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Resources**  
Wales

# Tawe to Cadoxton Management Catchment Summary

## Contents

|   |    |
|---|----|
| 1. Background to the management catchment summary ..... | 3  |
| 2. The Tawe to Cadoxton Management Catchment .....      | 4  |
| 3. Current Status of the water environment .....        | 7  |
| 4. The main challenges.....                             | 9  |
| 5. Objectives and measures .....                        | 12 |
| 6. Water Watch Wales .....                              | 21 |

## 1. Background to the management catchment summary

This management catchment summary supports the 2015 updated **Western Wales River Basin Management Plan (RBMP)**. Along with detailed information on the **Water Watch Wales (WWW)** website, this summary will help to inform and support delivery of local environmental improvements to our groundwater, rivers, lakes, estuaries and coasts. Information on WWW can be found in Section 6.

Natural Resources Wales has adopted the ecosystem approach from catchment to coast. This means being more joined up in how we manage the environment and its natural resources to deliver economic, social and environmental benefits for a healthier, more resilient Wales. It means considering the environment as a whole, so that all those with an interest in the catchment weigh up the evidence and set priorities for the many competing demands on our natural resources in a more integrated way and achieve our shared ambition for the place.

The Water Framework Directive (WFD) provides a major overarching framework for river basin management. The Floods Directive sets out a strategic approach to flood risk management planning. An updated Flood Risk Management Plan (FRMP) has been produced in parallel to the 2015 updated **Western Wales RBMP Summary**. The FRMP details how we propose to manage flood risk across the river basin district by prioritising those communities that are most at risk of flooding and detailing the measures we intend to take to manage their risk.

The FRMP and the RBMP will shape important decisions, direct investment and action, and deliver significant benefits to society and the environment.

## 2. The Tawe to Cadoxton Management Catchment

Figure 1. The Tawe to Cadoxton Management Catchment



The area covered by this management catchment summary includes the catchment areas of the rivers Tawe, Neath, Afan, Kenfig, Ogmore, Colhuw, Thaw and Cadoxton (see Figure 1). The area stretches from Swansea in the west, to southern Penarth in the east and encompasses much of the central part of the Brecon Beacons National Park from which the headwaters of the Tawe and Neath emanate.

Much of the existing development, both recent and historic, has taken place on the flat areas of land in the valley bottoms adjacent to major watercourses. The principal communication links, such as railways, roads (which includes the M4) and the Swansea Canal, have also followed the valley bottoms. In order to accommodate urban and industrial developments, rivers have been confined or re-routed (notably the Tawe and Neath rivers) and flood defences have been constructed, which now represent an important element of the infrastructure in the area. Our management activities are influenced by such legacies.

Historically, industrial activity was particularly extensive in Swansea and the lower Tawe valley. Many of these areas have been remediated and transformed into residential developments and award-winning marina complexes, in part facilitated by the Tawe Barrage. Today, limited shipping activity at Swansea Docks – the former hub of Swansea's industrial past – remains, with the King's Dock still used for cargo operations. In Swansea, as in the main urban areas of Neath, Port Talbot and Bridgend, there are major industrial estates, and in some areas a persistent legacy from former colliery sites, metal ore

extraction/smelting and stone quarrying, which left behind spoil tips, contaminated land and problems with polluting discharges from abandoned mines.

The coastal part of the area supports large industry such as Tata Steel at Port Talbot and Ford at Bridgend. Away from the coast, forestry is an important land-use, particularly coniferous plantations in the upper part of the Neath, Afan and Ogmore catchments where there is almost complete coverage of the steep valley sides, in particular Rheola, Margam, Ogmore and Afan forests. Increasingly, a deciduous mix is planted after harvesting the existing timber, especially along river corridors, in order to enhance biodiversity.

