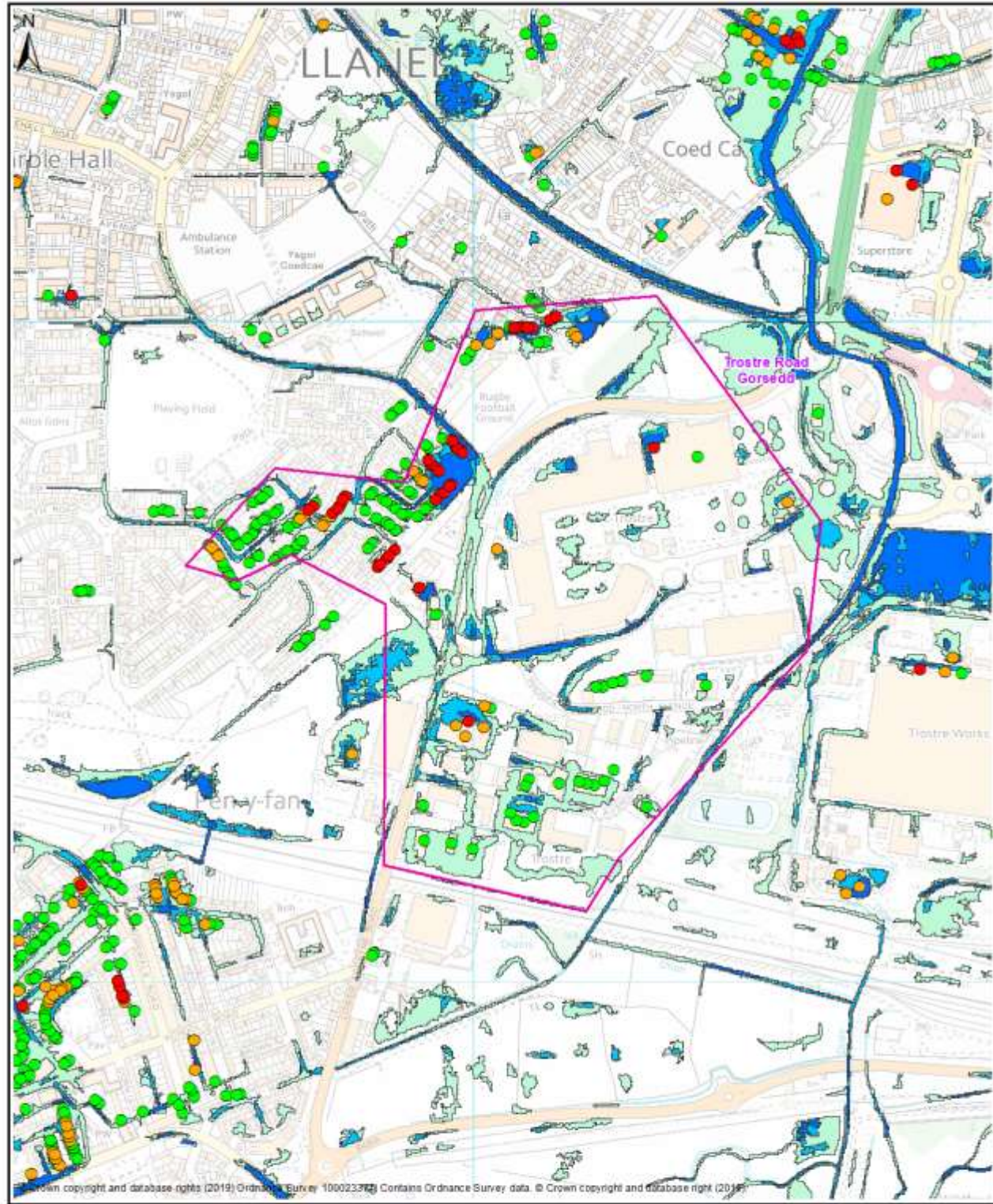
#### 7.9.2 Map 2: Dwellings and Services

Map 2 below displays data on the residential properties and services at risk of flooding.

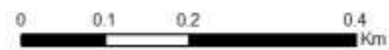
#### 7.9.3 Map 3: Community at Risk Register (CaRR)

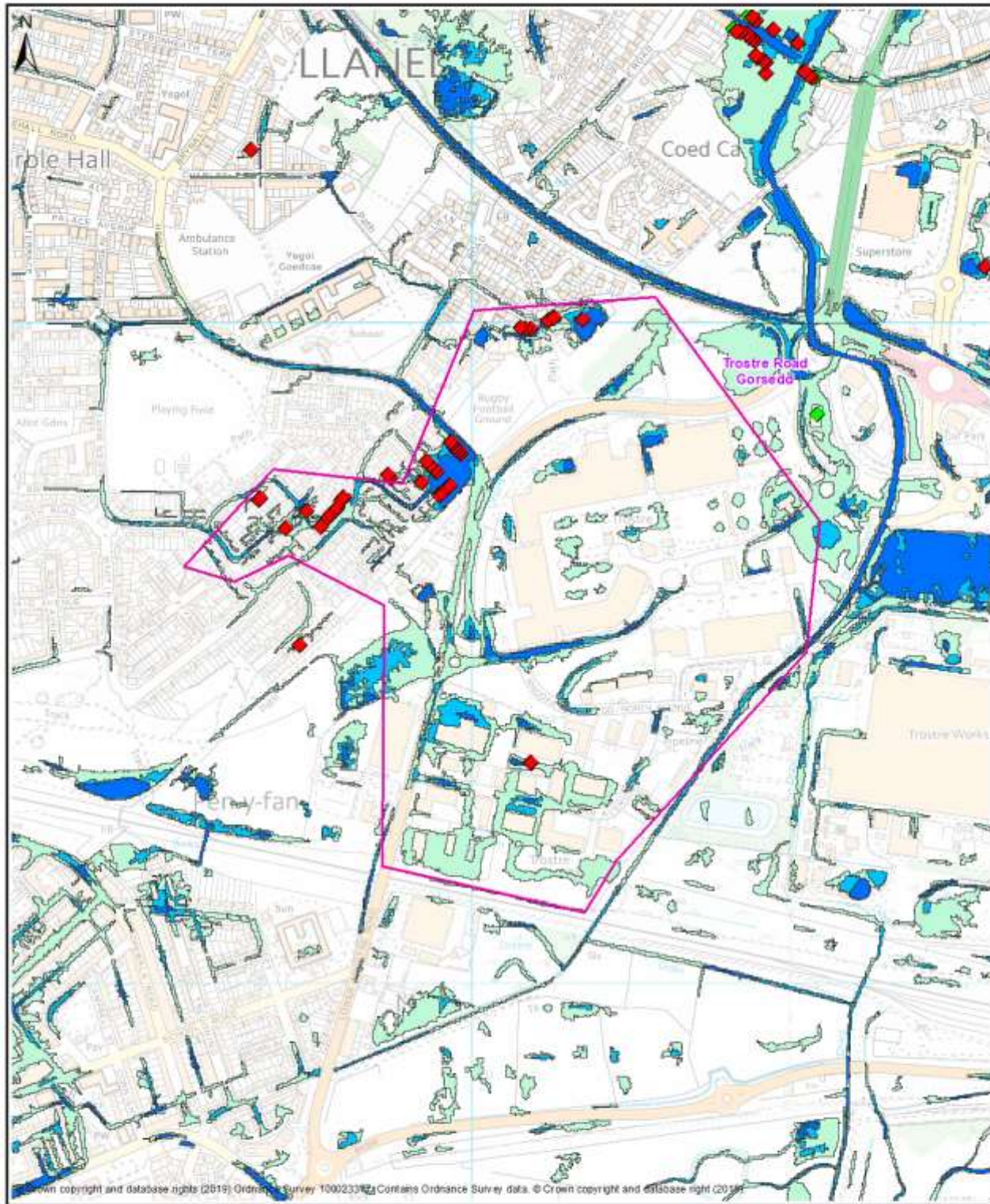
This is the most recent flood mapping from Welsh Government. This dataset depicts all properties at risk of pluvial (surface water) flooding in a storm event with a 1 in 100 probability.

	Number of specified units at risk of flooding		
	1 in 30 probability storm event	1 in 100 probability storm event	1 in 1000 probability storm event
Map 1 Total Properties	37	60	153
Map 2 Dwellings and Services	35	50	111
Map 3 CaRR	n/a	34	n/a



Bigyn Ward  
Trostre Road Gorsedd Policy Unit

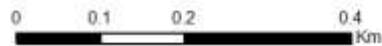




Map 3 - Communities at Risk Register

- Legend**
- Policy Unit
  - uMFSW Q30  
Surface Water Flood Outline  
1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
  - uMFSW Q100  
Surface Water Flood Outline  
1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
  - uMFSW Q1000  
Surface Water Flood Outline  
1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
  - ◆ CARR Pluvial
  - ◆ CARR Fluvial

Bigyn Ward  
Trostre Road Gorsedd Policy Unit



Draft

## 8 Burry Port Ward, Gors Road Policy Unit

### 8.1 Area Description

The Gors Road Policy Unit comprises the large urbanised area adjacent to the railway line in the town centre. There are no watercourses near the Policy Unit, so the area is drained by a combination of DCWW Sewerage Systems and Highway Drainage Systems. The drainage goes under the railway line via a DCWW surface water culvert.

### 8.2 Why is this area a Flood Risk Policy Unit?

The uFMfSW (EA, 2013) highlights this area to be at risk of surface water flooding. These surface water flood maps are useful in highlighting the flood risk from small watercourses.

### 8.3 Flooding Events

CCC have no record of any flooding in this area.

### 8.4 Flood Defence Capital Works undertaken by CCC

DCWW have undertaken works in the area as part of their ongoing Rainscape Project. A major new surface water culvert was installed under the railway line to provide increased capacity to the existing system.

### 8.5 Flood Defence Assets

None

A survey undertaken in 2018 confirmed that the drainage system is under the ownership and maintenance of DCWW.

### 8.6 Routine Works and Maintenance

None

### 8.7 Proposed Future Works

CCC will continue to monitor the area and investigate incidents of flooding.

CCC will also liaise and support DCWW with their Rainscape Project.

## 8.8 Flood Risk

### 8.8.1 Map 1: Total Properties

Map 1 over the page displays data on the total number of properties at risk of flooding. Total properties can include dwellings, garages, commercial premises, industrial premises and similar structures.

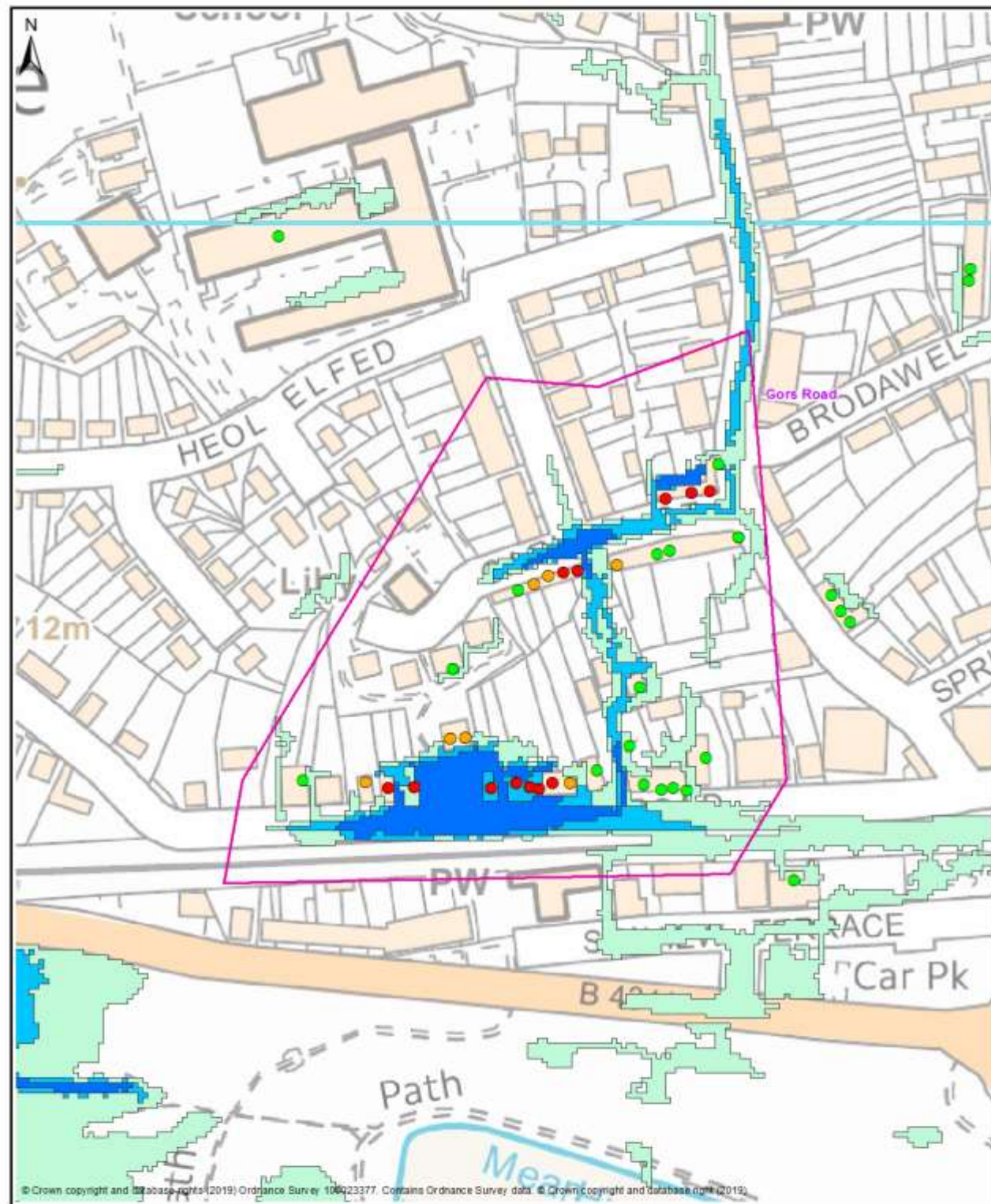
### 8.8.2 Map 2: Dwellings and Services

Map 2 below displays data on the residential properties and services at risk of flooding.

### 8.8.3 Map 3: Community at Risk Register (CaRR)

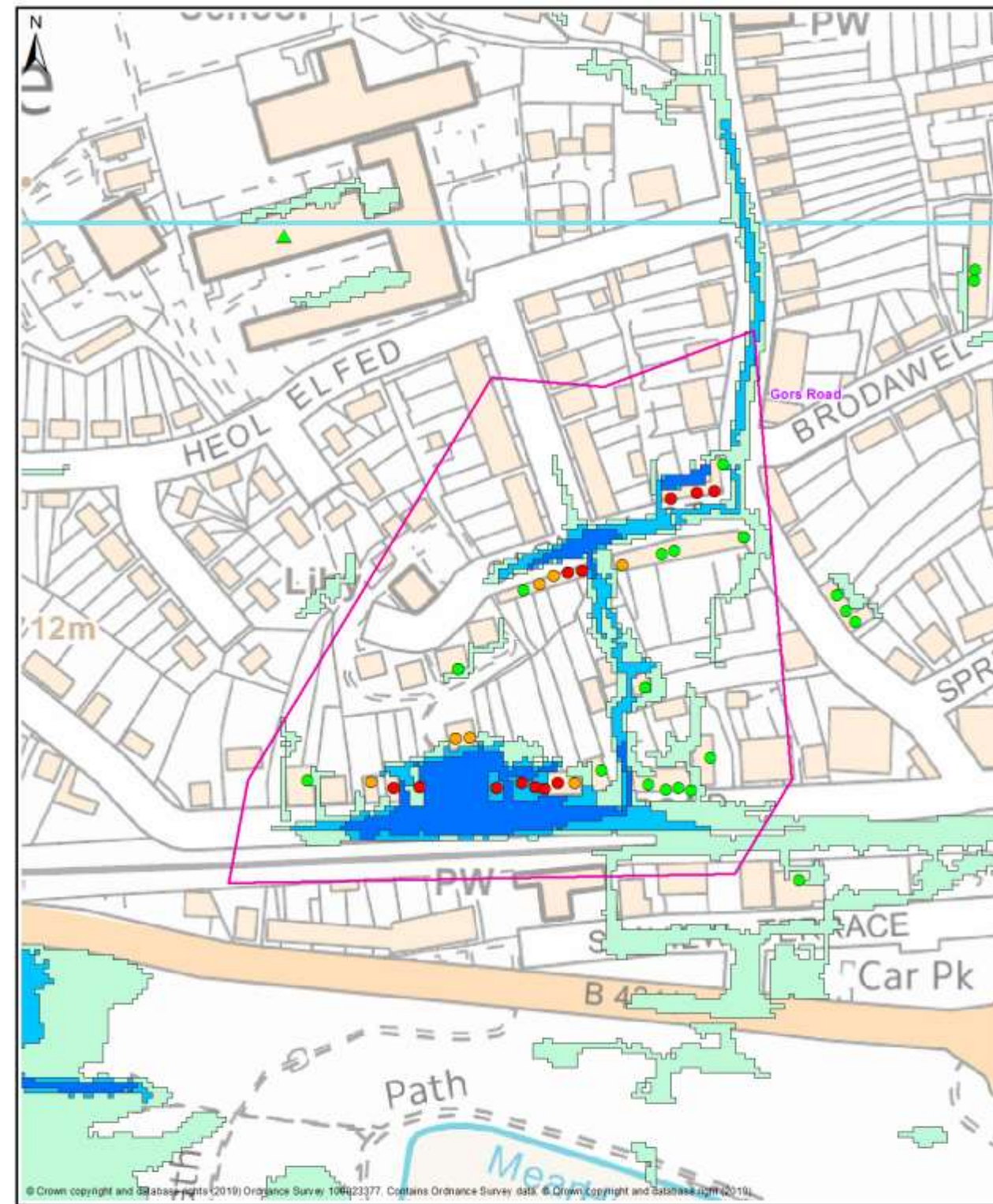
This is the most recent flood mapping from Welsh Government. This dataset depicts all properties at risk of pluvial (surface water) flooding in a storm event with a 1 in 100 probability.

	Number of specified units at risk of flooding		
	1 in 30 probability storm event	1 in 100 probability storm event	1 in 1000 probability storm event
<b>Map 1 Total Properties</b>	12	21	40
<b>Map 2 Dwellings and Services</b>	12	21	39
<b>Map 3 CaRR</b>	n/a	5	n/a



Map 1 - All Properties

- Legend**
- Policy Unit
  - uFMSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
  - Q30 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q100 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q1000 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater

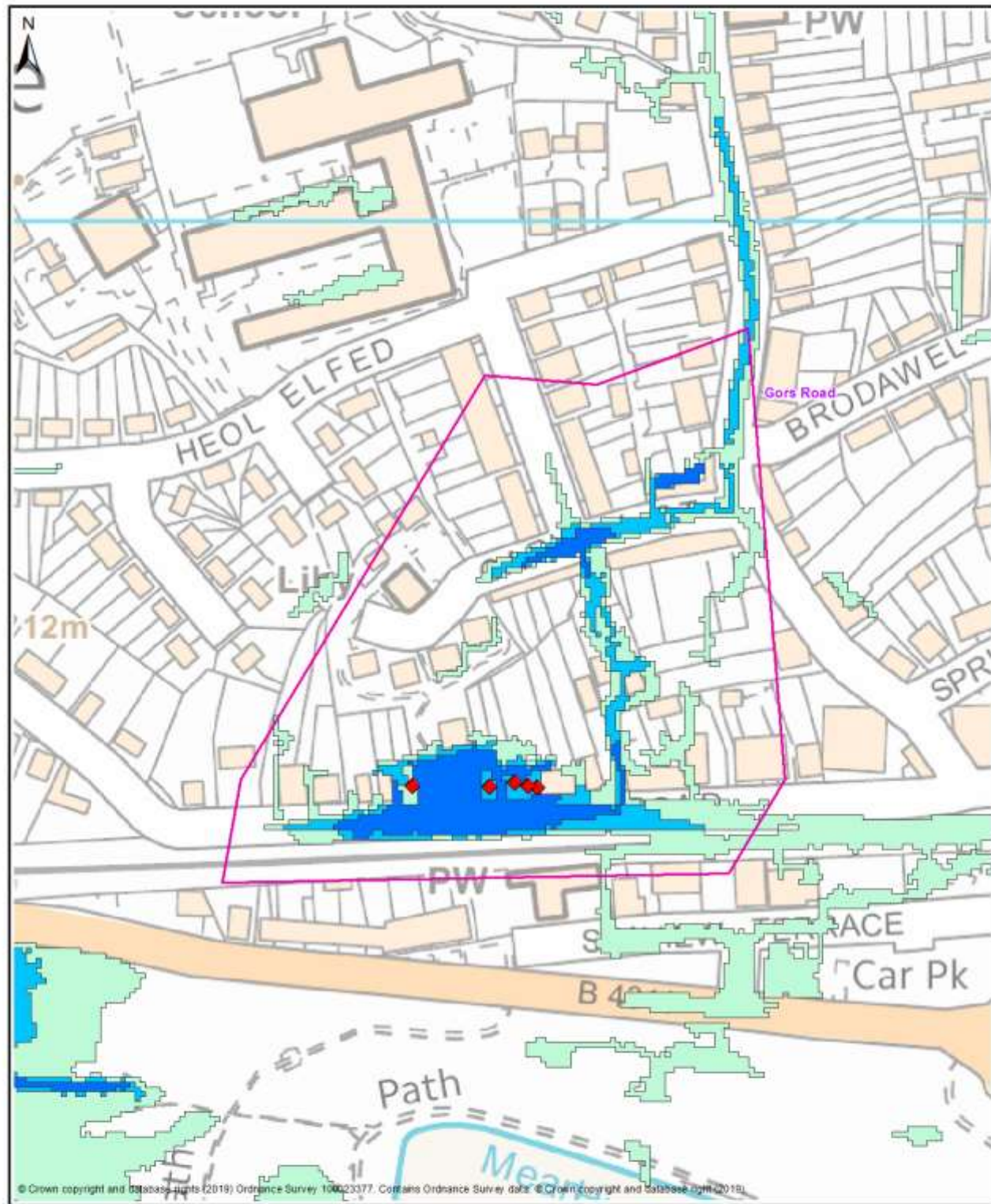


Map 2 - Dwellings and Services

- Legend**
- Policy Unit
  - uFMSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
  - ▲ Q30- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q100- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q1000- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q30- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q100- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q1000- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater

Burry Port Ward  
Gors Road Policy Unit





Map 3 - Communities at Risk Register

- Legend**
- Policy Unit
  - uMFSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
  - uMFSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
  - uMFSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
  - CARR Pluvial
  - CARR Fluvial

Burry Port Ward  
Gors Road Policy Unit





## 9 Burry Port Ward, New Street Policy Unit

### 9.1 Area Description

The New Street Policy Unit comprises the catchment associated with the Nant Dyfatty ordinary watercourse. This watercourse originates north of Burry Port on Mynydd Pen-bre. It flows initially in a natural open watercourse until reaching the Pemberton Arms. At the Pemberton Arms trash screen the watercourse splits into a natural watercourse and a flood relief channel. Low level flows will continue along the natural watercourse to a second trash screen (the Dolau Sluice) at Memorial Park while excess water is diverted to a 1500mm diameter relief culvert via low level weir which follows the footpath to the park. At Memorial Park the culvert increases in diameter to 1800mm and continues south along the old tramway to Bridge Street. From here it passes under Station Road until it joins with the relief culvert and discharges into Burry Port Harbour. At Memorial Park there is a chamber on the relief culvert that will discharge extremely high flows under the park eastwards. There is also another extreme event overflow culvert that takes water through Burry Port.

### 9.2 Why is this area a Flood Risk Policy Unit?

The uFMfSW (EA, 2013) highlights this area to be at risk of flooding. These surface water flood maps are useful in highlighting the flood risk from small watercourses.

The predominant risk in this Policy Unit is a blockage of the trash screens or culverts causing flooding. Previous incidents have highlighted that flood flows will follow the topography and flood Memorial Park and overflow towards New Street. There is also a very minor effect of the Marina outfall becoming surcharged due to a high tide, but this is negligible.

The surface water flood maps also show water being conveyed by the local highway network which could also compound the flooding if the highway drainage became blocked or was over capacity.

### 9.3 Flooding Events

- 1983: residential properties flooded but the details of the event have been lost.
- 1995: The New Street area of Burry Port was badly affected as a result of a blockage of the inlet trash screen at Pemberton Arms.

### 9.4 Flood Defence Capital Works undertaken by CCC

- 1997: Pemberton Arms trash screen upgraded.
- 1998: Dolau Sluice trash screen upgraded.
- 1999: Earth bunds were constructed around Memorial Park to contain any flood water that escapes from the culverts.

### 9.5 Flood Defence Assets

Pemberton Arms Trash Screen	Dolau Sluice Trash Screen	Nant Dyfatty Watercourse (Riverside – Dolau Sluice)
Dolau Sluice Penstock	Dolau Sluice Overflow Chamber	Dolau Sluice 1200 Intermediate Culvert
Dolau Sluice Penstock Box Culvert	Dolau Sluice Overflow Chamber	Dyfatty Terrace Outfall
Memorial Park Flood Embankment		

### 9.6 Routine Works and Maintenance

Area	Works Undertaken	When
Nant Dyfatty	Watercourse trashing and grass cutting	Annually
Dolau Sluice & Pemberton Arms Trash Screens	Formal T98 Inspection	Annually
	Debris management	Weekly in the winter Monthly in the summer
All Culverts	CCTV camera survey	2018
Dolau Sluice Penstock	Formal Inspection	5 years
Dyfatty Terrace Outfall	Formal T98 Inspection	Annually
Memorial Park Flood Embankment	Formal T98 Inspection	Annually
	Vegetation management	Annually

### 9.7 Proposed Future Works

Desilt the culvert beneath Memorial Park.

Evaluate options for invasive species management along the Nant Dyfatty.

### 9.8 Flood Risk

#### 9.8.1 Map 1: Total properties

Map 1 over the page displays data on the total number of properties at risk of flooding. Total properties can include dwellings, garages, commercial premises, industrial premises and similar structures.

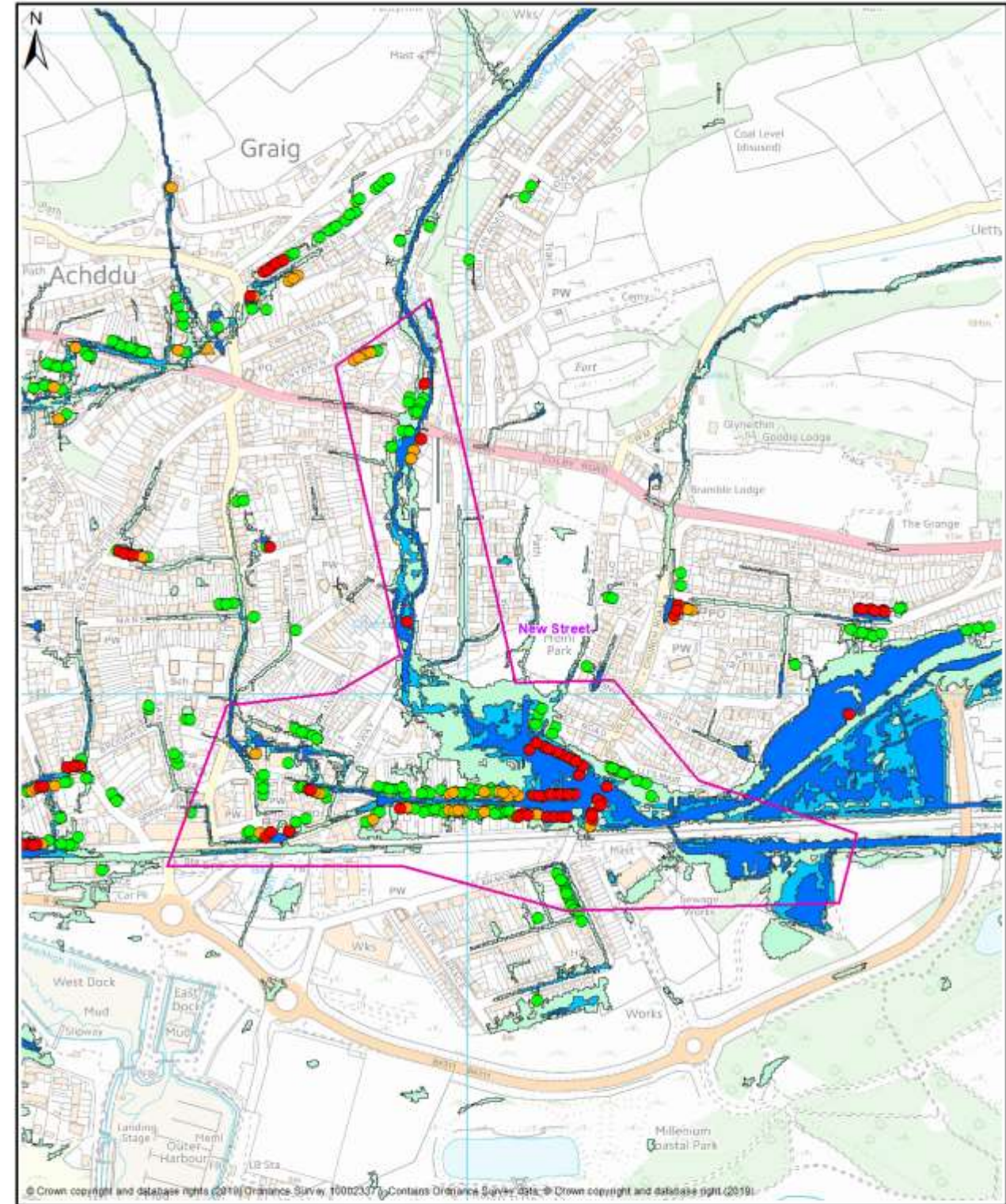
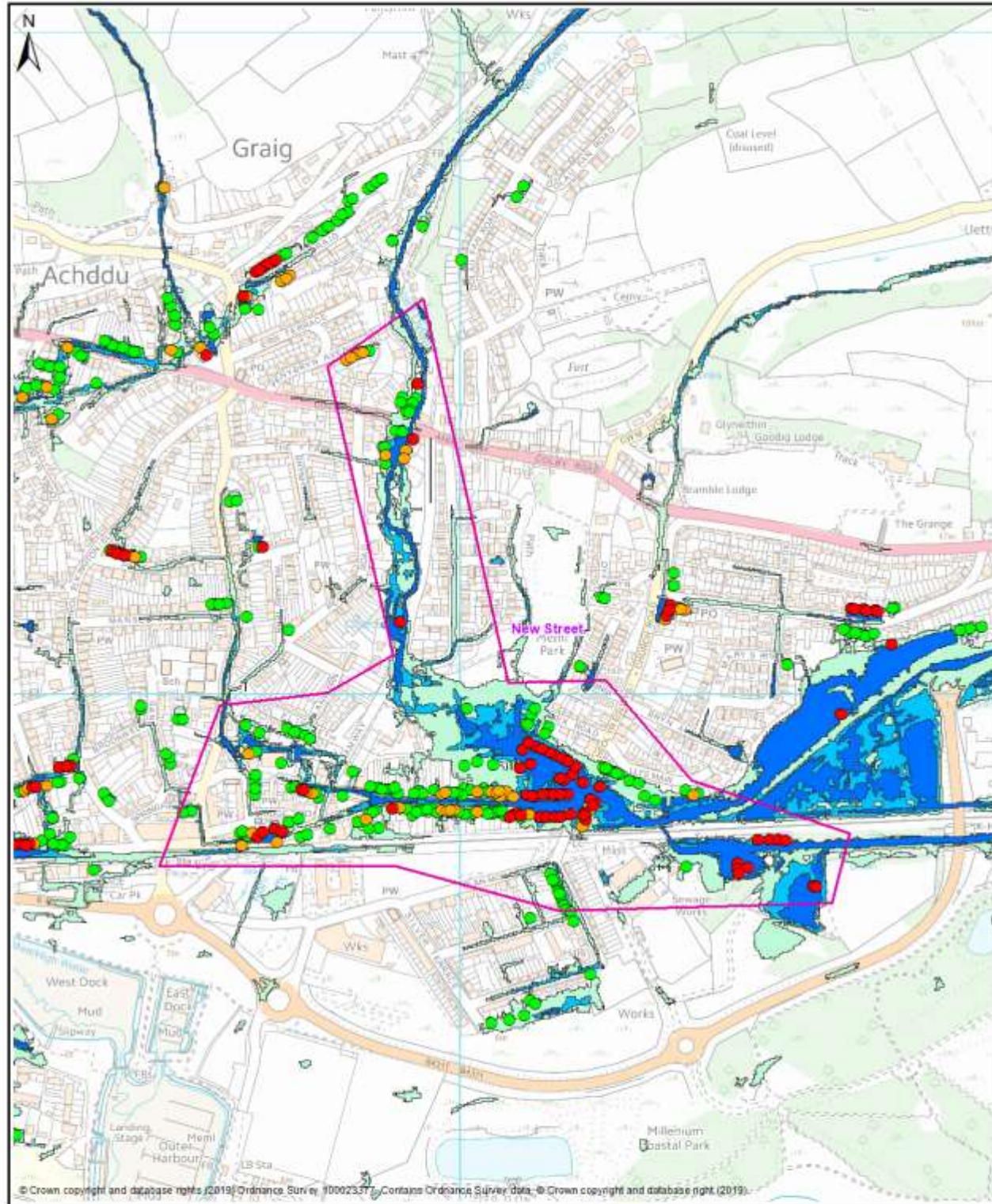
#### 9.8.2 Map 2: Dwellings and Services

Map 2 below displays data on the residential properties and services at risk of flooding.

#### 9.8.3 Map 3: Community at Risk Register (CaRR)

This is the most recent flood mapping from Welsh Government. This dataset depicts all properties at risk of pluvial (surface water) flooding in a storm event with a 1 in 100 probability.

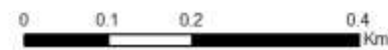
	Number of specified units at risk of flooding		
	1 in 30 probability storm event	1 in 100 probability storm event	1 in 1000 probability storm event
Map 1 Total Properties	77	115	255
Map 2 Dwellings and Services	60	90	206
Map 3 CaRR	n/a	61	n/a



Map 1 - All Properties

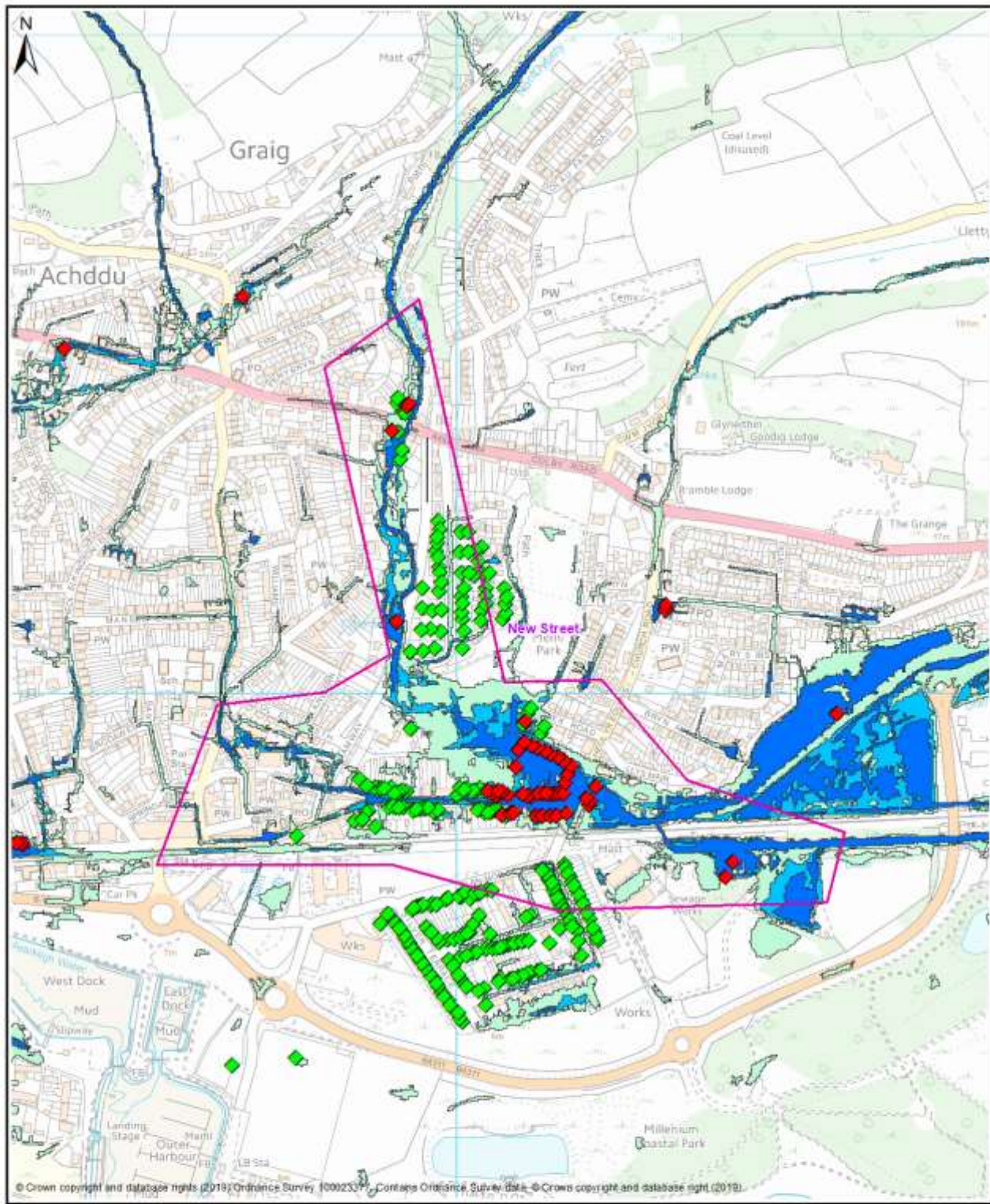
- Legend**
- Policy Unit
  - uFMSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
  - Q30 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q100 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q1000 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater

**Burry Port Ward  
New Street Policy Unit**



Map 2 - Dwellings and Services

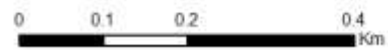
- Legend**
- Policy Unit
  - uFMSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
  - Q30- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q100- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q1000- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q30- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q100- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q1000- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater



Map 3 - Communities at Risk Register

- Legend**
- Policy Unit
  - uFMSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
  - ◆ CARR Pluvial
  - ◆ CARR Fluvial

Burry Port Ward  
New Street Policy Unit



Draft

## 10 Bynea Ward, Berwick Road Policy Unit

### 10.1 Area Description

The Berwick Road Policy Unit comprises the developed area adjacent to the Llanelli to Shrewsbury Railway line in Bynea, east of Llanelli.

### 10.2 Why is this area a Flood Risk Policy Unit?

The uFMfSW (EA, 2013) highlights this area to be at risk of flooding. These surface water flood maps are useful in highlighting the flood risk from small watercourses.

Flood maps indicate a flood route along the railway line that may cause flooding of properties. It would appear that this flood water is taken away by the DCWW surface water pipe.

### 10.3 Flooding Events

No recorded incidents of surface water flooding.

### 10.4 Flood Defence Capital Works undertaken by CCC

None

### 10.5 Flood Defence Assets

None

### 10.6 Routine Works and Maintenance

None

### 10.7 Proposed Future Works

Liaise with DCWW regarding maintenance and adequacy of the surface water sewer.

### 10.8 Flood Risk

#### 10.8.1 Map 1: Total Properties

Map 1 over the page displays data on the total number of properties at risk of flooding. Total properties can include dwellings, garages, commercial premises, industrial premises and similar structures.

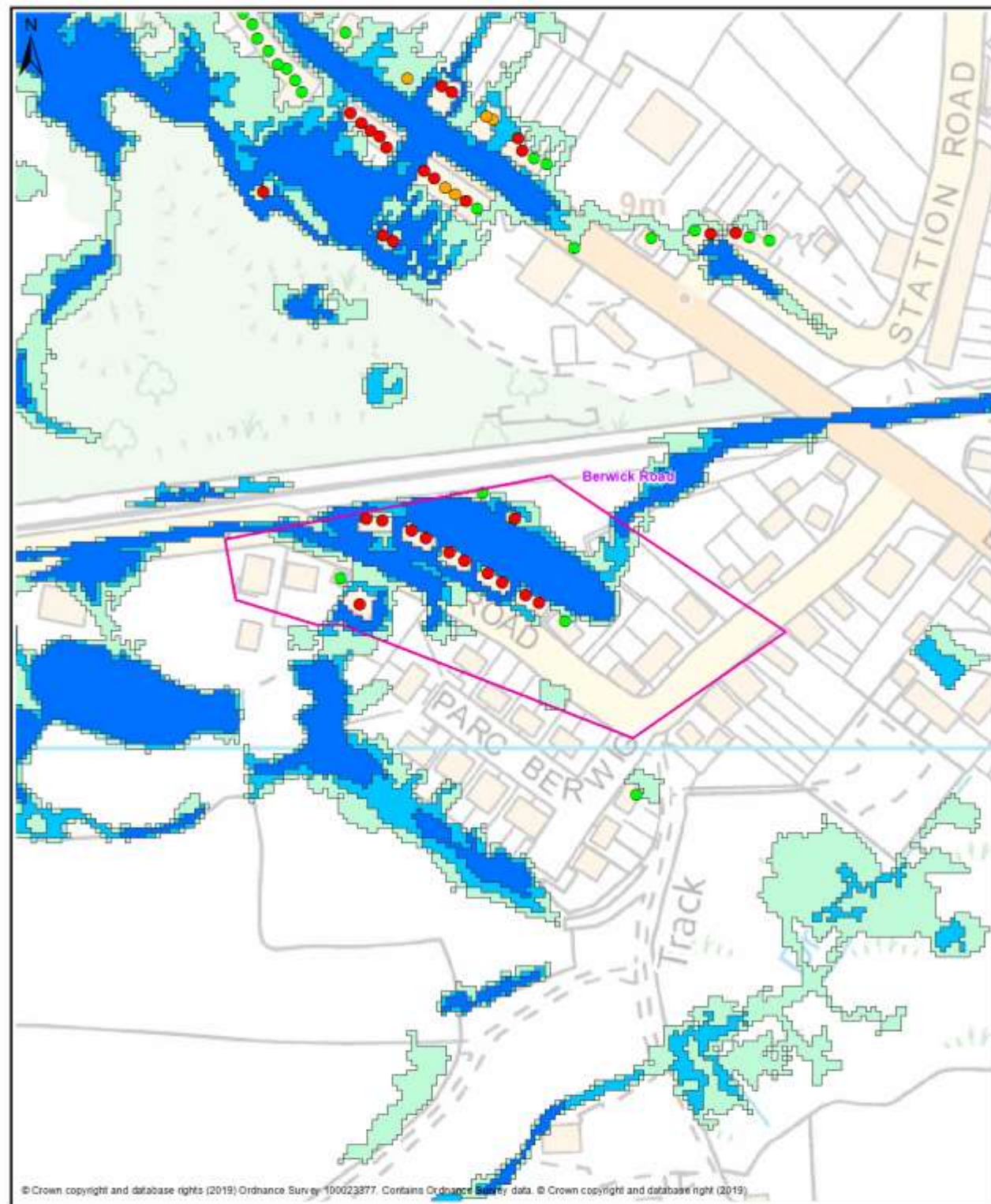
#### 10.8.2 Map 2: Dwellings and Services

Map 2 below displays data on the residential properties and services at risk of flooding.

#### 10.8.3 Map 3: Community at Risk Register (CaRR)

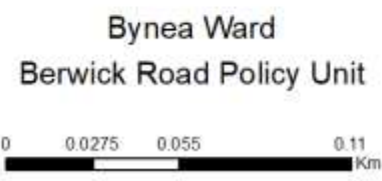
This is the most recent flood mapping from Welsh Government. This dataset depicts all properties at risk of pluvial (surface water) flooding in a storm event with a 1 in 100 probability.

	Number of specified units at risk of flooding		
	1 in 30 probability storm event	1 in 100 probability storm event	1 in 1000 probability storm event
<b>Map 1 Total Properties</b>	12	12	15
<b>Map 2 Dwellings and Services</b>	11	11	12
<b>Map 3 CaRR</b>	n/a	0	n/a



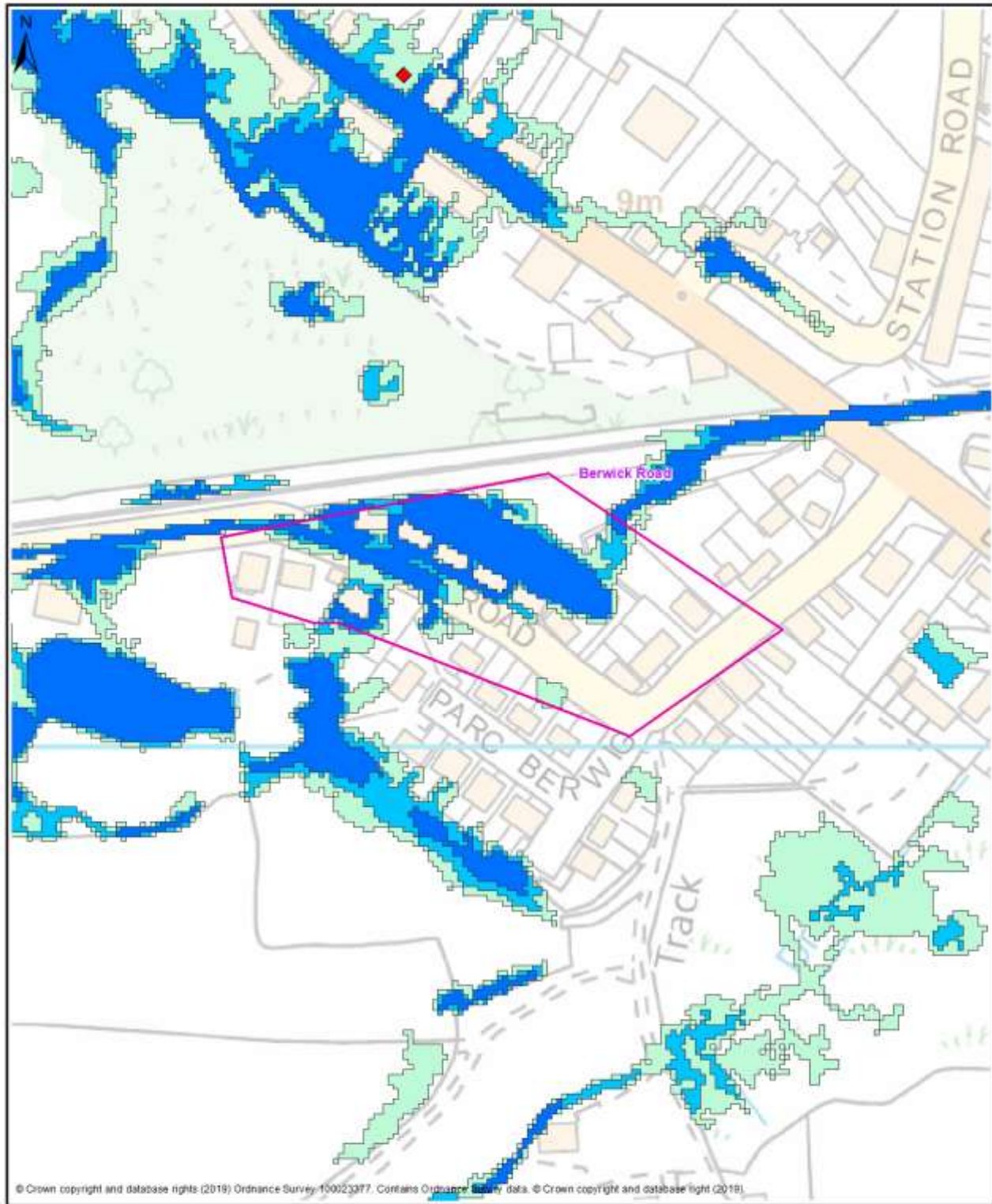
Map 1 - All Properties

- Legend**
- Policy Unit
  - uFMSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
  - Q30 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q100 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q1000 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater



Map 2 - Dwellings and Services

- Legend**
- Policy Unit
  - uFMSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
  - Q30- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q100- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q1000- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q30- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q100- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q1000- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater



Map 3 - Communities at Risk Register

- Legend**
- Policy Unit
  - uFMSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
  - CARR Pluvial
  - CARR Pluvial

Bynea Ward  
Berwick Road Policy Unit



Draft

## 11 Bynea Ward, Cwmfelin Road Policy Unit

### 11.1 Area Description

The Cwmfelin Road Policy Unit comprises the catchments of 2 unnamed ordinary watercourses. These watercourses originate north and south of Cwmfelin Road. Watercourse 1 to the north flows initially in an open channel before being culverted to the west of Bynea Primary School where it enters a culvert via a trash screen system. Watercourse 2 to the south of Cwmfelin Road flows in an open channel beneath a bridge adjacent to the scrap yard. From this bridge the watercourse is designated as a main river.

### 11.2 Why is this area a Flood Risk Policy Unit?

The uFMfSW (EA, 2013) highlights this area to be at risk of flooding. These surface water flood maps are useful in highlighting the flood risk from small watercourses and general surface water flooding.

Senior Engineers at Carmarthenshire County Council recall incidents of surface water flooding.

The culverted sections of watercourse are considered to be at risk of blockage by CCC Engineers.

### 11.3 Flooding Events

There has been a history of flooding in this Policy Unit:

- 2010 Berwick Road, this was due to DCWW assets not working
- 2010 Bynea Primary School trash screen was blocked with tyres

### 11.4 Flood Defence Capital Works undertaken by CCC

- 2010 Bynea Primary School screen upgraded.
- 2011 Watercourse dredged rear of Cwmfelin Road
- 2012 Culvert Relined underneath 35 Cwmfelin Road

### 11.5 Flood Defence Assets



### 11.6 Routine Works and Maintenance

Area	Works Undertaken	When
Bynea School Trash Screen	Formal T98 Inspection	Annually
	Debris management	Weekly in the winter Monthly in the summer
Bynea School Culvert	CCTV camera survey	2018, 2020
Watercourse rear of Cwmfelin Road	Dredging	5 Year Cycle

### 11.7 Proposed Future Works

Undertake CCTV camera survey. Works to address any structural or service faults identified will be actioned on a risk-based basis.

### 11.8 Flood Risk

#### 11.8.1 Map 1: Total Properties

Map 1 over the page displays data on the total number of properties at risk of flooding. Total properties can include dwellings, garages, commercial premises, industrial premises and similar structures.

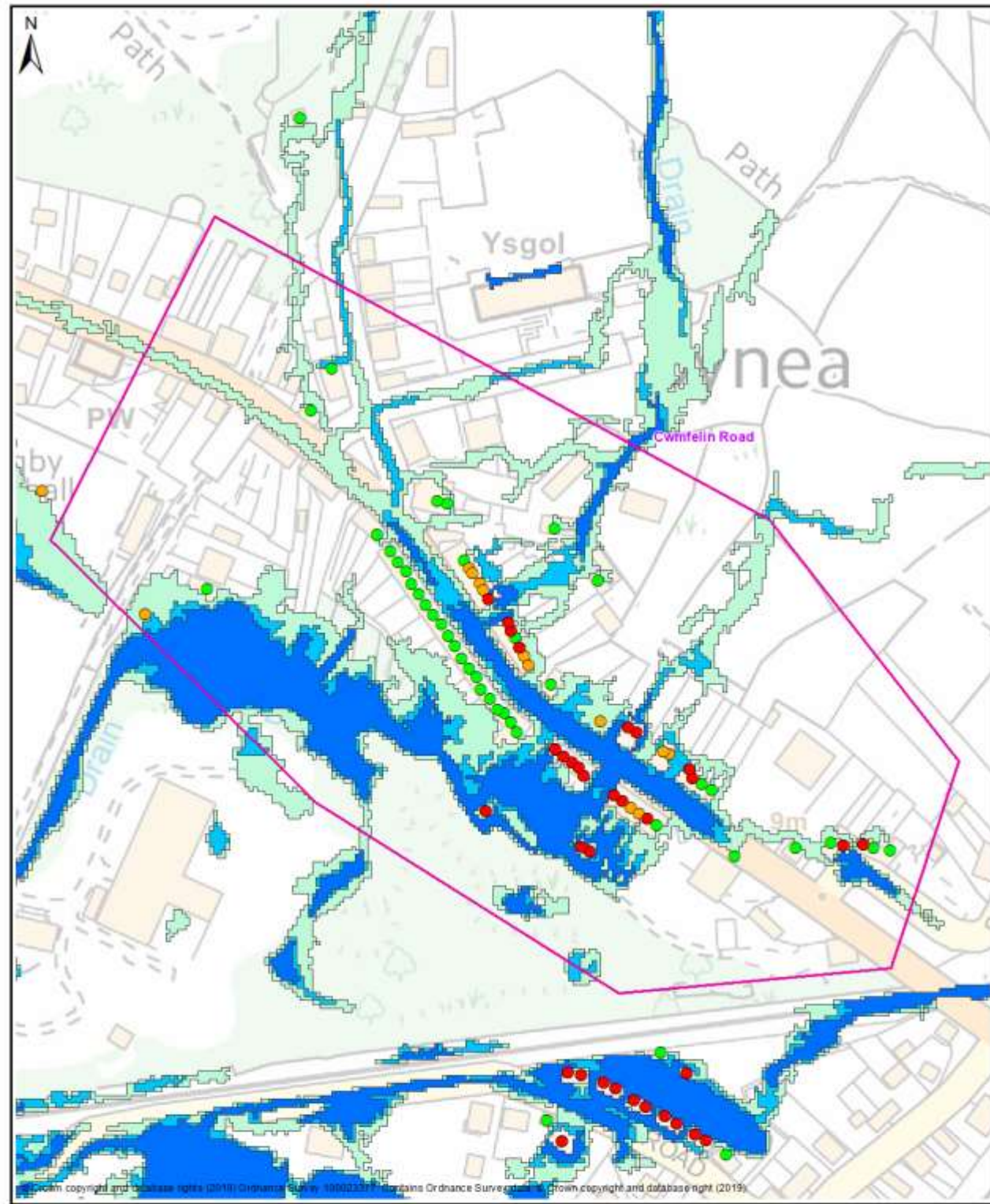
#### 11.8.2 Map 2: Dwellings and Services

Map 2 below displays data on the residential properties and services at risk of flooding.

#### 11.8.3 Map 3: Community at Risk Register (CaRR)

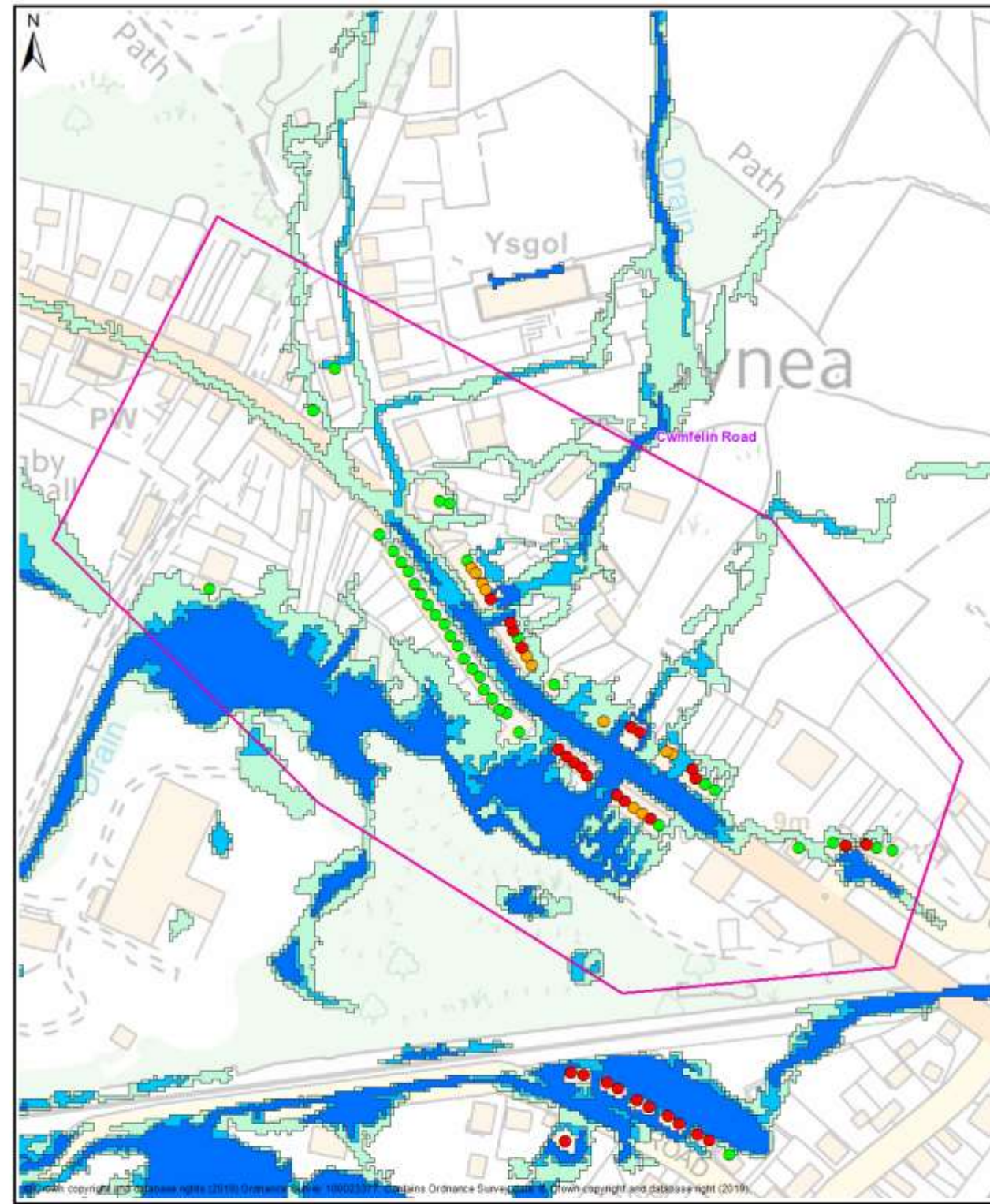
This is the most recent flood mapping from Welsh Government. This dataset depicts all properties at risk of pluvial (surface water) flooding in a storm event with a 1 in 100 probability.

	Number of specified units at risk of flooding		
	1 in 30 probability storm event	1 in 100 probability storm event	1 in 1000 probability storm event
Map 1 Total Properties	21	33	71
Map 2 Dwellings and Services	18	29	63
Map 3 CaRR	n/a	1	n/a



Map 1 - All Properties

- Legend**
- Policy Unit
  - uFMSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
  - Q30 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q100 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q1000 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater



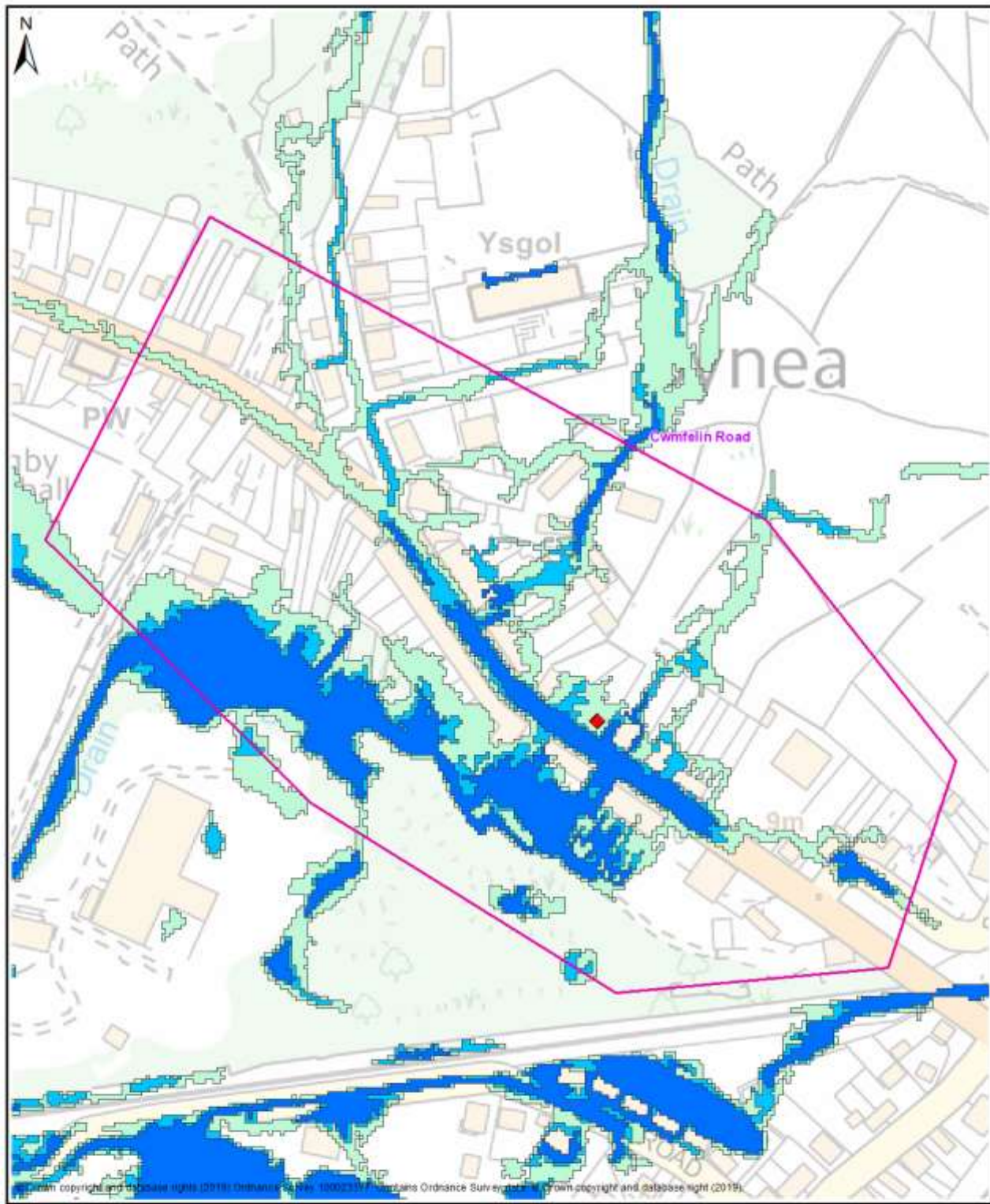
Map 2 - Dwellings and Services

- Legend**
- Policy Unit
  - uFMSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
  - ▲ Q30- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q100- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q30- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q100- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q1000- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q1000- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater

**Bynea Ward  
Cwmfelin Road Policy Unit**







Map 3 - Communities at Risk Register



Draft

## 12 Carmarthen Town North Ward, Glangwili Hospital Policy Unit

### 12.1 Area Description

The Glangwili Hospital Policy Unit is not associated with any watercourse. The affected area has been identified as surface water flooding.

### 12.2 Why is this area a Flood Risk Policy Unit?

The uFMfSW (EA, 2013) highlights this area to be at risk of flooding. These surface water flood maps are useful in highlighting the flood risk from surface water.

The area identified is slightly lower than the surrounding area so will lend itself to pooling at the lowest point.

### 12.3 Flooding Events

None, this was confirmed with NHS estates manager.

### 12.4 Flood Defence Capital Works undertaken by CCC

None

### 12.5 Flood Defence Assets

None

### 12.6 Routine Works and Maintenance

None

### 12.7 Proposed Future Works

Contact hospital and inform them of the identified risk.

## 12.8 Flood Risk

### 12.8.1 Map 1: Total Properties

Map 1 over the page displays data on the total number of properties at risk of flooding. Total properties can include dwellings, garages, commercial premises, industrial premises and similar structures.

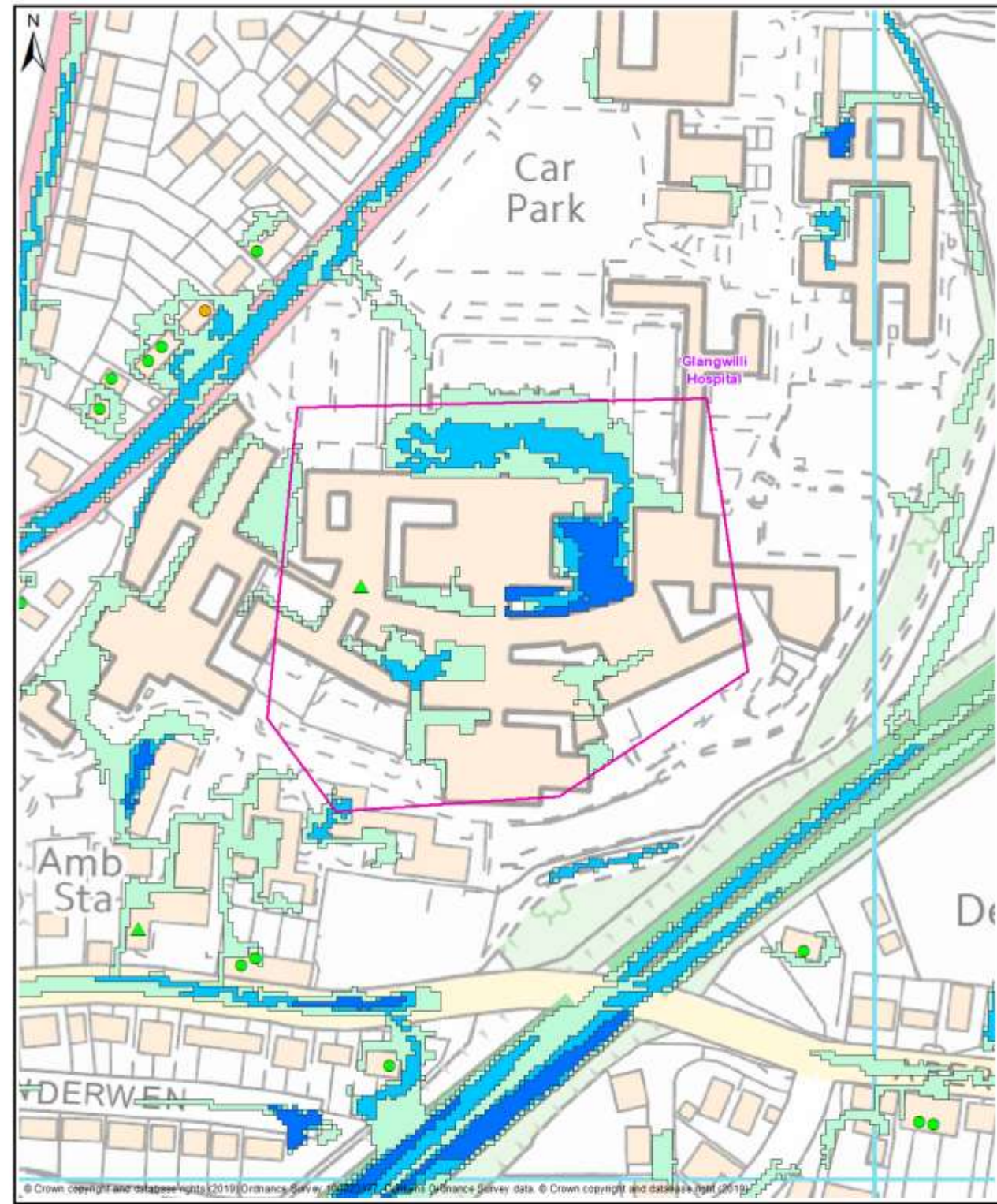
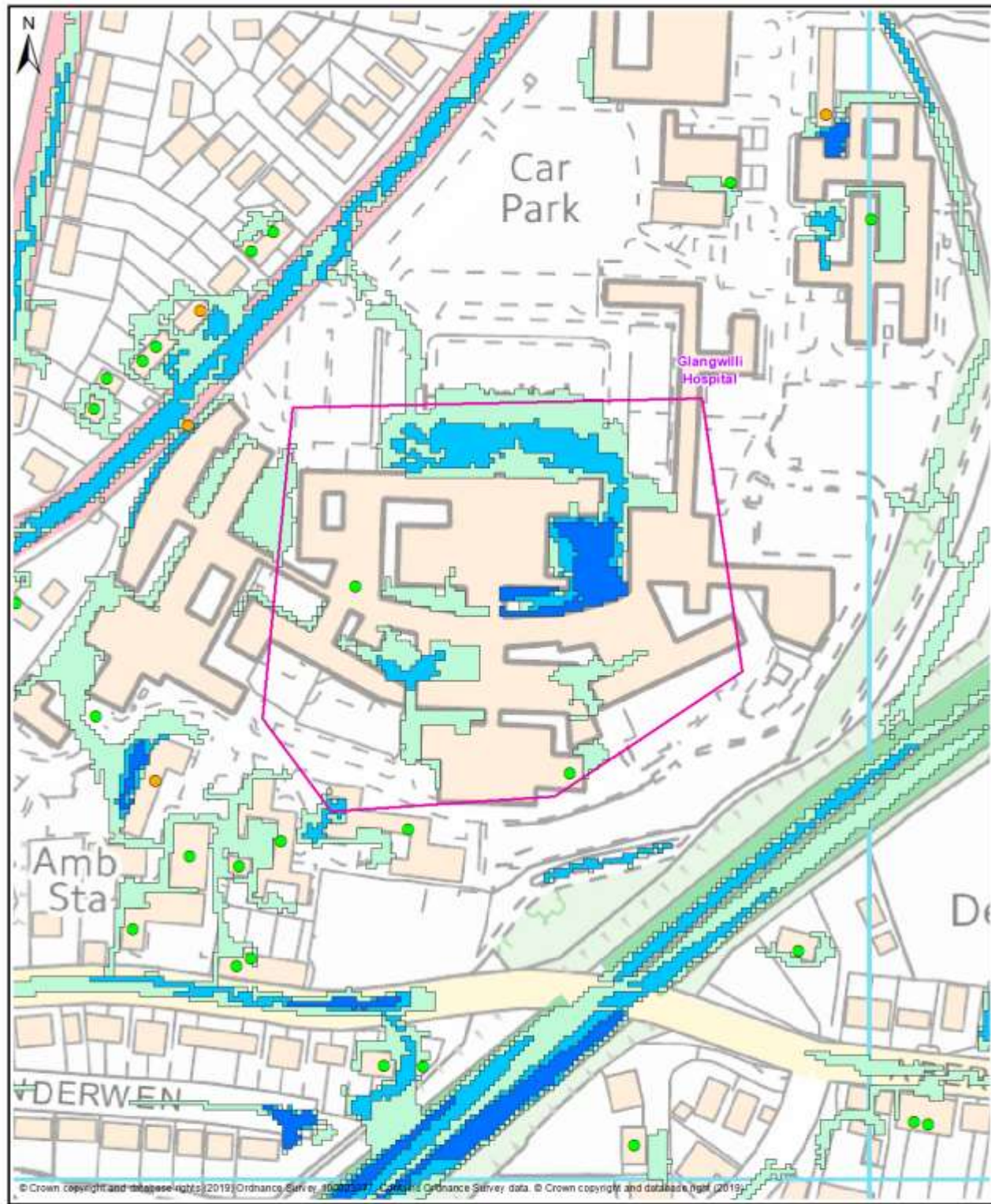
### 12.8.2 Map 2: Dwellings and Services

Map 2 below displays data on the residential properties and services at risk of flooding.

### 12.8.3 Map 3: Community at Risk Register (CaRR)

This is the most recent flood mapping from Welsh Government. This dataset depicts all properties at risk of pluvial (surface water) flooding in a storm event with a 1 in 100 probability.

	Number of specified units at risk of flooding		
	1 in 30 probability storm event	1 in 100 probability storm event	1 in 1000 probability storm event
<b>Map 1 Total Properties</b>	0	0	2
<b>Map 2 Dwellings and Services</b>	0	0	1
<b>Map 3 CaRR</b>	n/a	0	n/a



Map 1 - All Properties

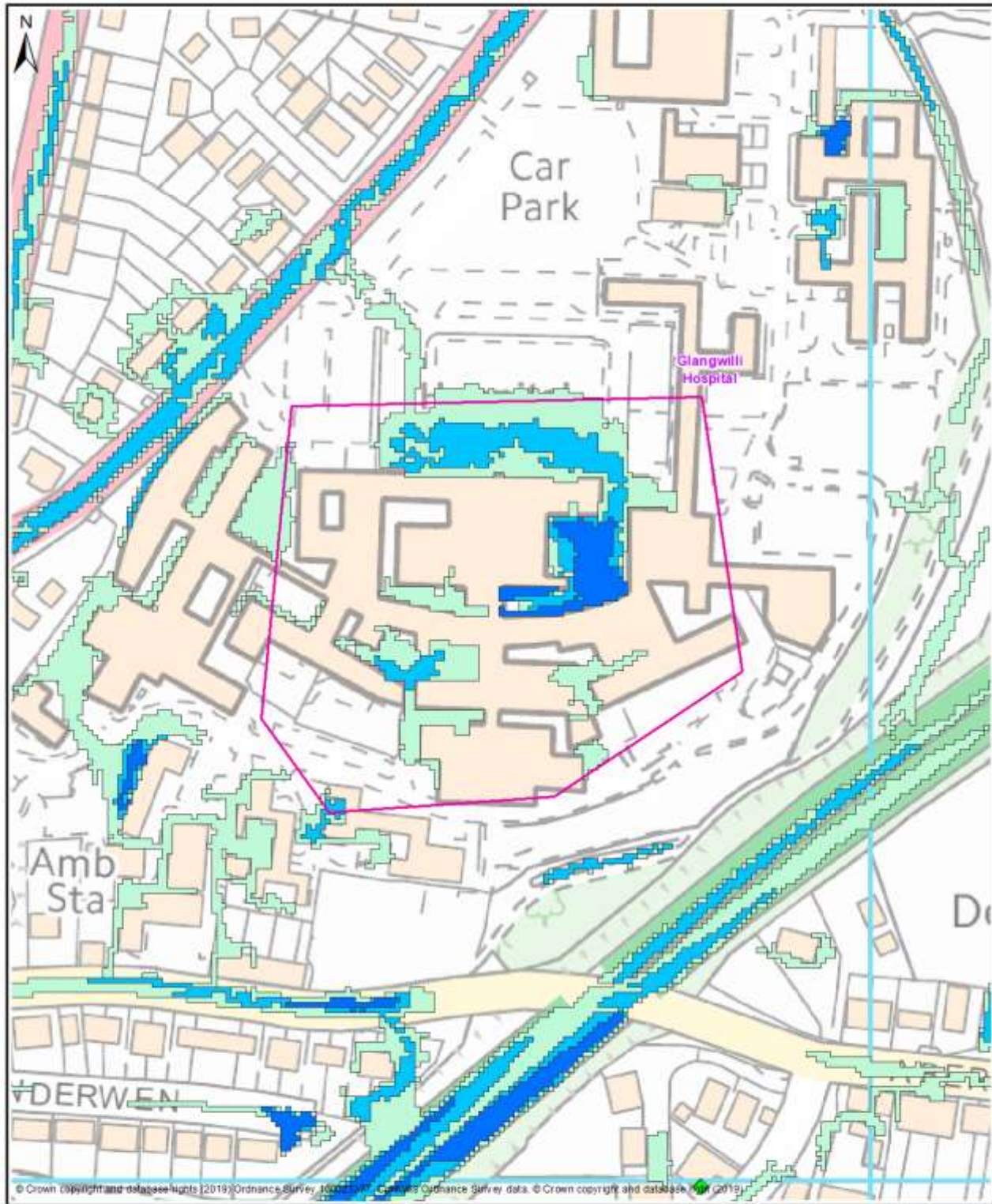
- Legend**
- Policy Unit
  - uFMSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
  - Q30 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q100 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q1000 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater

**Carmarthen North Ward  
Glangwilli Hospital Policy Unit**



Map 2 - Dwellings and Services

- Legend**
- Policy Unit
  - uFMSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
  - Q30- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q100- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q1000- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q30- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q100- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q1000- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater



Map 3 - Communities at Risk Register

- Legend**
- Policy Unit
  - uMFSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
  - uMFSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
  - uMFSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
  - CARR Pluvial
  - CARR Fluvial

Carmarthen North Ward  
Glangwilli Hospital Policy Unit



Draft

## 13 Carmarthen Town South Ward, Llanstephan Road Policy Unit

### 13.1 Area Description

The Llanstephan Road Policy Unit comprises the catchment associated with the predominately urbanised area in North West Carmarthen, principally Trinity St David's University and Sycamore Way.

DCWW maps indicate that this area is served by a public surface water system.

The Main River Tawelan is to the south of this area and a flood bank protects this area from main river flooding.

### 13.2 Why is this area a Flood Risk Policy Unit?

The uFMfSW (EA, 2013) highlights this area to be at risk of flooding. These surface water flood maps are useful in highlighting the flood risk from small watercourses.

### 13.3 Flooding Events

2018 significant flooding as a result of Storm Callum. In this area, 8 residential properties were flooded internally.

### 13.4 Flood Defence Capital Works undertaken by CCC

None

### 13.5 CCC Flood Defence Assets

None

### 13.6 Routine Works and Maintenance

None

### 13.7 Proposed Future Works

Co-ordinating the actions arising from the Storm Callum flood report in the Johnstown area as a whole. In Llanstephan Road we will continue to support the Highways Authority and DCWW operate and manage the drainage. NRW are responsible for the management and operation on the defences along the Tawelan Brook.

## 13.8 Flood Risk

### 13.8.1 Map 1: Total Properties

Map 1 over the page displays data on the total number of properties at risk of flooding. Total properties can include dwellings, garages, commercial premises, industrial premises and similar structures.

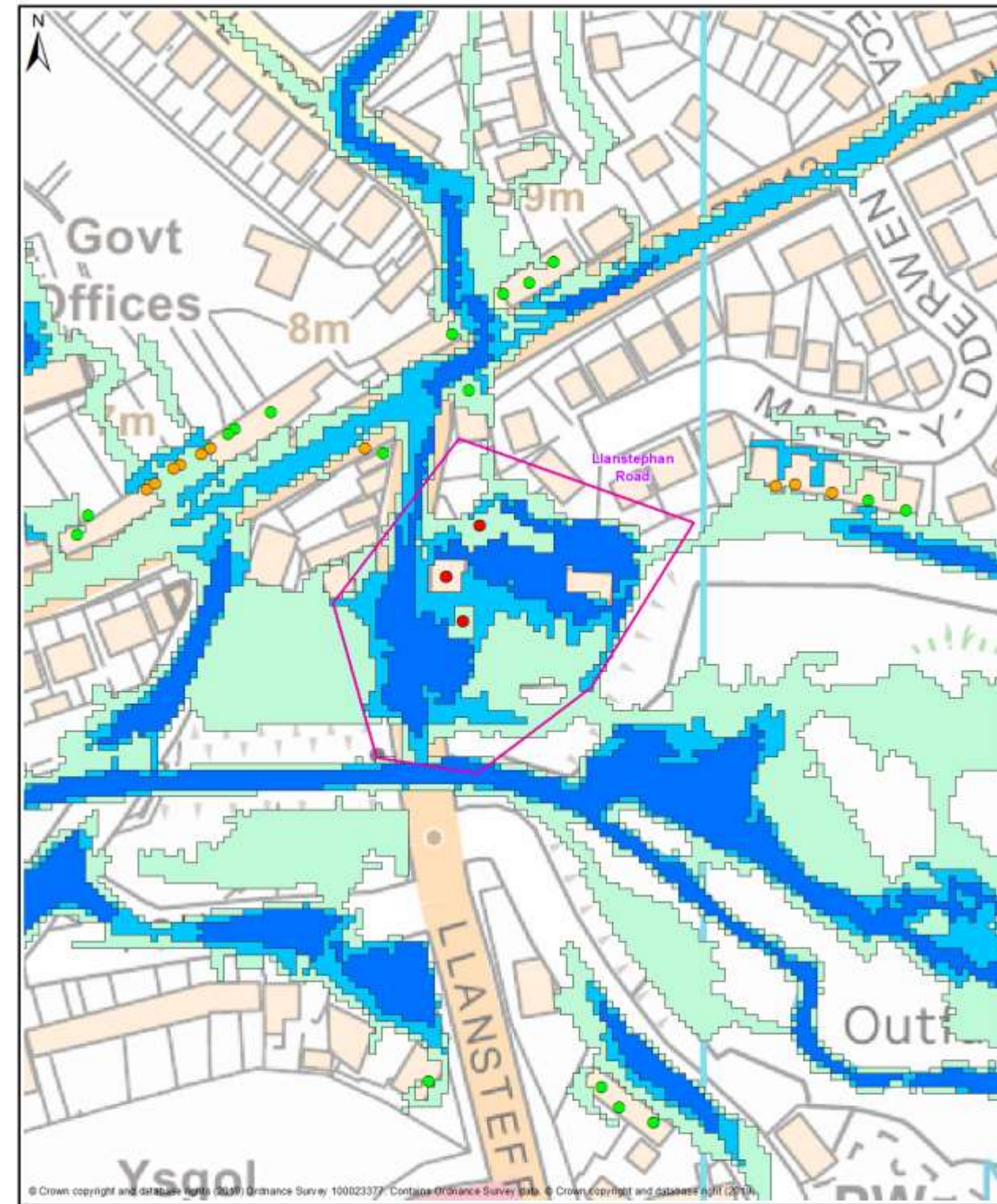
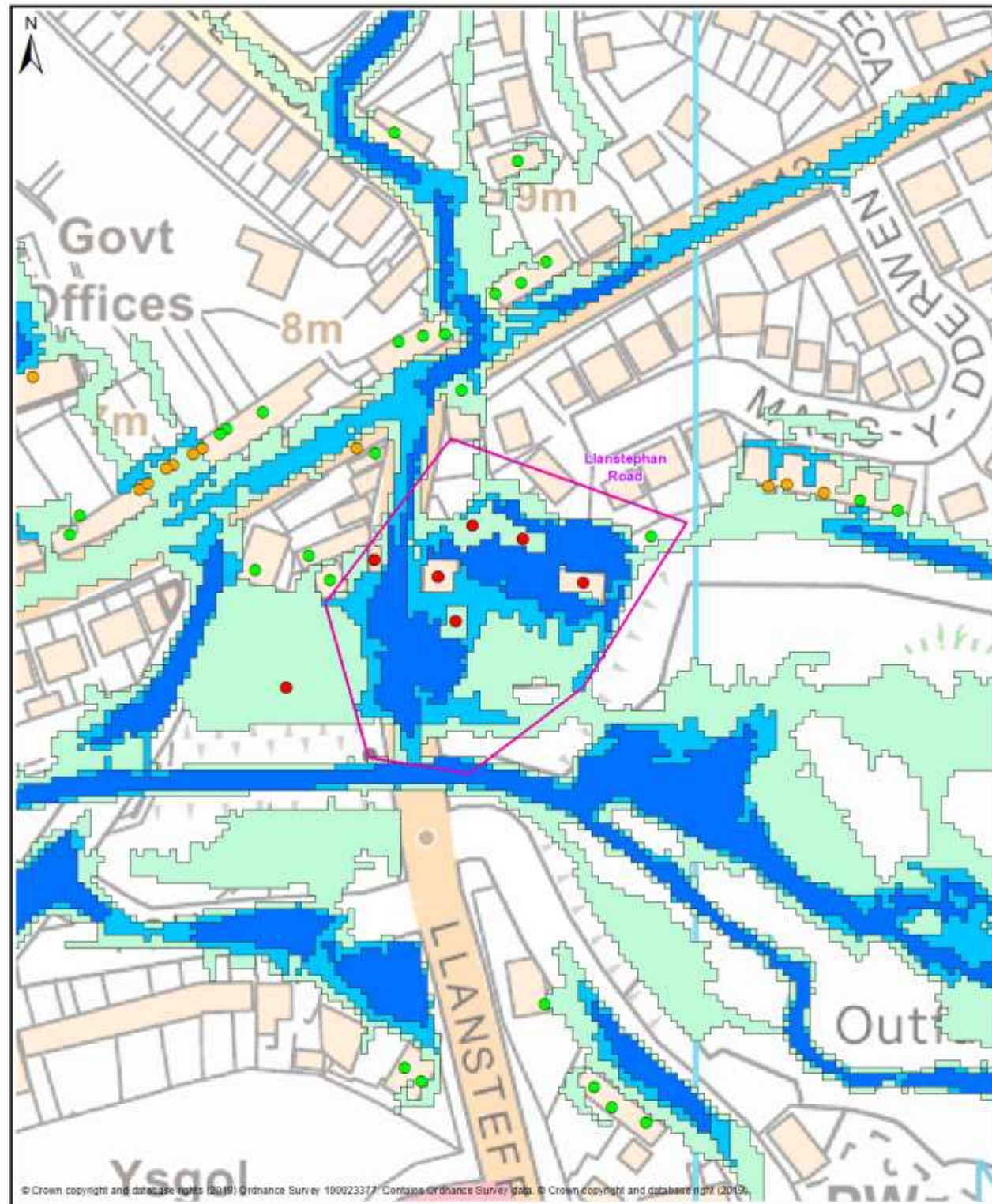
### 13.8.2 Map 2: Dwellings and Services

Map 2 below displays data on the residential properties and services at risk of flooding.

### 13.8.3 Map 3: Community at Risk Register (CaRR)

This is the most recent flood mapping from Welsh Government. This dataset depicts all properties at risk of pluvial (surface water) flooding in a storm event with a 1 in 100 probability.

	Number of specified units at risk of flooding		
	1 in 30 probability storm event	1 in 100 probability storm event	1 in 1000 probability storm event
<b>Map 1 Total Properties</b>	8	8	9
<b>Map 2 Dwellings and Services</b>	5	5	5
<b>Map 3 CaRR</b>	n/a	2 Fluvial	n/a



Map 1 - All Properties

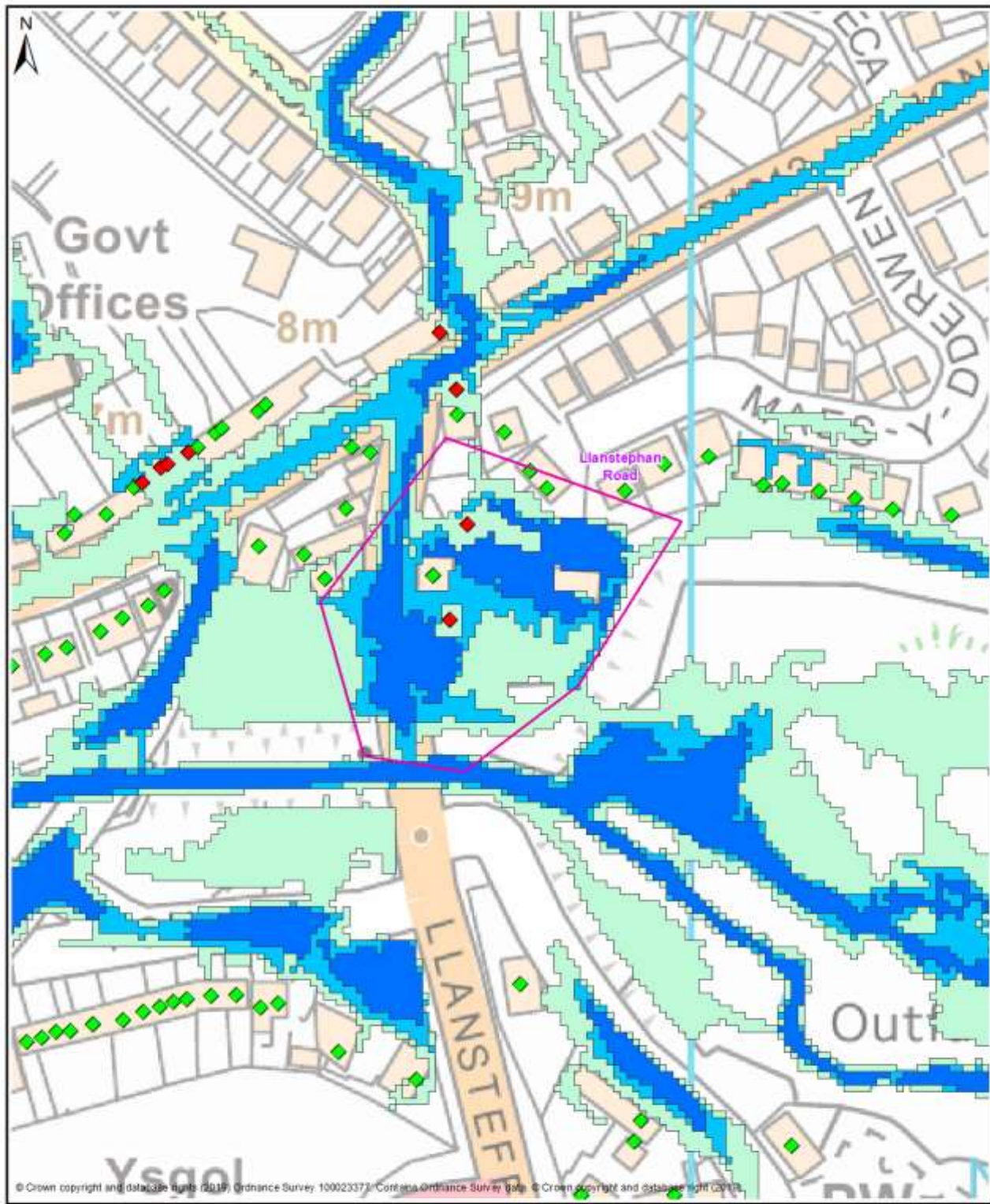
- Legend**
- Policy Unit
  - uFMSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
  - Q30 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q100 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q1000 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater

Carmarthen South Ward  
Llanstephan Road Policy Unit



Map 2 - Dwellings and Services

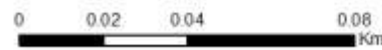
- Legend**
- Policy Unit
  - uFMSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
  - Q30- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q100- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q1000- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q30- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q100- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q1000- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater



Map 3 - Communities at Risk Register

- Legend**
- Policy Unit
  - uMFSW Q30  
Surface Water Flood Outline  
1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
  - uMFSW Q100  
Surface Water Flood Outline  
1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
  - uMFSW Q1000  
Surface Water Flood Outline  
1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
  - ◆ CARR Pluvial
  - ◆ CARR Fluvial

Carmarthen South Ward  
Llanstephan Road Policy Unit



Draft

## 14 Cenarth Ward, Newcastle Emlyn Policy Unit

### 14.1 Area Description

The Newcastle Emlyn Policy Unit comprises the catchment associated with an unnamed ordinary watercourse, originating south of Quarry Ffinant. It flows initially in an open channel before being culverted at Quarry Ffinant where the culvert runs to the rear of the properties. It then crosses the A484 at Ebenezer Street where the culvert continues northwards through a narrow alley to an outfall near the River Tyfi.

### 14.2 Why is this area a Flood Risk Policy Unit?

The uFMfSW (EA, 2013) highlights this area to be at risk of flooding. These surface water flood maps are useful in highlighting the flood risk from small watercourses.

Any blockage in the culvert system, or if the capacity is exceeded, will force water from the channel and onto the highway. From here it will flow into the town centre. Blockages are common due to the erosion of soft shales and gravel that are eroded and deposited from the catchment.

### 14.3 Flooding Events

There has been a history of flooding in Newcastle Emlyn from the streams around Quarry Ffinant and School Road but there is no information on these flooding incidents.

In 2018, as a result of Storm Callum, significant volume of surface water flowed along the highway and into Newcastle Emlyn flooding property and businesses.

### 14.4 Flood Defence Capital Works undertaken by CCC

The culvert from Quarry Ffinant to the River Teifi was constructed by Carmarthenshire District Council in the 1980's.

The current inlet trash screen at Quarry Ffinant was constructed in 2005.

### 14.5 Flood Defence Assets



### 14.6 Routine Works and Maintenance

Area	Works Undertaken	When
Quarry Ffinant Trash Screen	Formal T98 Inspection	Annually
	Debris management	Weekly in the winter Monthly in the summer
Quarry Ffinant Culvert	CCTV camera survey	2018

### 14.7 Proposed Future Works

An outline business case (OBC) is currently being prepared (2019) to evaluate flood management options. A bid for capital funding will be submitted to WG in 2020 if the OBC identifies any viable options..

### 14.8 Flood Risk

#### 14.8.1 Map 1: Total Properties

Map 1 over the page displays data on the total number of properties at risk of flooding. Total properties can include dwellings, garages, commercial premises, industrial premises and similar structures.

#### 14.8.2 Map 2: Dwellings and Services

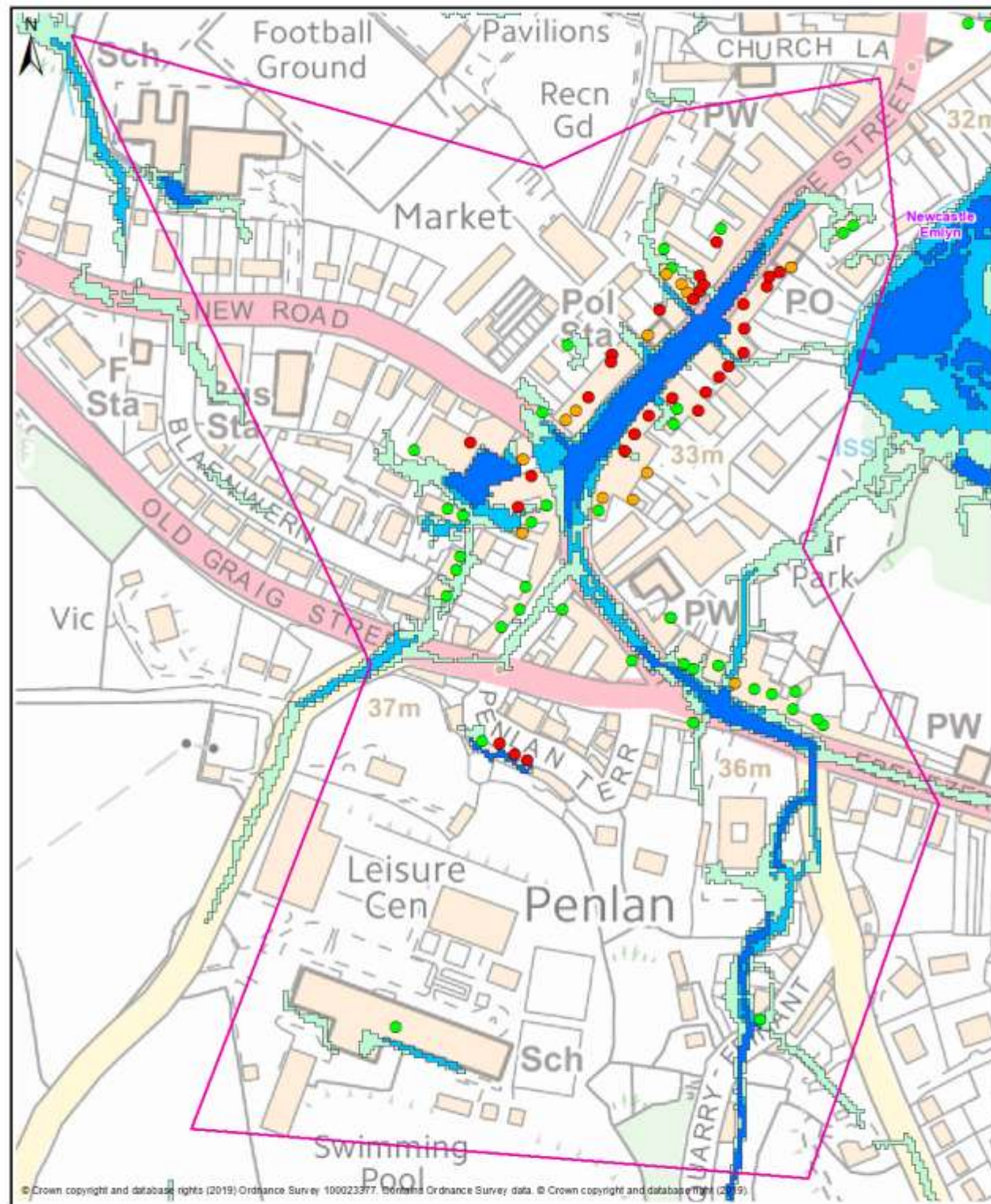
Map 2 below displays data on the residential properties and services at risk of flooding.

#### 14.8.3 Map 3: Community at Risk Register (CaRR)

This is the most recent flood mapping from Welsh Government. This dataset depicts all properties at risk of pluvial (surface water) flooding in a storm event with a 1 in 100 probability.