Agricultural activity in the upland areas of the Brecon Beacons is largely restricted to sheep farming on unimproved grassland with some beef cattle rearing. The lower lying areas, particularly in the Vale of Glamorgan, are more fertile and support dairy units, arable farming and beef cattle rearing. The Vale is a distinctive lowland landscape with importance historically, having a wealth of archaeological sites ranging from prehistoric burial chambers and agricultural features to WWII military installations. Additionally, the area's coastal region provides major landscape features which support considerable nature conservation and geological interest.

The area as a whole has a high conservation value with numerous designated sites and the Brecon Beacons National Park. Tourism is vital and visitors are attracted by wide-ranging leisure opportunities, including game fishing, hiking and canoeing in the Brecon Beacons, cycling one of the numerous off-road trails in the valley forests and nine designated bathing waters to choose from along the varied coastline.

The Tawe catchment is one of three areas in Wales where we are trialling an approach to natural resource planning/management. The purpose of the trials is to work with local stakeholders in determining how natural resources are best used and managed. A key element of this is understanding what roles our environment plays in supporting wider society. Our aim is to ensure that our environment is used sustainably, whilst at the same time we are responding to local needs, delivering benefits for people and business.

In February 2014 we held the Tawe to Cadoxton management catchment workshop at the Aberavon Beach Hotel. During this event, local partners and interested parties identified the key benefits provided by the water environment. These included:

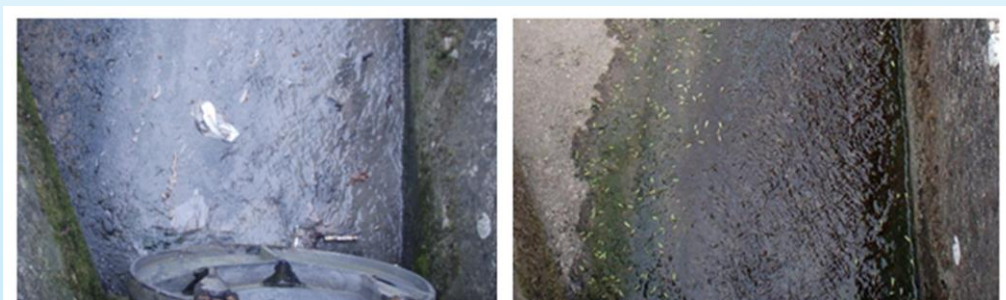
- Natural beauty and landscape
- Heritage features and structures
- Biodiversity of rivers and their margins, upland lakes, wetlands, wooded gorges, sand dunes and other habitats
- Woodlands – ancient and commercial
- Leisure opportunities – fishing, boating, cycling, hiking, bird-watching etc.
- Coastline
- Tourism attraction

We continue to work in collaboration with a range of partners and sectors in innovative ways so we can achieve even more together. A flavour of some of the projects that have been delivered within this management catchment over the last 3 years are presented as case studies through this document.

**For further information on projects please refer to [WWW](#).**

### Case study – Misconnections into River Ogmore, Bridgend

- A large storm water sewer outfall into the river near a popular angling pool was contaminated with grey water, sewage litter and fungus. The source of the pollution was domestic drainage where toilets, sinks, washing machines, dishwashers are connected by mistake to surface water drains, instead of the foul sewer.
- The local water company carried out investigative work to establish the location of the discharges and also checked the sewers. Our environment officer also carried out joint inspections with the water company and local authority. CCTV surveys were carried out to find polluted branches of the storm sewer and visual inspections of the drainage and properties were made. Dye tracing was carried out to confirm property connections. The local authority officer then worked with the householders to rectify the misconnection.



### 2.1 Key facts<sup>1</sup>

We use the term water bodies to help understand and manage the water environment. A water body is part, or the whole, of a river, lake, ground water or coastal water. The number and type of water bodies in the management catchment is shown in the following table.

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<sup>1</sup> There are differences in water bodies and protected area numbers compared to the first cycle plans and second cycle plans. This is due to changes in the water body network as well as refinement of the mapping methodologies and rules between water bodies, management catchments and protected areas.

**Table 1. Number and type of water bodies.**

| Number of water bodies | Natural   | Artificial | Heavily Modified | Total     |
|------------------------|-----------|------------|------------------|-----------|
| River*                 | 47        | 2 (canals) | 5                | 54        |
| Lake                   | 1         | 2          | 2                | 5         |
| Coastal                | 2         | 0          | 1                | 3         |
| Estuarine              | 1         | 0          | 4                | 5         |
| Groundwater            | 7         | 0          | 0                | 7         |
| <b>Total</b>           | <b>58</b> | <b>4</b>   | <b>12</b>        | <b>74</b> |

\*River water bodies includes canals and surface water transfers

There are areas in the catchment where the water environment is recognised as being of particular importance, including rare wildlife habitats, bathing waters or areas around drinking water sources. These areas are known collectively as protected areas and are detailed in the table below.

**Table 2. Number and type of protected areas.**

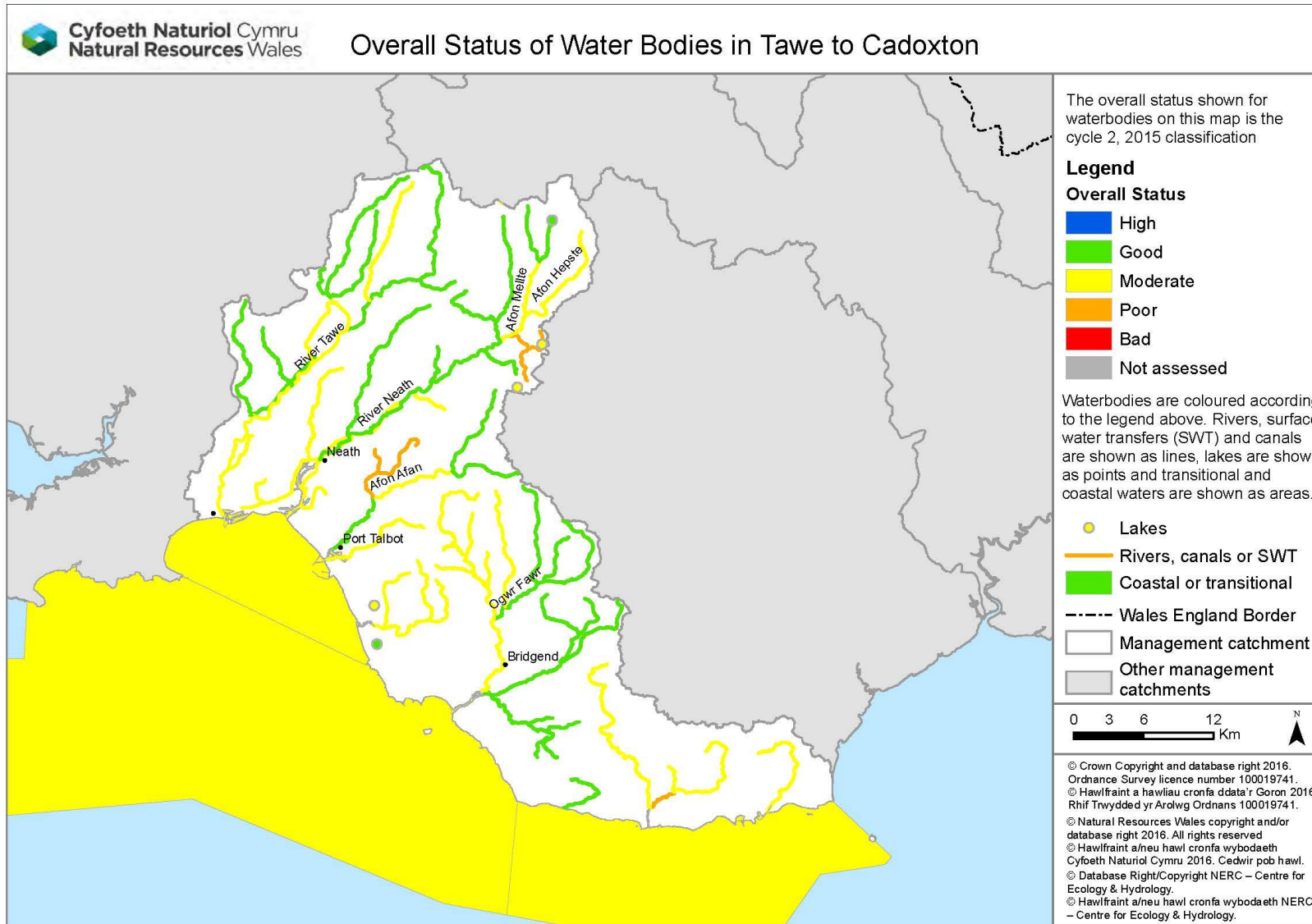
| Protected Area  | Number |
|---|--------|
| Bathing Waters  | 14     |
| Drinking Water Protected Areas                          | 10     |
| Natura 2000 and Ramsar sites                            | 8      |
| Nitrate Vulnerable Zones                                | 177 ha |
| Shellfish Waters  | 4      |
| Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive - Sensitive areas | 1      |