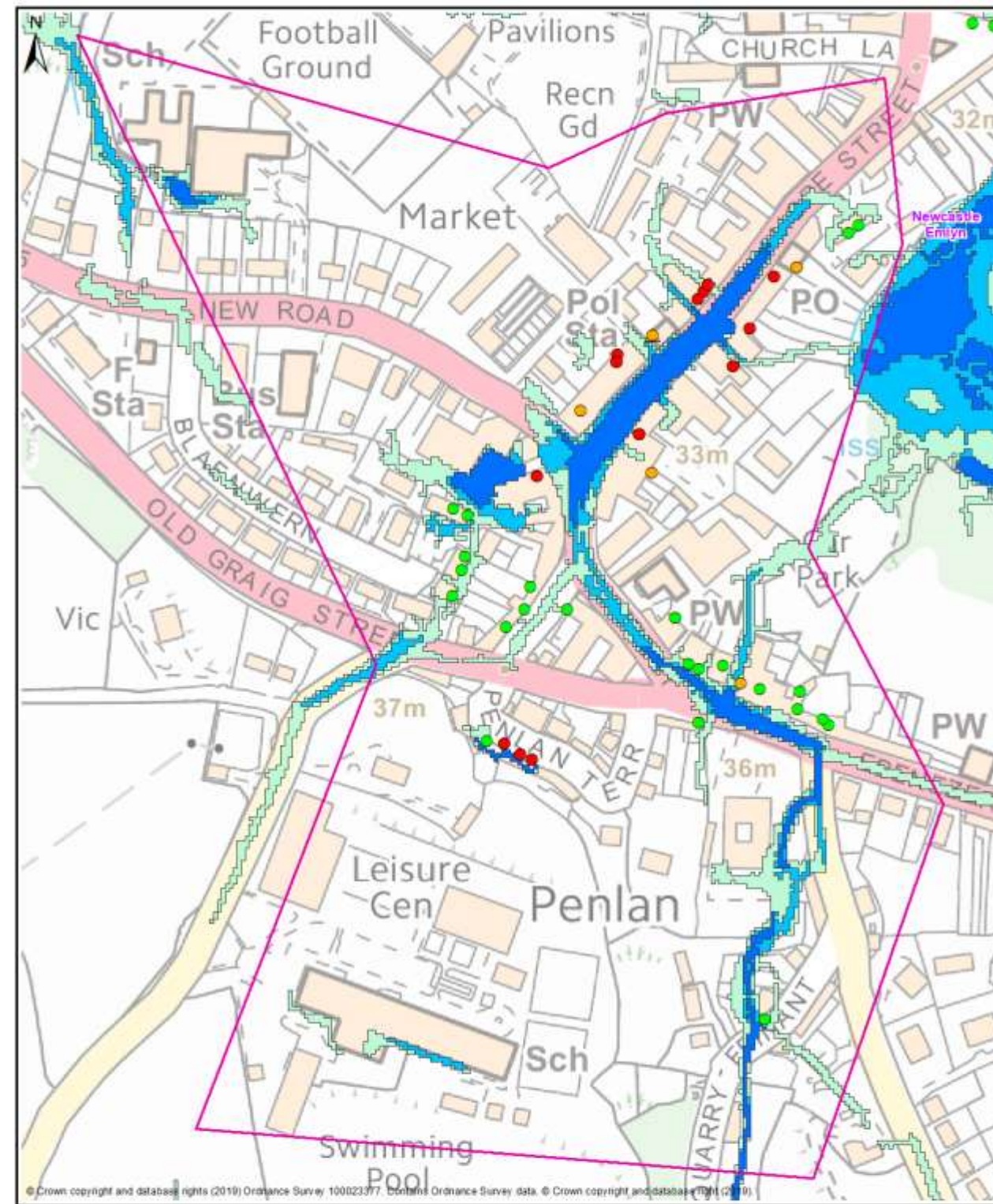
	Number of specified units at risk of flooding		
	1 in 30 probability storm event	1 in 100 probability storm event	1 in 1000 probability storm event
Map 1 Total Properties	50	67	110
Map 2 Dwellings and Services	25	32	57
Map 3 CaRR	n/a	2	n/a





Map 1 - All Properties

- Legend**
- Policy Unit
  - uFMSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
  - Q30 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q100 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q1000 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater

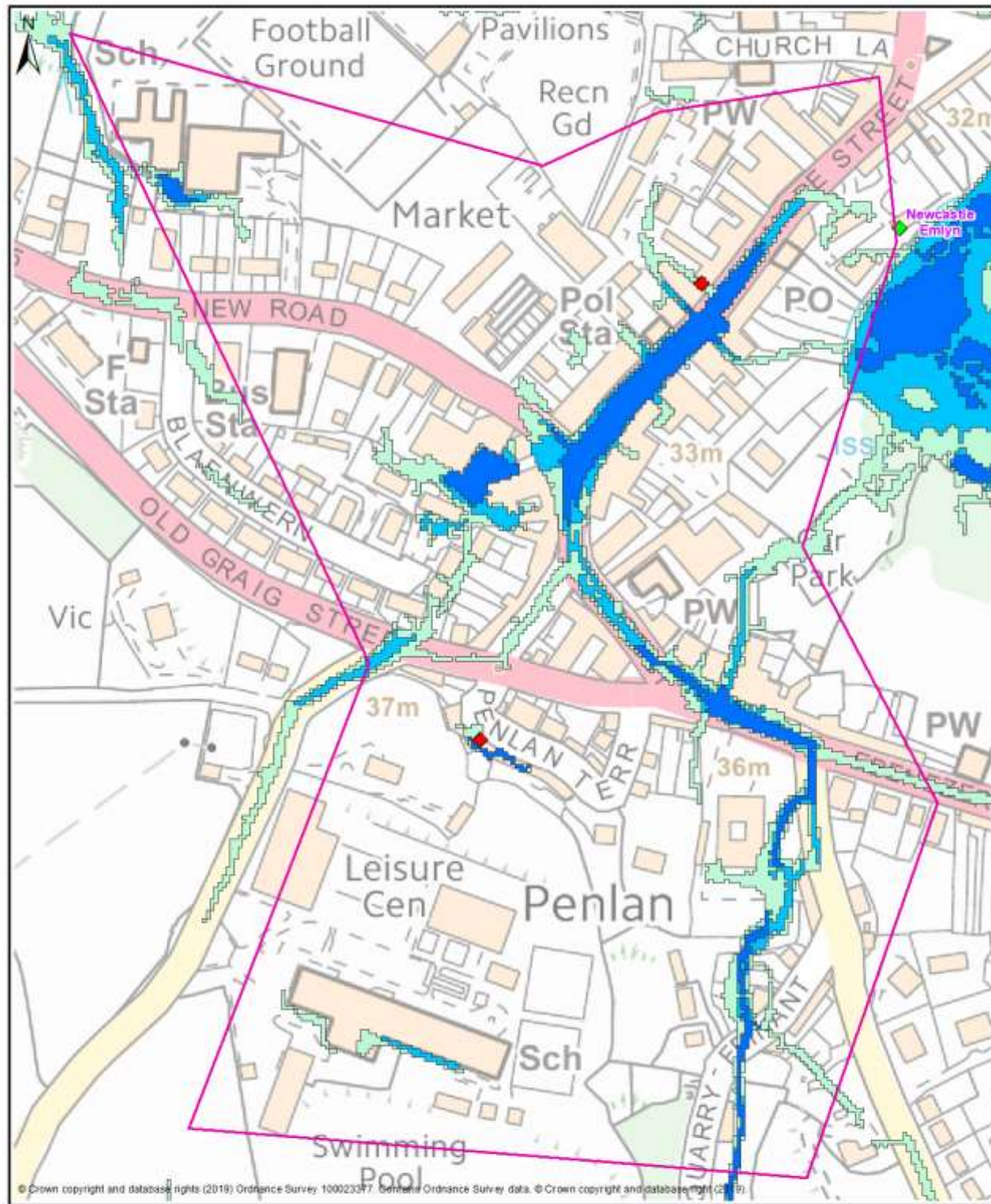


Map 2 - Dwellings and Services

- Legend**
- Policy Unit
  - uFMSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
  - Q30- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q100- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q1000- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q30- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q100- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q1000- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater

**Cenarth Ward  
Newcastle Emllyn Policy Unit**





Map 3 - Communities at Risk Register

- Legend**
- Policy Unit
  - uMFSW Q30  
Surface Water Flood Outline  
1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
  - uMFSW Q100  
Surface Water Flood Outline  
1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
  - uMFSW Q1000  
Surface Water Flood Outline  
1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
  - ◆ CARR Pluvial
  - ◆ CARR Fluvial

Cenarth Ward  
Newcastle Emlyn Policy Unit



## 15 Dafen Ward, Bryngwyn Road Policy Unit

### 15.1 Area Description

The Bryngwyn Road Policy Unit comprises the area of Bryngwyn Road adjacent to the entrance of Dafen Park. The Main River Dafen runs adjacent to this site and an unnamed watercourse runs from the recreation ground to the north.

### 15.2 Why is this area a Flood Risk Policy Unit?

The uMfSW (EA, 2013) highlights this area to be at risk of flooding. These surface water flood maps are useful in highlighting the flood risk from small watercourses.

### 15.3 Flooding Events

On 9<sup>th</sup> November 2008, severe flooding of 17 properties occurred when water flowed from the park area to the north. The exact mechanism of the flooding was not identified as there were no eye witnesses as to the route of the water but is likely that it came from the small watercourse near Prince Phillip Hospital. This happened at the same time as the severe flooding in a neighbouring street, Exchange Row, but both incidents are unconnected apart from the rainfall intensity.

### 15.4 Flood Defence Capital Works undertaken by CCC

2010 Construction of Flood Defence Bund at rear of properties at Bryngwyn Road.

### 15.5 Flood Defence Assets

Dafen park flood bund.

### 15.6 Routine works and Maintenance

Area	Works Undertaken	When
Dafen Park Flood Bank	Formal T98 Inspection	Annually

### 15.7 Proposed Future Works

Continue to maintain the flood bund around the park.

## 15.8 Flood Risk

### 15.8.1 Map 1: Total Properties

Map 1 over the page displays data on the total number of properties at risk of flooding. Total properties can include dwellings, garages, commercial premises, industrial premises and similar structures.

### 15.8.2 Map 2: Dwellings and Services

Map 2 below displays data on the residential properties and services at risk of flooding.

### 15.8.3 Map 3: Community at Risk Register (CaRR)

This is the most recent flood mapping from Welsh Government. This dataset depicts all properties at risk of pluvial (surface water) flooding in a storm event with a 1 in 100 probability.

	Number of specified units at risk of flooding		
	1 in 30 probability storm event	1 in 100 probability storm event	1 in 1000 probability storm event
Map 1 Total Properties	8	17	19
Map 2 Dwellings and Services	7	16	16
Map 3 CaRR	n/a	1	n/a



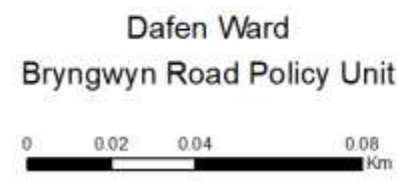
Map 1 - All Properties

- Legend**
- Policy Unit
  - uFMSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
  - Q30 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q100 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q1000 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater



Map 2 - Dwellings and Services

- Legend**
- Policy Unit
  - uFMSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
  - Q30- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q100- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q1000- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q30- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q100- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q1000- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater





Map 3 - Communities at Risk Register



## 16 Dafen Ward, Exchange Row Policy Unit

### 16.1 Area Description

The Exchange Row Policy Unit is a single residential street adjacent to the A4138 and B4303 roundabout in the village of Dafen, north of Llanelli. This area is at risk of flooding from the small unnamed watercourse that drains the neighbouring agricultural land and the urban Penceiliog/ Cefenceau estates.

The watercourse and drainage arrangements were modified during the reconstruction of the A4138 in the 1980s. The A4138 profile has resulted in properties in Exchange Row being in a shallow bowl. Flooding at this location occurs because water cannot escape through the drainage system.

### 16.2 Why is this area a Flood Risk Policy Unit?

The uFMfSW (EA, 2013) highlights this area to be at risk of flooding. These surface water flood maps are useful in highlighting the flood risk from small watercourses.

The Communities at Risk Register indicates that 138 properties are at risk of flooding from pluvial and fluvial sources.

### 16.3 Flooding Events

- 2000: Flooding of several properties caused by blockage of the trash screen
- 2005: Flooding due to a blockage of the trash screen
- 2008: Extensive flooding of 20 properties as a result of trash screen blockage

### 16.4 Flood Defence Capital Works undertaken by CCC

- 2009: A large trash screen was constructed upstream of the Dafen roundabout
- 2010: A new tandem trash screen was constructed north east of the former Avon Inflatables Factory
- 2003: The height of the walls alongside the right bank of the watercourse and B4138 upstream of the trash screen were increased
- 2005: A flood bund was constructed along the right bank of the watercourse upstream of the above mentioned wall

### 16.5 Flood Defence Assets

Dafen Trash Screen Upper (at entrance to former Avon Inflatables)	River wall alongside B4148	Dafen Roundabout Trash Screen
		
River Dafen Earth Bund	River Dafen Left Bank Kerb Wall	River Dafen Right Bank Kerb Wall
Exchange Row Culvert		

### 16.6 Routine Works and Maintenance

Area	Works Undertaken	When
Watercourse	Watercourse trashing and grass cutting	Annually
All Trash Screens	Formal T98 Inspection	Annually
	Debris management	Weekly in the winter Monthly in the summer
Exchange Row Culvert	CCTV camera survey	2020
River Dafen Earth Bund	Formal T98 Inspection	Annually
River Dafen Kerb Walls	Formal T98 Inspection	Annually

### 16.7 Proposed Future Works

Undertake routine repairs and maintenance of Exchange Row culvert as identified in 2018 CCTV survey.

### 16.8 Flood Risk

#### 16.8.1 Map 1: Total Properties

Map 1 over the page displays data on the total number of properties at risk of flooding. Total properties can include dwellings, garages, commercial premises, industrial premises and similar structures.

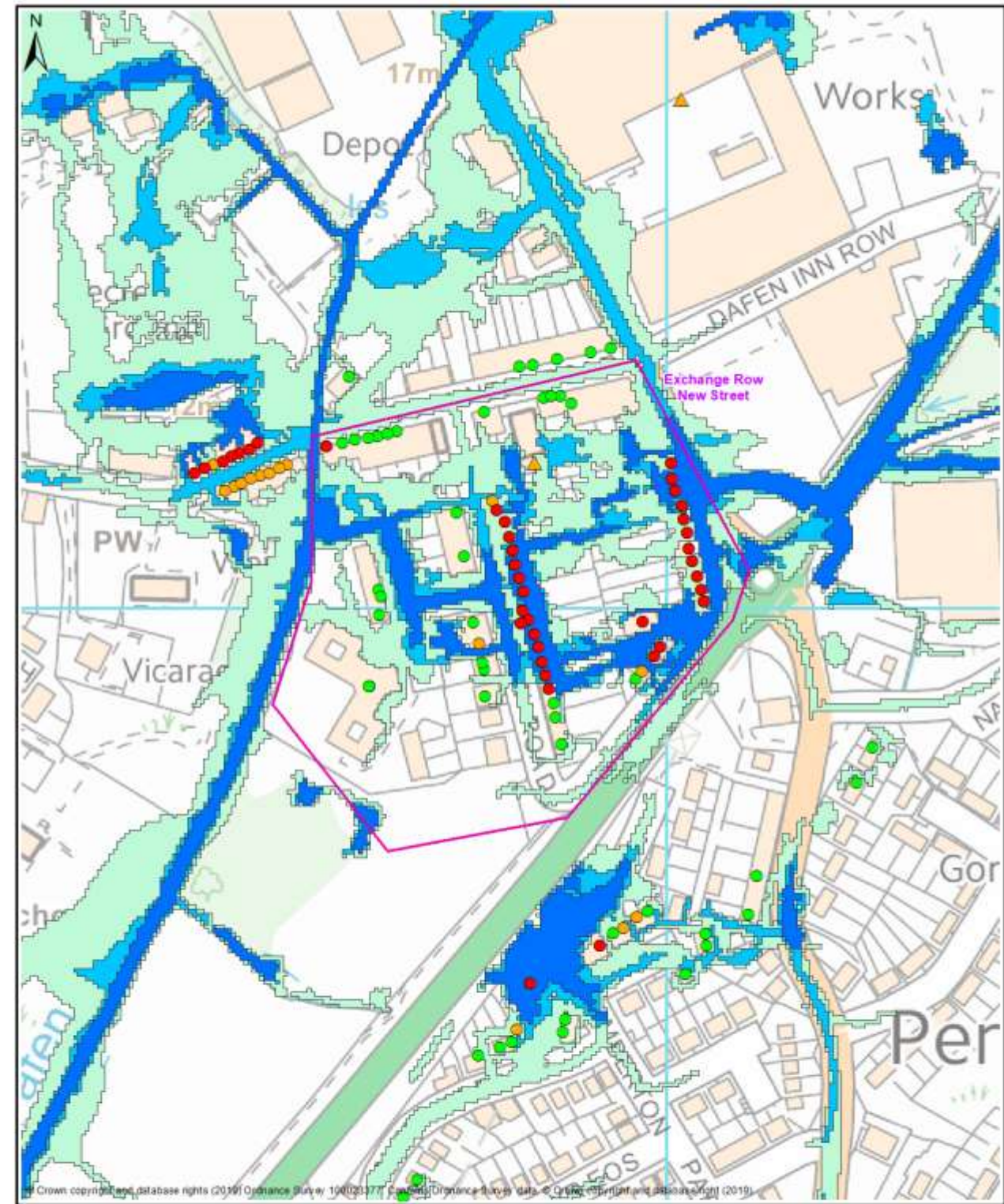
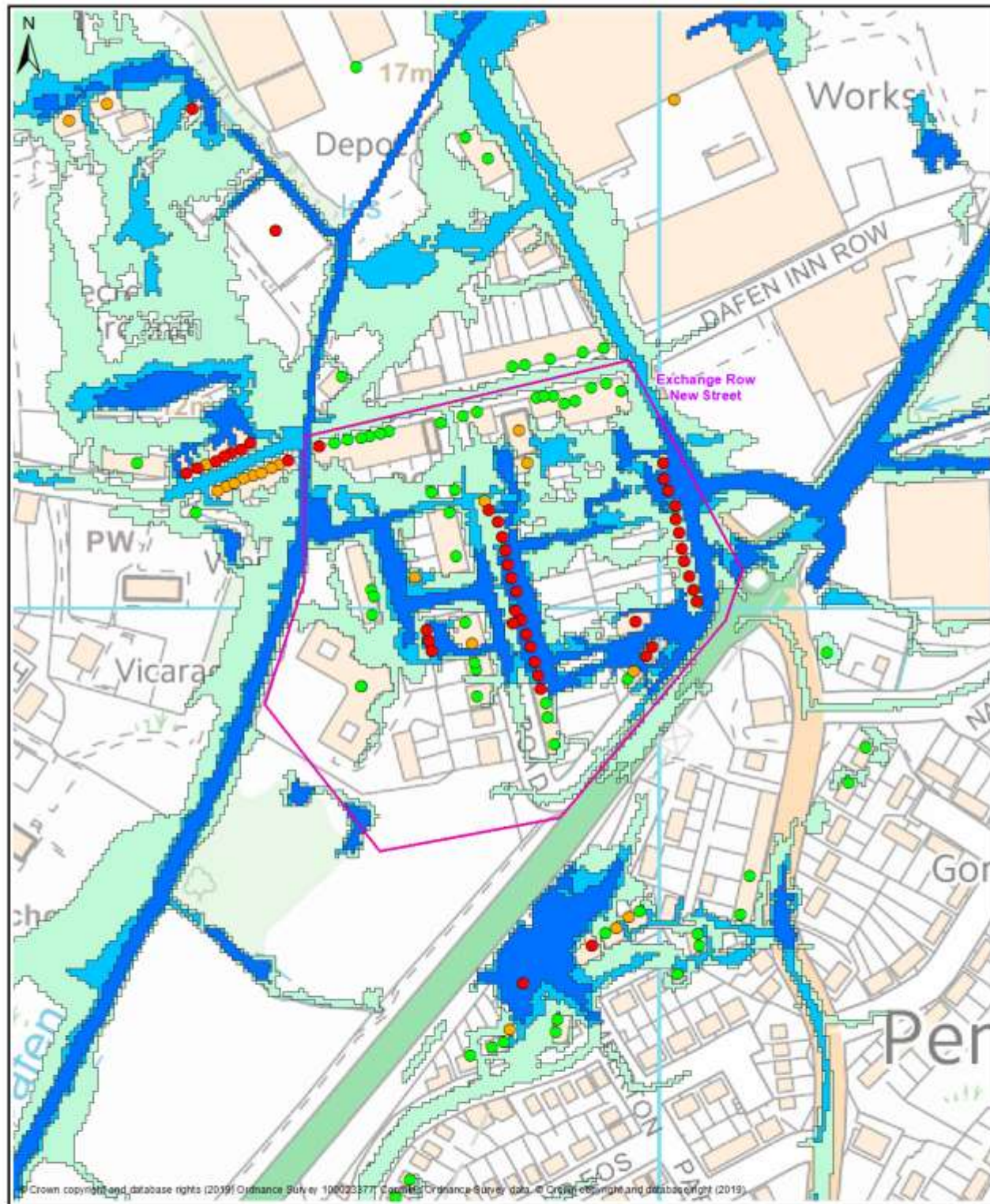
#### 16.8.2 Map 2: Dwellings and Services

Map 2 below displays data on the residential properties and services at risk of flooding.

#### 16.8.3 Map 3: Community at Risk Register (CaRR)

This is the most recent flood mapping from Welsh Government. This dataset depicts all properties at risk of pluvial (surface water) flooding in a storm event with a 1 in 100 probability.

	Number of specified units at risk of flooding		
	1 in 30 probability storm event	1 in 100 probability storm event	1 in 1000 probability storm event
Map 1 Total Properties	34	40	101
Map 2 Dwellings and Services	31	35	88
Map 3 CaRR	n/a	26 Pluvial 112 Fluvial	n/a



Map 1 - All Properties

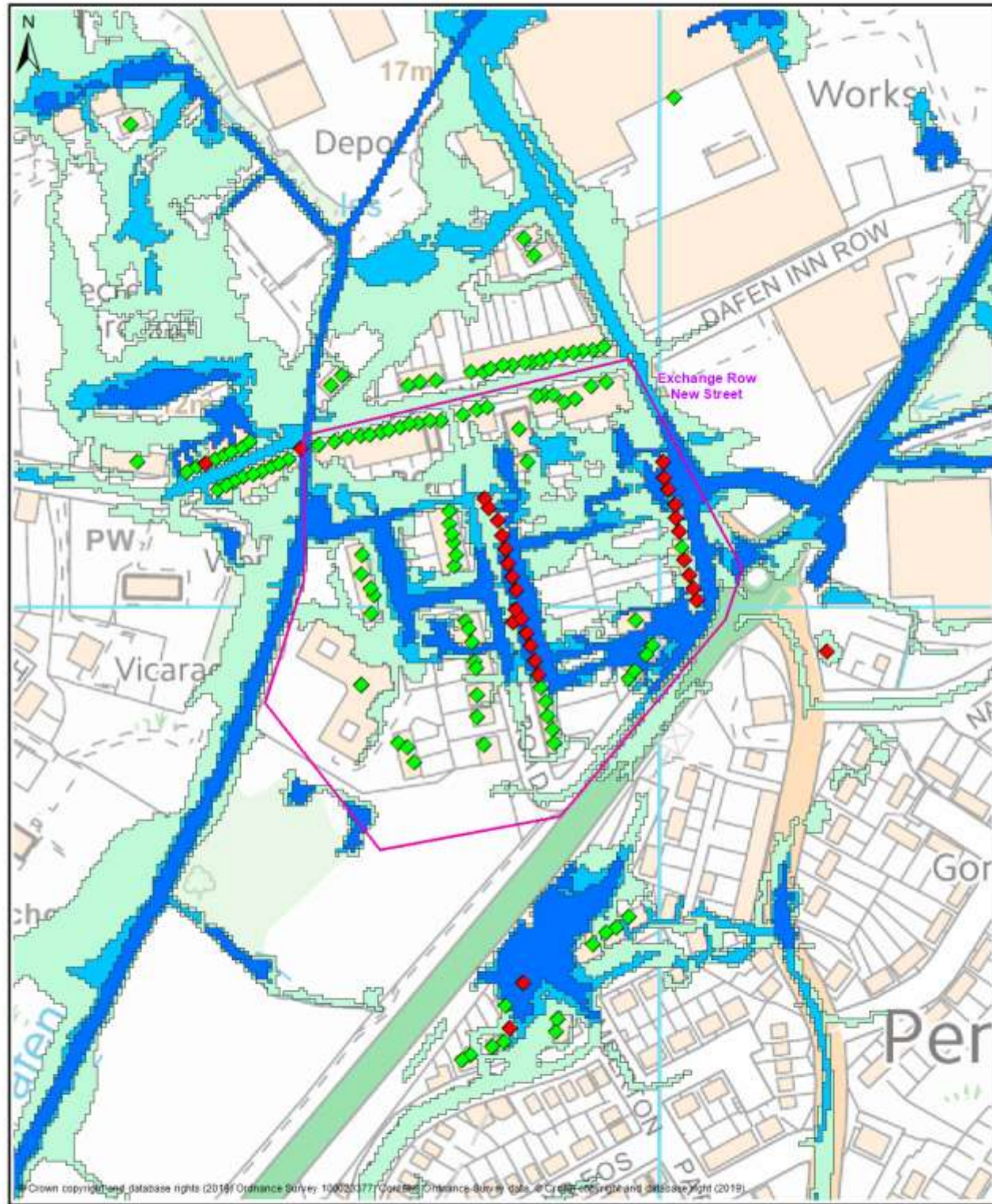
- Legend**
- Policy Unit
  - uFMSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
  - Q30 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q100 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q1000 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater

**Dafen Ward**  
**Exchange Row New Street Policy Unit**



Map 2 - Dwellings and Services

- Legend**
- Policy Unit
  - uFMSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
  - Q30- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q100- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q1000- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q30- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q100- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q1000- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater



Map 3 - Communities at Risk Register

**Legend**

Policy Unit	uMFSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event	CARR Pluvial
uMFSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event	CARR Fluvial	
uMFSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event		

**Dafen Ward**  
**Exchange Row New Street Policy Unit**

0 0.0325 0.065 0.13  
Km

Draft



## 17 Dafen Ward, Glyncoed Terrace Policy Unit

### 17.1 Area Description

The Glyncoed Terrace Policy Unit is located between Llanelli and the A4138 carriageway. While Glyncoed Terrace is located within an urbanised area it is surrounded by open greenfield land and the Afon Dafen Main River. The Afon Dafen originates in the hills above Llanelli on agricultural fields and areas of forestry just south of Llannon. The Afon Dafen, as it passes Glyncoed Terrace, has large concrete flood defence walls running parallel to contain the river whilst in flood.

### 17.2 Why is this area a Flood Risk Policy Unit?

The uFMfSW (EA, 2013) highlights this area to be at risk of flooding. These surface water flood maps are useful in highlighting the flood risk from small watercourses.

Glyncoed Terrace lies within a low spot and is below the level of the adjacent river bank. The NRW concrete flood defence walls prevent fluvial flooding and overtopping but during times of flood, the surface water system cannot discharge into the river because the non-return valves are sealed.

CCC has investigated potential solutions in the past but the only feasible option would be to install a pump and remove the flood water into the main river. This option would likely meet resistance as adding additional water to the river during flood conditions would likely worsen the flooding downstream.

### 17.3 Flooding Events

- 2010: Details unknown
- 2016: Two dwellings flooded in Glyncoed Terrace

CCC understands that there is a far greater history of flooding from a combination of Main River and surface water at the above location, but we have no records of these events.

### 17.4 Flood Defence Capital Works undertaken by CCC

None

### 17.5 Flood Defence Assets

None

### 17.6 Routine Works and Maintenance

None

### 17.7 Proposed Future Works

CCC will continue to work with DCWW and NRW with regard to managing the issue.

## 17.8 Flood Risk

### 17.8.1 Map 1: Total Properties

Map 1 over the page displays data on the total number of properties at risk of flooding. Total properties can include dwellings, garages, commercial premises, industrial premises and similar structures.

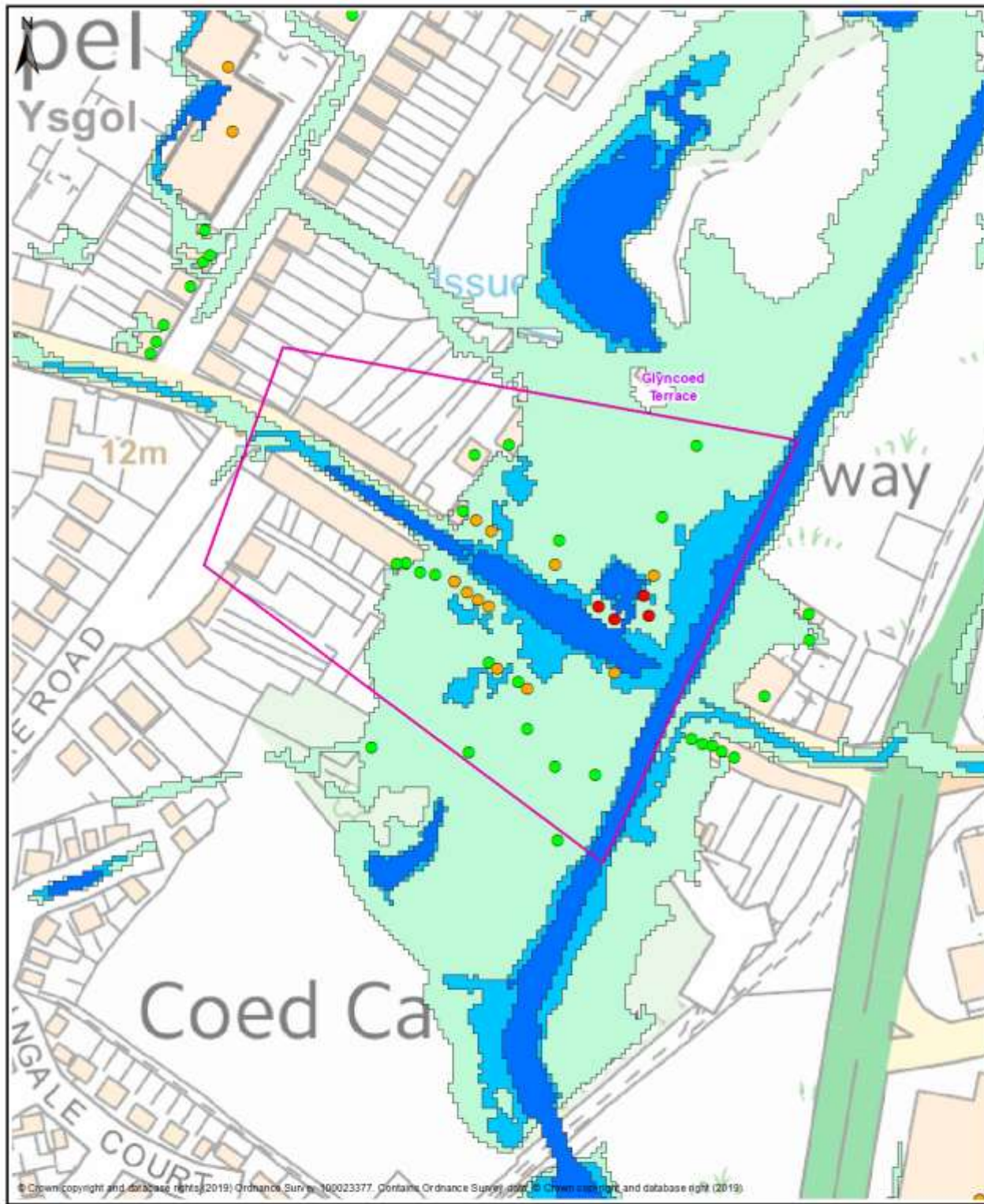
### 17.8.2 Map 2: Dwellings and Services

Map 2 below displays data on the residential properties and services at risk of flooding.

### 17.8.3 Map 3: Community at Risk Register (CaRR)

This is the most recent flood mapping from Welsh Government. This dataset depicts all properties at risk of pluvial (surface water) flooding in a storm event with a 1 in 100 probability.

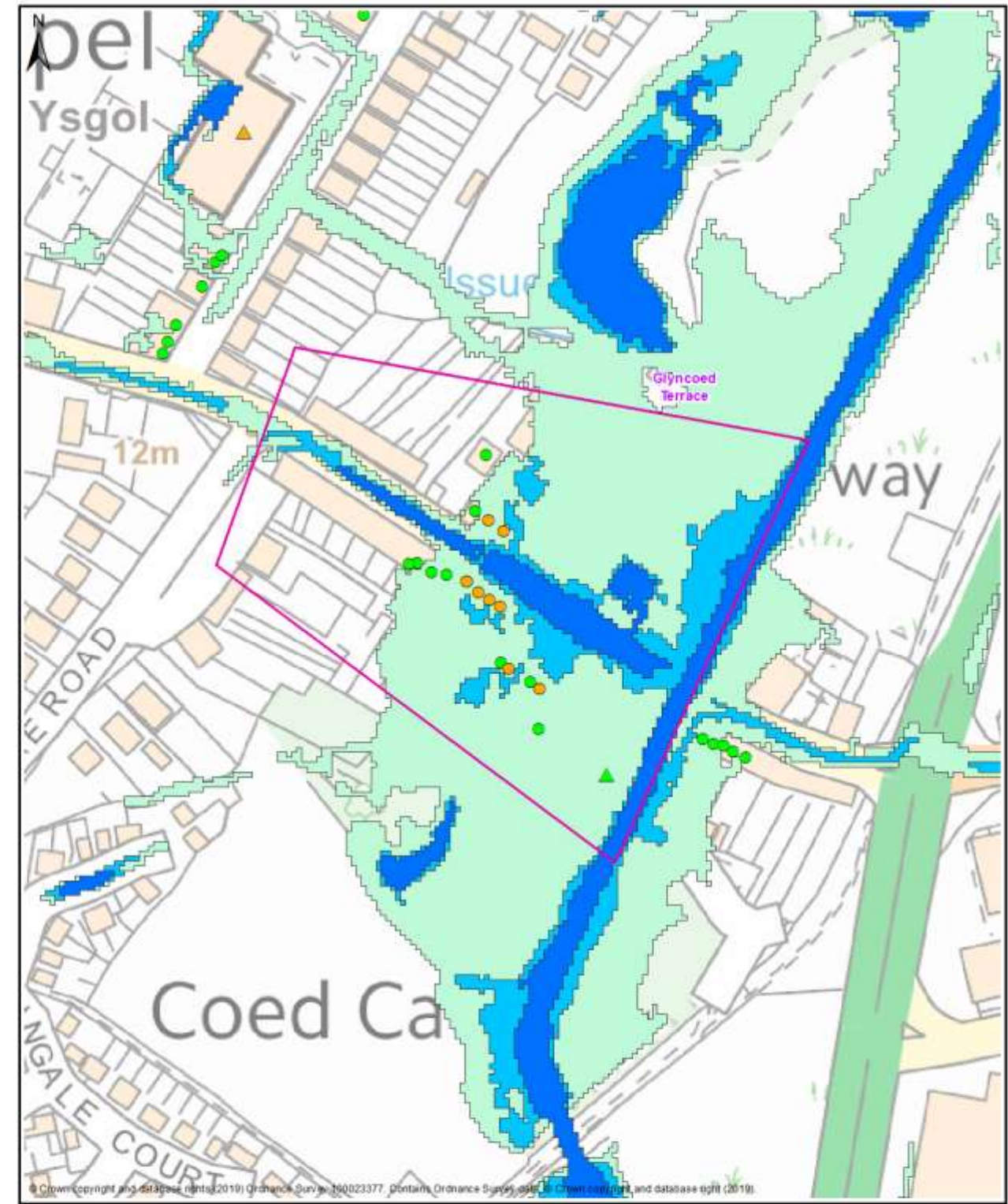
	Number of specified units at risk of flooding		
	1 in 30 probability storm event	1 in 100 probability storm event	1 in 1000 probability storm event
<b>Map 1 Total Properties</b>	4	17	33
<b>Map 2 Dwellings and Services</b>	0	10	20
<b>Map 3 CaRR</b>	n/a	17 Pluvial 19 Fluvial	n/a



Map 1 - All Properties

Legend

- Policy Unit
- uFMSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
- uFMSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
- uFMSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
- Q30 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
- Q100 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
- Q1000 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater



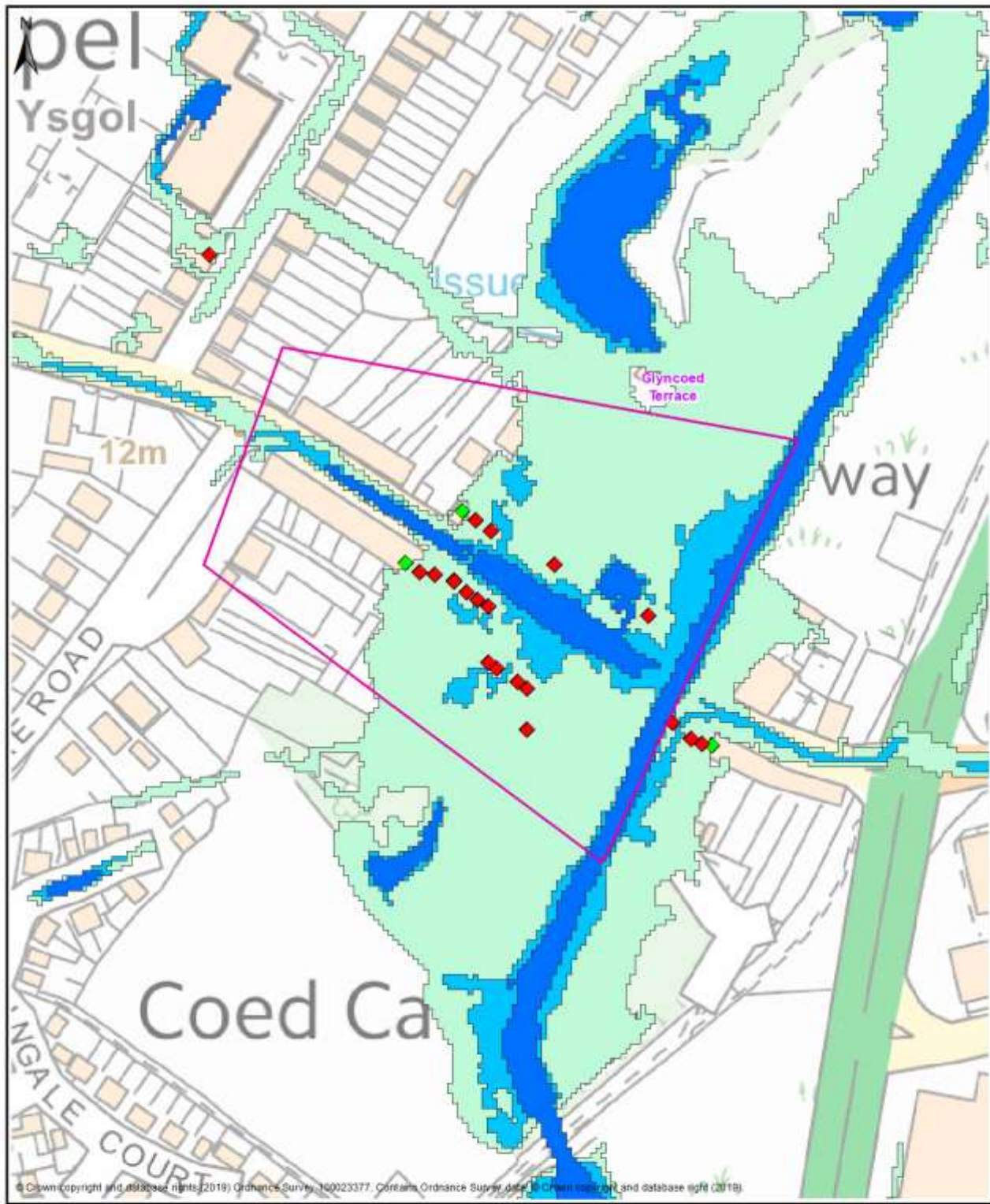
Map 2 - Dwellings and Services

Legend

- Policy Unit
- uFMSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
- uFMSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
- uFMSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
- Q30- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
- Q100- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
- Q1000- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
- ▲ Q30- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
- ▲ Q100- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
- ▲ Q1000- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater

Dafen Ward  
Glyncoed Terrace Policy Unit





Map 3 - Communities at Risk Register



## 18 Dafen Ward, Prince Philip Hospital Policy Unit

### 18.1 Area Description

The Prince Philip Hospital Policy Unit is not associated with any watercourse. The affected area has been identified as surface water flooding.

### 18.2 Why is this area a Flood Risk Policy Unit?

The uFMfSW (EA, 2013) highlights this area to be at risk of flooding. These surface water flood maps are useful in highlighting the flood risk from surface water.

The area identified areas are slightly lower than the surrounding area so will lend itself to pooling at the lowest point.

### 18.3 Flooding Events

None

### 18.4 Flood Defence Capital Works undertaken by CCC

None

### 18.5 Flood Defence Assets

None

### 18.6 Routine Works and Maintenance

None

### 18.7 Proposed Future Works

Contact hospital management and inform them of the risk identified.

## 18.8 Flood Risk

### 18.8.1 Map 1: Total Properties

Map 1 over the page displays data on the total number of properties at risk of flooding. Total properties can include dwellings, garages, commercial premises, industrial premises and similar structures.

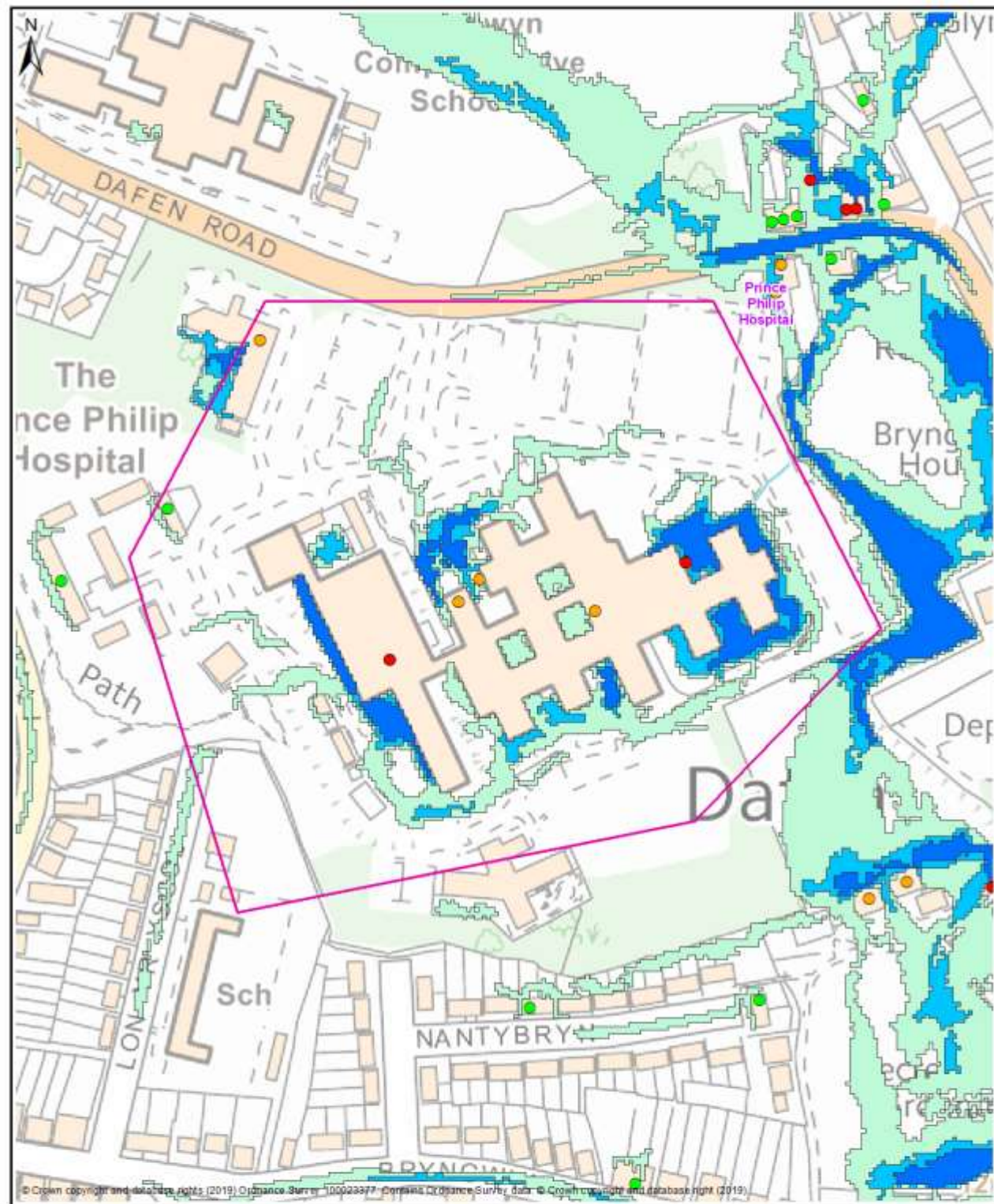
### 18.8.2 Map 2: Dwellings and Services

Map 2 below displays data on the residential properties and services at risk of flooding.

### 18.8.3 Map 3: Community at Risk Register (CaRR)

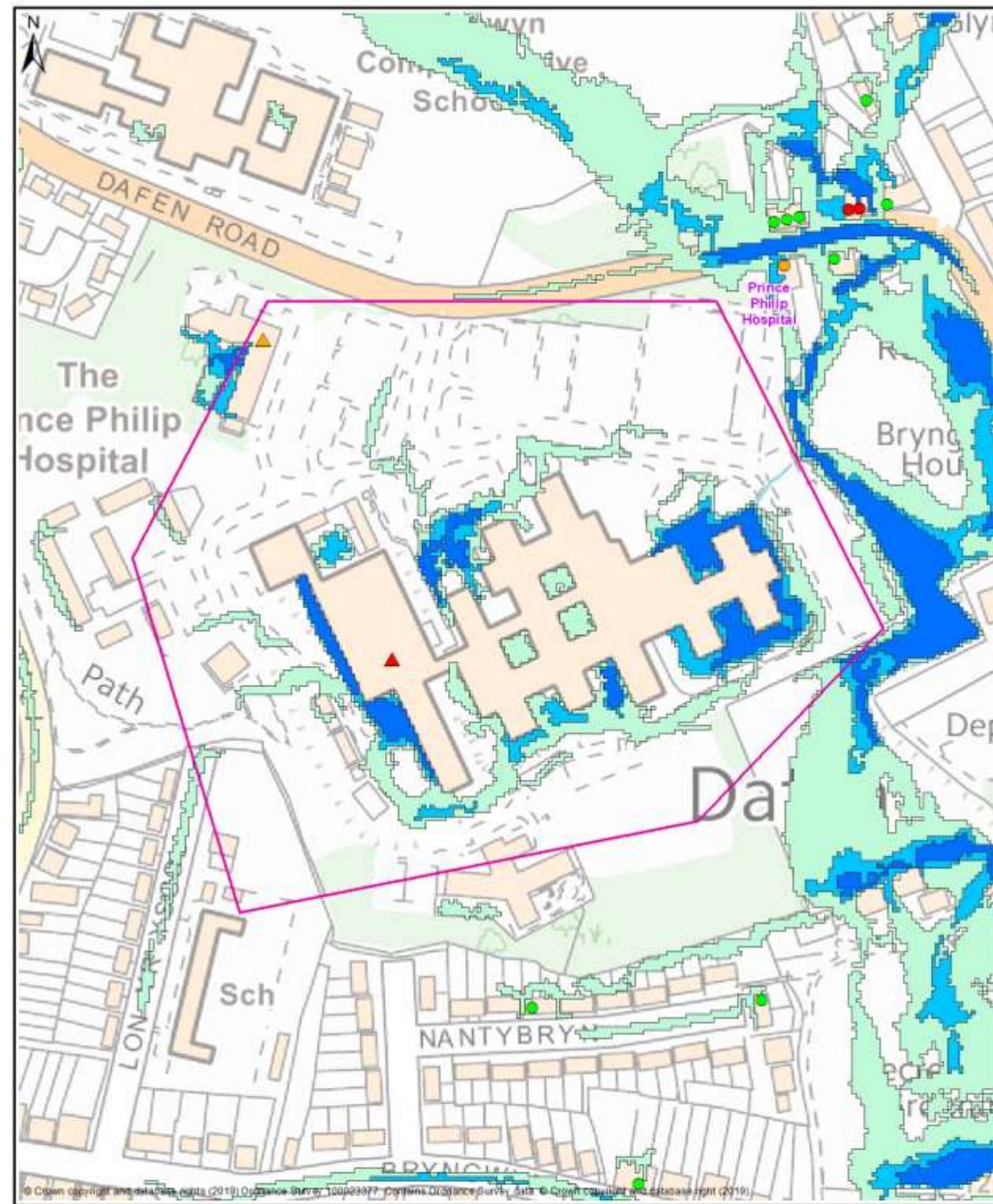
This is the most recent flood mapping from Welsh Government. This dataset depicts all properties at risk of pluvial (surface water) flooding in a storm event with a 1 in 100 probability.

	Number of specified units at risk of flooding		
	1 in 30 probability storm event	1 in 100 probability storm event	1 in 1000 probability storm event
<b>Map 1 Total Properties</b>	2	6	7
<b>Map 2 Dwellings and Services</b>	1	2	2
<b>Map 3 CaRR</b>	n/a	0	n/a



Map 1 - All Properties

- Legend**
- Policy Unit
  - uFMSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
  - Q30 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q100 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q1000 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater

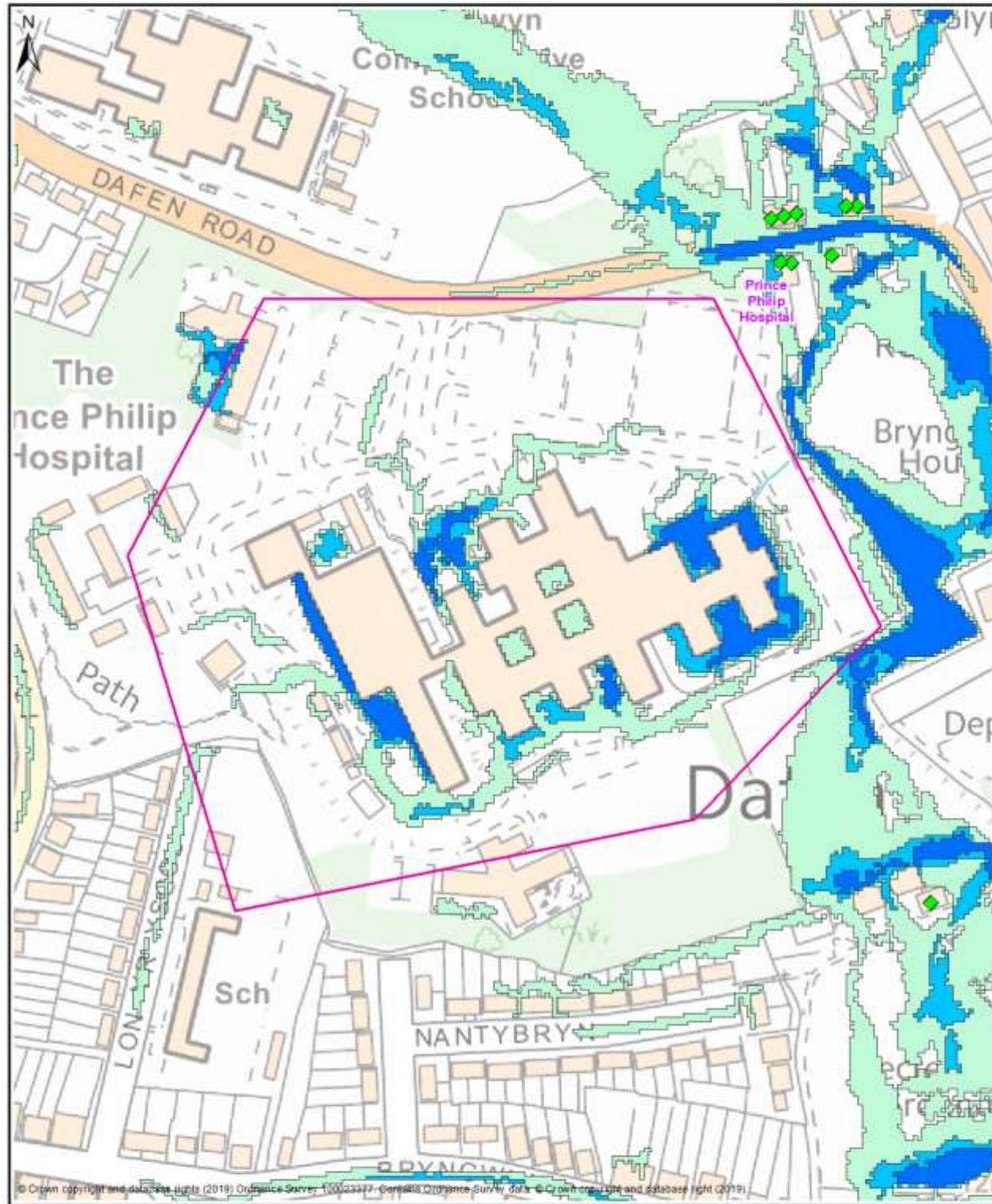


Map 2 - Dwellings and Services

- Legend**
- Policy Unit
  - uFMSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
  - ▲ Q30- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q100- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q1000- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q30- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q100- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q1000- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater

Dafen Ward  
Prince Philip Hospital Policy Unit





Map 3 - Communities at Risk Register



Draft

## 19 Elli Ward, Greenway Street Policy Unit

### 19.1 Area Description

The Greenway Street Policy Unit comprises a large urbanised area in Llanelli which is drained by a combination of DCWW sewerage system, highway drainage and private culverts to an outfall at Sandy Water Park. There are no watercourses present in the Policy Unit which contributes to the flooding.

### 19.2 Why is this area a Flood Risk Policy Unit?

The uFMfSW (EA, 2013) highlights this area to be at risk of flooding. These surface water flood maps are useful in highlighting the flood risk from small watercourses.

### 19.3 Flooding Events

There has been a history of surface water flooding in the area that was resolved when the Environment Agency repaired damages to the surface water drainage system in the area.

### 19.4 Flood Defence Capital Works undertaken by CCC

No works have been undertaken by CCC.

DCWW are currently in the process of upgrading the surface water infrastructure as a part of their Rainscape Project. The private surface water system in this area will be adopted by DCWW.

### 19.5 Flood Defence Assets

None

### 19.6 Routine Works and Maintenance

None

### 19.7 Proposed Future Works

CCC will continue to monitor the area, respond to incidents of flooding and liaise with DCWW in regard to the Rainscape Project.

## 19.8 Flood Risk

### 19.8.1 Map 1: Total Properties

Map 1 over the page displays data on the total number of properties at risk of flooding. Total properties can include dwellings, garages, commercial premises, industrial premises and similar structures.

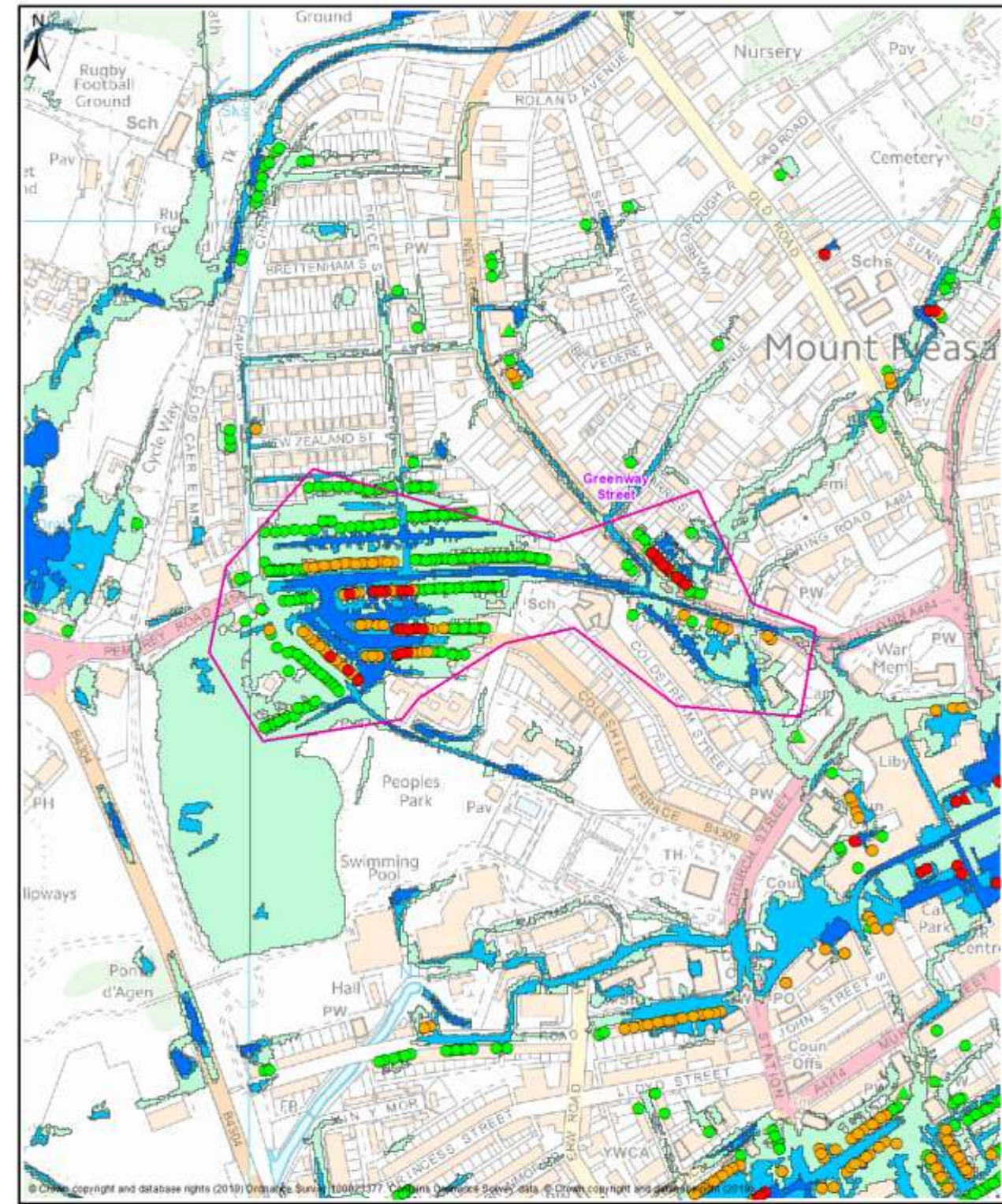
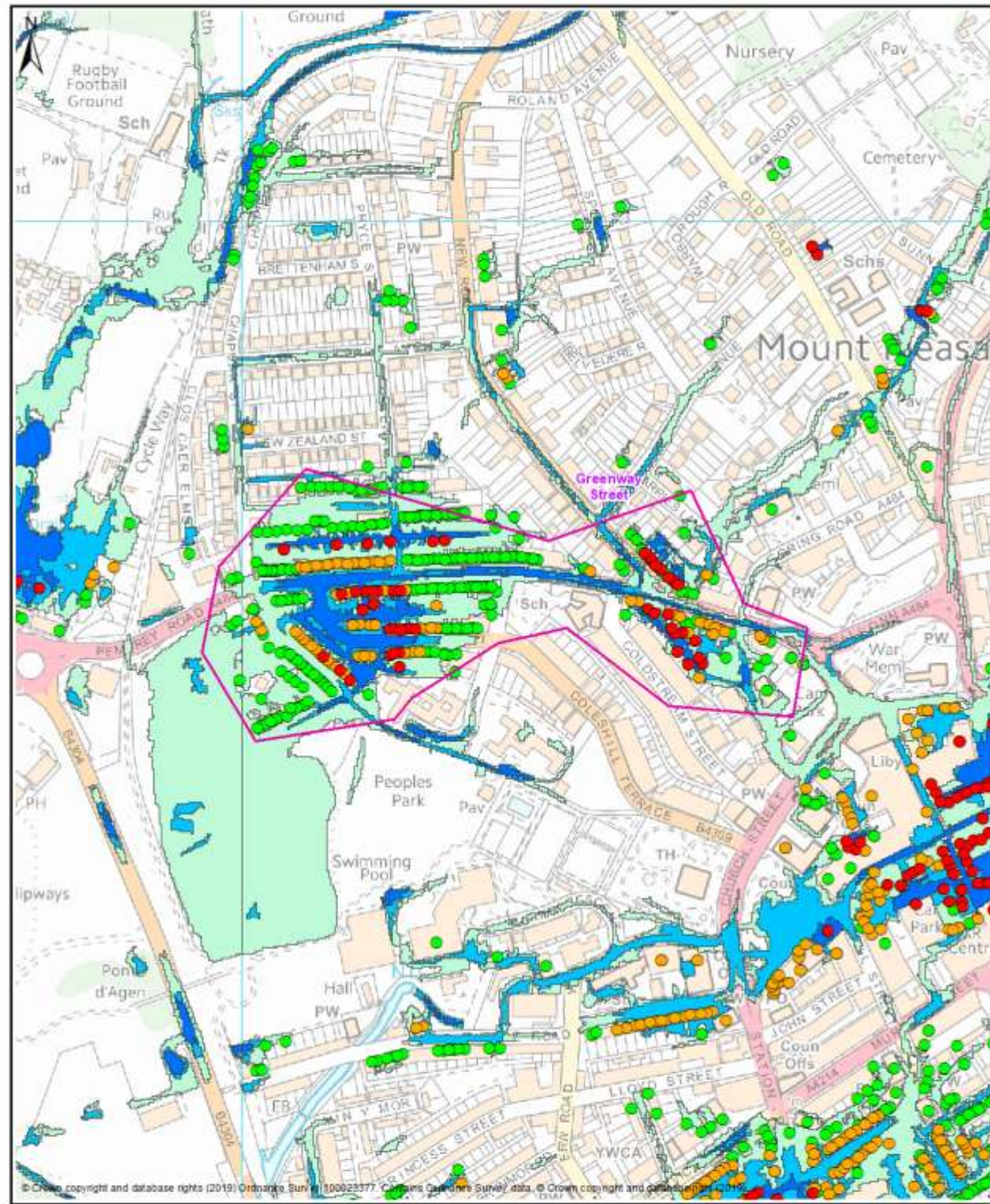
### 19.8.2 Map 2: Dwellings and Services

Map 2 below displays data on the residential properties and services at risk of flooding.

### 19.8.3 Map 3: Community at Risk Register (CaRR)

This is the most recent flood mapping from Welsh Government. This dataset depicts all properties at risk of pluvial (surface water) flooding in a storm event with a 1 in 100 probability.

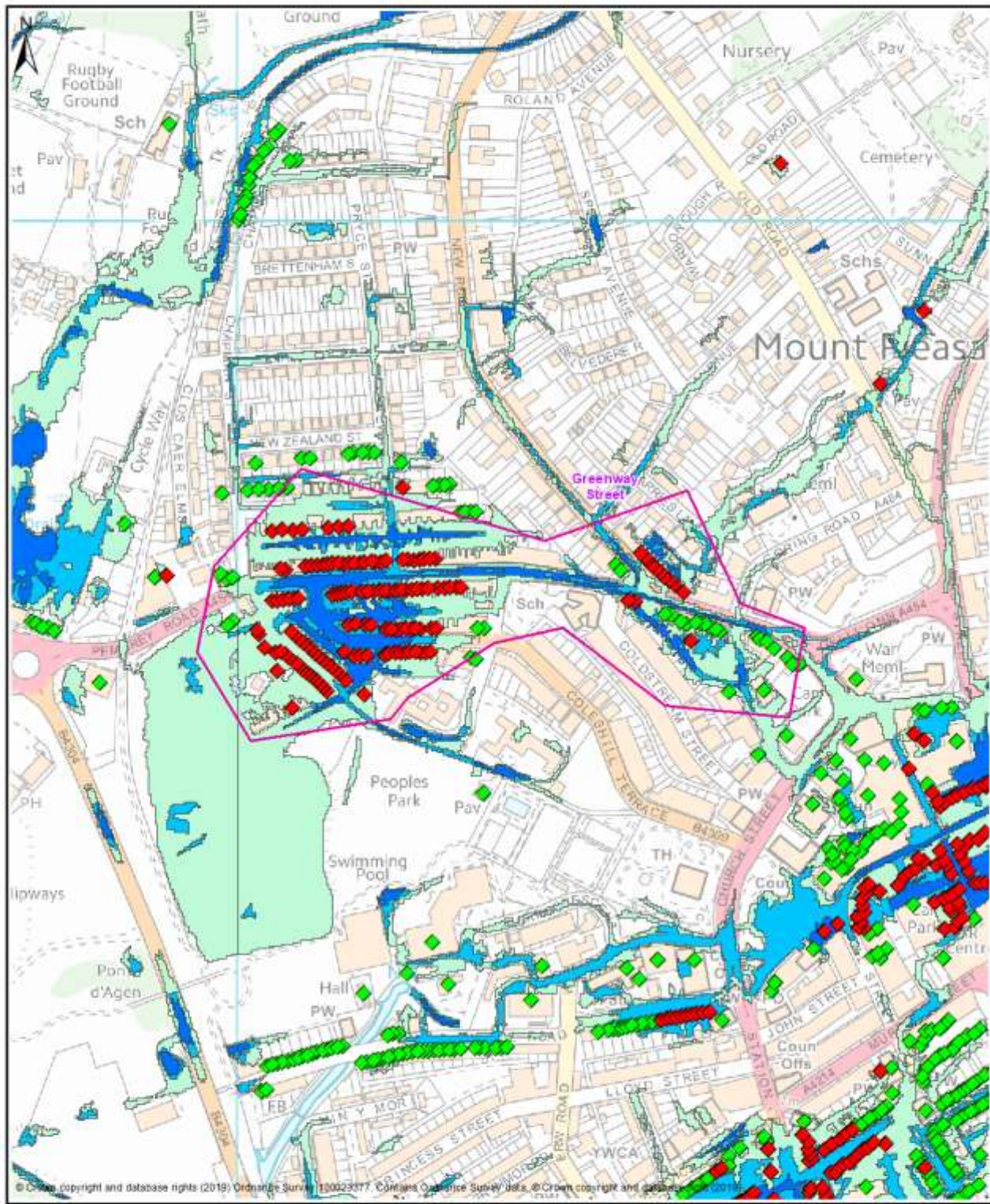
	Number of specified units at risk of flooding		
	1 in 30 probability storm event	1 in 100 probability storm event	1 in 1000 probability storm event
<b>Map 1 Total Properties</b>	47	121	311
<b>Map 2 Dwellings and Services</b>	26	84	246
<b>Map 3 CaRR</b>	n/a	139 Pluvial 36 Fluvial 227 Tidal	n/a



Elli Ward  
Greenway Street Policy Unit







Map 3 - Communities at Risk Register



Draft

## 20 Elli Ward, Llanelli Town Centre Policy Unit

### 20.1 Area Description

The Llanelli Town Centre Policy Unit is predominately mixed retail. Main characteristics from a flood perspective is the Main River Lleidi that is culverted through the town centre for a distance of approximately 700m.

The presence of the Swiss Valley Reservoirs are a significant feature of this catchment and will attenuate flood flows reducing the risk of flooding from the River Lleidi.

In the town centre DCWW have a 1200mm combined sewer and they are currently in the process of constructing a tunnel along the route Station Road to cater for surface water from parts of this area.

### 20.2 Why is this area a Flood Risk Policy Unit?

The uFMfSW (EA, 2013) highlight this area to be at risk of flooding. These surface water flood maps are useful in highlighting the flood risk from small watercourses.

High numbers of properties are indicated to be at risk of flooding, but the drainage infrastructure is primarily managed by NRW (Main River Lleidi Culvert) and DCWW via the surface and combined sewer network.

### 20.3 Flooding Events

None Recorded by CCC

### 20.4 Flood Defence Capital Works undertaken by CCC

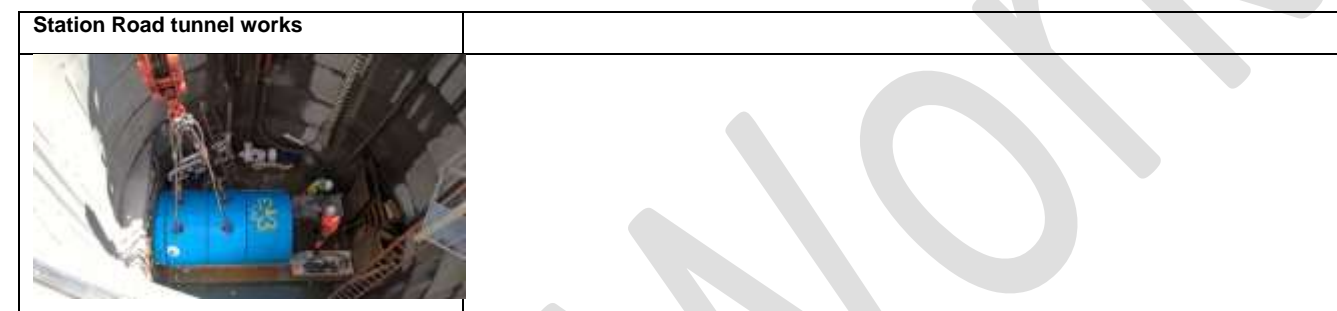
No works have been undertaken by CCC

### 20.5 Flood Defence Capital Works undertaken by Partner Organisations

At the time of writing DCWW are in the process of constructing the Station Road Surface Water scheme.

### 20.6 Flood Defence Assets

- Lleidi Culvert – Main River NRW lead
- Combined Sewer System DCWW



### 20.7 Routine Works and Maintenance

None

### 20.8 Proposed Future Works

Continue to liaise and co-operate with DCWW to deliver the Rainscape Project.

## 20.9 Flood Risk

### 20.9.1 Map 1: Total Properties

Map 1 over the page displays data on the total number of properties at risk of flooding. Total properties can include dwellings, garages, commercial premises, industrial premises and similar structures.

### 20.9.2 Map 2: Dwellings and Services

Map 2 below displays data on the residential properties and services at risk of flooding.

### 20.9.3 Map 3: Community at Risk Register (CaRR)

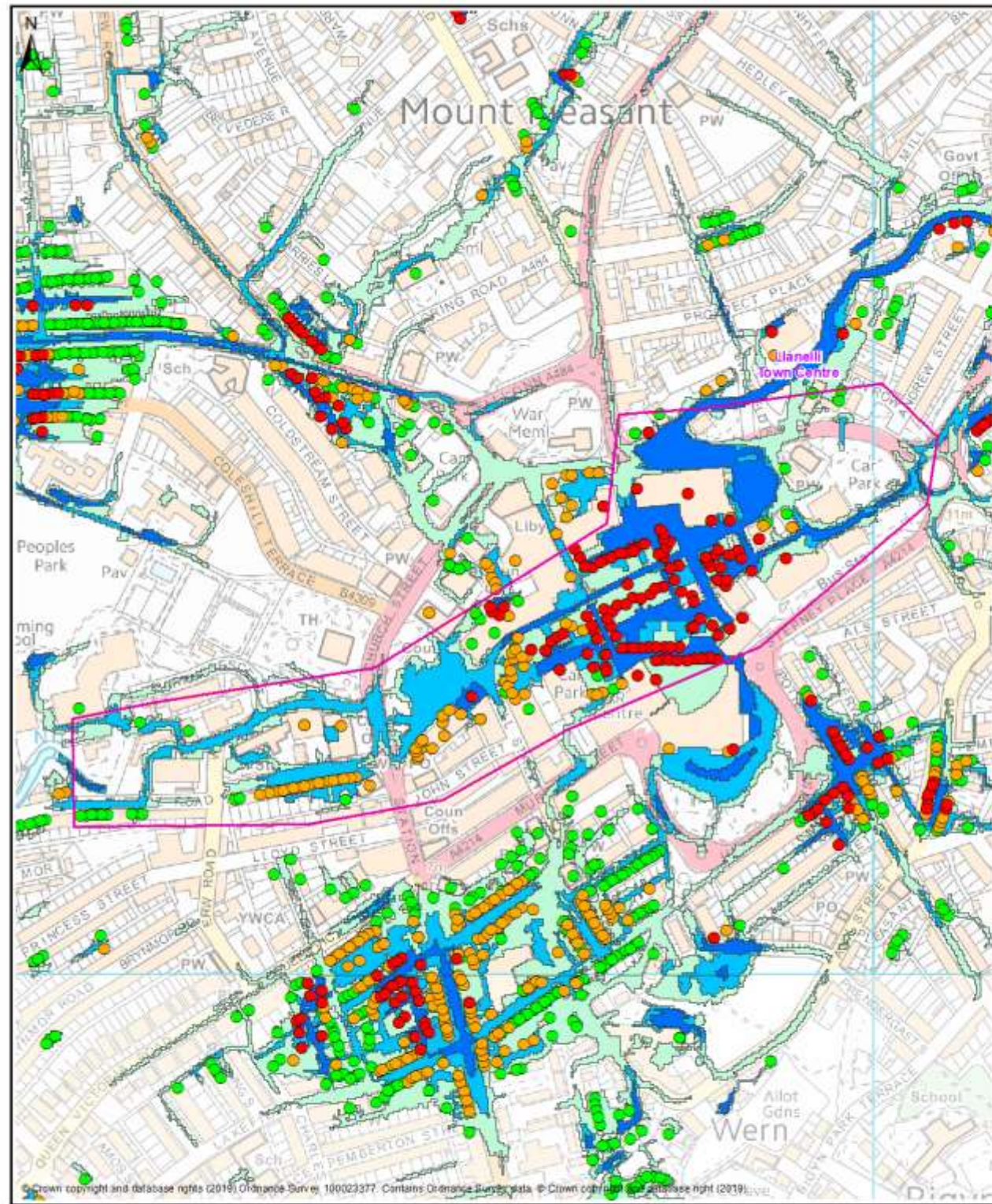
This is the most recent flood mapping from Welsh Government. This dataset depicts all properties at risk of pluvial (surface water) flooding in a storm event with a 1 in 100 probability.

	Number of specified units at risk of flooding		
	1 in 30 probability storm event	1 in 100 probability storm event	1 in 1000 probability storm event
<b>Map 1 Total Properties</b>	148	257	296
<b>Map 2 Dwellings and Services</b>	53	122	137
<b>Map 3 CaRR</b>	n/a	151 Pluvial 241 Fluvial	n/a

## 20.10 Environmental Considerations

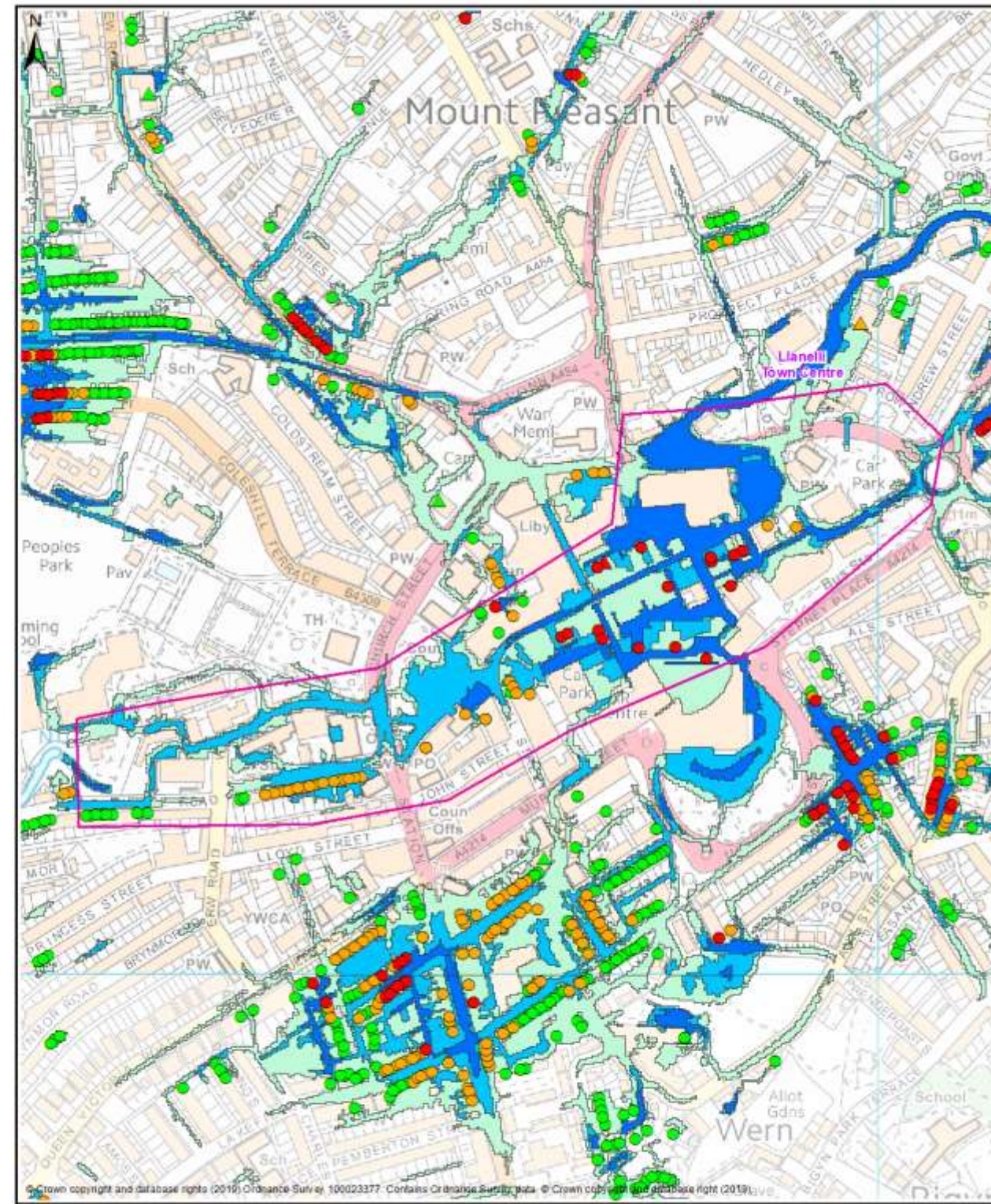
### 20.11 Biodiversity

Dredging has been discounted on environmental grounds as well as being an unsustainable flood defence measure.



Map 1 - All Properties

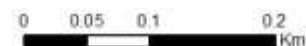
- Legend**
- Policy Unit
  - uFMSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
  - Q30 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q100 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q1000 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater

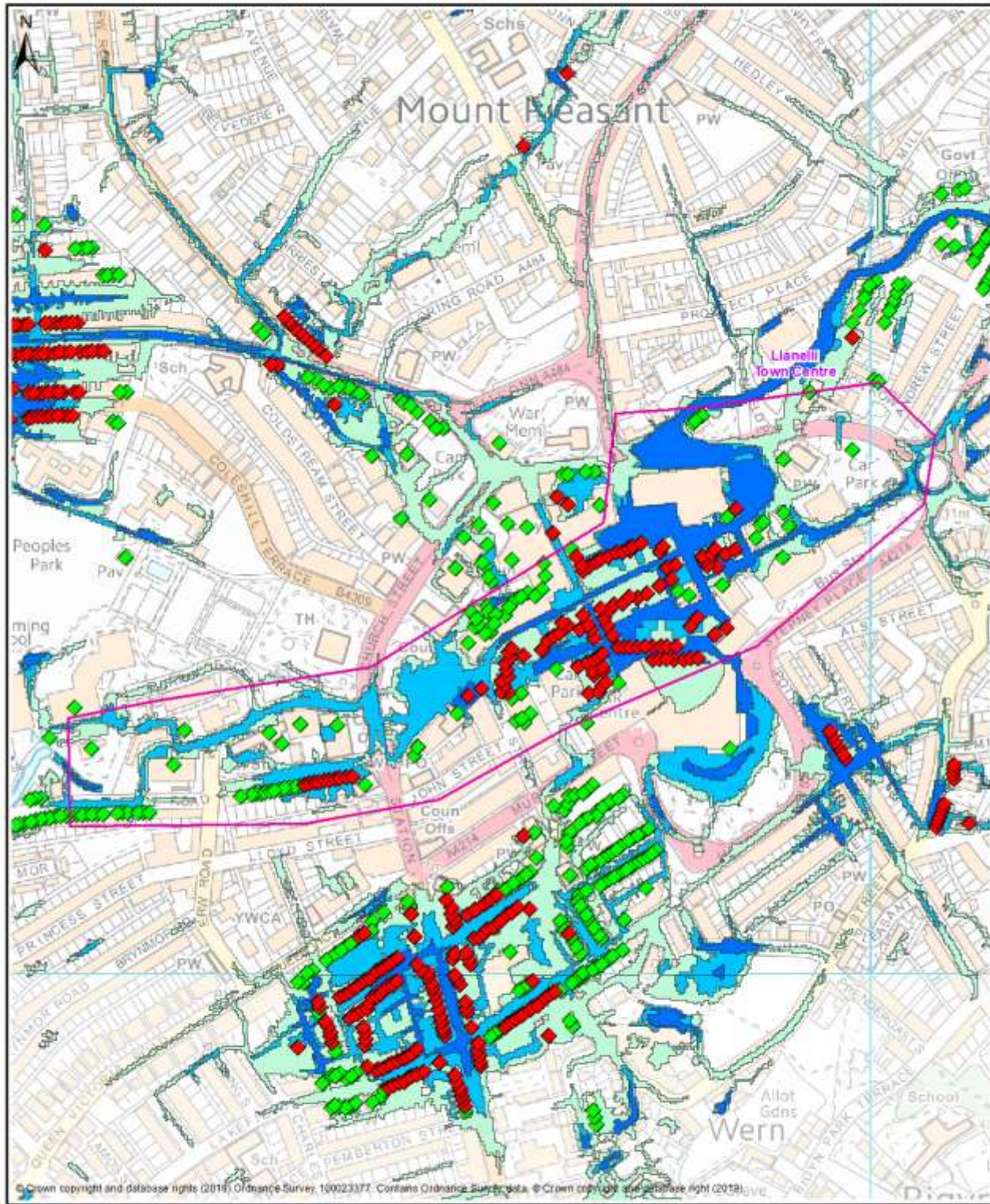


Map 2 - Dwellings and Services

- Legend**
- Policy Unit
  - uFMSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
  - Q30- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q100- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q1000- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q30- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q100- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q1000- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater

**Elli Ward**  
**Llanelli Town Centre Policy Unit**





Map 3 - Communities at Risk Register

- Legend**
- Policy Unit
  - uMFSW Q30  
Surface Water Flood Outline  
1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
  - uMFSW Q100  
Surface Water Flood Outline  
1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
  - uMFSW Q1000  
Surface Water Flood Outline  
1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
  - ◆ CARR Pluvial
  - ◆ CARR Fluvial

Elli Ward  
Llanelli Town Centre Policy Unit



Draft

## 21 Felinfoel Ward, Felinfoel Policy Unit

### 21.1 Area Description

The Felinfoel Policy Unit comprises the catchment associated with the Afon Lliedi watercourse, which is a Main River. This watercourse originates north of Felinfoel and flows in an open channel. The area is low lying.

### 21.2 Why is this area a Flood Risk Policy Unit?

The uFMfSW (EA, 2013) highlights this area to be at risk of flooding. These surface water flood maps are useful in highlighting the flood risk.

At Felinfoel the risk is from surface water flowing along the highway network and pooling and flooding the highway and properties in the lower lying areas.

In addition to this there is a fluvial risk of flooding from the Afon Lliedi although the flows are attenuated from the nearby reservoir.

### 21.3 Flooding Events

2001: Flooding of the basement at 8 Panteg, Felinfoel.

### 21.4 Flood Defence Capital Works undertaken by CCC

2002: Relining short length of culvert nearby 8 Panteg, Felinfoel.

### 21.5 Flood Defence Assets

None

### 21.6 Routine Works and Maintenance

None

### 21.7 Proposed Future Works

Ascertain the path, ownership and responsibility of the surface water system in the Policy Unit. This will be achieved by undertaking CCTV surveys and Land Registry checks.

## 21.8 Flood Risk

### 21.8.1 Map 1: Total Properties

Map 1 over the page displays data on the total number of properties at risk of flooding. Total properties can include dwellings, garages, commercial premises, industrial premises and similar structures.

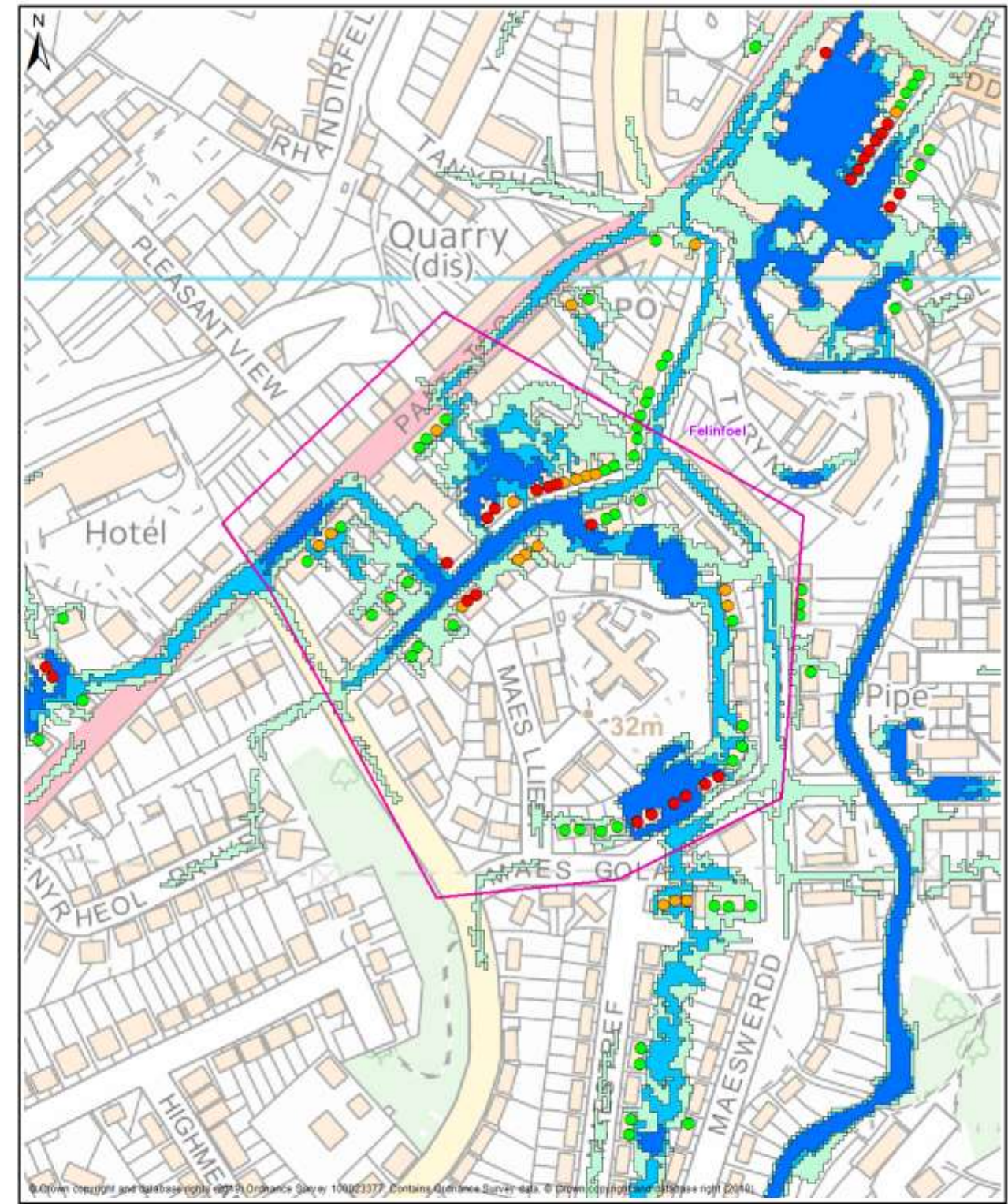
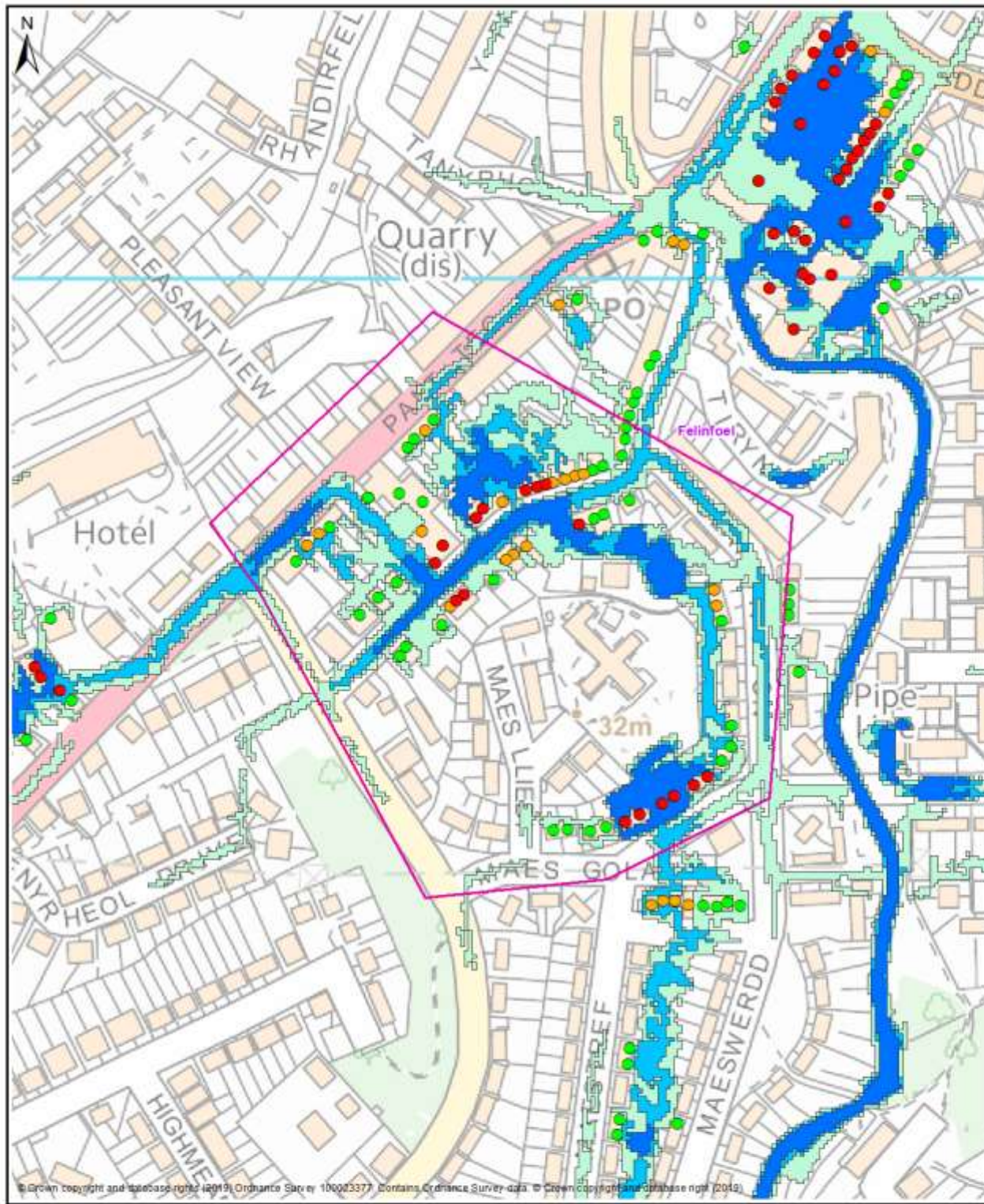
### 21.8.2 Map 2: Dwellings and Services

Map 2 below displays data on the residential properties and services at risk of flooding.

### 21.8.3 Map 3: Community at Risk Register (CaRR)

This is the most recent flood mapping from Welsh Government. This dataset depicts all properties at risk of pluvial (surface water) flooding in a storm event with a 1 in 100 probability.

	Number of specified units at risk of flooding		
	1 in 30 probability storm event	1 in 100 probability storm event	1 in 1000 probability storm event
<b>Map 1 Total Properties</b>	17	32	65
<b>Map 2 Dwellings and Services</b>	16	30	57
<b>Map 3 CaRR</b>	n/a	2	n/a



Map 1 - All Properties

Legend

- Policy Unit
- uFMSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
- uFMSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
- uFMSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
- Q30 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
- Q100 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
- Q1000 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater

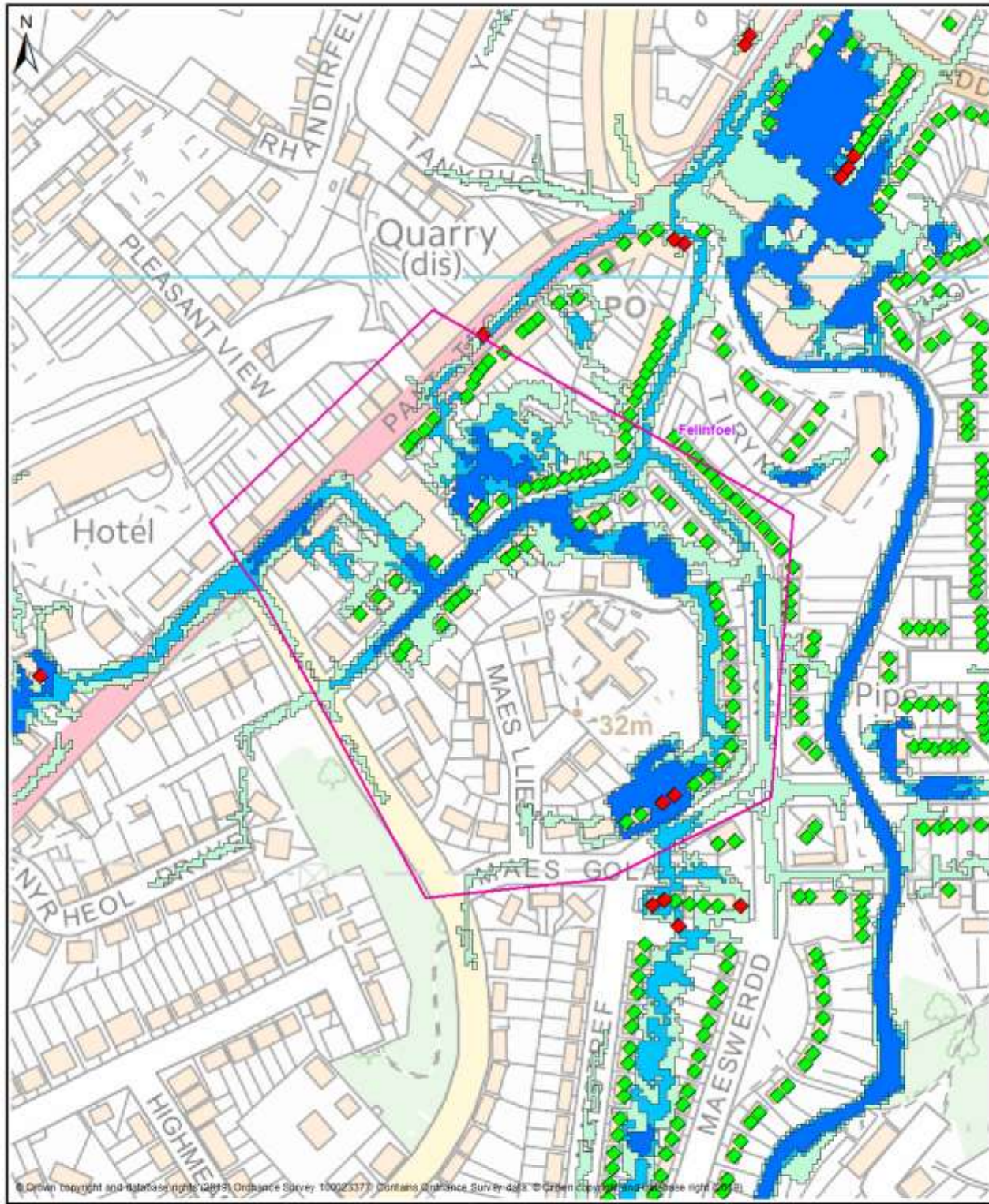
Felinfoel Ward  
Felinfoel Policy Unit



Map 2 - Dwellings and Services

Legend

- Policy Unit
- uFMSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
- uFMSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
- uFMSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
- Q30- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
- Q100- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
- Q1000- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
- ▲ Q30- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
- ▲ Q100- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
- ▲ Q1000- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater



Map 3 - Communities at Risk Register



## 22 Garnant Ward, Arcade Terrace Policy Unit

### 22.1 Area Description

The Arcade Terrace Policy Unit comprises the catchment associated with the Nant Main ordinary watercourse. This watercourse originates on the Garnant Golf Course. It flows initially in an open channel before being culverted at New School Road. It is culverted beneath the A474 Cwmamman Road before discharging back into an open watercourse on private land at Arcade Terrace.

### 22.2 Why is this area a Flood Risk Policy Unit?

The uFMfSW (EA, 2013) highlights this area to be at risk of flooding. These surface water flood maps are useful in highlighting the flood risk from small watercourses.

This indicates that properties at Cwmamman Road and Arcade Terrace are at risk of flooding.

### 22.3 Flooding Events

CCC have no record of any flooding in this area.

### 22.4 Flood Defence Capital Works undertaken by CCC

None

### 22.5 Flood Defence Assets

- New School Road Trash Screen
- Arcade Terrace Culvert

### 22.6 Routine Works and Maintenance

Area	Works Undertaken	When
New School Road Trash Screen	Formal T98 Inspection	Annually
	Debris management	Weekly in the winter Monthly in the summer
New School Road Culvert	CCTV camera survey	2018,
Arcade Terrace Outfall	Formal T98 Inspection	Annually

### 22.7 Proposed Future Works

Undertake CCTV camera survey. Works to address any structural or service faults identified will be actioned on a risk-based basis.

The CCC Flood Defence and Coastal Protection Team are currently designing (2019) a new trash screen to manage blockages and facilitate safe and efficient debris management. Construction planned in 2020.

## 22.8 Flood Risk

### 22.8.1 Map 1: Total Properties

Map 1 over the page displays data on the total number of properties at risk of flooding. Total properties can include dwellings, garages, commercial premises, industrial premises and similar structures.

### 22.8.2 Map 2: Dwellings and Services

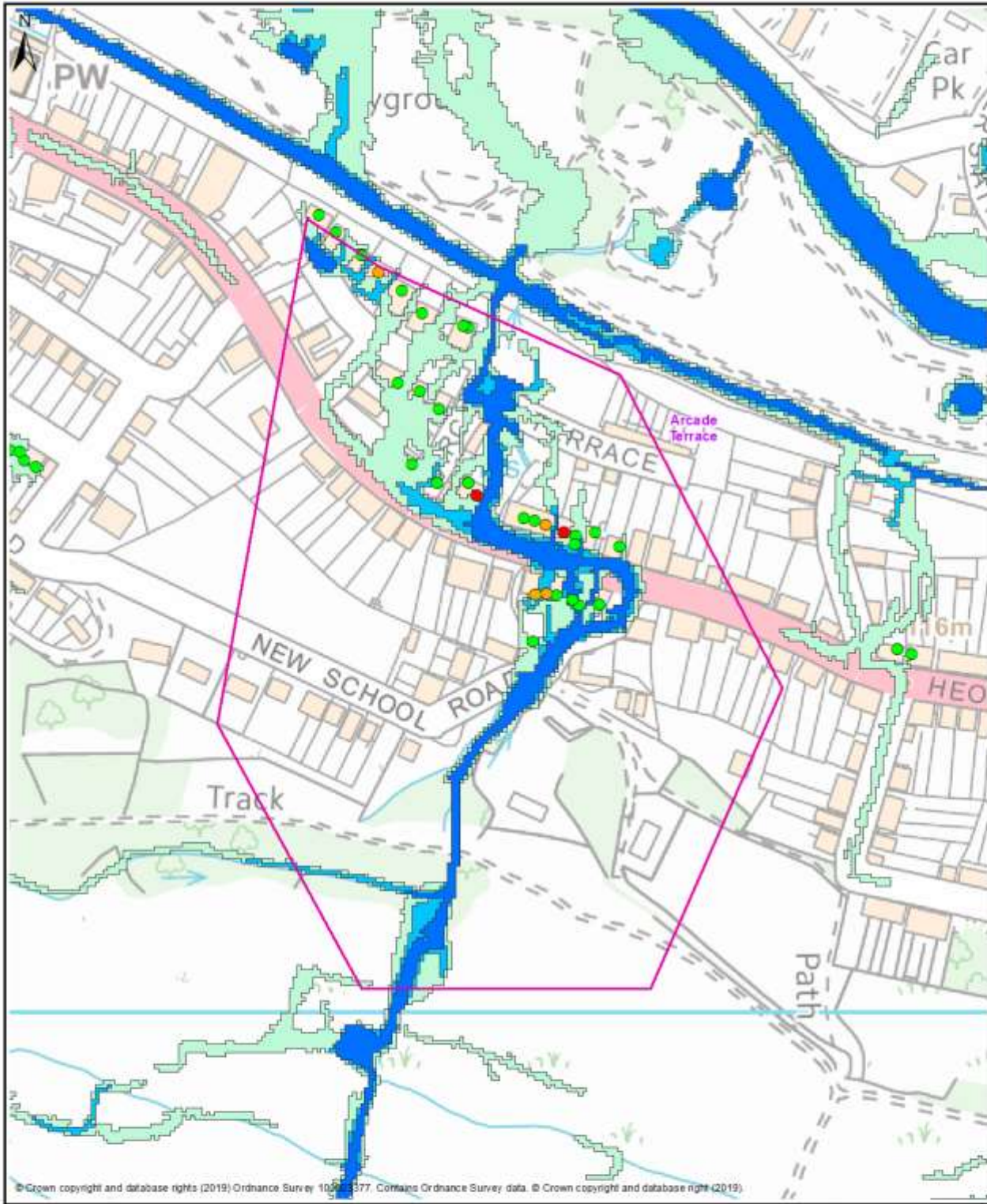
Map 2 below displays data on the residential properties and services at risk of flooding.

### 22.8.3 Map 3: Community at Risk Register (CaRR)

This is the most recent flood mapping from Welsh Government. This dataset depicts all properties at risk of pluvial (surface water) flooding in a storm event with a 1 in 100 probability.

	Number of specified units at risk of flooding		
	1 in 30 probability storm event	1 in 100 probability storm event	1 in 1000 probability storm event
Map 1 Total Properties	2	6	31
Map 2 Dwellings and Services	1	4	25
Map 3 CaRR	n/a	14	n/a

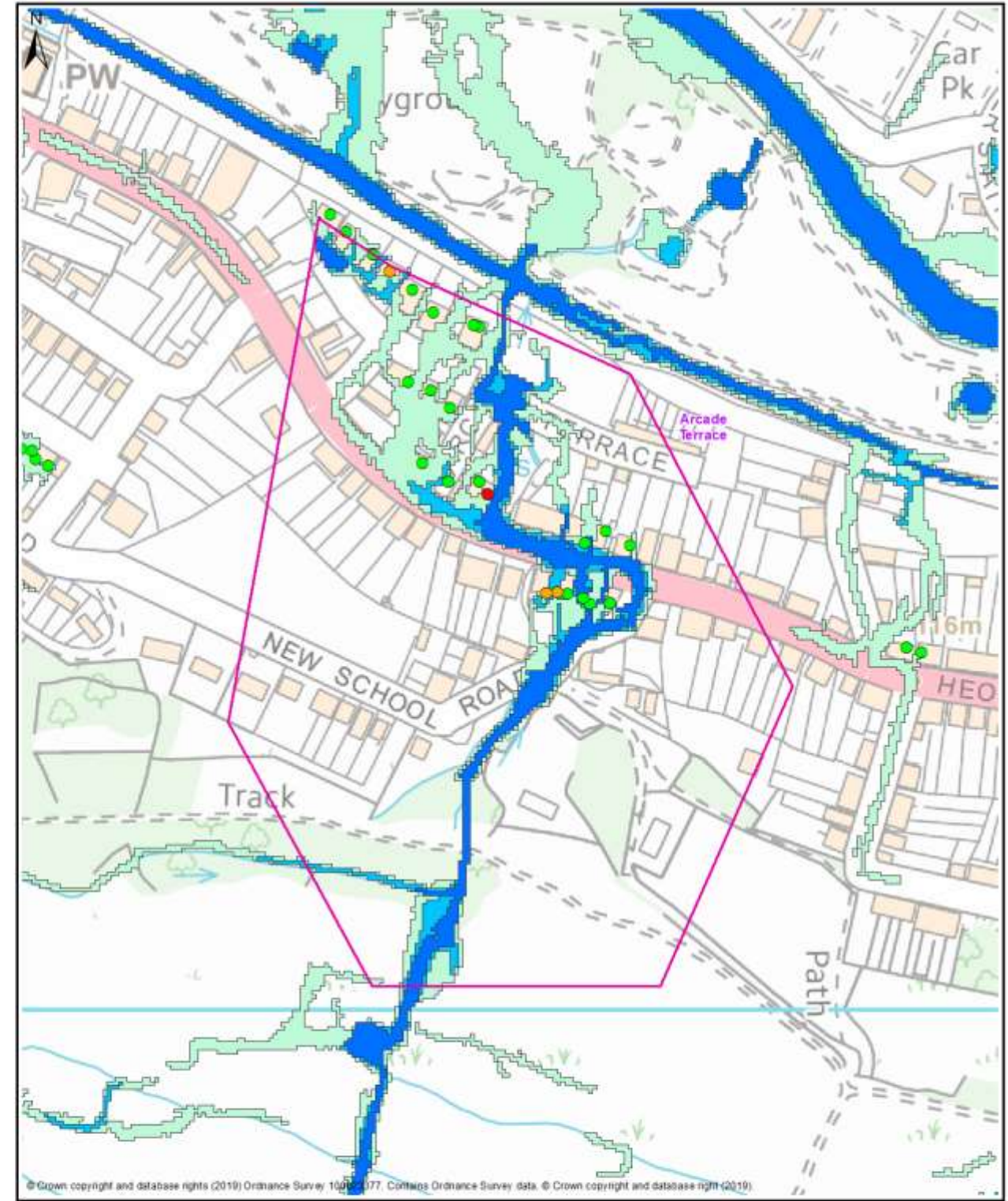




Map 1 - All Properties

Legend

- Policy Unit
- uFMSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
- uFMSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
- uFMSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
- Q30 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
- Q100 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
- Q1000 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater



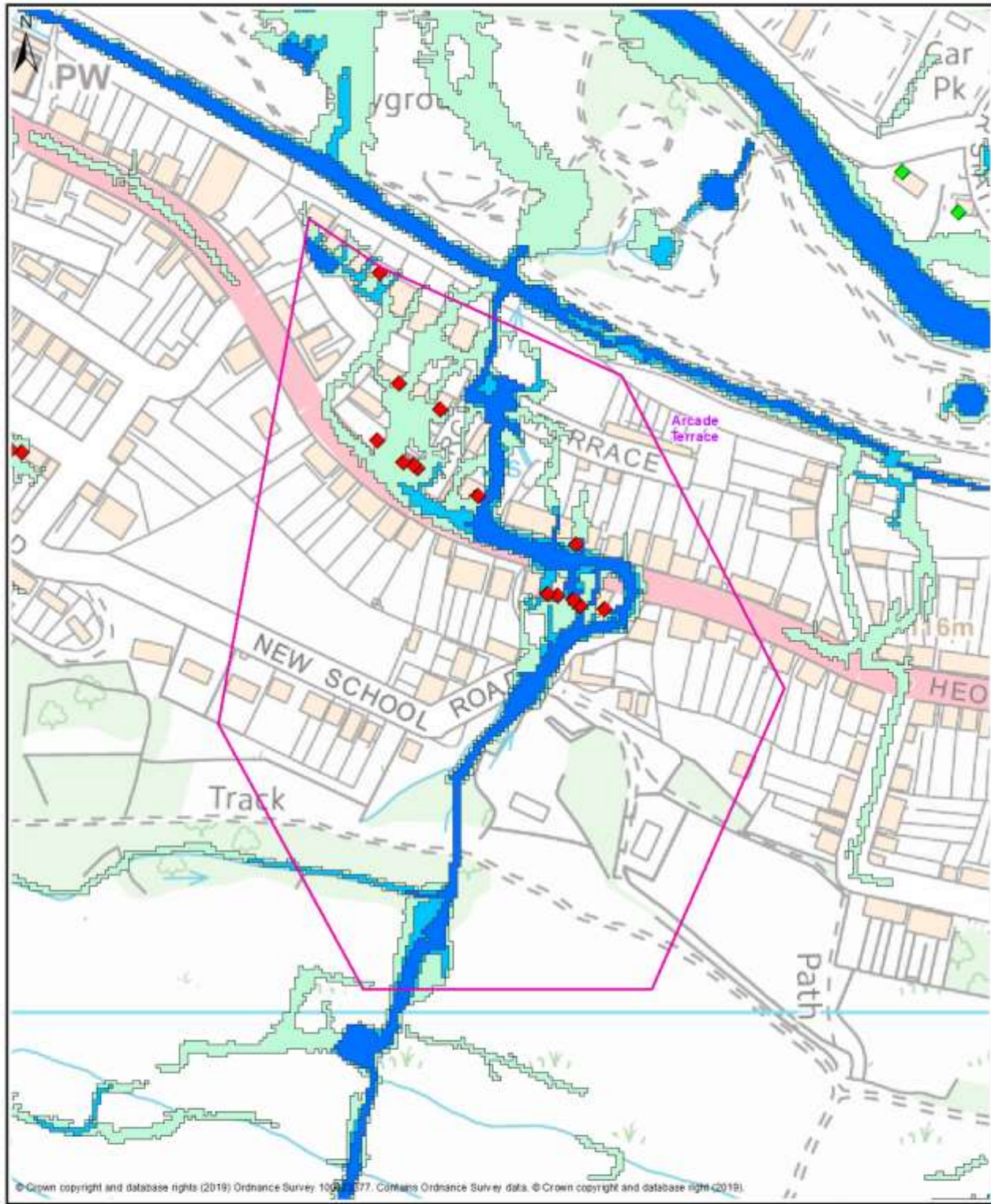
Map 2 - Dwellings and Services

Legend

- Policy Unit
- uFMSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
- uFMSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
- uFMSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
- Q30- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
- Q100- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
- Q1000- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
- ▲ Q30- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
- ▲ Q100- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
- ▲ Q1000- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater

Garnant Ward  
Arcade Terrace Policy Unit





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## 23 Glannaman Ward, Station Road Policy Unit

The Station Road Policy Unit comprises of the Station Road area of Glanamman. This is located between the A474 Cwmamman Road and the Railway Line.

There is a small watercourse to the east of the Policy Unit area that will drain this area. This watercourse is culverted under the railway line.

### 23.1 Why is this area a Flood Risk Policy Unit?

The uFMfSW (EA, 2013) highlights this area to be at risk of flooding. These surface water flood maps are useful in highlighting the flood risk from small watercourses.

### 23.2 Flooding Events

CCC have no record of any flooding in this area.

### 23.3 Flood Defence Capital Works undertaken by CCC

None

### 23.4 Flood Defence Assets

None

### 23.5 Routine Works and Maintenance

None

### 23.6 Proposed Future Works

Liaise with Network Rail regarding the maintenance of the culverted watercourse.

### 23.7 Flood Risk

#### 23.7.1 Map 1: Total Properties

Map 1 over the page displays data on the total number of properties at risk of flooding. Total properties can include dwellings, garages, commercial premises, industrial premises and similar structures.

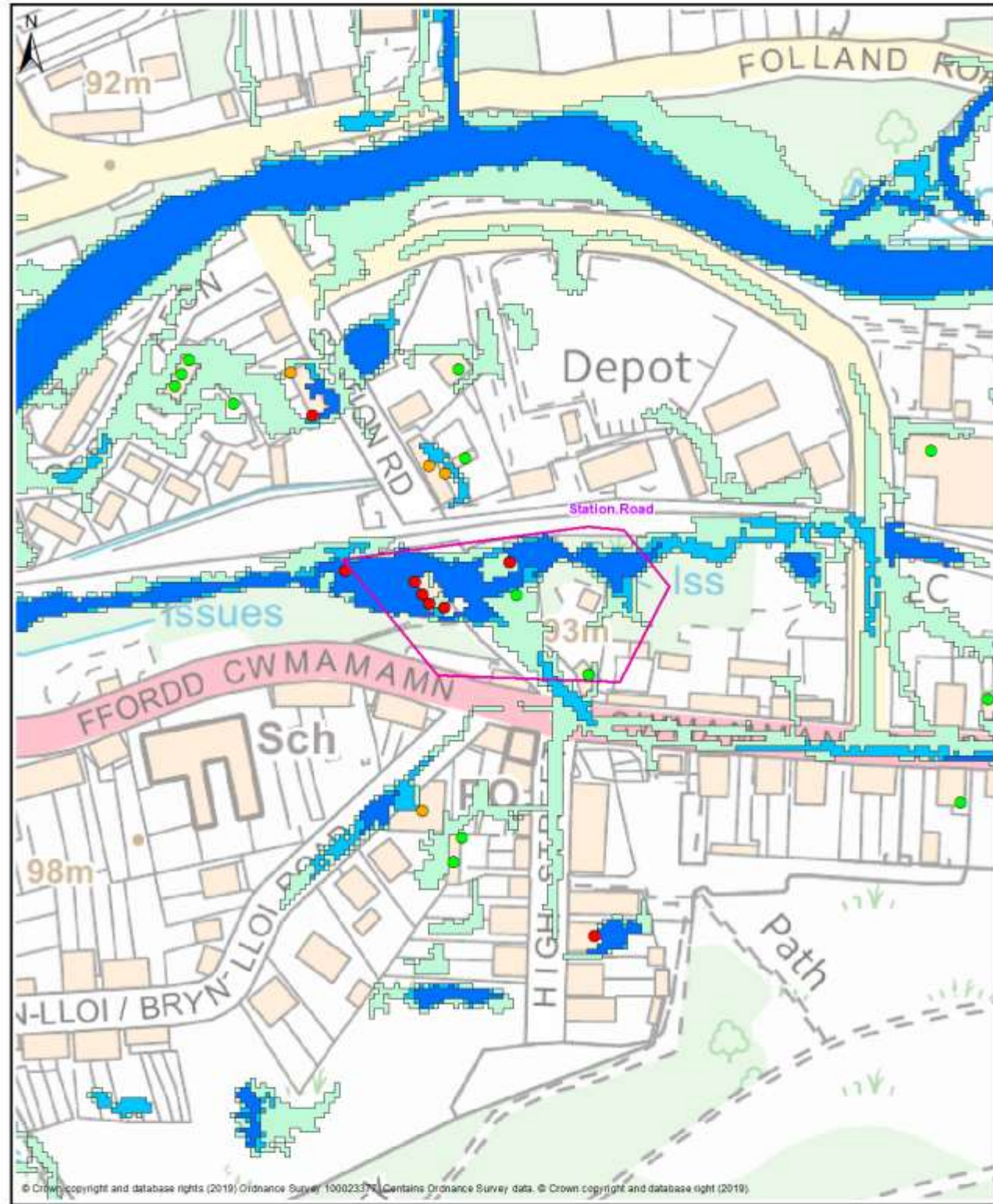
#### 23.7.2 Map 2: Dwellings and Services

Map 2 below displays data on the residential properties and services at risk of flooding.

#### 23.7.3 Map 3: Community at Risk Register (CaRR)

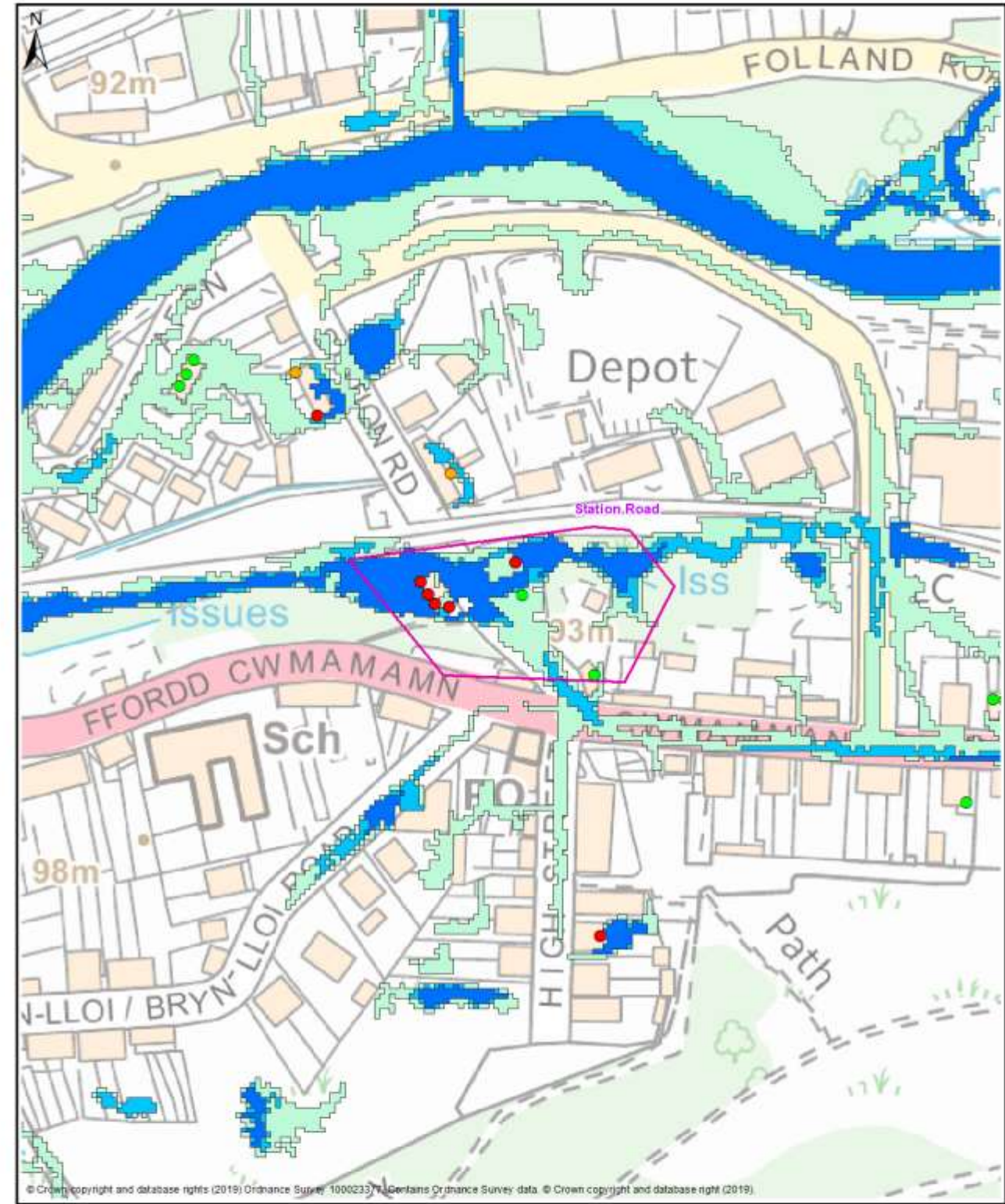
This is the most recent flood mapping from Welsh Government. This dataset depicts all properties at risk of pluvial (surface water) flooding in a storm event with a 1 in 100 probability.

	Number of specified units at risk of flooding		
	1 in 30 probability storm event	1 in 100 probability storm event	1 in 1000 probability storm event
<b>Map 1 Total Properties</b>	7	7	11
<b>Map 2 Dwellings and Services</b>	7	7	10
<b>Map 3 CaRR</b>	n/a	7	n/a



Map 1 - All Properties

- Legend**
- Policy Unit
  - uFMSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
  - Q30 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q100 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q1000 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater

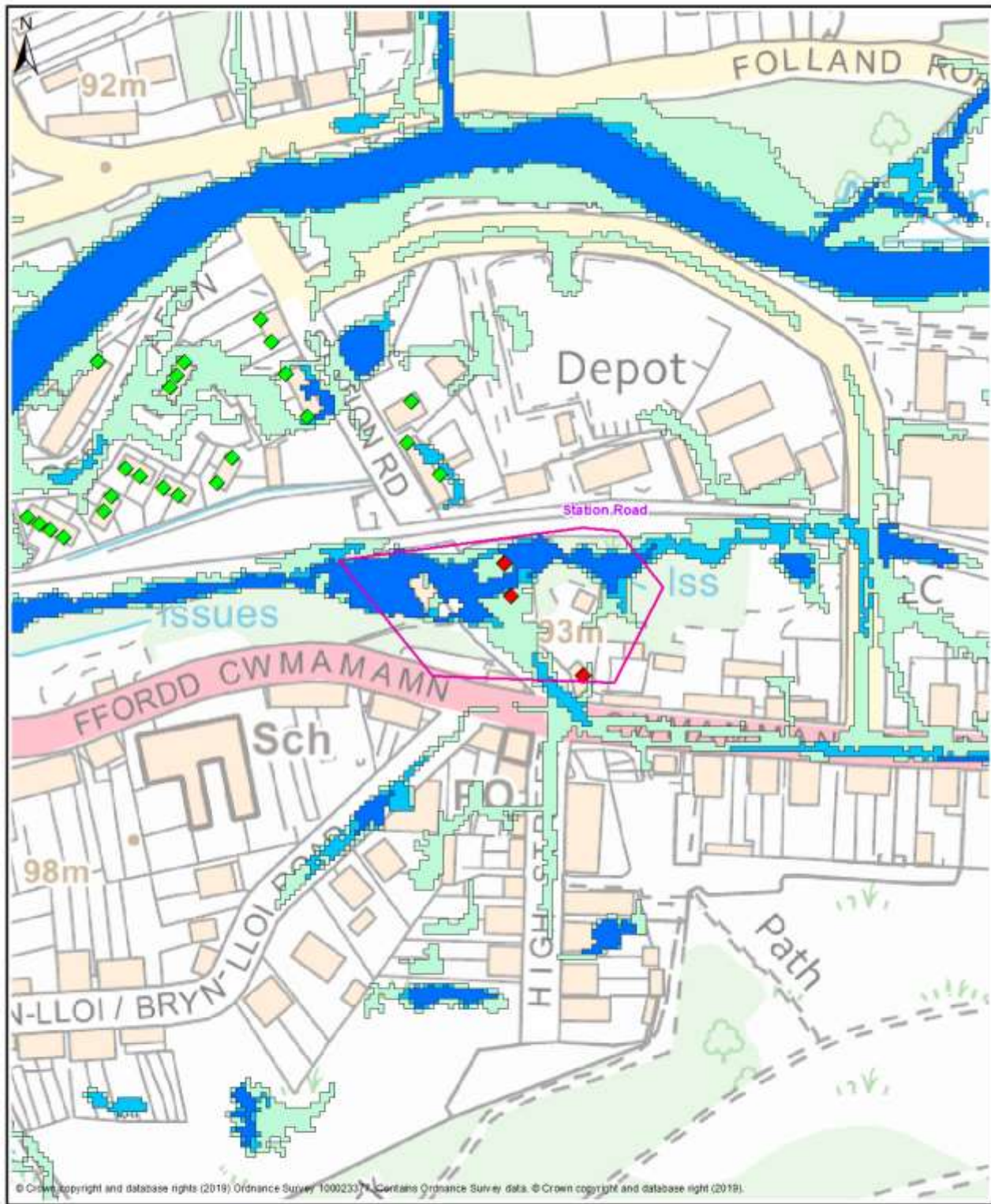


Map 2 - Dwellings and Services

- Legend**
- Policy Unit
  - uFMSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
  - ▲ Q30- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q100- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q1000- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q30- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q100- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q1000- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater

Glanamman Ward  
Station Road Policy Unit





Map 3 - Communities at Risk Register

- Legend**
- Policy Unit
  - uMFSW Q30  
Surface Water Flood Outline  
1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
  - uMFSW Q100  
Surface Water Flood Outline  
1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
  - uMFSW Q1000  
Surface Water Flood Outline  
1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
  - ◆ CARR Pluvial
  - ◆ CARR Fluvial

Glanamman Ward  
Station Road Policy Unit



Draft

## 24 Glanymor Ward, Morfa Policy Unit

### 24.1 Area Description

The Morfa Policy Unit is a low lying highly developed, residential area in South Llanelli. The area is drained by the DCWW sewerage network and a branch of the Main River Dafen that is culverted through its southern area and discharges into Delta Lakes to the west.

### 24.2 Why is this area a Flood Risk Policy Unit?

The uFMfSW (EA, 2013) highlights this area to be at risk of flooding. These surface water flood maps are useful in highlighting the flood risk from small watercourses.

The Communities at Risk Register indicates that only 3 properties are at risk of pluvial flooding whereas 1167 are indicated to be at risk of tidal flooding. uFMfSW and property point information indicate significant numbers of properties at risk of flooding in higher return periods. These figures are sensitive to the drainage rate used in the modelling and it is likely that the actual figures are lower. The main flood risk to this area will continue to be tidal flooding.

### 24.3 Flooding Events

DCWW have recorded flooding incidents at Dolau Fawr and Haverlock Street. These appear to be isolated incidents and do not appear to part of a regular flooding problem.

### 24.4 Flood Defence Capital Works undertaken by CCC

None

### 24.5 Flood Defence Capital Works undertaken by Partner Organisations

DCWW are constructing the Station Road Surface Water Sewer. This will cater for surface water from this area and north of the Railway.

This is being constructed to enable DCWW to reroute surface water from its combined sewer network and will provide additional foul and surface water capacity.

### 24.6 Flood Defence Assets

None

### 24.7 Routine Works and Maintenance

None

### 24.8 Proposed Future Works

Work with our partners to manage the current flood risk and the future risk associated with climate change.

## 24.9 Flood Risk

### 24.9.1 Map 1: Total Properties

Map 1 over the page displays data on the total number of properties at risk of flooding. Total properties can include dwellings, garages, commercial premises, industrial premises and similar structures.

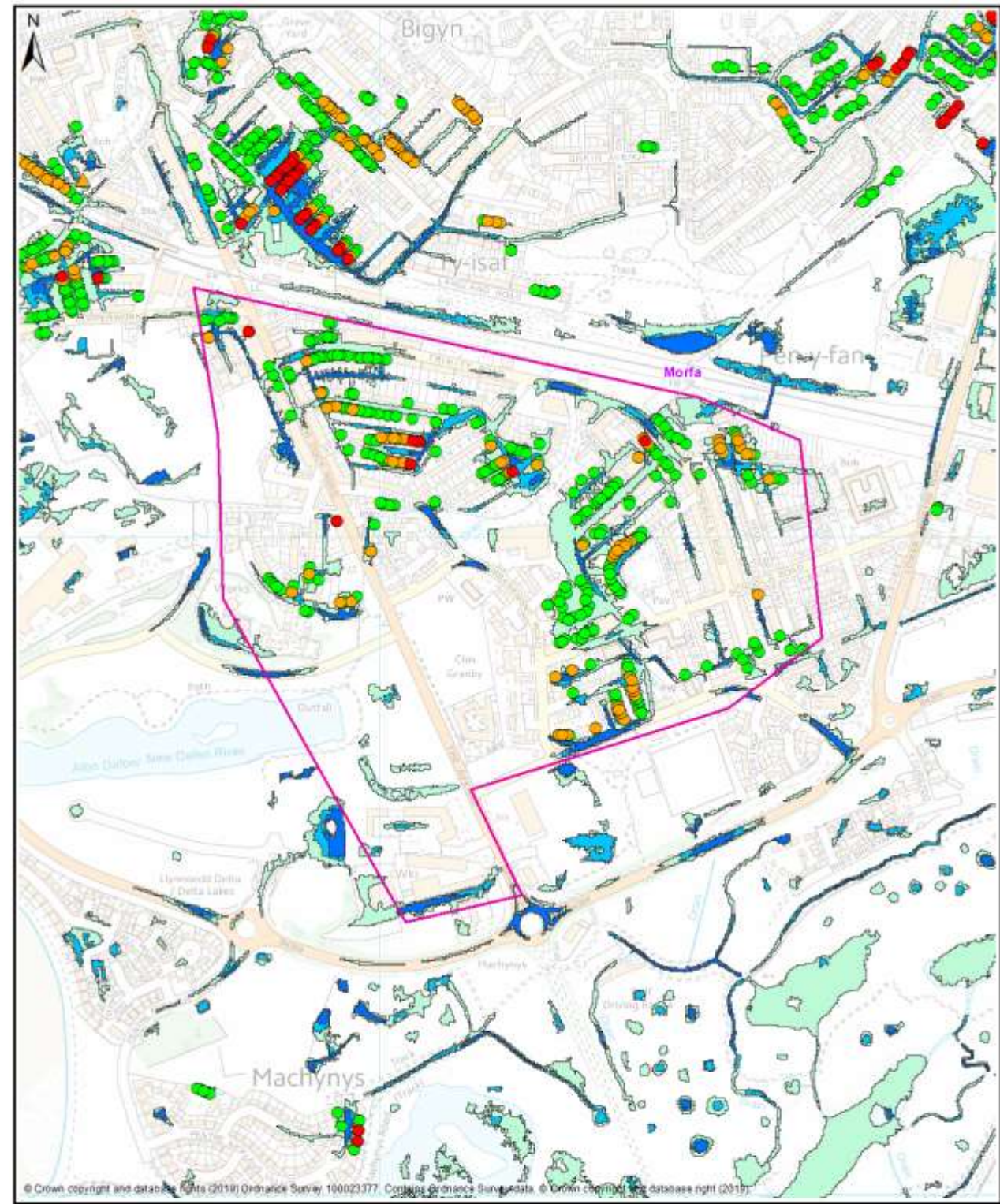
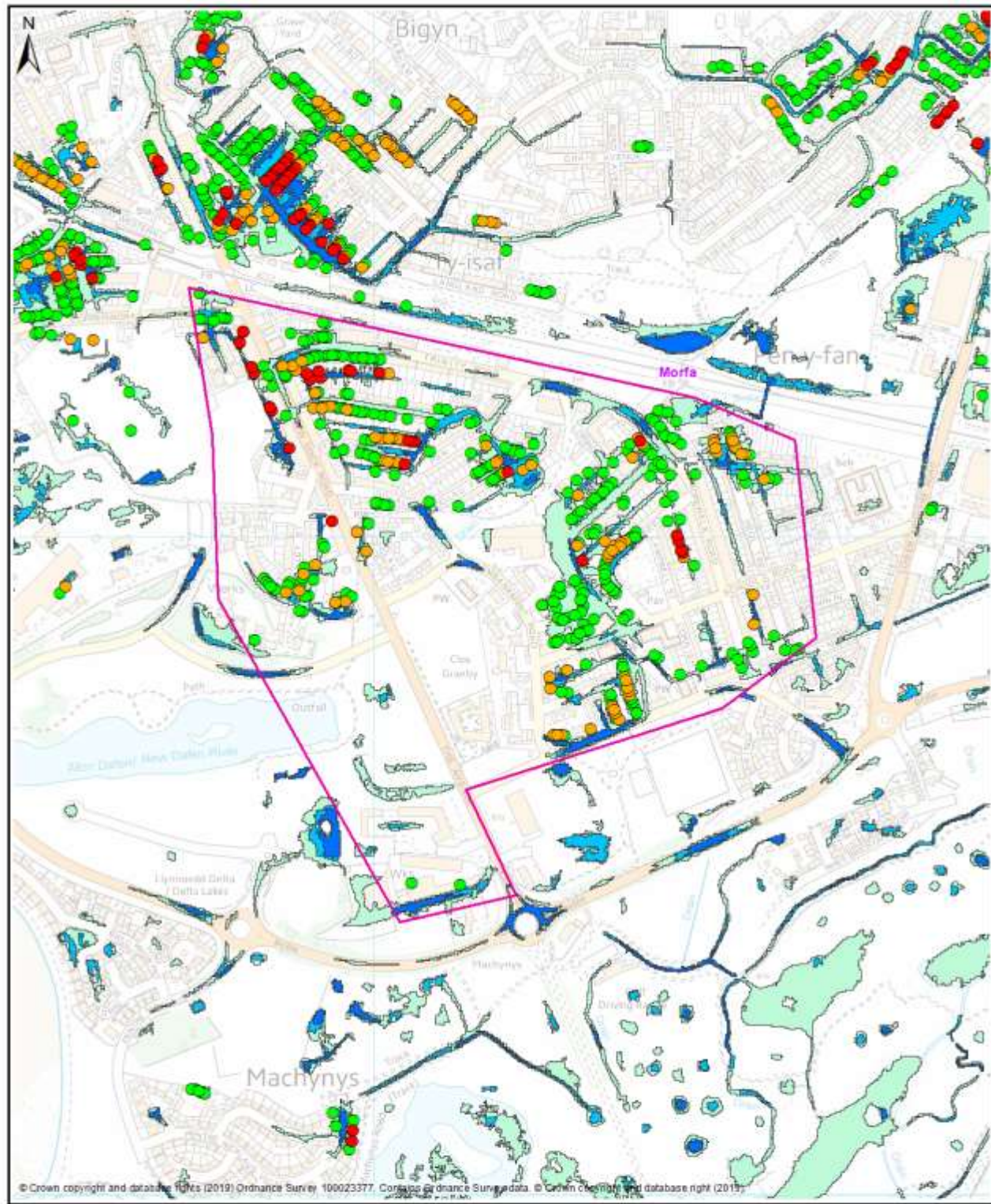
### 24.9.2 Map 2: Dwellings and Services

Map 2 below displays data on the residential properties and services at risk of flooding.

### 24.9.3 Map 3: Community at Risk Register (CaRR)

This is the most recent flood mapping from Welsh Government. This dataset depicts all properties at risk of pluvial (surface water) flooding in a storm event with a 1 in 100 probability.

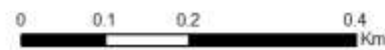
	Number of specified units at risk of flooding		
	1 in 30 probability storm event	1 in 100 probability storm event	1 in 1000 probability storm event
<b>Map 1 Total Properties</b>	34	124	424
<b>Map 2 Dwellings and Services</b>	16	92	348
<b>Map 3 CaRR</b>	n/a	3	n/a



Map 1 - All Properties

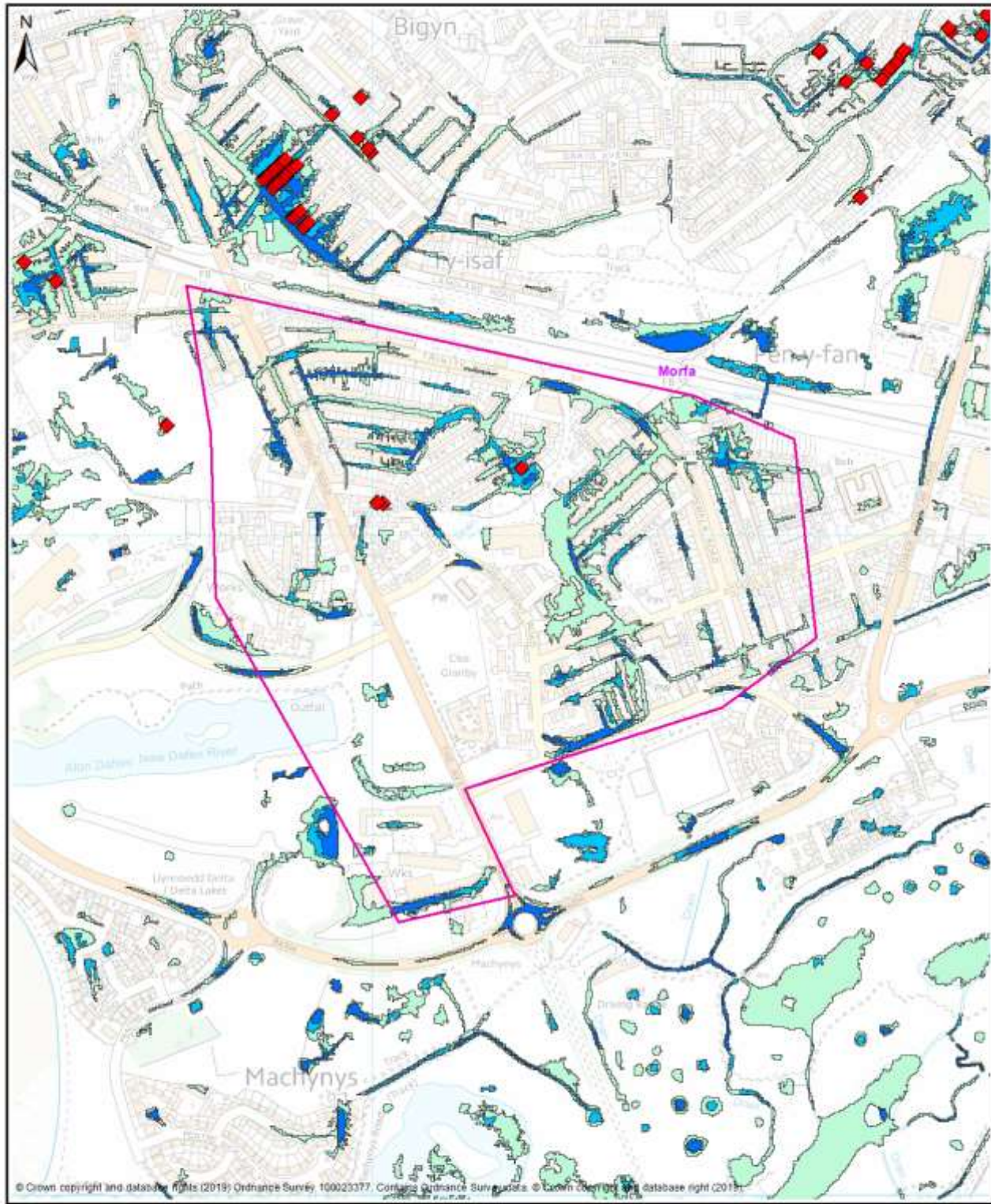
- Legend**
- Policy Unit
  - uFMSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
  - Q30 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q100 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q1000 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater

Glanymor Ward  
Morfa Policy Unit



Map 2 - Dwellings and Services

- Legend**
- Policy Unit
  - uFMSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
  - Q30- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q100- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q1000- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q30- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q100- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q1000- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater



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## 25 Glanymor Ward, Seaside Policy Unit

### 25.1 Area Description

The Seaside Policy Unit comprises the urban area in South Llanelli. The surface water drainage is made up of highway drains that primarily discharge into the DCWW sewer network.

### 25.2 Why is this area a Flood Risk Policy Unit?

The uFMfSW (EA, 2013) highlights this Policy Unit area to be at risk of flooding. These surface water flood maps are useful in highlighting the flood risk from pluvial flooding.

### 25.3 Flooding Events

CCC have no record of any flooding in this area.

### 25.4 Flood Defence Capital Works undertaken by CCC

CCC has not undertaken any flood defence works in this area.

DCWW have carried out works in this area as part of their Rainscape Project to manage surface water in Llanelli and reduce the number of spills from its combined sewer network.

### 25.5 Flood Defence Assets

None

### 25.6 Routine Works and Maintenance

None

### 25.7 Proposed Future Works

Continue to liaise and cooperate with DCWW in implementing their Rainscape Project.

### 25.8 Flood Risk

#### 25.8.1 Map 1: Total Properties

Map 1 over the page displays data on the total number of properties at risk of flooding. Total properties can include dwellings, garages, commercial premises, industrial premises and similar structures.

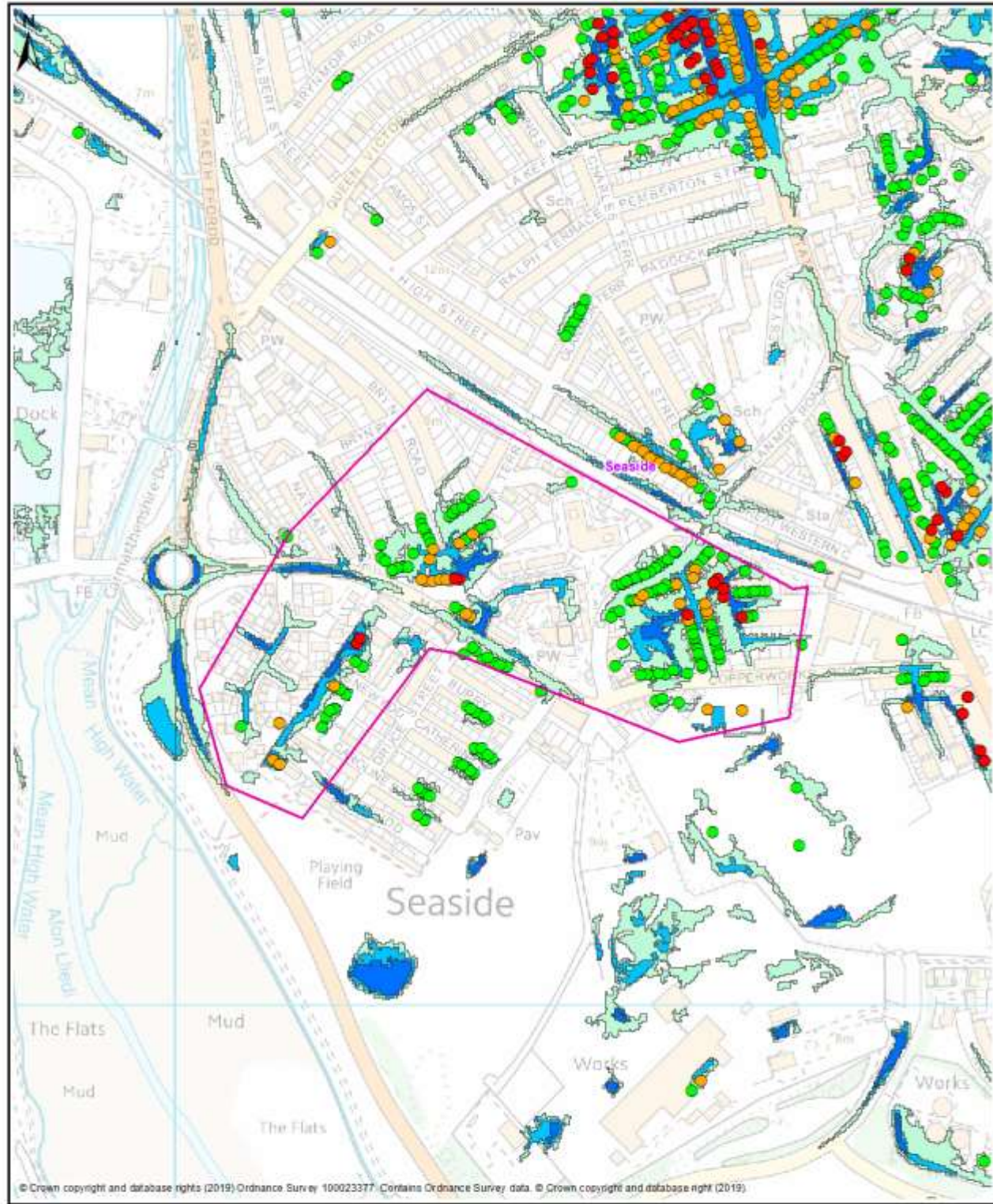
#### 25.8.2 Map 2: Dwellings and Services

Map 2 below displays data on the residential properties and services at risk of flooding.

#### 25.8.3 Map 3: Community at Risk Register (CaRR)

This is the most recent flood mapping from Welsh Government. This dataset depicts all properties at risk of pluvial (surface water) flooding in a storm event with a 1 in 100 probability.

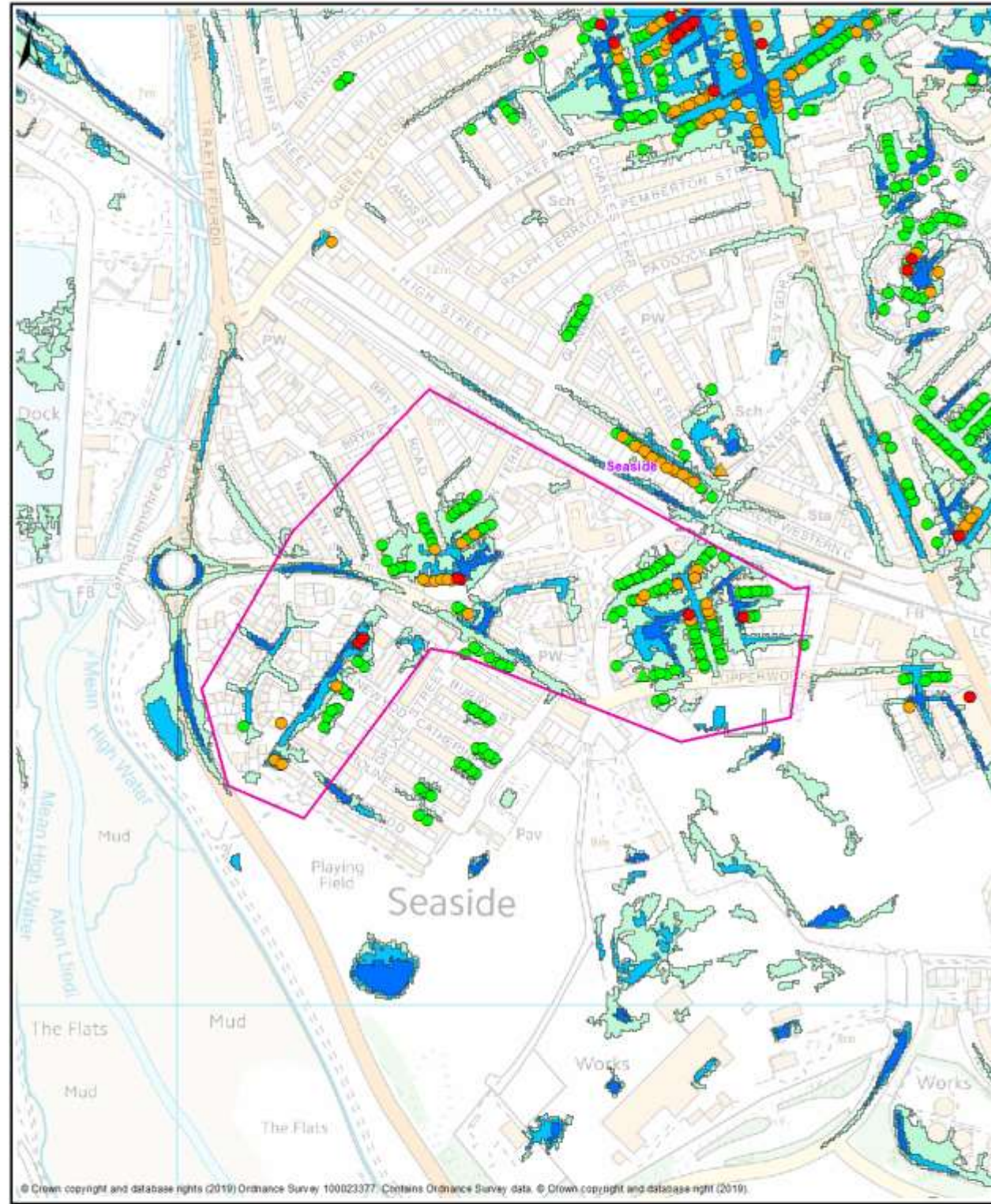
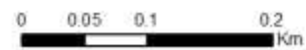
	Number of specified units at risk of flooding		
	1 in 30 probability storm event	1 in 100 probability storm event	1 in 1000 probability storm event
<b>Map 1 Total Properties</b>	10	41	164
<b>Map 2 Dwellings and Services</b>	6	32	141
<b>Map 3 CaRR</b>	n/a	4	n/a



Map 1 - All Properties

- Legend**
- Policy Unit
  - uFMSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
  - Q30 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q100 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q1000 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater

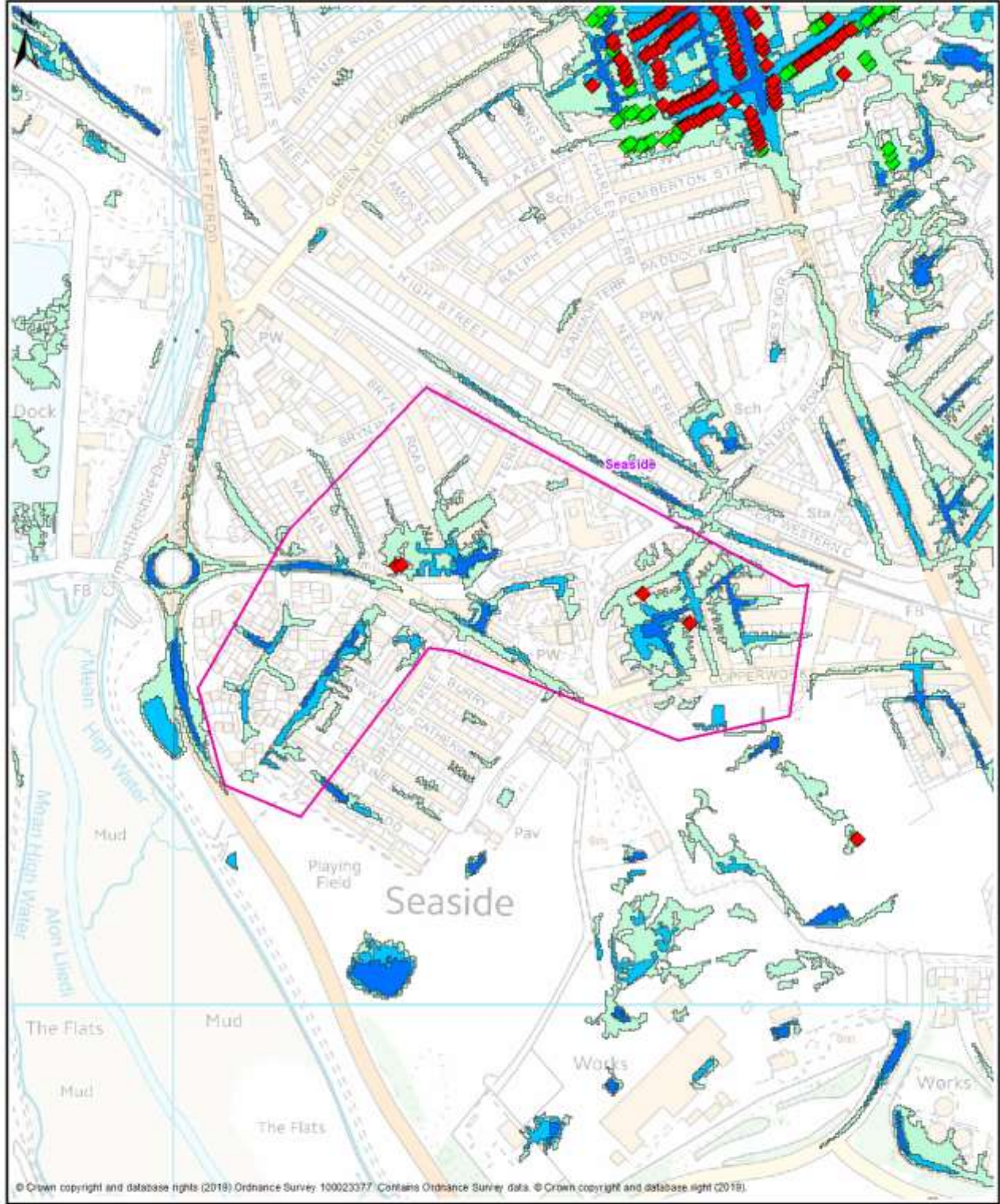
Glanymor Ward  
Seaside Policy Unit



Map 2 - Dwellings and Services

- Legend**
- Policy Unit
  - uFMSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
  - Q30- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q100- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q1000- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q30- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q100- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q1000- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater

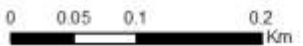
Draft



Map 3 - Communities at Risk Register

- Legend**
- Policy Unit
  - uMFSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
  - uMFSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
  - uMFSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
  - ◆ CARR Pluvial
  - ◆ CARR Fluvial

Glanymor Ward  
Seaside Policy Unit



## 26 Gorslas Ward, Drefach Policy Unit

### 26.1 Area Description

The Drefach Policy Unit comprises the catchment associated with an unnamed ordinary watercourse to the north of the area and agricultural land to the east. This watercourse north of Brynglas flows in an open watercourse before being culverted underneath a path and through a trash screen. The agricultural land to the east is at a higher level than the bungalows at Brynglas.

### 26.2 Why is this area a Flood Risk Policy Unit?

The uFMfSW (EA, 2013) highlights this area to be at risk of flooding. These surface water flood maps are useful in highlighting the flood risk from small watercourses.

At No.65 to No.35 Brynglas, the highway and dwellings are below the level of the neighbouring drainage ditch serving the agricultural land. As such there is a risk that any water overtopping the bank will impact on the highway and neighbouring properties. In addition to this, the culverted section of watercourse west of No.42 Brynglas is at risk of blockage at the trash screen.

### 26.3 Flooding Events

- 2017: Ditch in field blocked resulting in surface water flooding - 1 domestic property flooded internally
- 2017: Flooding from Nant Y Dderwen - 1 property affected, external issues only
- 2018: Blockage of Bryn Glas Trash Screen - no internal flooding reported

### 26.4 Flood Defence Capital Works undertaken by CCC

- 1990s: Bryn Glas trash screen constructed on unnamed watercourse
- 2017: A damaged section of culvert was renewed and a new bund and headwall was constructed to the east of No.35 Brynglas

### 26.5 Flood Defence Assets

- Retaining Bund
- Bryn Glas Trash Screen

### 26.6 Routine Works and Maintenance

Area	Works Undertaken	When
Bryn Glas Trash Screen	Formal T98 Inspection	Annually
	Debris management	Weekly in the winter Monthly in the summer
Retaining Bund	Formal T98 Inspection	Annually

### 26.7 Proposed Future Works

Continue to work with the Housing Division to manage the flood risk to the Bryn Glas Estate.

## 26.8 Flood Risk

### 26.8.1 Map 1: Total Properties

Map 1 over the page displays data on the total number of properties at risk of flooding. Total properties can include dwellings, garages, commercial premises, industrial premises and similar structures.

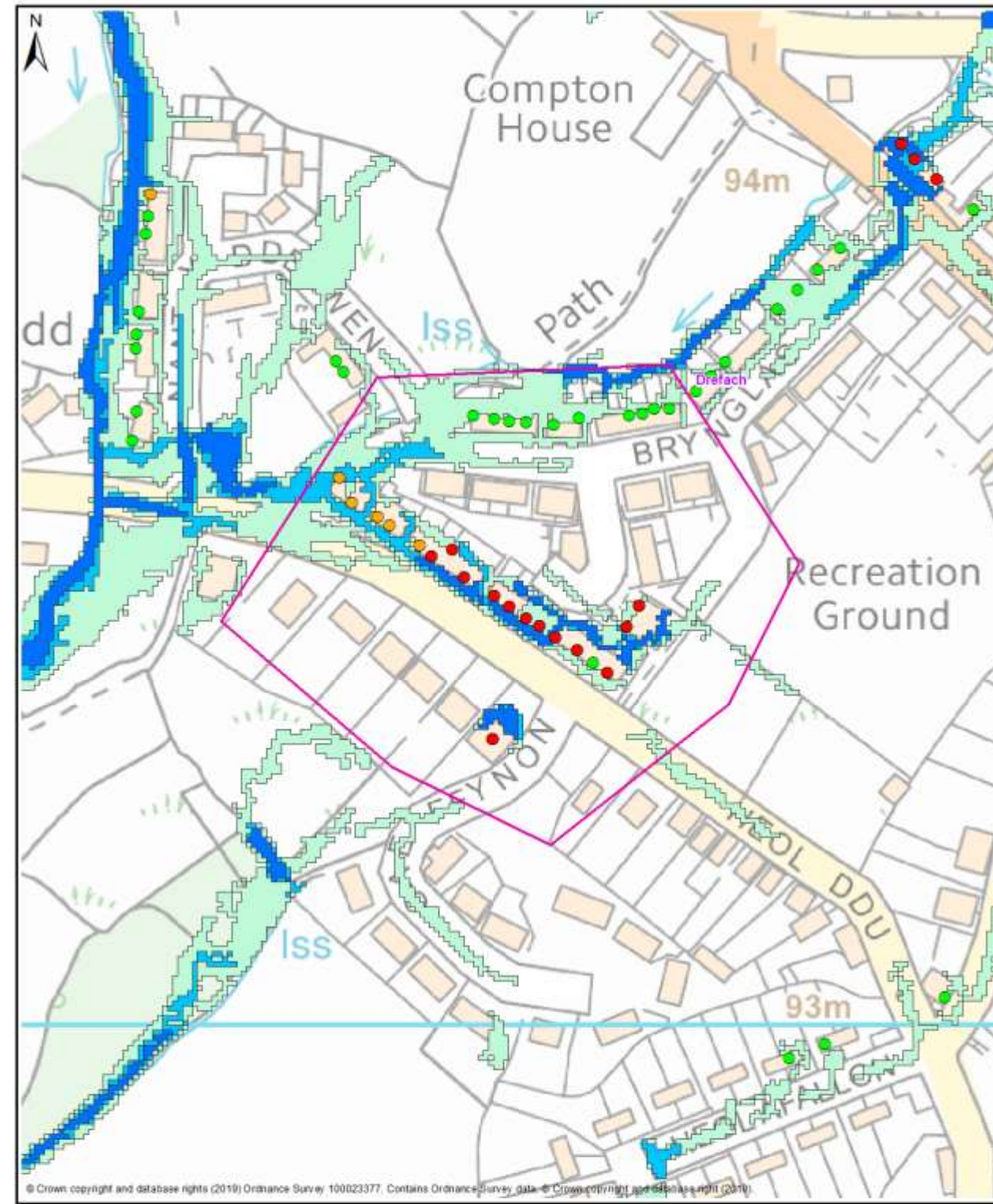
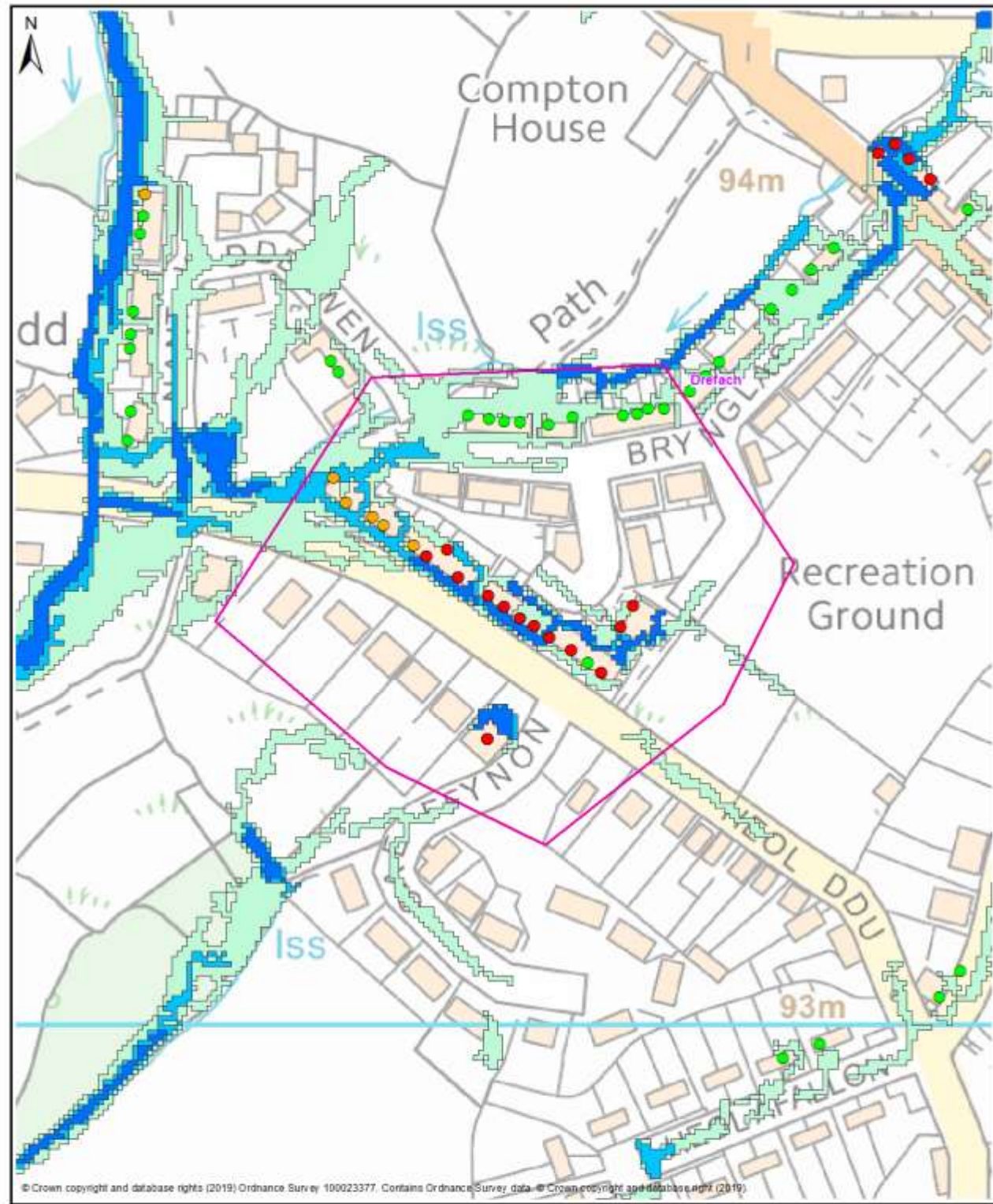
### 26.8.2 Map 2: Dwellings and Services

Map 2 below displays data on the residential properties and services at risk of flooding.

### 26.8.3 Map 3: Community at Risk Register (CaRR)

This is the most recent flood mapping from Welsh Government. This dataset depicts all properties at risk of pluvial (surface water) flooding in a storm event with a 1 in 100 probability.

	Number of specified units at risk of flooding		
	1 in 30 probability storm event	1 in 100 probability storm event	1 in 1000 probability storm event
<b>Map 1 Total Properties</b>	14	19	30
<b>Map 2 Dwellings and Services</b>	14	19	30
<b>Map 3 CaRR</b>	n/a	4	n/a



Map 1 - All Properties

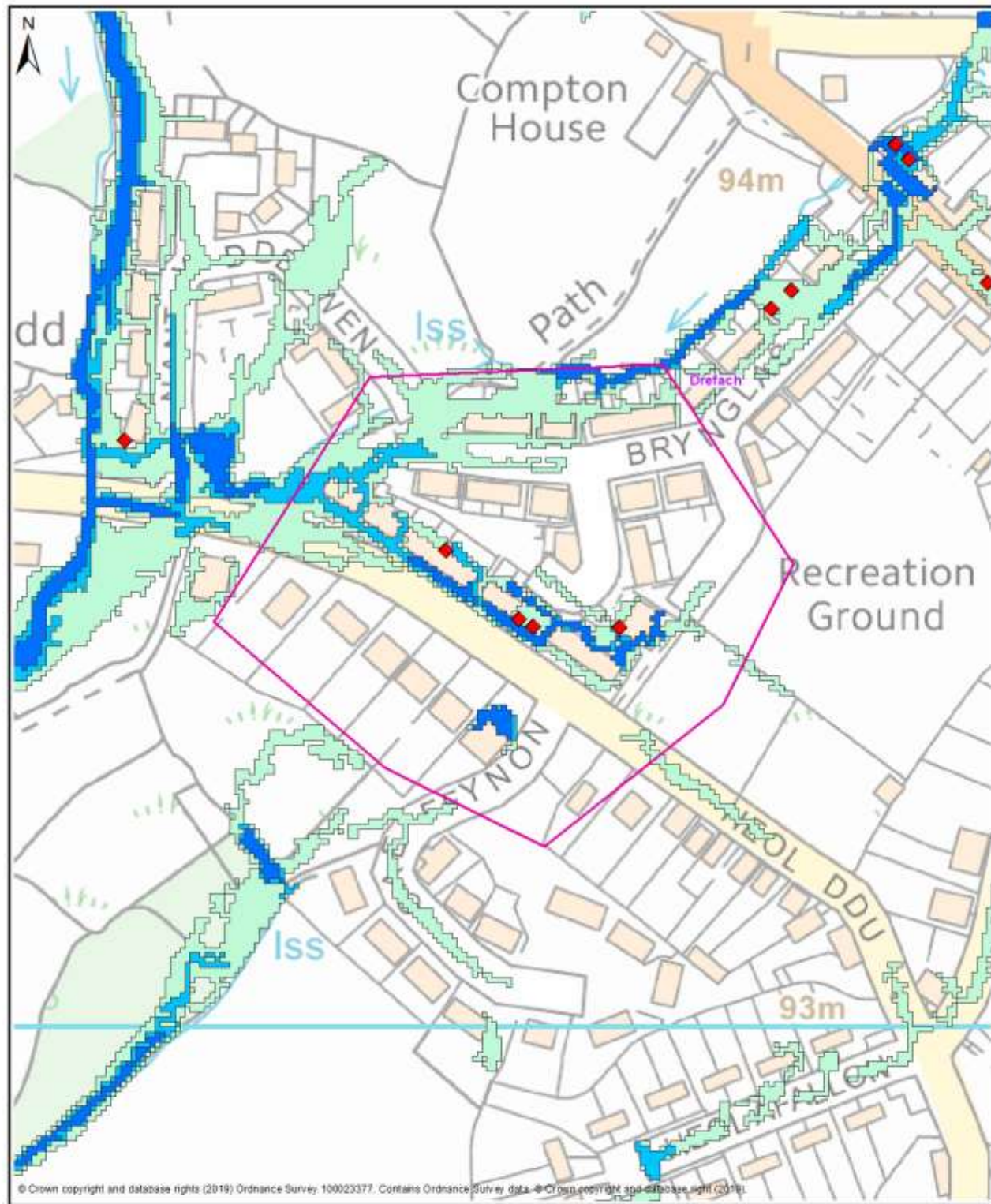
- Legend**
- Policy Unit
  - uFMSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
  - Q30 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q100 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q1000 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater

Gorslas Ward  
Drefach Policy Unit



Map 2 - Dwellings and Services

- Legend**
- Policy Unit
  - uFMSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
  - Q30- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q100- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q1000- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q30- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q100- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q1000- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater



Map 3 - Communities at Risk Register

- Legend**
- Policy Unit
  - uMFSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
  - uMFSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
  - uMFSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
  - CARR Pluvial
  - CARR Fluvial

Gorslas Ward  
Drefach Policy Unit



Draft

## 27 Gorslas Ward, Gorslas Square Policy Unit

### 27.1 Area Description

The Gorslas Square Policy Unit is located in the upper reaches of the Gwendraeth Fawr catchment with large rural areas upstream comprising of very boggy terrain and forestry. The Llyn Lech Owen Reservoir is located above the Policy Unit and the fields between both have numerous drainage ditches which collect surface water and drain it towards the square. Gorslas has a mixture of high and low density residential homes and several businesses.

### 27.2 Why is this area a Flood Risk Policy Unit?

The uFMfSW (EA, 2013) highlights this area to be at risk of flooding. These surface water flood maps are useful in highlighting the flood risk from small watercourses.

The local area is notably boggy, and the natural run-off rate of the surrounding fields is likely to be much higher than average. In addition to this the geology of the area is very clayey. Local developments in the area have also found high water tables and have had difficulty in controlling surface water.

While no reports of flooding have been received by CCC, continued development of the area may change this and potentially cause issues if careful planning is not implemented.

### 27.3 Flooding Events

CCC have no record of any flooding in this area.

### 27.4 Flood Defence Capital Works undertaken by CCC

None

### 27.5 Flood Defence Assets

None

### 27.6 Routine Works and Maintenance

Area	Works Undertaken	When
Gorslas Square Culvert	CCTV camera survey	2018

### 27.7 Proposed Future Works

Undertake CCTV camera survey. Works to address any structural or service faults identified will be actioned on a risk-based basis.

## 27.8 Flood Risk

### 27.8.1 Map 1: Total Properties

Map 1 over the page displays data on the total number of properties at risk of flooding. Total properties can include dwellings, garages, commercial premises, industrial premises and similar structures.

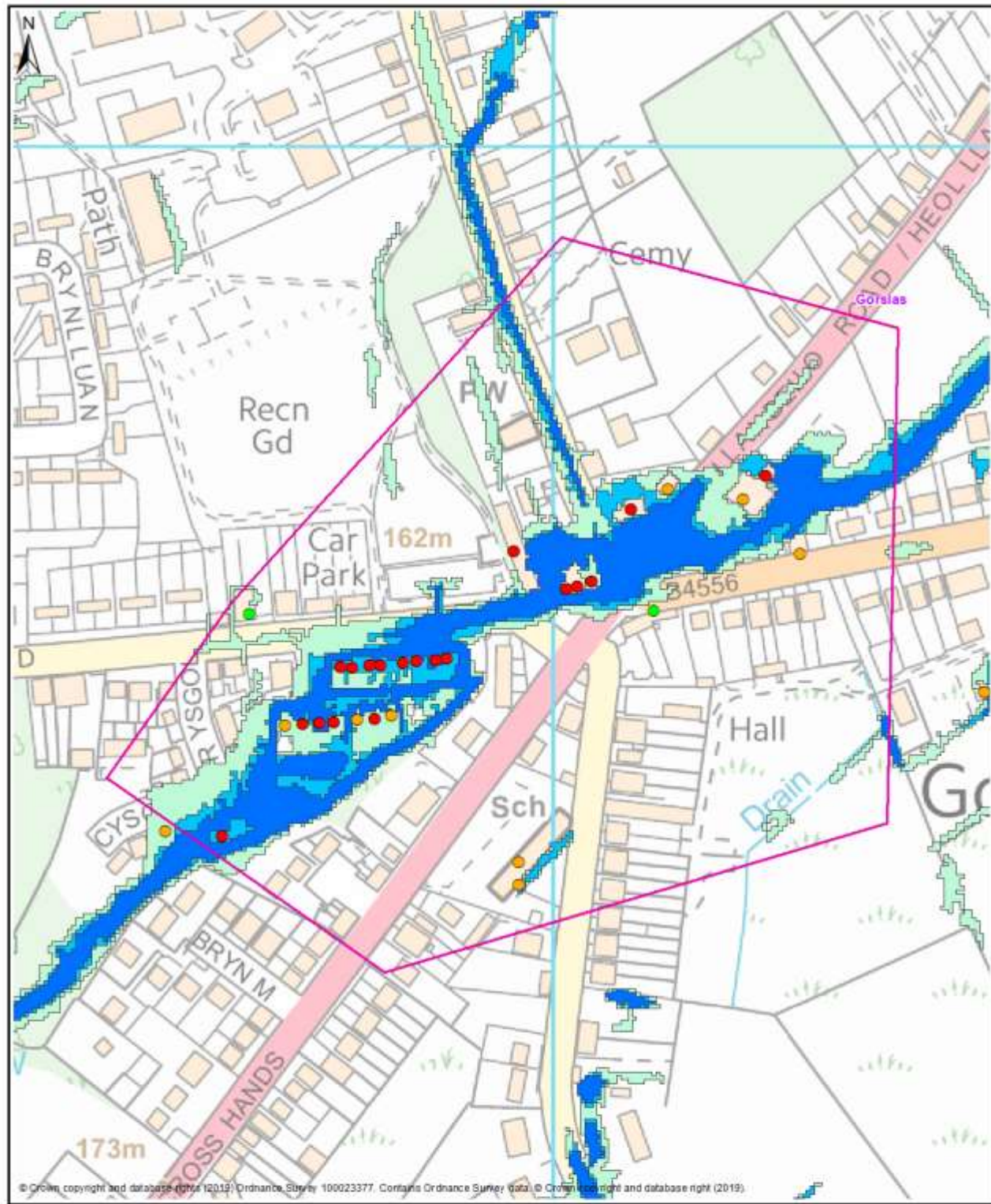
### 27.8.2 Map 2: Dwellings and Services

Map 2 below displays data on the residential properties and services at risk of flooding.

### 27.8.3 Map 3: Community at Risk Register (CaRR)

This is the most recent flood mapping from Welsh Government. This dataset depicts all properties at risk of pluvial (surface water) flooding in a storm event with a 1 in 100 probability.

	Number of specified units at risk of flooding		
	1 in 30 probability storm event	1 in 100 probability storm event	1 in 1000 probability storm event
<b>Map 1 Total Properties</b>	19	27	29
<b>Map 2 Dwellings and Services</b>	14	20	22
<b>Map 3 CaRR</b>	n/a	16	n/a



Map 1 - All Properties

- Legend**
- Policy Unit
  - uFMSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
  - Q30 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q100 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q1000 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater



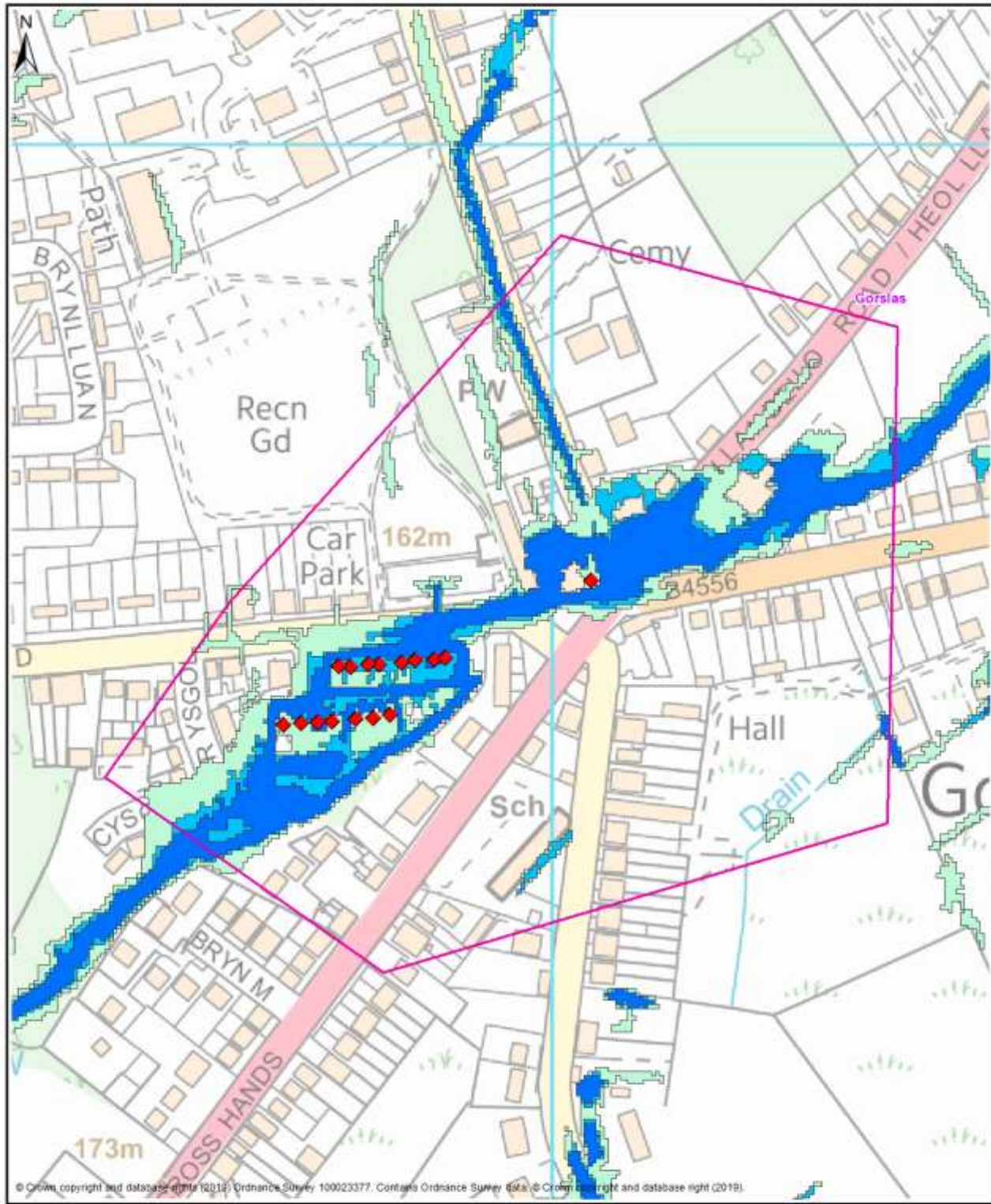
Map 2 - Dwellings and Services

- Legend**
- Policy Unit
  - uFMSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
  - Q30- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q100- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q1000- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q30- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q100- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q1000- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater

Gorslas Ward  
Gorslas Policy Unit







Map 3 - Communities at Risk Register



Draft

## 28 Hengoed Ward, Iscoed & Sandy Road Policy Unit

### Area Description

The Iscoed & Sandy Road Policy Unit comprises a large urbanised area in Llanelli which has several ordinary watercourses. These watercourses originate from Stradey Wood and the northern most reaches of Hengoed Ward. The River Cille was previously classed as Main River but has recently been re-classified as an ordinary watercourse and returned to an open channel. The Cille bypass culvert has now been classed as Main River and is maintained by NRW. All flows eventually discharge into Sandy Water Park.

### 28.1 Why is this area a Flood Risk Policy Unit?

The uFMfSW (EA, 2013) highlights this area to be at risk of flooding. These surface water flood maps are useful in highlighting the flood risk from small watercourses.

The catchment above the Policy Unit can be described as steep and comprises mainly open farmland but also has wooded area that can convey a large volume of surface water quickly to the urbanised area below.

In addition to this, culverted sections of watercourse are at risk of blockage and blockages can result in flooding.

### 28.2 Flooding Events

Iscoed has experienced extensive flooding historically but changes in the drainage system to facilitate the development of the new Furnace School and the Taylor Wimpey Homes have removed this 'pinch point'.

- 2013: Groundwater flooding of gardens in Denham Avenue
- 2015: Groundwater flooding of gardens in Denham Avenue
- 2016: Groundwater flooding of gardens in Denham Avenue
- 2016: Flooding in Penywern as a result of a blocked private surface water sewer.

There have been multiple complaints of gardens flooding in Denham Avenue and meetings have been held with MP Nia Griffiths and local residents. This flooding has been attributed to local groundwater.

### 28.3 Flood Defence Capital Works undertaken by CCC

- 2010: The trash screen at Penywern was upgraded
- 2017: Repair works were undertaken to a section of the Penywern Culvert post a collapse

### 28.4 Flood Defence Assets

Penywern Trash Screen	Penywern Culvert	Denham Avenue Culvert
K P Tyres Trash Screen	K P Tyres Culvert	

### 28.5 Routine Works and Maintenance

Area	Works Undertaken	When
Trash Screens	Formal T98 Inspection	Annually
	Debris management	Weekly in the winter Monthly in the summer
Culverts	CCTV camera survey	2018

### 28.6 Proposed Future Works

Continue to work with local resident and elected members pertaining to surface water issues in Denham Avenue

The CCC Flood Defence and Coastal Protection Team are currently (2019) scoping options to replace the upper most section of a culvert watercourse at Penywern.

### 28.7 Flood Risk

#### 28.7.1 Map 1: Total Properties

Map 1 over the page displays data on the total number of properties at risk of flooding. Total properties can include dwellings, garages, commercial premises, industrial premises and similar structures.

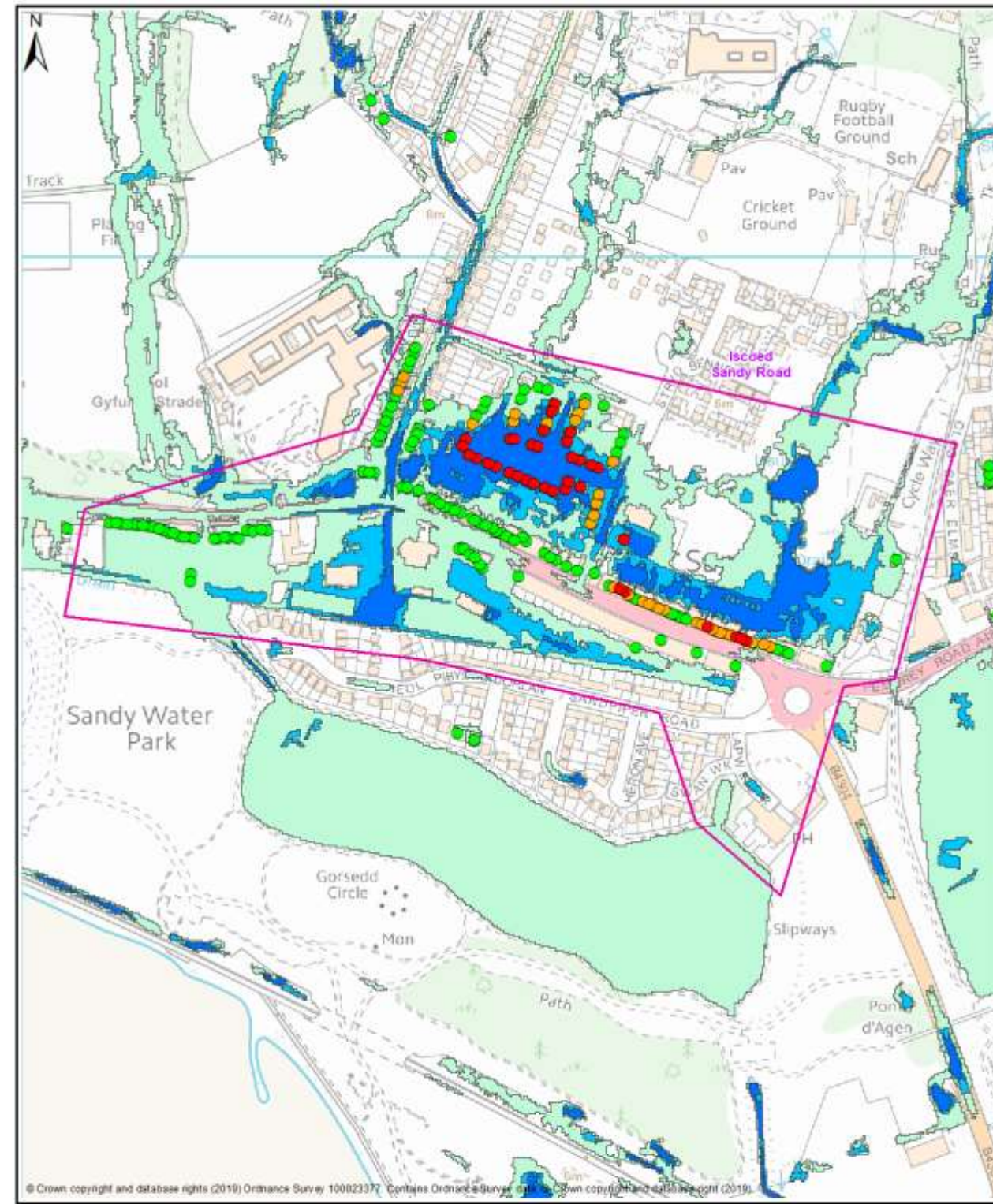
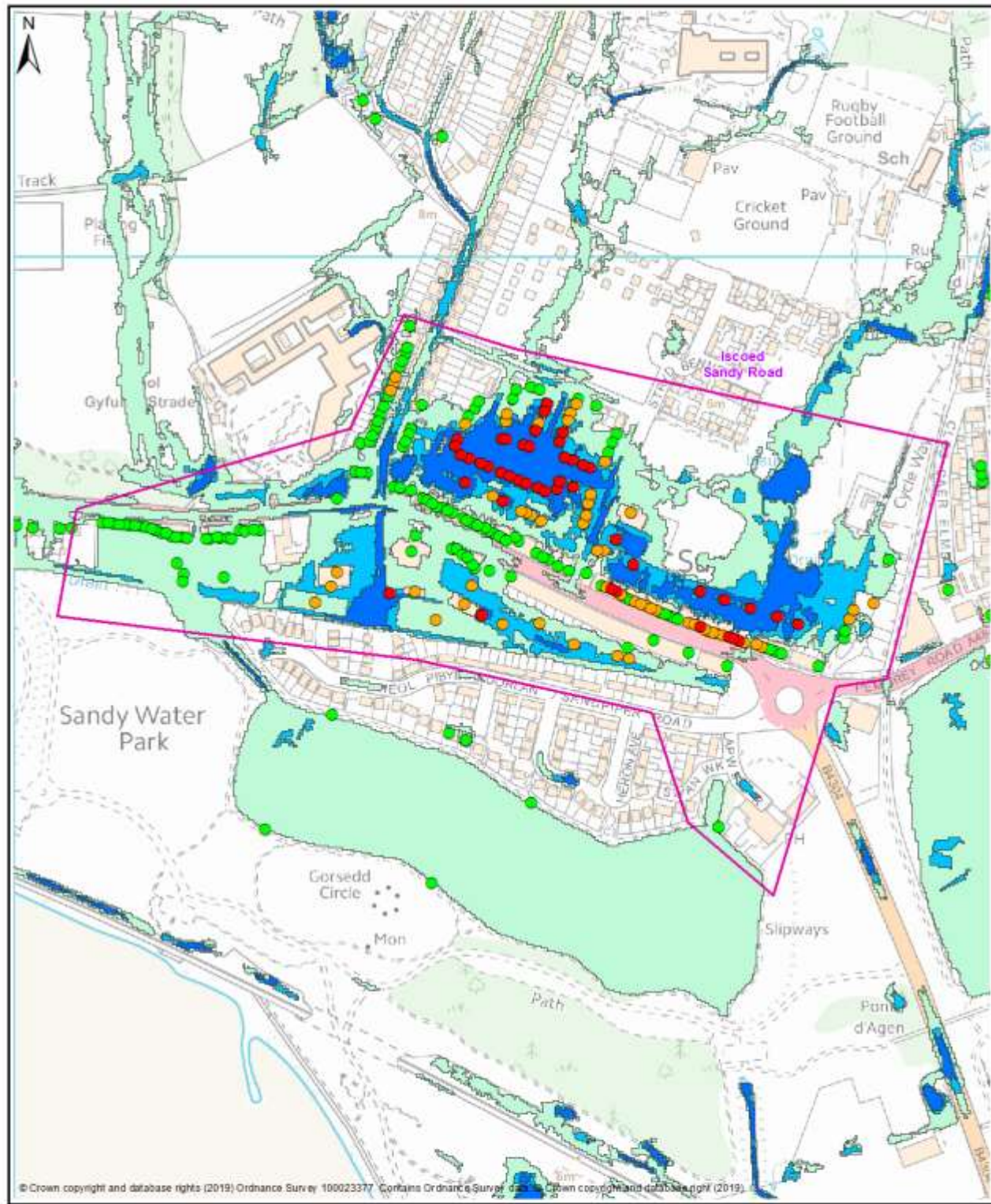
#### 28.7.2 Map 2: Dwellings and Services

Map 2 below displays data on the residential properties and services at risk of flooding.

#### 28.7.3 Map 3: Community at Risk Register (CaRR)

This is the most recent flood mapping from Welsh Government. This dataset depicts all properties at risk of pluvial (surface water) flooding in a storm event with a 1 in 100 probability.

	Number of specified units at risk of flooding		
	1 in 30 probability storm event	1 in 100 probability storm event	1 in 1000 probability storm event
<b>Map 1 Total Properties</b>	46	106	230
<b>Map 2 Dwellings and Services</b>	36	72	185
<b>Map 3 CaRR</b>	n/a	66 Pluvial 186 Fluvial	n/a

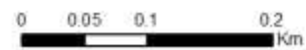


Map 1 - All Properties

Legend

- Policy Unit
- uFMSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
- uFMSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
- uFMSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
- Q30 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
- Q100 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
- Q1000 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater

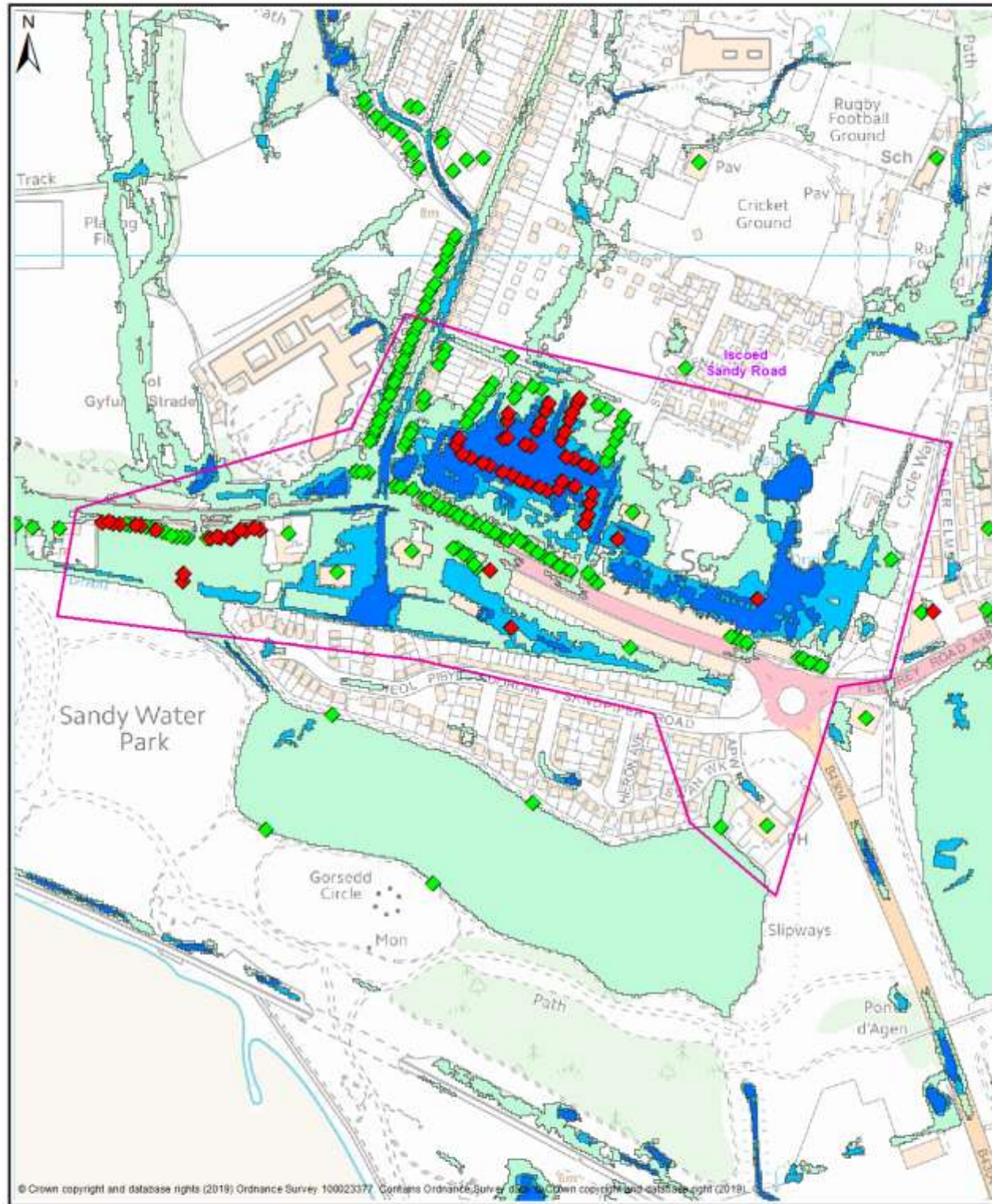
Hengoed Ward  
Iscoed Sandy Road Policy Unit



Map 2 - Dwellings and Services

Legend

- Policy Unit
- uFMSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
- uFMSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
- uFMSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
- Q30- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
- Q100- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
- Q1000- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
- Q30- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
- Q100- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
- Q1000- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater



Draft

## 29 Hengoed Ward, Pwll Policy Unit

### 29.1 Area Description

The Pwll Policy Unit comprises the catchment associated with Afon Dulais. The catchment is predominately wooded running through the Stradey Estate from north to south. Prior to its discharge into the Loughor Estuary it passes through the residential area of Pwll and the Millennium Coastal Park (MCP).

### 29.2 Why is this area a Flood Risk Policy Unit?

The uFMfSW (EA, 2013) highlights this area to be at risk of flooding. These surface water flood maps are useful in highlighting the flood risk from watercourses.

The topography of the area can be detrimental to flooding; from a steep hill to flat land leading to estuary.

The area can become tide locked at high tides.

### 29.3 Flooding Events

- 2002: River flooding effecting Stepney Road properties.
- 2008: River flooding effecting Stepney Road properties.
- 2016: NRW bypass channel on River Cille overtopped, flooding properties in Bassett's Terrace and Sandy Road.

### 29.4 Flood Defence Capital Works undertaken by CCC

None

### 29.5 Flood Defence Capital Works undertaken by Partner Organisations

2014: NRW flood relief scheme on River Dulais in Stradey Woods and to rear of Bassets Terrace and Sandy Road.

### 29.6 Routine Works and Maintenance

None

### 29.7 Proposed Future Works

Support NRW, when required, to manage the flood risk.

### 29.8 Flood Risk

#### 29.8.1 Map 1: Total Properties

Map 1 over the page displays data on the total number of properties at risk of flooding. Total properties can include dwellings, garages, commercial premises, industrial premises and similar structures.

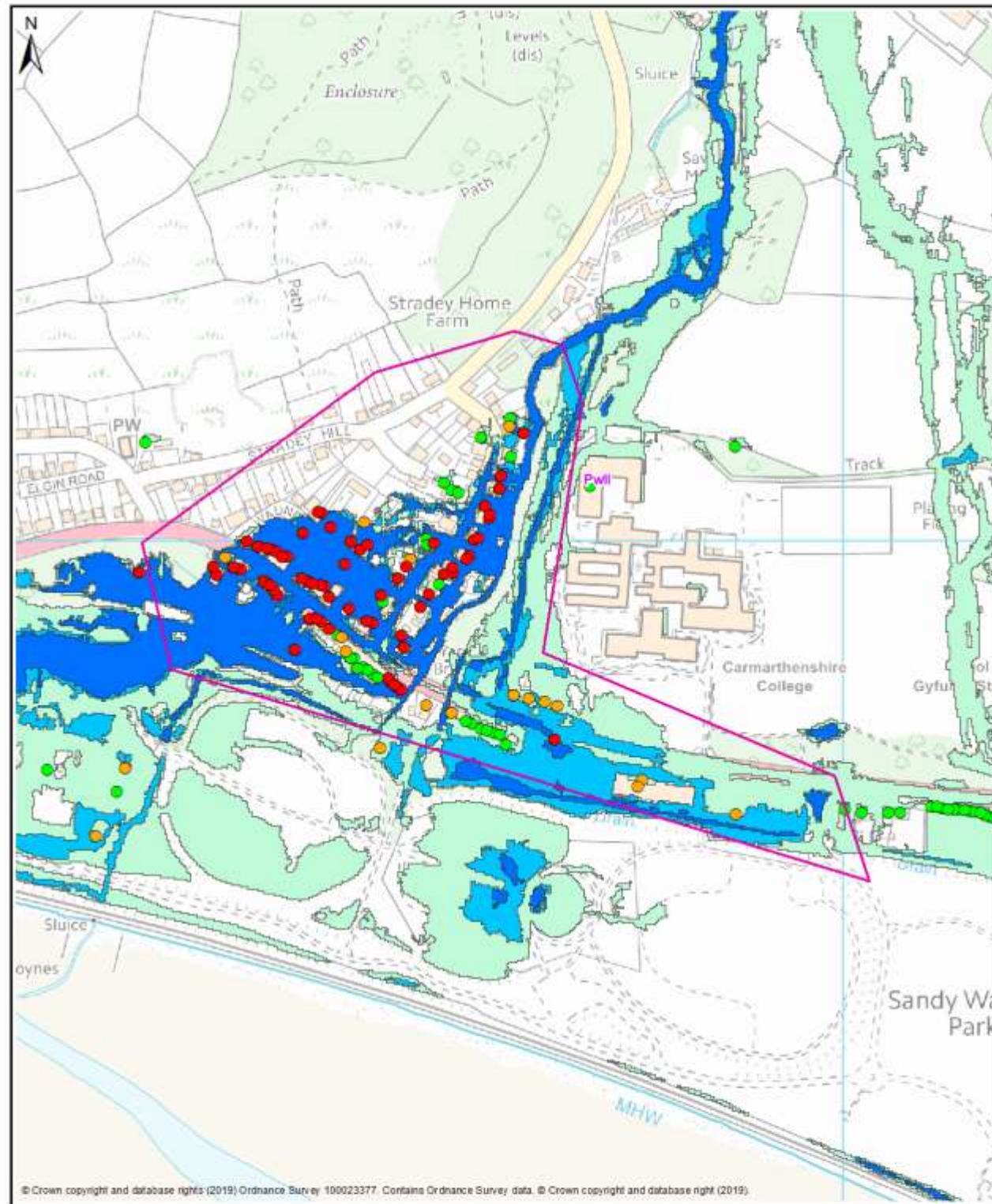
#### 29.8.2 Map 2: Dwellings and Services

Map 2 below displays data on the residential properties and services at risk of flooding.

#### 29.8.3 Map 3: Community at Risk Register (CaRR)

This is the most recent flood mapping from Welsh Government. This dataset depicts all properties at risk of pluvial (surface water) flooding in a storm event with a 1 in 100 probability.