### 3. Current Status of the water environment

We assess the condition of water bodies through monitoring which produces an overall classification. The current status for each water body is shown in figure 2. Note, since 2009, we have updated some of the systems we use to classify water bodies, including changes to some standards and water body boundaries.

Within this management catchment 43% of surface water bodies are at good overall classification status, 52% at moderate and 5% at poor overall status. There are no water bodies at high or bad overall status.

**Figure 2. The current status of the Tawe to Cadoxton Management Catchment (2015 classification).**

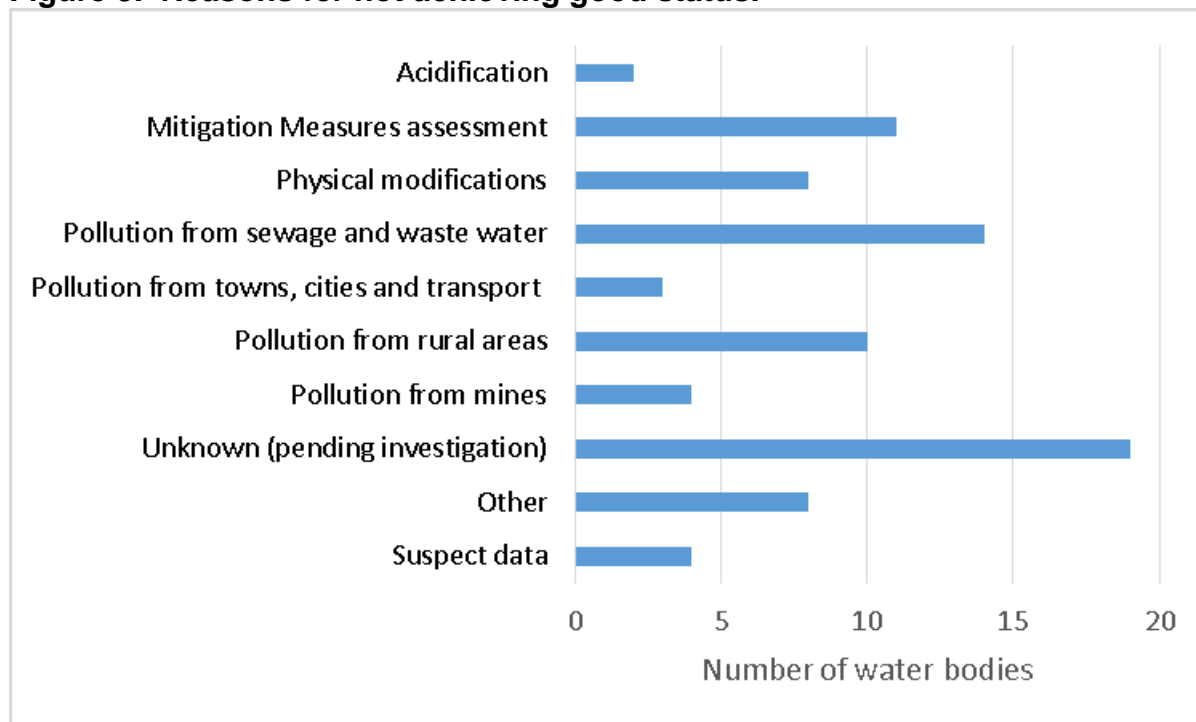




## 4. The main challenges

We have carried out a programme of investigations to better understand the causes as to why water bodies are failing to meet the required standards. The results of our findings are summarised in Figure 3. The reasons for not achieving good status are listed under the Surface Water Management Issues (SWMI) in line with the updated RBMP. The graph below shows the number of water bodies listed under each SWMI to give an indication of the main issues in the management catchment, each water body may have more than one reason for not achieving good status.

**Figure 3. Reasons for not achieving good status.**



Water bodies are often impacted by more than one issue. We have identified six water bodies within the Tawe, Kenfig, Neath and Afan catchments that are failing because of physical modifications such as man-made weirs which prevent fish migrating upstream and reaching their spawning grounds. The Kenfig catchment has two water bodies which are likely to be failing as a result of surface water abstraction from industry. Contaminated land is a reason for failure in the Fendrod and the legacy from coal mines is very likely to be a reason for failure in the Pelenna. Continuous discharge from wastewater treatment works is a reason for failure in the Sychryd and is very likely to be a reason for failure in the Llynfi. Intermittent discharges (sewer overflows) from wastewater treatment works are very likely to be a reason for failure in the Llynfi, Fendrod and Dulais (Neath). The cumulative impact of misconnected wastewater drainage from housing and industrial estates are very likely to be a reason for failure in six water bodies in the Ogmore and Neath catchments.