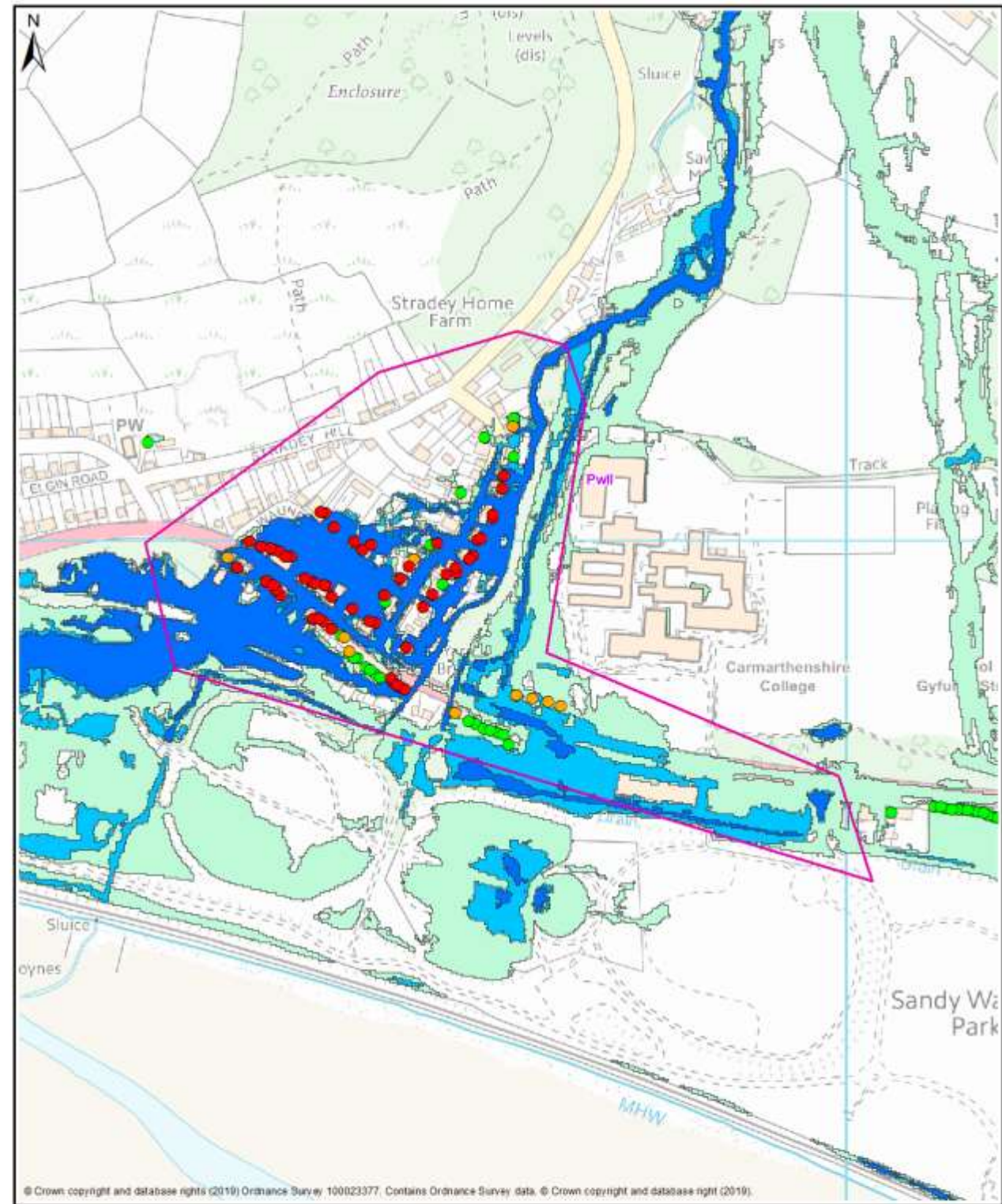
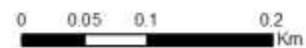
	Number of specified units at risk of flooding		
	1 in 30 probability storm event	1 in 100 probability storm event	1 in 1000 probability storm event
<b>Map 1 Total Properties</b>	70	87	114
<b>Map 2 Dwellings and Services</b>	58	70	92
<b>Map 3 CaRR</b>	n/a	11 Pluvial 39 Fluvial 73 Tidal	n/a



Map 1 - All Properties

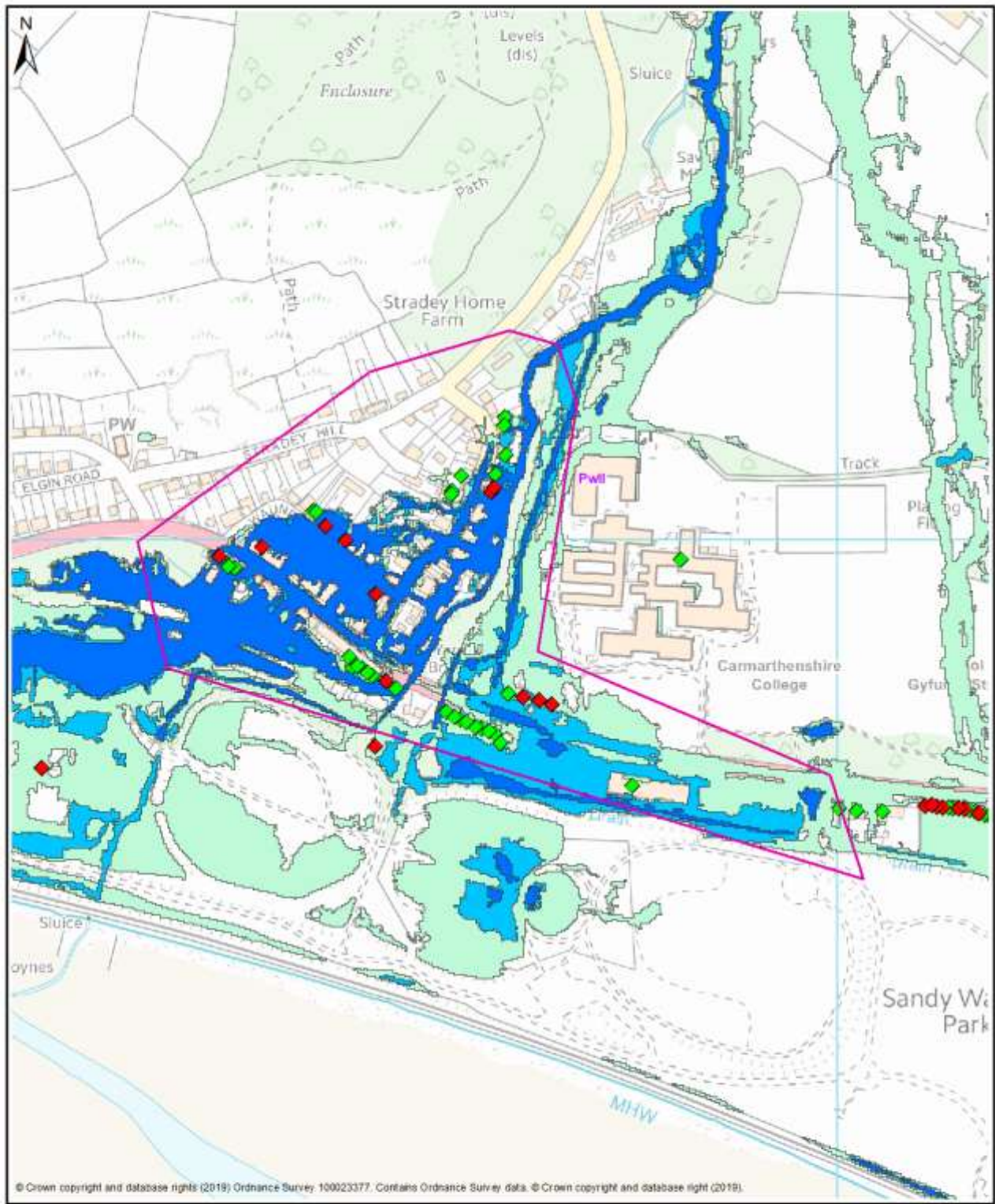


Hengoed Ward  
Pwll Policy Unit



Map 2 - Dwellings and Services





Map 3 - Communities at Risk Register

- Legend**
- Policy Unit
  - uFMSW Q30  
Surface Water Flood Outline  
1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q100  
Surface Water Flood Outline  
1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q1000  
Surface Water Flood Outline  
1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
  - ◆ CARR Pluvial
  - ◆ CARR Fluvial

Hengoed Ward  
Pwll Policy Unit

0 0.05 0.1 0.2  
Km

Draft

## 30 Kidwelly Ward, Clos yr Helyg Policy Unit

### 30.1 Area Description

The Clos yr Helyg Policy Unit covers the area between Monksford Street to Banc Pen Dre.

This area is a valley with an ordinary watercourse culverted through it. The culvert starts opposite the Co-op on Monksford Street and is culverted to its discharge to an open watercourse near the DCWW pumping station.

### 30.2 Why is this area a Flood Risk Policy Unit?

The uFMfSW (EA, 2013) highlights this area to be at risk of flooding. These surface water flood maps are useful in highlighting the flood risk from small watercourses.

The UFMfSW indicates that properties at Clos yr Helyg are at risk of flooding.

### 30.3 Flooding Events

September 2008: 3 Properties flooded in Clos yr Helyg, believed to be caused by an obstruction.

### 30.4 Flood Defence Capital Works undertaken by CCC

None

### 30.5 Flood Defence Capital Works undertaken by Partner Organisations

None

### 30.6 Flood Defence Assets

Parc Pendre Culvert

### 30.7 Routine Works and Maintenance

Area	Works Undertaken	When
Clos Yr Helyg Culvert	CCTV inspection	2018

### 30.8 Proposed Future Works

The Flood Defence and Coastal Protection Team will continue to work with the Local Planning Authority to ensure that any development does not have an adverse effect on flood risk in the area.

### 30.9 Flood Risk

#### 30.9.1 Map 1: Total Properties

Map 1 over the page displays data on the total number of properties at risk of flooding. Total properties can include dwellings, garages, commercial premises, industrial premises and similar structures.

#### 30.9.2 Map 2: Dwellings and Services

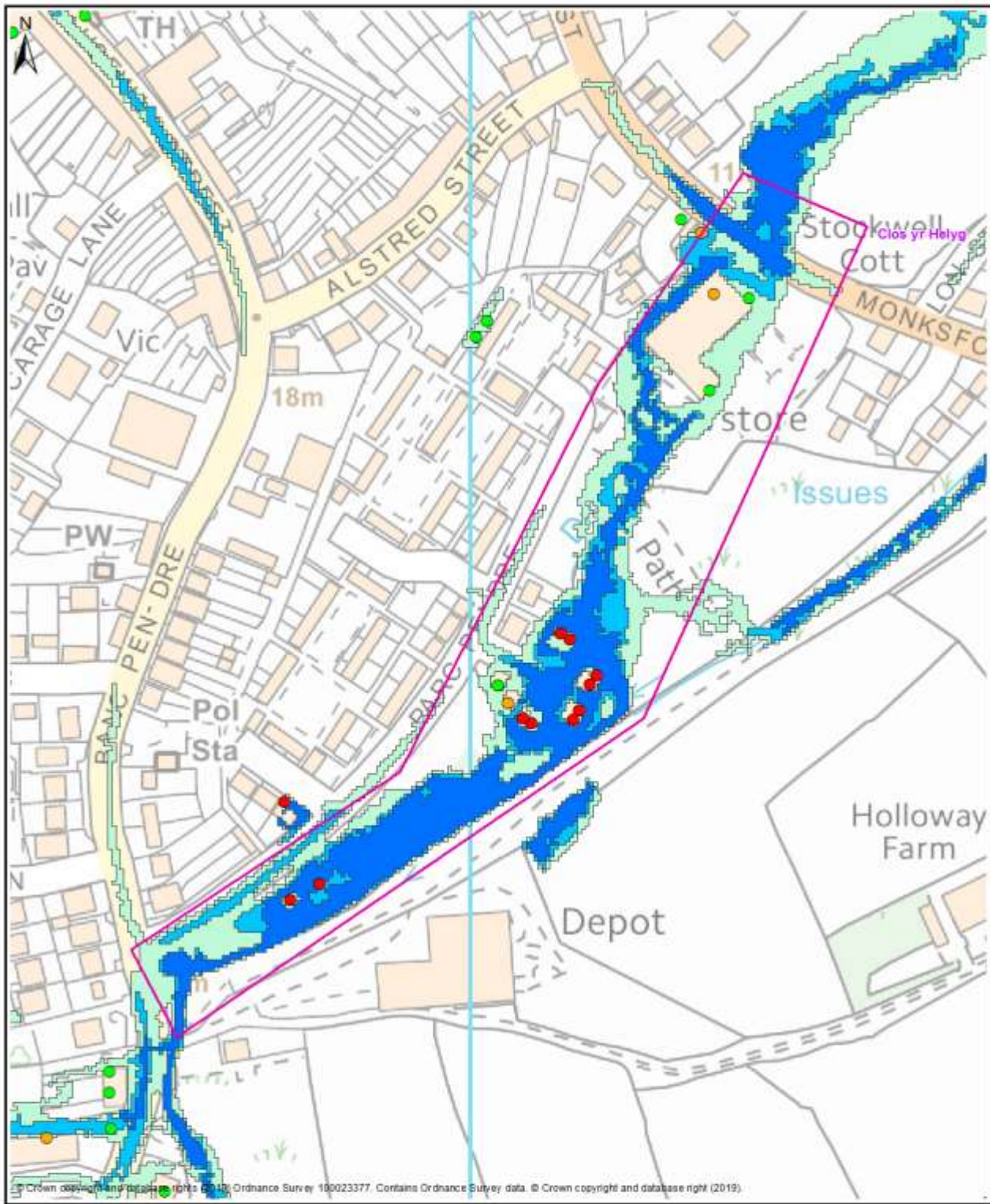
Map 2 below displays data on the residential properties and services at risk of flooding.

#### 30.9.3 Map 3: Community at Risk Register (CaRR)

This is the most recent flood mapping from Welsh Government. This dataset depicts all properties at risk of pluvial (surface water) flooding in a storm event with a 1 in 100 probability.

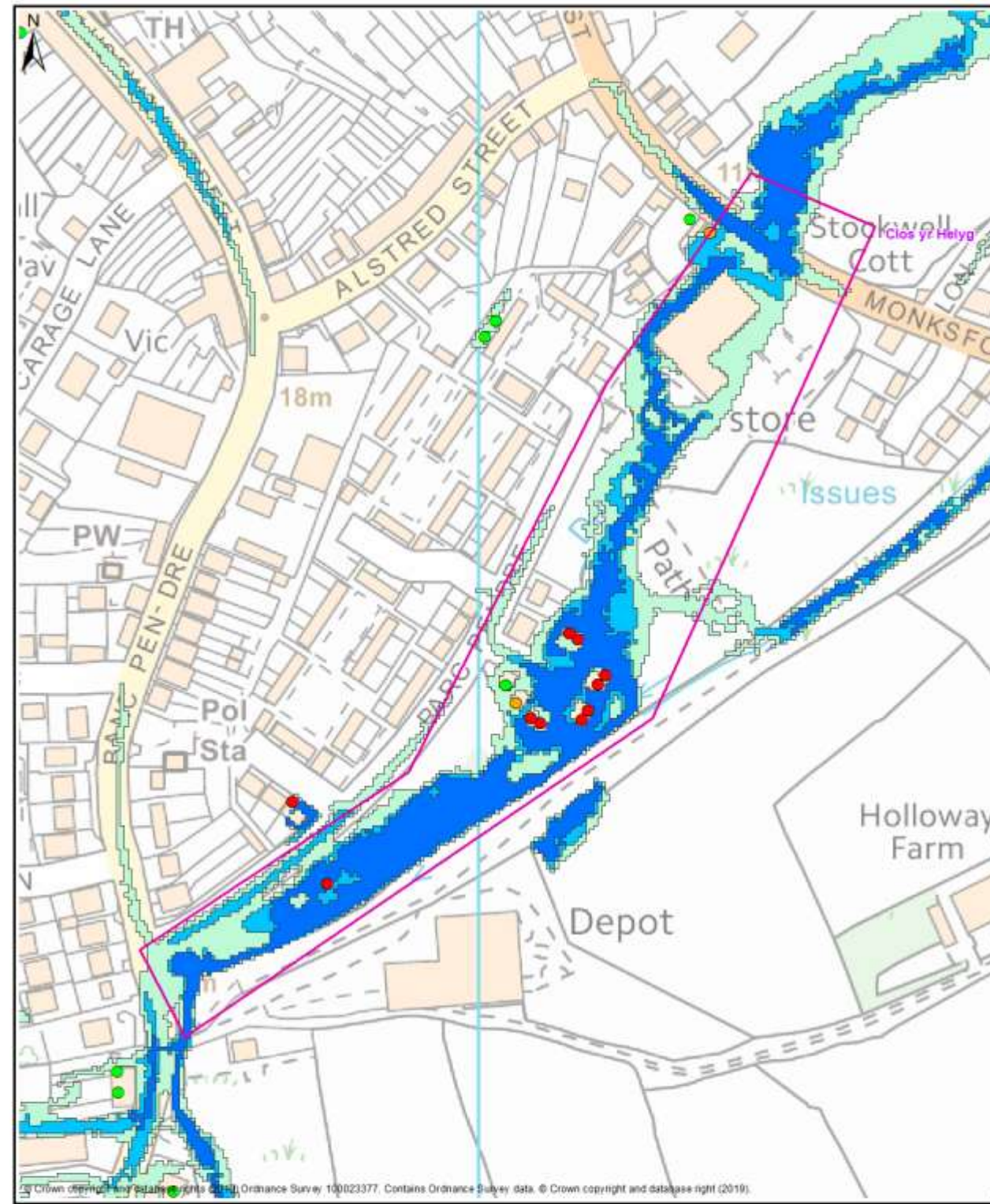
	Number of specified units at risk of flooding		
	1 in 30 probability storm event	1 in 100 probability storm event	1 in 1000 probability storm event
<b>Map 1 Total Properties</b>	10	14	18
<b>Map 2 Dwellings and Services</b>	9	12	14
<b>Map 3 CaRR</b>	n/a	3	n/a





Map 1 - All Properties

- Legend**
- Policy Unit
  - uFMSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
  - Q30 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q100 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q1000 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater

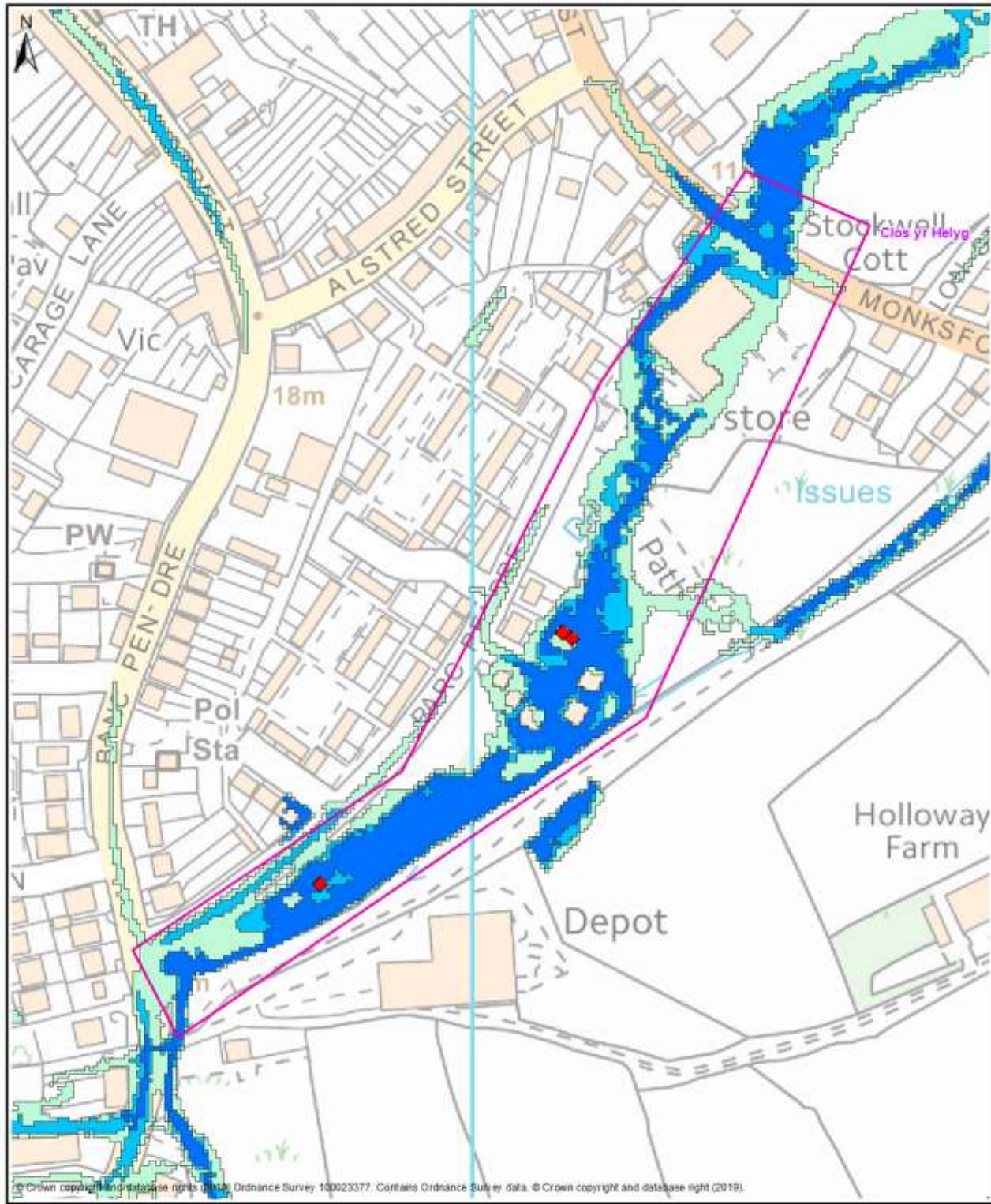


Map 2 - Dwellings and Services

- Legend**
- Policy Unit
  - uFMSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
  - Q30- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q100- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q1000- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q30- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q100- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q1000- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater

Kidwelly Ward  
Clos yr Helyg Policy Unit





Map 3 - Communities at Risk Register

**Legend**

Policy Unit	uMFSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event	CARR Pluvial
	uMFSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event	CARR Fluvial
	uMFSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event	

**Kidwelly Ward  
Clos yr Helyg Policy Unit**

0 0.0325 0.065 0.13  
Km

Draft

## 31 Kidwelly Ward, Ferry Road & New Road Policy Unit

### 31.1 Area Description

The Ferry Road & New Road Policy Unit comprises the catchment associated with an unnamed ordinary watercourse and agricultural land above Ferry Road and Water Street.

### 31.2 Why is this area a Flood Risk Policy Unit?

The uFMfSW (EA, 2013) highlights this area to be at risk of flooding. These surface water flood maps are useful in highlighting the flood risk from small watercourses.

There have also been a series of flood events in this area.

### 31.3 Flooding Events

2001: Flooding at Cae Ffynon – No internal flooding recorded but knocked over a wall damaging a caravan. Large amounts of stone washed down watercourse to the trash screen.

Jan 2013: Flooding in New Street as a result of heavy rainfall and snowmelt causing the stream at Cae Ffynon to block with stone upstream of the trash screen.

A feature of the stream is its gradient; the stream falls approximately 80m over a length of 700m giving an average gradient of more than 1 in 10. This results in high energy flows that cause erosion and the transportation of large amounts of stone.

Flooding of Ferry Road and New Street has occurred as a result of direct run off from agricultural land above this area.

2013: Large amounts of soil were washed off the land above Ferry Road. The was transported along Ferry Road and subsequently deposited along Ferry Road, Water Street and New Street as shown in photo to the right.



### 31.4 Flood Defence Capital Works undertaken by CCC

- 2005: Improvements to the trash screen.
- Surface water drainage system in the Cul de Sac of No's 40-54 Ferry Road.
- 2015: A further extension and improvement to cater for the large amounts of stone at Cae Ffynnon trash screen. This included improved access road for maintenance.
- 2016: Improvements to surface water drainage gullies at land between No's 45-49 Ferry Road.

### 31.5 Flood Defence Assets

Cae Ffynon Trash Screen	Cae-Ffynnon Culvert
-------------------------	---------------------

### 31.6 Routine Works and Maintenance

Area	Works Undertaken	When
Cae Ffynon Trash Screen	Debris Management	Monthly in the summer Weekly in the winter
	T98 Inspection	Annually
Cae Ffynon Culvert	CCTV survey	2019

### 31.7 Proposed Future Works

Assist the Highways Authority and manage existing flood risk assets.

### 31.8 Flood Risk

#### 31.8.1 Map 1: Total Properties

Map 1 over the page displays data on the total number of properties at risk of flooding. Total properties can include dwellings, garages, commercial premises, industrial premises and similar structures.

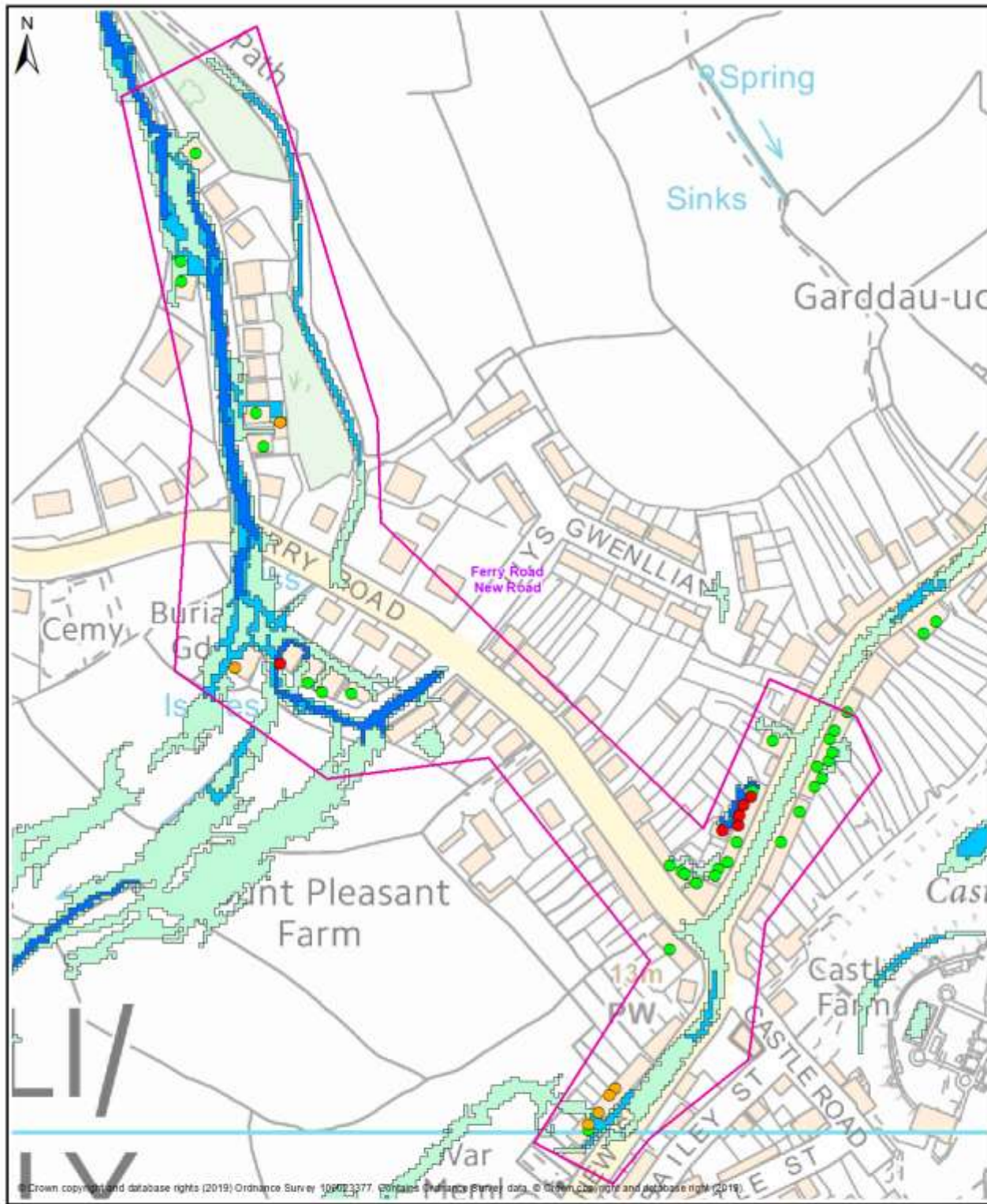
#### 31.8.2 Map 2: Dwellings and Services

Map 2 below displays data on the residential properties and services at risk of flooding.

#### 31.8.3 Map 3: Community at Risk Register (CaRR)

This is the most recent flood mapping from Welsh Government. This dataset depicts all properties at risk of pluvial (surface water) flooding in a storm event with a 1 in 100 probability.

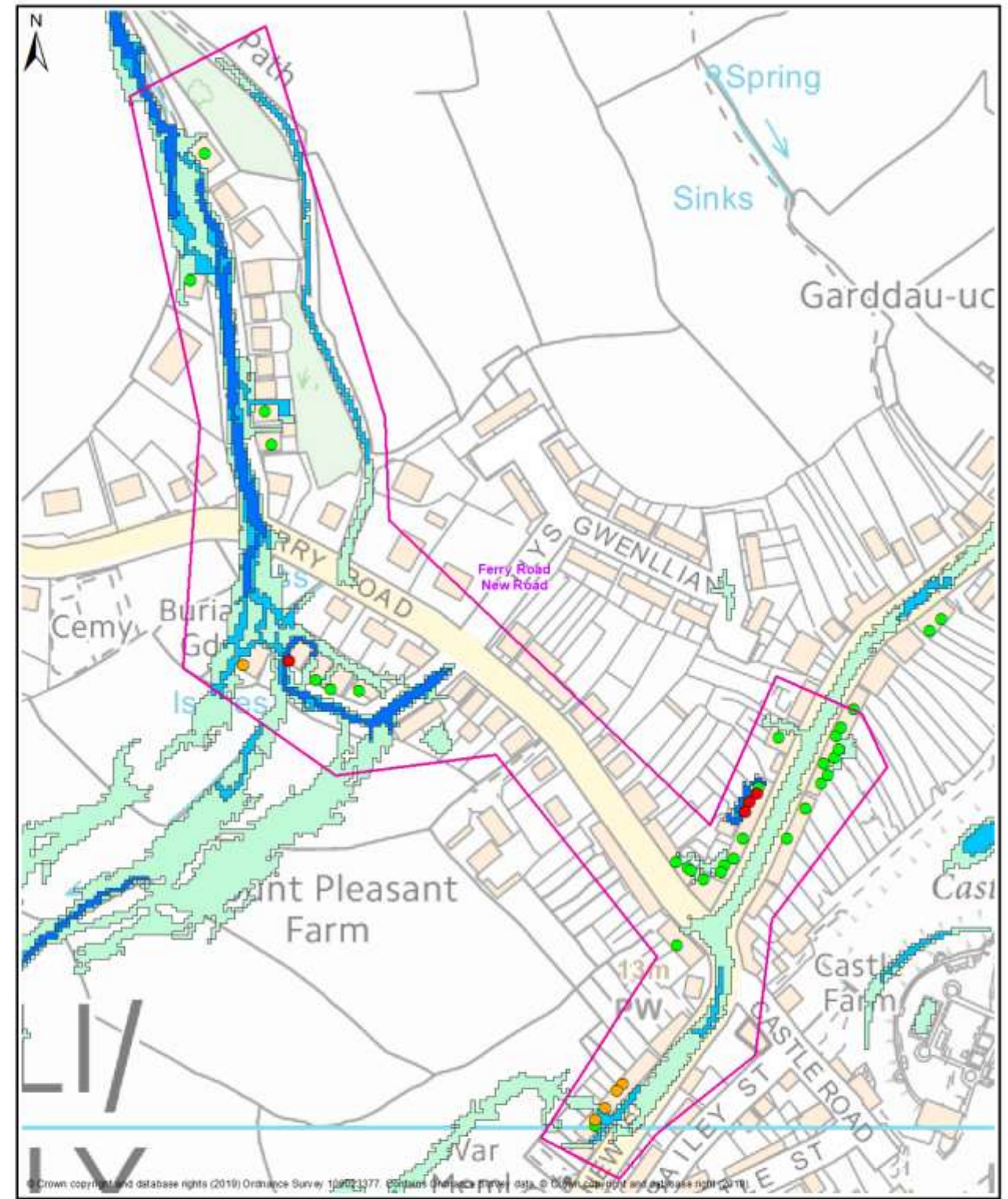
	Number of specified units at risk of flooding		
	1 in 30 probability storm event	1 in 100 probability storm event	1 in 1000 probability storm event
<b>Map 1 Total Properties</b>	6	12	42
<b>Map 2 Dwellings and Services</b>	4	9	37
<b>Map 3 CaRR</b>	n/a	0	n/a



Map 1 - All Properties

Legend

- Policy Unit
- uFMSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
- uFMSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
- uFMSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
- Q30 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
- Q100 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
- Q1000 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater



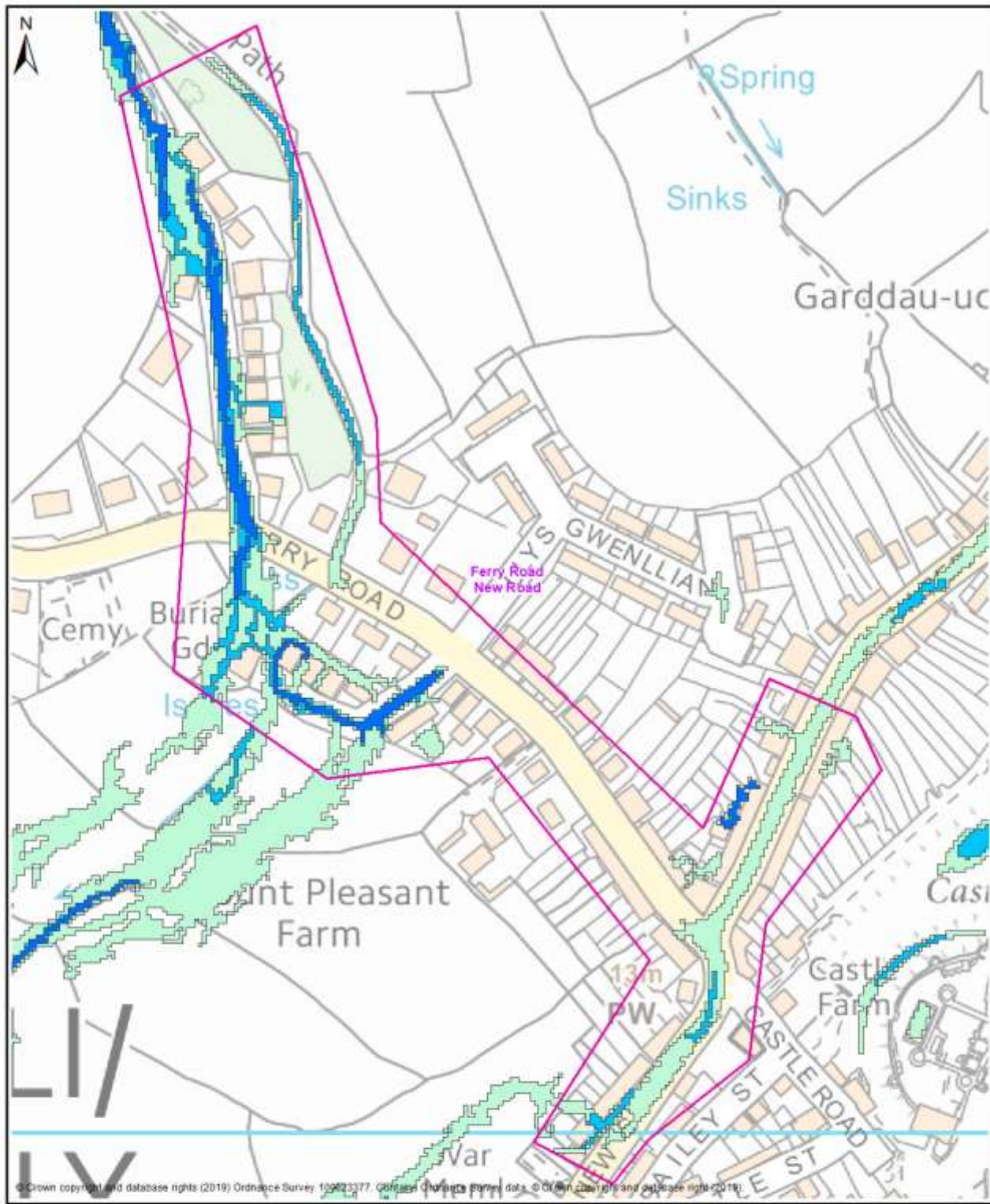
Map 2 - Dwellings and Services

Legend

- Policy Unit
- uFMSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
- uFMSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
- uFMSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
- Q30- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
- Q100- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
- Q1000- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
- ▲ Q30- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
- ▲ Q100- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
- ▲ Q1000- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater

Kidwelly Ward  
Ferry Road New Road Policy Unit





Map 3 - Communities at Risk Register



## 32 Laugharne Ward, Laques Laugharne Policy Unit

### 32.1 Area Description

The Laques Laugharne Policy Unit comprises the catchment of the Laques ordinary watercourse, approximately 2.4 km<sup>2</sup>, which flows along Water Street to the Grist.

The Corran Main River also discharges to the Estuary here and the flood outline of the Corran overlaps onto the Laques watercourse.

### 32.2 Why is this area a Flood Risk Policy Unit?

The uFMfSW (EA, 2013) highlights this area to be at risk of flooding. These surface water flood maps are useful in highlighting the flood risk from small watercourses.

### 32.3 Flooding Events

None recorded although the Grist area is regularly subjected to tidal flooding.

### 32.4 Flood Defence Capital Works undertaken by CCC

- 2003: New inlet works and trash screen at the Laques
- 2003: Relining of culvert from inlet to the Grist
- 2004: Relayed culvert across the Grist

### 32.5 Flood Defence Capital Works undertaken by Partner Organisations

NRW have provided individual property protection to premises and businesses in the area.

### 32.6 Flood Defence Assets

Laques Trash Screen	Laques Culvert
---------------------	----------------

### 32.7 Routine Works and Maintenance

Area	Works Undertaken	When
Laques Trash Screen	Debris Removal	Monthly in the summer Weekly in the winter
	T98 Inspection	Annually
Laques Culvert	CCTV survey	2019

### 32.8 Proposed Future Works

Undertake CCTV camera survey. Works to address any structural or service faults identified will be actioned on a risk-based basis.

## 32.9 Flood Risk

### 32.9.1 Map 1: Total Properties

Map 1 over the page displays data on the total number of properties at risk of flooding. Total properties can include dwellings, garages, commercial premises, industrial premises and similar structures.

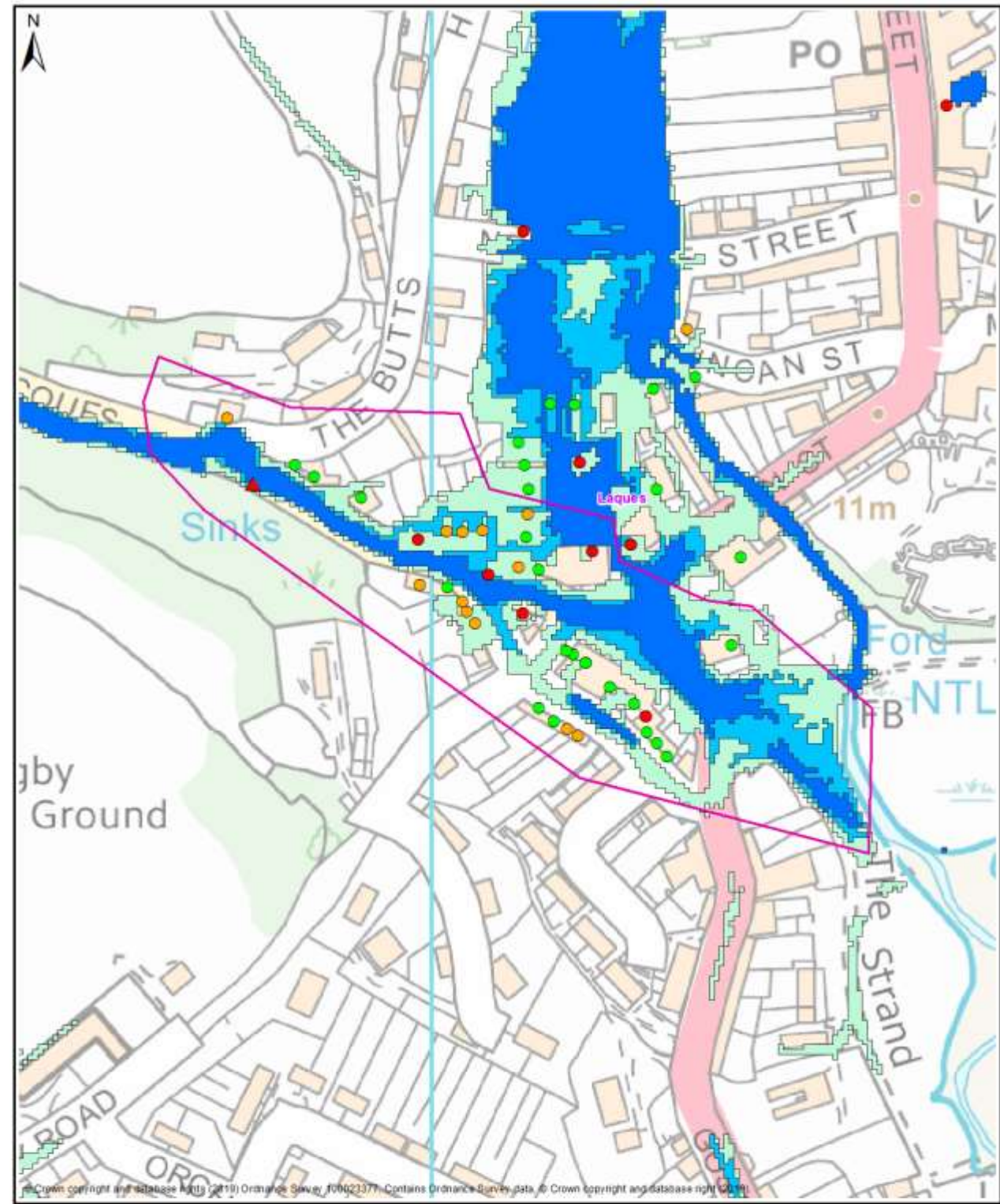
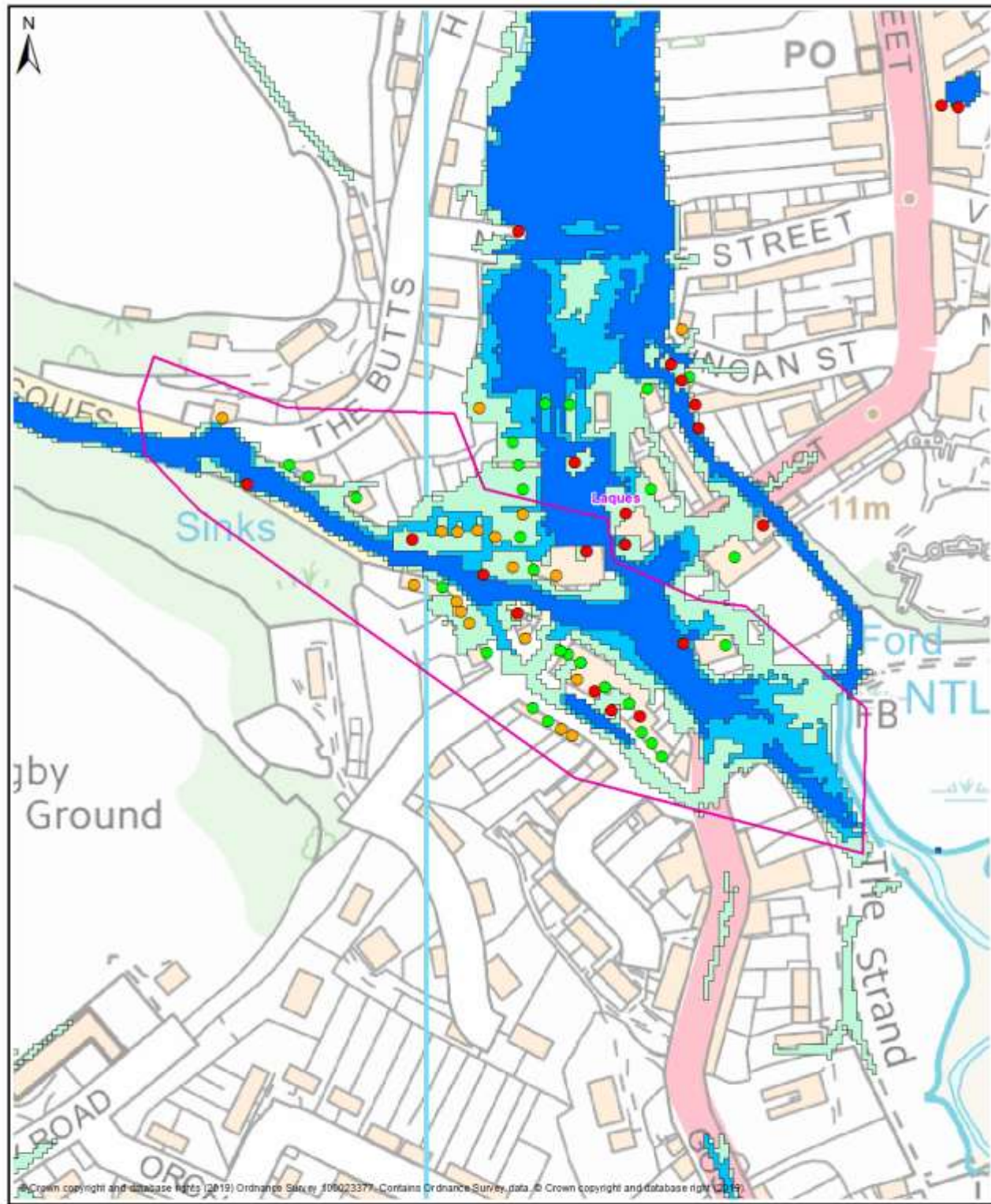
### 32.9.2 Map 2: Dwellings and Services

Map 2 below displays data on the residential properties and services at risk of flooding.

### 32.9.3 Map 3: Community at Risk Register (CaRR)

This is the most recent flood mapping from Welsh Government. This dataset depicts all properties at risk of pluvial (surface water) flooding in a storm event with a 1 in 100 probability.

	Number of specified units at risk of flooding		
	1 in 30 probability storm event	1 in 100 probability storm event	1 in 1000 probability storm event
Map 1 Total Properties	10	26	49
Map 2 Dwellings and Services	6	18	37
Map 3 CaRR	n/a	9	n/a



Map 1 - All Properties

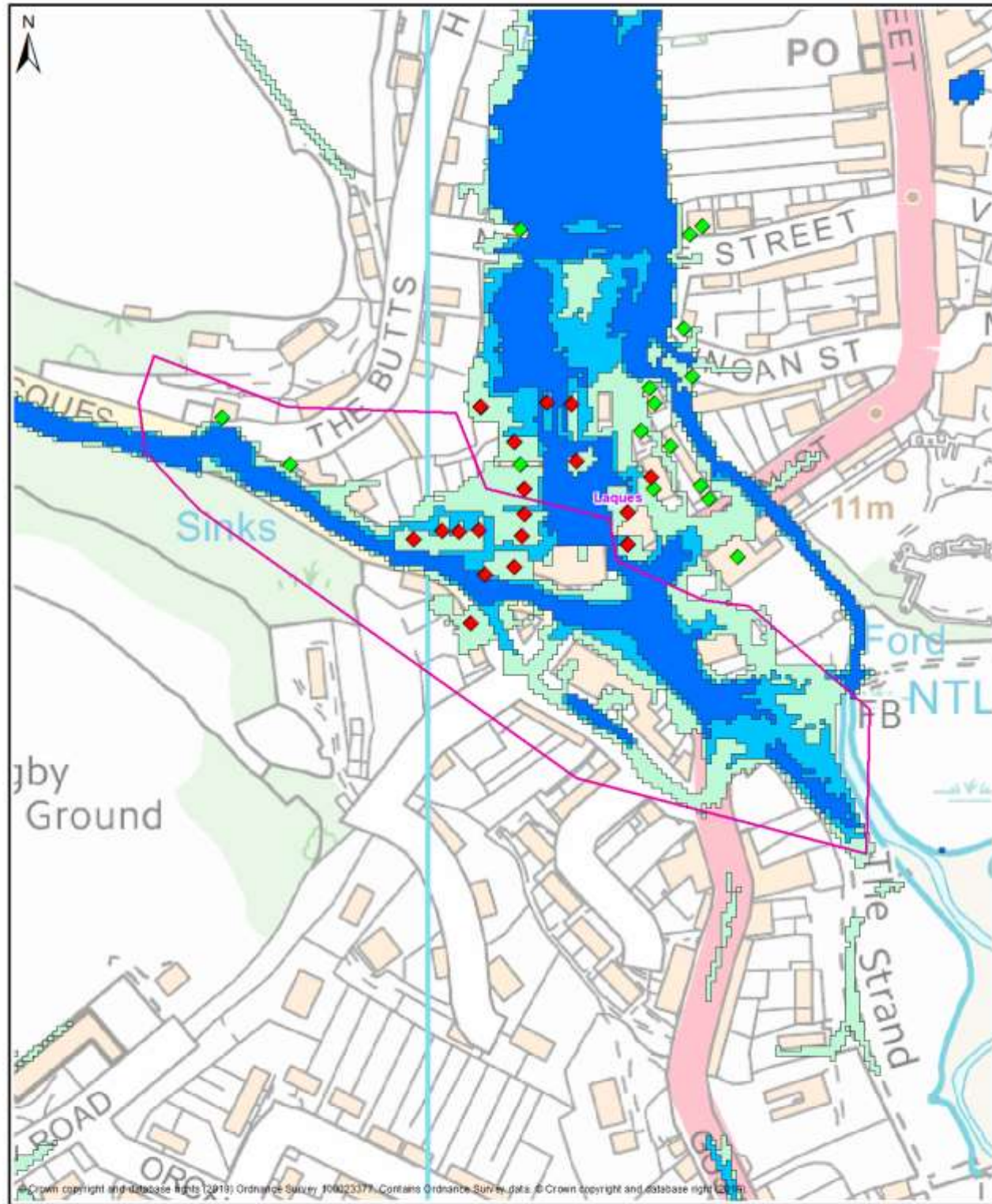
- Legend**
- Policy Unit
  - uFMSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
  - Q30 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q100 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q1000 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater

Laugharne Ward  
Laques Policy Unit



Map 2 - Dwellings and Services

- Legend**
- Policy Unit
  - uFMSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
  - Q30- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q100- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q1000- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q30- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q100- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q1000- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater



Draft



### 33 Laugharne Ward, Llanddowror Policy Unit

#### 33.1 Area Description

The Llanddowror Policy Unit comprises the catchment associated with Nant Hyddfron ordinary watercourse. This has a large catchment of over 20km<sup>2</sup> composing of agricultural pasture land and woodland.

#### 33.2 Why is this area a Flood Risk Policy Unit?

The uFMfSW (EA, 2013) highlights this area to be at risk of flooding. These surface water flood maps are useful in highlighting the flood risk from small watercourses.

The river valley is narrow through the village of Llanddowror and 34 properties are believed to be at some risk of flooding. In flood events the Nant Hyddfron spills onto the carriageway, due to the camber and steady gradient. Further modelling indicated that the uFMfSW underestimated the risk in Llanddowror.

#### 33.3 Flooding Events

- Oct 2008: Flooding of Old Lion Cottage, Swn y Dwr and external flooding of properties adjacent to the trunk road
- Aug 2010: External Flooding along trunk road and Craig y Deilo Road
- Nov 2010: External Flooding along trunk road and Craig y Deilo Road
- Jan 2013: Extensive serious internal flooding through the village, 22 properties flooded internally (Heavy rain fall combined with snowmelt resulted in this event)

#### 33.4 Flood Defence Capital Works undertaken by CCC

- 2012: Raising of foot bridge at Craig y Deilo Road
- 2014: River bank retaining structure at Craig y Deilo
- 2015: Re-Profiling of the trunk road upstream of Llanddowror prior to de-trunking

#### 33.5 Flood Defence Capital Works undertaken by Partner Organisations

NRW river and rainfall monitoring to provide flood warning service

NRW provision of individual property protection

#### 33.6 Flood Defence Assets

None

#### 33.7 Routine Works and Maintenance

Area	Works Undertaken	When
Tree Management		As required

#### 33.8 Proposed Future Works

Work with community and provide advice to residents on flood risk.

### 33.9 Flood Risk

#### 33.9.1 Map 1: Total Properties

Map 1 over the page displays data on the total number of properties at risk of flooding. Total properties can include dwellings, garages, commercial premises, industrial premises and similar structures.

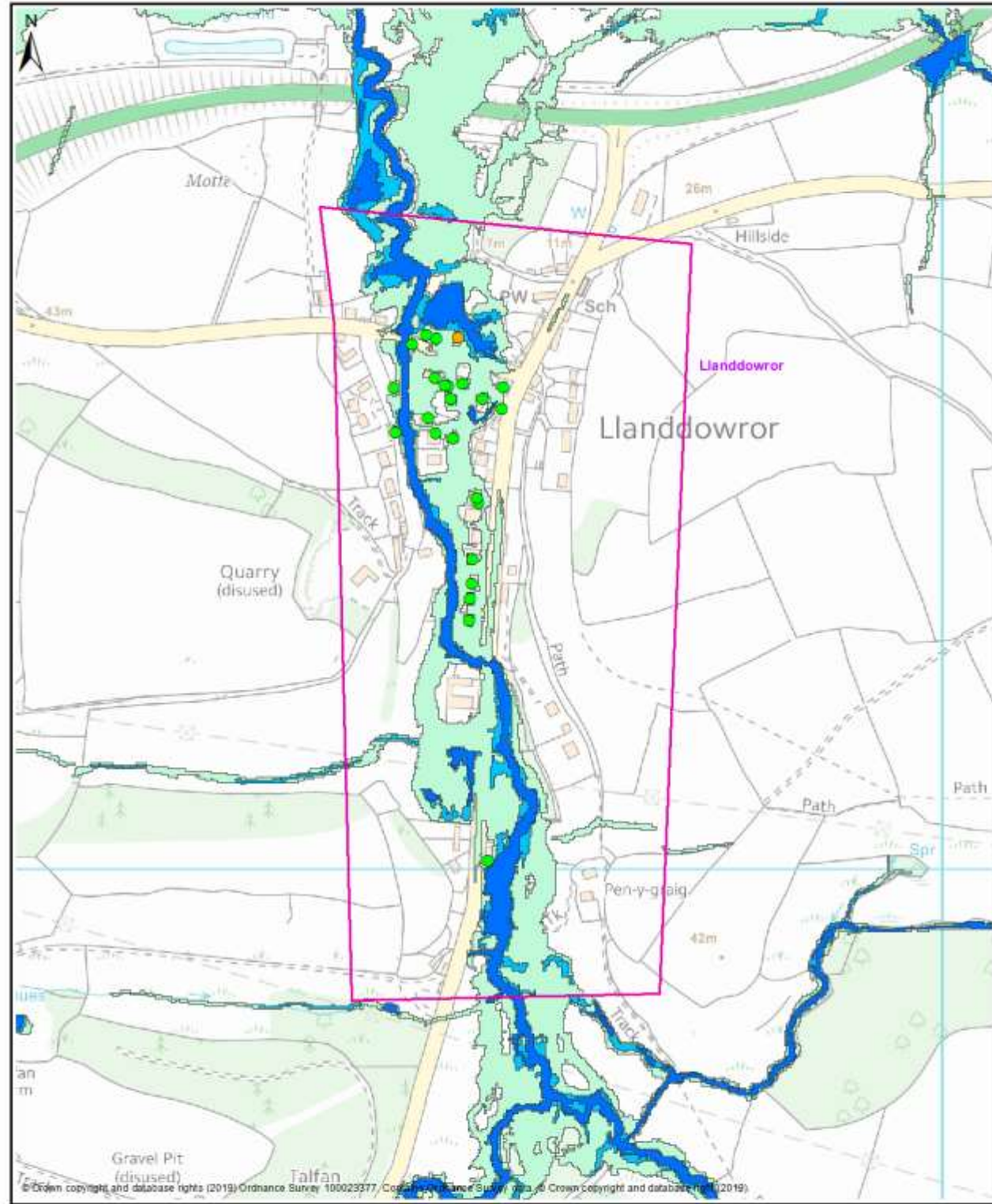
#### 33.9.2 Map 2: Dwellings and Services

Map 2 below displays data on the residential properties and services at risk of flooding.

#### 33.9.3 Map 3: Community at Risk Register (CaRR)

This is the most recent flood mapping from Welsh Government. This dataset depicts all properties at risk of pluvial (surface water) flooding in a storm event with a 1 in 100 probability.

	Number of specified units at risk of flooding		
	1 in 30 probability storm event	1 in 100 probability storm event	1 in 1000 probability storm event
Map 1 Total Properties	0	1	25
Map 2 Dwellings and Services	0	1	18
Map 3 CaRR	n/a	0 Pluvial 34 Fluvial	n/a

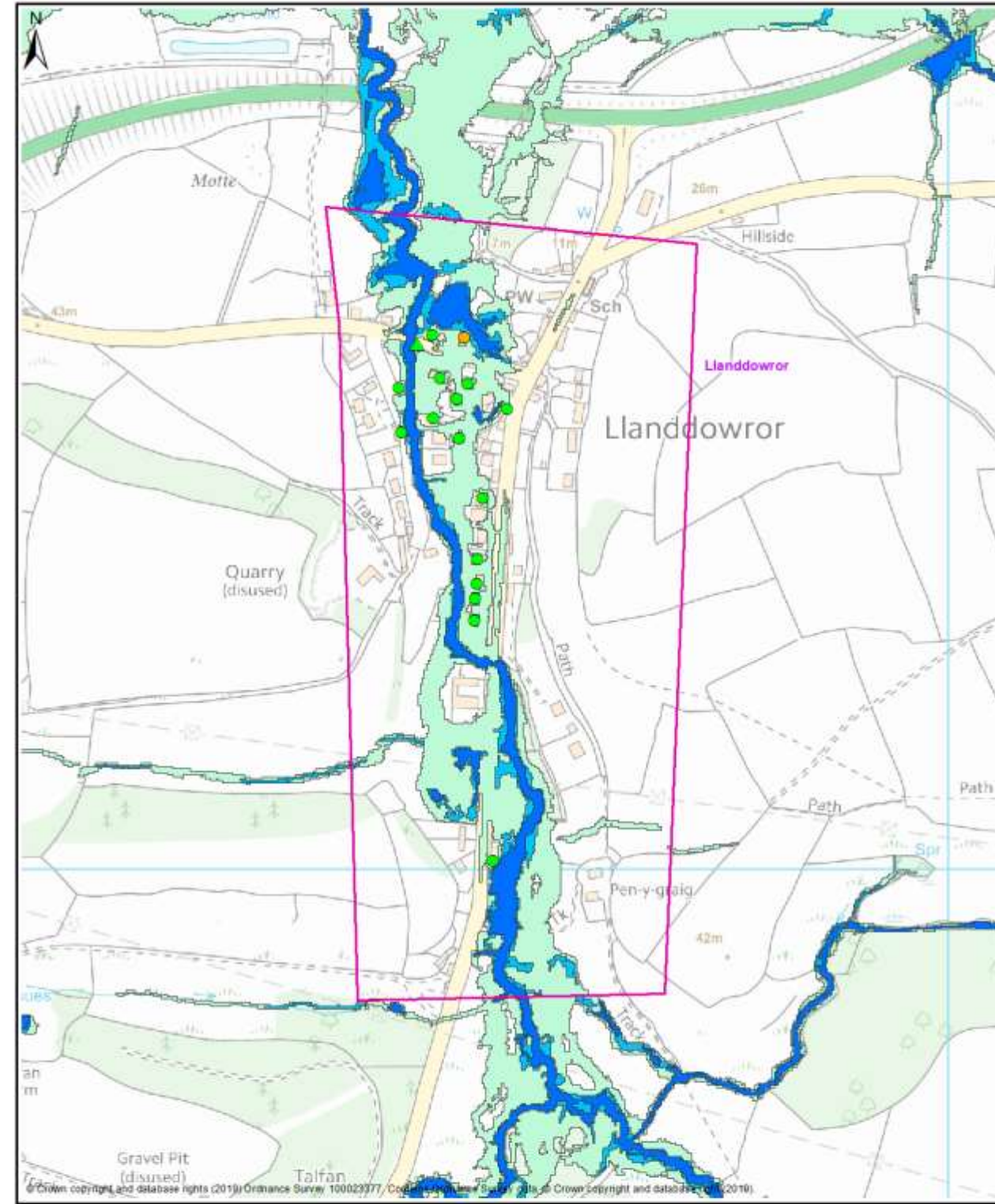
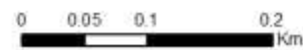


Map 1 - All Properties

Legend

- Policy Unit
- uFMSW Q30  
Surface Water Flood Outline  
1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
- uFMSW Q100  
Surface Water Flood Outline  
1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
- uFMSW Q1000  
Surface Water Flood Outline  
1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
- Q30 All Property Classes  
Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
- Q100 All Property Classes  
Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
- Q1000 All Property Classes  
Flood Depth 150mm or Greater

Laugharne Ward  
Llanddowror Policy Unit

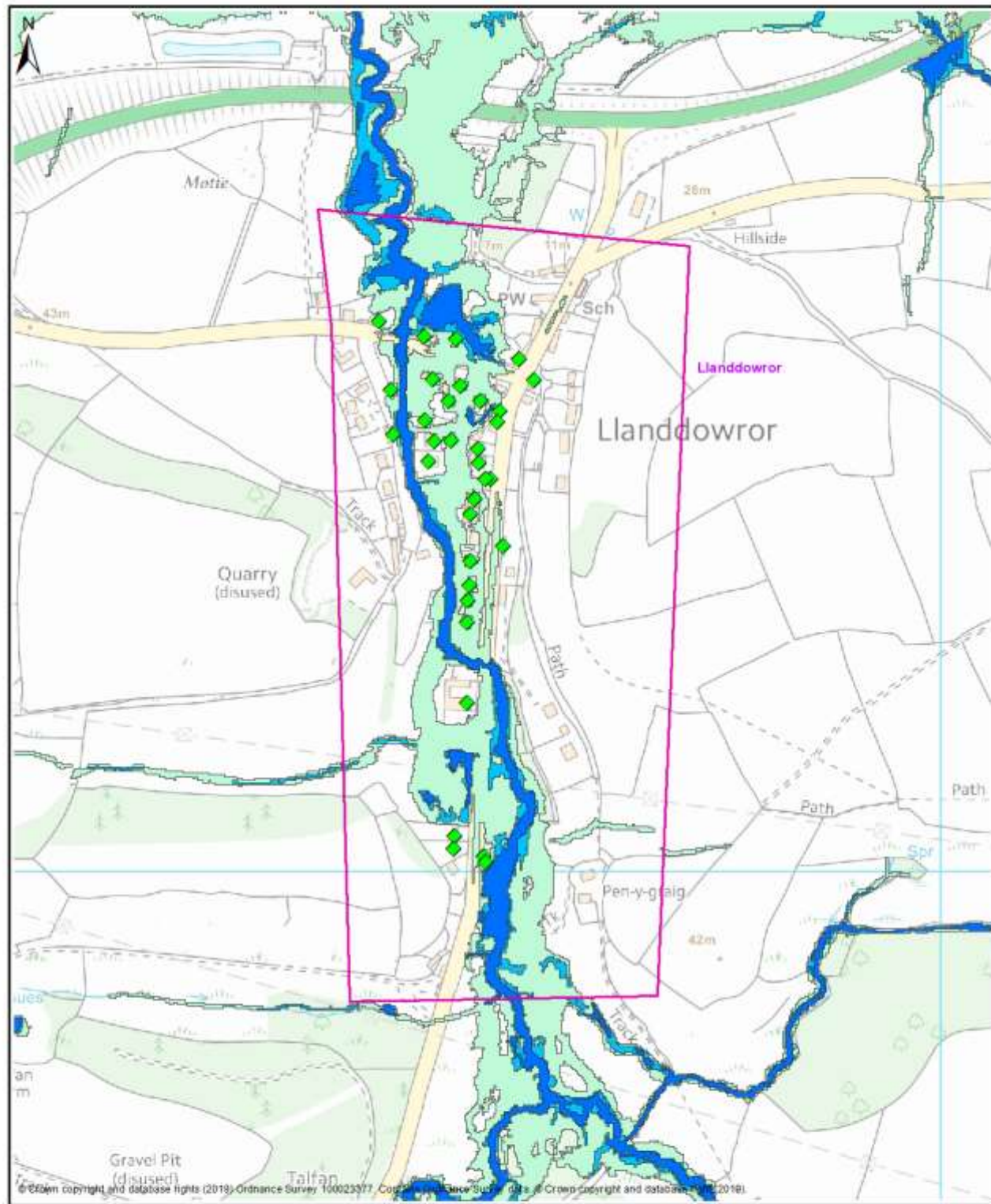


Map 2 - Dwellings and Services

Legend

- Policy Unit
- uFMSW Q30  
Surface Water Flood Outline  
1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
- uFMSW Q100  
Surface Water Flood Outline  
1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
- uFMSW Q1000  
Surface Water Flood Outline  
1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
- Q30- Dwellings  
Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
- Q100- Dwellings  
Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
- Q1000- Dwellings  
Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
- ▲ Q30- Services  
Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
- ▲ Q100- Services  
Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
- ▲ Q1000- Services  
Flood Depth 150mm or Greater

Draft



Map 3 - Communities at Risk Register

- Legend**
- Policy Unit
  - uFMSW Q30  
Surface Water Flood Outline  
1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q100  
Surface Water Flood Outline  
1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q1000  
Surface Water Flood Outline  
1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
  - ◆ CARR Pluvial
  - ◆ CARR Fluvial

Laugharne Ward  
Llanddowror Policy Unit



## 34 Llandovery Ward, Nant Bawddwr Policy Unit

### 34.1 Area Description

The Nant Bawddwr Policy Unit comprises the catchment of the Nant Bawddwr, south of the railway embankment. This section of the watercourse is an Ordinary Watercourse that flows through the town of Llandovery.

Llandovery is situated in rural Carmarthenshire approximately 50km to the north-east of the county town of Carmarthen. It is a market town which has developed on the flood plains of four rivers - the Tywi, Brân, Gwydderig and Bawddwr. The A40 and A483 trunk roads, as well as the A4069, all cross these rivers at this location.

### 34.2 Why is this area a Flood Risk Policy Unit?

The uFMfSW (EA, 2013) highlights this area to be at risk of flooding. These surface water flood maps are useful in highlighting the flood risk from small watercourses.

A significant part of the fluvial flow comes from the Main River Bawddwr to the north of Llandovery. The flow control structure at this point is in a state of disrepair.

The Nant Bawddwr is culverted though the majority of Llandovery and culverts have a high risk of blockage. The culvert passes through private ownership and therefore there are varying states of repair, construction and size. Our inspections of the culvert have highlighted poor condition with large build ups of silts, general rubbish and utility apparatus impeding flows.

### 34.3 Flooding Events

- 1979: Major flooding from the River Bran
- 1987: Major flooding from the River Bran
- 1998: Major flooding from the River Bran
- 2003: Flooding of properties at Broad Street
- 2013: Flooding of properties due to blockage in the culvert

CCC are aware that there have been numerous flooding events attributed to issues on the Nant Bawddwr but have no records of these flooding events.

### 34.4 Flood Defence Capital Works undertaken by CCC

- 2010: Modifications were undertaken to the bridge at Pont Aur, Cillywm Road
- 2013: Diving sub-contractors entered culvert to remove debris at the A483, Llanfair Road
- 2013: Culvert repairs and debris removal were undertaken at Victoria Crescent and Stone Street

### 34.5 Flood Defence Capital Works undertaken by Partner Organisations

2003: Llandovery Flood Alleviation Scheme was completed by National River Authority. This included re-alignment of the river channel upstream of main road bridge, bank protection and the construction of flood embankments and flood walls.

### 34.6 Flood Defence Assets

Llys Llanfair Trash Screen		
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### 34.7 Routine Works and Maintenance

Area	Works Undertaken	When
Llys Llanfair trash screen	T98 inspection	Annually
	Debris Management	Monthly (summer) Weekly (winter)

### 34.8 Proposed Future Works

Studies have shown that the diversion of flows above Llandovery can considerably reduce flood risk at Cillycwm Road and in Llandovery from flooding from the Nant Bawddwr. The CCC Flood Defence and Coastal Protection Team will look for opportunities to implement this or similar diversion options.

### 34.9 Flood Risk

#### 34.9.1 Map 1: Total Properties

Map 1 over the page displays data on the total number of properties at risk of flooding. Total properties can include dwellings, garages, commercial premises, industrial premises and similar structures.

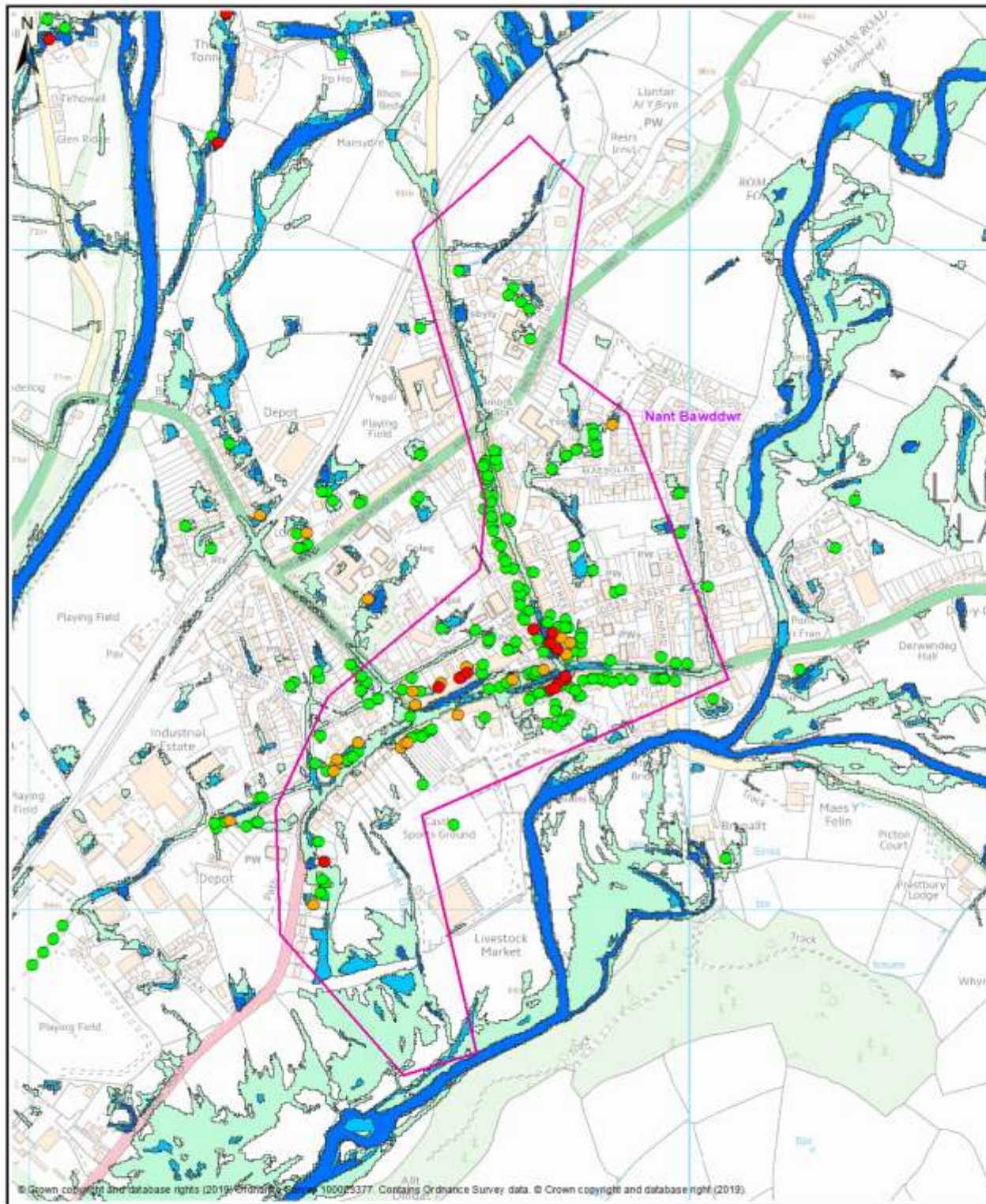
#### 34.9.2 Map 2: Dwellings and Services

Map 2 below displays data on the residential properties and services at risk of flooding.

#### 34.9.3 Map 3: Community at Risk Register (CaRR)

This is the most recent flood mapping from Welsh Government. This dataset depicts all properties at risk of pluvial (surface water) flooding in a storm event with a 1 in 100 probability.

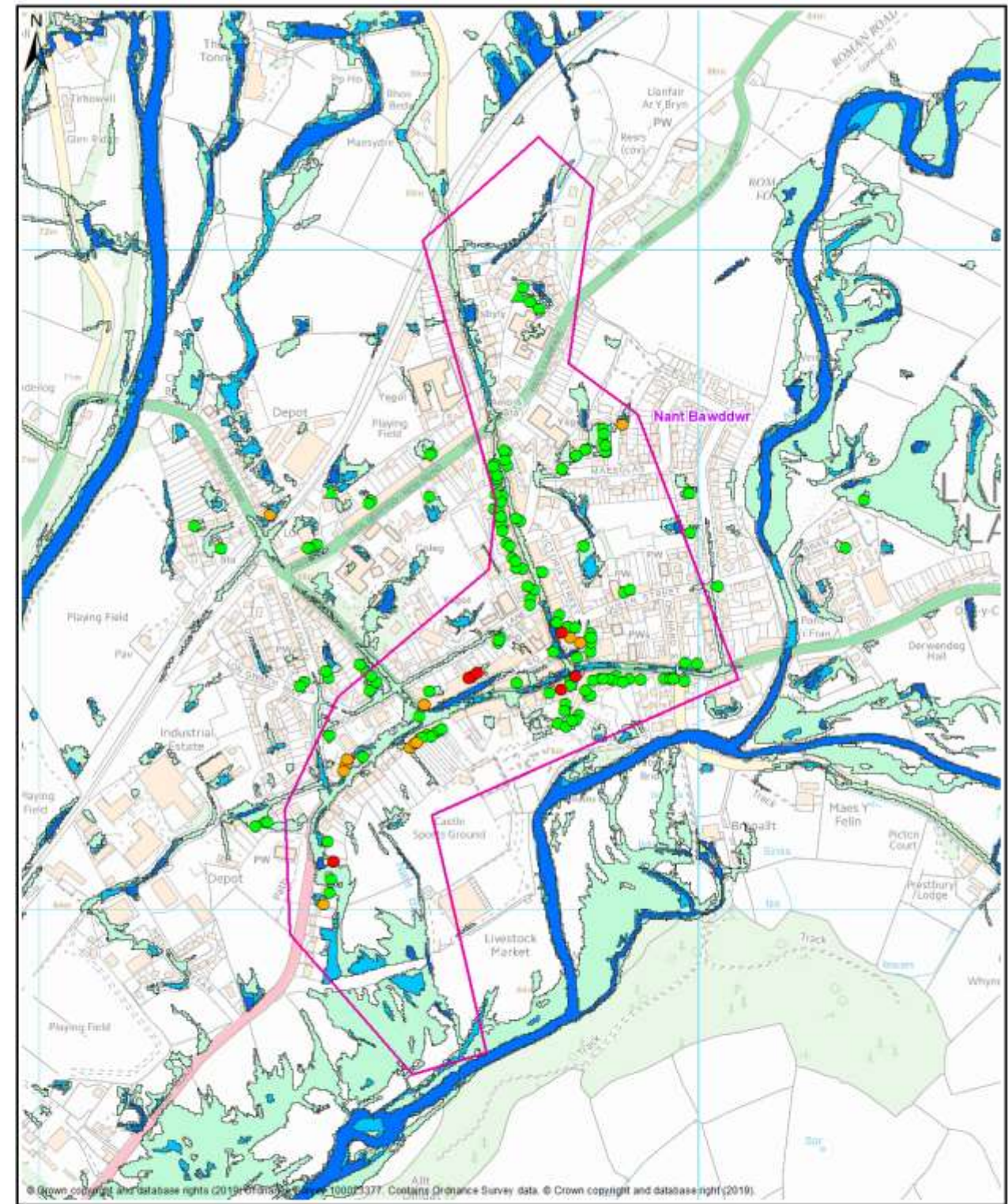
	Number of specified units at risk of flooding		
	1 in 30 probability storm event	1 in 100 probability storm event	1 in 1000 probability storm event
Map 1 Total Properties	15	41	212
Map 2 Dwellings and Services	7	22	141
Map 3 CaRR	n/a	5	n/a



Map 1 - All Properties

Legend

- Policy Unit
- uFMSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
- uFMSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
- uFMSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
- Q30 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
- Q100 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
- Q1000 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater

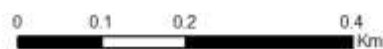


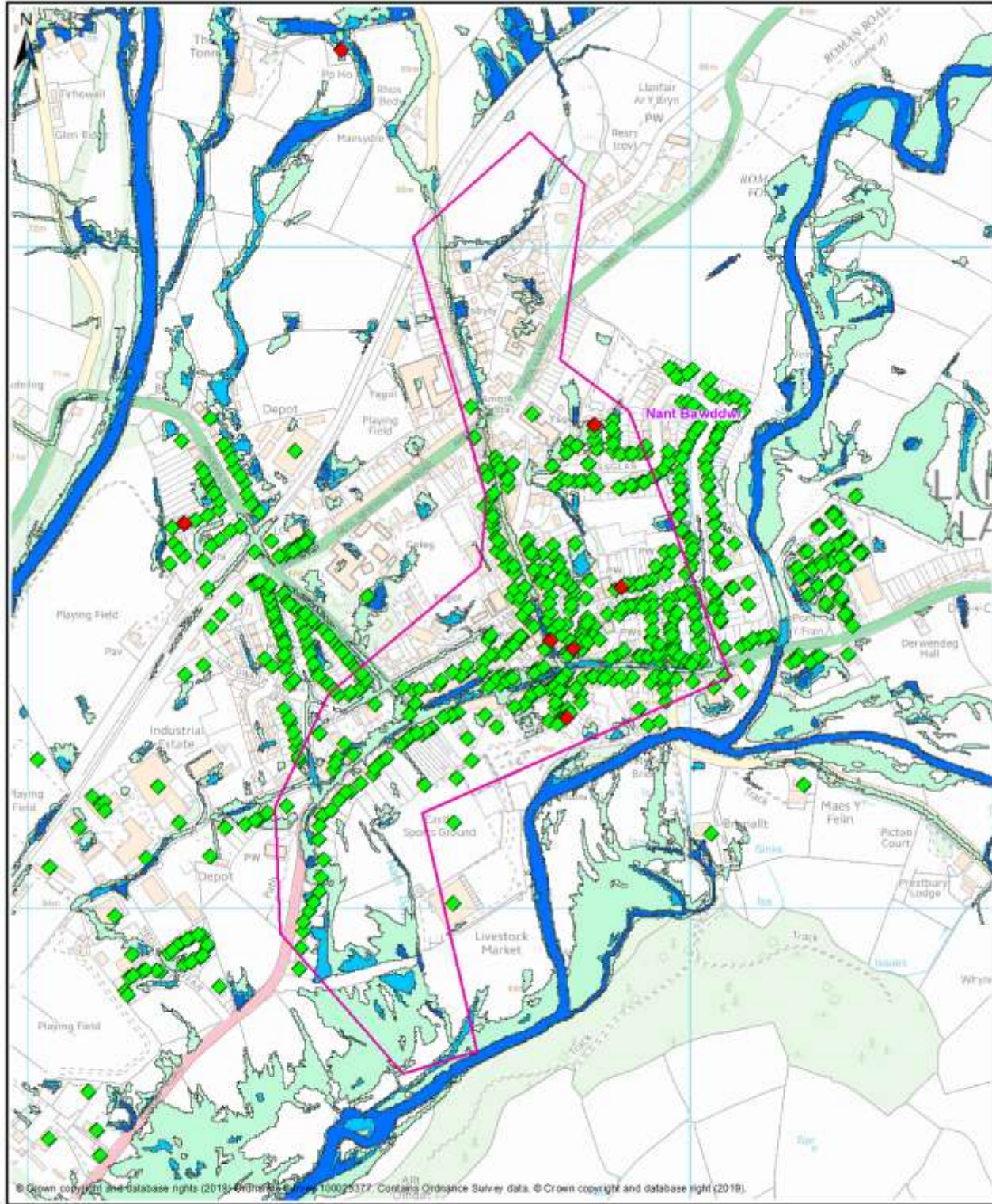
Map 2 - Dwellings and Services

Legend

- Policy Unit
- uFMSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
- uFMSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
- uFMSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
- ▲ Q30- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
- ▲ Q100- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
- ▲ Q1000- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
- ▲ Q30- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
- ▲ Q100- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
- ▲ Q1000- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater

Llandoverly Ward  
Nant Bawddwr Policy Unit





Map 3 - Communities at Risk Register

- Legend**
- Policy Unit
  - uMFSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
  - uMFSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
  - uMFSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
  - ◆ CARR Pluvial
  - ◆ CARR Fluvial

Llandoverly Ward  
Nant Bawddwr Policy Unit



Draft

## 35 Llangeler Ward, Pontyveli Policy Unit

### 35.1 Area Description

The Pontyveli Policy Unit lies on the confluence of the Teifi and the Tyweli, both of which are Main Rivers.

### 35.2 Why is this area a Flood Risk Policy Unit?

The uFMfSW (EA, 2013) highlights this area to be at risk of flooding. These surface water flood maps are useful in highlighting the flood risk from watercourse and pluvial sources.

Although CaRR maps indicate 30 properties are at risk of pluvial flooding it is difficult to differentiate these from those affected by the Main River.

### 35.3 Flooding Events

In 2018, as a result of Storm Callum, there was significant flooding in the area during which 30 residential properties and 22 commercial properties were flooded internally. NRW have calculated this flood event as a 1 in 450 annual event probability.

### 35.4 Flood Defence Capital Works undertaken by CCC

None

### 35.5 Flood Defence Assets

None

### 35.6 Routine Works and Maintenance

None

### 35.7 Proposed Future Works

Work with partners to greater understand and manage the flood risk.

### 35.8 Flood Risk

#### 35.8.1 Map 1: Total Properties

Map 1 over the page displays data on the total number of properties at risk of flooding. Total properties can include dwellings, garages, commercial premises, industrial premises and similar structures.

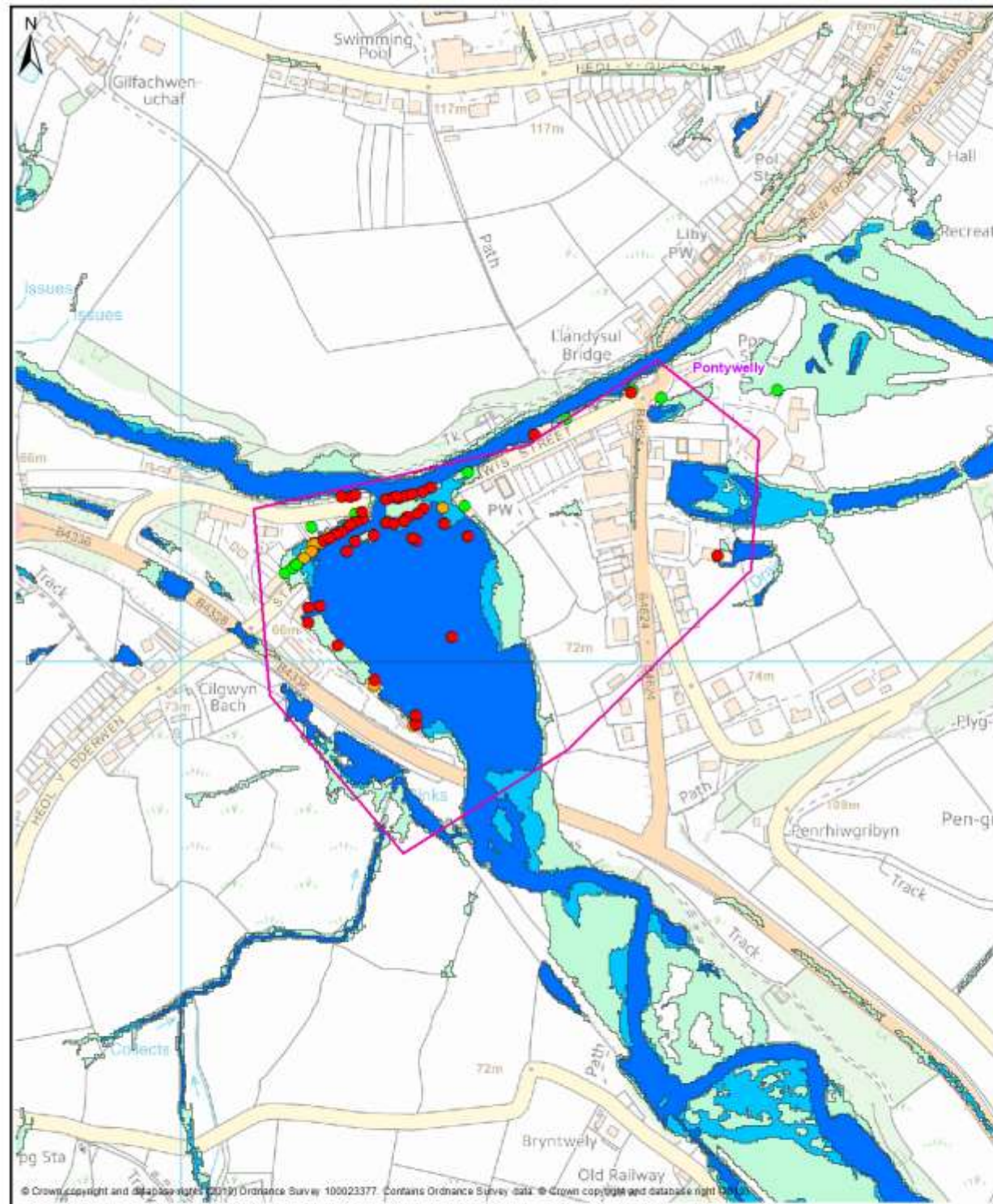
#### 35.8.2 Map 2: Dwellings and Services

Map 2 below displays data on the residential properties and services at risk of flooding.

#### 35.8.3 Map 3: Community at Risk Register (CaRR)

This is the most recent flood mapping from Welsh Government. This dataset depicts all properties at risk of pluvial (surface water) flooding in a storm event with a 1 in 100 probability.

	Number of specified units at risk of flooding		
	1 in 30 probability storm event	1 in 100 probability storm event	1 in 1000 probability storm event
<b>Map 1 Total Properties</b>	44	60	71
<b>Map 2 Dwellings and Services</b>	16	25	29
<b>Map 3 CaRR</b>	n/a	30 Pluvial 19 Fluvial	n/a

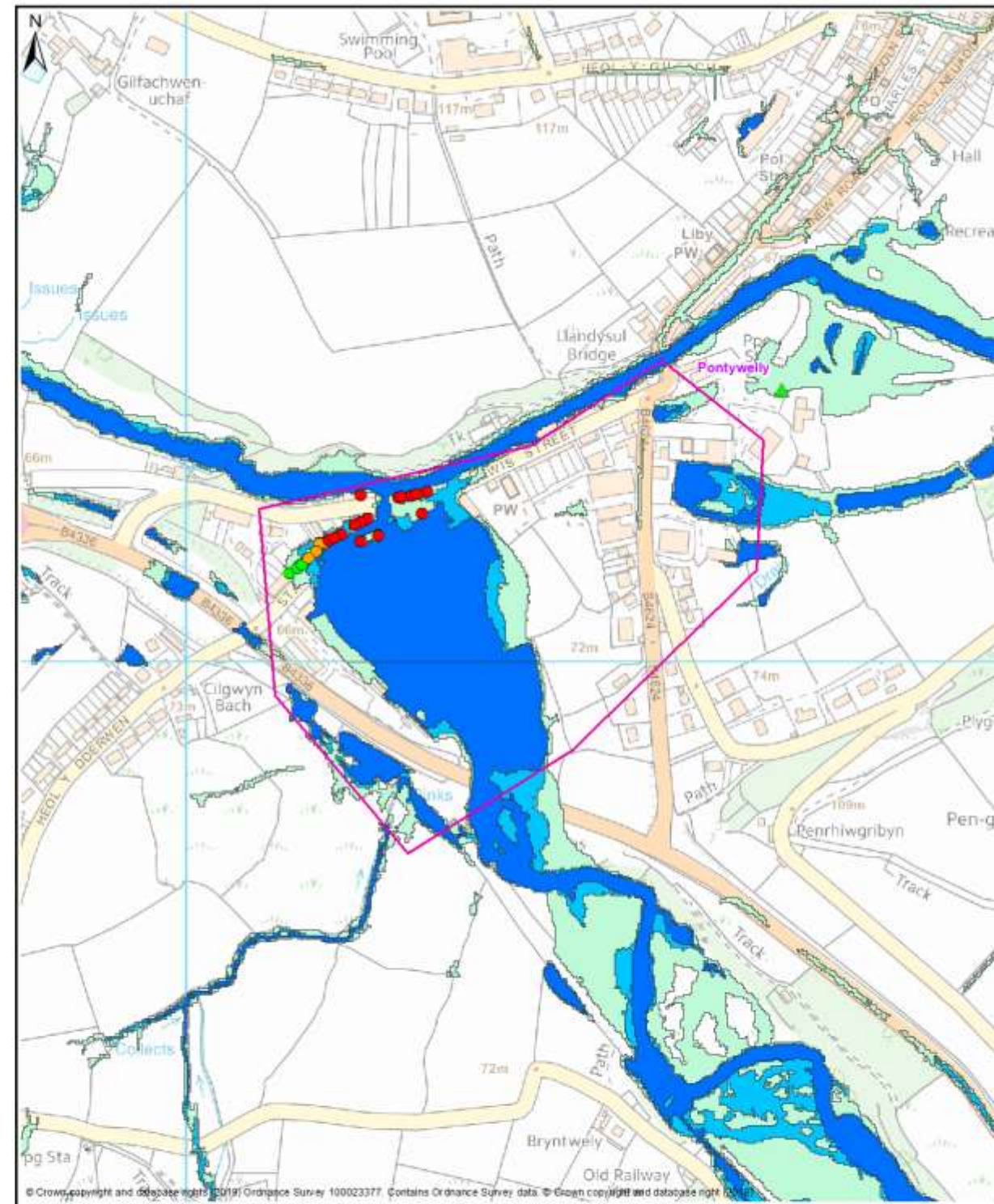
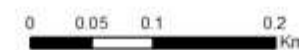


Map 1 - All Properties

Legend

- Policy Unit
- uFMSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
- uFMSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
- uFMSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
- Q30 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
- Q100 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
- Q1000 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater

Llangeler Ward  
Pontywelly Policy Unit

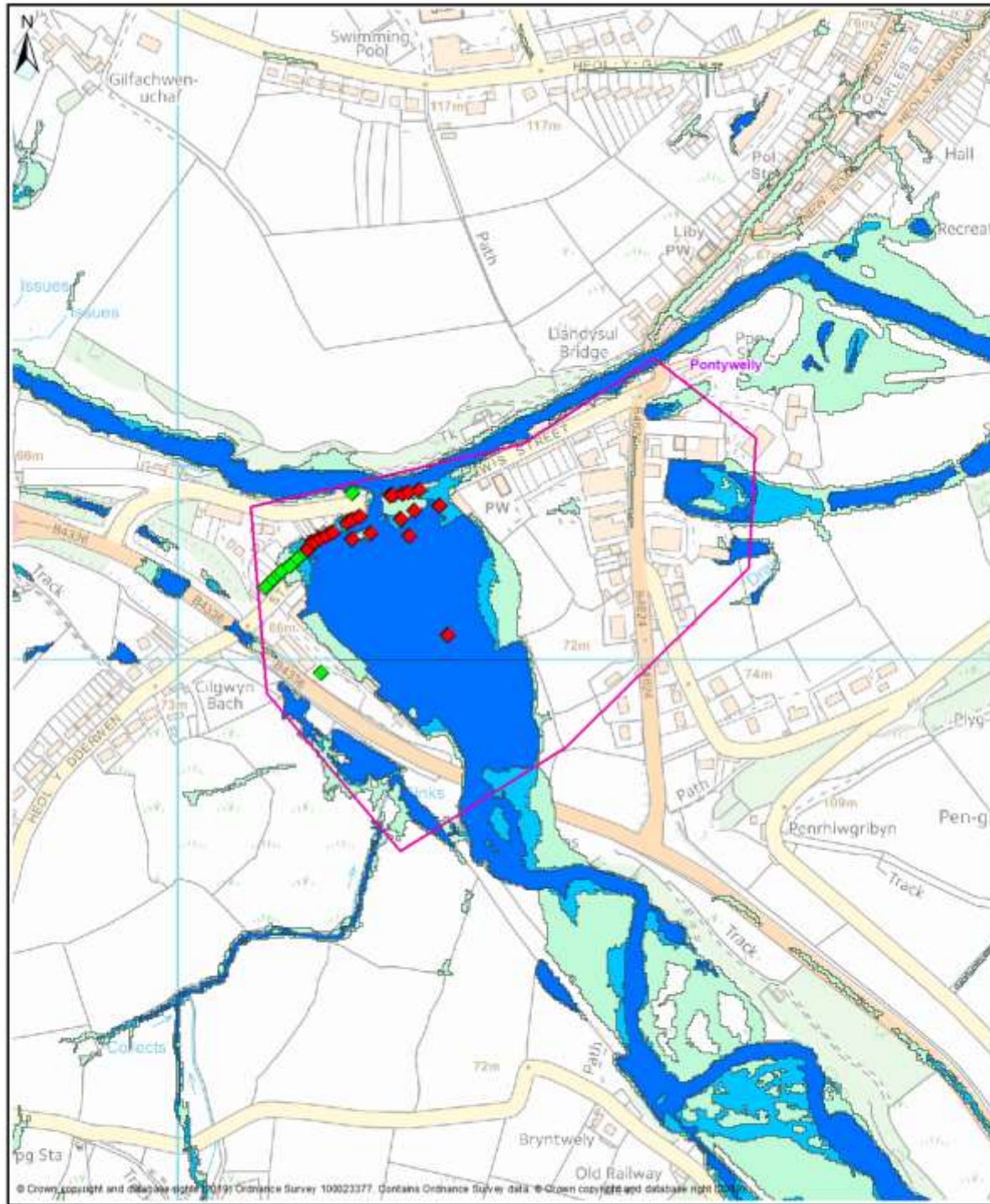


Map 2 - Dwellings and Services

Legend

- Policy Unit
- uFMSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
- uFMSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
- uFMSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
- ▲ Q30- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
- ▲ Q100- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
- ▲ Q1000- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
- ▲ Q30- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
- ▲ Q100- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
- ▲ Q1000- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater





Map 3 - Communities at Risk Register



Final Draft

## 36 Llangennech Ward, Llangennech Policy Unit

### 36.1 Area Description

The Llangennech Policy Unit comprises of the catchment associated with the Nant Mwrwg Ordinary Watercourse. This watercourse originates north west of Llangennech in an agricultural catchment. It flows predominately in an open channel but upon reaching the town of Llangennech the channel becomes heavily modified. Upstream of Llangennech at Mwrwg Road there is a bifurcation structure which controls the volume of water in the Mwrwg and flowing through Llangennech. Excess storm flows are channelled west along a CCC flood relief culvert before being discharged into the River Morlais.

### 36.2 Why is this area a Flood Risk Policy Unit?

The uFMfSW (EA, 2013) highlights this area to be at risk of flooding. These surface water flood maps are useful in highlighting the flood risk from small watercourses.

Flood mapping indicates a significant number of properties are at risk of flooding in this area.

### 36.3 Flooding Events

- 2011: Flooding at Station Road and Heol Y Parc as a result of blockage in the railway culvert
- 2014: Tidal flooding of property at Heol Y Parc

### 36.4 Flood Defence Capital Works undertaken by CCC

- 1985: Construction of Mwrwg Road flood relief culvert
- 2000: The trash screen at Heol Mwrwg was upgraded
- 2005: Construction of additional culvert at Heol Y Parc to improve conveyance and capacity of ordinary watercourse
- 2015: Installation of a flood bund at Heol Y Parc
- 2015: Construction of a wall and associated non-return flap at Heol Y Parc
- 2018: The highway culvert beneath the B4297 adjacent to the Bridge Inn was upgraded

### 36.5 Flood Defence Assets

Mwrwg Road Trash Screen	Mwrwg Road Bypass Culvert	Mals wall and non-return flap
		
Heol Y Parc Culvert	Heol Y Parc bypass channel	Heol Y Parc Embankment

### 36.6 Routine Works and Maintenance

Area	Works Undertaken	When
Nant Mwrwg	Watercourse trashing and grass cutting	Annually
Mwrwg Road	Formal T98 Inspection	Annually
	Debris management	Weekly in the winter Monthly in the summer
Railway Culvert and Flap Valve	Visual Inspections	Before spring tides
Mwrwg Road Bypass Culvert	CCTV	2018
Heol Y Parc Embankment	Formal T98 Inspection	Annually
Heol Y Parc Culvert	Formal T98 Inspection	Annually
Mals Wall and non-return flap	Formal T98 Inspection	Annually

### 36.7 Proposed Future Works

2019: The Mwrwg Road bypass culvert will be CCTV surveyed and maintenance and repairs actioned accordingly.

CCC will continue to work with NRW and Network Rail to make improvements to the River Mwrwg Railway culvert and outfall to the estuary.

### 36.8 Flood Risk

#### 36.8.1 Map 1: Total Properties

Map 1 over the page displays data on the total number of properties at risk of flooding. Total properties can include dwellings, garages, commercial premises, industrial premises and similar structures.

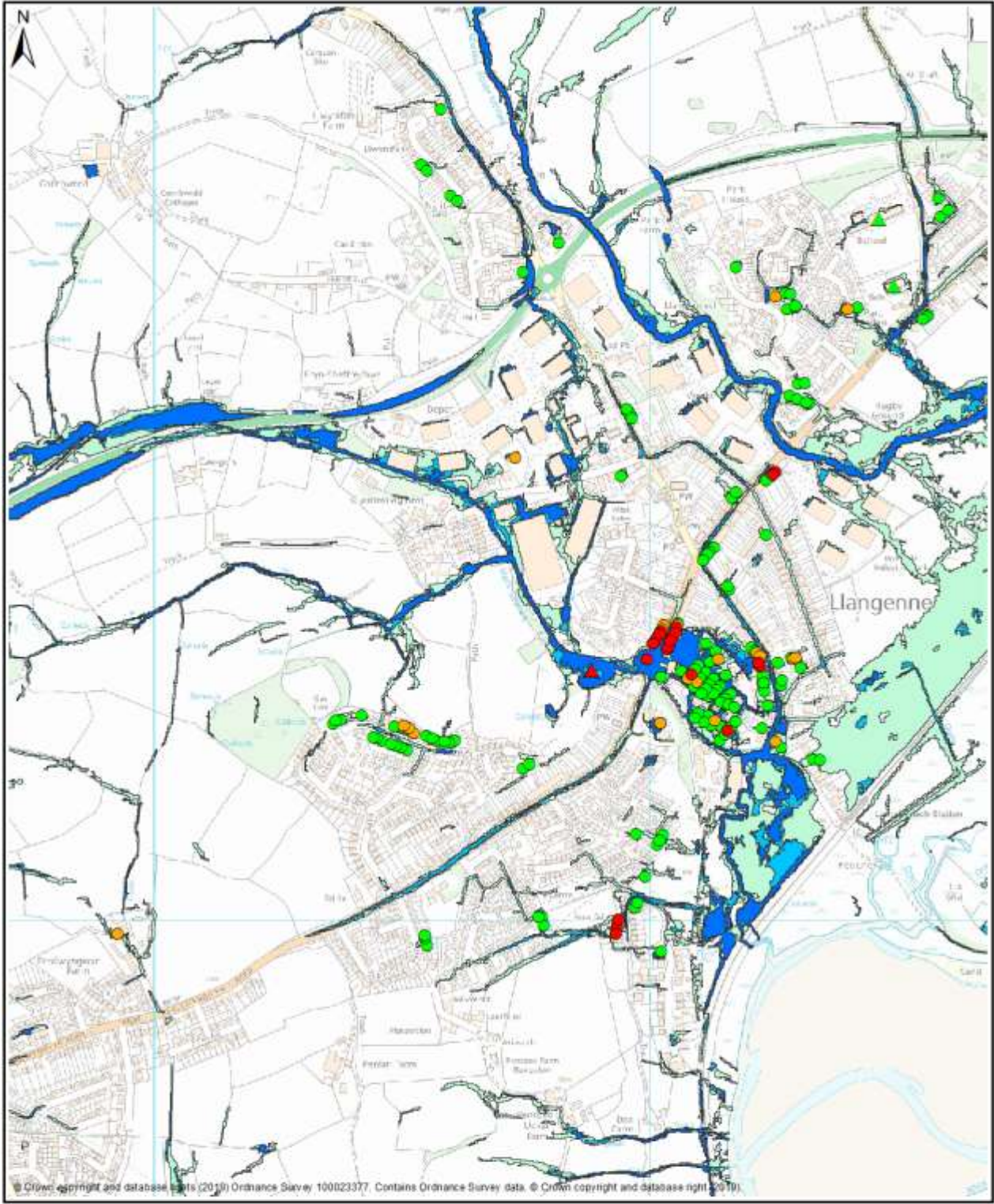
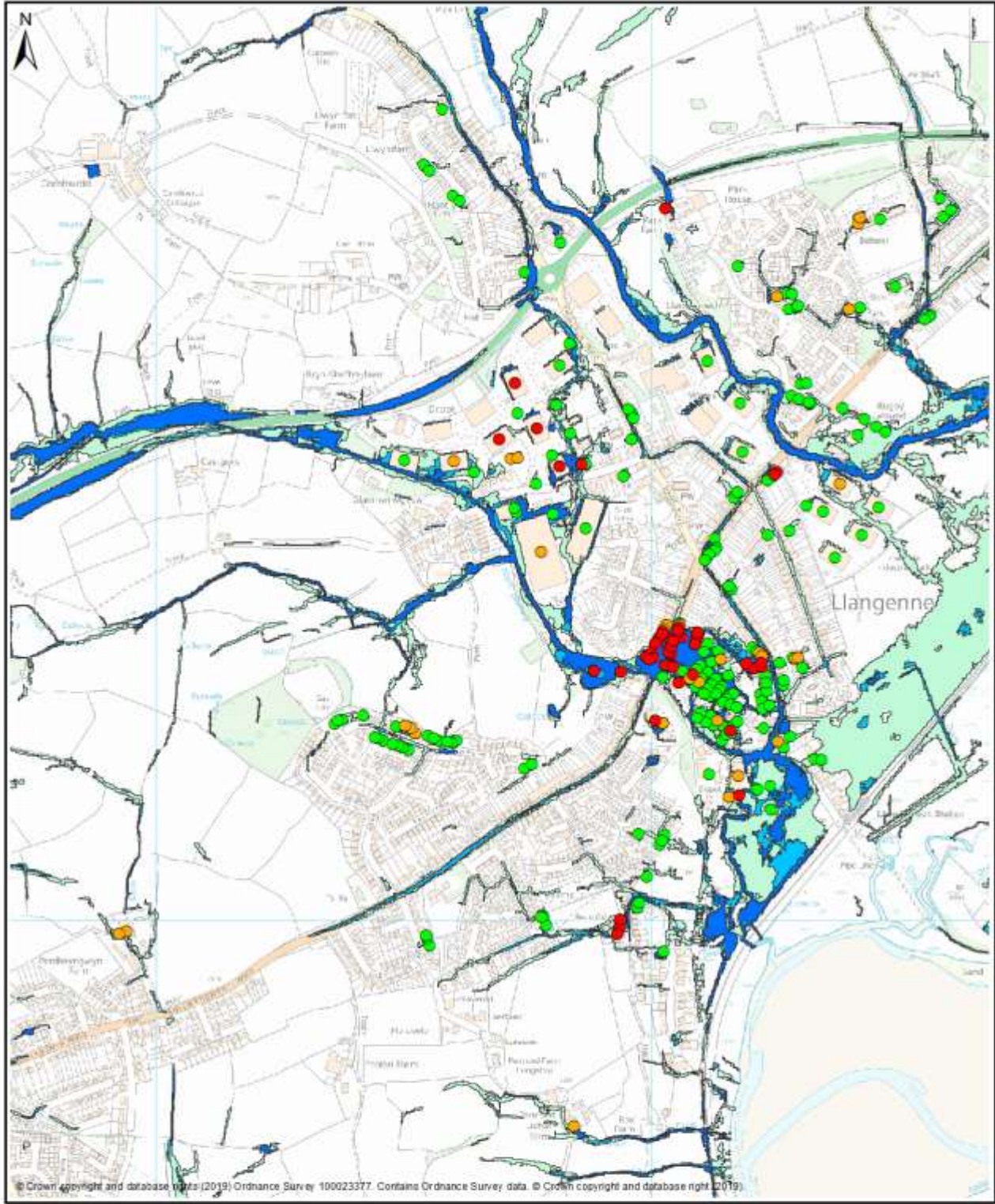
#### 36.8.2 Map 2: Dwellings and Services

Map 2 below displays data on the residential properties and services at risk of flooding.

#### 36.8.3 Map 3: Community at Risk Register (CaRR)

This is the most recent flood mapping from Welsh Government. This dataset depicts all properties at risk of pluvial (surface water) flooding in a storm event with a 1 in 100 probability.

	Number of specified units at risk of flooding		
	1 in 30 probability storm event	1 in 100 probability storm event	1 in 1000 probability storm event
Map 1 Total Properties	48	100	201
Map 2 Dwellings and Services	23	70	142
Map 3 CaRR	n/a	23 Pluvial 183 Fluvial 60 Tidal	n/a



Map 1 - All Properties

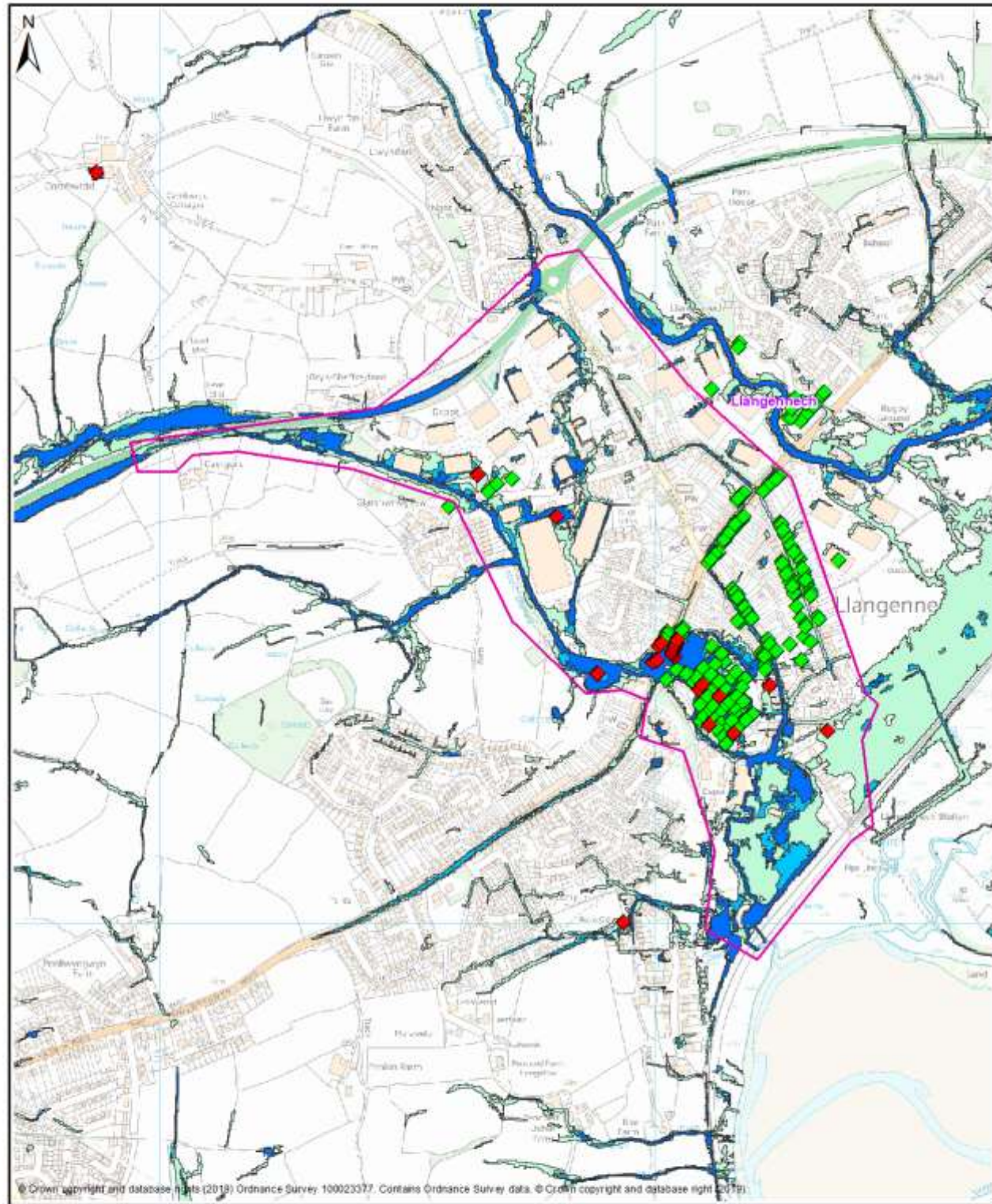
- Legend**
- Policy Unit
  - uFMSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
  - Q30 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q100 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q1000 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater

Llangennech Ward  
Llangennech Policy Unit



Map 2 - Dwellings and Services

- Legend**
- Policy Unit
  - uFMSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
  - Q30- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q100- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q1000- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q30- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q100- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q1000- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater



Map 3 - Communities at Risk Register

- Legend**
- Policy Unit
  - uFMSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
  - CARR Pluvial
  - CARR Pluvial

Llangennech Ward  
Llangennech Policy Unit



Draft

## 37 Llangunor Ward, Pensarn Policy Unit

### 37.1 Area Description

The Pensarn Policy Unit is situated on the South Bank River Tywi at Carmarthen and comprises mainly retail units. The area is made up of floodplain and defended by flood defence wall.

Problems have occurred when the river is in flood and surface water is unable to flow to the Tywi. The River Tywi can remain at a raised level for several days preventing surface water from discharging, requiring pumping to prevent flooding.

### 37.2 Why is this area a Flood Risk Policy Unit?

The uFMfSW (EA, 2013) highlight this area to be at risk of flooding. These surface water flood maps are useful in highlighting the flood risk from small watercourses. The surface water flood maps will underestimate the flooding in this area because it does not account for the interaction between the Main River and the Surface Water flows.




### 37.3 Flooding Events

This area has been subject to flooding on a regular basis but only occurs when the Main River Tywi is in flood. The most extensive was in 1987 when the Tywi overtopped the flood defence and the area was flooded to a depth approaching 2m.

In 2018 extensive flooding occurred in Pensarn with a section of the wall being overtopped, no dwellings were flooded (excluding cellar flooding) but several businesses were affected.

In the 2004 flood it was identified that water had been able to enter a culvert on the river side of the flood defence and flow through this under the flood defence wall, this has been rectified but there are likely to be other sources of flow from the river.

There is a permanent pump installed adjacent to Carmarthen Bridge but in October 2018 this was insufficient to prevent flooding.

		
Flooding on Pensarn Road 2004	River Tywi in flood with Flood Pump in action in background	1987 Floods (Main River)

### 37.4 Flood Defence Capital Works undertaken by CCC

In Collaboration with EA, installation of a flood pump adjacent to Carmarthen Bridge.

### 37.5 Flood Defence Assets

Flood Defence Wall NRW.

Pensarn Pumping Station- Installed by Environment Agency and passed to Carmarthenshire County Council.

### 37.6 Routine Works and Maintenance

Area	Works Undertaken	When
Pensarn	Service Pump	Annually

### 37.7 Proposed Future Works

Undertake CCTV camera survey. Works to address any structural or service faults identified will be actioned on a risk-based basis.

An outline business case (OBC) is currently being prepared (2019) to evaluate flood management options. A bid for capital funding will be submitted to WG in 2020 if the OBC identifies any viable options.

### 37.8 Flood Risk

#### 37.8.1 Map 1: Total Properties

Map 1 over the page displays data on the total number of properties at risk of flooding. Total properties can include dwellings, garages, commercial premises, industrial premises and similar structures.

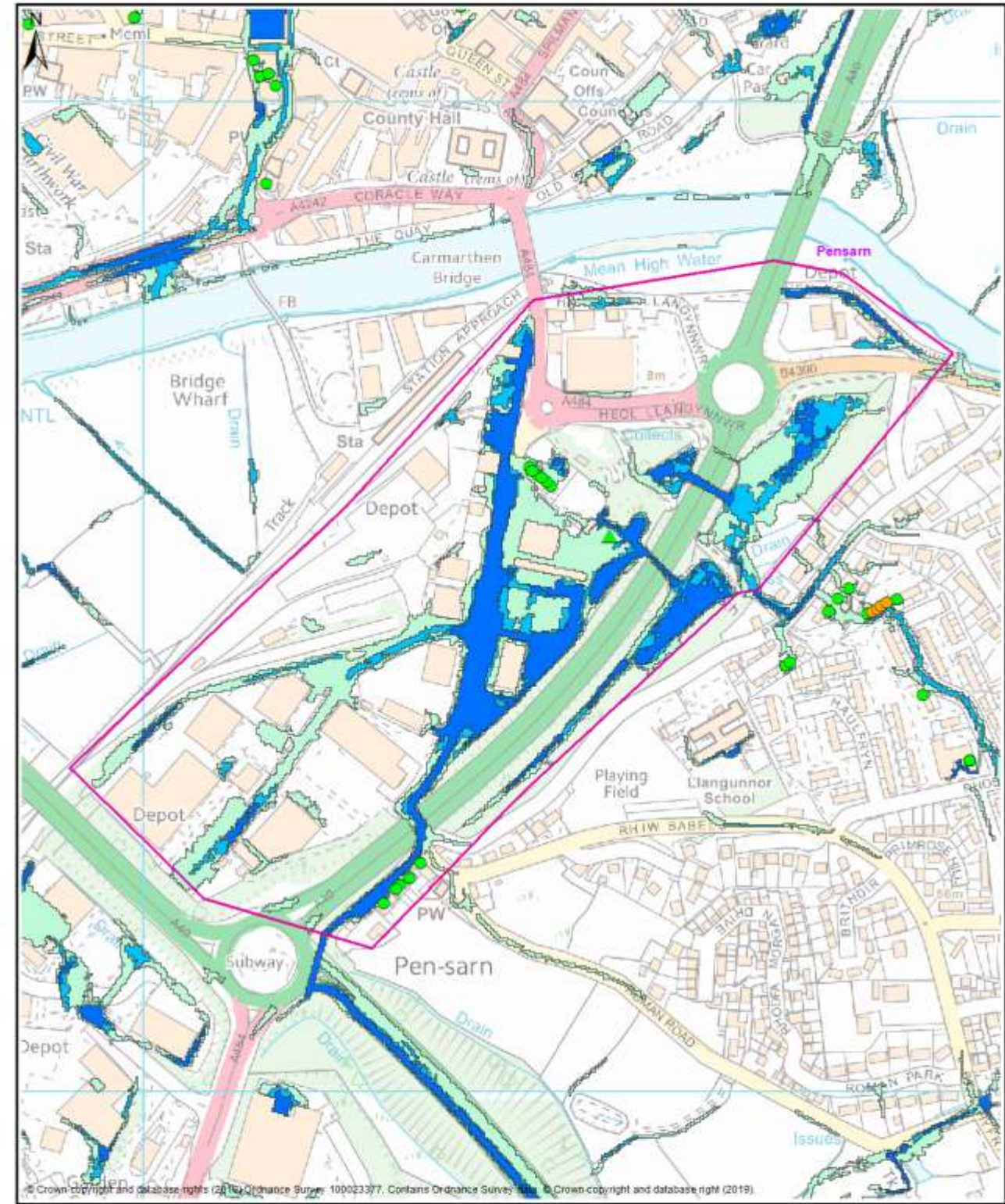
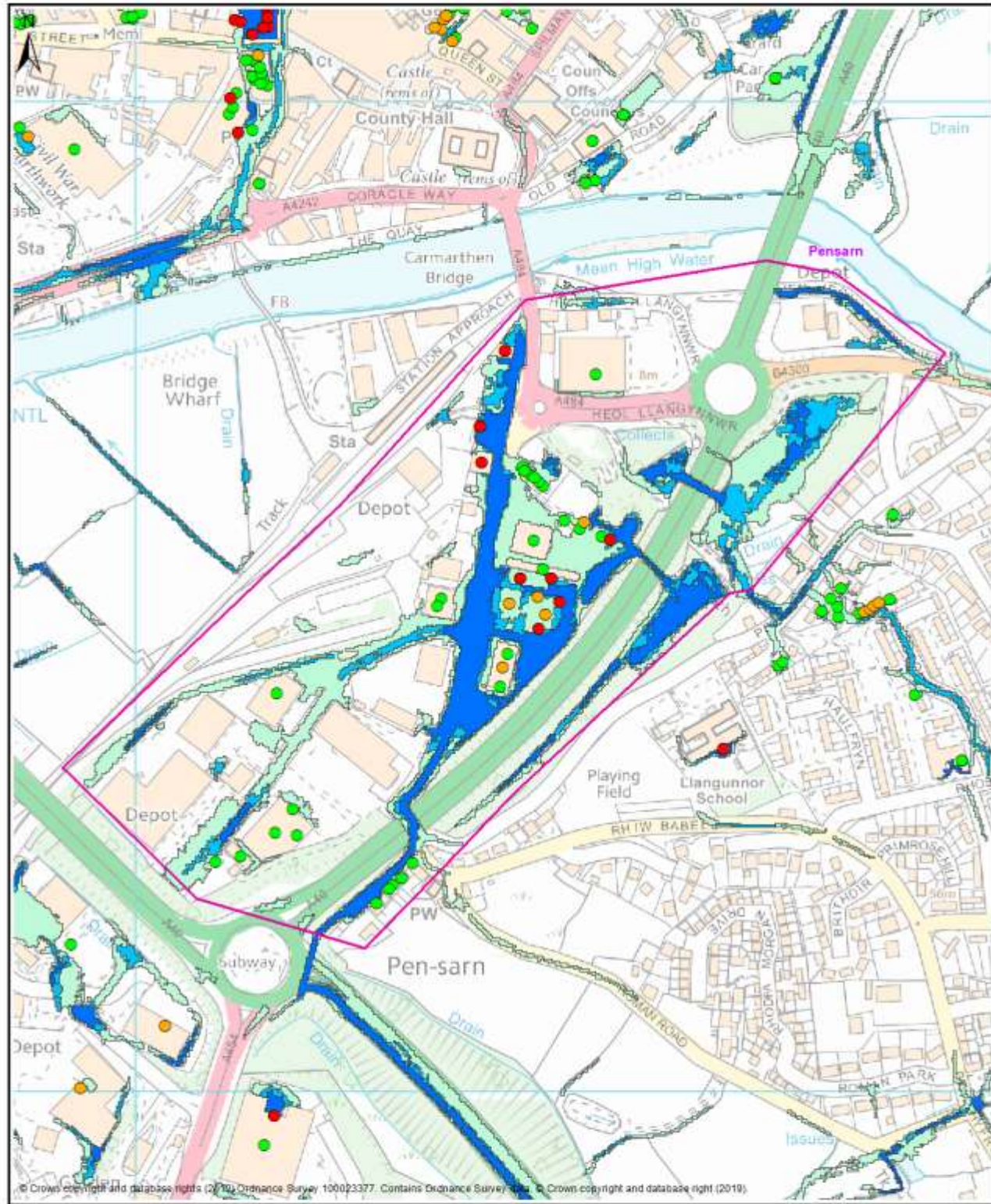
#### 37.8.2 Map 2: Dwellings and Services

Map 2 below displays data on the residential properties and services at risk of flooding.

#### 37.8.3 Map 3: Community at Risk Register (CaRR)

This is the most recent flood mapping from Welsh Government. This dataset depicts all properties at risk of pluvial (surface water) flooding in a storm event with a 1 in 100 probability.

	Number of specified units at risk of flooding		
	1 in 30 probability storm event	1 in 100 probability storm event	1 in 1000 probability storm event
Map 1 Total Properties	10	15	42
Map 2 Dwellings and Services	0	0	12
Map 3 CaRR	n/a	8 Pluvial 2 Fluvial	n/a



Map 1 - All Properties

Legend

- Policy Unit
- uFMSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
- uFMSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
- uFMSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
- Q30 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
- Q100 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
- Q1000 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater

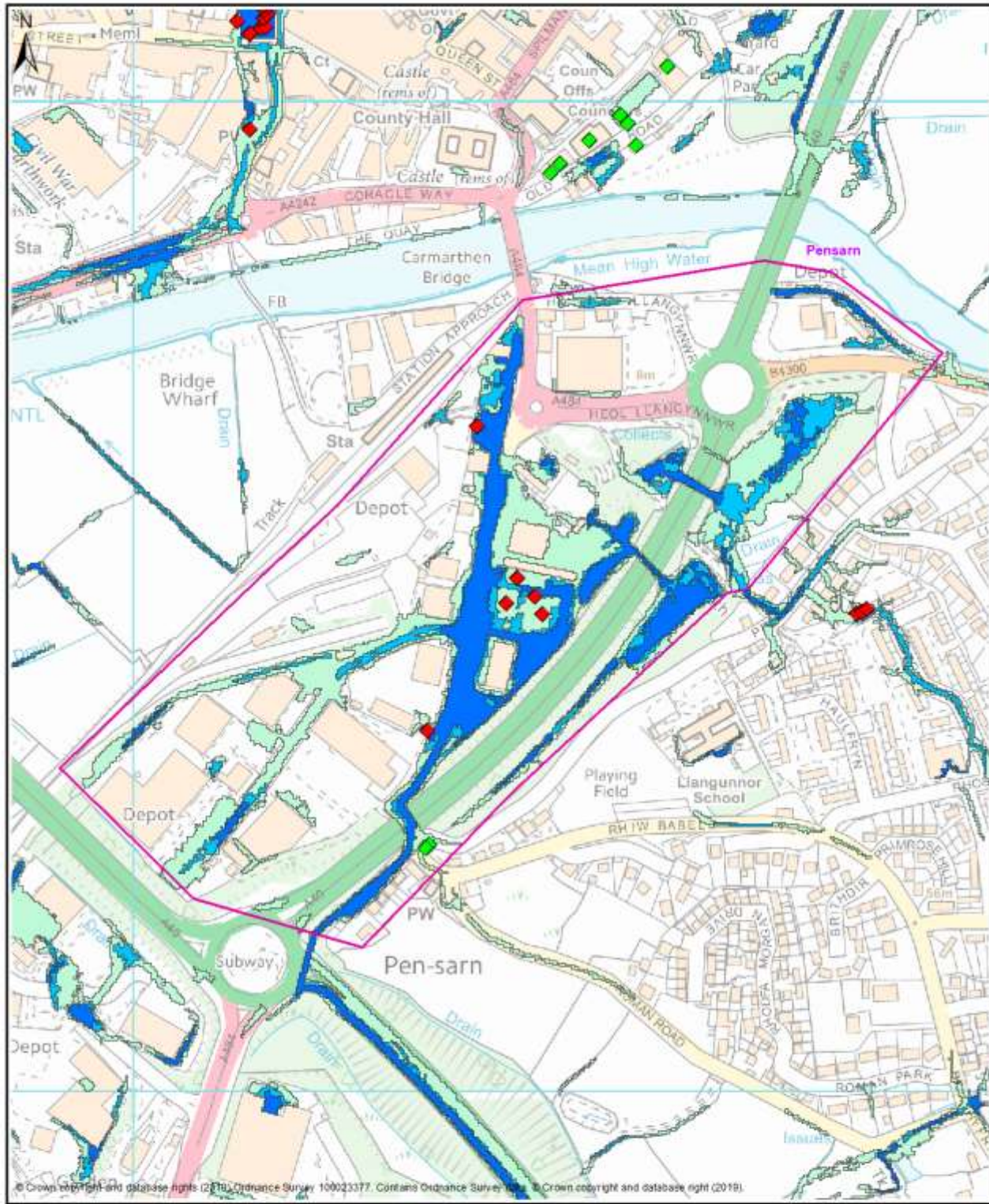
Llangunor Ward  
Pensarn Policy Unit



Map 2 - Dwellings and Services

Legend

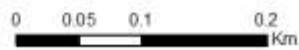
- Policy Unit
- uFMSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
- uFMSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
- uFMSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
- Q30- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
- Q100- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
- Q1000- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
- ▲ Q30- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
- ▲ Q100- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
- ▲ Q1000- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater



Map 3 - Communities at Risk Register

- Legend**
- Policy Unit
  - uMFSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
  - uMFSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
  - uMFSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
  - ◆ CARR Pluvial
  - ◆ CARR Fluvial

Llangunor Ward  
Pensarn Policy Unit



Draft

## 38 Llanstephan Ward, The Green Policy Unit

### 38.1 Area Description

The Llanstephan Green Policy Unit is comprised lower part of Llanstephan. This is a small coastal community and the area referred to as the Green is the street nearest the estuary.

To the rear is the playing fields and to the front a grassed area “the Green” with a raised embankment that acts as a coastal defence. There is a sand dunes system between this and the beach.

To the north is the main river and to the east is a minor watercourse “Nant Jack”, both of which have potential to cause flooding of the Green.

These give rise to flood risk from multiple sources i.e. from Surface Water, Ordinary Watercourse Main River and Tidal.

### 38.2 Why is this area a Flood Risk Policy Unit?

The uFMfSW (EA, 2013) highlight this area to be at risk of flooding. These surface water flood maps are useful in highlighting the flood risk from small watercourses.

The area of the Green is in a shallow depression and water that flows here cannot escape other than infiltration or via the drainage system. The surface water drainage system outfalls to the beach and this has caused problems. The sand on the beach is mobile and levels in the vicinity have varied by something in the region of 2m in recent years. In 2014 the outfall became buried and needed to be excavated on a regular basis. Over pumping was also required to prevent extensive flooding.

In 2015 a scheme was implemented to manage the drainage of the Green and involved the construction of a 2-chamber sump and different level outfalls. The chamber incorporates a non-return valve to prevent tidal backflow through the drainage system. The sump chamber has been designed so that it can be converted to a pumping station if required.

### 38.3 Flooding Events

Flooding of highways and gardens occurred at Glan y Mor in 2002, 2003, 2008 and 2010. Since the installation of the new inlet structure and upgrade works to the culvert we have not recorded any flooding at this location.

Flooding in December 2013 and Jan 2014 at Stratford Cottages. Wider flooding was only prevented by over pumping and regular excavation of the outfall on the beach.

### 38.4 Flood Defence Capital Works undertaken by CCC

- New Trash Screen and Inlet at rear of Glan y Mor
- New Culvert and outfall from Glan y Mor to stream
- New Outfall system at the Green comprising long outfall to the river and a shorter outfall to middle of the beach.

The Chamber on the Green incorporates a non-return valve. The chamber has been designed to accommodate a pump should the beach levels rise to similar levels experienced in 2014 compromising the drainage systems capacity to discharge by gravity.

### 38.5 Flood Defence Assets

Trash Screen at Glan y Mor	Culvert from Trash Screen at Glan y Mor To Outfall	Chamber and outfall system at the Green
----------------------------	--	---

### 38.6 Routine Works and Maintenance

Area	Works Undertaken	When
Glan y Mor Culvert	CCTV	2019
Glan y Mor Trash Screen	Debris Management	Monthly
	T98 Inspection	Annually
Chamber at Green	T98 inspection	Annually

### 38.7 Proposed Future Works

Installation of pumps to chamber on the Green (dependant on beach levels).

### 38.8 Flood Risk

#### 38.8.1 Map 1: Total Properties

Map 1 over the page displays data on the total number of properties at risk of flooding. Total properties can include dwellings, garages, commercial premises, industrial premises and similar structures.

#### 38.8.2 Map 2: Dwellings and Services

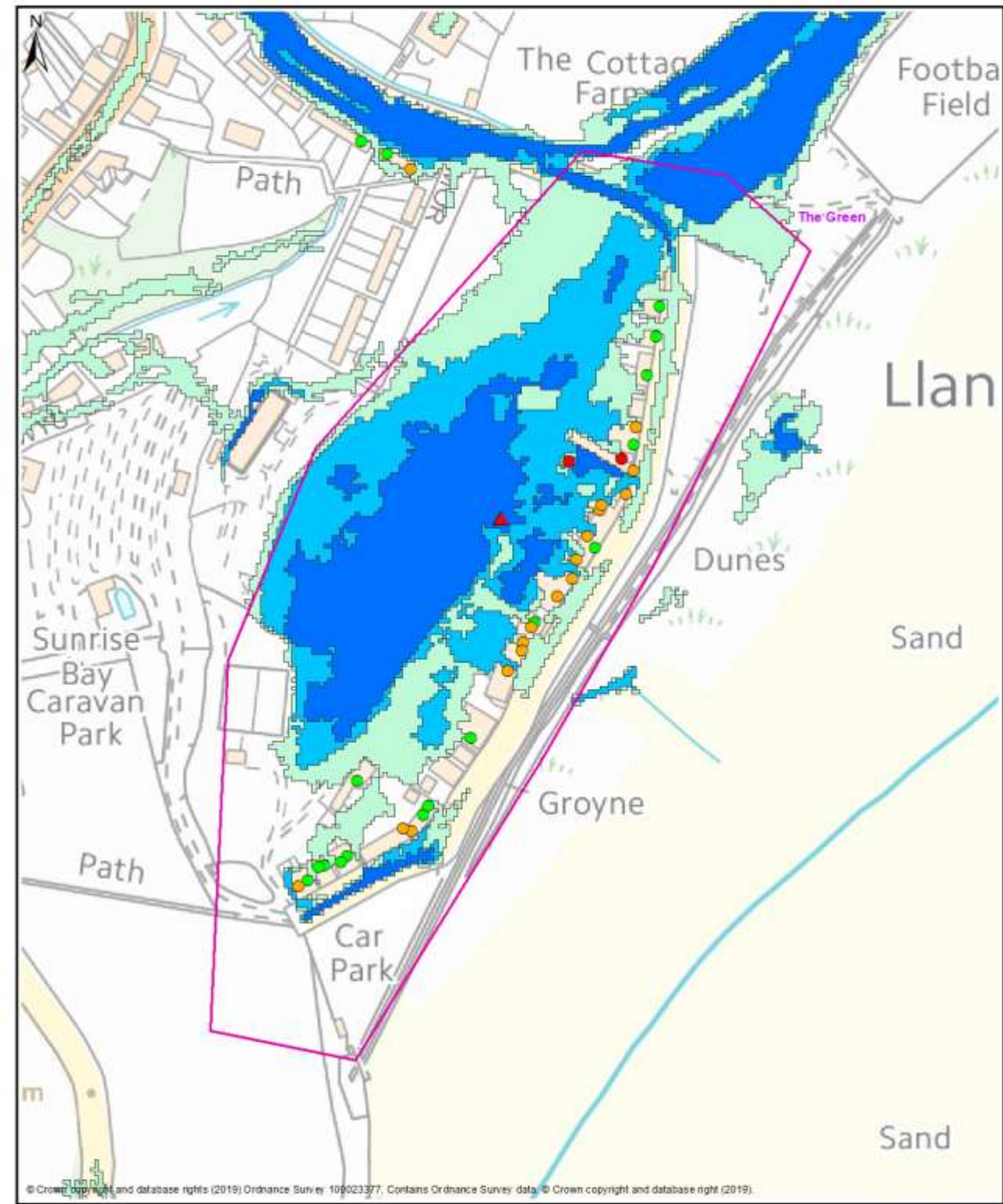
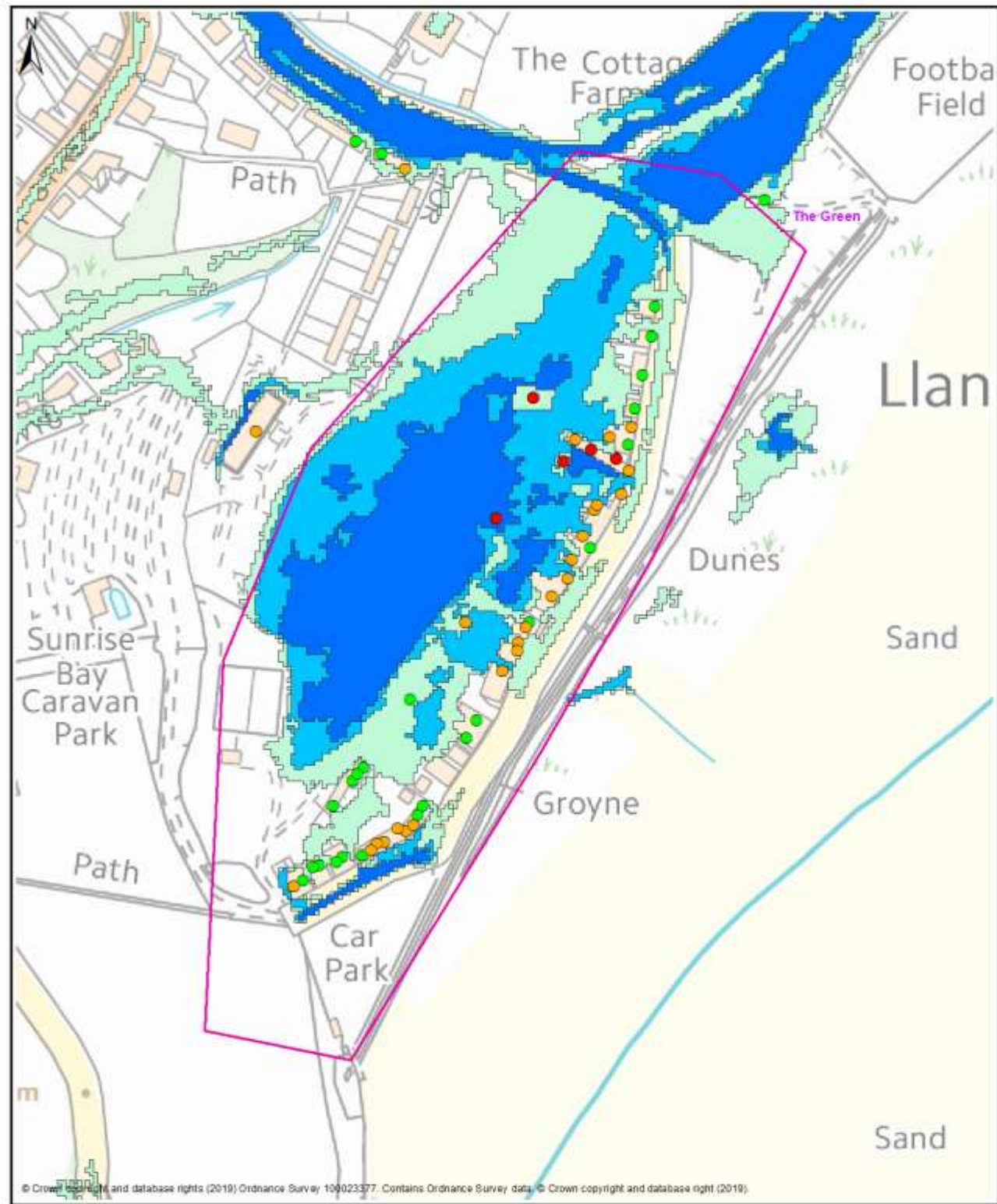
Map 2 below displays data on the residential properties and services at risk of flooding.

#### 38.8.3 Map 3: Community at Risk Register (CaRR)

This is the most recent flood mapping from Welsh Government. This dataset depicts all properties at risk of pluvial (surface water) flooding in a storm event with a 1 in 100 probability.

	Number of specified units at risk of flooding		
	1 in 30 probability storm event	1 in 100 probability storm event	1 in 1000 probability storm event
Map 1 Total Properties	5	28	50
Map 2 Dwellings and Services	3	19	34
Map 3 CaRR	n/a	2 Pluvial 2 Fluvial 35 Tidal	n/a





Map 1 - All Properties

Legend

- Policy Unit
- uFMSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
- uFMSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
- uFMSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
- Q30 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
- Q100 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
- Q1000 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater

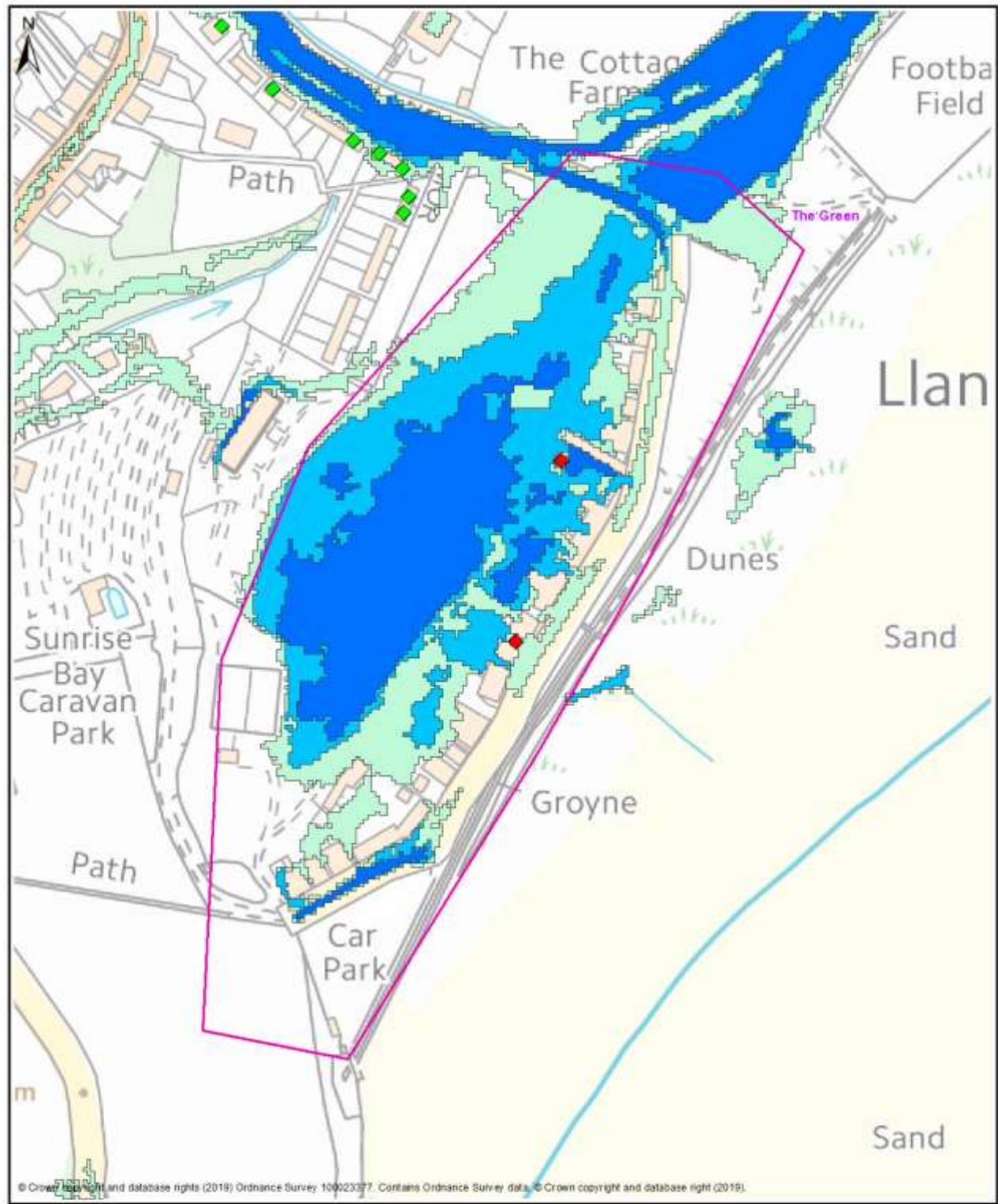
Llanstephan Ward  
The Green Policy Unit



Legend

- Policy Unit
- uFMSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
- uFMSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
- uFMSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
- Q30- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
- Q100- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
- Q1000- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
- ▲ Q30- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
- ▲ Q100- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
- ▲ Q1000- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater

Map 2 - Dwellings and Services



Map 3 - Communities at Risk Register

- Legend**
- Policy Unit
  - uMFSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
  - uMFSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
  - uMFSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
  - ◆ CARR Fluvial
  - ◆ CARR Fluvial

Llanstephan Ward  
The Green Policy Unit



Draft

## 39 Llanybydder Ward, Station Terrace Policy Unit

### 39.1 Area Description

Llanybydder is a market town and community that straddles the River Teifi and this forms the boundary with Ceredigion County Council. The Station Road area comprises a terrace of residential houses upstream of the Teifi River Bridge and backs onto the floodplain.

### 39.2 Why is this area a Flood Risk Policy Unit?

The uFMfSW (EA, 2013) highlight this area to be at risk of flooding. These surface water flood maps are useful in highlighting the flood risk from small watercourses.

The area of Station Road is low lying and near to the River Teifi.

Although Surface Water flood maps indicate that this area could flood as a result of surface water at higher return periods, flooding from the main river will occur prior to this.

The bridge and highway embankment forming Highmead Terrace reduce the floodplain capacity immediately downstream of Station Road.

It is worth noting that in the October 2018 floods properties downstream of the bridge were not affected but are shown on the uFMfSW to be at higher risk than Station Road itself.

### 39.3 Flooding Events

In October 2018 this area suffered serious flooding due to the River Teifi bursting its banks; 32 residential properties were affected. Prior to this Carmarthenshire had no record of flooding at this location.

### 39.4 Flood Defence Capital Works undertaken by CCC

None

### 39.5 Flood Defence Capital Works undertaken by Partner Organisations

None

### 39.6 Flood Defence Assets

Carmarthenshire has none in this location.

### 39.7 Routine Works and Maintenance

None

### 39.8 Proposed Future Works

Co-ordinating the actions arising from the Storm Callum flood report in the Llanybydder area as a whole not just the Policy Unit area. In Station Terrace we will continue to support the Highways Authority and DCWW operate and manage the drainage.

CCC, in collaboration with Ceredigion County Council have asked NRW to undertake fluvial flood modelling to evaluate the flood risk and potential mitigation measures post Storm Callum.

## 39.9 Flood Risk

### 39.9.1 Map 1: Total Properties

Map 1 over the page displays data on the total number of properties at risk of flooding. Total properties can include dwellings, garages, commercial premises, industrial premises and similar structures.

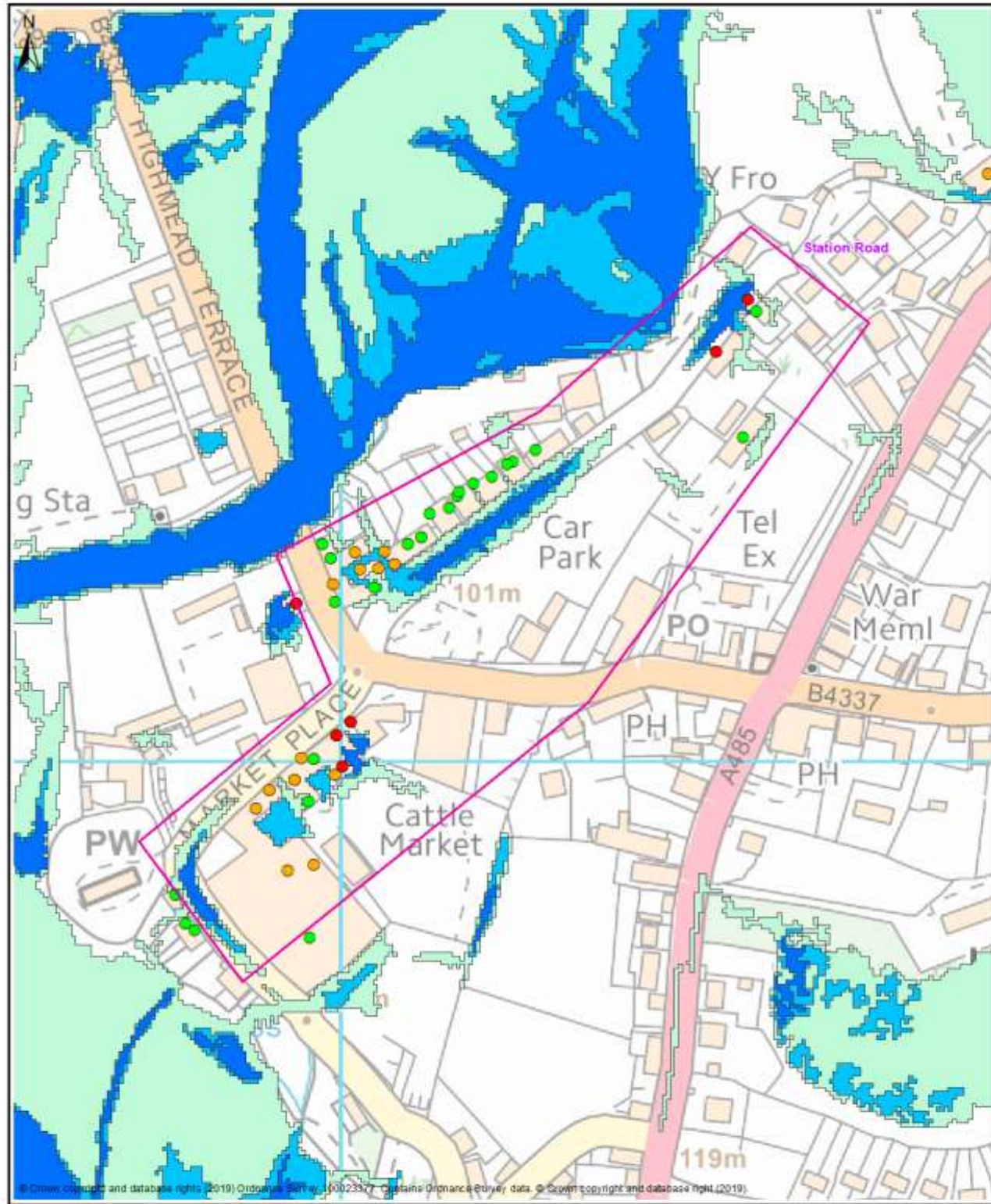
### 39.9.2 Map 2: Dwellings and Services

Map 2 below displays data on the residential properties and services at risk of flooding.

### 39.9.3 Map 3: Community at Risk Register (CaRR)

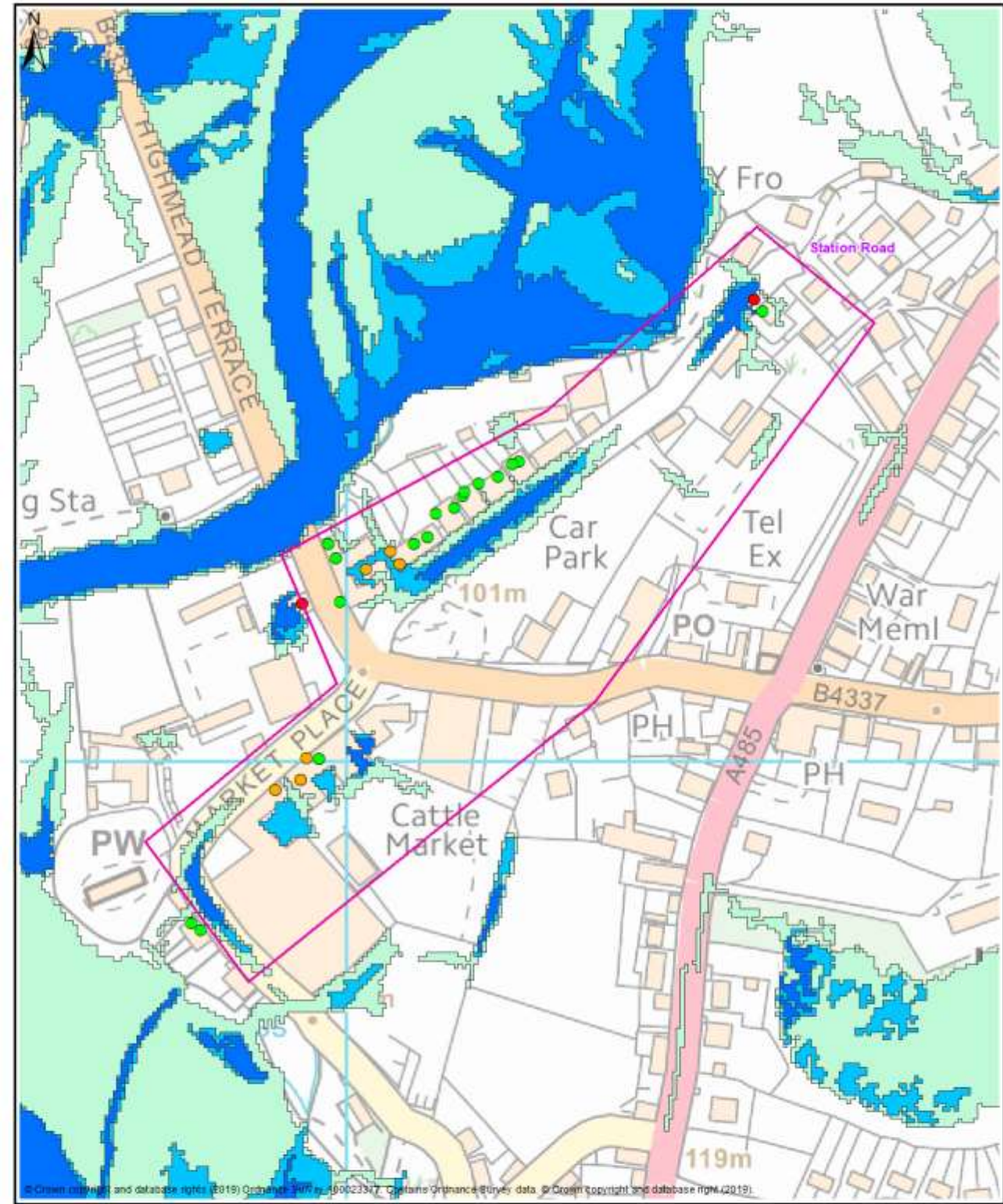
This is the most recent flood mapping from Welsh Government. This dataset depicts all properties at risk of pluvial (surface water) flooding in a storm event with a 1 in 100 probability.

	Number of specified units at risk of flooding		
	1 in 30 probability storm event	1 in 100 probability storm event	1 in 1000 probability storm event
<b>Map 1 Total Properties</b>	5	23	47
<b>Map 2 Dwellings and Services</b>	1	12	32
<b>Map 3 CaRR</b>	n/a	1 Pluvial 51 Fluvial	n/a



Map 1 - All Properties

- Legend**
- Policy Unit
  - uFMSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
  - Q30 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q100 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q1000 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater

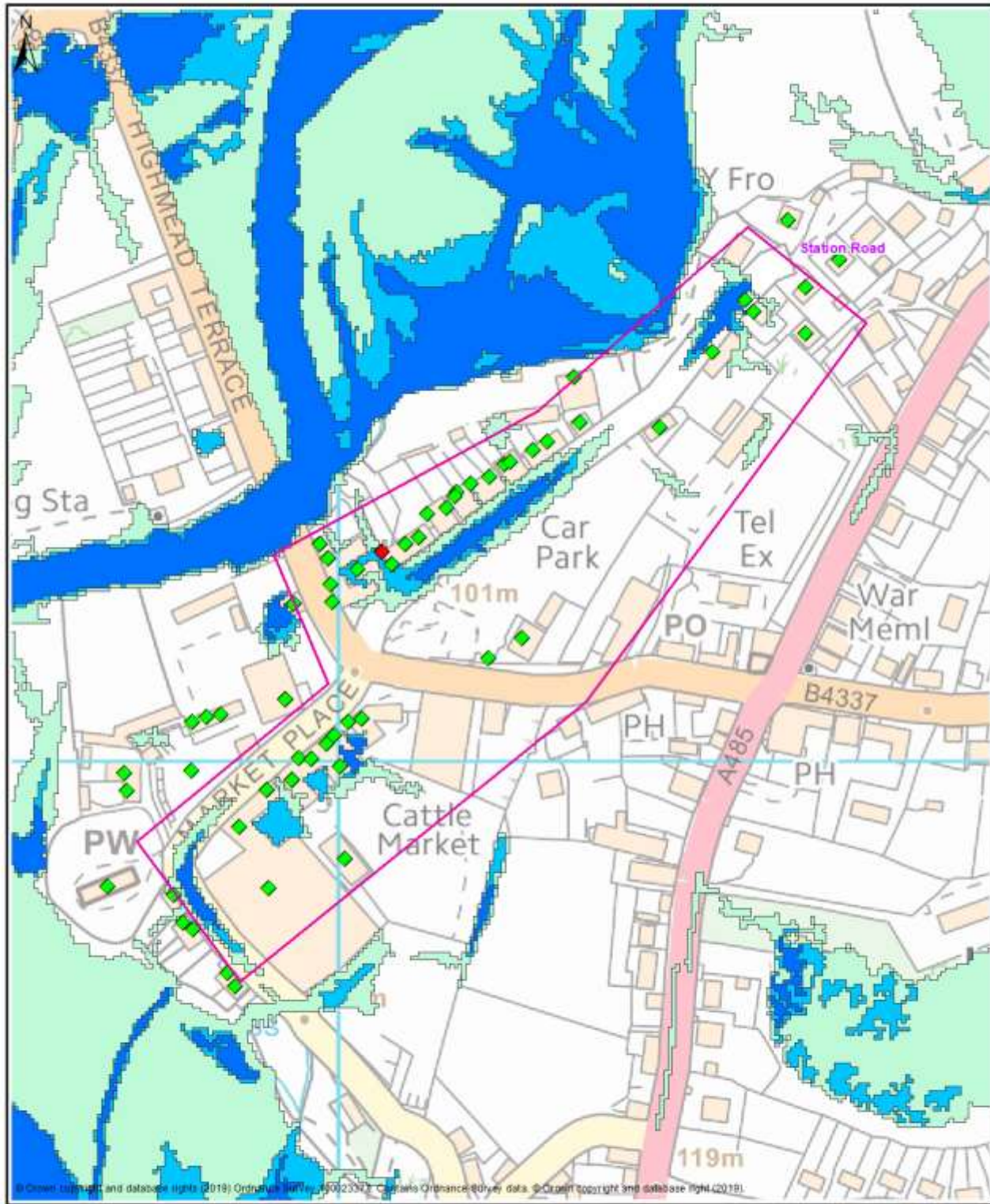


Map 2 - Dwellings and Services

- Legend**
- Policy Unit
  - uFMSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
  - Q30- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q100- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q1000- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q30- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q100- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q1000- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater

Llanbydde Ward  
Station Road Policy Unit





Map 3 - Communities at Risk Register

- Legend**
- Policy Unit
  - uMFSW Q30  
Surface Water Flood Outline  
1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
  - uMFSW Q100  
Surface Water Flood Outline  
1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
  - uMFSW Q1000  
Surface Water Flood Outline  
1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
  - ◆ CARR Pluvial
  - ◆ CARR Fluvial

Llanbyddde Ward  
Station Road Policy Unit



Draft

## 40 Llanybydder Ward, Treherbert Street Policy Unit

### 40.1 Area Description

This Policy Unit comprises the area of Treherbert Street in Cwmann.

There is a stone culvert that runs beneath the properties of Treherbert Street and its sustainability given its age and location are of concern.

### 40.2 Why is this area a Flood Risk Policy Unit?

The uFMfSW (EA, 2013) highlights this area to be at risk of flooding. These surface water flood maps are useful in highlighting the flood risk from small watercourses.

Blockage or collapse of the culvert would cause severe disruption since it would be difficult to rectify without a long culvert diversion.

### 40.3 Flooding Events

None recorded

### 40.4 Flood Defence Capital Works undertaken by CCC

None

### 40.5 Flood Defence Capital Works undertaken by Partner Organisations

None

### 40.6 Flood Defence Assets

Treherbert Street Culvert – Private ownership



### 40.7 Routine Works and Maintenance

Area	Works Undertaken	When
Treherbert Street Culvert	CCTV Inspection	2019, 2021

### 40.8 Proposed Future Works

A capital scheme is being developed to upgrade the culvert watercourse in the area. In 2019 WG funding was refused on the grounds of insufficient flood risk. CCC Flood Defence and Coastal Protection Engineers are currently evaluating options and cost benefit (2019).

## 40.9 Flood Risk

### 40.9.1 Map 1: Total Properties

Map 1 over the page displays data on the total number of properties at risk of flooding. Total properties can include dwellings, garages, commercial premises, industrial premises and similar structures.

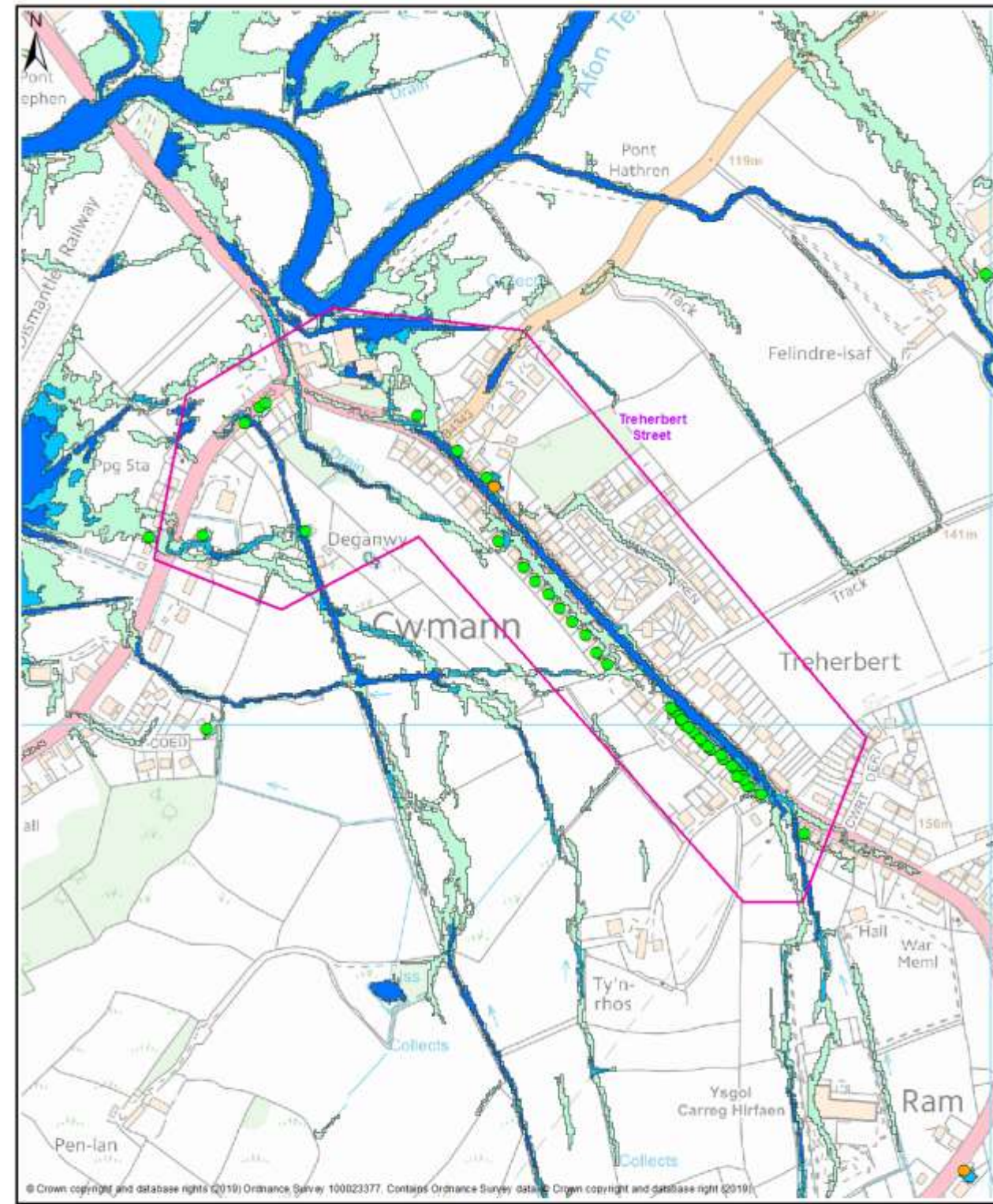
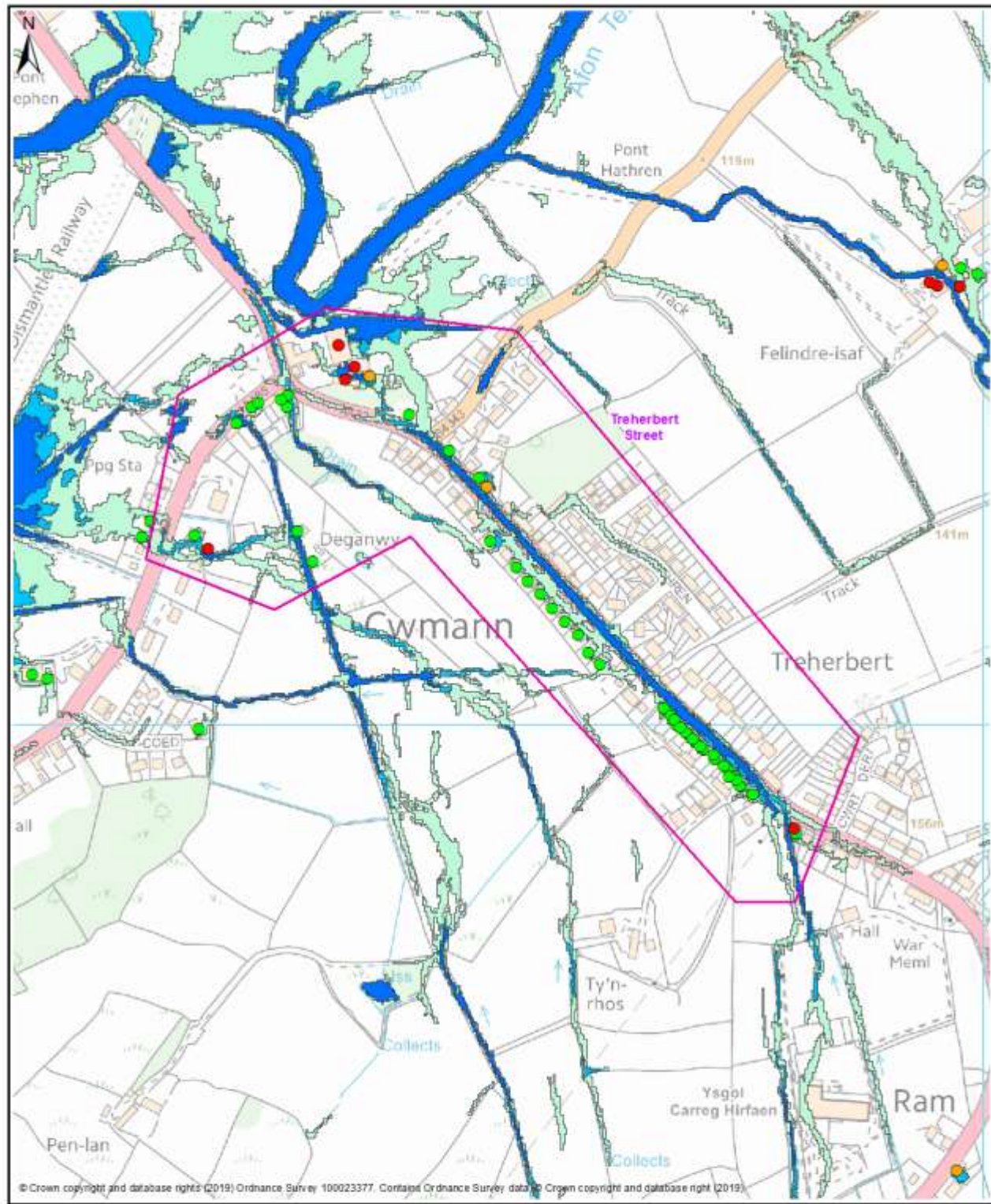
### 40.9.2 Map 2: Dwellings and Services

Map 2 below displays data on the residential properties and services at risk of flooding.

### 40.9.3 Map 3: Community at Risk Register (CaRR)

This is the most recent flood mapping from Welsh Government. This dataset depicts all properties at risk of pluvial (surface water) flooding in a storm event with a 1 in 100 probability.

	Number of specified units at risk of flooding		
	1 in 30 probability storm event	1 in 100 probability storm event	1 in 1000 probability storm event
<b>Map 1 Total Properties</b>	5	7	51
<b>Map 2 Dwellings and Services</b>	0	1	41
<b>Map 3 CaRR</b>	n/a	0 Pluvial 15 Fluvial	n/a



Map 1 - All Properties

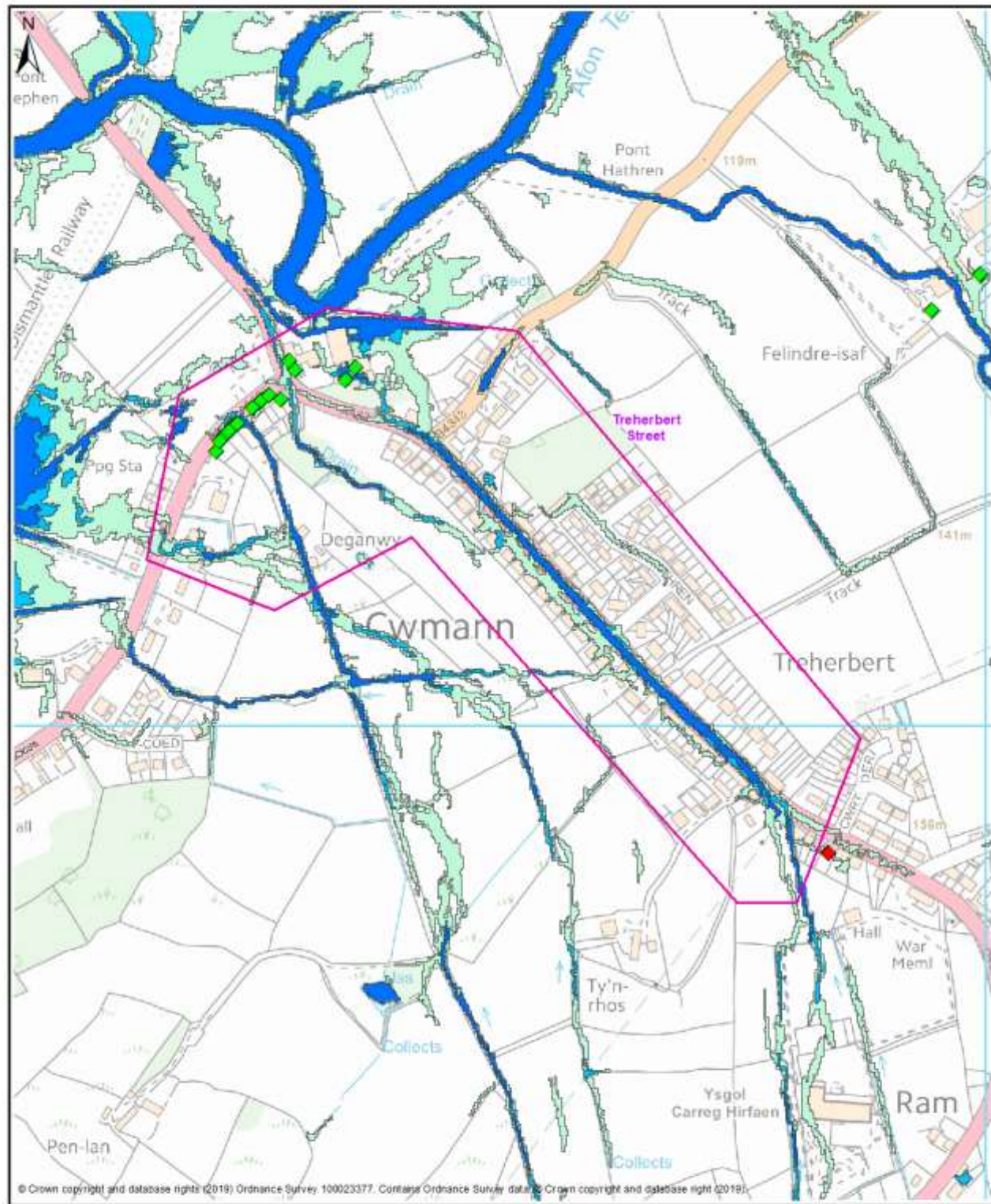
- Legend**
- Policy Unit
  - uFMSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
  - Q30 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q100 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q1000 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater

Llanybydder Ward  
Treherbert Street Policy Unit



Map 2 - Dwellings and Services

- Legend**
- Policy Unit
  - uFMSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
  - Q30- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q100- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q1000- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q30- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q100- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q1000- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater



Map 3 - Communities at Risk Register

- Legend**
- Policy Unit
  - uFMSW Q30  
Surface Water Flood Outline  
1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q100  
Surface Water Flood Outline  
1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q1000  
Surface Water Flood Outline  
1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
  - ◆ CARR Pluvial
  - ◆ CARR Fluvial

Llanybydder Ward  
Treherbert Street Policy Unit



Draft



## 41 Lleidi Ward, Heol Buckley Policy Unit

### 41.1 Area Description

The Heol Buckley Policy Unit comprises the residential development in Felinfoel Llanelli. It is drained by highway drainage and DCWW surface water sewers.

### 41.2 Why is this area a Flood Risk Policy Unit?

The uFMfSW (EA, 2013) highlights this area to be at risk of flooding.

This area is vulnerable to flooding because the road at the southern side of the estate is at a much higher level than the site itself.

### 41.3 Flooding Events

CCC have no record of any flooding in this area.

### 41.4 Flood Defence Capital Works undertaken by CCC

None

### 41.5 Flood Defence Assets

None

### 41.6 Routine Works and Maintenance

None

### 41.7 Proposed Future Works

Undertake CCTV camera survey. Works to address any structural or service faults identified will be actioned on a risk-based basis.

### 41.8 Flood Risk

#### 41.8.1 Map 1: Total Properties

Map 1 over the page displays data on the total number of properties at risk of flooding. Total properties can include dwellings, garages, commercial premises, industrial premises and similar structures.

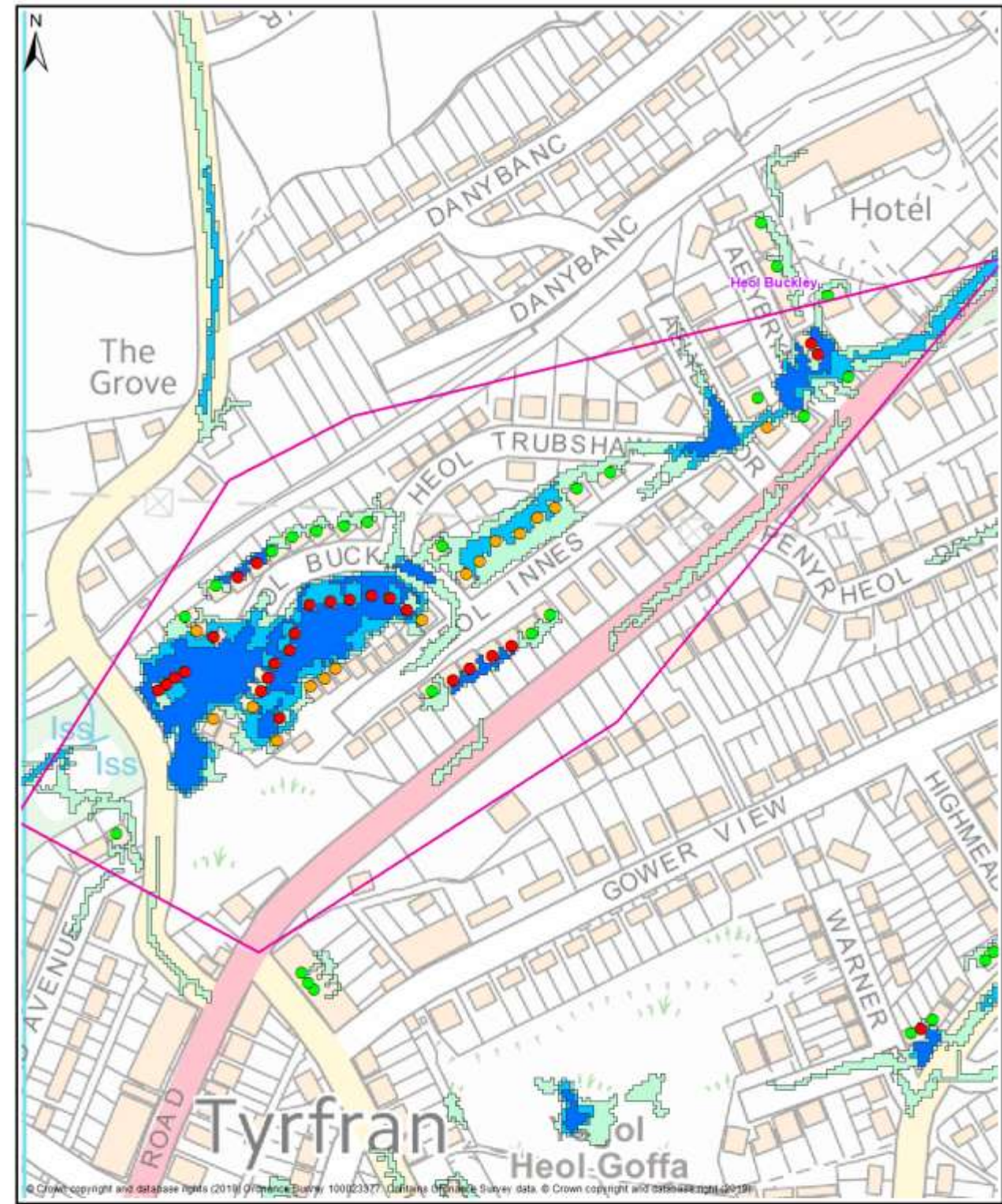
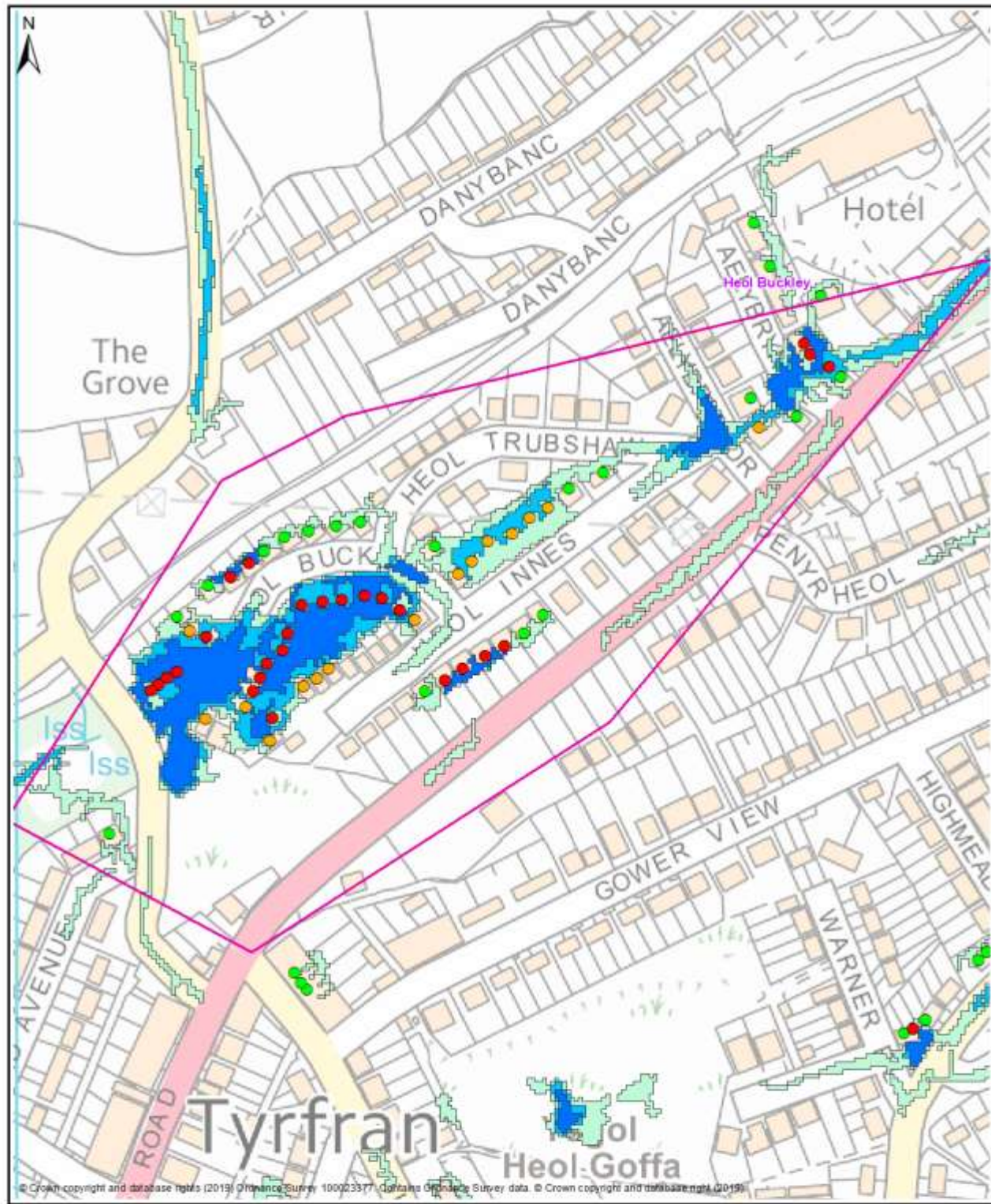
#### 41.8.2 Map 2: Dwellings and Services

Map 2 below displays data on the residential properties and services at risk of flooding.

#### 41.8.3 Map 3: Community at Risk Register (CaRR)

This is the most recent flood mapping from Welsh Government. This dataset depicts all properties at risk of pluvial (surface water) flooding in a storm event with a 1 in 100 probability.

	Number of specified units at risk of flooding		
	1 in 30 probability storm event	1 in 100 probability storm event	1 in 1000 probability storm event
<b>Map 1 Total Properties</b>	26	41	58
<b>Map 2 Dwellings and Services</b>	25	40	57
<b>Map 3 CaRR</b>	n/a	21	n/a



Map 1 - All Properties

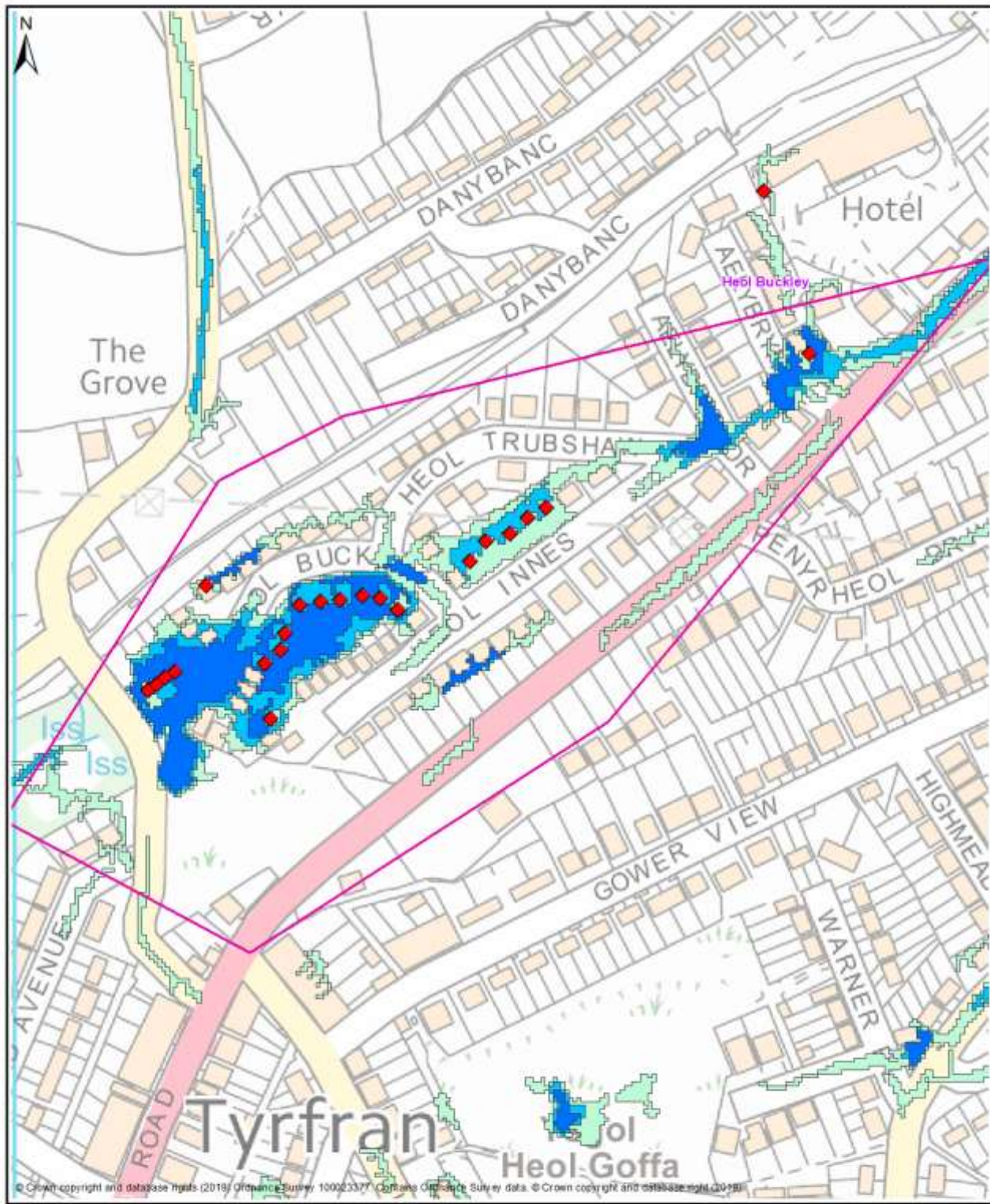
- Legend**
- Policy Unit
  - uFMSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
  - Q30 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q100 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q1000 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater

**Leidi Ward  
Heol Buckley Policy Unit**



Map 2 - Dwellings and Services

- Legend**
- Policy Unit
  - uFMSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
  - Q30- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q100- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q1000- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q30- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q100- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q1000- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater



Map 3 - Communities at Risk Register



Draft

## 42 Lleidi Ward, Lakeview Terrace Policy Unit

### 42.1 Area Description

The Lakeview Terrace Policy Unit is located in a valley bottom below Pentrepoeth Road through to where the watercourse joins with the Cille Stream (Main River).

With a semi urbanised catchment, the area above Lakeview Terrace is a large grassed area that slopes towards Lakeview Terrace and Brickyard Cottages (previously utilised as a municipal tip).

The stream is culverted under the grassed area to where it discharges to the Cille Stream behind the Strady Arms Public House, a distance of approximately 620m.

The culverted section below Lakeview Terrace is in poor condition with many changes in construction.

The main concern is the section of culvert under the Colliers Arms Public House. Flooding in the cellar has been reported but attempts to jet through or camera this section have failed.

### 42.2 Why is this area a Flood Risk Policy Unit?

The uMfSW (EA, 2013) highlight this area to be at risk of flooding.

As well as being at risk of flooding from the ordinary watercourse and grassed area it is also at risk from the Cille Stream (Main River).

CaRR maps indicate 2 properties at risk of pluvial flooding and this corresponds with the observed flood history.

### 42.3 Flooding Events

- CCC have recorded flooding incidents at Brickyard Cottages
- Reports of flooding of the cellar of the Colliers Arms at Luton Terrace

### 42.4 Flood Defence Capital Works undertaken by CCC

Construction of a flood defence bund at the top of the grassed area. This appears to have been effective at reducing flows at Lakeview Terrace/ Brickyard Cottages and no flooding has been recorded since this was constructed in March 2016 despite heavy rainfall events in the area.

### 42.5 Flood Defence Capital Works undertaken by Partner Organisations

At the time of writing DCWW are in the process of constructing the Station Road surface water sewer.

### 42.6 Flood Defence Assets

- Pentrepoeth Bund
- Pentrepoeth Culvert

### 42.7 Routine Works and Maintenance

Area	Works Undertaken	When
Pentrepoeth Inlet	T98 Inspections	Annually
Pentrepoeth Bund	T98 Inspections	Annually
Pentrepoeth Bund	Grass Cutting	Annually

### 42.8 Proposed Future Works

An outline business case (OBC) is currently being prepared (2019) to evaluate flood management options. A bid for capital funding will be submitted to WG in 2020 if the OBC identifies any viable options.

### 42.9 Flood Risk

#### 42.9.1 Map 1: Total Properties

Map 1 over the page displays data on the total number of properties at risk of flooding. Total properties can include dwellings, garages, commercial premises, industrial premises and similar structures.

#### 42.9.2 Map 2: Dwellings and Services

Map 2 below displays data on the residential properties and services at risk of flooding.

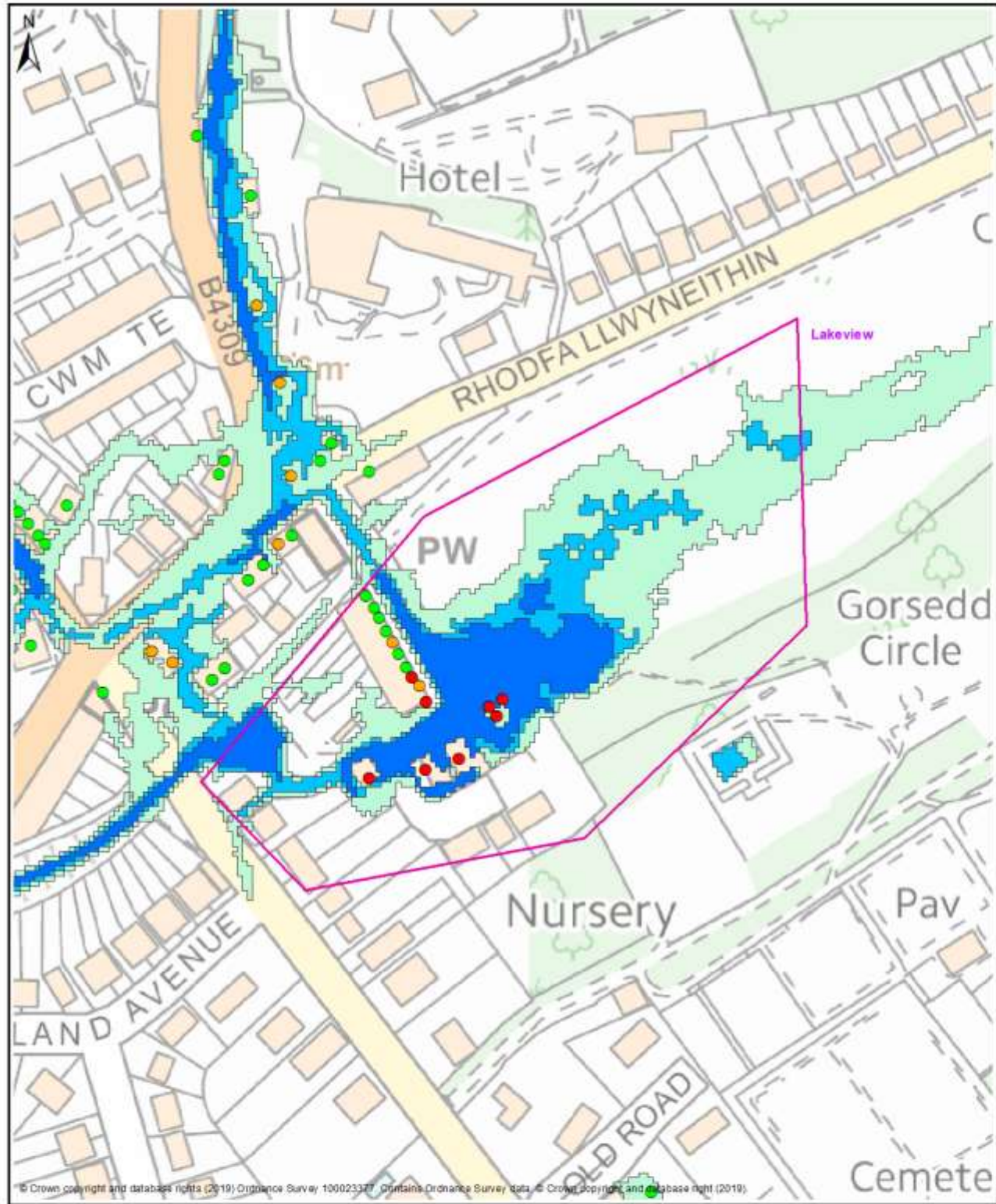
#### 42.9.3 Map 3: Community at Risk Register (CaRR)

This is the most recent flood mapping from Welsh Government. This dataset depicts all properties at risk of pluvial (surface water) flooding in a storm event with a 1 in 100 probability.

	Number of specified units at risk of flooding		
	1 in 30 probability storm event	1 in 100 probability storm event	1 in 1000 probability storm event
Map 1 Total Properties	8	10	16
Map 2 Dwellings and Services	7	9	15
Map 3 CaRR	n/a	2 Pluvial 16 Fluvial	n/a

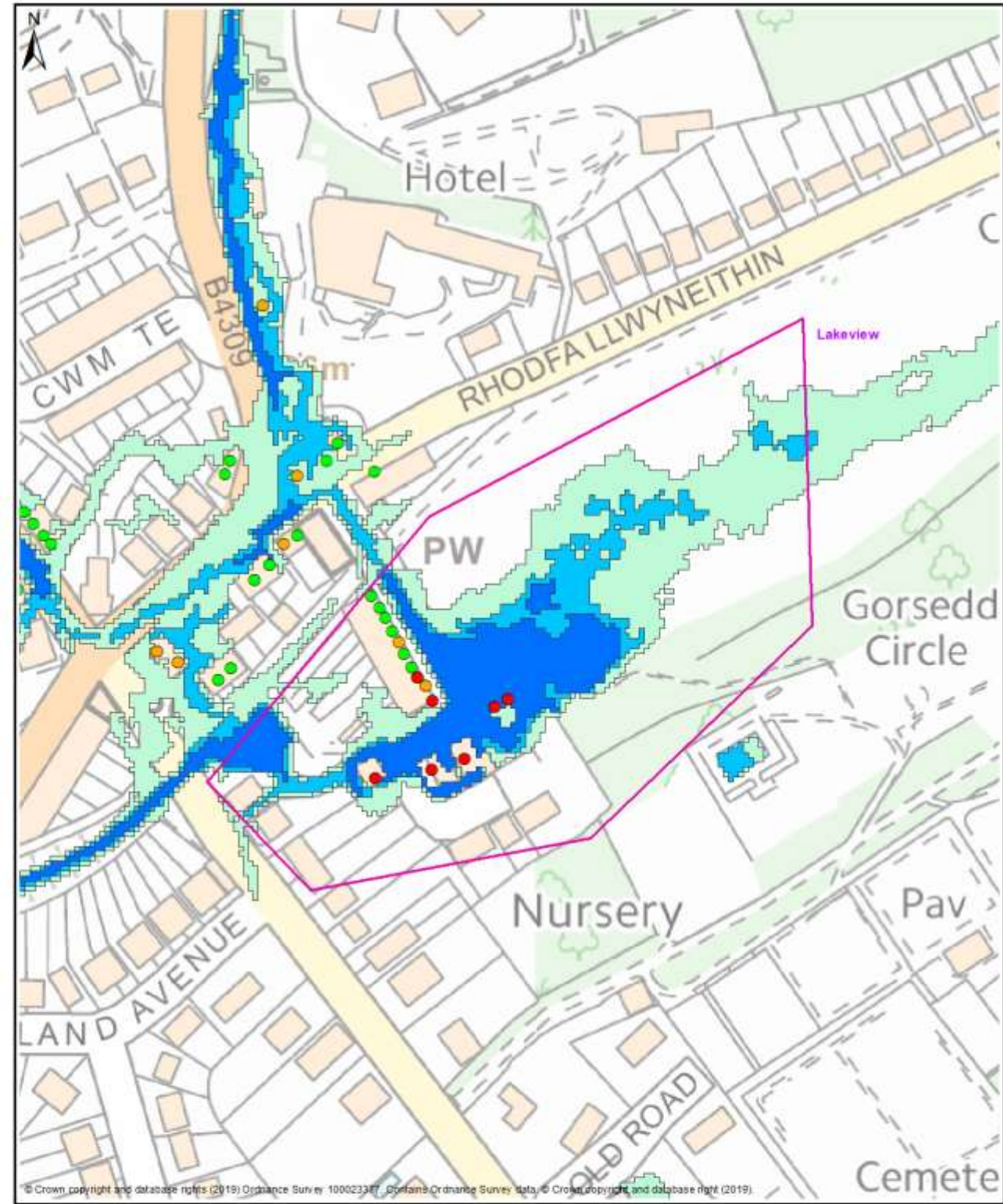
### 42.10 Environmental Considerations

Grassed area in front of Lakeview Terrace has been used as a landfill tip in the past.



Map 1 - All Properties

- Legend**
- Policy Unit
  - uFMSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
  - Q30 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q100 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q1000 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater

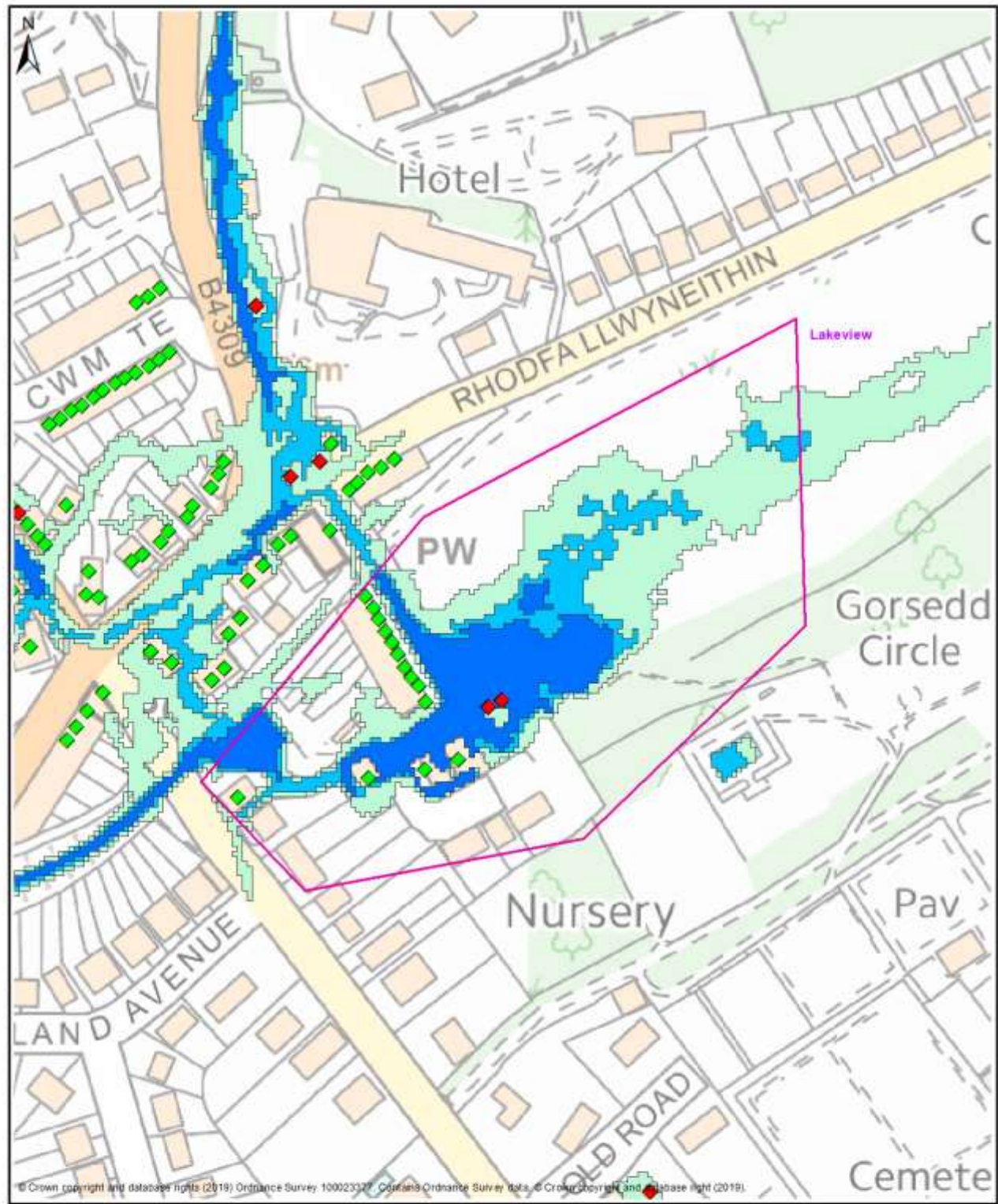


Map 2 - Dwellings and Services

- Legend**
- Policy Unit
  - uFMSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
  - Q30- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q100- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q1000- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q30- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q100- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q1000- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater

Leidi Ward  
Lakeview Policy Unit





Map 3 - Communities at Risk Register

- Legend**
- Policy Unit
  - uMFSW Q30  
Surface Water Flood Outline  
1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
  - uMFSW Q100  
Surface Water Flood Outline  
1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
  - uMFSW Q1000  
Surface Water Flood Outline  
1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
  - ◆ CARR Pluvial
  - ◆ CARR Fluvial

Lleidi Ward  
Lakeview Policy Unit



Draft

## 43 Lleidi Ward, Llanelli Town Centre Policy Unit

### 43.1 Area Description

Llanelli Town Centre Policy Unit is predominately mixed retail. Main characteristics from a flood perspective is the main river Lleidi that is culverted through the town centre for a distance of approximately 700m.