#### 4.1 Feedback on challenges

We need to work together to ensure the overall aims of the Water Framework Directive are met and to agree on the priority issues and solutions. The following is a list of some of the challenges that were raised through the consultation and as part of the workshop held in Aberafan (it is not a full list):

- Barriers to fish migration
- Flooding – water and asset management
- Flooding – habitat improvement
- Energy-generation projects – hydropower, tidal lagoon
- Recreation – improved rural and urban access
- Abstraction issues
- Diffuse pollution from urban areas, including drainage misconnections, development pressure
- Forestry felling issues – Phytophthora (poor communications), acidification, flood risk
- Forestry – low species diversity
- Rural land management – soil erosion and diffuse pollution from agriculture
- INNS (Invasive Non Native Species), especially Himalayan Balsam and Japanese Knotweed
- Community engagement and awareness-raising
- Industrial pollution and historic issues
- Bathing water quality
- Limited project-funding opportunities
- Nutrient enrichment pressures from point source STW and diffuse rural sources
- Decline in aquatic habitats and species

#### 4.2 Tawe natural resource management trial

The Environment Bill requires NRW to prepare and publish Area Statements to facilitate the implementation of the National Natural Resources Policy. Area Statements are the integrated evidence base on which to identify key risks, priorities and potential opportunities. The area-based approach is the way NRW works with stakeholders at a more local level, to facilitate opportunities and engage them in ways that maximises its contribution to the Well-being Goals.

In anticipation of the Environment Bill, NRW undertook 3 area based trials in the Rhondda, Tawe and Dyfi between 2014 -16. The key learning from the trials is being captured. Further information about the trials can be found on the links below:

Rhondda: <https://naturalresources.wales/about-us/how-we-work/natural-resource-management-in-the-rhondda/?lang=en>

Tawe: <https://naturalresources.wales/about-us/how-we-work/natural-resource-management-in-the-tawe/?lang=en>

Dyfi: <https://naturalresources.wales/about-us/how-we-work/natural-resource-management-in-the-dyfi/?lang=en>

### Case study – Fisheries improvement at Green Park weir

- Rising at 500m above sea level, the River Afan flows 26 km into Swansea Bay at Port Talbot. The history of coal mining and metal refining within the catchment resulted in the virtual elimination of the salmonid fishery in the early 19<sup>th</sup> Century.
- Four out of the six surveyed Afan water bodies are currently failing the WFD objective for fish.
- A salmon action plan consultation in 2003, identified Green Park Weir as the main fish passage obstruction on the Afan. Positioned at the head of tide, the weir is very important for fish making the transition from the marine to the freshwater environment.
- The new fish pass installed in 2011 consists of a twin flight Larinier super active bottom baffle fish pass set on three planes with a resting pool in the middle. Designed to operate between Q90 to Q5 flows, the fish pass is innovative and the only Larinier with “split level channels” in the UK.
- Improved migratory salmonid access to the Afan is expected to deliver increased fish populations, helping to achieve the WFD target of good ecological status for all the water bodies in the Afan catchment by 2027.



## 5. Objectives and measures

This section outlines what we are aiming to achieve and the measures that need to be put in place. We aim to develop a single integrated programme of measures by 2021 that meets Water Framework Directive objectives, including:

- **Prevent deterioration in status**

Water body status will not be allowed to deteriorate from the current reported status.

- **Achieve the objectives for protected areas**

Achieve the standards set by the relevant directive under which they were designated. For water dependent Natura 2000 sites we will aim to achieve conservation objectives, achieving good status by 2021 is a milestone towards this objective.

- **Aim to achieve good overall status for surface and ground waters**

Implement measures to achieve good overall status where they are technically feasible and not disproportionately costly.

### 5.1 Measures

We have reviewed the reasons why water bodies are failing to achieve objectives and identified required measures. Measures are divided into two groups:

**National measures** apply to the whole of Wales, or the United Kingdom. In general these set the legislative, policy or strategic approach. Examples include a national ban on using a particular chemical or a national strategy for prioritising and funding the remediation of abandoned mines. A list of planned national measures is available in the updated RBMP and Water Watch Wales,

**Local measures** are specific to the river basin district or a part of it. For example, the removal of invasive plants along a length of designated river or a local campaign targeting misconnections across an industrial estate. Many of the actions listed will also have multiple benefits. For example, sustainable urban drainage (SuDs) schemes help to reduce urban pollution, sewage pollution and changes to water levels. The table below summarises the types of local measures required for the management catchment, including those identified for protected areas. **For further information on measures please refer to WWW.**

The high level categories describe the types of action required and broadly the options that are available, including voluntary and regulatory measures. At the local scale some of the options described might not be considered appropriate. There is overlap between some categories. The table also shows the number of water bodies that fall into the measure type, the water body numbers in this table should be used as a guide to show the significance of the issue in the catchment, and these numbers will change through the course of the 6 year programme. Up to date Reasons for Not Achieving Good (RNAGs) data is available on **WWW** and should be referred to before scoping local measures.

**Table 3. Summary of required local measures in the management catchment.**

| Measure   | Description   | No. of water bodies<br>(based on 2014 data) |
|---|---|---|
| Acidification restoration                           | Emissions controls and upland restoration: blocking drainage, restoring blanket bog, within forestry plantation blocking forest drains and establishing native trees within the riparian zone, liming options. Some overlap with "address air pollution". | 3   |
| Address air pollution                               | Emissions controls to reduce nitrogen and acidic deposition. Some overlap with "acidification restoration".   | 14  |
| Address point source pollution                      | Investigate and regulate pollution from point sources. Overlaps with "reduce pollution from sewage discharges" and "other waste water discharges".  | 14  |
| Appropriate coastal process and sediment management | Measures to protect and restore integrity of dune systems.  | 3   |
| Complete first cycle investigation                  | All ongoing WFD investigations from first cycle programme.  | 27  |
| Drainage and water level management                 | Investigate and implement changes to land drainage regimes and structures to restore water levels.  | 28  |
| Dredging and silt management                        | Includes reducing siltation at source through land management, and implementing sustainable dredging and silt disposal regimes.   | 5   |
| Improve fish passage and habitat                    | Remove or modify barriers to fish passage.  | 6   |
| Improve flows and water levels                      | Reduce impacts of regulated flows and abstractions, restore more natural flow regimes, implement options to improve water levels, such as water efficiency and recycling measures, alternative sources and supplies.                                      | 15  |
| Manage invasive non-native species                  | Eradication and/or management of invasive non-native species in line with current national invasive species Action Plans. Includes biosecurity good practice, such as "CHECK-CLEAN-DRY" and Be Plant Wise.  | 32  |