The presence of the Swiss Valley reservoirs are a significant feature of this catchment and will attenuate flood flows reducing the risk of flooding from the Lleidi.

In the town centre DCWW have a 1200mm combined sewer and they are currently in the process of constructing a tunnel along the route Station Road to cater for surface water from parts of this area.

### 43.2 Why is this area a Flood Risk Policy Unit?

The uFMfSW (EA, 2013) highlight this area to be at risk of flooding. These surface water flood maps are useful in highlighting the flood risk from small watercourses.

High numbers of properties are indicated to be at risk of flooding but the drainage infrastructure is primarily managed by Natural Resources Wales (Main River Lleidi Culvert) and DCWW via the surface and combined sewer network.

### 43.3 Flooding Events

None recorded by CCC.

### 43.4 Flood Defence Capital Works undertaken by CCC

No works have been undertaken by CCC.

### 43.5 Flood Defence Capital Works undertaken by Partner Organisations

At the time of Writing DCWW are in the process of constructing the Station Road Surface Water.

### 43.6 Flood Defence Assets

Lleidi Culvert, Main River NRW lead

Combined Sewer System, DCWW

Station Road tunnel works		
		

### 43.7 Routine Works and Maintenance

None

### 43.8 Proposed Future Works

Continue to liaise and co-operate with DCWW to deliver the Rainscape Project.

## 43.9 Flood Risk

### 43.9.1 Map 1: Total Properties

Map 1 over the page displays data on the total number of properties at risk of flooding. Total properties can include dwellings, garages, commercial premises, industrial premises and similar structures.

### 43.9.2 Map 2: Dwellings and Services

Map 2 below displays data on the residential properties and services at risk of flooding.

### 43.9.3 Map 3: Community at Risk Register (CaRR)

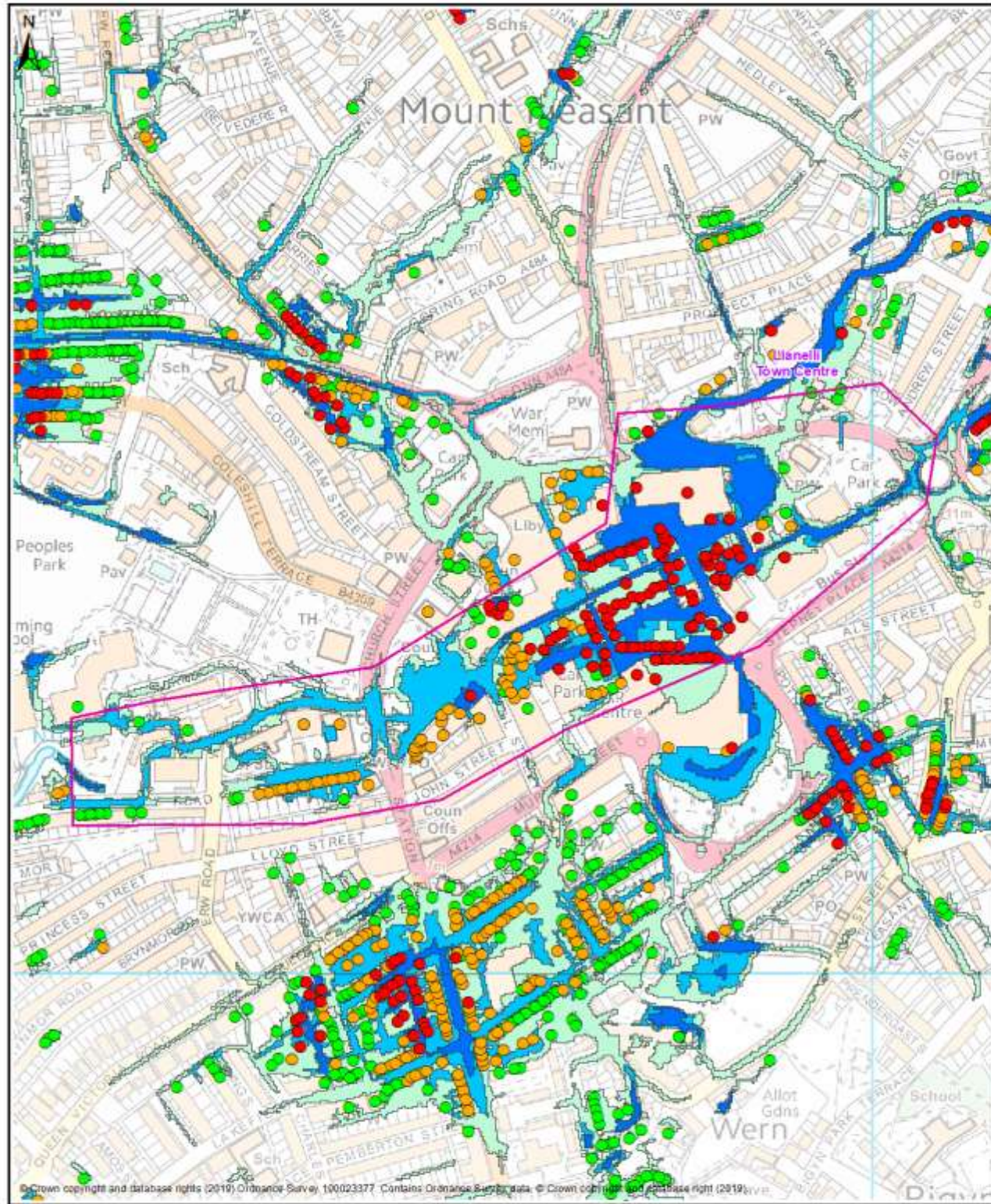
This is the most recent flood mapping from Welsh Government. This dataset depicts all properties at risk of pluvial (surface water) flooding in a storm event with a 1 in 100 probability.

	Number of specified units at risk of flooding		
	1 in 30 probability storm event	1 in 100 probability storm event	1 in 1000 probability storm event
<b>Map 1 Total Properties</b>	148	257	296
<b>Map 2 Dwellings and Services</b>	53	122	137
<b>Map 3 CaRR</b>	n/a	151 Pluvial 241 Fluvial	n/a

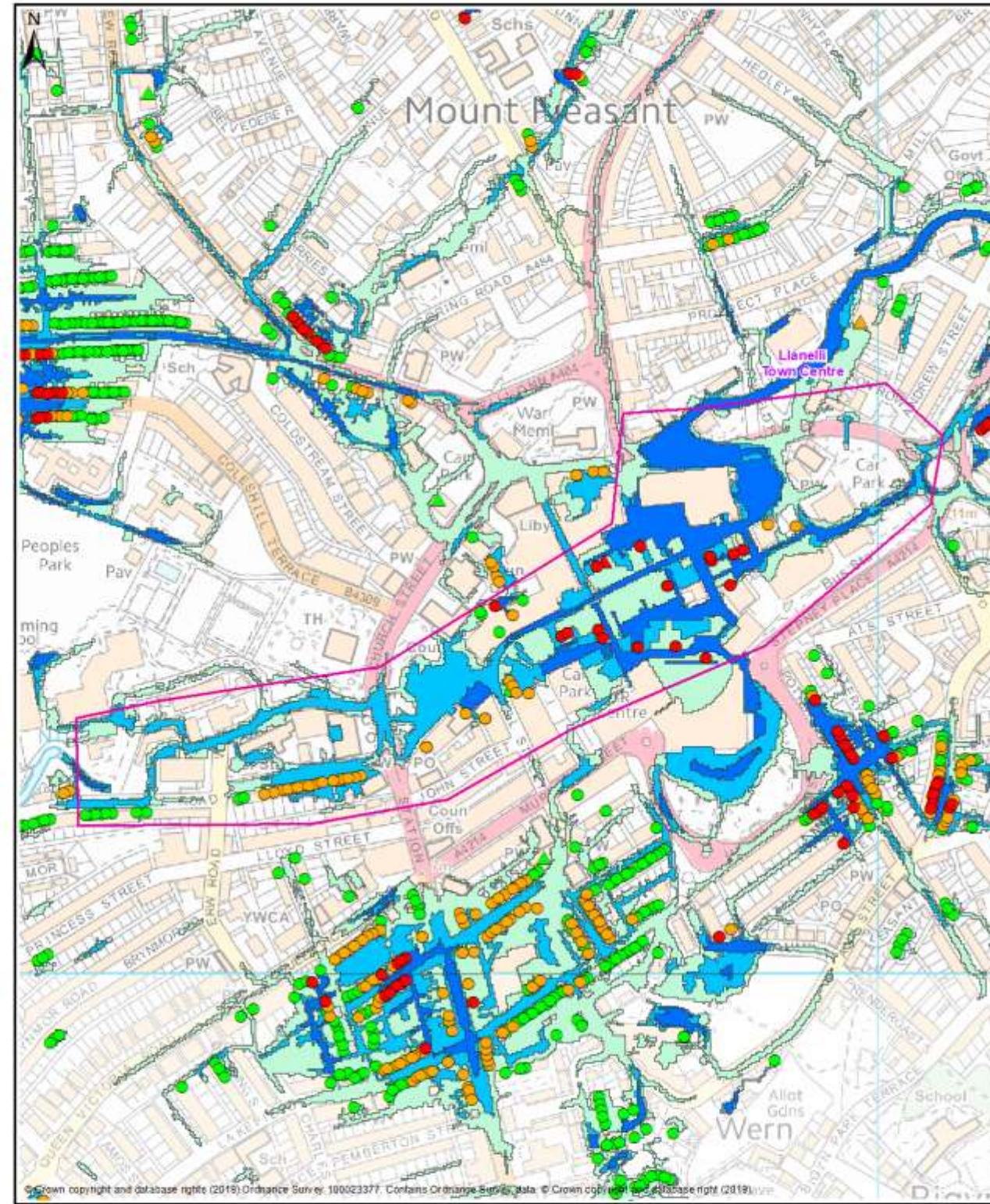
### 43.10 Environmental Considerations

### 43.11 Biodiversity

Dredging has been discounted on environmental grounds as well as being an unsustainable flood defence measure.



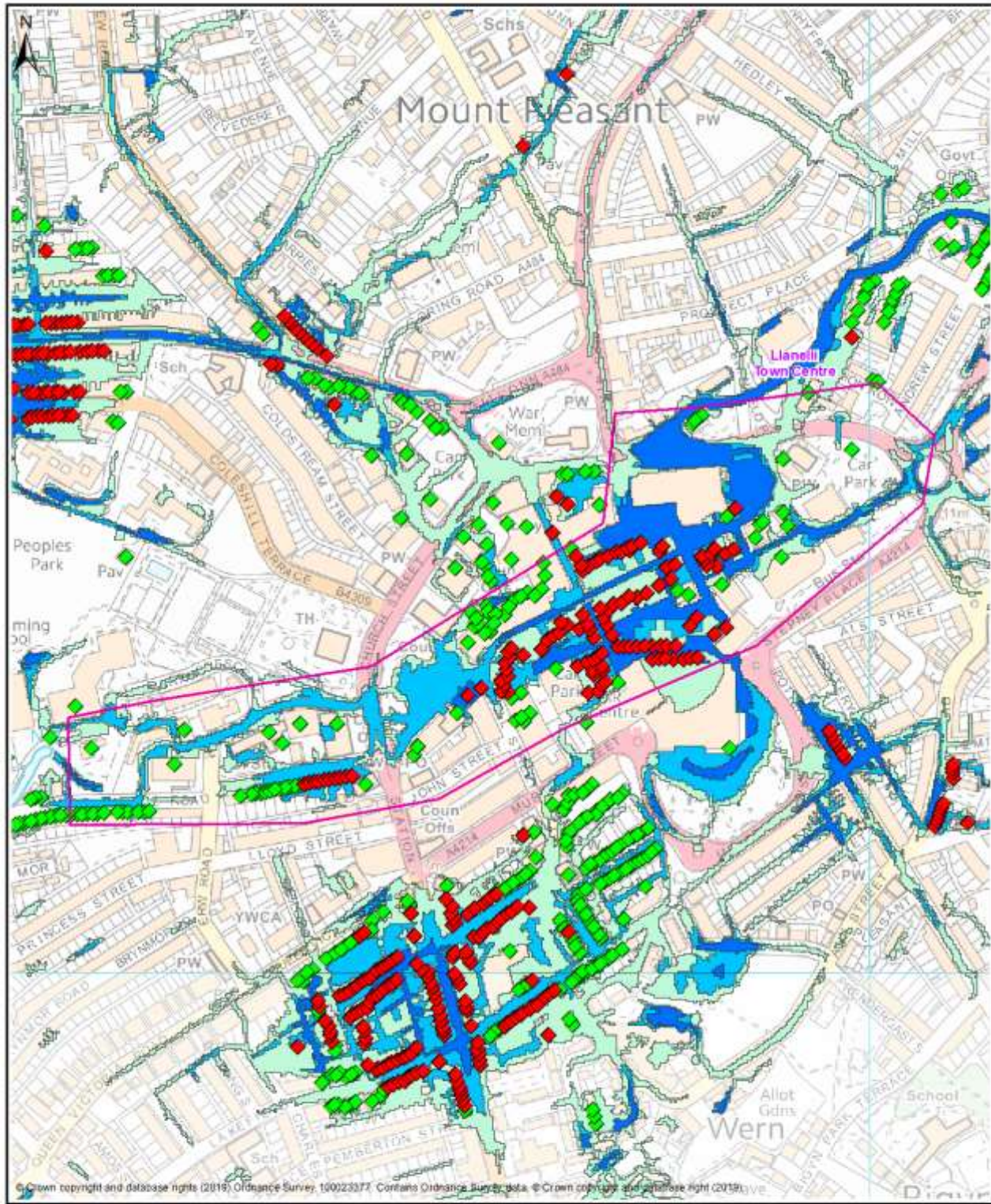
**Map 1 - All Properties**  
**Legend**  
 Policy Unit  
 uFMSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event  
 uFMSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event  
 uFMSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event  
 Q30 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater  
 Q100 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater  
 Q1000 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater



**Map 2 - Dwellings and Services**  
**Legend**  
 Policy Unit  
 uFMSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event  
 uFMSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event  
 uFMSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event  
 Q30- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater  
 Q100- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater  
 Q1000- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater  
 Q30- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater  
 Q100- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater  
 Q1000- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater

Lleidi Ward  
 Llanelli Town Centre Policy Unit  
 0 0.05 0.1 0.2 Km





Map 3 - Communities at Risk Register

- Legend**
- Policy Unit
  - uFMSW Q30  
Surface Water Flood Outline  
1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q100  
Surface Water Flood Outline  
1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q1000  
Surface Water Flood Outline  
1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
  - ◆ CARR Pluvial
  - ◆ CARR Fluvial

Lleidid Ward  
Llanelli Town Centre Policy Unit



Draft

## 44 Llwynhendy Ward, Bryn Rhos Policy Unit

### 44.1 Area Description

The Bryn Rhos Policy Unit comprises the area to the east of Bryn Rhos, it is at a higher elevation than Bryn Rhos so there is potential for flooding as the area to the west is at the same level as Bryn Rhos. Therefore, creating a bowl for the water to pool.

### 44.2 Why is this area a Flood Risk Policy Unit?

The uFMfSW (EA, 2013) highlights this area to be at risk of flooding. These surface water flood maps are useful in highlighting flood risk.

### 44.3 Flooding Events

2011: Highway flooding due to intense rain. No properties flooded.

### 44.4 Flood Defence Capital Works undertaken by CCC

None

### 44.5 Flood Defence Assets

None

### 44.6 Routine Works and Maintenance

None

### 44.7 Proposed Future Works

Continue to work with DCWW and the Highways Authority to manage flood risk.

## 44.8 Flood Risk

### 44.8.1 Map 1: Total Properties

Map 1 over the page displays data on the total number of properties at risk of flooding. Total properties can include dwellings, garages, commercial premises, industrial premises and similar structures.

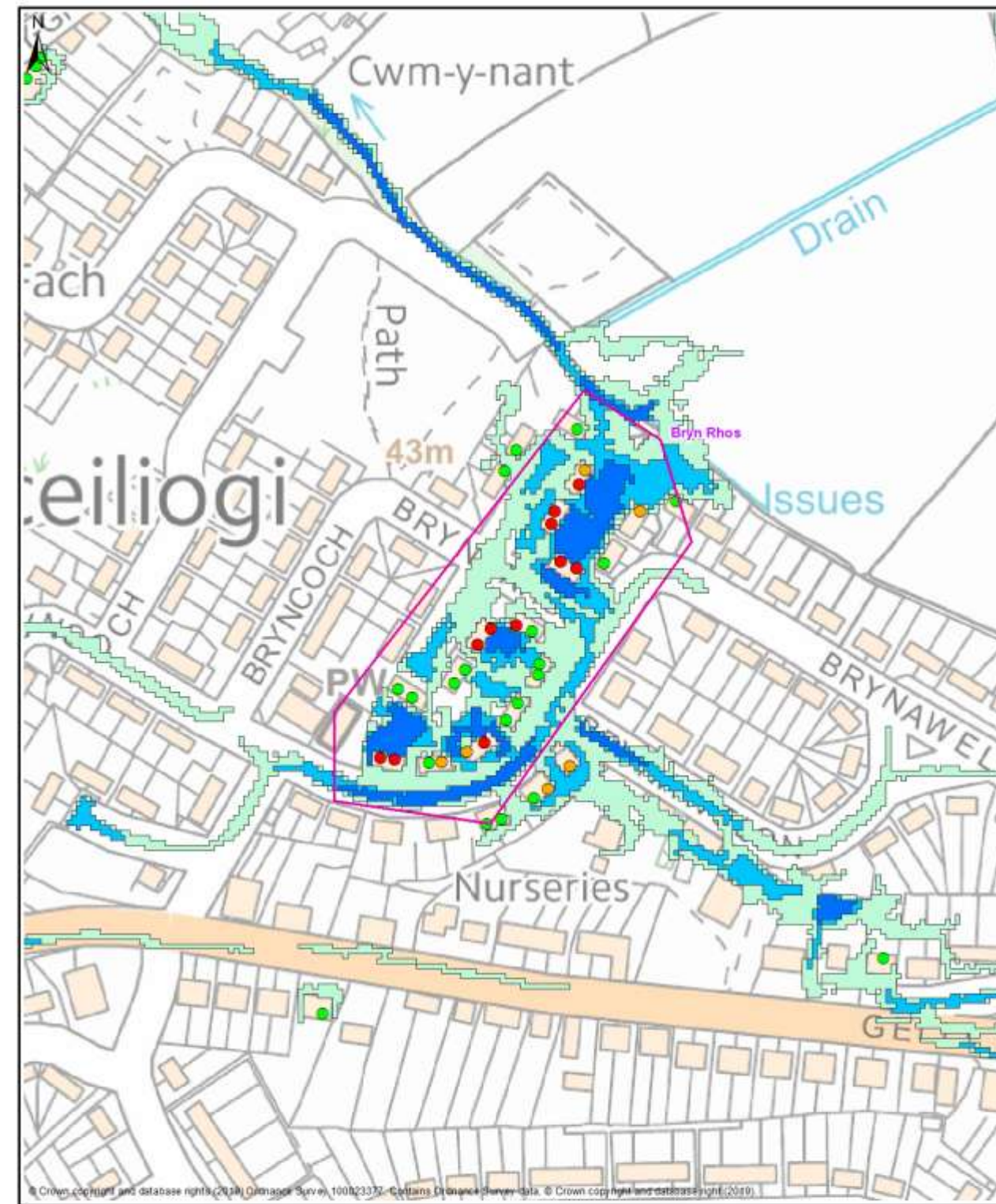
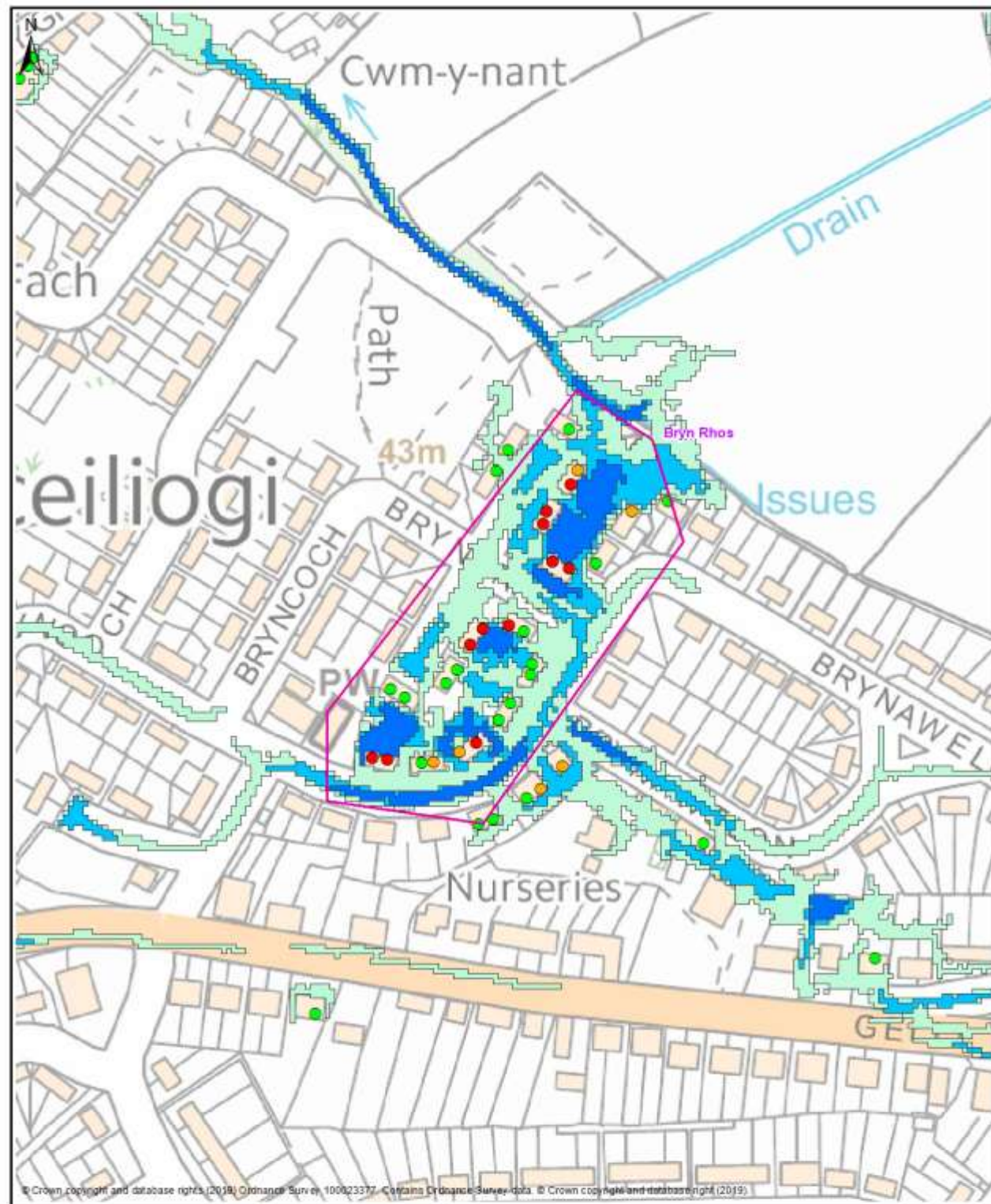
### 44.8.2 Map 2: Dwellings and Services

Map 2 below displays data on the residential properties and services at risk of flooding.

### 44.8.3 Map 3: Community at Risk Register (CaRR)

This is the most recent flood mapping from Welsh Government. This dataset depicts all properties at risk of pluvial (surface water) flooding in a storm event with a 1 in 100 probability.

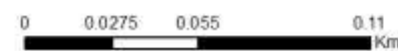
	Number of specified units at risk of flooding		
	1 in 30 probability storm event	1 in 100 probability storm event	1 in 1000 probability storm event
<b>Map 1 Total Properties</b>	11	15	28
<b>Map 2 Dwellings and Services</b>	11	15	28
<b>Map 3 CaRR</b>	n/a	0	n/a



Map 1 - All Properties

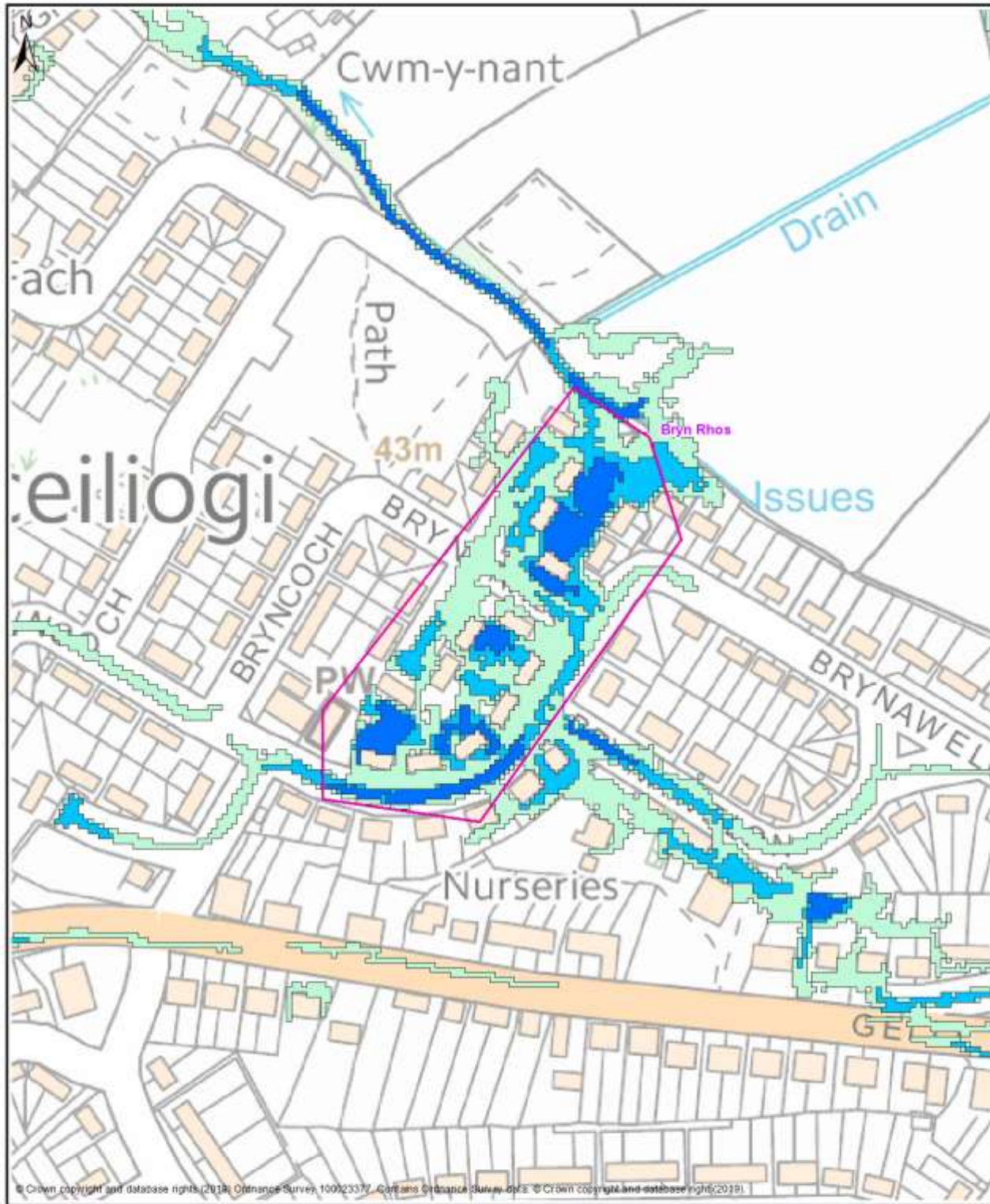
- Legend**
- Policy Unit
  - uFMSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
  - Q30 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q100 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q1000 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater

Llwynhendy Ward  
Bryn Rhos Policy Unit



Map 2 - Dwellings and Services

- Legend**
- Policy Unit
  - uFMSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
  - Q30- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q100- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q1000- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q30- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q100- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q1000- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater



Map 3 - Communities at Risk Register



Lwynhendy Ward  
Bryn Rhos Policy Unit



Draft

## 45 Llwynhendy Ward, Heol Elfed Policy Unit

### 45.1 Area Description

The Heol Elfed Policy Unit comprises the urban catchment at Heol Elfed, The Avenue, Bro Wen and Heol Hen Llanelli.

### 45.2 Why is this area a Flood Risk Policy Unit?

The uFMfSW (EA, 2013) highlights this area to be at risk of flooding. These surface water flood maps are useful in highlighting the flood risk from small watercourses.

This indicates that properties at Heol Elfed, The Avenue, Bro Wen and Heol Hen are at risk of flooding. This area is served by a surface water sewer system, indicated as private on DCWW asset records.

### 45.3 Flooding Events

CCC Senior Engineers recollects flooding in this area but no records exist.

### 45.4 Flood Defence Capital Works undertaken by CCC

None

### 45.5 Flood Defence Assets

None

### 45.6 Routine Works and Maintenance

None

### 45.7 Proposed Future Works

Undertake CCTV camera survey. Works to address any structural or service faults identified will be actioned on a risk-based basis

## 45.8 Flood Risk

### 45.8.1 Map 1: Total Properties

Map 1 over the page displays data on the total number of properties at risk of flooding. Total properties can include dwellings, garages, commercial premises, industrial premises and similar structures.

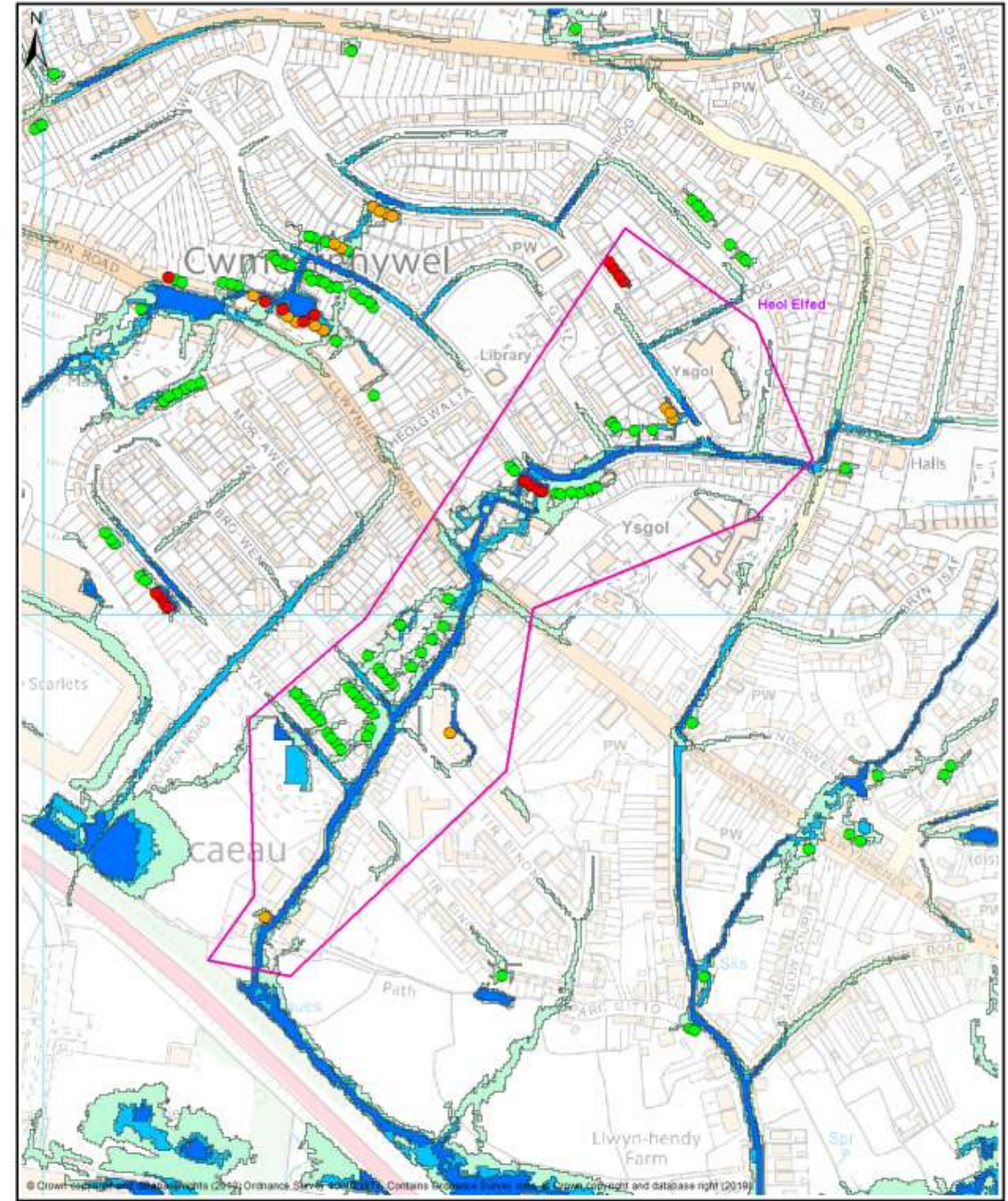
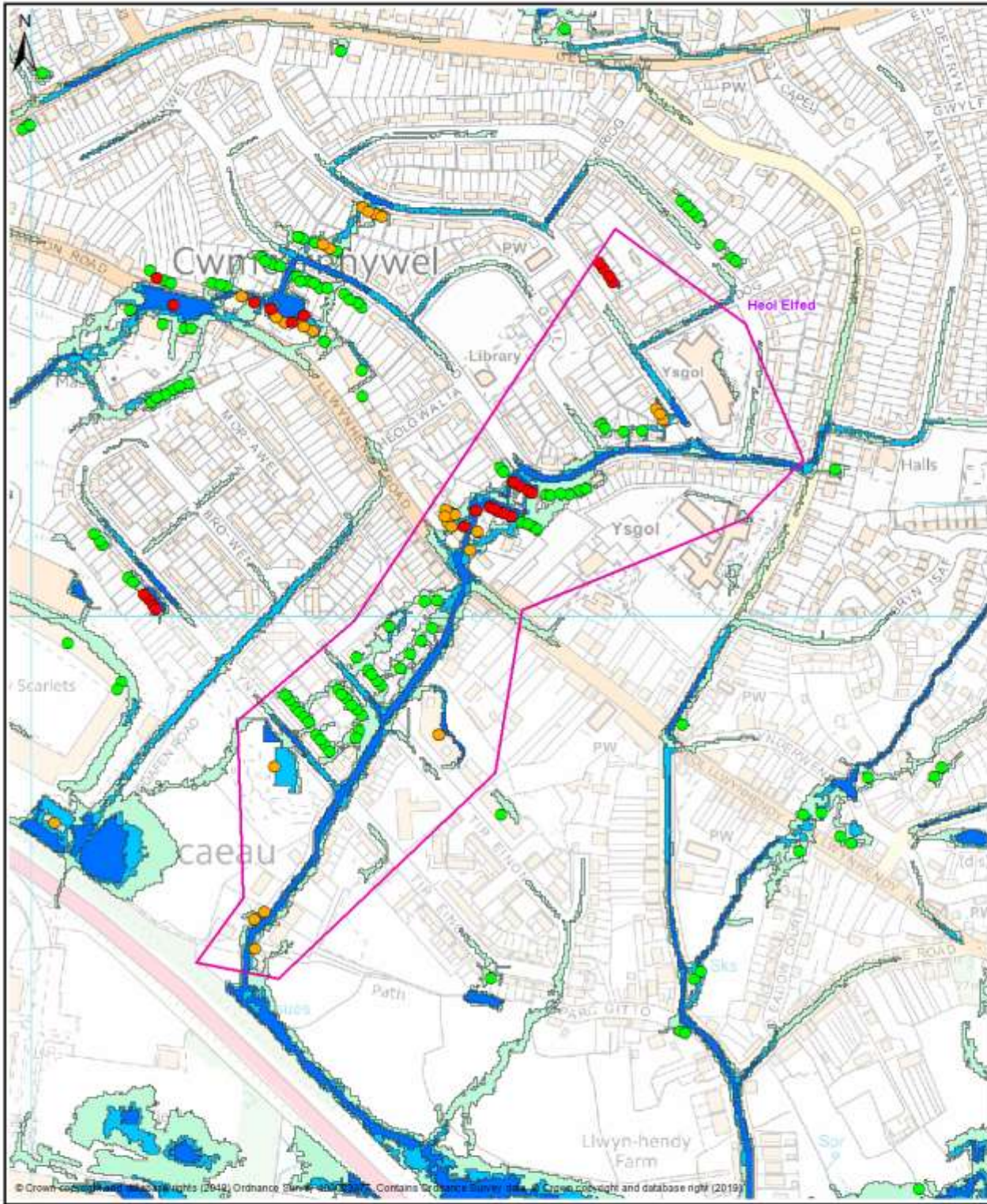
### 45.8.2 Map 2: Dwellings and Services

Map 2 below displays data on the residential properties and services at risk of flooding.

### 45.8.3 Map 3: Community at Risk Register (CaRR)

This is the most recent flood mapping from Welsh Government. This dataset depicts all properties at risk of pluvial (surface water) flooding in a storm event with a 1 in 100 probability.

	Number of specified units at risk of flooding		
	1 in 30 probability storm event	1 in 100 probability storm event	1 in 1000 probability storm event
Map 1 Total Properties	15	58	104
Map 2 Dwellings and Services	8	41	82
Map 3 CaRR	n/a	9	n/a

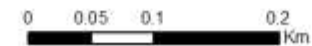


Map 1 - All Properties

Legend

- Policy Unit
- uFMSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
- uFMSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
- uFMSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
- Q30 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
- Q100 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
- Q1000 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater

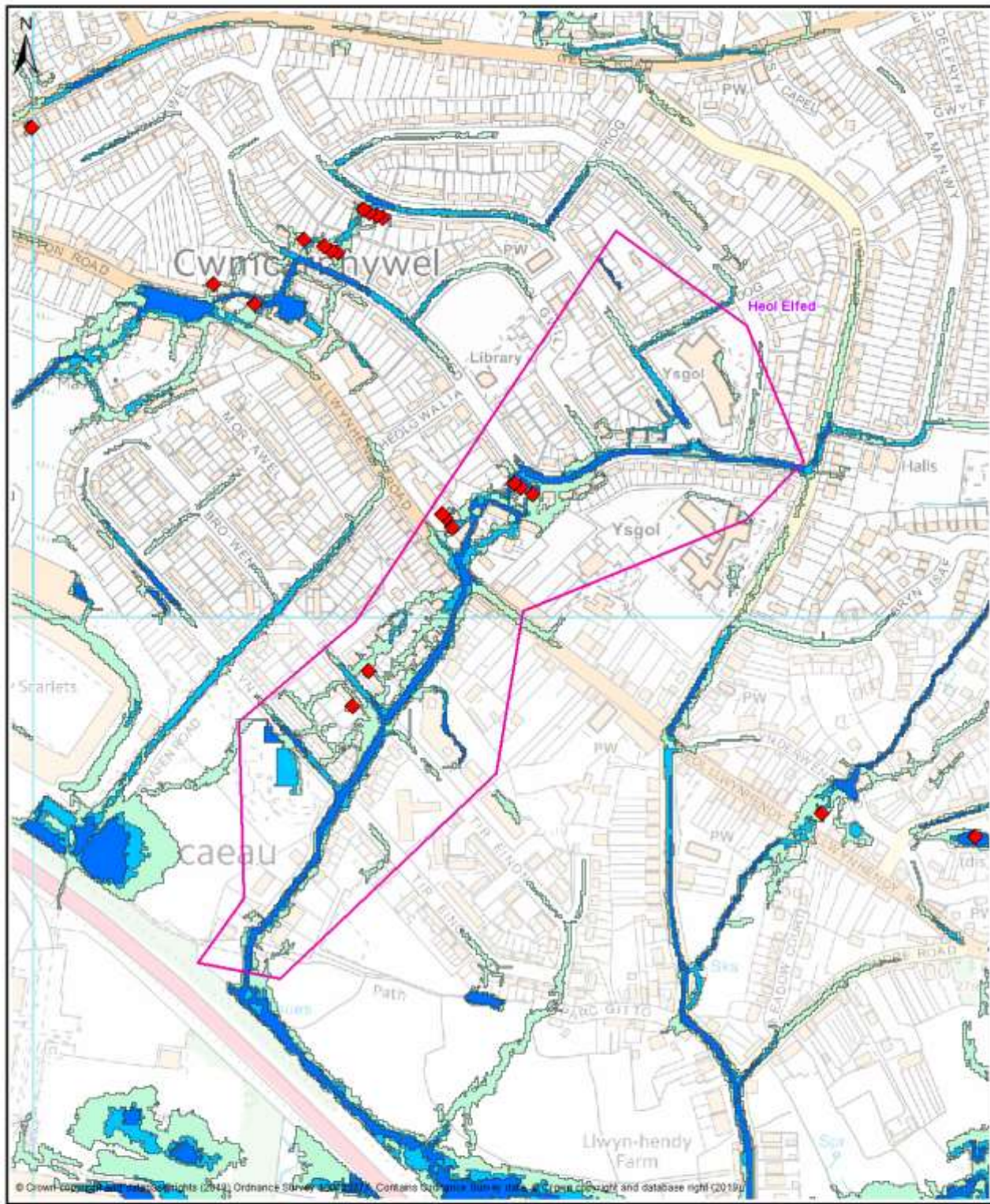
Llwynhendy Ward  
Heol Elfed Policy Unit



Legend

- Policy Unit
- uFMSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
- uFMSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
- uFMSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
- Q30- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
- Q100- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
- Q1000- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
- ▲ Q30- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
- ▲ Q100- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
- ▲ Q1000- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater

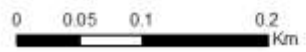
Map 2 - Dwellings and Services



Map 3 - Communities at Risk Register

- Legend**
- Policy Unit
  - uMFSW Q30  
Surface Water Flood Outline  
1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
  - uMFSW Q100  
Surface Water Flood Outline  
1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
  - uMFSW Q1000  
Surface Water Flood Outline  
1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
  - ◆ CARR Pluvial
  - ◆ CARR Fluvial

Llynhendy Ward  
Heol Elfed Policy Unit



Draft

## 46 Llwynhendy Ward, Pemberton Road Policy Unit

### 46.1 Area Description

The Pemberton Road Policy Unit comprises the urban catchment at Pemberton Road Llanelli.

### 46.2 Why is this area a Flood Risk Policy Unit?

The uFMfSW (EA, 2013) highlights this area to be at risk of flooding. These surface water flood maps are useful in highlighting the flood risk from small watercourses. This indicates that properties at Pemberton Road are at risk of flooding.

This area is served by a DCWW surface water sewer system.

### 46.3 Flooding Events

CCC have no record of flooding in this area.

### 46.4 Flood Defence Capital Works undertaken by CCC

None

### 46.5 Flood Defence Assets

None

### 46.6 Routine Works and Maintenance

None

### 46.7 Proposed Future Works

Undertake CCTV camera survey. Works to address any structural or service faults identified will be actioned on a risk-based basis.

## 46.8 Flood Risk

### 46.8.1 Map 1: Total Properties

Map 1 over the page displays data on the total number of properties at risk of flooding. Total properties can include dwellings, garages, commercial premises, industrial premises and similar structures.

### 46.8.2 Map 2: Dwellings and Services

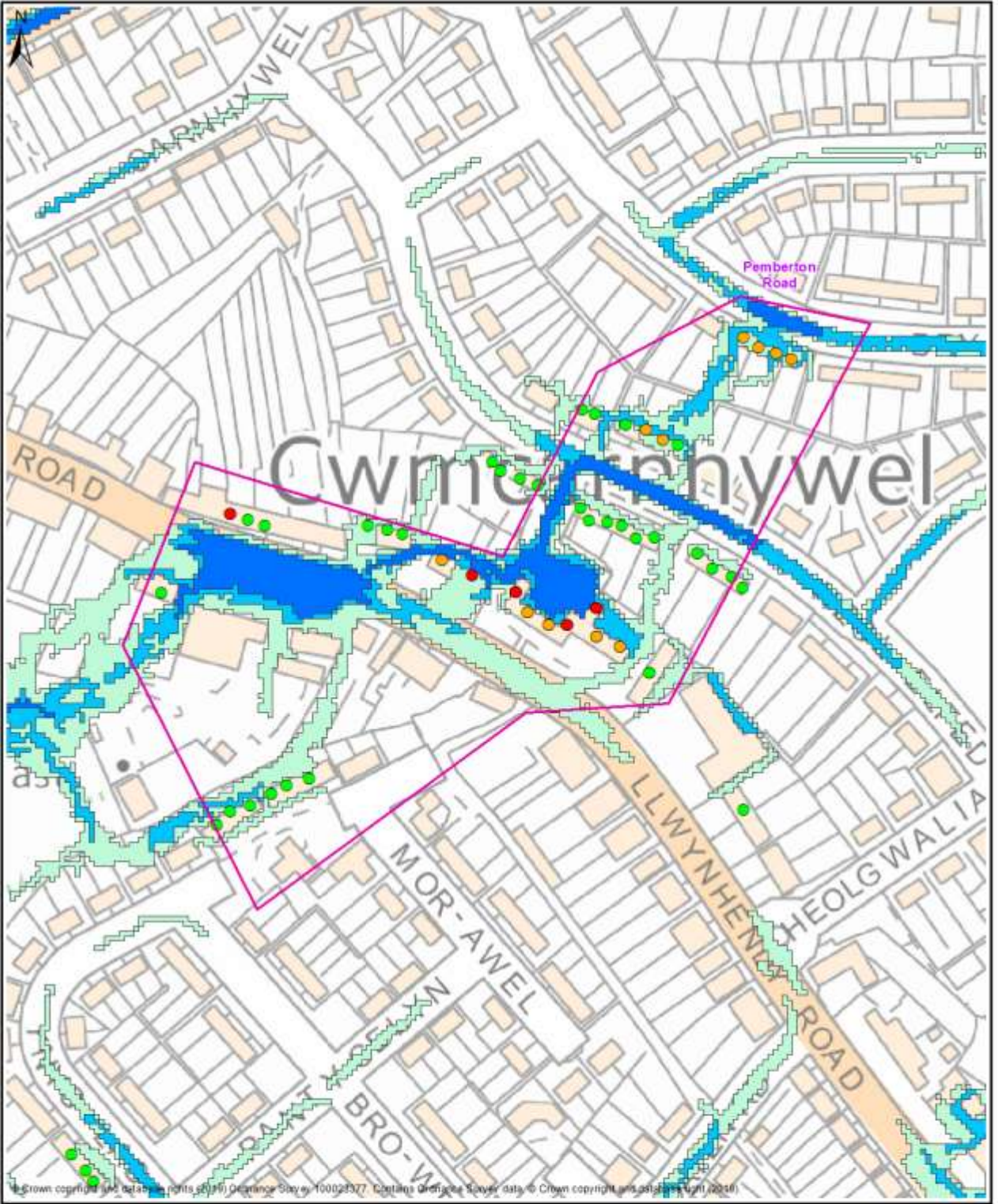
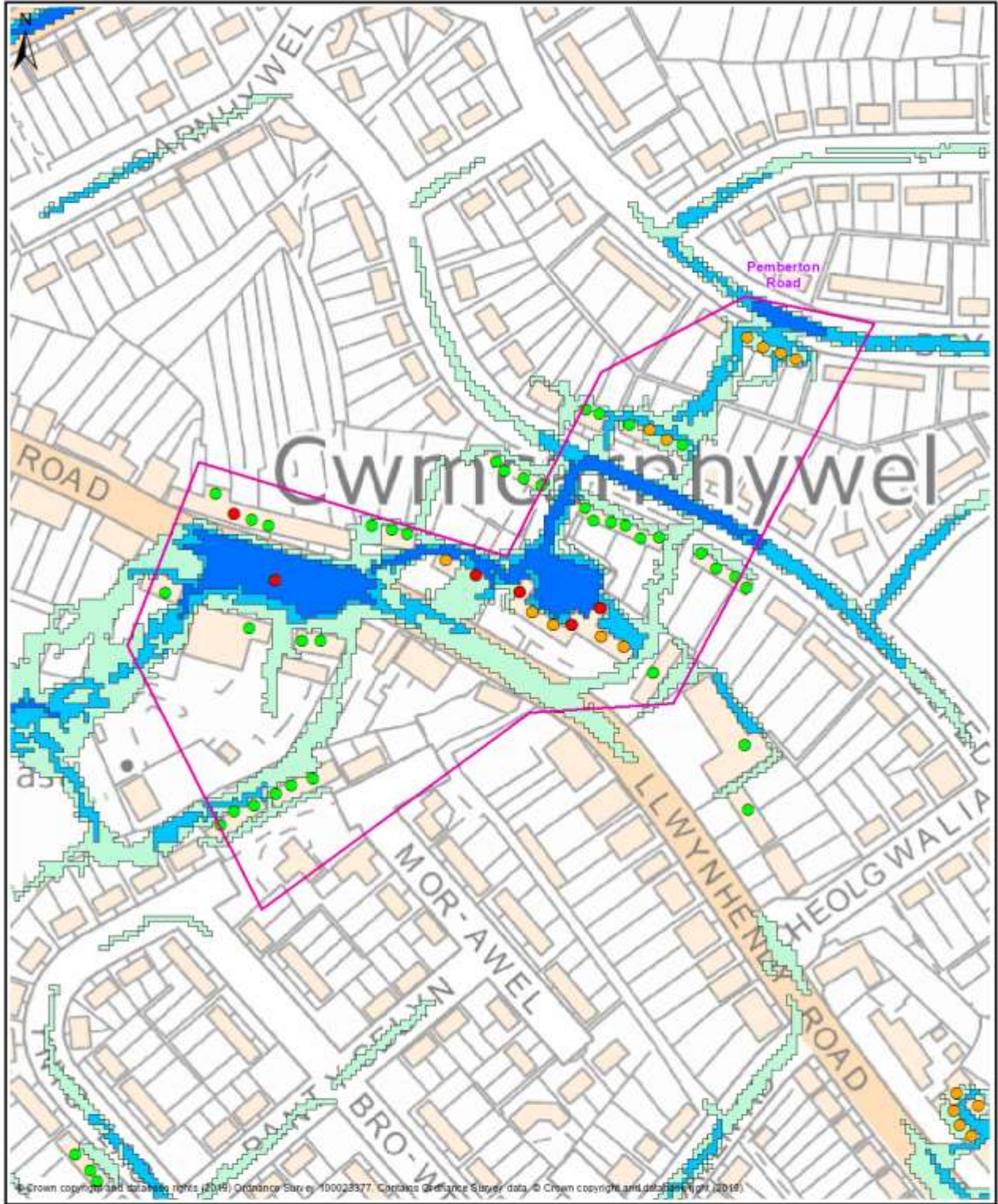
Map 2 below displays data on the residential properties and services at risk of flooding.

### 46.8.3 Map 3: Community at Risk Register (CaRR)

This is the most recent flood mapping from Welsh Government. This dataset depicts all properties at risk of pluvial (surface water) flooding in a storm event with a 1 in 100 probability.

	Number of specified units at risk of flooding		
	1 in 30 probability storm event	1 in 100 probability storm event	1 in 1000 probability storm event
<b>Map 1 Total Properties</b>	9	24	55
<b>Map 2 Dwellings and Services</b>	8	23	50
<b>Map 3 CaRR</b>	n/a	10	n/a





Map 1 - All Properties

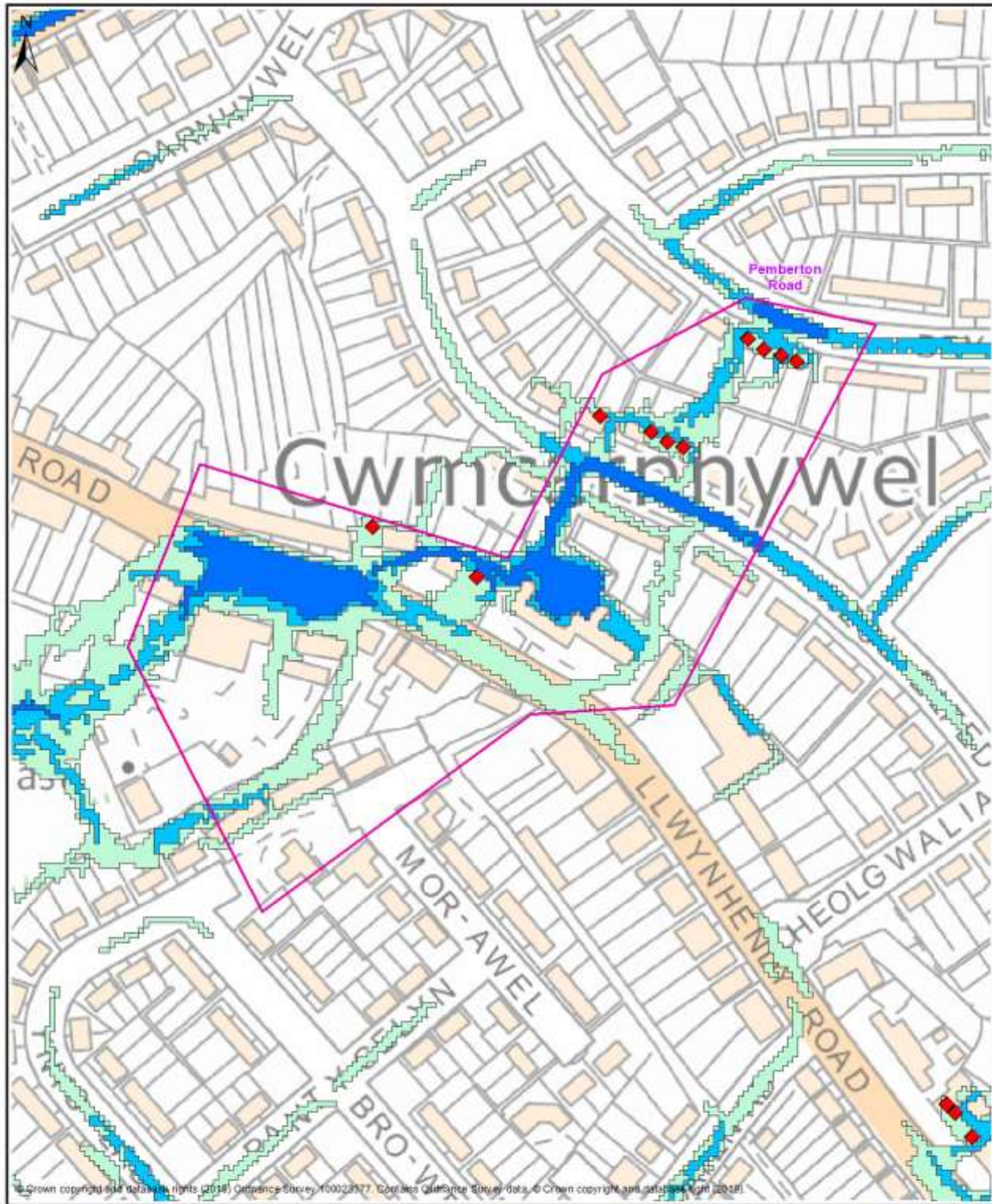
- Legend**
- Policy Unit
  - uFMSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
  - Q30 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q100 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q1000 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater

Llynghedy Ward  
Pemberton Road Policy Unit



Map 2 - Dwellings and Services

- Legend**
- Policy Unit
  - uFMSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
  - Q30- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q100- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q1000- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q30- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q100- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q1000- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater



Map 3 - Communities at Risk Register

- Legend**
- Policy Unit
  - uFMSW Q30  
Surface Water Flood Outline  
1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q100  
Surface Water Flood Outline  
1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q1000  
Surface Water Flood Outline  
1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
  - ◆ CARR Pluvial
  - ◆ CARR Fluvial

Lwynhendy Ward  
Pemberton Road Policy Unit



Draft

## 47 Pembrey Ward, Furnace Policy Unit

### 47.1 Area Description

The Furnace Policy Unit in Pembrey comprises a predominantly rural and suburban area with culverted unnamed ordinary watercourse. The watercourses originate to the north on top of Mynydd Pen-bre and discharge into the canal that heads towards Burry Port Marina. The watercourses are culverted from Jerusalem Chapel and Gwscwm Quarry to an open section of watercourse by Dwynant, from here it is culverted again until it discharges to the canal leading to the Marina.

### 47.2 Why is this area a Flood Risk Policy Unit?

The uFMfSW (EA, 2013) highlights this area to be at risk of flooding. These surface water flood maps are useful in highlighting the flood risk from small watercourses.

Pembrey, and in particular the Furnace Policy Unit, is a suburban area comprising of mainly single dwelling properties, above this is a very steep catchment with a large area of rural agricultural fields that drain towards Pembrey. During periods of heavy rain, the area can be particularly flashy and water can be conveyed very quickly towards the culverted watercourses below.

In addition to this, culverted sections of watercourse and trash screens are at risk of blockage and these blockages can result in flooding. There is also a capacity issue within the culvert and watercourse which can lead to the watercourse coming out of the channel.

### 47.3 Flooding Events

- Dwynant has had incidents of flooding in 2008, 2012, 2013 and 2016.
- Gwscwm Road had an incident of flooding in 2008.
- The cycle path floods frequently.

### 47.4 Flood Defence Capital Works undertaken by CCC

CCC have done works to upgrade the trash screen at Jerusalem Chapel and Dwynant, increasing their size for improved capacity. The culvert from Jerusalem Chapel has also been relined to remove a serious risk of collapse. In 2017 CCC installed a bypass channel along the open watercourse at Dwynant due to the restrictions caused by residential accesses across the watercourse, increasing the overall capacity of the channel.

CCTV works have also been undertaken in the area at various points.

### 47.5 Flood Defence Assets

Jerusalem Chapel Trash Screen	Gwscwm Quarry Outfall	Gwscwm Park Sluice
Dwynant Trash Screen	Dwynant Outfall	

### 47.6 Routine Works and Maintenance

Area	Works Undertaken	When
Gwscwm Quarry, Dwynant & Waun Wen	Watercourse trashing and grass cutting	Annually
Trash Screens	Formal T98 Inspection	Annually
	Debris management	Weekly in the winter Monthly in the summer
Culverts	CCTV camera survey	2018, 2020
Outfalls	Formal T98 Inspection	Annually

### 47.7 Proposed Future Works

Undertake CCTV camera survey. Any structural or service faults will be actioned on a risk-based basis.

### 47.8 Flood Risk

#### 47.8.1 Map 1: Total Properties

Map 1 over the page displays data on the total number of properties at risk of flooding. Total properties can include dwellings, garages, commercial premises, industrial premises and similar structures.

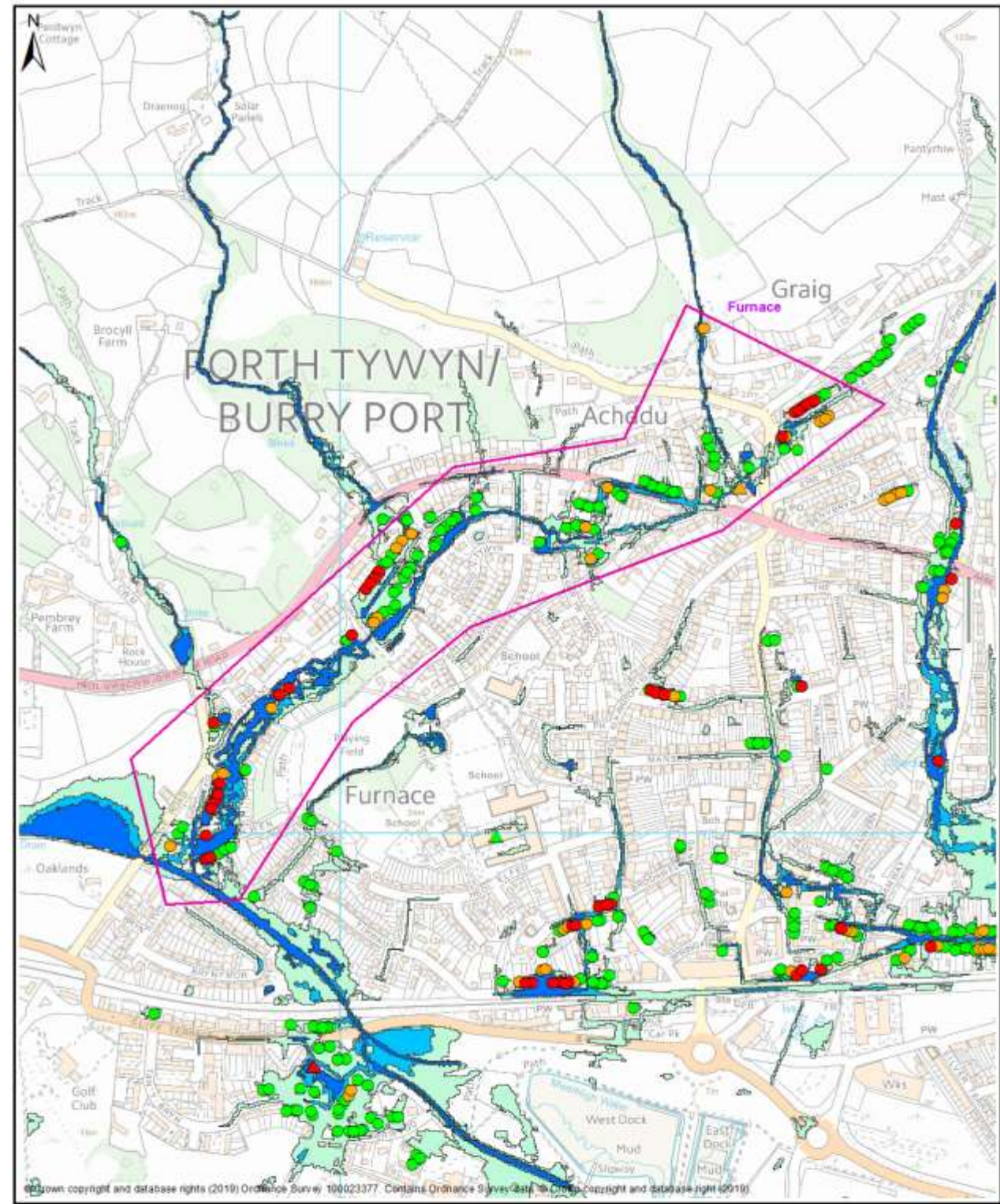
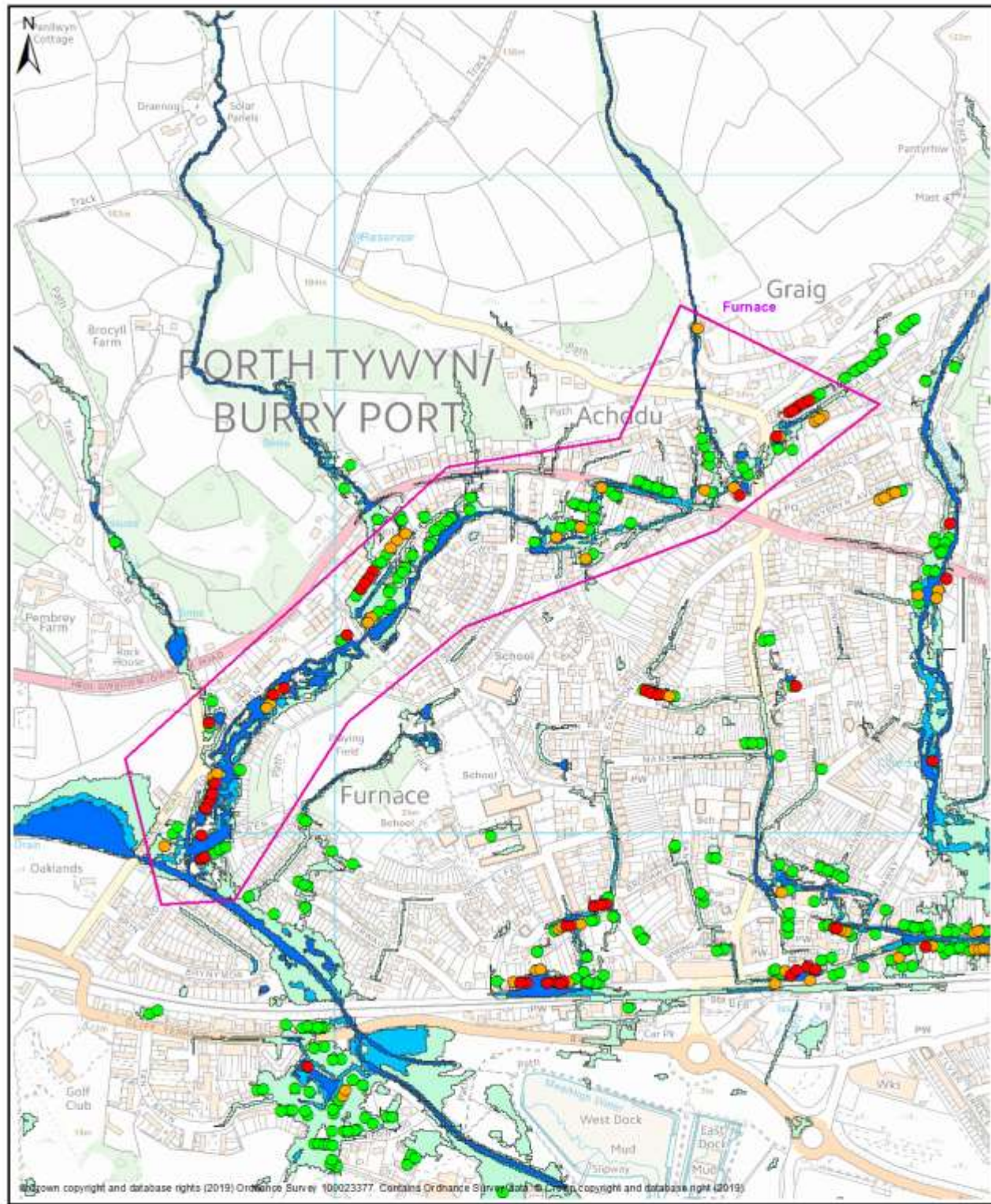
#### 47.8.2 Map 2: Dwellings and Services

Map 2 below displays data on the residential properties and services at risk of flooding.

#### 47.8.3 Map 3: Community at Risk Register (CaRR)

This is the most recent flood mapping from Welsh Government. This dataset depicts all properties at risk of pluvial (surface water) flooding in a storm event with a 1 in 100 probability.

	Number of specified units at risk of flooding		
	1 in 30 probability storm event	1 in 100 probability storm event	1 in 1000 probability storm event
Map 1 Total Properties	27	49	120
Map 2 Dwellings and Services	26	46	111
Map 3 CaRR	n/a	10	n/a



Map 1 - All Properties

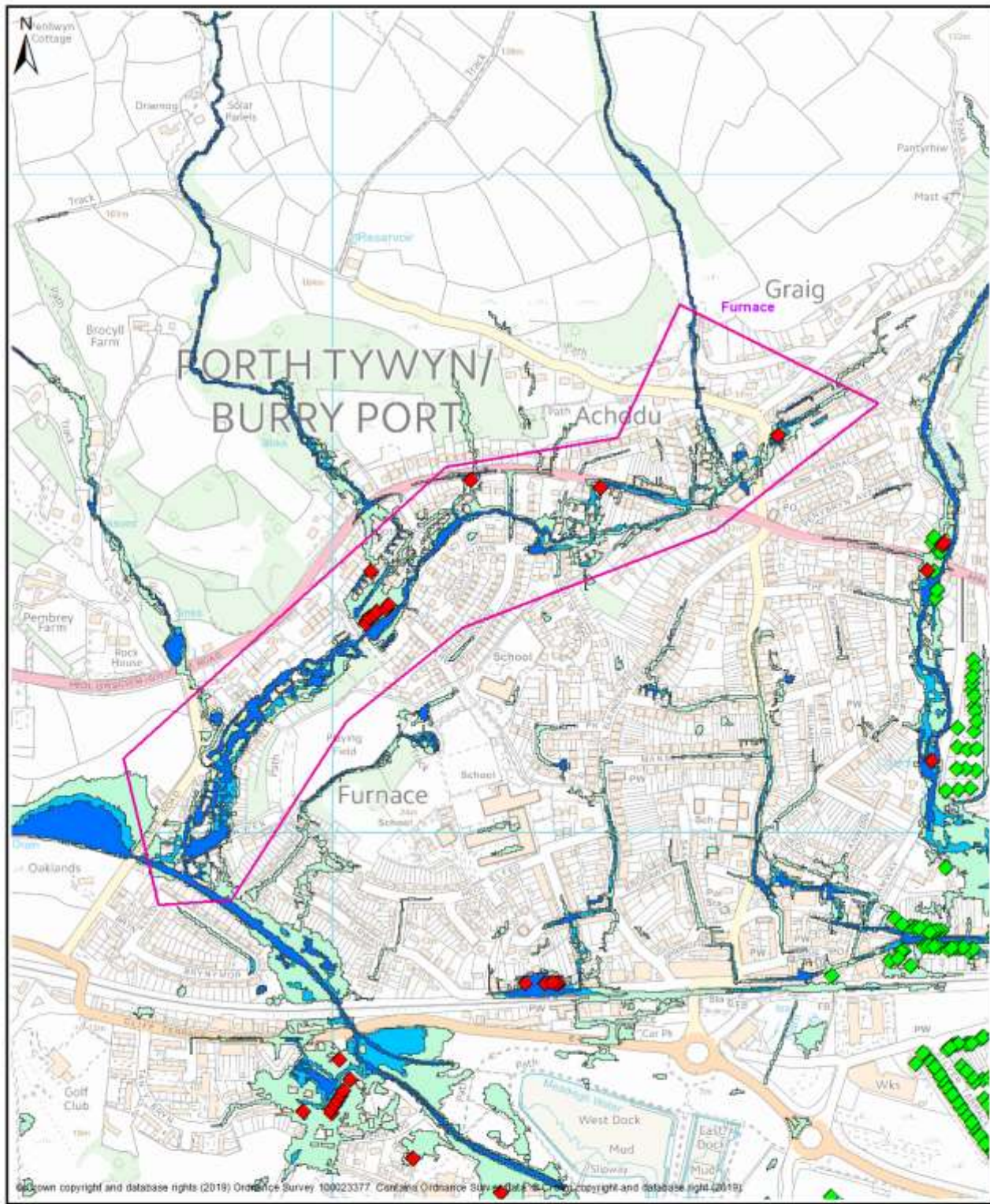
- Legend**
- Policy Unit
  - uFMSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
  - Q30 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q100 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q1000 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater

Pembrey Ward  
Furnace Policy Unit



Map 2 - Dwellings and Services

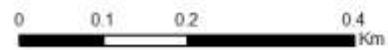
- Legend**
- Policy Unit
  - uFMSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
  - ▲ Q30- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q100- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q1000- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q30- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q100- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q1000- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater



Map 3 - Communities at Risk Register

- Legend**
- Policy Unit
  - uFMSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
  - ◆ CARR Pluvial
  - ◆ CARR Fluvial

Pembrey Ward  
Furnace Policy Unit



Draft

## 48 Pontamman Ward, Arthur Street Policy Unit

### 48.1 Area Description

The Arthur Street Policy Unit comprises the catchment associated with an unnamed ordinary watercourse. This watercourse originates north of Myddynfych, Ammanford. It flows initially in an open channel before being culverted at Arthur Street. It is culverted beneath Arthur Street, College Street and Station Road before discharging back into an open watercourse on private land at the rear of Lon Tir-T-Dail.

### 48.2 Why is this area a Flood Risk Policy Unit?

The uFMfSW (EA, 2013) highlights this area to be at risk of flooding. These surface water flood maps are useful in highlighting the flood risk from small watercourses.

At Myddynfych, the highway and dwellings are below the level of the neighbouring watercourse. As such there is a risk that any water overtopping the river bank will impact on the highway and neighbouring properties. In addition to this, culverted sections of watercourse are at risk of blockage and blockages can result in flooding.

Upstream of Myddynfych there are a number of private culverts. The blockage of any one of these could result in water being forced out of channel. This water could flow towards neighbouring properties.

There is also a risk of blockage at the Arthur Street culvert.

### 48.3 Flooding Events

CCC have no record of any flooding in this area.

### 48.4 Flood Defence Capital Works undertaken by CCC

2005 the Arthur Street trash screen was upgraded.

### 48.5 Flood Defence Assets



### 48.6 Routine Works and Maintenance

Area	Works Undertaken	When
Myddynfych	Watercourse trashing and grass cutting	Annually
Arthur Street Trash Screen	Formal T98 Inspection	Annually
	Debris management	Weekly in the winter Monthly in the summer
Arthur Street Culvert	CCTV camera survey	2018
Arthur Street Outfall	Formal T98 Inspection	Annually

### 48.7 Proposed Future Works

An outline business case (OBC) is currently being prepared (2019) to evaluate flood management options. A bid for capital funding will be submitted to WG in 2020 if the OBC identifies any viable options.

### 48.8 Flood Risk

#### 48.8.1 Map 1: Total Properties

Map 1 over the page displays data on the total number of properties at risk of flooding. Total properties can include dwellings, garages, commercial premises, industrial premises and similar structures.

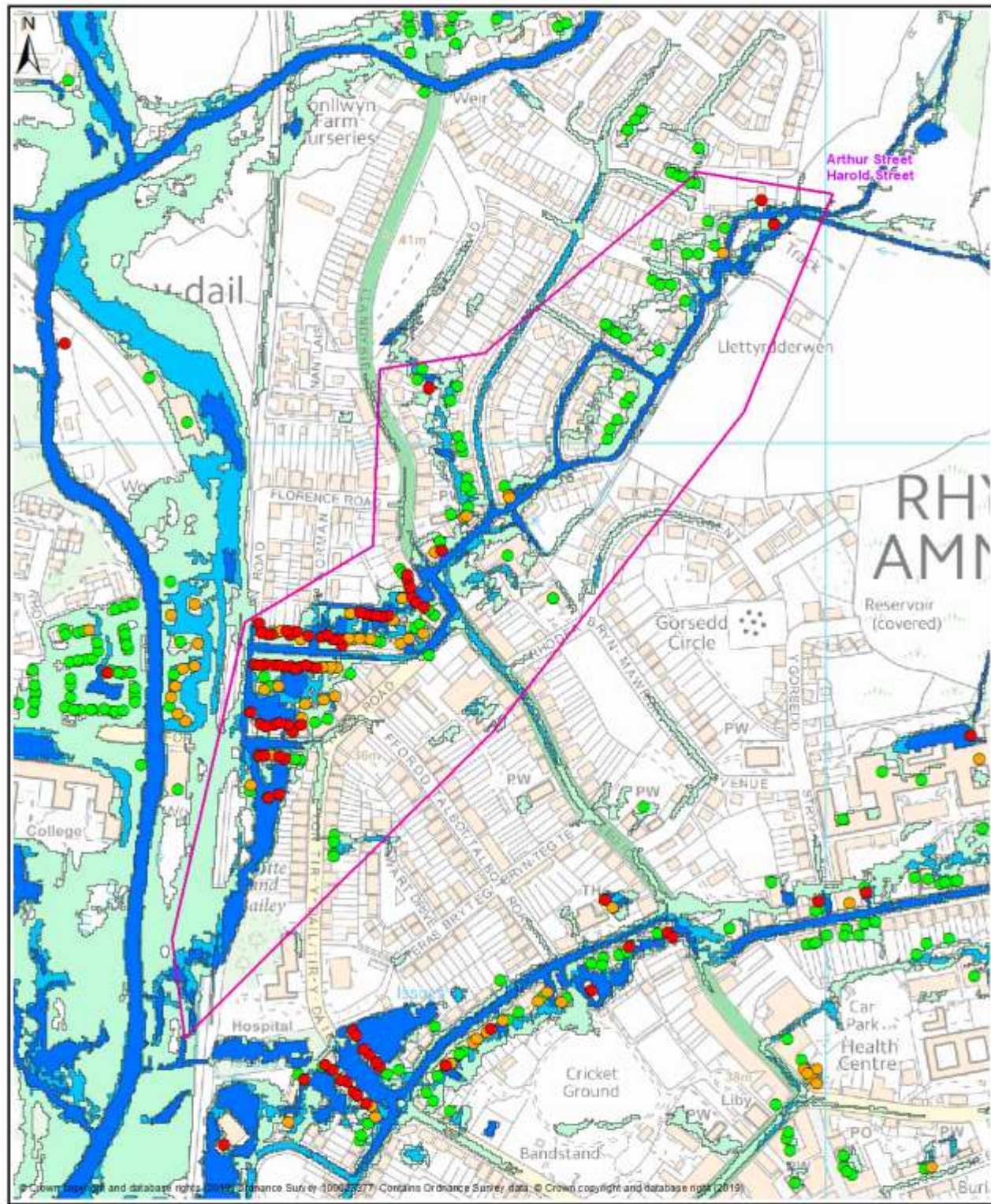
#### 48.8.2 Map 2: Dwellings and Services

Map 2 below displays data on the residential properties and services at risk of flooding.

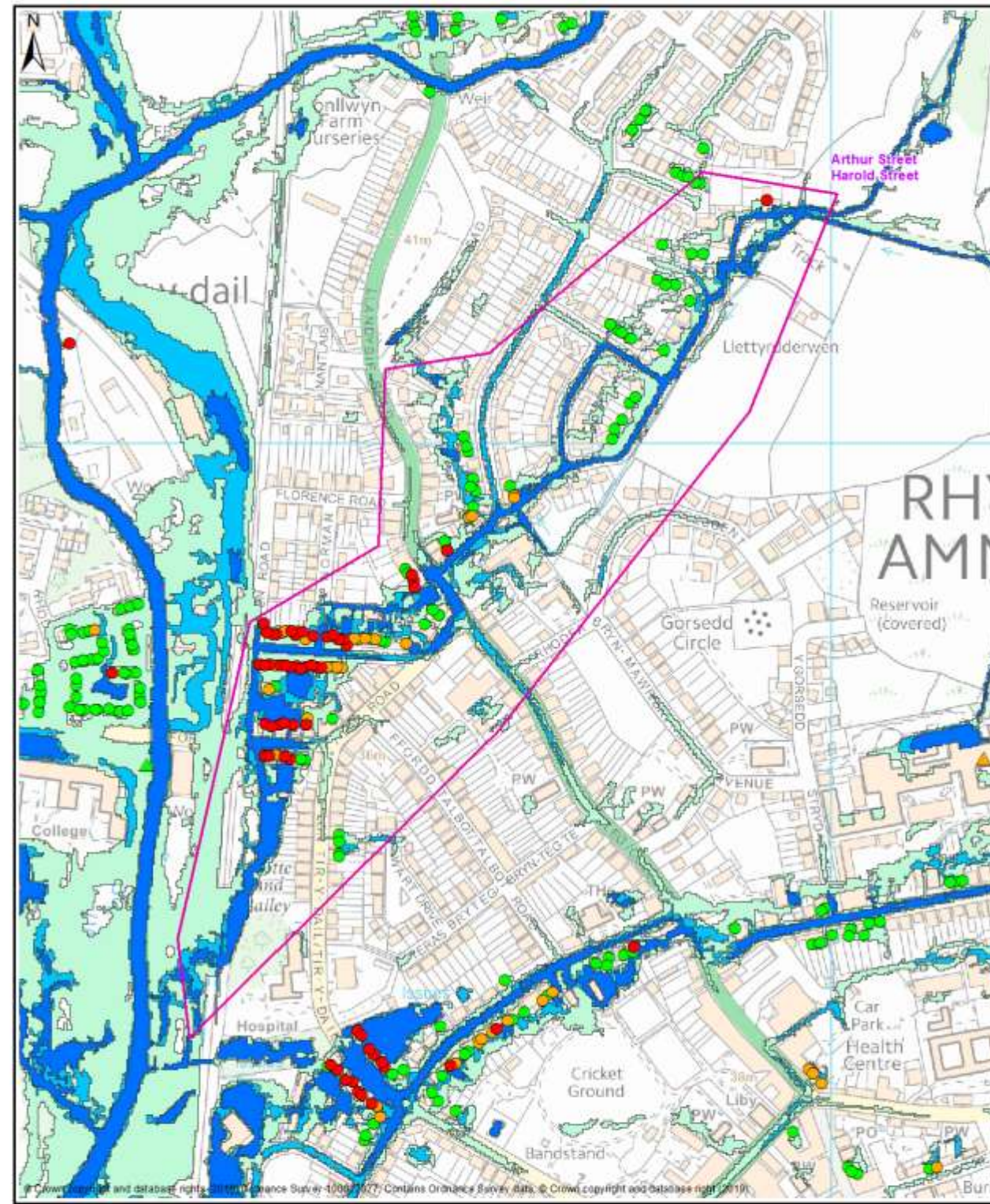
#### 48.8.3 Map 3: Community at risk register (CaRR)

This is the most recent flood mapping from Welsh Government. This dataset depicts all properties at risk of pluvial (surface water) flooding in a storm event with a 1 in 100 probability.

	Number of specified units at risk of flooding		
	1 in 30 probability storm event	1 in 100 probability storm event	1 in 1000 probability storm event
Map 1 Total Properties	60	93	165
Map 2 Dwellings and Services	45	66	119
Map 3 CaRR	n/a	41 Pluvial 278 Fluvial	n/a



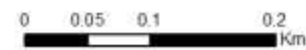
Map 1 - All Properties

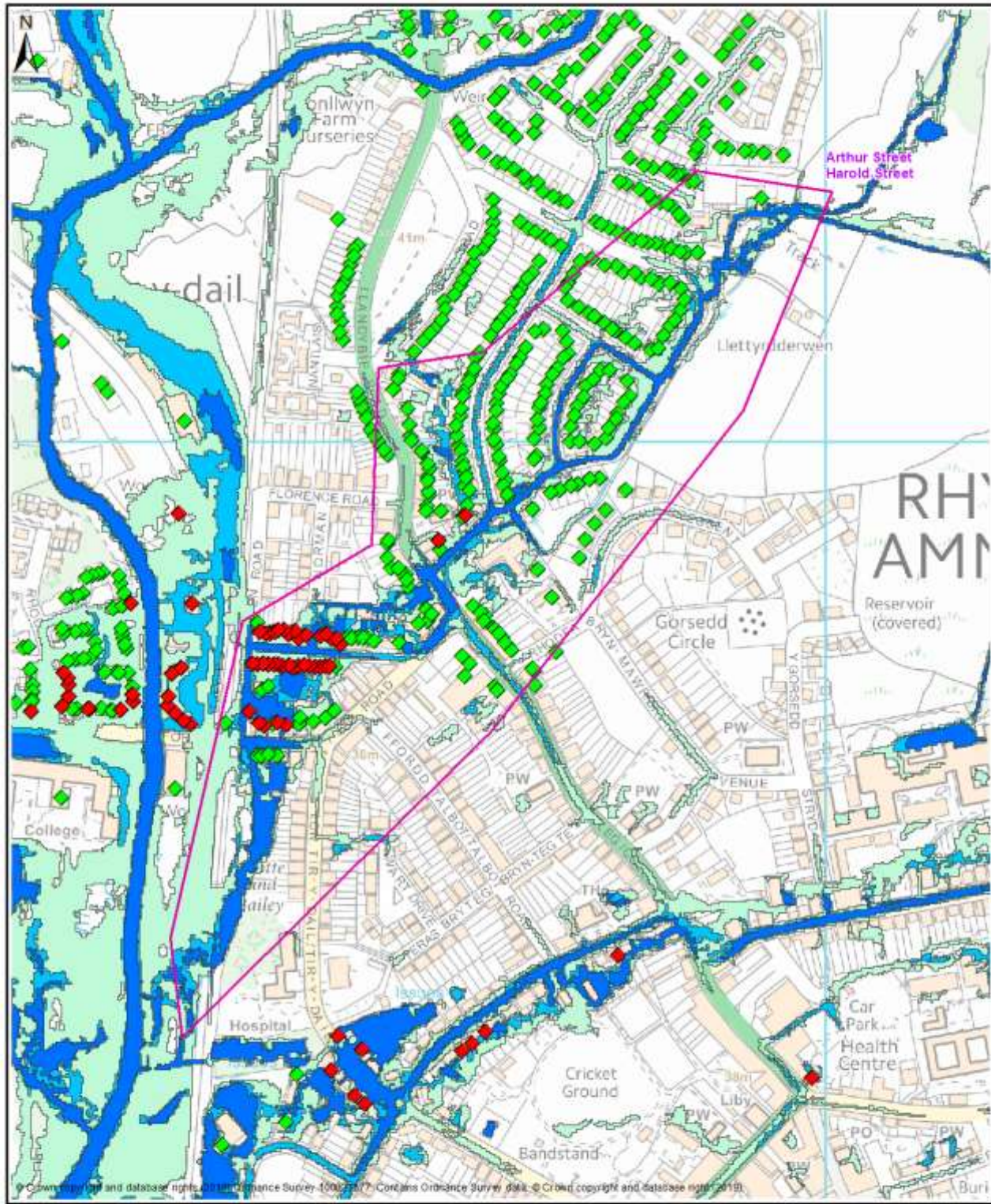


Map 2 - Dwellings and Services



Pontamman Ward  
Arthur Street Harold Street Policy Unit





Map 3 - Communities at Risk Register

**Legend**

Policy Unit	uFMSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event	CARR Pluvial
	uFMSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event	CARR Fluvial
	uFMSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event	

**Pontamman Ward**  
**Arthur Street Harold Street Policy Unit**

0 0.05 0.1 0.2  
Km

Draft



## 49 Quarter Bach Ward, Upper Brynamman Policy Unit

### 49.1 Area Description

The Upper Brynamman Policy Unit comprises the catchment associated with Nant Melyn ordinary watercourse. The topography of the area is very steep and rising up to the Brecon Beacons.

### 49.2 Why is this area a Flood Risk Policy Unit?

The uFMfSW (EA, 2013) highlights this area to be at risk of flooding. These surface water flood maps are useful in highlighting the flood risk from small watercourses.

Due to the steep nature of the catchment there is, in certain areas, a possibility that certain properties have been identified as liable to surface water flooding.

### 49.3 Flooding Events

Flooding from surface water / small watercourses in upper Brynamman.

### 49.4 Flood Defence Capital Works undertaken by CCC

None

### 49.5 Flood Defence Assets



### 49.6 Routine Works and Maintenance

Area	Works Undertaken	When
15 Llandeilo Road Trash Screen	Formal T98 Inspection	Annually
	Debris Management	Weekly in Winter Monthly in Summer
50 Mountain Road Trash Screen	Formal T98 Inspection	Annually
	Debris Management	Weekly in Winter Monthly in summer

### 49.7 Proposed Future Works

Continue to manage the flood risk assets in the area.

## 49.8 Flood Risk

### 49.8.1 Map 1: Total Properties

Map 1 over the page displays data on the total number of properties at risk of flooding. Total properties can include dwellings, garages, commercial premises, industrial premises and similar structures.

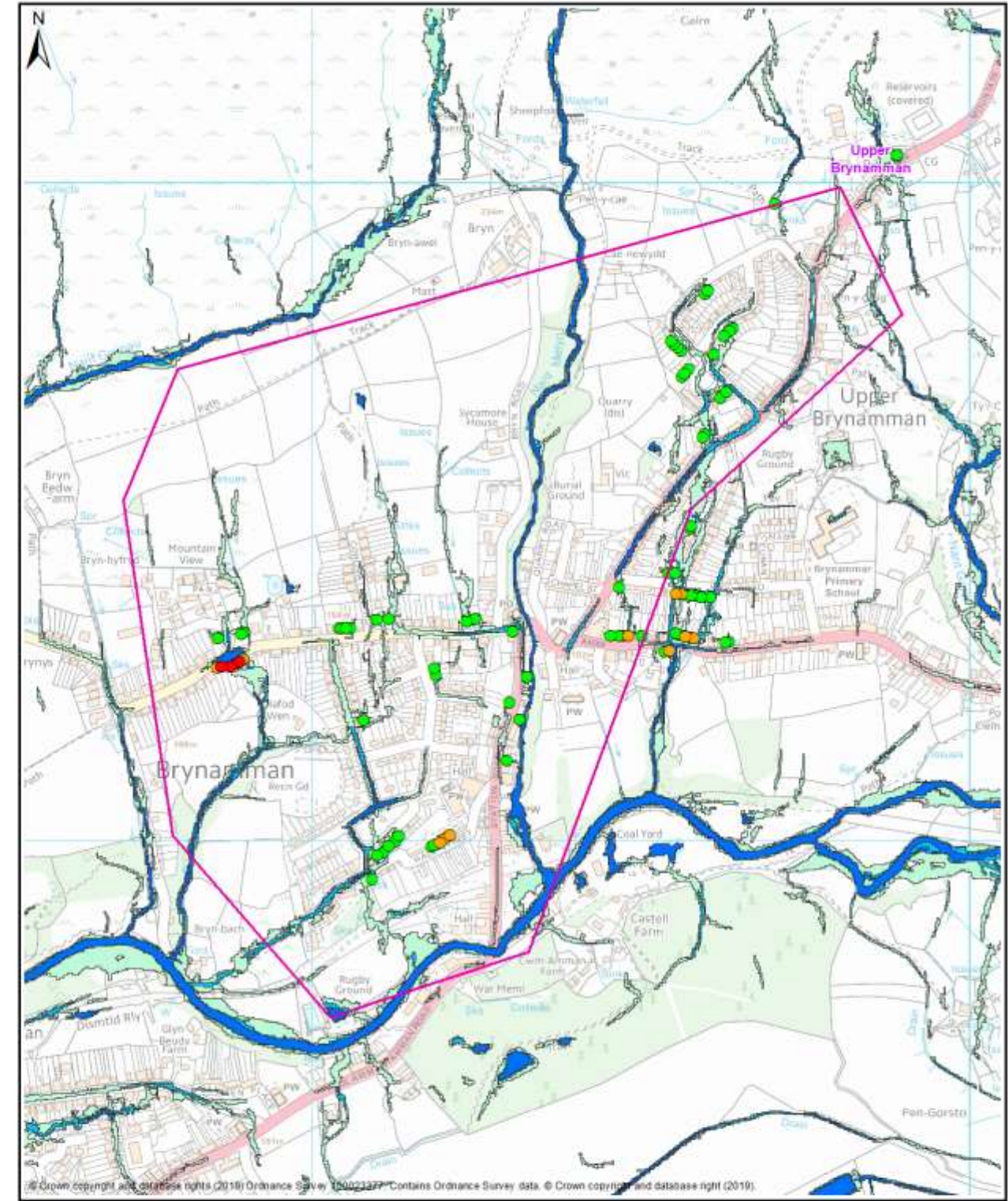
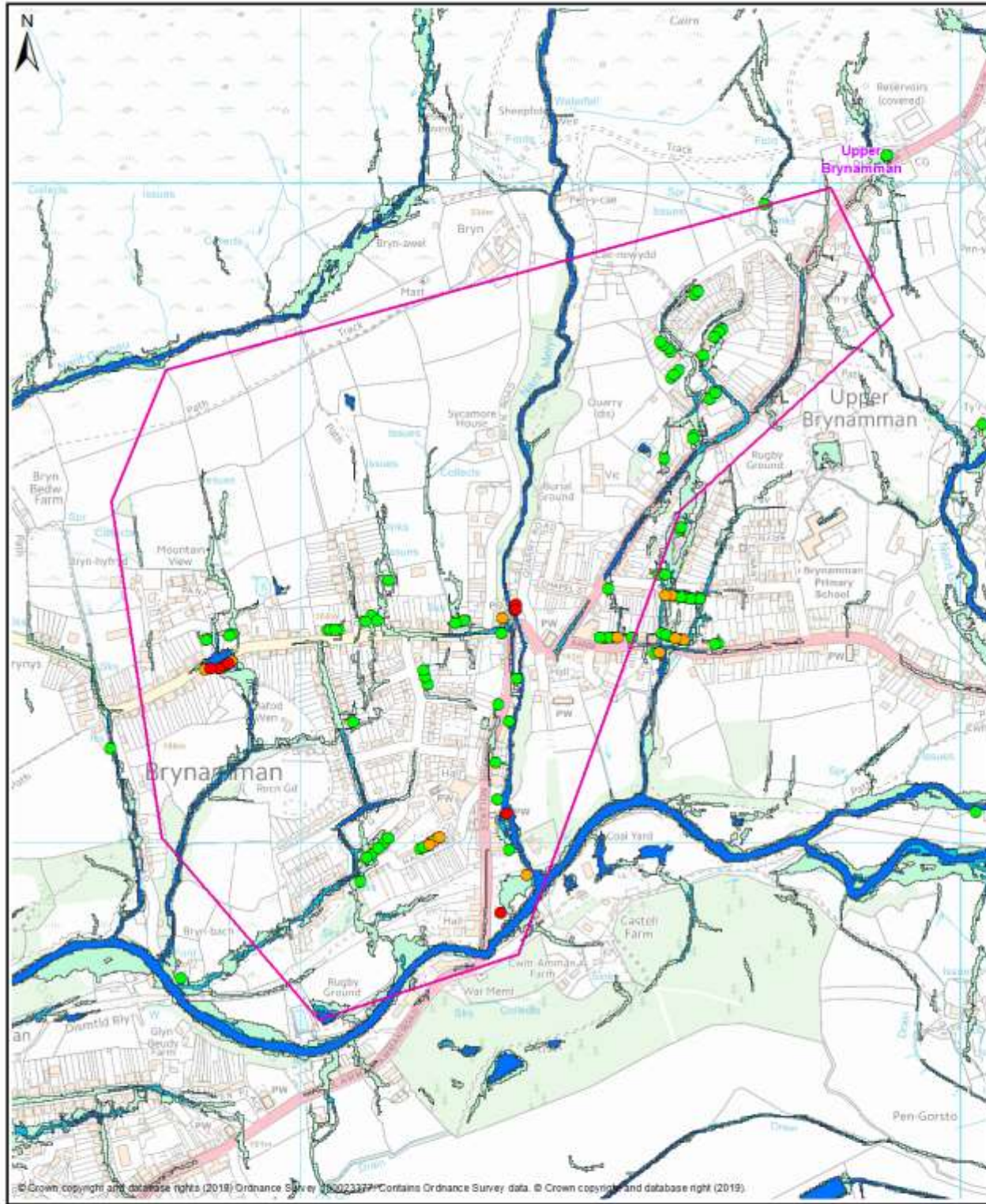
### 49.8.2 Map 2: Dwellings and Services

Map 2 below displays data on the residential properties and services at risk of flooding.

### 49.8.3 Map 3: Community at Risk Register (CaRR)

This is the most recent flood mapping from Welsh Government. This dataset depicts all properties at risk of pluvial (surface water) flooding in a storm event with a 1 in 100 probability.

	Number of specified units at risk of flooding		
	1 in 30 probability storm event	1 in 100 probability storm event	1 in 1000 probability storm event
Map 1 Total Properties	8	17	85
Map 2 Dwellings and Services	4	11	71
Map 3 CaRR	n/a	12	n/a

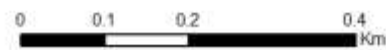


Map 1 - All Properties

Legend

- Policy Unit
- uFMSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
- uFMSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
- uFMSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
- Q30 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
- Q100 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
- Q1000 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater

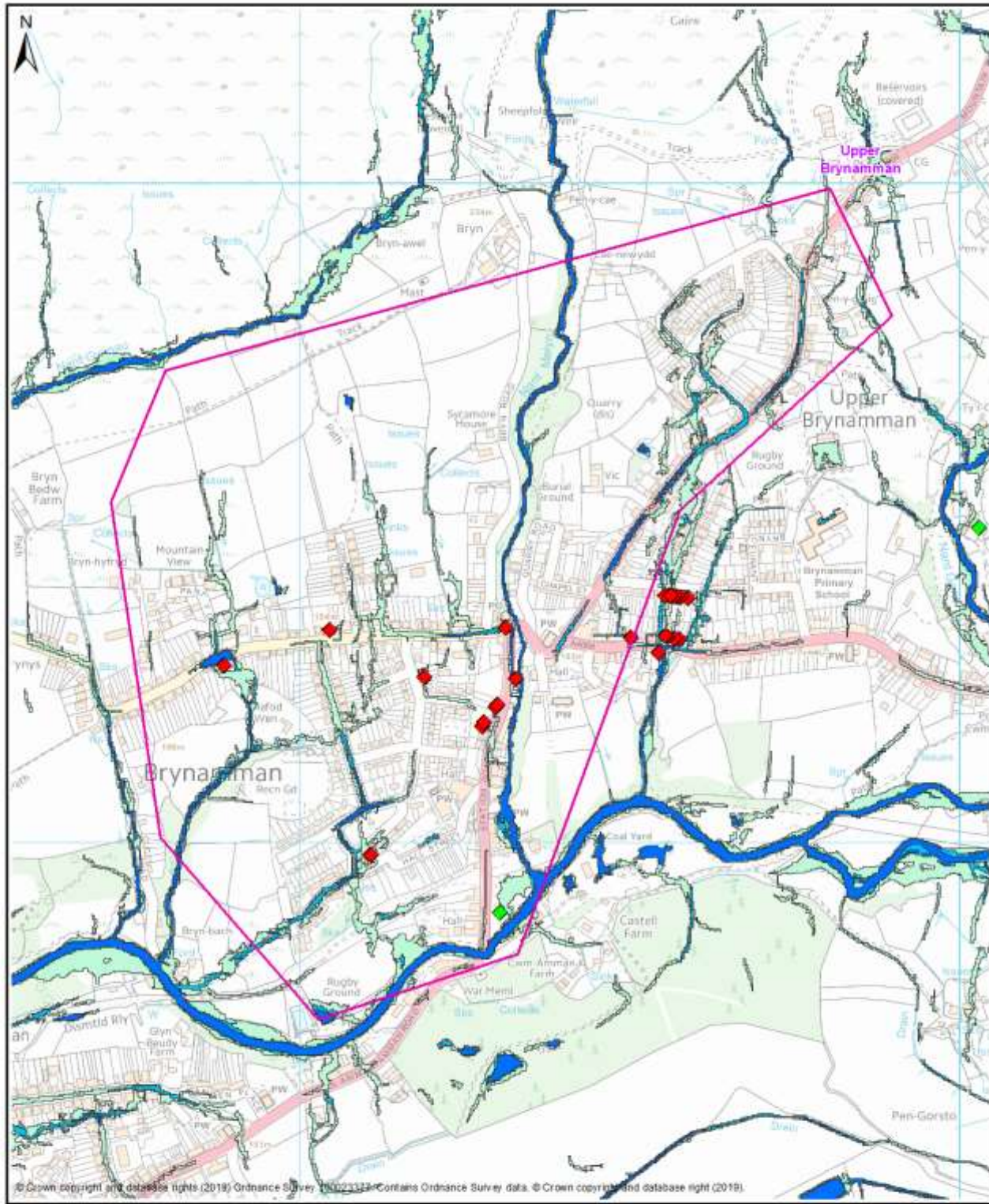
Quarter Bach Ward  
Upper Brynamman Policy Unit



Legend

- Policy Unit
- uFMSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
- uFMSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
- uFMSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
- Q30- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
- Q100- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
- Q1000- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
- ▲ Q30- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
- ▲ Q100- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
- ▲ Q1000- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater

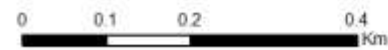
Map 2 - Dwellings and Services



Map 3 - Communities at Risk Register

- Legend**
- Policy Unit
  - uFMSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
  - ◆ CARR Pluvial
  - ◆ CARR Fluvial

Quarter Bach Ward  
Upper Brynamman Policy Unit



Draft

## 50 Quarter Bach Ward, Ystrad Owen Policy Unit

### 50.1 Area Description

The Ystrad Owen Policy Unit comprises the housing development of Dolawel. The valley sides are steep and heavily wooded.

### 50.2 Why is this area a Flood Risk Policy Unit?

The uFMfSW (EA, 2013) highlights this area to be at risk of flooding.

Flood maps indicate that surface water runoff from adjacent farmland may cause flooding.

### 50.3 Flooding Events

None Recorded

### 50.4 Flood Defence Capital Works undertaken by CCC

None

### 50.5 Flood Defence Capital Works

None

### 50.6 Flood Defence Assets

None

### 50.7 Routine Works and Maintenance

None

### 50.8 Proposed Future Works

Work with Highways Authority to manage flood risk.

## 50.9 Flood Risk

### 50.9.1 Map 1: Total Properties

Map 1 over the page displays data on the total number of properties at risk of flooding. Total properties can include dwellings, garages, commercial premises, industrial premises and similar structures.

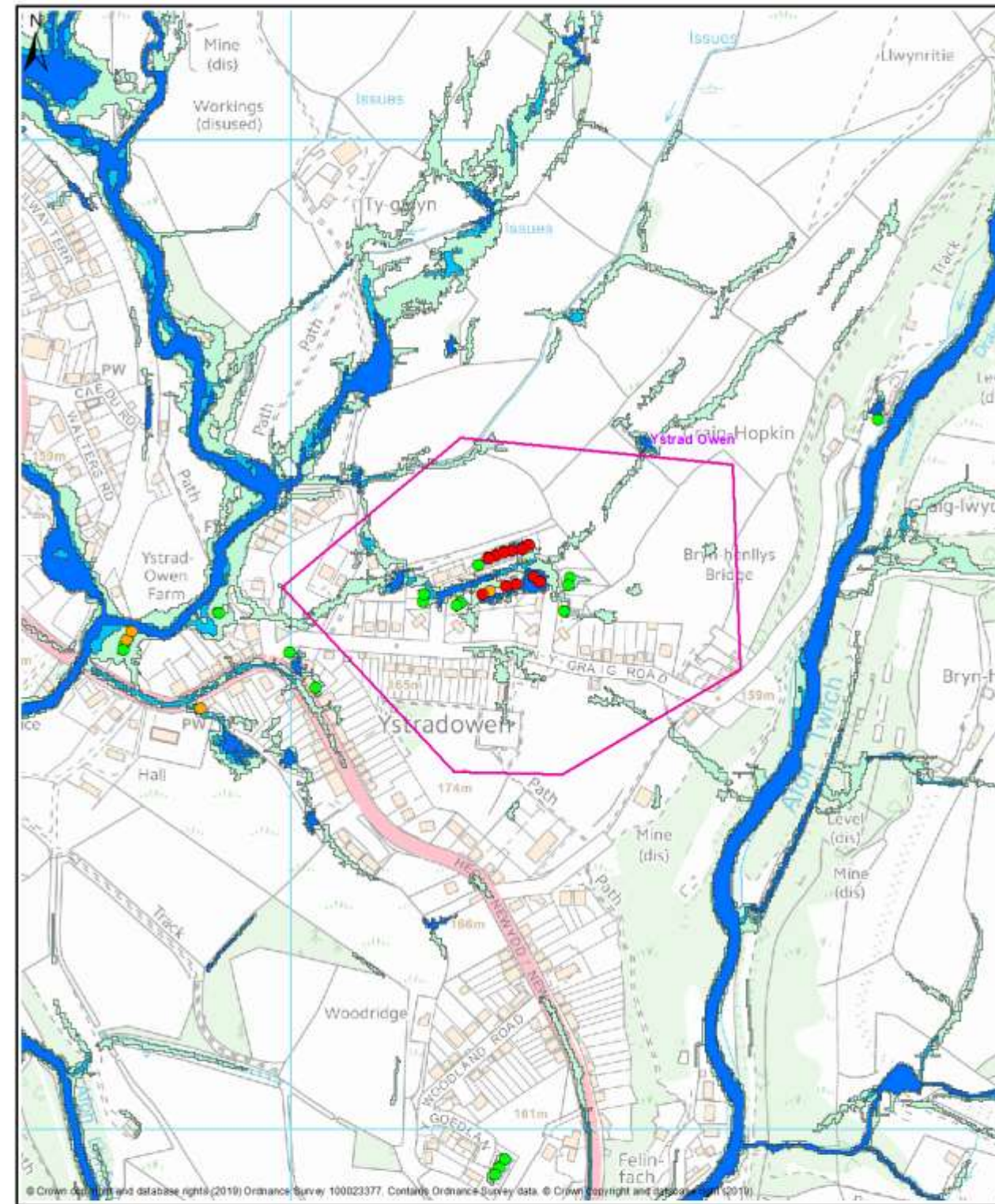
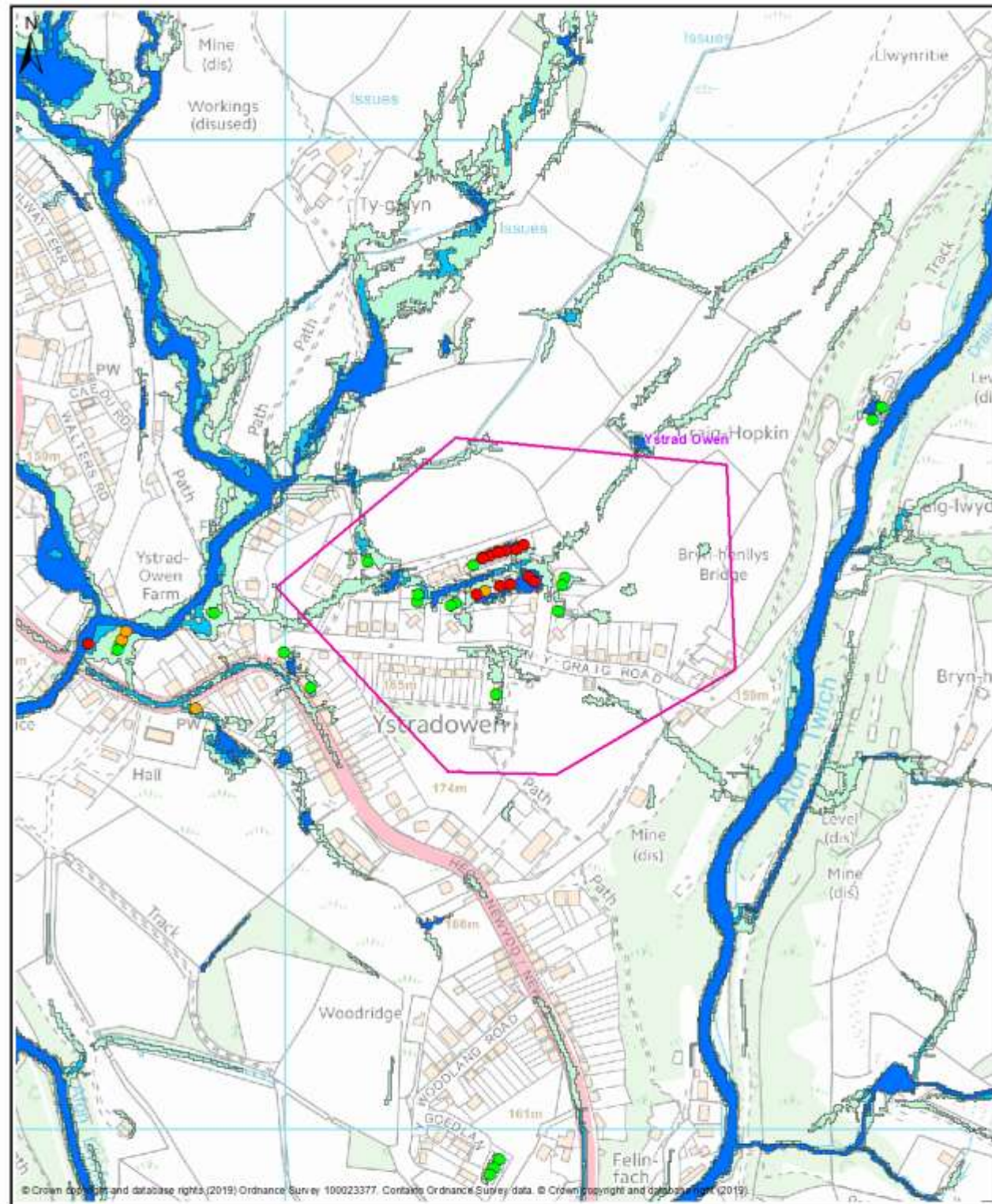
### 50.9.2 Map 2: Dwellings and Services

Map 2 below displays data on the residential properties and services at risk of flooding.

### 50.9.3 Map 3: Community at Risk Register (CaRR)

This is the most recent flood mapping from Welsh Government. This dataset depicts all properties at risk of pluvial (surface water) flooding in a storm event with a 1 in 100 probability.

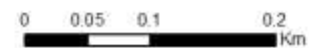
	Number of specified units at risk of flooding		
	1 in 30 probability storm event	1 in 100 probability storm event	1 in 1000 probability storm event
<b>Map 1 Total Properties</b>	11	12	22
<b>Map 2 Dwellings and Services</b>	11	12	20
<b>Map 3 CaRR</b>	n/a	0	n/a



Map 1 - All Properties

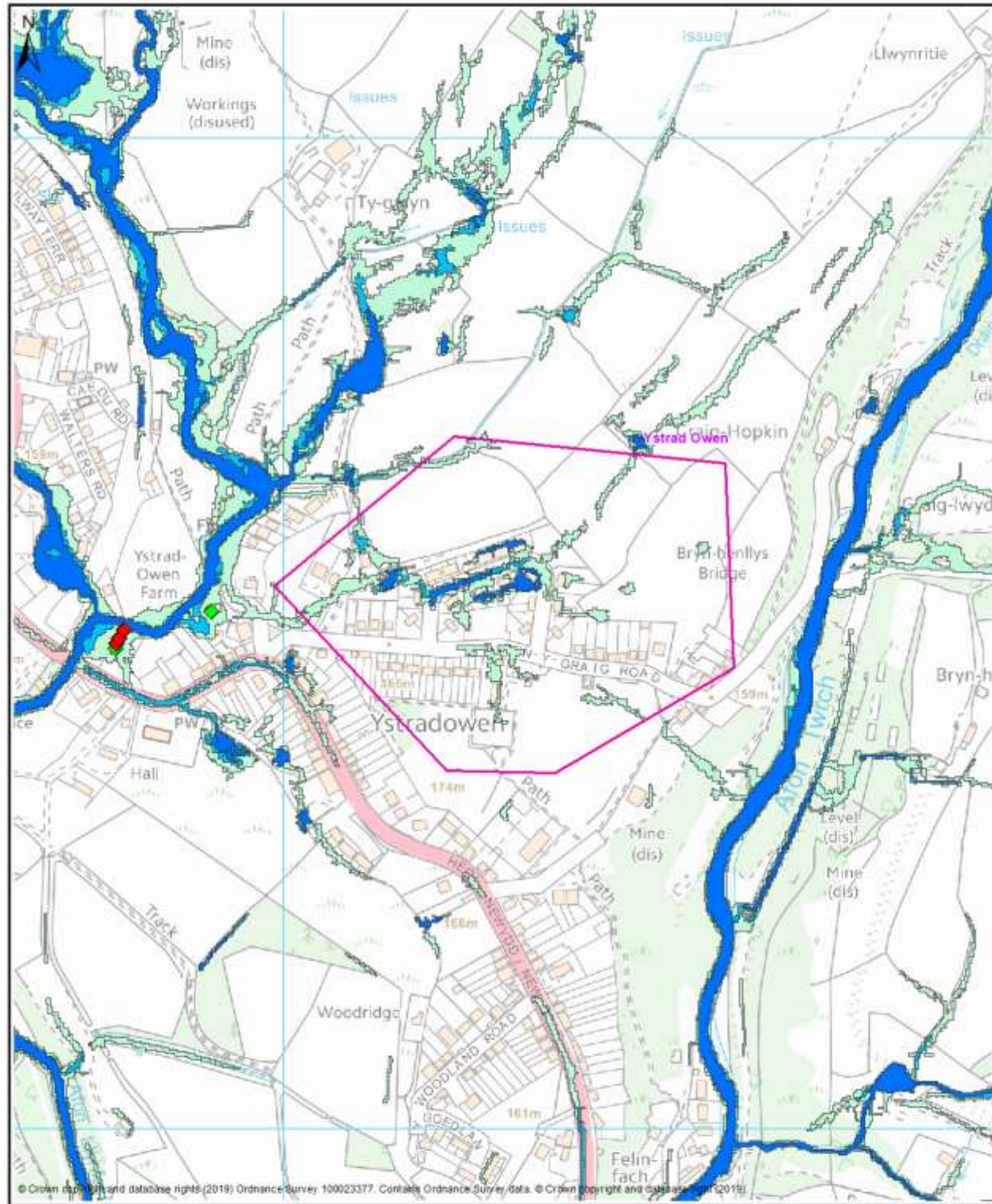
- Legend**
- Policy Unit
  - uFMSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
  - Q30 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q100 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q1000 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater

Quarter Bach Ward  
Ystrad Owen Policy Unit



Map 2 - Dwellings and Services

- Legend**
- Policy Unit
  - uFMSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
  - Q30- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q100- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q1000- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q30- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q100- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q1000- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater



Map 3 - Communities at Risk Register

- Legend**
- Policy Unit
  - uFMSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
  - ◆ CARR Pluvial
  - ◆ CARR Fluvial

Quarter Bach Ward  
Ystrad Owen Policy Unit



Draft

## 51 St Ishmaels Ward, Ferryside North Policy Unit

### 51.1 Area Description

The Ferryside North is the portion of the village to the North of Heol Portway and the railway station.

This is a hydrologically separate area from Ferryside South.

Ferryside is a coastal village on the Tywi Estuary with the railway forming an embankment between the river and the estuary. The Main River Cwm Mill Stream is on the northern side of the village and there is high land behind the village to the east.

### 51.2 Why is this area a Flood Risk Policy Unit?

The uFMfSW (EA, 2013) highlight this area to be at risk of flooding. These surface water flood maps are useful in highlighting the flood risk from small watercourses.

There are multiple sources of flooding for this area; fluvial from the main Cwm Mill Stream, pluvial from the high ground, with a catchment of approximately 50ha, and tidal from the estuary.

Although the FRMP is only looking at Ordinary Watercourse and surface water flooding it is necessary to look at considering their interaction with main river and tidal.

The lowest properties in this area have surrounding ground levels of 4.1mAOD and are some of the lowest dwellings in Carmarthenshire. When this is looked at against the tide levels for Ferryside it can be seen that it will be challenging to prevent flooding:

MHWS	HAT	T1	T10	T50	T100	T200
4.1mAOD	5.1mAOD	5.00mAOD	5.25mAOD	5.43mAOD	5.51mAOD	5.58mAOD

Communities at Risk Register shows 3 properties at risk of pluvial flooding, 0 at risk of fluvial flooding and 98 at risk of tidal flooding.

Any potential scheme is likely to be expensive and to require pumping.

### 51.3 Flooding Events

- Regular flooding of the road leading into Ferryside due to the main river overtopping
- Flooding at Glan Morfa January 2013
- Flooding at Glan Morfa in October 2018 due to a combination of main river and tidal
- Flooding at Glan Morfa Believed to be DCWW issues with pumping station
- Pluvial Flooding of the Chapel at Eva Terrace
- Pluvial Flooding at Glan Tywi with water running off higher land

### 51.4 Flood Defence Capital Works undertaken by CCC

None

### 51.5 Flood Defence Capital Works undertaken by Partner Organisations

Periodic dredging of Cwm Mill Stream by NRW.

### 51.6 Flood Defence Assets

The railway line is the main flood defence asset preventing tidal flooding.

CCC does not maintain any assets.

### 51.7 Routine Works and Maintenance

None

### 51.8 Proposed Future Works

Given the complexities at this location, discussion with NRW Railtrack and Local Community needed on potential to manage flooding.

Sea level rise will result in increased frequency and severity of flooding.

### 51.9 Flood Risk

#### 51.9.1 Map 1: Total Properties

Map 1 over the page displays data on the total number of properties at risk of flooding. Total properties can include dwellings, garages, commercial premises, industrial premises and similar structures.

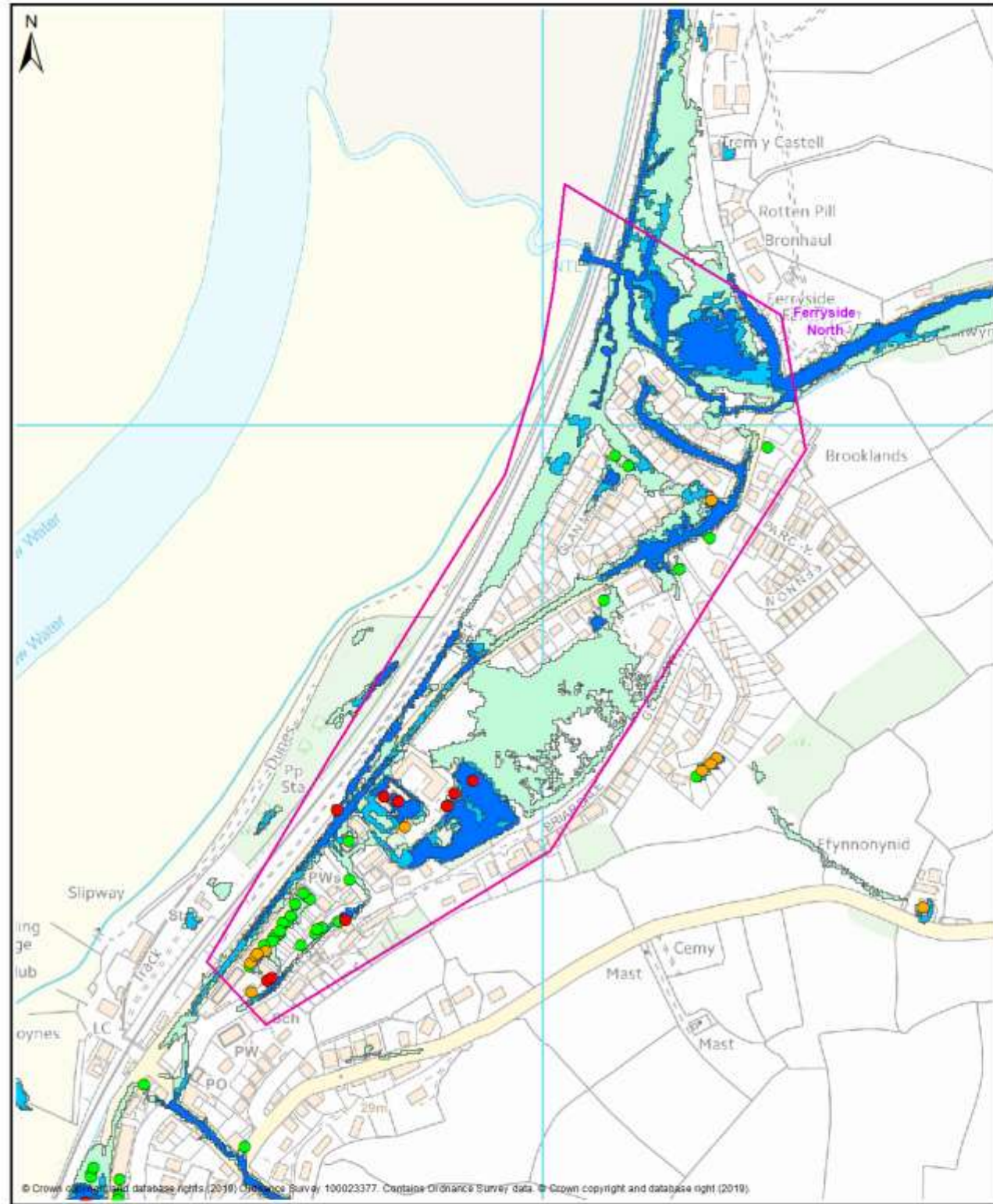
#### 51.9.2 Map 2: Dwellings and Services

Map 2 below displays data on the residential properties and services at risk of flooding.

#### 51.9.3 Map 3: Community at Risk Register (CaRR)

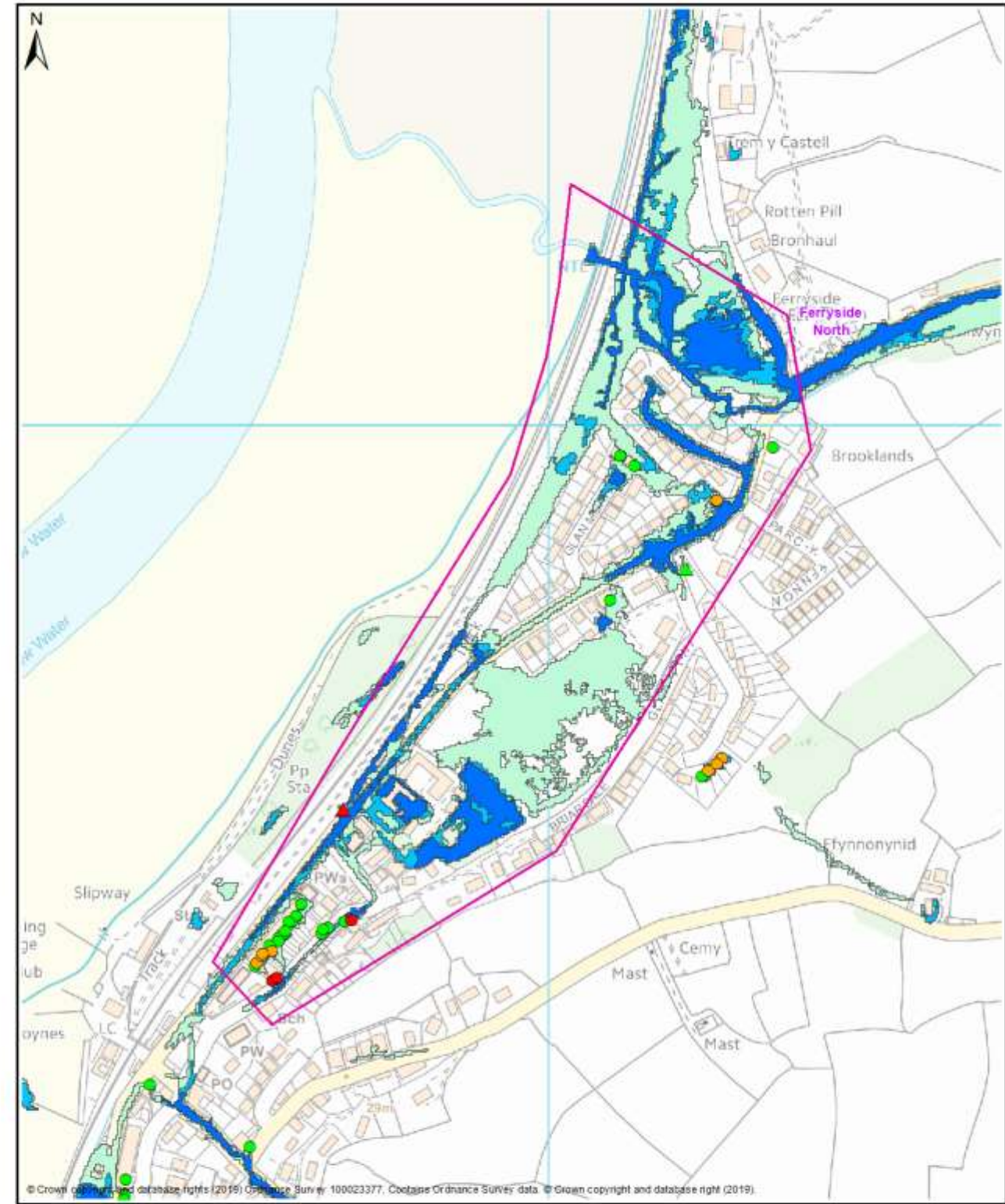
This is the most recent flood mapping from Welsh Government. This dataset depicts all properties at risk of pluvial (surface water) flooding in a storm event with a 1 in 100 probability.

	Number of specified units at risk of flooding		
	1 in 30 probability storm event	1 in 100 probability storm event	1 in 1000 probability storm event
<b>Map 1 Total Properties</b>	9	17	44
<b>Map 2 Dwellings and Services</b>	4	10	31
<b>Map 3 CaRR</b>	n/a	3 Pluvial 0 Fluvial 98 Tidal	n/a



Map 1 - All Properties

- Legend**
- Policy Unit
  - uFMSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
  - Q30 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q100 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q1000 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater



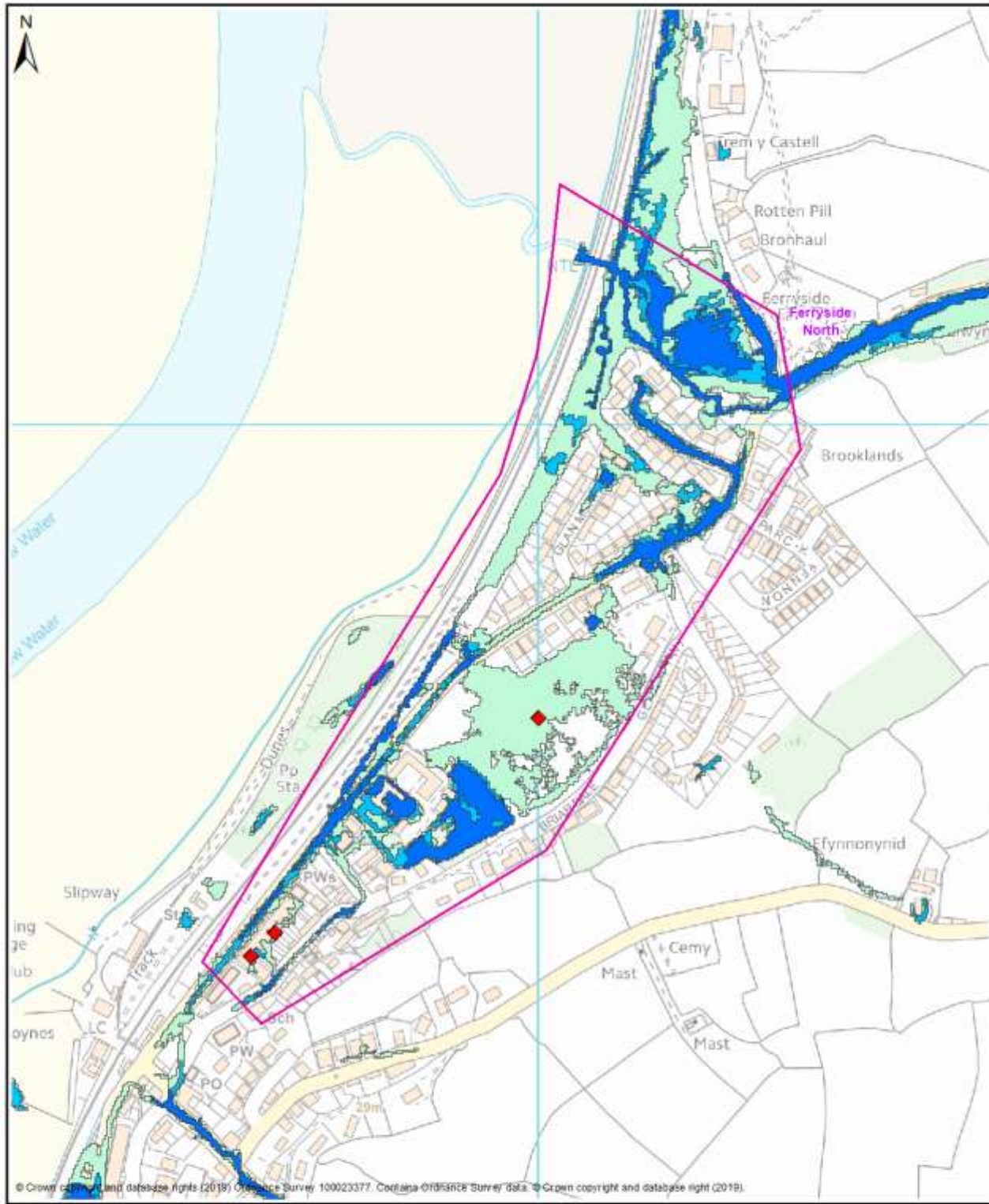
Map 2 - Dwellings and Services

- Legend**
- Policy Unit
  - uFMSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
  - ▲ Q30- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q100- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q1000- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q30- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q100- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q1000- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater

St Ishmaels Ward  
Ferryside North Policy Unit







Map 3 - Communities at Risk Register



St Ishmaels Ward  
Ferryside North Policy Unit



Draft

## 52 St Ishmaels Ward, Ferryside South Policy Unit

### 52.1 Area Description

The Ferryside South Policy Unit comprises the area of Ferryside, south of the Railway Station.

This community is adjacent to the Tywi estuary and is protected from the tidal by the railway embankment. There is high ground to the east and surface water from this area has to flow through this area and under the railway embankment to the estuary. This area is very low lying with significant areas below sea level during spring tides with a storm surge.

There is a small watercourse at the south of the area coming from Broadlay (Holcwm Way). In storm conditions this can overflow causing flooding.

### 52.2 Why is this area a Flood Risk Policy Unit?

The uFMfSW (EA, 2013) highlights this area to be at risk of flooding. These surface water flood maps are useful in highlighting the flood risk from small watercourses. These indicate significant properties at risk of flooding. This is exacerbated by its low-lying nature and the railway embankment preventing surface water from flowing away. The railway embankment does provide critical defence against tidal flooding.

### 52.3 Flooding Events

There have been several instances of flooding particularly in the area in front of the “1904 Houses”, although no internal flooding has been recorded. This has been from water flowing down Holcwm Way and has either overflowed from the culvert or has not entered the stream or culvert and flows down the road carrying large amounts of mud and debris.

In the past, flooding of this area was commonplace due to waves pushing large volumes of water through ‘the Arch’ byway access to the beach.

### 52.4 Flood Defence Capital Works undertaken by CCC

- 2011: Construction of steps and improved stop log at ‘the Arch’.
- 2012: Block stone breakwater at seaward side of ‘the Arch’ – disrupts wave and reduces funnelling effect.
- 2013: New Flap Valve Chamber constructed opposite 1904 Houses.

### 52.5 Flood Defence Capital Works undertaken by Partner Organisations

None

### 52.6 Flood Defence Assets

- Stop logs

### 52.7 Routine Works and Maintenance

Area	Works Undertaken	When
The Arch Stop logs	Formal T98 Inspection	Annually
Chamber opposite 1904 Houses	Formal T98 Inspection Gravel Removal	Annually
Holcwm Way Culvert	CCTV camera survey	2018, 2020
Poachers Rest Outfall	Formal T98 Inspection	Annually
Warwick House Outfall	Formal T98 Inspection	Annually

### 52.8 Proposed Future Works

Undertake CCTV camera survey. Works to address any structural or service faults identified will be actioned on a risk-based basis.

### 52.9 Flood Risk

#### 52.9.1 Map 1: Total Properties

Map 1 over the page displays data on the total number of properties at risk of flooding. Total properties can include dwellings, garages, commercial premises, industrial premises and similar structures.

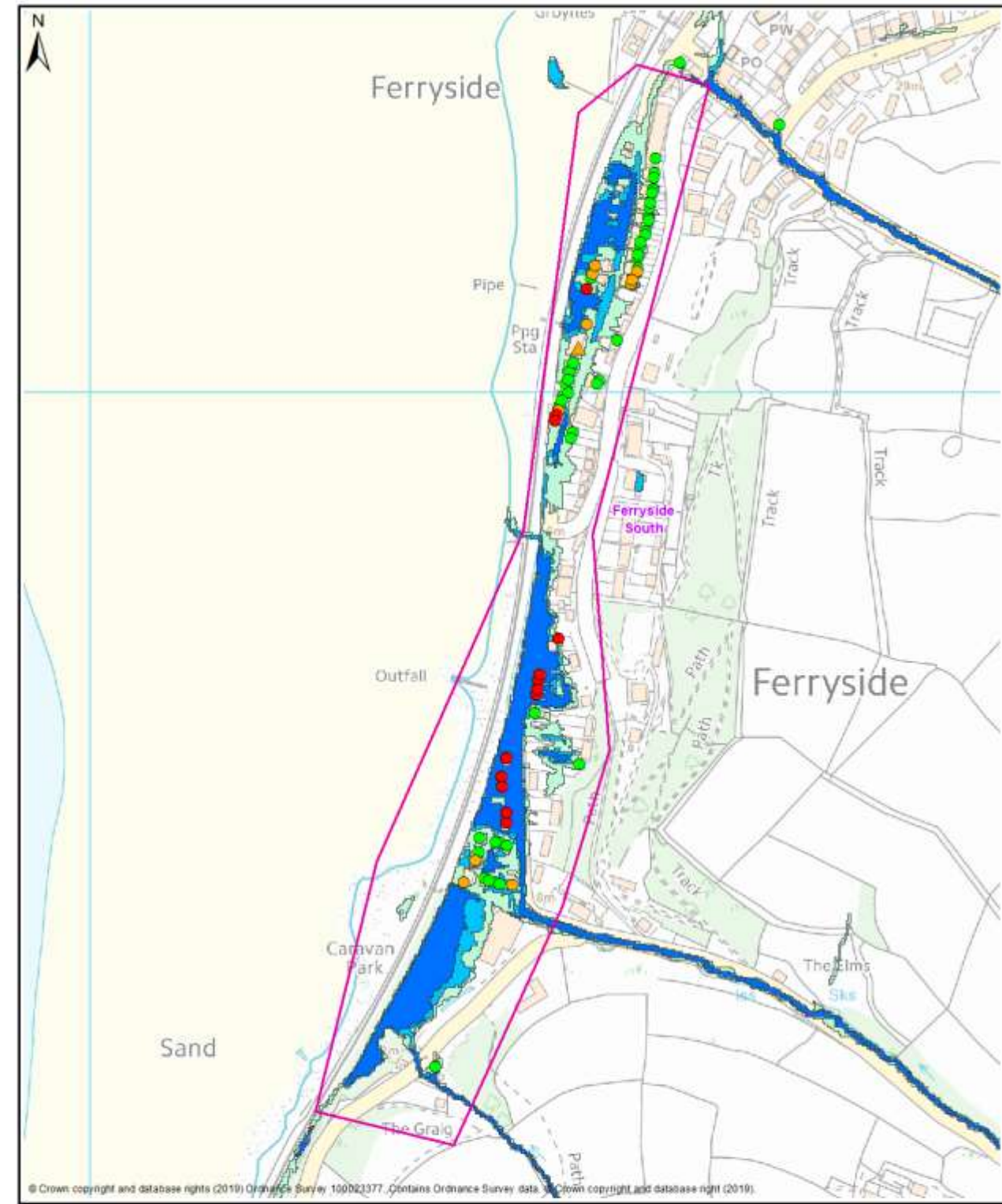
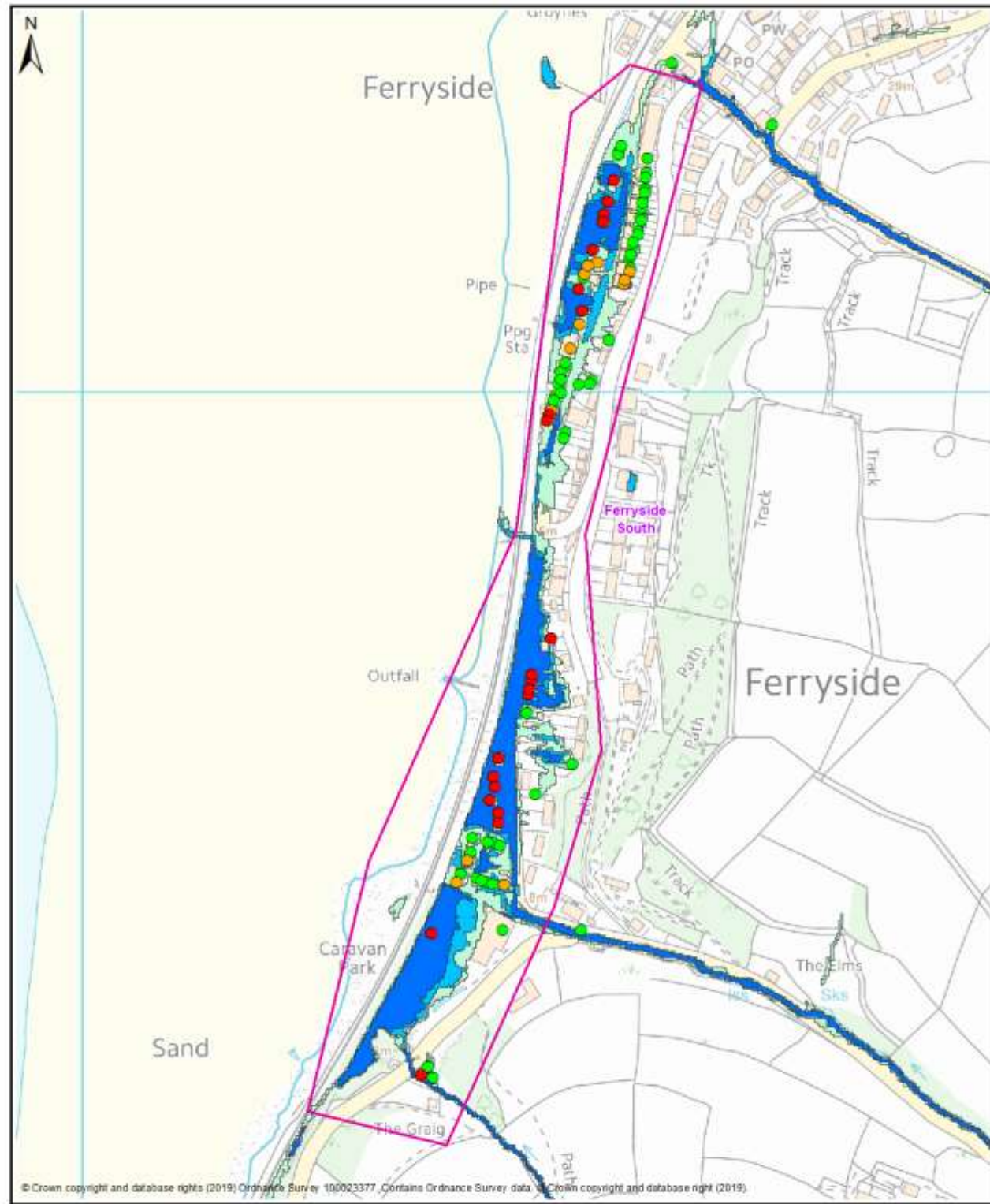
#### 52.9.2 Map 2: Dwellings and Services

Map 2 below displays data on the residential properties and services at risk of flooding.

#### 52.9.3 Map 3: Community at Risk Register (CaRR)

This is the most recent flood mapping from Welsh Government. This dataset depicts all properties at risk of pluvial (surface water) flooding in a storm event with a 1 in 100 probability.

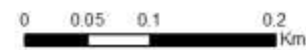
	Number of specified units at risk of flooding		
	1 in 30 probability storm event	1 in 100 probability storm event	1 in 1000 probability storm event
Map 1 Total Properties	23	35	86
Map 2 Dwellings and Services	14	25	68
Map 3 CaRR	n/a	13	n/a



Map 1 - All Properties

- Legend**
- Policy Unit
  - uFMSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
  - Q30 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q100 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q1000 All Property Classes Flood Depth 150mm or Greater

**St Ishmaels Ward  
Ferryside South Policy Unit**



Map 2 - Dwellings and Services

- Legend**
- Policy Unit
  - uFMSW Q30 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q100 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q1000 Surface Water Flood Outline 1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
  - Q30- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q100- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - Q1000- Dwellings Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q30- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q100- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater
  - ▲ Q1000- Services Flood Depth 150mm or Greater



Map 3 - Communities at Risk Register

- Legend**
- Policy Unit
  - uFMSW Q30  
Surface Water Flood Outline  
1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q100  
Surface Water Flood Outline  
1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q1000  
Surface Water Flood Outline  
1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
  - ◆ CARR Pluvial
  - ◆ CARR Fluvial

St Ishmaels Ward  
Ferryside South Policy Unit



Draft

## 53 Tyisha Ward, Station Road Policy Unit

### 53.1 Area Description

The Station Road catchment comprises the urban area around Station Road in Llanelli. This area is characterised by dense terraced housing and hydraulically the area is served by DCWW sewer systems.

The area is flat and generally low lying but above the tidal flooding range.

The northern part of this area is also at risk from fluvial flooding from the Main River Lleidi (NRW managed watercourse).

### 53.2 Why is this area a Flood Risk Policy Unit?

The uFMfSW (EA, 2013) highlight this area to be at risk of flooding. These surface water flood maps are useful in highlighting the flood risk from small watercourses.

uFMfSW indicate a large number of properties at risk of flooding from surface water and this is also reflected in the Communities at Risk Register. These models are sensitive to the drainage capacity assumptions in the model and the true flood risk may be less than that indicated.

### 53.3 Flooding Events

None recorded

### 53.4 Flood Defence Capital Works undertaken by CCC

None

### 53.5 Flood Defence Capital Works undertaken by Partner Organisations

DCWW are currently undertaking a major capital scheme in the form of the Station Road Surface Water Tunnel. This will facilitate diversion of surface water from the existing combined sewer and should provide additional capacity to the drainage network.

### 53.6 Flood Defence Assets

None

### 53.7 Routine Works and Maintenance

None

### 53.8 Proposed Future Works

liaise with and support DCWW in their Rainscape Project.

### 53.9 Flood Risk

#### 53.9.1 Map 1: Total Properties

Map 1 over the page displays data on the total number of properties at risk of flooding. Total properties can include dwellings, garages, commercial premises, industrial premises and similar structures.

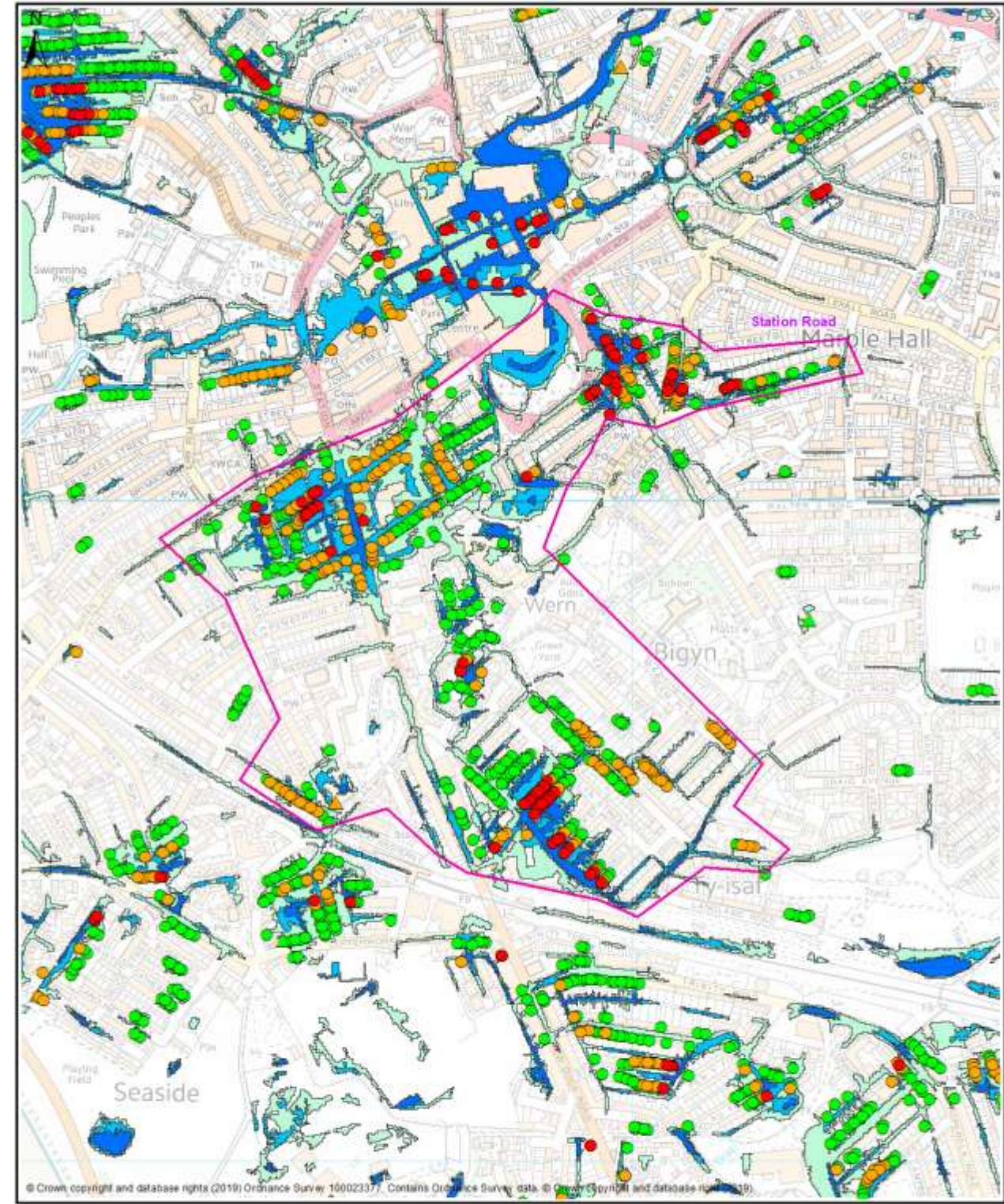
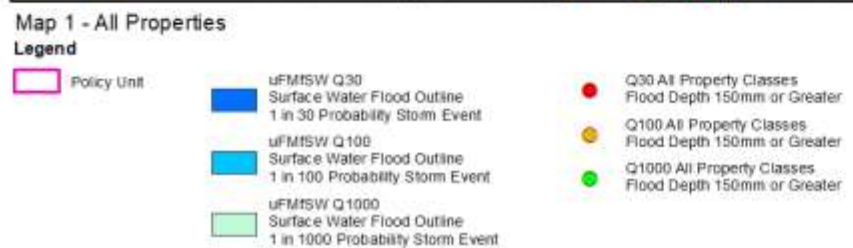
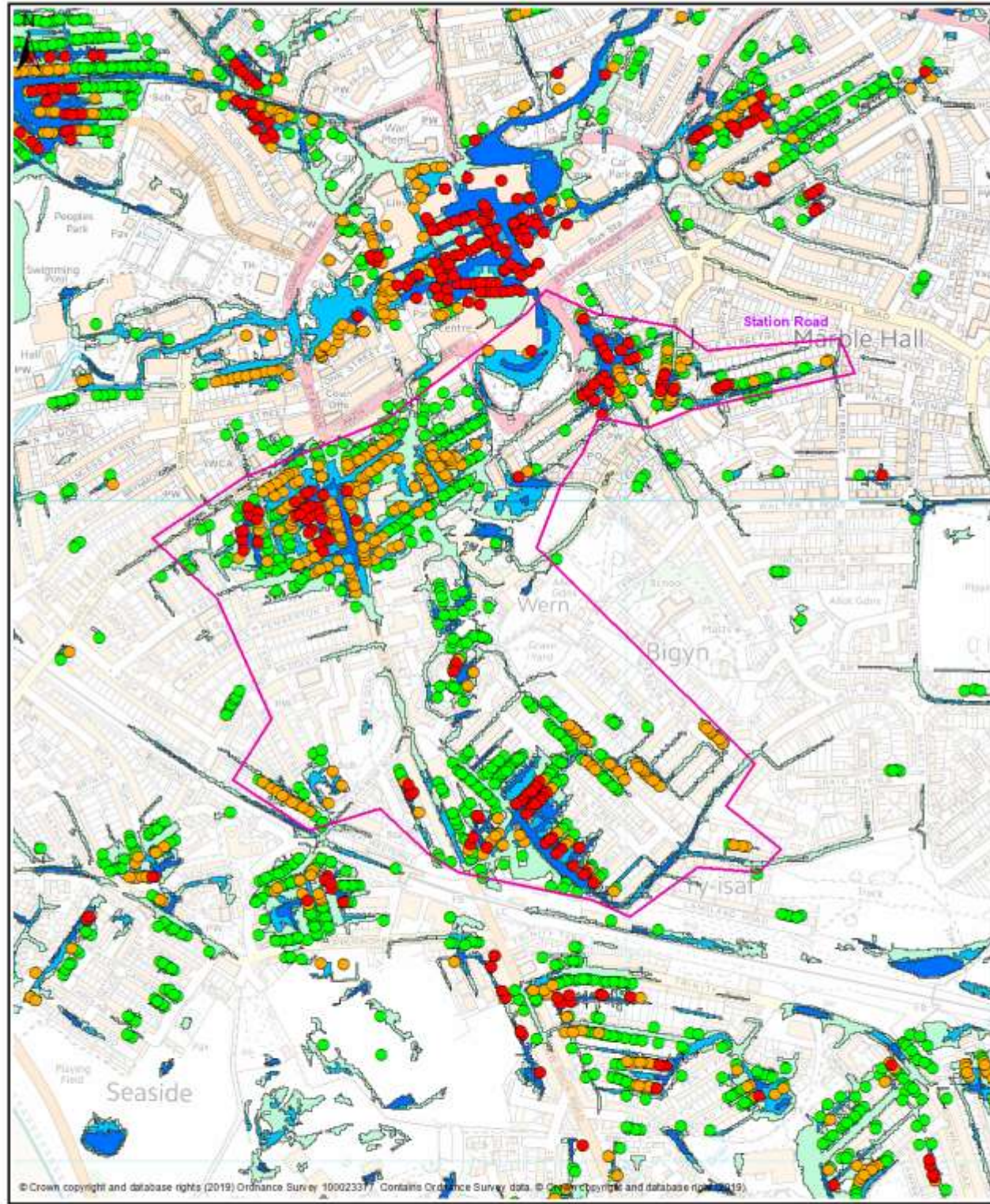
#### 53.9.2 Map 2: Dwellings and Services

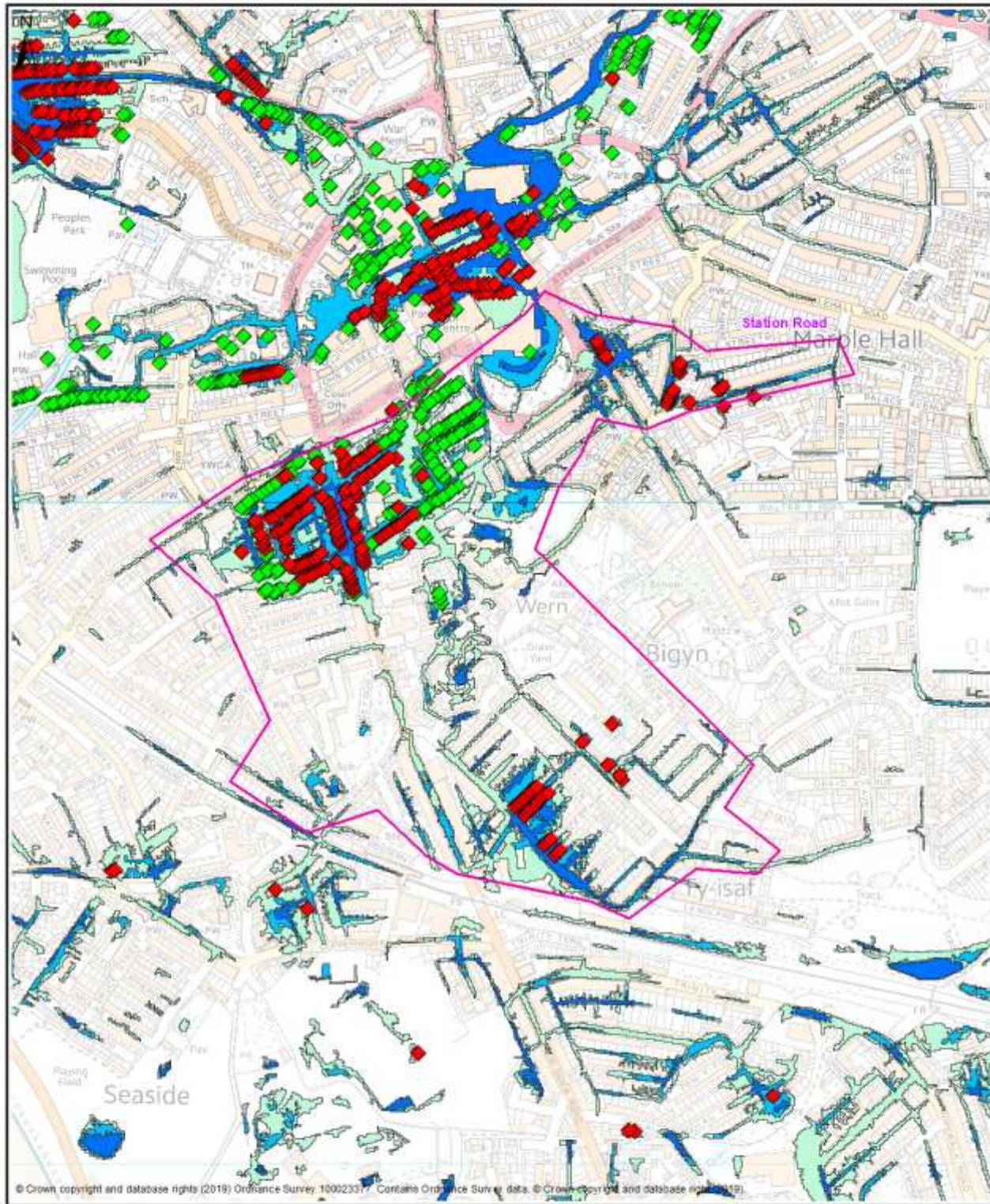
Map 2 below displays data on the residential properties and services at risk of flooding.

#### 53.9.3 Map 3: Community at Risk Register (CaRR)

This is the most recent flood mapping from Welsh Government. This dataset depicts all properties at risk of pluvial (surface water) flooding in a storm event with a 1 in 100 probability.

	Number of specified units at risk of flooding		
	1 in 30 probability storm event	1 in 100 probability storm event	1 in 1000 probability storm event
<b>Map 1 Total Properties</b>	116	421	848
<b>Map 2 Dwellings and Services</b>	82	311	673
<b>Map 3 CaRR</b>	n/a	232 Pluvial 321 Fluvial	n/a

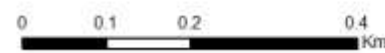




Map 3 - Communities at Risk Register

- Legend**
- Policy Unit
  - uFMSW Q30  
Surface Water Flood Outline  
1 in 30 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q100  
Surface Water Flood Outline  
1 in 100 Probability Storm Event
  - uFMSW Q1000  
Surface Water Flood Outline  
1 in 1000 Probability Storm Event
  - ◆ CARR Pluvial
  - ◆ CARR Fluvial

Tyisha Ward  
Station Road Policy Unit



Draft

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**Executive Board**  
**DATE: 29<sup>TH</sup> JULY 2019**

**SUBJECT:**

Kerbside Residual Waste Restriction

**Purpose:**

The purpose of this report is to present a way forward to increase Carmarthenshire's recycling performance through a policy of restricted residual waste from kerbside collections.

**Recommendations / key decisions required:**

- To adopt and approve the Restricted Residual Policy
  - 3 residual sack/black bag kerbside limit
  - Residual sack/black bag engagement and sorting at HWRCs
- Review Policy in 12 months

**Reasons:**

Implementing the proposed policies will encourage householders to use the correct disposal/recycling methods for their different waste streams which will divert recyclable materials such as food, plastic, metals and paper from the residual waste stream (black bag) into our recycling schemes.

This increased recycling participation will deliver economic and environmental benefits to the Authority and avoid the potential for costly fines by ensuring our Welsh Government statutory recycling target of 64% is met.

Relevant scrutiny committee to be consulted: N/A

Exec Board Decision Required                      YES

Council Decision Required                         NO

**EXECUTIVE BOARD MEMBER PORTFOLIO HOLDER:-**

Cllr Hazel Evans (Environment Portfolio Holder)

**Directorate**  
Environment

**Name of Head of Service:**  
Ainsley Williams

**Report Author:**  
Daniel John

**Designations:**

Head of Waste and  
Environmental Services

Environmental Services  
Manager

**Tel Nos./ E Mail Addresses:**

(01267) 224500  
[AiWilliams@carmarthenshire.gov.uk](mailto:AiWilliams@carmarthenshire.gov.uk)

01267 228131  
[dwjohn@carmarthenshire.gov.uk](mailto:dwjohn@carmarthenshire.gov.uk)

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### Executive Board

DATE: 29<sup>th</sup> July 2019

#### Kerbside Residual Waste Restriction Policy

1. Carmarthenshire County Council provides waste services to approximately 89,000 households and offers a fortnightly residual black bag waste collection with a limit of four bags per household, a fortnightly co-mingled kerbside recycling service and a weekly food collection. Kerbside bulky and garden waste are also offered as separate chargeable services.
2. In 2017-18 Carmarthenshire County Council was exceeding the Welsh Government recycling target of 64%, with an overall recycling rate of 66%. However, our performance this year has dropped to just under 59%, meaning we have narrowly met the 2017-18 statutory target of 58%.
3. At present there is a significant risk of not meeting the statutory recycling target of 64% in this financial year (2019/20) and therefore being potentially exposed to significant financial penalties from Welsh Government.
4. In the absence of any other developments, in-year changes to the way the service operates will be required to meet the targets of 64% in 2019-20 and 70% by 2024-25, with officials from Welsh Government already proposing the introduction of more challenging targets beyond this timescale.
5. The Council have already implemented additional policies and controls at HWRC sites in March of this year to increase recycling performance, with residual waste sorting to commence on sites in October this year. However, due to the ambitious Welsh Government target of 64% which needs to be met this year, additional measures must be considered to increase our recycling performance to avoid a potential fine of £164,000 for every 1% failure of the target.
6. It is the duty of Carmarthenshire County Council to arrange for the collection and disposal of household waste as stated in Section 45 and 48 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990 (EPA). The EPA (46(1)) permits Councils to require householders to place waste for collection in receptacles of a kind and number specified. At present Carmarthenshire County Council stipulates that no household is permitted to place more than 4 black bags out for collection in any given collection period (two weeks). In order to meet statutory targets a review of this policy is required to ensure an uplift in our recycling performance.
7. To support Carmarthenshire with our current service review programme WRAP Cymru have been engaged through the Welsh Government sponsored Collaborative Change Programme (CCP). The CCP programme for Wales offers strategic and technical support to aid local authorities develop and deliver detailed reviews and plans to achieve the outcomes of the Welsh Government's Waste Strategy - Towards Zero Waste. WRAP Cymru have provided specific support on behalf of the Welsh Government for our review into residual waste restrictions and wider collection methodology in future.
8. Without implementing in- year changes and not adopting tighter restriction to the black bag system, it will be extremely challenging to achieve the statutory recycling target of 64% in 2019/20. With the potential of WG to levy fines of £164,000 for every 1% we miss this target there is a major risk of increased costs and reputational damage to Carmarthenshire in failing this target.

9. For cost comparison purposes for every 1% failure of the target the fine is the equivalent of 3.5 teachers or 6.6 domiciliary care workers. If as a Council we were not to improve on the 2018/19 recycling performance of 59% it could result in a fine of £820k. This is the equivalent of 17 teachers or 33 domiciliary care workers.
10. It is therefore proposed that a reduction is implemented to the black bag household limit with the approval of a detailed residual restriction policy to take effect in October 2019 (Attached in appendix). This policy proposes a reduction in the limit from 4 to 3 sacks per fortnight per household with current exemptions to the policy still accepted (e.g. large families). It is further proposed that we review this limit again in 12 months with a view to further reducing the limit on black bags if the recycling target is not being met. In addition to this, we will be reviewing the nappy and absorbent hygiene product collection service over the next 12 months to support households with any potential further restrictions in October 2020.
11. Whilst controls on commercial use and non-resident use implemented in April 2019 has resulted in a reduction to overall waste through the HWRC network further action to address the amount of residual waste onsite is necessary to increase our overall recycling performance.
12. It is proposed that designated sorting areas within each of the HWRCs are provided. Residents will be supported through education on correct material segregation from within the mixed residual bag waste presented, into the appropriate receptacles for recyclable materials and will be provided with the necessary receptacles if they do not currently have them at home.
13. A summary of predicted performance based on current year interventions to meet target of 64% are set out as follows:
  - 2018/19 baseline recycling result = 58.9%

Proposed new intervention measures and predicted effects on recycling:

  - HWRC Controls – Black bag sorting = 3.1% (62% cumulative recycling figure).
  - New residual waste treatment contract = 1.1% (63.1% cumulative recycling figure).
  - Food Uplift only (use of liners) - 1.29% (64.39% cumulative recycling figure).
  - Black bag Restriction including food uplift figure above = 3.3% (cumulative = 66.4%).
14. In order to deliver resident awareness, recycling participation and reduce any objections to the policy changes, a full communication strategy will be developed and delivered alongside the corporate marketing team.

**Summary of Recommendations for approval:**

The following policy recommendations for approval are:

- Approve the Carmarthenshire County Council Restricted Residual Policy – to include
  - Kerbside black bag restriction 4 bags to 3 per fortnight
  - Implement HWRC controls for residual bags - engagement and sorting
- Review restricted residual policy in 12 months based on performance.

<b>DETAILED REPORT ATTACHED?</b>	<b>YES</b>
----------------------------------	------------

## IMPLICATIONS

I confirm that other than those implications which have been agreed with the appropriate Directors / Heads of Service and are referred to in detail below, there are no other implications associated with this report :

Signed: **Ruth Mullen** **Director of Environment**

Policy, Crime & Disorder and Equalities	Legal	Finance	ICT	Risk Management Issues	Staffing Implications	Physical Assets
<b>NONE</b>	<b>NONE</b>	<b>YES</b>	<b>NONE</b>	<b>NONE</b>	<b>NONE</b>	<b>NONE</b>

### Finance

All recommendations are within current budgets and will potentially, dependent on the possible additional operational costs, produce efficiencies as well as avoiding WG penalty fines if recycling targets are met.

RhJ 15.06.19

## CONSULTATIONS

I confirm that the appropriate consultations have taken in place and the outcomes are as detailed below

Signed: **Ainsley Williams** **Head of Waste and Environmental Services**

1. Scrutiny Committee
2. Local Member(s)
3. Community / Town Council
4. Relevant Partners
5. Staff Side Representatives and other Organisations

**Section 100D Local Government Act, 1972 – Access to Information  
List of Background Papers used in the preparation of this report:**

THERE ARE NONE

Title of Document	File Ref No.	Locations that the papers are available for public inspection

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## **Residual Waste Restriction Policy**

### **Background**

1. Carmarthenshire County Council provides waste services to approximately 89,000 households and offers a fortnightly residual black waste collection with a limit of four bags per household, a fortnightly co-mingled kerbside recycling service and a weekly food collection. Kerbside bulky and garden waste are also offered as separate chargeable services.
2. In 2017-18 Carmarthenshire County Council was exceeding the Welsh Government recycling target of 64%, with an overall recycling rate of 66%. However, our performance this year has dropped to just under 59%, meaning we have narrowly met the 2017-18 statutory target of 58%.
3. At present there is a significant risk of not meeting the statutory recycling target of 64% in this financial year (2019/20) and therefore being potentially exposed to significant financial penalties from Welsh Government.
4. In the absence of any other developments, in-year changes to the way the service operates will be required to meet the targets of 64% in 2019-20 and 70% by 2024-25, with officials from Welsh Government already proposing the introduction of more challenging targets beyond this timescale.
5. The Council have already implemented additional policies and controls at HWRC sites in March of this year to increase recycling performance, with residual waste sorting to commence on sites in October this year. However, due to the ambitious Welsh Government target of 64% which needs to be met this year, additional measures must be considered to increase our recycling performance to avoid a potential fine of £164,000 for every 1% miss of target.
6. It is the duty of Carmarthenshire County Council to arrange for the collection and disposal of household waste as stated in Section 45 and 48 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990 (EPA). The EPA (46(1)) permits Councils to require householders to place waste for collection in receptacles of a kind and number specified. At present Carmarthenshire County Council stipulates that no household is permitted to place more than 4 black bags out for collection in any given collection period (two weeks). In order to meet statutory targets a review of this policy is required to ensure an uplift in our recycling performance.
7. To support Carmarthenshire with our current service review programme WRAP Cymru have been engaged through the Welsh Government sponsored Collaborative Change Programme (CCP). The CCP programme for Wales offers strategic and technical support to aid local authorities develop and deliver detailed reviews and plans to achieve the outcomes of the Welsh Government's Waste Strategy - Towards Zero Waste. WRAP Cymru have provided specific support on behalf of the Welsh Government for our review into residual waste restrictions and wider collection methodology in future.

### **Policy Change Rationale**

8. Following the submission and reporting of 2018/19 Local Authority recycling figures, upon request from WG, WRAP Cymru have been asked to engage all authorities that WG have identified as likely to fail, or at risk of failing the 2019/20 targets. WRAP's assessment of CCC projected performance is as follows:
  - Planned HWRC interventions (residency checks, van permits, bag sorting) will contribute towards 62% performance.
  - 6 months of Energy from Waste (EfW) treatment of CCC's residual waste will contribute 1.1% increase.

9. Combined performance estimated still falls under the required 64%. As a result further interventions are recommended to ensure target compliance and avoid financial penalties.
10. One area that is likely to improve performance is interventions regarding residual waste capacity. As people recycle more, they require less residual waste capacity. Where residual waste capacity is restricted, WRAP evidence indicates that recycling services perform better.
11. A number of Welsh local authorities (along with a smaller number in England and Scotland) have introduced some form of restriction to the amount of residual waste that can be collected from the kerbside. By examining data from Waste-Data-Flow, it is possible to assess what impact these restrictions have had on waste flows and recycling rates the results of these changes are shown in Table 1.

**Table 1 – Residual Restriction Impact**

Authority	% Change - Mass household waste collected following residual restriction							Overall Recycling Rate change (Percentage points) WMT010 & 009b
	Q10 Kerbside Dry	Q10 Kerbside Food	Q16 HWRC Dry*	Q10 & 16 Combined Kerbside & HWRC Dry	Q23 Kerbside Residual	Q23 HWRC Residual	Q23 Combined Kerbside & HWRC Residual	
Bridgend	11.90%	30.96%	4.82%	8.52%	-38.14%	-39.54%	-38.35%	11.22%
Cardiff	13.18%	20.83%	4.33%	10.75%	-13.88%	16.95%	-8.06%	0.02%
Merthyr Tydfil	-17.70%	-11.28%	12.75%	-3.45%	-12.55%	-3.72%	-11.34%	12.55%
Monmouthshire	18.40%		30.92%	22.13%	-50.87%	51.68%	-22.19%	8.40%
Swansea	11.02%	14.14%	15.31%	12.47%	-24.03%	18.77%	-14.76%	4.48%
Torfaen	18.45%	38.68%	25.80%	21.42%	-18.01%	55.38%	-10.21%	9.47%
<b>Median</b>	<b>11.90%</b>	<b>17.49%</b>	<b>12.75%</b>	<b>10.75%</b>	<b>-24.03%</b>	<b>16.95%</b>	<b>-14.76%</b>	<b>8.40%</b>

12. Taken as a whole, authorities that have introduced residual restrictions either through 3 weekly collections, or by limiting volume collected at the kerbside typically see:
- **Increased Food waste capture** – Median increase 17.5%
  - **Increased kerbside dry recyclate capture** – Median increase 12%
  - **Reduction to kerbside collected residual waste** – Median Reduction -24%
13. And for the ten Welsh local authorities sampled in total:
- **Overall reduction in household residual waste** (including HWRC) – Median reduction 18%
14. CCC's recycling rate for the 2018/19 scheme year was 58.9%. An intervention that restricts residual waste at kerbside is likely to divert residual waste into the recycling streams. Using the information from other local authorities that have undergone similar changes WRAP has estimated the potential impact of the scenarios listed above; these are shown in Table 2.
15. The changes are as follows:
- **Scenario 1:** Residual restriction from four bags to three bags per fortnight – blue bag recycling remaining fortnightly and food waste weekly.
  - **Scenario 2:** Residual restriction from four bags to two bags per fortnight – blue bag recycling remaining fortnightly and food waste weekly.



16. The results are shown below – it should be noted that these are only indicative figures at present.

**Table 2 – Change in material yield at the kerbside (KS)**

	<b>Scenario 1</b>	<b>Scenario 2</b>
Change in KS Food	+20%	+30%
Change in KS Commingled	+6%	+8%
Change in KS Residual	-20%	-30%
Change in HWRC Recycling	+5%	+8%
Change in HWRC Residual	0%	0%

17. The interventions will likely increase Food and Commingled waste yields at the kerbside and decrease Residual waste yields. Allied with the recent HWRC changes plus further restrictions (bag sorting) due in October it is predicted that a further increase recycling yields at HWRC will be experienced.

18. Table 2 shows the expected impact on our overall recycling rate of each Scenario.

**Table 3 – Change in recycling rate**

	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Scenario 1</b>	<b>Scenario 2</b>
Recycling Rate Increase	-	3.3%	5%
Total Recycling rate	58.9%	62.2%	63.9%

19. The table shows that Scenario 1 is estimated to increase the recycling rate by 3.3 percentage points and Scenario 2 is estimated to increase the recycling rate by 5 percentage points.

20. In 2017 Carmarthenshire County Council commissioned a waste analysis survey which would focus on identifying the recyclable element of residual waste disposed of through the kerbside residual waste collections. The overall recyclability of the residual waste relates to all the items present that could have been accepted into the kerbside recycling schemes currently running in Carmarthenshire. Results from this study are presented in Table 4 below.

**Table 4 – Recyclables in Residual Waste**

<b>Service</b>	<b>% Recyclables in Residual Waste</b>
Blue Bag Recyclable	14.5%
Food Waste Recyclable	25.8%
Garden Waste Recyclable	5.8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>46.1%</b>

21. Results from the survey showed that the overall recyclable content of the residual waste was 46.1%. Meaning that almost half of all residual waste being disposed of is recyclable at the kerbside. The large content of recyclables within the residual waste further evidences the need reduce the capacity of the residual waste to householders. As a large proportion of waste can easily be diverted to other kerbside schemes, the impact on households should be negligible.

22. We have been provided with information as to the limits that other Authorities adopt for household residual waste so that we can compare our current limits and future proposed limits. This information can be seen in Table 5 below;

**Table 5 – Welsh Council’s Residual Waste Restrictions**

Local Authority	Collection Frequency / Containment	Residual Restriction Capacity
Anglesey	3 weekly – Wheeled bin	80L per week
Blaenau Gwent	3 weekly – Wheeled bin	80L per week
Bridgend	Fortnightly – sacks	60L per week (one sack)
Conwy	Monthly – Wheeled bin	60L per week
Denbighshire	Fortnightly – Wheeled bin	90L per week
Gwynedd	3 weekly – Wheeled bin	80L per week
Merthyr	Fortnightly – Wheeled bin	70L per week
Monmouthshire	Fortnightly – sacks	60L per week (one sack)
Powys	3 weekly – Wheeled bin	60L per week
Swansea	3 weekly – sacks	90L per week
Torfaen	Fortnightly - Wheeled bin	70L per week

23. As can be seen from the above 11 authorities that provided information all have restrictions which are equivalent of 3 residual sacks per fortnight. With 5 of the Authorities restricting households to one black sack per week. At present Carmarthenshire have a limit of 120l per week, double the capacity of some Authorities. The proposed restrictions would put us in line with many other Welsh Authorities.

### **Cost implications**

24. It is difficult to model the cost savings accurately through the implementation of this policy. However based upon the indicative figures presented by WRAP there is the potential to realise the following. Table 6 below presents the possible cost implications to the treatment/disposal services in the proposed scenarios.

**Table 6 – Potential Costs Differential**

Treatment/Disposal Service	Scenario 1 Cost (+/-)	Scenario 2 Cost (+/-)
Blue Bag - Recyclable	£209,024	£313, 536
Food Waste - Recyclable	£26,134	£34,845
Residual Waste - Disposal	-£459,936	-£689,904
<b>Total</b>	<b>-£224,778</b>	<b>-£341,523</b>

It needs to be noted that the proposed cost differential is not necessarily a saving to the service as additional plant and resources will be required to respond to the increased demands upon the recycling service collection. A full service cost will be incorporated into the 2020/21 budget setting process in the autumn.

25. Due to increased demand upon the food and recycling services as a result of these proposed changes it is likely to affect the resources required to deliver these services. Full costings are again difficult to predict but investment will be required to address this increased demand.

### **HWRC Residual Waste Engagement and Sorting**

26. Carmarthenshire HWRCs are provided for the recycling and disposal of waste for the benefit of Carmarthenshire residents. Changes to neighbouring Authority’s HWRC policies of late combined with increased commercial usage has resulted in a negative impacts to residual waste tonnages, recycling rates, site access and at significant increased service cost in our HWRC network.

27. The amount of commercial and out of county activity that was arising at our sites had to be addressed in order to provide a positive experience for Carmarthenshire residents to use the site to dispose of their household waste and importantly to meet our statutory recycling target this year of 64%.
28. To address these issues from the 1st April 2019 the Authority implemented a new Household Waste Recycling Centre (HWRC) policy; which includes residency checks, prohibition of commercial type vehicles and changes to opening times.
29. As can be seen in table 6 below controls on commercial use and non-resident use has resulted in a reduction to overall waste through the HWRC network when compared to the first two months of last year. However, the net overall contribution to our overall recycling rate is marginal.

**Table 7 – HWRC Performance – policy implementation**

Description of waste	2018 April/May	2019 April/May	Variance
Residual Material	2113.72	1412.02	-701.7
Recycling Material	6784.86	4762.54	-2022.32
Total Throughput	8898.58	6174.56	-2724.02
% HWRC Site Recycling	76.25%	77.13%	0.89%

30. The above result was the outcome from the first phase of the HWRC policy in order to eliminate the commercial and non-Carmarthenshire resident usage of the four HWRCs. As a result further action to address the amount of residual waste onsite is necessary to increase our overall recycling performance. The remaining phase of the HWRC policy (residual bag sorting) will upon implementation result in a recyclable material increase and will enhance and contribute to the County's overall recycling performance.
31. As earlier referenced upon request from WG, WRAP Cymru have been asked to engage all authorities that WG have identified as likely to fail, or at risk of failing the 2019/20 targets in order to develop an action plan to meet this target. WRAP have informed Carmarthenshire and Welsh Government that they strongly advise we implement the proposal of bag sorting at HWRC following results from policies across other Welsh Authorities which experienced increases in recycling performance. Implementing the policy will allow Carmarthenshire to be in a stronger position and reduce the risk of failing the 64% target.
32. As a result of this work WRAP Cymru have strongly recommended that the sorting of black bags is delivered in tandem with the restriction of residual waste at kerbside. For Carmarthenshire, the WRAP work assessing and advising on compliance with the 64% Statutory Recycling Target for 2019/20 recognised that black bag sorting was essential for CCC to achieve its target and avoid associated fines.
33. All of the highest performing HWRC's in Wales now have a policy of splitting residual waste sacks. Those that do require mixed black bag wastes to be separated see recycling rates up nearly as high as 90%. Sorting of bags is especially important where residual waste capacity and/or collection frequency is restricted at kerbside – evidence suggests that without HWRC controls kerbside residual waste has been displaced into the HWRC's following kerbside restrictions, limiting the overall impact of the policy objective.
34. In most cases in Wales, the implementation of bag splitting has happened alongside other interventions and it is therefore impossible to isolate the benefits of splitting alone. However, in March, Torfaen County Borough Council introduced bag splitting at their HWRC network and the following has been observed:
  - A reduction of residual waste by 65%. Interestingly, this is not just black bags – the increased scrutiny of what enters the residual bin has diverted amounts of bulkier materials away from

the residual skips (such as wood, for example). This reduction has been sustained over the first 3 months of the project and has resulted in a daily reduction of residual waste of ~3.5 tonnes per day. For Carmarthenshire, such a drop would result in further reduced disposal costs.

- The HWRC recycling rate has increased from 76% this time last year to 89% this year, thereby increasing the authority's MSW recycling rate
- Footfall/throughput at sites has reduced, decreasing queueing times and allowing operatives more time to support customers.
- There has been a slight increase in recycle collected at kerbside, in particular for bulkier items such as plastics.

35. It is proposed that designated sorting areas within each of the HWRCs are provided. Residents will be supported through education on correct material segregation from within the mixed residual bag waste presented, into the appropriate receptacles for recyclable materials. Provision of recycling receptacle will also be available for those householders that do not have the required bags or food bins.

36. In order to develop the operational practices of undertaking sort procedures we are awaiting the imminent guidance advice that is being jointly issued by HSE, NRW and WRAP about how splitting operations should be undertaken. With implementation of this policy proposed for October we will ensure that our procedures reflect the guidance issued to ensure site operative and public safety.

### **Communications Strategy**

37. A full detailed communication plan will be developed with the internal Media and Marketing division. It is proposed that a public engagement and information on these policy changes are prioritised to ensure public acceptance and minimise the risk of complaints.

38. A working group will be established to manage the communications process, taking into account customer service staff feedback and experiences in front-line resident engagement.

39. We will be seeking funding contribution to this communication strategy through the Collaborative Change Programme to support us with comprehensive delivery of the following:

- Leaflets/direct mail to all householders
- Posters and displays for use in public areas
- Media releases;
- Digital: website, social media channels (Facebook and Twitter), videos/animation
- External advertising e.g. outdoor advertising, radio, social media
- Interactions within the HWBs
- Full member engagement
- Town and Community Councils and collaborative partnership engagement

### **Summary & Recommendations**

40. In summary without implementing in-year changes and not adopting an increasing restriction to the black bag system and HWRC residual sorting controls, it will be extremely challenging to achieve the statutory recycling target of 64% in 2019/20. With the potential of WG to levy fines of £164,000 for every 1% we miss this target there is a major risk of increased costs and reputational damage to Carmarthenshire in failing this target.

41. For cost comparison purposes for every 1% failure of the statutory target the £164,000 fine is the equivalent of 3.5 teachers or 6.6 domiciliary care workers. If as a Council we were not to improve on the 2018/19 recycling performance of 59% it could result in a fine of £820,000. This is the equivalent of 17 teachers or 33 domiciliary care workers.

42. It is therefore proposed that a reduction to the black bag household limit and a HWRC residual waste engagement and sorting process is implemented with the approval of a detailed residual restriction

policy to take effect in October 2019 (Attached in appendix). This policy proposes a reduction in the limit from 4 to 3 sacks per fortnight per household with current exemptions to the policy still accepted (e.g. large families). It is further proposed that we review this limit again in 12 months with a view to further reducing the limit on black bags if the recycling target is not being met. In addition to this, we will be reviewing the nappy and absorbent hygiene product collection service over the next 12 months to support households with any potential further restrictions in October 2020.

43. In order to further facilitate the transition of food waste from the residual stream into the food waste recycling scheme all households are to be provided with food waste liners alongside the annual delivery of blue recycling bags commencing in September 2019 and annually thereafter.

44. Projected summary of predicted performance to meet target of 64%:

- 2018/19 Baseline recycling result = 58.9%
- Proposed new intervention measures and predicted effects on recycling: HWRC Sorting and Controls = 3.1% (62% cumulative recycling figure).
- New residual waste treatment contract = 1.1% (63.1% cumulative recycling figure).
- Food Uplift only (through black bag restrictions and use of liners) - 1.29% (64.39% cumulative recycling figure).
- Black bag kerbside restriction (including food figure above) = 3.3% (cumulative = 66.4%).

**Summary of Recommendations for approval:**

45. The following policy recommendations for approval are:

- Approve the Carmarthenshire County Council Restricted Residual Policy – to include
  - Kerbside black bag restriction 4 sacks to 3 per fortnight
  - Implement HWRC controls for residual bags - engagement and sorting
- Review restricted residual policy in 12 months based on performance.

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# Restricted Residual Policy

## Introduction

1. It is the duty of the Carmarthenshire County Council (CCC) to arrange for the collection and disposal of household waste as stated in Section 45 and 48 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990 (EPA).
2. From the 1<sup>st</sup> October 2019 CCC will operate a policy of restricted residual waste, both from kerbside collections and at household waste recycling centres (HWRCs).
3. This document details the policy.

## Kerbside Residual Waste Restriction

- 4 The EPA (46(1)) permits Councils to require householders to place waste for collection in receptacles of a kind and number specified. On this basis a restriction on the amount of residual (refuse/black bag waste) is enforced within the CCC.
- 5 The following **RESTRICTION** is applicable within CCC:
  - a. Households are permitted to put out for collection **3** black bags of residual waste (refuse/black bag waste) per fortnight;
  - b. **Householders are to provide black bags** for residual waste collections, the Council is not able to supply bags to householders;
  - c. Each bag must be no larger than **1 metre in length and 750 mm** in diameter, oversized bags (such as wheelie bin liners) will not be collected;
  - d. Where householders leave additional black bags out for collection, they will not be collected, and the householder will be subject to CCC Enforcement Policy.
- 6 Use of **DUSTBINS AND WHEELED BINS**:
  - a. Use of wheeled bins are permitted for storage purposes only, on collection day householders must put their three bags on the kerbside for collection, and not the wheeled bin.
  - b. In place of wheeled bins, householders may use standard 'dustbin(s)' to store their black bags on the kerbside. However, the dustbin(s) must be of a standard size (80 to 90 litres) and the householder must still house their waste in black bags (maximum of three);
- 7 Note: The restriction only applies to residual (refuse/black bag waste), there is no restriction to the amount of recycling that householders put out for collection.
- 8 **Christmas Collections:** The restriction will not apply over the Christmas and New Year period. Details will be communicated locally nearer the time.



**9 Exemptions:**

- 10 If householders recycle all that they can within CCC's current services, but are unable to restrict the number of black bags that they put out for collection to three bags per fortnight, they may apply for an exemption;
- 11 This may be for reasons such as;
  - they produce nappy/AHP waste;
  - they have 6 or more residents living in their household;
  - they produce coal ash waste from indoor fireplaces or
  - other special circumstances.
12. To apply for an exemption, the householder should contact the Council Contact Centre. An advisor will discuss the householder's needs over the phone, following which a house visit by a Waste Advisor may be arranged.
13. The application of any exemption, including the number of extra bags that a householder may be permitted to put out for collection, will be at the discretion of the Advisor/Waste team. The Advisor will inform the householder of the number of extra bags permitted during their phone call/visit.
14. If the exemption is granted the Council will supply the householder with an appropriate sticker to be placed on additional bags that are presented for collection.
15. Householders that have been granted an exemption may be required to re-register for the exemption periodically. CCC will agree the required re-registration period with the applicable households at the point that the exemption is granted.
16. Where householders put out additional waste for collection as per the exemptions stated above, only the extra number of bags as permitted by the Council will be collected. Any other waste put out for collection above the householders' 3-bag limit will not be collected and the applicable education and enforcement procedure will be utilised by CCC.
17. All waste and recycling must be placed out by 6am on the morning of collection to ensure collection (but not before 6pm the previous evening)
- 18. Education and enforcement of the restriction:**
19. CCC will educate householders about the requirements of restricted residual waste in the first instance. Enforcement will be used only for those householders and persons that have received prior education and guidance, which has then not been adhered to.
20. The following policy will be utilised when a householder places more than 3 black bags out on collection day:

- a. First occurrence: Additional bags will be left and stickered by crews. Householders will be asked to take the bags back in, remove recyclables and only place three bags out in future. No further enforcement action will be taken
- b. Second occurrence: Additional bags will again be stickered and left by crews. The household will be subject to CCC's Enforcement Policy.

## HWRC Residual Waste Restriction and Proof of Residency

21. The following restriction applies in Carmarthenshire County Council Household Waste Recycling Centres:

- c. Unsorted black bag waste is not accepted at the household waste recycling centres (HWRCs).
- d. Householders are instead required to sort all recyclable material from non-recyclable materials prior to arriving at the HWRCs.
- e. On arriving at the HWRCs, householders are required to place recyclable items in the relevant recycling container, and only non-recyclable items in the residual waste (refuse/black bag) skip.
- f. If a person arrives at the HWRCs with unsorted waste, they will be given the option to either sort their black bags in a designated sorting area at the site, or return home to sort their black bag waste.
- g. Any bags sorted on site must be sorted by householders, site staff will be able to provide guidance but will not assist with the sorting.
- h. The deposit of recyclable items in the residual skips will not be permitted.

### **22. Proof of Residency:**

23. Any person visiting the HWRCs in the CCC will be required to produce proof of residency when requested by site staff (meet and greet staff or other).
24. Proof of residency will be taken to include items such as driving licence, council tax bill or recent utility bill (within 3 months) with a CCC address.
25. Those who are not able to produce proof of residency when requested, will be turned away from the site.

### **26. Education and enforcement:**

27. Any person that leaves unsorted black bag waste at, or in the vicinity of, the HWRCs, will be considered to have committed the offence of 'flytipping' as per s34 of the EPA 1990, and will be subject to CCCs Enforcement Policy.

## Executive Board 29 July 2019

### Subject: Local Toilets Strategy

**Purpose:** To consider the content of and responses received with respect to the draft Local Toilets Strategy consultation and to seek approval of Carmarthenshire County Council's Local Toilets Strategy.

### Recommendations / key decisions required:

To consider the information contained within this report and to endorse Carmarthenshire County Council's Local Toilets Strategy.

### Reasons:

Part 8 of the Public Health (Wales) Act 2017: Provision of Toilets came into force on 31 May 2018 and places a duty on each local authority in Wales to prepare and publish a local toilets strategy for its area.

Relevant scrutiny committee consulted

YES 10<sup>th</sup> June 2019

The Environmental and Public Protection Scrutiny Committee UNANIMOUSLY RESOLVED TO RECOMMEND TO THE EXECUTIVE BOARD that:-

- that the Draft Local Toilets Strategy be approved;
- a representative from the Environmental and Public Protection Scrutiny Committee attend the Toilet Strategy Study Group.

Exec Board Decision Required YES

Council Decision Required NO

EXECUTIVE BOARD MEMBER PORTFOLIO HOLDER:- Cllr. Hazel Evans

Directorate: Environment

Name of Head of Service:  
Ainsley Williams

Report Author:  
Rhys Davies

Designations:

Head of Waste and  
Environmental Services

Municipal Services &  
Compliance Manager

Tel Nos./E Mail Addresses:

01267 22500

[AIWilliams@sirgar.gov.uk](mailto:AIWilliams@sirgar.gov.uk)

01267 224542

[RJDavies@sirgar.gov.uk](mailto:RJDavies@sirgar.gov.uk)

# Executive Board

## 29 July 2019

### Local Toilets Strategy

#### **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY OF REPORT.**

The Public Health (Wales) Act 2017 received Royal Assent on the 3 July 2017. The Act brings together a range of practical actions for improving and protecting health. Part 8 of the Act introduces provision of toilets and specifically local toilets strategies.

The aim of Part 8 is to ensure each local authority in Wales assesses the needs of its community in relation to toilets, and then takes a strategic and transparent approach to best meet that need. The process will enable a broader consideration of options available for providing toilets for use by the public, ranging from traditional stand-alone public toilets through to toilets in private ownership.

#### **CURRENT POSITION**

A draft strategy has been prepared (Appendix 1) which incorporates feedback following a Needs Assessment survey which was undertaken during October / November 2018. A total of 507 responses were received. The analysis of those responses is detailed from page 11 in the draft Local Toilets Strategy document.

The draft strategy therefore sets out proposals that may be considered to enhance and maximise the use of existing facilities and to promote additional, appropriate and accessible toilet provision for public use.

#### **CONSULTATION**

The draft Local Toilets Strategy consultation exercise was undertaken between the 25<sup>th</sup> March and the 12<sup>th</sup> May 2019 via the consultation facility on the Council's website. The key findings of the consultation are outlined in the attached detailed report.

An Equalities Impact Assessment has also been undertaken with no negative impacts identified. Attached (Appendix 2).

#### **RECOMMENDATION**

To recommend that the Local Toilets Strategy be endorsed by the Executive Board. It is also recommended that an Officer Group be formed from relevant divisions within the Authority in order to progress with the proposals outlined within the Local Toilets Strategy.

**DETAILED REPORT ATTACHED?**

**YES**

# IMPLICATIONS

I confirm that other than those implications which have been agreed with the appropriate Directors / Heads of Service and are referred to in detail below, there are no other implications associated with this report :

Signed: Ainsley Williams

Head of Waste & Environmental Services

Policy, Crime & Disorder and Equalities	Legal	Finance	ICT	Risk Management Issues	Staffing Implications	Physical Assets
<b>YES</b>	<b>YES</b>	<b>NONE</b>	<b>NONE</b>	<b>NONE</b>	<b>NONE</b>	<b>NONE</b>

## 1. Policy, Crime & Disorder and Equalities

An equalities impact assessment has been undertaken. There are no negative impacts as we are seeking ways of increasing public access to toilet provision.

## 2. Legal

We have a statutory duty under Part 8 of the Public Health (Wales) Act 2017 to publish a Local Toilets Strategy for Carmarthenshire.

# CONSULTATIONS

I confirm that the appropriate consultations have taken in place and the outcomes are as detailed below

Signed: Ainsley Williams

Head of Waste & Environmental Services

## 1. Scrutiny Committee

The Environmental and Public Protection Scrutiny Committee was consulted on the 10th June 2019 and it was UNANIMOUSLY RESOLVED TO RECOMMEND TO THE EXECUTIVE BOARD that:-

- that the Draft Local Toilets Strategy be approved;
- a representative from the Environmental and Public Protection Scrutiny Committee attend the Toilet Strategy Study Group.

## 2. Local Member(s) - N/A

**3. Community / Town Council** – Community / Town Councils have been consulted as part of the general consultation process.

## 4. Relevant Partners – N/A

## 5. Staff Side Representatives and other Organisations – N/A

## Section 100D Local Government Act, 1972 – Access to Information

List of Background Papers used in the preparation of this report:

**THERE ARE NONE**

Title of Document	File Ref No.	Locations that the papers are available for public inspection
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**Report of the Director of Environment**

**Executive Board**

**29<sup>th</sup> July 2019**

**Local Toilets Strategy**

<b>Head of Service &amp; Designation.</b> <b>Ainsley Williams</b> <b>Head of Waste and Environmental Services</b>	<b>Directorate</b> <b>Environment</b>	<b>Telephone No.</b> <b>01267 224500</b>
<b>Author &amp; Designation</b> <b>Rhys Davies</b> <b>Municipal Services and Compliance Manager</b>	<b>Directorate</b> <b>Environment</b>	<b>Telephone No.</b> <b>01267 224542</b>

## **1. BACKGROUND**

Part 8 of the Public Health (Wales) Act 2017: Provision of Toilets came into force on 31 May 2018 and places a duty on each local authority in Wales to prepare and publish a local toilets strategy for its area.

Local authorities in Wales now have the responsibility to:

- assess the need for toilet provision for their communities;
- plan to meet those needs;
- produce a local toilets strategy; and
- review the strategy, update and publicise revisions.

There is no statutory requirement for local authorities to provide public toilets and the duty to prepare a strategy does not in itself require local authorities to provide and maintain public toilets themselves, but they are required to take a strategic view across their area on how these facilities can be provided and accessed by the local population. In doing so it is envisaged that local authorities will consider a full range of options for making facilities available to the public.

The Act also acknowledges that local authorities may need to make decisions in the future to close or reduce current provision and does not seek to prevent such decisions; instead, if such circumstances arise, the Act requires us to use the Strategy to maintain provision by working with private businesses, community groups and other public services to offer alternative facilities within the area.

## **2. CURRENT POSITION**

Public toilets matter to everybody and remain a high profile issue. They are however, even more important to certain groups within society, including people with mental or physical disabilities and their carers, the infirm or elderly, people with babies or young children and people of all ages who are coping with a range of medical conditions. These groups can be disproportionately affected by poor provision. This can contribute to increased social isolation and inactivity, as well as affecting people's ability to maintain independence and dignity in later life.

A draft strategy (Appendix 1) has therefore been prepared that incorporates feedback following a Needs Assessment survey that was undertaken during October / November 2018. A total of 507



responses were received. The analysis of those responses is detailed from page 11 in the draft Local Toilets Strategy (Appendix 1 to this report).

The draft strategy therefore sets out proposals that may be considered over the next two years to enhance and maximise the use of existing facilities and to promote additional, appropriate and accessible toilet provision for public use.

To do so, Carmarthenshire County Council proposes to:

- Review all current toilet facilities – position/mapping and opening times
- Identify and encourage other council facilities to become more publicly available
- Establish partnership links with public/private companies and organisations
- Consider the development of a community/comfort/partnership toilet scheme
- Encourage appropriate portable toilet provision to event organisers
- Ensure that consideration is given to the incorporation of Changing Places facilities in any appropriate future developments
- Where appropriate, consider implementing charges for access to certain public toilets to reduce misuse and vandalism
- Improve communication and information on available toilet facilities
- Provide information on public toilets in Carmarthenshire to the Welsh Government Mapping Application (LLE)
- Consider opportunities for integrating guidance and policy requirements in respect of the provision of public toilet facilities as part of the preparation of the Revised Local Development Plan 2018 -2033

In order to progress with the proposals outlined above, it was intended that an officer led group be formed from various relevant divisions within the Authority. Following the recent Environmental and Public Protection Scrutiny Committee, it was suggested that a member of the Scrutiny Committee be invited to attend the Study Group. However the intention to form an Officer Group remains a firm recommendation with officer representatives from within Property, Planning Services, Media & Marketing/Tourism, Environmental Protection, Leisure, Economic Development and Waste & Environmental Services being invited to coordinate activity across the various Council owned assets. This will enable officers to proceed with the project deliverables, in effect a working group that could report progress to the Scrutiny Committee on a periodic basis.

## Carmarthenshire Local Toilets Strategy Consultation

The draft Local Toilets Strategy consultation exercise was undertaken between the 25<sup>th</sup> March and the 12<sup>th</sup> May 2019 via the consultation facility on the Council's website.

The aim of this consultation was to gather public opinion on the proposals put forward for the future of public toilet provision in Carmarthenshire following the initial public toilet needs assessment in 2018.

### Consultation Process

A questionnaire was produced to gather public opinion on the following proposals:

- Reviewing all current toilet facilities, collating information on opening times, location and facilities provided.
- Identifying appropriate council facilities where toilets could be made publicly available
- Establishing partnership links with public/private companies and organisations for the provision of toilets.
- Considering the development of a community/comfort/partnership toilet scheme.
- Encouraging appropriate portable toilet provision to event organisers.
- Ensuring consideration is given to the incorporation of Changing Places facilities in any appropriate future developments.
- Considering implementing charges for access to certain public toilets to reduce misuse and vandalism where appropriate.
- Improving communication and available information on public toilet facilities, potentially through improved signage and mapping.
- Making information on public toilets in Carmarthenshire available through the Welsh Government Mapping Application (LLE).
- As part of the preparation of the Revised Local Development Plan 2018 -2033 opportunities for integrating guidance and policy requirements in respect of the provision of public toilet facilities will be considered.

The questionnaire was also sent to relevant representative groups for people who may be more reliant on the use of public toilets. The consultation received 232 responses and the results are summarised below.

### Summary of Results

Overall the proposals put forward were welcomed by respondents, with the majority agreeing or strongly agreeing with every proposal. The average level of agreement with proposals was 81%. The most popular proposal was the identification of appropriate council facilities where toilets could be made publicly available, with 94% of respondents agreeing that this should be done. The proposal that received the most opposition was considering the implementation of charges for access to certain public toilets, with 34% of respondents opposing this. However, the majority of respondents supported the introduction of a small charge where necessary and this was further supported through the general comments section of the consultation.

Word count analysis of the further written comments revealed common themes which can be seen in the graphic below (Figure 1). Overall, 10% of respondents said that they were concerned that a lack of public toilet provision could negatively impact on quality of life, which could disproportionately affect people with disabilities, women, people with children and elderly people. A further 15% of respondents made negative comments regarding the possible implementation of charges at certain public toilets. Further analysis showed that 31% of these negative comments were due to concerns that toilet users may not have the correct change to be able to pay to use a public toilet. It was suggested by a respondent that this could be overcome by enabling contactless payments. On the other hand, replies were received from respondents who commented that they would be happy to pay a small charge to use a public toilet, especially if it made the difference between them remaining open or having to close.

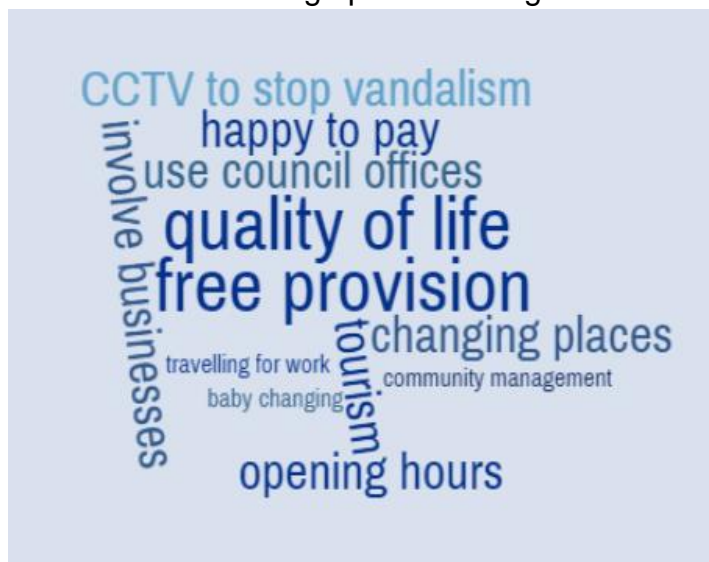


Figure 1 Word Count of Common Responses to Proposals

As demonstrated by the high levels of agreement on the proposal, many respondents were keen to increase availability of council office facilities and to involve businesses in a partnership

scheme. However some comments expressed concern that private businesses would not see any benefit in making their facilities available or that once part of a partnership they would be under no obligation to honour the scheme. It was suggested that private businesses may be able to install a donations box for users to cover the cost of making their facilities publicly available.

It was felt that there should be more provision in areas that attract tourism such as beaches and country parks, to make these areas more accessible to people who may rely on public toilets or Changing Places facilities. There was also call for further provision in towns and villages with the suggestion that local community groups could assist in the maintenance of these facilities.

Following the results of the survey, it could be seen that there was strong support for the proposals put forward. There was also an understanding among respondents that the authority may need to consider additional approaches such as community toilet schemes to be able to maintain public toilet provision in Carmarthenshire in the future.

### **3. PROMOTION OF FACILITIES**

The aim of this Strategy is to enhance and maximise the use of existing facilities and to promote additional, appropriate and accessible toilet provision for public use. To assist with publicising of information on the location of toilets, and help the general public identify the provision of toilets for public use, the Welsh Government has developed a national map for Wales which will provide the public both locally and nationally with a resource that they can use to see the availability of toilets in an area they intend to visit. The map will be presented in Welsh and English on the Welsh Government's Lle data mapping website. The data collected will also be available to third parties who will be able to use it to develop their own maps and apps. Carmarthenshire's location data will automatically update to this resource as new locations are added.

Carmarthenshire's toilet location data will also be provide to the Dewis Cymru ([www.dewis.wales](http://www.dewis.wales)) website. This is a popular resource that brings together local information on social services, health and wellbeing services in one place.

### **4. CONCLUSION**

The Public Health (Wales) Act 2017 requires that we produce a Local Toilets Strategy for Carmarthenshire. Due to financial pressures, traditional stand-alone public conveniences have been in decline in recent years. The draft Local Toilets Strategy therefore sets out proposals which could increase the number of toilets becoming open and available to everyone, yet at a minimal cost to the Authority directly.

### **5. RECOMMENDATION**

It is recommended that the Executive Board approves the Local Toilets Strategy for adoption by the Council. It is also recommended that an Officer Group be formed from relevant divisions within the Authority in order to progress with the proposals outlined within the Local Toilets Strategy.



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[www.sirgar.llyw.cymru](http://www.sirgar.llyw.cymru)

**YOUR COUNCIL doitonline**  
[www.carmarthenshire.gov.wales](http://www.carmarthenshire.gov.wales)

# Carmarthenshire County Council

## Local Toilets Strategy

In accordance with the  
Public Health (Wales) Act 2017 - Part 8

**DRAFT – March 2019**

Prepared in partnership with the British Toilet Association



# CARMARTHENSHIRE LOCAL TOILETS STRATEGY

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## Introduction

Carmarthenshire has a rich and diverse environment, holding a shared vision of corporate priorities within strategic planning and delivery of its current and future statutory obligations. The Council is however facing a period of significant and continued budget reductions and it is therefore more important than ever to ensure we are making best use of resources. We continue to face a number of challenges, most of which are driven by factors outside of the Council's control and over recent years, the level of resources available for public services has seen significant reductions whilst at the same time the pressures in terms of demand and expectations have been increasing. This therefore requires that we change the way we provide certain services as we seek to utilise more creative ways of providing some services such as public toilet facilities.

With the current population around 185,000 and the whole county attracting some 3 million visitors each year; investment in the county's infrastructure and legacy has been significantly demonstrated. This strategy highlights the role that both public and private sector toilets operating within the Council's realm will play; and how their positioning will enhance and boost that visitor experience. The recommendations from this strategy support the vision of a healthy Carmarthenshire which values diversity, equality and social inclusion, as well as giving support to the people, businesses and the communities within the county.

Toilet provision has a significant impact on social inclusion and basic equality, as well as public health and hygiene issues. Some members of the community could remain trapped at home or potentially avoid travelling completely rather than run the risk of needing and not being able to find a suitable "away from home" toilet that meets their needs or those of their family.

**There is no statutory requirement for local authorities to provide public toilets, however, this strategy aims to mitigate potential impacts where there may be a loss of toilet provision.**

The adequate provision of safe, clean, hygienic, publicly available toilets in any major town has a significant impact on the life and well-being of its residents, visitors and tourist trade. However, probably one of the most critical infrastructure factors is purely commercial. Toilet provision greatly affects the commercial business activity and in particular the shopper's experience. Not enough toilets and the shopper will become uncomfortable and leaves the area taking their spending budget with them. Worse still if the problem is known then they might simply choose not to visit at all and local businesses will suffer falling revenue streams. The lack of toilets within the public realm can reflect on the area's reputation, cleanliness and well-being across the whole commercial spectrum. Consideration should also be shown to commercial travellers, delivery drivers, emergency services and transient workers who rely on clean toilet facilities being accessible whilst they are passing through or visiting local shops/stores each day.

Within the strategy a number of opportunities could be investigated and/or developed with business partners to counteract the loss of provision during this economic malaise. The

opportunities to be realised could increase the number of toilets becoming open and available to everyone, yet at a minimal cost to the council directly.

## **Why do we need a Toilet Strategy? - Statutory Guidance**

The Public Health (Wales) Act 2017 ('the Act') received Royal Assent on the 3 July 2017. The Act brings together a range of practical actions for improving and protecting health. Part 8 of the Act introduces provision of toilets and specifically local toilets strategies.

The aim of Part 8 is to ensure each local authority (LA) in Wales assesses the needs of its community in relation to toilets, and then takes a strategic and transparent approach to best meet that need. This process will enable a broader consideration of options available for providing toilets for use by the public, ranging from traditional stand-alone public toilets through to toilets in private ownership. This is intended to help address the current challenges regarding the provision of public toilet facilities within communities, which have often relied upon traditional stand-alone facilities that have been in decline in recent years due to LA financial pressures.

The intended effect of Part 8 is not to prevent local authorities from taking decisions which they need to take during the course of their activities, which may include decisions to close a traditional public toilet or building when appropriate to do so. Instead, the intended effect is to improve the planning of provision so that any such decisions are taken within the overall context of meeting their communities' identified needs. A strategic approach will also help to mitigate any negative impacts of changes to provision.

**To achieve this, the Act places a duty on each LA in Wales to prepare and publish a local toilets strategy for its area. The duty to prepare a strategy does not in itself require LAs to provide and maintain public toilets themselves, but they are required to take a strategic view across their area on how these facilities can be provided and accessed by their local population. In doing so it is envisaged that LAs will consider a full range of options for making facilities available to the public.**

In order to provide LAs with the flexibility to respond to changing circumstances, LAs are able to review the strategies at any time in addition to a mandatory review period. Upon review of this strategy, Carmarthenshire County Council is required to publish a progress statement. The importance of ongoing engagement with local communities is upheld within these provisions, through a requirement for any revised strategy to be published.



## The Aims of the Strategy

The Public Health (Wales) Act 2017 was conceived and delivered on the Ministers mandate to make Wales a more attractable country to live, work and visit. It set out goals for the health & well-being of our populous and future generations and in doing so called for a total review of publicly accessible toilets across the country. Each local authority has been tasked with devising a toilet strategy for the availability of publicly accessible toilets within their county borders. Furthermore, developing this into a working programme that can be reviewed & accessed periodically to monitor improvements and opportunities.

### The main outline goals for Section 8 of the Act are as follows:

1. To devise/develop a public toilet strategy for each region across Wales
2. To identify opportunities for continued provision
3. To identify potential partnerships with local businesses & communities
4. To increase awareness of current provision
5. To investigate/promote participation in a community toilet scheme
6. To identify future opportunities for the provision of Changing Places toilets
7. Promote public awareness of these facilities to visitors and tourists
8. By inception - make Wales a healthier place to Live, Work and Visit
9. Relieve the burden on the Health Service for problems related to the potential effects of negative provision or reduced services

### From these goals Carmarthenshire County Council will develop the following agenda:

- (a) To establish an Officer Study Group from within its departmental structures and for the management and senior staff to share knowledge, experiences and current working practices developing this strategy.
- (b) To develop a holistic approach to the current and future toilet provision strategy for both the town centres and the wider county area, gaining knowledge through consultations and utilizing this interdepartmental group to deliver an efficient and affordable service.
- (c) To regularly engage with key stakeholders from owners/operators, public buildings, businesses and other representative bodies working and living within the area, investigating

and considering potential partnerships with interested parties.

- (d) To discuss and determine future investment, strategies and working practices within the council, town and community councils and the wider county area to comply with all perceived objectives of the PHWA 2017 – helping to develop Carmarthenshire into an inclusive and vibrant county.
- (e) To identify opportunities for the council to work positively with its local communities, social groups and to more readily serve the needs of both residents and visitors.
- (f) Where appropriate, matters around the incorporation and provision of toilet facilities within development will be considered in accordance with planning policy and national planning guidance.

The Authority believes it may be prudent to set some short, medium and long-term goals for the terms shown above. Once the terms have been agreed and approved by the Officer Study Group, the members should have a much clearer definition of the overall scope of the project. Consequently, we will then be ready to progress with the creation of the remaining project deliverables.

## **WAYS OF WORKING DIFFERENTLY**

The Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 puts in place a ‘sustainable development principle’ which tells public bodies how to go about meeting their duty under that Act. The principle is made up of five ways of working which public bodies should follow when carrying out sustainable development. These are:

- looking to the long term so we do not compromise the ability of future generations to meet their own needs;
- taking an integrated approach;
- working with others in a collaborative way to find shared sustainable solutions;
- involving a diversity of the population in the decisions affecting them; and
- acting to prevent problems from occurring or getting worse.

The key prevention aims of this local toilets strategy are to:

- identify key toilet facilities in a location;
- identify facilities at risk of being lost to a location, and ways to preserve their use;
- identify alternative provisions if facilities must close;
- identify additional facilities that can be brought into wider use to supplement existing facilities or as a replacement for those that have been lost; and

- identify opportunities for incorporating new facilities to modern, inclusive specifications in future developments.

We are mindful of developing these goals in keeping with the “Five ways of working” ethos laid out in the Carmarthenshire Well-being Plan 2018-2023.

## **Reviewing the Strategy**

Carmarthenshire County Council will prepare an interim progress report setting out the steps taken in line with their strategy every two years commencing from the date of the last published strategy. The interim progress report will be published within six months of the end date of the two year period. Therefore, following publication in May 2019, the review will take place before the end of May 2021 and be published before the end of November 2021.

Carmarthenshire County Council will also review the local toilet strategy within a year of each ordinary election for its area. The next election date in Wales is Thursday 5 May 2022 so the latest date for review is 4 May 2023. If no changes are made to the strategy following the post-election review then Carmarthenshire County Council will publish an interim progress statement covering a two year period commencing from the date of the last election.

Carmarthenshire County Council may review its strategy at any time following which it must publish a statement of the steps which it has taken in accordance with the strategy. If following a review, Carmarthenshire County Council decides to revise the strategy it will publish the revised strategy and then prepare an interim progress report covering the two year period commencing from the date of publication.

## Current Provision

### Map of available toilets in Carmarthenshire

(Traditional stand-alone facilities provided by the County Council and Town & Community Councils)



Carmarthenshire County Council currently oversees the running and servicing of 19 publicly accessible traditional stand-alone toilet blocks throughout the county. Operational responsibility for these varies across the Authority. Individual responsibilities for each facility is outlined in the table below. The list also includes a further 21 facilities which are operated by town & community councils and other community groups.

A detailed facilities breakdown of these is shown separately in Appendix A

Information on opening times is displayed by clicking on the individual pins via our electronic map which is available on the Carmarthenshire County Council website:

<https://www.carmarthenshire.gov.wales/home/council-services/travel-roads-parking/toilets/#.Xle8XsSYTIU>

<b>Location</b>	<b>Charge</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>
Abergorlech - Village Centre	Free	Community Council
Alltwalis - Village Centre	Free	CCC Waste & Environmental Services
Ammanford - Carregamman Car Park	20p	Danfo / CCC Waste & Environmental Services
Ammanford Central Park	Free	Town Council
Ammanford Coop Car Park	Free	Town Council
Brechfa - Village Centre	Free	Village Trust
Burry Port - Railway Station Car Park	Free	CCC Waste & Environmental Services / Town Council
Carmarthen - John Street Car Park	20p	Danfo / CCC Waste & Environmental Services
Carmarthen - Market	Free	CCC Regeneration & Policy
Cenarth Car Park	Free	CCC Waste & Environmental Services
Cynwyl Elfed – adjacent to Park	Free	Community Council
Ferryside - Beach Entrance	Free	CCC Waste & Environmental Services
Ffaldybrenin – near Heol Timothy	Free	Community Council
Ffarmers – adjacent to Village Hall	Free	Community Council
Glanamman - Cwmamman Square	Free	Town Council
Gorslas - adjacent to Park	Free	Community Council
Kidwelly - Town Centre Square	Free	Town Council
Laugharne - adjacent to Castle	20p	Danfo / CCC Waste & Environmental Services
Llanboidy - Village Centre	Free	Community Council
Llanddowror - Tenby Road	Free	Community Council
Llandeilo Car Park (Crescent Road)	20p	Danfo / CCC Waste & Environmental Services
Llandovery Car Park	20p	Danfo / CCC Waste & Environmental Services
Llandybie Heol Gwilym	Free	Community Council
Llanelli - East Gate Bus Station	20p	Danfo / CCC Waste & Environmental Services

Llanelli - Market	Free	CCC Regeneration & Policy
Llanelli - Park Howard	Free	CCC Waste & Environmental Services
Llanelli - adjacent to Town Hall	20p	Danfo / CCC Waste & Environmental Services
Llansawel - adjacent to Village Hall	Free	Community Council
Llanstephan - Beach Car Park	Free	CCC Waste & Environmental Services
Llanybydder - The Square	Free	Community Council
Meidrim Car Park	Free	Community Council
Meinciau - adjacent to Community Hall	Free	Community Council
Newcastle Emlyn – adjacent to Mart	Free	CCC Waste & Environmental Services
Newcastle Emlyn - Market Hall	Free	Town Council
Pendine - Parry Thomas Centre	Free	CCC Regeneration & Policy
Penygroes – opposite Surgery	Free	Community Council
St. Clears Car Park	20p	Danfo / CCC Waste & Environmental Services
St. Peter's Car Park - Carmarthen	20p	Danfo / CCC Waste & Environmental Services
Whitland - Cross Street	Free	Town Council
A48 Bristol House Lay-by	Free	South Wales Trunk Road Agent

## **Carmarthenshire Public Toilets Consultation**

A public toilets consultation and assessment of needs was undertaken during October/November 2018.

### **Purpose of Consultation**

The aim of this consultation was to gather information from the public on their opinions and ideas for improvement of public toilet provision in Carmarthenshire.

### **Consultation Process**

A questionnaire was produced to gather public opinion on:

Safety and cleanliness of facilities

Location of facilities

Quality of the service currently provided

Baby changing facilities

Disability access

Changing places facilities

This questionnaire was available on Carmarthenshire County Council's website during October / November 2018. The questionnaire was also sent to relevant representative groups for people who may be more reliant on the use of public toilets. The consultation received 507 responses. The results are summarised below:

### **Summary of Results**

Public toilet provision is an important issue to the residents of Carmarthenshire, with 88% of consultation participants responding that they worry about whether they will be able to access a public toilet while out and about. Feedback from the consultation showed that there were some areas where respondents felt that further provision was needed, with 51% of respondents saying that a lack of toilet provision has stopped them from visiting a public place such as a shopping centre or beach in the past.

The main areas where increased provision was requested were Newcastle Emlyn, Pensarn (Carmarthen) and Llanelli Town Centre. When considering future provision, a number of factors will be taken into consideration. The majority of respondents (59%) said that they would be happy to pay a small charge to be able to use a public toilet. Additionally, approximately 25% of respondents said that they use or would use unisex toilets.

Of the 507 respondents to the questionnaire, 9% said that they use or assist someone else in using Changing Places Facilities. The questionnaire showed demand for more of these facilities to be provided countywide, in town centres, country parks, beaches and other attractions.

The consultation also considered other factors that prevented members of the public from being able to access public toilet facilities (Figure 1).

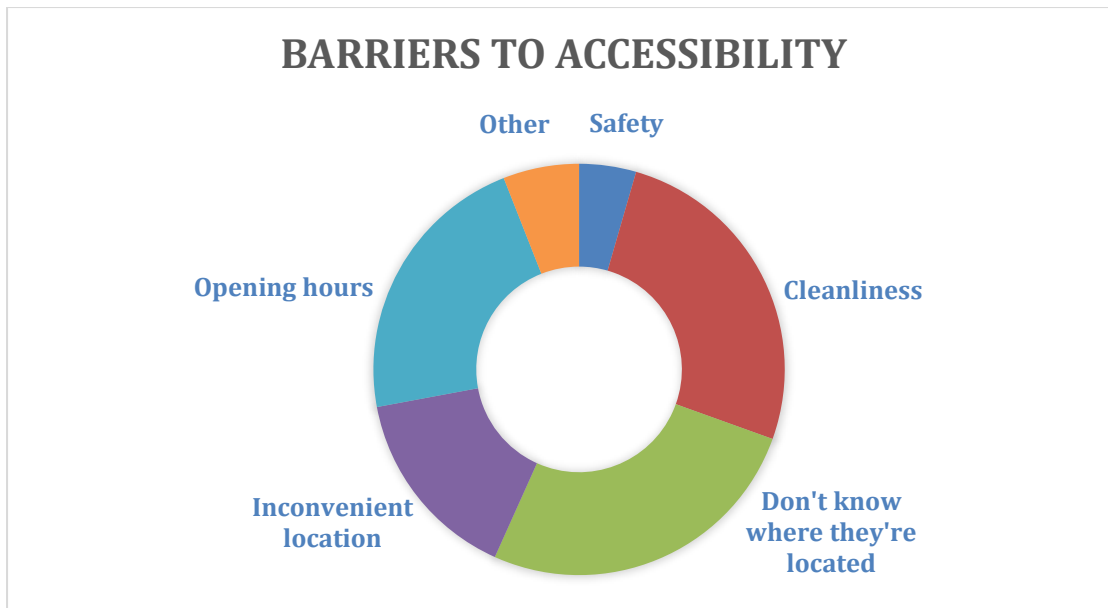


Figure 1 Barriers to accessibility in public toilets

Location was the most common barrier to being able to use a public toilet. Cleanliness also prevented some respondents from using facilities. Survey results appeared to show that this issue disproportionately affected women, with 27% of women and 16% of men stating that cleanliness had prevented them from using a public toilet. Location and cleanliness were barriers to some people in being able to make use of public toilet facilities and 84% of respondents said that it wasn't easy to find a toilet while out and about in Carmarthenshire. The questionnaire results also showed that 79% of respondents rated the safety and cleanliness of public toilets in Carmarthenshire as 'Fair' to 'Excellent'.

## PUBLISHED RESULTS – as received

### Public Toilets Strategy

(1) Have you visited any Council Public Convenience in the last 12 months?



(1b) Did those facilities meet your needs?





- Newcastle Emlyn (Clock) – que, facilities for young children very poor, closed, location is not suitable as it's at the opposite side of the town to the main car park, only 1 x female and 1 x male toilet, not well signposted, closed, dirty, uninviting, shouldn't have to pay, too many waiting, dirty, smelly, vandalised, no hand wash facility, no baby changing, radar key doesn't open when closed on weekends.
- Newcastle Emlyn (Mart) - locked
- St Clears – Water leak, urine on floor
- Laugharne – very unkempt
- Llandeilo – issue finding change to use
- Abergorlech – closed
- Talley – closed
- Llansteffan – not clean.

**(1c) Please explain any issues you encountered.**

- Llanelli (Town Centre) – no baby changing facilities, no room for wheelchair, no changing space for disabled, dirty, full of toilet waste
- Llanelli (Beach) – No toilet roll and smelly
- Llanelli (Market) – not suitable for disabled teenager, too small, disgusting
- Llanelli (Library) – closed
- Llanelli (Bus Station) – pay to use why?
- Pembrey County Park – disabled child, no changing tables suitable as too big for baby unit.
- Burry Port – unpleasant, dirty, unpleasant experience, dirty, full of toilet waste, not very clean, no bins, not clean
- Kidwelly – filthy, not very clean
- Gorslas (Park) - locked
- Ammanford (Co-op Car Park) – Very dirty, mould, cold
- Ammanford – no room for wheelchair, no baby changing facilities, needle disposal, no money,
- Ammanford (Park) - dirty
- Carmarthen – locked, no changing space for disabled, facilities for young children very poor, closed, too far from town centre
- Carmarthen (St John CP) – paid 20p x 2 and no door opened
- Carmarthen (Park) - closed
- Llansteffan – Dirty, water not working



**(2) Please tell us: (In your experience do you think it is easy to find a toilet when out and about in Carmarthenshire?)**



**(2) Please tell us: (Has the lack of public toilet provision ever stopped you from visiting a shopping area or other location?)**



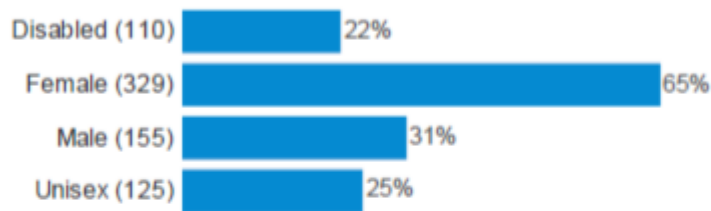
**Comments:**

Location and number of people who provided the same location, highest at the top.

- Newcastle Emlyn 93
- Pensarn 27
- Llanelli 21
- Carmarthen 20
- Carmarthen 9
- Talley 6
- Coastal path and beach locations 5
- Ammanford 4
- Trostre 4
- Cross Hands 4
- Llandeilo 3
- Town Centres 3
- Llanelli Library 3
- Burry Port 3
- Llanelli Beach 2
- St Catherine's Walk 2
- Llandysul 2
- Laugharne 2
- Tumble 2
- Merlins Walk Carmarthen 2
- Cynwyl to Carmarthen Road 1
- Llanybydder 1
- Rural Carmarthen 1
- Lammas Street Carmarthen 1
- St Clears 1
- Pembrey 1
- Pontyberem 1
- Kidwelly 1
- Carmarthen to Llanelli Road 1
- Carreg Cennen 1

- Pendine 1
- Cross Hands Library 1
- Cenarth 1
- Drefach Felindre 1
- Llangadog 1
- Hendy 1
  
- Abergwili 1
- Cynnwyl elfed 1
- Clunderwen 1
- Pemberton 1

**(3) Please tell us which toilets do you or would you use?**



**(4) Do you know about Changing Places Facilities and what they offer people with a disability?**



**(4a) Are you someone who would use, or assist someone else in a Changing Places facility?**



**(4b) Please tell us if there are any locations within the County where you think a Changing Places Facility should be provided.**

- Everywhere (town centres/villages county wide) 13
- Llanelli Town Centre 9
- Carmarthen 7
- Trostre 4
- Pembrey County Park 4
- Ammanford 3
- Hospitals 3
- Ammanford 2
- Newcastle Emlyn 2
- Llandeilo 2
- Laugharne 1
- St Catherine's Walk 1
- Theatres 1
- Leisure Centres 1
- Talley 1
- Parc Y Scarlets 1
- Playground/Parks 1
- Pensarn 1
- Llyn Llech Owain 1



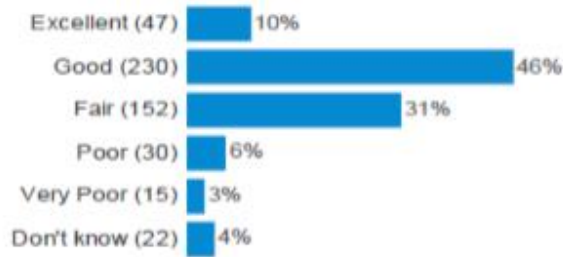
**(4c) Do you have any other comments regarding Changing Places?**

- Should be at least 1 hoist available in every town centre
- Bed needed also to change older children/adults, not acceptable to change on a dirty floor
- Adult changing area
- Every village/town needs these facilities
- 1 in each town
- 1 at every historic site, attractions, beach and country park
- Needle disposal same place as baby changing
- Not enough
- No charge
- Baby changing facilities must be with no sex stipulated and free for male or female to use baby changing with their child

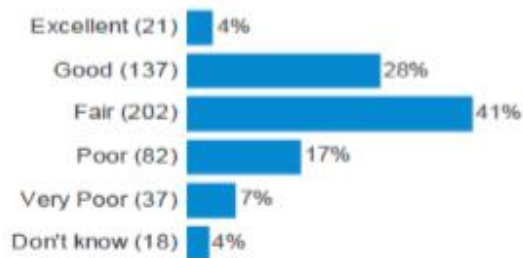


- These facilities must be considered at planning stages of developments

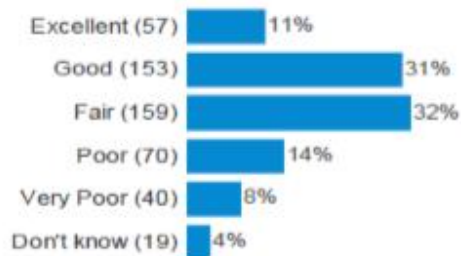
**(5) Please tell how you would rate the standard of the facilities that you have used for the following. (Safety)**



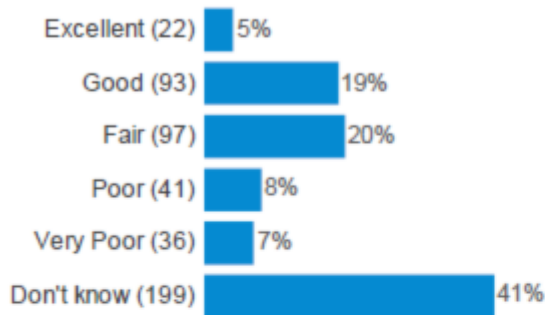
**(5) Please tell how you would rate the standard of the facilities that you have used for the following. (Cleanliness)**



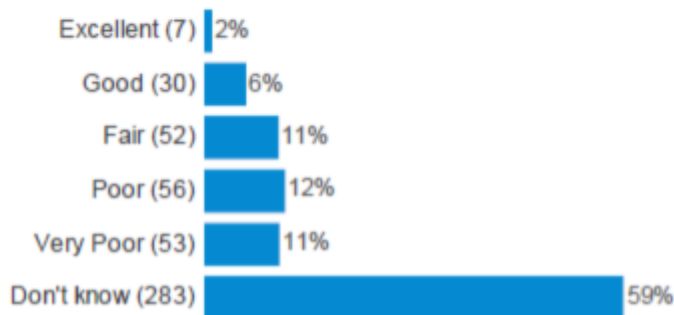
**(5) Please tell how you would rate the standard of the facilities that you have used for the following. (Convenient location)**



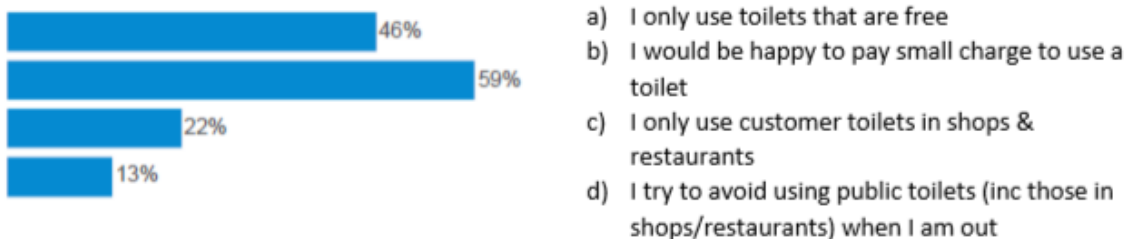
(5) Please tell how you would rate the standard of the facilities that you have used for the following. (Disabled access)



(5) Please tell how you would rate the standard of the facilities that you have used for the following. (Baby changing facilities)



(6) Please tick any of the following that apply to you.



(7) If you do not use public toilets please state the reason for this.



**(7) comments:**

- No change 4
- Cost 4
- Not suitable for SEN or Disabled 4
- Too messy/dirty 4
- Non-existent 3
- Use shop toilets 1
- Lack of soap, water and paper 1
- Refuse to use 1
- Closed 1

**(8) Please tell us: (Have you ever been refused the use of a toilet by a private business in Carmarthenshire (e.g. shop)**



**(8) Please tell us: (Do you worry about whether you will be able to access a toilet when you are out and about?)**



**(8a) Please tell us why:**

- Always
- Struggle to find somewhere clean and suitable
- Disabled, wheelchair doesn't fit
- Staff only toilets
- None available
- Staff only toilets
- Pregnant – sickness no toilets
- Matalan area is an issue
- Not a paying customer – cant use
- Drink less as driving instructor to avoid toilet stop
- Don't know where they are, need a list of disabled toilets such a bus timetable

**(9) Please tell us if there are any locations within the County where you think additional public conveniences should be provided.**

- Newcastle Emlyn 38
- Everywhere 7
- Pensarn 7
- Pensarn 6
- Carmarthen 5
- MCP 4
- Cross Hands Library 3
- Open all year round 3
- Town Centres 3
- Country Park Pembrey 2
- Llanwrda 2
- Trostre 2
- Talley 2
- Llandovery CP 1
- Nantgaredig 1
- Llandeilo 1
- Gorslas 1
- Merlin hill 1
- Coastal path 1

**(10) Do you have any other comments regarding public conveniences?**

- Open all year round
- Cleanliness
- Sanitary disposal bins
- Closing too early
- Baby changing should be any sex
- Disabilities are currently restricted
- Not convenient
- Upgrade needed
- No toilets on bus route
- Too much reliance on business to provide toilets
- Carmarthen bus station closes toilets too early
- All year toilets should be open not just for tourists
- Expensive, charge too much
- Standard fee for all
- Removing toilets from towns/villages is destroying them
- Should be free
- Basic necessity
- Medical needs means must have access to toilet/changing room
- Need a list of disabled toilets
- Disabled toilets need to accommodate wheelchairs
- Ramps are in poor condition



## British Toilet Association (BTA) – Strategic Recommendations

The BTA identified the following core issues which could potentially be considered:

- (a) Town/Community Councils – explore further opportunities to devolve management and running costs, thus building on the excellent work already undertaken by many Town and Community Councils.
- (b) Community Toilet Scheme - the inclusion of & use of toilets in local retail outlets.
- (c) Portable toilet provision - control of provision for events and festivals.
- (d) Signage - effective communication & information to identify/promote facilities.
- (e) 24-hour access - the Night Time Economy – consider 24 hour access where practical.
- (f) Web design - toilet mapping – the increasing use of hard copy and electronic media.
- (g) Health & Safety - controlling - safety, security, vandalism and anti-social behaviour.
- (h) Changing Places - the identification of potential sites within future developments.

The formation of a Officer Study Group is being recommended as the initial driver to assimilate all relevant information gathered and held on public provision across the council. The group can then set down goals and timetables to help officers and partners understand the strategy development and to create an amenable working environment for its delivery.

Once the study group has been assembled then the next phase would be to liaise with local commercial/business representatives and other representative groups to have an input on future opportunities.

## Strategic Outlines & Considerations

Whilst there are no statutory requirements upon any council to provide public toilets, it is generally accepted that all councils have a role in the provision of public toilets to support local communities, older persons, families with children and promote active participation in life and enjoyment of the public realm.

Consequently, within this section of the strategy we are attempting to highlight a few specific areas that need additional thought and consideration. Subsequently, amongst the first set of actions suggested would be the formation of a Carmarthenshire Toilet Strategy Study Group. Representatives from departments who have a role in the provision of the Council's toilet facilities will be invited to participate and help guide this development. Primarily, to analyse the overall toilet provision and to reach agreement or put forward workable suggestions on adding to or removing from the current stock of public facilities.

As a further important step, we will liaise with local business and representative groups to have a say and participate in how the overall policies are progressing.

Public access to toilets is important for local shops and businesses too. Businesses operate to turn a profit, and customer footfall is the lifeblood of the retail and leisure sectors but people need first to feel drawn into the area. Family businesses and independents, for instance, may have connections with their local area going back generations. National chains, on the other hand, often have a strong social or community support ethos as part of their corporate policy. Businesses operate as part of communities and hold as much of a stake in supporting local community amenities and promoting civic pride as local authorities themselves.

Public toilet provision is an important issue for areas relying on tourism income or seeking to develop their profile as a visitor destination. The Wales visitor economy accounted for around 10 million overnight stays which were worth £1.9 billion in the last twelve months, approximately 80 per cent of which was from domestic tourism. Carmarthenshire is a growing visitor destination with around 3 x million tourists in 2016/17. A 2005 survey by Changing Lives N-Vision (Future Foundation) showed that people aged over 55 and families with children are most inclined to take holidays and short breaks at home. At the same time, these groups are more likely to place a higher value on being able to access a toilet.

Being able to access a toilet is a fundamental need for any visitor. Tourists need more local information, more signboards, signposts or local notice boards. They cannot simply go home, into work, or their local pub to use the toilet. Tourists choose their destinations carefully, drawing on their previous impressions, talking to friends and family, looking up feedback on the internet. Sense of destination – the extent to which it has met a visitor's needs and made a strong and positive impression – is therefore vital to secure repeat trade and plays a significant role and indicator towards sustainable economic development.

Transport operators – like any commercial business – need to respond to feedback from surveys on levels of customer satisfaction. They will only make the most of their commercial opportunities if they provide the facilities that their passengers demand. Most stations and interchanges are the first real point of contact when visitors arrive. Often at the end of a

substantial journey and immediately upon arrival the most pressing need is for toilet relief and perhaps even an opportunity to freshen up prior to embarking into the town.

While this strategy focuses on the provision of council owned public toilets, it is clear that the public regard all publicly accessible toilets as public toilets. Toilets provided by department stores within shopping centres, within major fast food outlets, within public buildings and transport hubs need to be regarded as part of the overall public toilet provision. Cafes, restaurants, hotels and pubs which all must provide toilets for patrons, could also be considered to be part of the potential overall provision.

The priority focus will naturally fall on villages, town centres, main arterial routes, historical sites and their car parks and immediate adjoining areas. This is where we draw the greatest number of visitors and subsequently these areas will be under the most direct pressure to satisfy the visitor's needs. Many local authorities are turning to local businesses to enter into partnerships to develop the feeling of welcome, social inclusion and support for the local economy. This unique partnership agreement is entitled "Community Toilet Scheme" or "Comfort Toilet Scheme" which we will further outline within this strategy. The simple ethos is to encourage many of the local retailers and business community that currently have toilet provision within their shop/store/workplace to become encouraging to the general public by openly inviting all visitors and residents to use these facilities without the need for any initial purchase.

### **Health and Well-being**

The extent to which people have access to good quality toilets affects their general health and well-being - as well as that of the whole community. By enabling a wide range of users and user groups; with very different specific requirements, to make use of public toilets at different times of the day and night we could have a significant impact on issues like public health, equality, exercise, behaviour and well-being. For these reasons, this strategy is important across a range of council policy areas.

**Social Equity and Inclusion:** a lack of clean, accessible and safe toilets impacts on some individuals more than others. Some people may feel unable or reluctant to leave their homes and visit areas where they fear they will not be able to find a public toilet. Older people (a growing section of the population in our ageing society), mothers, fathers and carers with young children, disabled people and people with chronic health problems – all need easy access to suitably equipped public toilet facilities.

In considering our "Healthy Communities", a lack of toilet facilities at the right time in the right place contributes to dirty streets that are unsanitary, unpleasant and can spread infection.

Special user groups such as the IBS Network, Disability Action, sufferers with Crohn's disease or chronic incontinence, shy-bladder syndrome (Paruresis) and many others can be afraid to venture out for any length of time or at all if they cannot find or locate any clean, hygienic public facilities. Many older persons may even reduce or stop taking medicines in order to travel greater distances when visiting friends or family. Grand-parents caring for young

children and families with elderly family members are also displaced by the lack of these vital facilities. They all have spending power and they all have an effect on the economy within the county. Single parents and families with young children can be particularly vulnerable to the lack of hygienically clean public facilities.

The provision and maintenance of toilets in public places is at the discretion of local authorities who have a power, under section 87 of the Public Health Act 1936 ("PHA 1936"), to provide public conveniences, but no duty to do so. Whether or not they choose to provide these facilities is at their discretion, and any expenditure has to be weighed in the balance against other local service demands. Under section 87(3)(c) of the PHA 1936, local authorities were allowed to charge for use of all public conveniences. The new Public Health (Wales) Act 2017 seeks to place a duty on all councils to develop a strategy for the provision of publicly accessible toilets and Changing Places to make Wales a more attractive place to work, live, visit and to increase the feelings of public well-being for all.

Whilst it is fully understood that councils across the country are struggling significantly during this severe economic downturn; budgets have been severely depleted and one of the major casualties is public toilet provision which has always been a discretionary service. The implementation of the Public Health (Wales) Act 2017 is expected to be a catalyst for councils throughout Wales to find and investigate new solutions for toilet provision.

### **Community or Comfort Toilet Schemes (CTS)**

In consultation with the BTA we have seen a significant drive from the larger town and city councils to entice major retailers and business holders to enter into a range of managed schemes, known as the local Community or Comfort Toilet Scheme (CTS). The challenge is to tap into this additional, already available provision on a more formal basis. Understandably, the scheme is not appropriate everywhere and struggles with large groups of visitors arriving at the same time, as well as servicing the night time economy, when most businesses are shut. However, if this type of scheme was embraced within the Carmarthenshire area then the potential range and supply of publicly accessible toilets could significantly increase the total availability across the county. Consideration also needs to be given to any financial assistance that might/could be granted to participants. These initial schemes set out to support the members by giving a payment to help off-set cost of additional consumables and cleaning products. This supplement was variable from council to council but traditionally ranged from £300 - £1,000pa.

The Welsh Government (WG) previously offered a Community Toilet Scheme Grant which was administered by local government. Businesses were offered an annual recompense payment of up to £500. In 2014/15 this funding was transferred to WG Revenue Support Grant and the Council therefore ceased to support a Community Toilet Scheme.

Consideration could be given to the reallocation of the funding set aside in the Revenue Support Grant for the Community Toilet Scheme. Subject to this funding, then as an initial first drive over the coming months we will be striving to approach some potential CTS participants and thereby compile a properties list of potential partners from around the county, and this will be presented to the Officer Study Group for discussion and further action.

International research and surveys consistently show that, while the vast majority of the community regard public toilet provision as vital or at least extremely important - using a public toilet is often a matter of last resort, especially for women. Many negative perceptions prevail, that public toilets are unhygienic, unclean and constantly attract anti-social behaviour and vandalism. Some of this misconception stems from the not too distant past when toilets were intentionally placed to be out of public view and therefore often were poorly serviced or attended and attracted undesirable behaviours. Many publicly accessible toilets are now generally sited in locations where they can be easily seen and accessed and are therefore safer and more likely to provide a more welcoming and positive experience.

Transfer of assets to town & community councils has had a beneficial effect on retaining some facilities and promoting local management. This allows local councils to run their own facilities and also permits local people to make local decisions regarding opening times and flexibility of use.

### **Social Inclusion and Accessibility**

A lack of public toilets means that certain groups feel anxious about leaving their home. Age Cymru and AgeUK has research findings citing the impact on older people's health – physical, social and mental – when they are unable to leave the house because they are fearful about not finding a public toilet. The Help the Aged paper "Nowhere to Go: Public provision in the UK" (2007), based on a survey of 1,000 older people to get their views on public toilet provision, noted that 12% of older people (1.2m) felt trapped in their own home; 13% (1.26m) do not go out more than once a week and 100,000 had never gone out. Their evidence is that lack of public toilets is a significant contributory factor in the isolation of older people. As people age, chronic health conditions emerge which often lead to increased urinary frequency. The draft Age UK report notes that the number of people aged over 60 will increase significantly over the next 25 years.

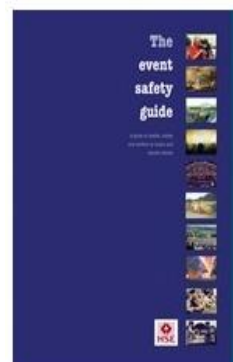
Carmarthenshire has an ageing population with over 40's accounting for 56% of the population and over 65's for 23%. This trend is set to continue with projections suggesting that increases in overall Carmarthenshire population to 2021 will be primarily in the 65+ age group.

With an aging population we should carefully consider the large numbers of elderly citizens who find themselves locked out of our towns because of the lack of freely available public facilities. This social group has considerable spending power and has the time to choose their preferred location to visit. If provision is lacking in the County, then these individuals will travel to other destinations and spend their monies elsewhere. We must also consider that many will have medical conditions that might restrict their movements or can be a severe cause of distress if they are unable to relieve themselves within a limited timeframe.

## Portable Toilet Provision



The HSE's event safety guide (Purple Guide) is a guide to health, safety and welfare at most outdoor events. This guide will enable our event organisers to understand the needs of others concerned with the event. Event organisers must ensure that adequate sanitary provision is made for the number of people expected to attend the event, and that consideration is given to location, access, construction, type of



temporary facilities, lighting and signage. The floors, ramps and steps of the units should be stable and offer a non-slip surface. Connecting pipe work should be protected to avoid potential tripping hazards & physical damage. Portable toilets should be readily visible, well-lit internally; and clearly signed from all parts of the venue. The areas, and where appropriate, the individual units, should be adequately lit at all times of day. The Chartered Institute of Building Services recommends a minimum lighting level of 100 lux for general toilet areas (200 lux for wheelchair-accessible toilets). Regular maintenance and correct location/positioning are vital for these types of toilets.

Carmarthenshire has an active calendar of events and activities scheduled every year. Most events that need to be catered for are booked annually and often repeated annually. These types of events attract many visitors and tourists to the area. Most remain for several hours and will therefore require some level of toilet provision to be provided. It must be the event organiser that carries the responsibility for evaluating, ordering and siting all portable or fixed toilet provision on site. This must also include accessible units for any disabled visitors as well as additional facilities to cover any performers, security and ancillary staff.

The table below provides guidance on sanitation provision at a variety of event types and is based on practical experience. Consideration should also be given to the legal and safe disposal of effluent.

	Female Toilets	Male Toilets
For events with a gate time of less than 6-hours duration opening	1 per 100	1 per 500, plus 1 urinal per 150
For events with a gate opening time of 6 hours or more, but with little or no alcohol or food served	1 per 85	1 per 425, plus 1 urinal per 125
For events with a gate opening time of 6 hours or more, with alcohol and food served in quantity	1 per 75	1 per 400, plus 1 urinal per 100
For campsites at major events, swapping the	1 per 75	1 per 150,

emphasis from urinal to WCs for males		plus 1 urinal per 250
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### Signage, Visitor Information and Communication

Promoting public access to toilets is not simply about increasing provision, it could also be about improving the signage and other information about what is available. This is important for local people and visitors alike.

A number of visitor information boards are currently provided by Carmarthenshire County Council in addition to other similar apparatus provided by some town and community councils. Consideration could therefore be given to review these existing information boards with a view to incorporate more detailed information on toilet locations.

Signage could potentially include information on direction, distance, address and type of facilities located at each point. Signage should also be used to indicate essential information or other points of interest to visitors.

### THE WALES MAP – LLE GeoPortal



One of the commitments made during the passage of the Public Health (Wales) Act 2017 through the National Assembly for Wales in respect of local toilets strategies was to work to produce a national map of toilets. This map will be produced within existing Welsh Government mapping infrastructure via the Lle website. This provides a geo-portal which was developed in partnership between Welsh Government and Natural Resources Wales. Lle

serves as a hub for data and information covering a wide spectrum of topics, but primarily around the environment. Examples of data displayed on the online maps include Active Travel designated routes; air quality management areas; environment noise mapping; National Park and local authority boundaries; flood alert areas; habitat survey data and a range of other environmental information.

The website will generate all-Wales maps based on the datasets provided by local authorities which can be configured to focus on either the national picture, or on more local areas. The data included in the Lle map will be available as an open data service accessible to everyone.

The Welsh Government has not developed an app, as many people are unable to use a smartphone for a number of reasons. It is more appropriate to focus on ensuring the information is available online through a wide range of websites and via traditional offline methods. We believe that app development is best done by professional developers who will be able to access the data from the Lle website.

Requirements: Once local authorities have identified the toilets that will be publicised as available for use by the general public, local authorities are required to prepare a dataset to a given specification and make it available as open data on their website. The dataset will

consist of the location and specified characteristics of the identified toilets, and this data will be consumed by the Welsh Government system and joined to other LA datasets to produce the national dataset for the Lle map.

For data to be classed as open data it needs to be made available under an open licence. Within the Public Sector this can be achieved by publishing data under the Open Government Licence (OGL). As the data provided by local authorities is to be made available as open data, it will be available for reuse by third parties, either directly from the local authority's own website, or via the joined dataset behind the Lle map. This might include other online map services, app developers or commercial interests, as well as being available for reuse by other public sector organisations.

Carmarthenshire County Council has supplied full details of the location, facilities breakdown and postcodes of our publicly accessible toilet units to the Welsh Government and these locations will be uploaded and displayed on the GeoPortal. Both residents of and visitors to Wales should be able access this national mapping software to locate public toilets across the country.

The link to this site will also be available on our corporate website along with a complete map of our publicly available toilets <http://lle.gov.wales/home>.

**NOTE:**

All owners of toilets should be made aware the data gathered under this strategy will be made openly available. This is in line with the Welsh Government's commitment to open data which is outlined within the Welsh Government Open Data Plan.

**Entry Control and Locking**

Charging for toilets is, of course, a vexing issue being faced by many councils at the moment. With budget cuts coming in year on year, it has become even more important to consider raising revenue from all potential sources.

Most people questioned will confirm that they are happy to pay for clean and safe public toilets, and the generally accepted rate is currently between 20-50p. Charging is so commonplace now across the UK that visitors to most towns or cities will be generally happy to pay as long as the facilities are clean and well maintained. We currently have nine units that are controlled by a 20p pay to enter system and this could potentially be extended to some other units in future. These units can be accessed by those needing to use a RADAR key and this entry is FREE of charge.

**Contactless payment:** We are detecting a substantial interest and potentially significant uptake in this emerging technology. The future installation of card readers and the appropriate systems will probably be a natural progression for public toilets where charges apply.



## Entry Control

The individual cubicle set up in the majority of our toilets means the only entry control point is the main door. Open - and anybody can walk in, shut - and nobody gains entry. In most instances a member of staff has to go around unlocking the toilets in the morning and then returning to repeat locking them up again in the evening.

There are a number of problems associated with this:

- Toilet opening/closing is subject to staff attendance and vulnerable to illness and holidays
- Often a time expensive process with the routine taking up to two hours morning/evening
- Environmental impact associated with the travelling between the toilets.

The Officer Study Group could seek to rationalise this process where appropriate so that wherever possible, this is either managed locally or through possibly automating the opening/shutting process.

## Changing Places Facility

The Changing Places campaign aims to increase the provision for people with individual and/or multiple disabilities who need special equipment and support from carers. The campaign is promoted by a consortium of organisations working to support the rights of disabled people. Thousands of people with profound and multiple learning disabilities cannot use standard accessible toilets. They need support from one or two carers to use a toilet. Standard accessible toilets do not provide changing benches or hoists. Most are too small to accommodate more than one person. Providing these toilets in public places would make a dramatic difference to the lives of many people who desperately need these facilities.



Each Changing Places toilet provides:

- height adjustable adult-sized changing bench
- tracking hoist system, or mobile hoist if this is not possible.
- enough space to allow full accessibility
- adequate space for the disabled person and up to two carers
- centrally placed toilet with room either side for the carers
- screen/curtain to allow the disabled person and carer privacy.
- a safe and clean environment



- wide tear off paper roll to cover the bench
- large waste bin for disposable pads
- non-slip floor.

Carmarthenshire County Council will strive to ensure that proper consideration is given to incorporate Changing Places facilities within any appropriate future developments.

### Mapping and Website upgrading

The toilet map shown below is taken directly from our corporate website and gives a broad indication of where public toilets can be located across the county. However, this mapping only shows those sites currently promoted as public toilets. The map does not specify the type of toilet or the facilities available. An upgraded version of this information would be helpful for residents and visitors to the county.



We should also consider the addition of new pins to show the locations of all participating members of the proposed Community Toilet Scheme, once recruited, verified and recorded. Additionally, some controls will need to be addressed as new developments and participating buildings appear across the county.

# Summary of Recommendations & Action Plan

Below we are attempting to set a series of initial steps and recommendations for progressing this strategy and developing Carmarthenshire's future toilet provision.

## **(1) Review of all current toilet facilities – position/mapping and opening times**

Carmarthenshire County Council has identified all currently available council owned and managed facilities in addition to town and community council ones and will include these sites in all future toilet mapping and website publicity. Officers will be using a data collection system to gather a wider range of information on these units. This information will feed into the national dataset for the Welsh Government's Lle mapping system. The public will be able to see and search the data as it appears on the Lle website, to see the whole of Wales or to look at particular areas such as Carmarthenshire.

## **(2) Identify and encourage other council facilities to become more publicly available**

Research / identify and approach all in-house facilities with the aim to include relevant and appropriate sites in future toilet mapping and website publicity. These sites could include any publicly accessible building where the individual location, access and circumstances allow such as libraries, information centres, sport & leisure centres and some council offices where appropriate. Community centres and other community buildings would need to be carefully considered and perhaps treated as a special case study. Many are used for children's activities and would therefore be subject to privacy and safety requirements to protect those at risk from any unwanted intrusion.

## **(3) Establish partnership links with public/private companies and organisations**

Actively encourage other significant organisations who are traditionally keen to achieve a higher foot-fall. Visitor numbers could be increased when these public buildings promote their in-house toilet facilities.

## **(4) A Community/Comfort/Partnership Toilet Scheme (CTS)**

Investigate the opportunity to engage with local shop owners and other businesses trading across the county to develop a formal basis for the inception of a Community Toilet Scheme. This additional provision, as it grows, will undoubtedly be seen as a major step forward in addressing additional provision. Further information to be sought and accumulated for the purpose of assessing the viability of this step including allocation of funding to operate such a scheme.

## **(5) Portable Toilet provision**

Where event organizers currently do not provide adequate toilet facilities they should be advised to do so in line with HSE guidelines. A link to the purple guide which contains suggested standards can be found at:

<https://www.carmarthenshire.gov.wales/home/business/organising-events/event-organisers-toolkit/licensing-for-events/#.XGQymGa7Lcs>

The adequate provision of sanitary facilities at events may be reviewed by the Events Safety Advisory Group for Carmarthenshire which comprises members from the emergency services along with key Council departments.

#### **(6) Changing Places toilets**

Carmarthenshire currently has two Changing Places toilets, both privately run, to cope with any person with an extreme disability or who may require multiple carers. Over 1250 Changing Places facilities have been installed across the UK & Ireland with over forty units already installed in Wales. A socially inclusive and equal Wales needs to provide accessibility for all visitors and residents. Carmarthenshire County Council will strive to ensure that consideration is given to incorporate Changing Places facilities within appropriate future developments.

#### **(7) Charging – helping to eradicate social misuse and vandalism**

Paddle gates, turnstiles and single user units with coin operated locks are standard in many areas across the UK. Charges in many councils vary from 20p to 50p depending on the location & the volume of traffic visiting the toilet block. The majority of installations using any of these types of charging mechanisms are reporting considerable drops in congregation, loitering and misuse within these toilet areas. Incidents of anti-social behaviour also appear to be considerably reduced and the toilets are reported easier to keep clean and in a serviceable condition. Carmarthenshire County Council currently provides nine facilities which require a 20p entry charge. The majority of respondents to our public convenience consultation exercise said they would be happy to pay a small charge to be able to use a public toilet. Consideration could therefore be made for exploring the viability of introducing charges at some other facilities where appropriate.

#### **(8) Improve Communication and Information on available Toilet Facilities**

Feedback from the public convenience consultation suggests that current levels of signage could be improved. On investigation we have ascertained that some local authorities, particularly those with an active partnership toilet scheme, have installed street boards containing more information on the location of key sites, addresses and more significantly postcodes for the mobile, SatNav or computer user. The installation of multi-use information boards giving tourism and event information alongside public notices and potential advertising should heighten public visitor awareness. Consideration could therefore be given to the future development and installation of street boards at appropriate locations within the county.

#### **(9) Welsh Government Mapping Application (LLE)**

Updated information will be collated and passed on to the Welsh Government - as per the Wales Visitor map. Considerable care and attention will be required to make sure that all available sites are entered and recorded for use by visitors and tourists on both electronic mobile hand-held devices; as well as SatNav units, to easily locate toilets within the country. As our proposed Community Toilet Scheme and business partnership projects expand then we should consider the possibility of broadening this mapping service out to include these additional partners.

**(10) Use of Planning**

We will as part of the preparation of the Revised Local Development Plan 2018 -2033 consider the opportunities for integrating guidance and policy requirements in respect of the provision of public facilities. The content of guidance will inform the preparation of the LDP and the outcomes of its preparatory process will be reflected in future versions of this strategy. Where appropriate, matters around the incorporation and provision of toilet provision within development will be considered in accordance with planning policy and national planning guidance. It is noted that the Revised LDP is scheduled for adoption in November/December 2021.

**Appendix (A) attached below**

These sheets give a full facilities breakdown of the current provision across the county. They give clear guidance on male, female and unisex provision as well as details on accessible units & baby-changing facilities.

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## APPENDIX A

## Carmarthenshire current public toilet provision

Name of Location	Postcode	Facilities available														Changing places (incorporating adult changing facilities, hoists etc. for people with profound disabilities and their carers)
		Male only	Female only	Unisex toilet	Baby change					Disabled						
					male toilet	female toilet	unisex toilet	Separate to toilets	disabled toilet	Open access			Locked (RADAR)			
										male only	female only	unisex	male only	female only	unisex	
Ammanford, Carregamman Car Park	SA18 3EL	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No
Carmarthen, John Street Car Park	SA31 1QT	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No
Carmarthen, St. Peter's Car Park	SA31 1LN	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No
Laugharne adjacent to Castle	SA33 4SP	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No
Llandeilo Car Park	SA19 6HL	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No

		Facilities available														Changing places (incorporating adult changing facilities, hoists etc. for people with profound disabilities and their carers)
Name of Location	Postcode	Male only	Female only	Unisex toilet	Baby change					Disabled						
					male toilet	female toilet	unisex toilet	Separate to toilets	disabled toilet	Open access			Locked (RADAR)			
										male only	female only	unisex	male only	female only	unisex	
Llandovery Car Park	SA20 0AB	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No
Llanelli adjacent to Town Hall	SA15 3AH	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No
Llanelli East Gate Bus Station	SA15 1SG	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No
St. Clears Car Park	SA33 4AG	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No
Abergorlech Village Centre	SA32 7SN	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No
Alltwalis Village Centre	SA32 7EB	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No
Ammanford Central Park	SA18 3BE	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No

Name of Location	Postcode	Facilities available														Changing places (incorporating adult changing facilities, hoists etc. for people with profound disabilities and their carers)	
		Male only	Female only	Unisex toilet	Baby change					Disabled							
					male toilet	female toilet	unisex toilet	Separate to toilets	disabled toilet	Open access			Locked (RADAR)				
										male only	female only	unisex	male only	female only	unisex		
Ammanford Coop Car Park	SA18 1DL	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No
Brechfa Village Centre	SA32 7RA	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No
Burry Port Railway Station	SA16 0EP	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No
Cenarth	SA38 9JL	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No
Cynwyl Elfed	SA33 6TU	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No
Ferryside Beach Entrance	SA17 5TD	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No
Glanamman Cwmamman Square	SA18 1DZ	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No
Gorflas adjacent to Park	SA14 7HP	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No



		Facilities available														Changing places (incorporating adult changing facilities, hoists etc. for people with profound disabilities and their carers)
Name of Location	Postcode	Male only	Female only	Unisex toilet	Baby change					Disabled						
					male toilet	female toilet	unisex toilet	Separate to toilets	disabled toilet	Open access			Locked (RADAR)			
										male only	female only	unisex	male only	female only	unisex	
Kidwelly Town Centre	SA17 4UU	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No
Llanboidy Village Centre	SA34 0EL	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No
Llanddowror Tenby Road	SA33 4HJ	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No
Llanstephan Beach Car Park	SA33 5JX	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No
Llanybydder Square	SA40 9TX	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No
Meinciau adjacent to Community Hall	SA17 5LE	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No
Newcastle Emlyn near Mart	SA38 9AD	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No

		Facilities available															
Name of location	Postcode	Male only	Female only	Unisex toilet	Baby change					Disabled						Changing places (incorporating adult changing facilities, hoists etc. for people with profound disabilities and their carers)	
					male toilet	female toilet	unisex toilet	Separate to toilets	disabled toilet	Open access			Locked (RADAR)				
										male only	female only	unisex	male only	female only	unisex		
Newcastle Emlyn Market Hall	SA38 9AS	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
Parry Thomas Centre Pendine Beach	SA33 4NY	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No
Whitland West Street	SA34 0AB	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No
Park Howard Llanelli	SA15 3JQ	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No
Llanelli Market	SA15 1YH	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No
Carmarthen Market	SA31 1QY	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
Bristol House A48	SA4 0FS	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No
Meidrim Car Park	SA33 5QL	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No

		Facilities available														Changing places (incorporating adult changing facilities, hoists etc. for people with profound disabilities and their carers)
Name of Location	Postcode	Male only	Female only	Unisex toilet	Baby change					Disabled						
					male toilet	female toilet	unisex toilet	Separate to toilets	disabled toilet	Open access			Locked (RADAR)			
										male only	female only	unisex	male only	female only	unisex	
Llandybie	SA18 3HY	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No
Penygroes	SA14 7RP	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No
Ffarmers	SA19 8LQ	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
Ffaldybrenin	SA19 8QR	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
Llansawel	SA19 7JF	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No

## Public Toilets – Standards and Provision

This section provides a selective commentary on the main regulations and policies relating to public toilet provision and standards.

### Public Health Act 1936

The provision and maintenance of toilets in public places is at the discretion of local authorities who have a power, under section 87 of the Public Health Act 1936 (“PHA 1936”), to provide public conveniences, but no duty to do so. It is therefore for local authorities to decide whether they should provide public toilets and, if so, how many. In doing this, each local authority must balance competing local demands for a broad range of public services against the need to avoid excessive burdens on local taxpayers.

### BS 6465 - Parts 1-4: Sanitary installations

#### Code of practice for the provision of public toilets

Building regulations set mandatory scales for toilet provision in dwellings only; workplaces are covered by the Health and Safety (Workplace) Regulations. The updated British Standard is a Code of Practice for the design of sanitary installations and scales of provision of sanitary and associated appliances. It gives recommendations on the design of sanitary facilities and the recommended scale of provision of sanitary and associated appliances in new buildings and those undergoing major refurbishment. This standard applies to private dwellings, residential and nursing homes for older people, workplaces, shops and shopping malls, petrol stations, schools, theatres, cinemas, exhibition centres, libraries, museums, hotels, restaurants, licensed pubs, nightclubs, sports facilities, public toilets and temporary toilets.

### Disability Discrimination Act (DDA) 2005

### British Standard: BS8300

#### The Equality Act 2010

From 1 October 2010, the Equality Act replaced most of the Disability Discrimination Act (DDA). However, the Disability Equality Duty in the DDA continues to apply. Part 3 of the Disability Discrimination Act 1995, as amended, includes provisions covering access to services and facilities. It requires service providers (including public authorities) to make reasonable adjustments to allow disabled people to access those services which it would otherwise be impossible or unreasonably difficult to access. This might mean, for example, changing a policy or procedure (such as amending a “no animals” policy to allow an assistance dog to accompany a disabled person onto the premises), providing an auxiliary aid (such as information on opening times or charges in large print or Braille), or making adjustments to the physical features of a building (for example by providing a ramp at the entrance to a building where steps exist, wider doorways and larger cubicles for access by wheelchair users).

However, the DDA only requires service providers to do what is “reasonable” in all the circumstances, including the cost of the adjustment and its practicability. No public service should have to close down just because it is not “reasonable” to make adjustments so that it is accessible to disabled people. The extension of the DDA 1995 by the Disability Discrimination Act 2005 gave all public authorities duties to promote equality of opportunity for disabled people. The Disability Equality Duty, which came into force on 4 December 2006, requires public authorities to consider the needs of all sectors of the society they serve, and how they make sure they are delivering services, and carrying out functions, in a way that promotes greater equality for disabled people. In addition, the preparation of Disability

Equality Schemes enables local authorities to consider what action they may have to take to improve access to toilet facilities for disabled people.

### **The Highways Act 1961**

Enables Highway Authorities to consent to the siting of public conveniences on the highway. However, there are no regulations requiring train, or other transport, operators to provide toilets for their passengers.

### **The Public Lavatories (Turnstiles) Act 1963**

This Act prohibited the use of turnstiles in any part of a public lavatory controlled or managed by a local authority (this does not apply to other providers of toilet facilities). This provision responded to public concern about the safety of turnstiles and the access problems they cause for disabled people, people with luggage or pushchairs, pregnant women etc. The Sexual Discrimination Act 1975 was replaced by the Equality Act 2010 and thus repealed the (Turnstiles) Act 1963. Local authorities will now be allowed to fix or install paddle gates or turnstiles to council premises.

### **Anti-Social Behaviour Act 2003**

Powers contained in the Anti-Social Behaviour Act 2003 allow the Police, Local Authority Officers, and Community Support Officers to issue a Fixed Penalty Notice (FPN) to anyone caught graffitiing or vandalising property such as public toilets.

### **The Health and Safety Executive's Purple Guide**

Covers health, safety and welfare at music, festivals and similar larger events.

This includes a complete section giving advice on the provision of sanitary facilities.

### **The Rail Vehicle Accessibility Regulations 1998 (as amended)**

Sets out minimum access standards for toilets when they are installed on trains and require, where they are fitted, that cubicles closest to the wheelchair space(s) be accessible to a wheelchair user. Of twenty different train designs introduced since the regulations came into force, all but one included on-board toilets.

## Acknowledgements

The following represent a selection of the resources that have proved useful in compiling this strategy. There is a large array of material available via the internet, and that material is expanding all the time, particularly as local authorities highlight the positive steps that they are taking to improve public access to toilets.

### Legislation, general and technical guidance on public toilets

Public Health Act 1936 [www.legislation.gov.uk](http://www.legislation.gov.uk)

British Standards – Sanitary Installations (BS6465-Part 1-4)

Public Conveniences: Policy, Planning, Provision, April 2001

Inclusive Mobility – access to pedestrian and transport infrastructure Department for Transport

Knowledge Bank on Toilets ENCAMS

### General Studies and Reviews

An urgent need – London’s public toilets - London Assembly Health & Public Services Committee.

Who Put the P in Policy? design of the accessible toilet Bichard J, Hanson J and Greed C

Taking stock: an overview of toilet provision and standards, 2005 Clara Greed

Improving Public Access to Better Quality Toilets A Strategic Guide

Department of Communities and Local Government

Inclusive Urban Design: Public Toilets, 2003 Dr Clara Greed

The Accessible Toilet Resource, 2007 Hanson J, Bichard J and Greed C

Independence & healthy living – the need for accessible loos Prof J Hanson LA Reports

Draft Strategy for the provision of public conveniences in Cambridge

Public Conveniences – Review of charging policy and modernisation of the facilities at Chesterton Road and Cherry Hinton Hall Cambridge City Council

A Public Toilet Strategy for Doncaster, July 2003

Doncaster Metropolitan Borough Council

### Other Reports and Reviews

Public Toilet Survey, Sept 2006 Bristol Women’s Forum

Health impact assessment – Draft Older People’s Strategy,

Taking control of incontinence, 2007

Nowhere to go – public toilet provision in the UK, 2007

Improving Public Access to Better Quality Toilets

[www.bccforums.org.uk](http://www.bccforums.org.uk)

Clara Fletcher April 2007

Help the Aged

Help the Aged

Westminster

Council outlines improvement programme for public toilet facilities, July 2006

New city centre facility officially opened, June 2008

Wolverhampton City Council

### Useful Web Gateways

National Consumer Council:	<a href="http://www.ncc.org.uk">www.ncc.org.uk</a>
British Toilet Association:	<a href="http://www.btaloos.co.uk">www.btaloos.co.uk</a>
Loo of the Year awards:	<a href="http://www.loo.co.uk">www.loo.co.uk</a>
Changing Places:	<a href="http://www.changing-places.org">www.changing-places.org</a>
ENCAMS:	<a href="http://www.encams.org">www.encams.org</a>
Chartered Institution of Wastes Management:	<a href="http://www.ciwm.co.uk">www.ciwm.co.uk</a>
Age Cymru:	<a href="http://www.ageuk.org.uk/cymru">www.ageuk.org.uk/cymru</a>
Department for Transport:	<a href="http://www.dft.gov.uk/transportforyou/access">www.dft.gov.uk/transportforyou/access</a>
World Toilet Organisation:	<a href="http://www.worldtoilet.org">www.worldtoilet.org</a>

Grateful thanks are also extended to all the officers and management of the council and private organisations who helped in the comparative council study and gave freely of their time, knowledge and expertise to assist in its completion. Special thanks also to the members of the British Cleaning Council whose invaluable input and debate helped to shape and create this document.

Raymond Boyd Martin  
 Managing Director, The British Toilet Association  
 Enterprise House, 2-4 Balloo Avenue, Bangor, Co.Down Northern Ireland BT19 7QT  
 Tel/Fax: 02891 477397 Mobile No: 07739 950784  
 E-Mail: [raymond@britloos.co.uk](mailto:raymond@britloos.co.uk)

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## **Carmarthenshire County Council**

### **Assessing Impact**

#### **The Equality Act 2010**

The Equality Act 2010 (the Act) brings together and replaces the previous anti-discrimination laws with a single Act. It simplifies and strengthens the law, removes inconsistencies and makes it easier for people to understand and comply with it. The majority of the Act came into force on 1 October 2010.

The Act includes a new public sector equality duty (the 'general duty'), replacing the separate duties on race, disability and gender equality. This came into force on 5 April 2011.

#### **What is the general duty?**

The aim of the general duty is to ensure that public authorities and those carrying out a public function consider how they can positively contribute to a fairer society through advancing equality and good relations in their day-to-day activities. The duty ensures that equality considerations are built into the design of policies and the delivery of services and that they are kept under review. This will achieve better outcomes for all.

The duties are legal obligations. Failure to meet the duties may result in authorities being exposed to legal challenge.

Under equality legislation, public authorities have legal duties to pay 'due regard' to the need to eliminate discrimination and promote equality with regard to race, disability and gender, including gender reassignment, as well as to promote good race relations. The Equality Act 2010 introduces a new public sector duty which extends this coverage to age, sexual orientation, pregnancy and maternity, and religion or belief. The law requires that this duty to pay 'due regard' be demonstrated in the decision making process. It is also important to note that public authorities subject to the equality duties are also likely to be subject to the obligations under the Human Rights Act and it is therefore wise also to consider the potential impact that decisions could have on human rights as part of the same process.

## **Carmarthenshire's approach to Equality Impact**

In order to ensure that the council is considering the potential equality impact of its proposed policies and practices, and in order to evidence that we have done so, every proposal will be required to be supported by the attached Equality Impact Assessment.

Where this assessment identifies a significant impact then more detail may be required.

### **Reporting on assessments**

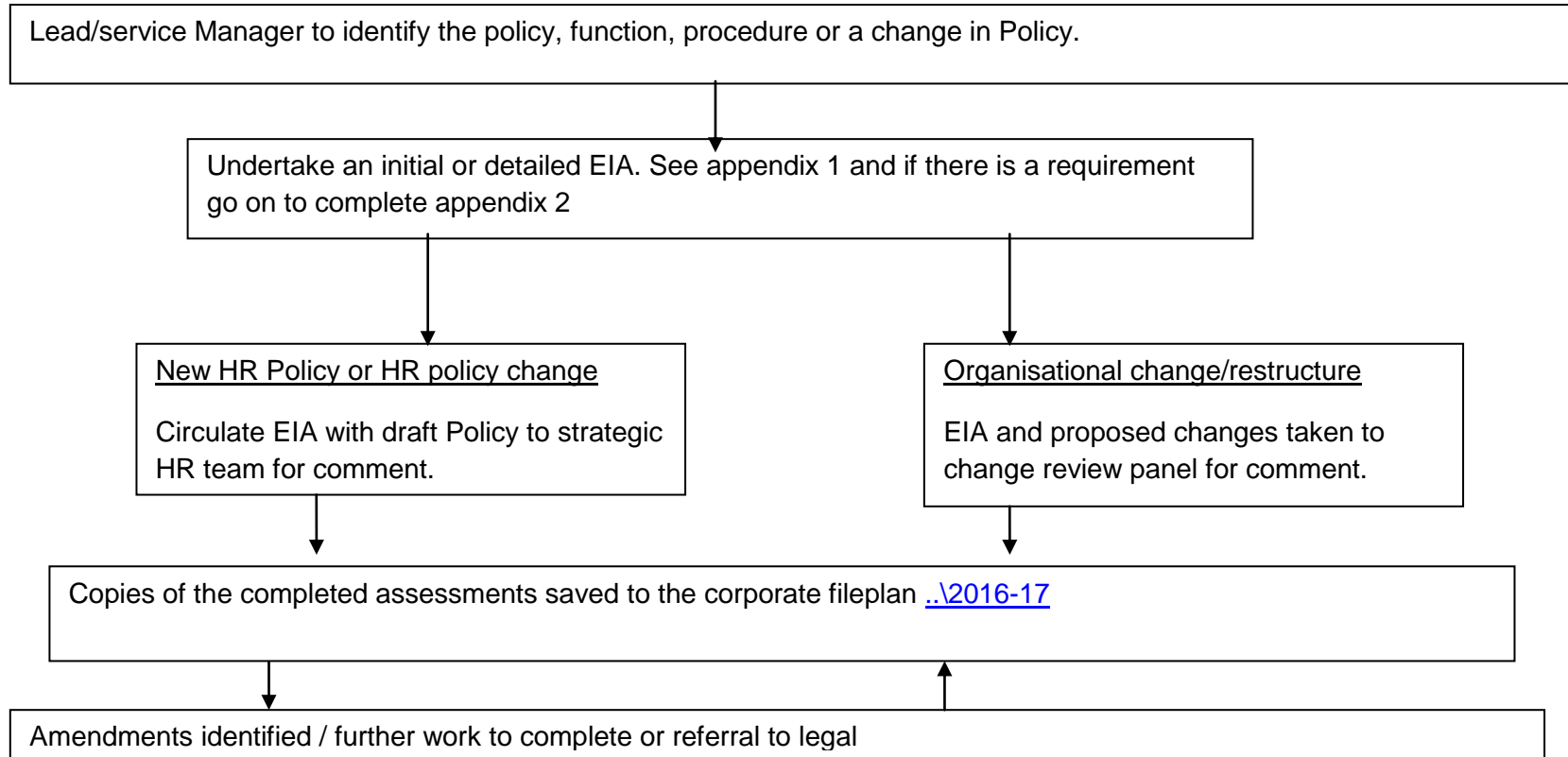
Where it is clear from the assessment that the likely impact on the authority's ability to meet the general duty is substantial, then it must publish a report.

### **Initial and Detailed Equality Impact Assessments**

The initial EIA (appendix 1) is a simple and quick method of assessing the effect of a policy, function, procedure, decision including financial cuts on one or more of the protected characteristics.

The Service Manager responsible for the relevant new or revised policies, functions, procedures and financial decisions must undertake, at least, an initial EIA and where relevant a detailed Equality Impact Assessment (appendix 2); EIA must be attached as background paper with reports to Executive and Scrutiny .

**Equality impact assessment – Process to follow where HR implications have been identified**



## Initial Equalities Impact Assessment Template

## Appendix 1

<b>Department:</b> Environment	<b>Completed by (lead):</b> Rhys Davies	<b>Date of initial assessment: November 2018</b>  <b>Revision Dates: February 2019</b>
<b>Area to be assessed: (i.e. name of policy, function, procedure, practice or a financial decision)</b>	The Public Health (Wales) Act 2017 ('the Act') brings together a range of practical actions for improving and protecting health. Part 8 of the Act introduces provision of toilets and specifically local toilets strategies which led to the development of the Carmarthenshire Local Toilet Strategy.	
<b>Is this existing or new function/policy, procedure, practice or decision?</b>	New	
<b>What evidence has been used to inform the assessment and policy? (please list only)</b>		
Public Health (Wales) Act 2017 - Part 8 A requirement to identify budget efficiencies.		

<b>1. Describe the aims, objectives or purpose of the proposed function/policy, practice, procedure or decision and who is intended to benefit.</b>	<p>There is no statutory requirement for local authorities to provide public toilets, however, the Local Toilet Strategy aims to mitigate potential impacts where there may be a loss of existing toilet provision. As a result of unprecedented financial cutbacks within local government, Carmarthenshire County Council, like many other local authorities, need to change the way it provides certain services as we seek to utilise more creative ways of providing some services such as public toilet facilities.</p> <p>The aim is for any potential impact to be mitigated by making toilets in more council facilities available for public use and to work with the private sector to help promote their facilities. The Local Toilets Strategy will affect the public generally, including people that live or work in Carmarthenshire, or the 3 million people who visit the county each year.</p> <p>The recommendations from this strategy support the vision of a healthy Carmarthenshire which values diversity, equality and social inclusion, as well as giving support to the people, businesses and the communities within the county. Toilet provision has a significant impact on social inclusion and basic equality, as well as public health and hygiene issues.</p>
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<p><b>The Public Sector Equality Duty requires the Council to have “due regard” to the need to:-</b></p> <p>(1) eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation;</p> <p>(2) advance equality of opportunity between different groups; and</p> <p>(3) foster good relations between different groups</p> <p>(see guidance notes)</p>		<p><b>2. What is the level of impact on each group/ protected characteristics in terms of the three aims of the duty? Please indicate high (H) medium (M), low (L), no effect (N) for each.</b></p>	<p><b>3. Identify the risk or positive effect that could result for each of the group/protected characteristics?</b></p>		<p><b>4. If there is a disproportionately negative impact what mitigating factors have you considered?</b></p>
			<p><b>Risks</b></p>	<p><b>Positive effects</b></p>	
<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);"><b>Protected characteristics</b></p>	<p><b>Age</b></p>	<p>L</p>	<p>There is a risk that older people can be disproportionately affected by poor provision. Some older people may be less likely to leave their homes without having confidence that adequate facilities will be available to them. This can contribute to increased social isolation and inactivity, as well as affecting people’s ability to maintain independence and dignity in later life.</p>	<p>Whilst some potential risks have been identified in general terms, the strategy aims to improve the quantity and quality of toilet provision for all. The strategy should see an increase in general provision across the county.</p>	
	<p><b>Disability</b></p>	<p>L</p>	<p>There is a risk that people with disabilities can be disproportionately</p>	<p>Whilst some potential risks have been identified in general terms, the strategy where practical</p>	

		<p>affected by poor provision. As indicated by the consultation feedback, some people with disabilities may be less likely to leave their homes without having confidence that adequate facilities will be available to them. This can contribute to increased social isolation and inactivity, as well as affecting people's ability to maintain independence and dignity.</p>	<p>aims to improve the quantity and quality of toilet provision for all. The strategy should see an increase in general provision across the county.</p> <p>Users of disabled facilities would be able to utilise a RADAR key (for a small fee). This arrangement will continue.</p>	
<b>Gender reassignment</b>	L	<p>Carmarthenshire County Council holds limited data regarding transgender people's experiences of using the county's toilet facilities. Under current laws, however, transgender people have a default right to use whichever single-sex area they choose, but could potentially be turned away if doing so can be justified as proportionate.</p> <p>Signing bathrooms by the amenity they</p>	<p>Whilst some potential risks have been identified, the strategy where practical aims to improve the quantity and quality of toilet provision for all. The strategy should see an increase in general provision across the county. A number of facilities are already gender neutral but the strategy should see an increase in provision of gender neutral facilities across the county.</p>	

			provide, rather than the gender they are deemed to be used by, could be explored as a way to remove the gender binary from public spaces.		
	<b>Race</b>	N	There is no disproportionate negative nor positive impact on this particular protected characteristic group.		
	<b>Religion/Belief</b>	N	There is no disproportionate negative nor positive impact on this particular protected characteristic group.		
	<b>Pregnancy and maternity</b>	L	Pregnant women will need to use toilet facilities more often. A growing foetus presses on the bladder and so pregnant women will need more regular toilet breaks.	Where practical, the strategy aims to improve quantity and quality of toilets for the benefit of all users including baby changing facilities etc.	
	<b>Sexual Orientation</b>	L	There is no disproportionate negative nor positive impact on this particular protected characteristic group.		

<b>Sex</b>	L	<p>Women take longer to go to the toilet because of a range of sartorial, biological and functional reasons. Women have more functions than men and at any time about a quarter of all women of childbearing age will be menstruating, whereas pregnant women, those at menopause and those with diabetes...will need to use the toilet more often.</p> <p>The Community Toilet Scheme (a scheme by which local authorities work in partnership with local businesses to provide toilets for the public) may not appeal to women, as many of the local businesses tend to be pubs, and women might be less happy entering a pub, particularly on their own and in the evening, than men are.</p>	<p>Whilst some potential risks have been identified, the strategy where practical aims to improve the quantity and quality of toilet provision for all. The strategy should see an increase in general provision across the county.</p> <p>Consideration will be given (subject to funding) to establishing a Community Toilet Scheme to include a wide range of facilities to provide better access and choice.</p>	
<b>Welsh language</b>	N	<p>The Local Toilets Strategy will not affect opportunities for people to use the</p>		



			Welsh language, and it will treat the Welsh language no less favourably than the English language.		
	<b>Drivers</b>	L	Commercial travellers, delivery drivers, emergency services and transient workers rely on clean toilet facilities being accessible whilst they undertaking their day-to-day activities in the county. They may even avoid drinking to reduce frequency of toilet stops.	Whilst some potential risks have been identified, the strategy where practical aims to improve the quantity and quality of toilet provision for all. The strategy should see an increase in provision across the county.	
	<b>People of any age with urinary conditions.</b>		There is a risk that people of any age with urinary problems, bladder infections, incontinence and/or prostate problems, or stomach upsets can be disproportionately affected by poor provision. These people may be less likely to leave their homes without having confidence that adequate facilities will be available to them. This can contribute to increased social isolation and inactivity,	Whilst some potential risks have been identified in general terms, the strategy aims to improve the quantity and quality of toilet provision for all. The strategy should see an increase in provision across the county.	

		as well as affecting people's ability to maintain independence and dignity.		
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**5. Has there been any consultation/engagement with the appropriate protected characteristics? YES  NO**

A public toilets assessment of needs survey was undertaken during October/November 2018 to assist in developing the local toilets strategy. A summary of the results are included in the Local Toilet Strategy document, however, further detail regarding the protected characteristics is as follows:

Age

44% of respondents to our assessment of needs survey were over 55 years of age. 89% of over 55s who responded said they worried about whether they would be able to access a toilet when out and about. Most comments referred to concerns over poor standards of cleanliness; the need for facilities at beaches, walk paths and villages not just towns; as well as the need for them to be open all hours, year round.

Disability

12% of respondents to our assessment of needs survey considered themselves to be disabled. 91% of people with disabilities said they worried about whether they would be able to access a toilet when out and about and 85% found it difficult to find a toilet when out and about. 69% confirmed the lack of toilet provision has stopped them visiting a shopping area or location, whilst 46% have been refused use of a toilet by a private business in Carmarthenshire. The majority of comments referred to a need for facilities at beaches, walk paths and villages not just towns; a need for them to open all hours, year round; and a need for more facilities for disabled and people with specific medical needs.

Gender Reassignment

0.4% of respondents to our assessment of needs survey said that they are not the same gender as when assigned at birth. These respondents felt there was a need to reopen out-of-town public toilets; and there were worries about accessing a toilet when out and about.

Race

0.01% of respondents to our assessment of needs survey said that they were of Asian/Black/African/Caribbean/Mixed ethnic groups. 83% of these respondents were women; and 66% considered baby changing facilities to be poor.

Religion / Belief

Information not collected

Pregnancy and maternity

Although this demographic information was not collected during the survey, one respondent identified as pregnant.

Sexual orientation

3% of respondents to our assessment of needs survey identify themselves as either Lesbian, Gay, or Bisexual. 80% of these respondents worried about accessing a toilet when out and about; 86% found it difficult to find a toilet when out and about; 66% had been refused to use a toilet by businesses (compared with 41% of all respondents who had been refused); 53% confirmed the lack of toilet provision has stopped them visiting a shopping area or location. Amongst the comments made by these respondents, the main issue was the poor standards of cleanliness.

Sex

Out of all the respondents to our assessment of needs survey, 69% were female; 27% were male, and 4% preferred not to say. Amongst the comments made by female respondents, the main issues were: poor standards of cleanliness; the toilets were locked; or that they had insufficient money / change to pay. Fewer issues were reported amongst male respondents although inability to access toilets was the main issue, either because they were closed or because they didn't have money to pay.

Welsh language

Out of all the respondents to our assessment of needs survey, 19% said that Welsh is their preferred language; 81% chose English as their preferred language; 1% said 'other'. No issues or suggestions were made during the consultation regarding language usage.

**6. What action(s) will you take to reduce any disproportionately negative impact, if any?**

The strategy aims (where practical) to improve the quantity and quality of toilet provision for all. In Carmarthenshire, we will ensure that we assess the needs of the community in relation to toilets, and then take a strategic and transparent approach to best meet that need. This may include decisions to close a traditional public toilet or building when appropriate to do so, however, by improving the planning of provision, any such decisions will be taken within the overall context of meeting their communities' identified needs. A strategic approach will also help to mitigate any negative impacts of changes to provision. The Strategy will establish a Toilet Strategy Study Group (TSSG) from within its departmental structures and for the management and senior staff to share knowledge, experiences and current working practices in developing this strategy. The aim of the group is to work collaboratively to identify opportunities to improve future provision, with consideration given to Changing Places facilities where practicable.

The EIA hasn't identified any potential for discrimination or negative impact and all opportunities to advance equality have been taken. Some possible negative impacts may result from the closure of traditional toilet blocks but actions are proposed to mitigate these and the impacts are outweighed by the overall benefits of ensuring sustainable toilet provision across the County. We will continue to assess the strategy's impact on our public sector duty to eliminate discrimination and promote equality.

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<b>7. Procurement</b> Following collation of evidence for this assessment, are there any procurement implications to the activity, proposal, or service. Please take the findings of this assessment into your procurement plan. Contact the corporate procurement unit for further advice. N/A		
<b>8. Human resources</b> Following collation of evidence for this assessment, are there any Human resource implications to the activity, proposal or service? N/A		
<b>9. Based on the information in sections 2 and 6, should this function/policy/procedure/practice or a decision proceed to Detailed Impact Assessment?</b> (recommended if one or more H under section 2)	YES <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<b>Approved by:</b> Head of Service	<b>Ainsley Williams</b>	<b>Date:</b> 08/03/2018

# Detailed Equalities Impact Assessment Template

## Appendix 2

<b>Department:</b>	Please see initial impact assessment
<b>Completed by (lead):</b>	
<b>Date of Detailed assessment:</b>	
<b>Area to be assessed: (<i>Policy, function, procedure, practice or a financial decision</i>)</b>	Please see initial impact assessment
<b>Is this existing or new function/policy/Procedure/ practice</b>	Please see initial impact assessment

<b>1. Describe the aims, objectives or purpose of the function/policy, practice or procedure and who is intended to benefit.</b>	Please see initial impact assessment
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<p><b>2. Please list any existing documents, evidence, research which have been used to inform the Detailed equality impact assessment.</b> (This must include relevant data used in this assessment)</p>				
<p><b>3. Has any consultation, involvement been undertaken with the protected characteristics to inform this assessment?</b> (please provide details, who and how consulted)</p>				
<p><b>4. What is the actual/likely impact?</b></p>				
<p><b>5. What actions are proposed to address the impact? (<i>The actions needs to be specific, measurable and outcome based</i>)</b></p>	<p><b>What are we going to do</b></p>	<p><b>Who will be responsible</b></p>	<p><b>When will it be completed</b></p>	<p><b>How will we know we have achieved our objective</b></p>

<b>6. How will actions be monitored?</b>				
<b>Approved by:</b> Head of Service		<b>Date:</b>		

Thank you for completing this assessment.

For further information regarding Assessing Impact, please contact the -

Policy & Partnership Team

Chief Executive's Department

01267 22(4676)

[equalities@carmarthenshire.gov.uk](mailto:equalities@carmarthenshire.gov.uk)

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## EXECUTIVE BOARD

29<sup>th</sup> JULY 2019

**Proposed lease of land at Monument Grazing Land, Picton Terrace Allotments and Wetlands, Carmarthen to Carmarthen Town Council**

### Recommendations / key decisions required:

To grant a 99 year lease of Monument Grazing Land, Picton Terrace Allotments and Wetlands, Carmarthen to Carmarthen Town Council at a peppercorn rent.

### Reasons:

To transfer the management and maintenance of the land as a recreational area following completion of the Wetlands / Y Morfa recreational scheme.

Relevant scrutiny committee to be consulted NO

Exec Board Decision Required YES

Council Decision Required NO

EXECUTIVE BOARD MEMBER PORTFOLIO HOLDER:- Cllr. David Jenkins

Regen & Policy Directorate

#### Director:

Wendy Walters

#### Report Author:

Katie Crane-Davis

#### Designations:

Chief Executive

Asset Management Surveyor

#### Tel Nos. / E Mail Addresses:

(01267) 224112

WSWalters@sirgar.gov.uk

(01267) 246255

Kmcrane@sirgar.gov.uk

**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**  
**EXECUTIVE BOARD**  
**29<sup>TH</sup> JULY 2019**

**Proposed lease of land at Monument Grazing Land, Picton Terrace Allotments and Wetlands, Carmarthen to Carmarthen Town Council**

**Background**

Y Morfa scheme, will enhance the Johnstown Wetlands area and open up land currently used for grazing to be an accessible green space through the installation of surfaced pathways, seating, planting, sculptures and interpretation boards.

This area will become a destination in its own right, providing a 'walk-to' recreational venue for locals; an outdoor classroom for local schools and a biodiversity attraction for visitors.

The County Council has successfully secured a grant of £128,000 from Welsh Government's Rural Development Programme to part fund the development of Y Morfa and the Carmarthen Gateway project.

**The Proposed Lease**

It is proposed to grant Carmarthen Town Council a 99 year lease. Under the terms of the lease, the Town Council would have responsibility for the management, maintenance and insurance of the land, shown edged red on the plan attached at Appendix 1.

The County Council's Acquisition and Disposal of Property Policy states:

*"The Council's actions in disposing of land are subject to statutory provisions, in particular to the overriding duty on the Council under section 123 of the Local Government Act 1972 to obtain the best consideration that can be reasonably obtained for the disposal of land. This duty is subject to certain exceptions that are set out in a government document, referred to in this policy as 'the General Disposal Consent'.*

*The General Disposal Consent (Wales) 2003 makes provision for the Council to dispose of land at less than full market value, known as an 'under-value'. Specified circumstances must apply as follows:-*

- a. *The Council considers that the purpose for which the disposal is being made is likely to contribute to the promotion or improvement of the economic, social or environmental wellbeing of the whole or part of its area, or any person resident or present in its area.*
- b. *The difference between the unrestricted or market value of the land to be disposed of and the consideration for the disposal does not exceed £2 million.*

*In certain circumstances, the level of capital receipt needs to be balanced with the economic and community benefits that will arise from reuse and/or development of the surplus asset. The Council may wish to sell at undervalue if it can be seen that the disposal will support regeneration priorities in terms of generating job opportunities and economic growth, and/or affordable housing. Where these situations arise a report will be presented to Executive Board making the case for a sale at undervalue where such a sale would give rise to economic, social or environmental wellbeing benefits.”*

The County Council currently receives a fee of £500 per annum for a grazing licence on part of the land, known as Monument Hill grazing land. It is proposed that on completion of the Wetlands / Y Morfa scheme, a lease will be granted to the Town Council on a peppercorn rent basis and, therefore, the £500 annual grazing fee will no longer be received. However, if the scheme is completed and no lease is granted to the Town Council, Carmarthenshire County Council will be required to manage, maintain and insure the land at its own cost, which is estimated to be approximately £6,400 per annum. The Council also would not be taking up the opportunity to collaborate with the Town Council in the delivery of the 33.64 acre recreational scheme and enable the community to take ownership of the management of the land.

It is recommended that the lease proposed to Carmarthen Town Council should be progressed, on the basis of the environmental wellbeing benefits of the scheme and given the offer from the Town Council to take on future maintenance responsibility. The transfer to the Town Council should create community buy-in and support to enhance the use of the facility. The lease would restrict use of the land to recreation purposes only.

DETAILED REPORT ATTACHED ?	NO
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# IMPLICATIONS

I confirm that other than those implications which have been agreed with the appropriate Directors / Heads of Service and are referred to in detail below, there are no other implications associated with this report :

Signed: Wendy Walters

Chief Executive

Policy, Crime & Disorder and Equalities	Legal	Finance	ICT	Risk Management Issues	Staffing Implications	Physical Assets
<b>YES</b>	<b>YES</b>	<b>YES</b>	<b>NONE</b>	<b>YES</b>	<b>NONE</b>	<b>YES</b>

## 1. Policy, Crime & Disorder and Equalities

The project and proposed lease fulfil the majority of the Goals and Ways of Working within the Well-being of Future Generations Act. The County Council would be working in collaboration with the Town Council to provide a recreational facility that integrates with the existing community and improves people's physical and mental well-being, within a natural environment.

## 2. Legal

A lease will be prepared by the Council's Legal Section.

In addition to this, the proposed disposal of this area of open space has also been advertised in a local newspaper on the 17<sup>th</sup> and 24<sup>th</sup> April 2019, in accordance with the Local Government Act 1972, giving 28 days for any objections to be received. No objections to the proposed disposal were received.

### 3. Finance

Carmarthenshire County Council, have secured a grant of £128,000 through the Welsh Government Rural Communities, Rural Development Programme towards the development of Y Morfa and the Carmarthen Gateway project.

Maintenance and management costs (estimated to be £6,400 per annum) will be transferred to the Town Council.

### 5. Risk Management Issues

Insurance responsibilities will be passed to the Town Council under the terms of the lease.

### 6. Physical Assets

In accordance with the Corporate Asset Management Plan objectives and Welsh Assembly Government guidance the transfer would facilitate a collaborative approach to the provision of community services and enable local “ownership” of the facility.

Under the terms of the lease, the Town Council will be responsible for the management and maintenance of the land.

# CONSULTATIONS

I confirm that the appropriate consultations have taken in place and the outcomes are as detailed below

Signed: Wendy Walters

Chief Executive

## 1. Scrutiny Committee

n/a

## 2. Local Member(s)

Local member consultation took place on Friday 27<sup>th</sup> July 2018. Cllr. Gareth John and Cllr. Alun Lenny were present at the consultation meeting along with other local members representing wards within Carmarthen.

## 3. Community / Town Council

Carmarthen Town Council will be taking the lease and have therefore been fully consulted.

## 4. Relevant Partners

N/A

## 5. Staff Side Representatives and other Organisations

Part of the land comes under Leisure and part under Property. The proposed lease to Carmarthen Town Council is supported by the Property and Major Projects Manager and the Head of Leisure has confirmed support.

## Section 100D Local Government Act, 1972 – Access to Information

List of Background Papers used in the preparation of this report:

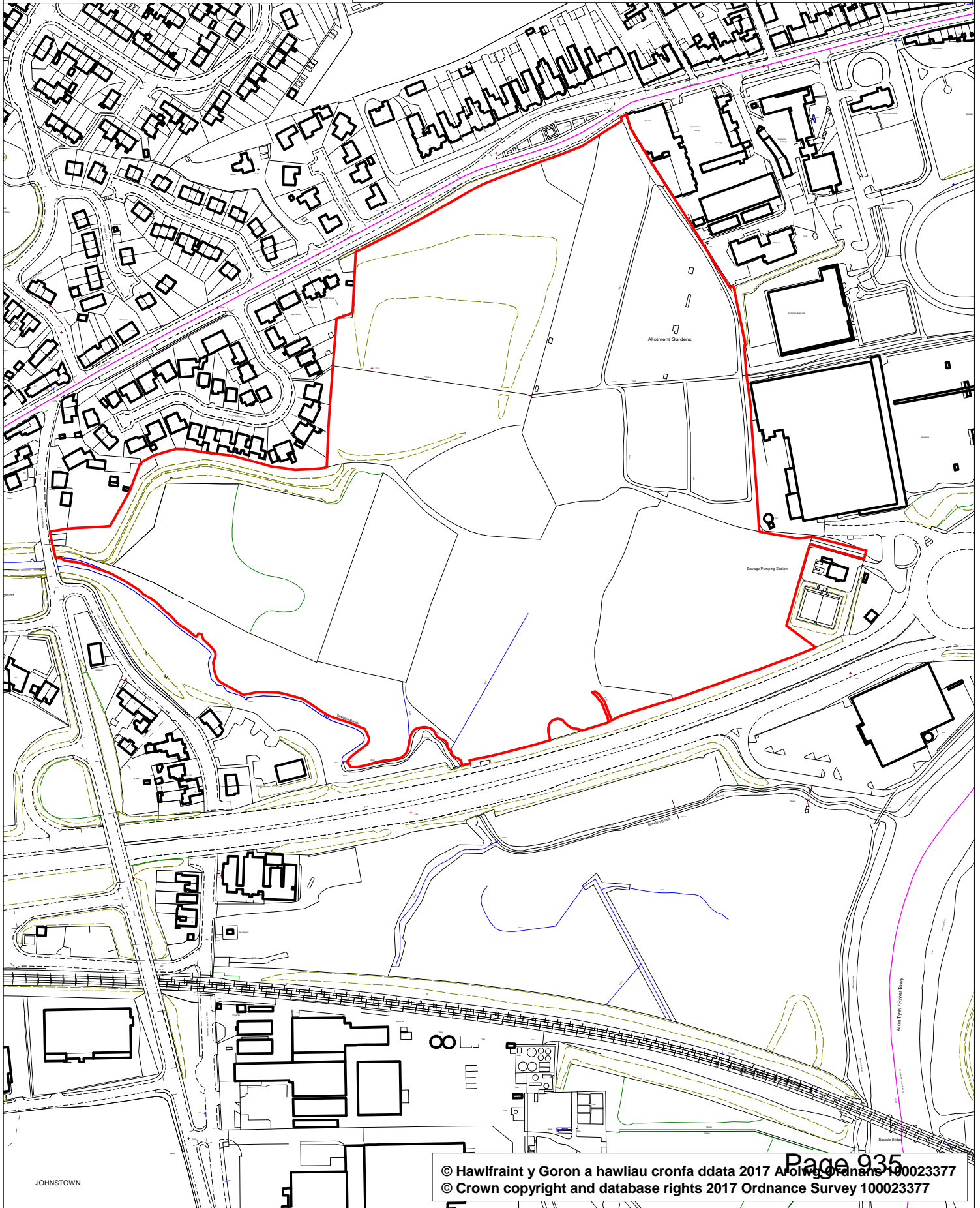
THERE ARE NONE

# Monument Hill Development Land

Dyddiad/Date: 26/03/19

Cyf./Ref.

Graddfa/Scale - 1: 3500



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