| Measure   | Description  | No. of water bodies<br>(based on 2014 data) |
|---|--|---|
| Mine water and contaminated land remediation          | Coal and metal mine, and contaminated land remediation - including passive and active mine water treatment, capping of spoil, removal of wastes to landfill, and channel diversion.  | 6   |
| Mitigate impacts of flood and coastal defences        | Reduce impacts of flood defence structures and operations - improve connectivity, habitat, and morphology by implementing options through capital and maintenance programmes, such as soft engineering, opening culverts, upgrading tidal flaps, changing dredging and vegetation management. Includes the national habitat creation programme to address coastal squeeze. | 15  |
| Mitigate impacts of shipping, navigation and dredging | Assess and implement options for adapting dredging regimes and reducing the impacts of physical modifications.   | 4   |

Details for specific local measures can be found on **WWW**, some examples of actions that are already under way include:

- Schemes to improve fish passage at Green Park Weir, Marcroft Weir and Nant Cynon delivered by Afan anglers, in collaboration with Natural Resources Wales.
- Habitat improvements in lower Ogmore delivered by Ogmore Angling Association, in collaboration with Natural Resources Wales. Also gravel reinstatement on Upper Garw river.
- We are reviewing discharge permits and abstraction licences to ensure they are environmentally protective.
- Local authorities are working with us to find and resolve misconnections.
- Businesses are working with us on industrial estates to improve their pollution prevention measures.
- The Coal Authority operates several minewater treatment plants in this catchment, e.g. Pelenna, Ynysarwed, and is developing a further scheme at Aberbaiden colliery on the Kenfig.
- Afan wetland creation – this is a new project which aims to create wetland habitat in the Afan catchment between the confluence of the Corrwg with the confluence of the Pelenna.
- The Clear Streams initiative to improve the water environment in the urban communities of Swansea and Maesteg. ‘Clear Streams - Maesteg’ involves two water bodies in the Llynfi catchment.

## 5.2 Feedback on solutions

Concerns on current status raised as part of the consultation and at the workshop have been highlighted in Section 3, solutions and priorities were also discussed. Of the issues raised the following were flagged as priorities:

- **Flooding – habitat improvement**  
**Suggested solutions included:** influence planners and developers to recognise ecological benefit of numerous ‘small’ contributions, such as constructing drainage ditches rather than culverting.
- **Recreation – improved rural and urban access**  
**Suggested solutions included:** education – to encourage the public to use pathways, particularly inland rights of way which have enjoyed less promotion than coastal routes. Benefits to social equality and pride in local environment / community. *River ranger* scheme (on Tawe).
- **Urban diffuse pollution**  
**Suggested solutions included:** better management of urban drainage, through less pipework and more wetlands and ponds. More strategic approach to tackling misconnections and diffuse pollution generally, with awareness-raising being key. *Connect Right* campaign and enhanced focus on targeting developers to avert further misconnections. More stringent building control sign-off. Water-safe accreditation.
- **Forestry**  
**Suggested solutions included:** improved planning to enhance diversity, better management and liaison, within Natural Resources Wales and with partners.
- **Invasive Non Native Species, especially Himalayan balsam and Japanese knotweed**  
**Suggested solutions included:** top-down catchment approach, involving the community, e.g. for HB-pulling.
- **Community engagement and awareness-raising**  
**Suggested solutions included:** make it social. Make it fun. Build in key environmental messages.
- **Industrial pollution and historic issues**  
**Suggested solutions included:** new byelaws for Natural Resources Wales/local authorities/internal drainage boards. More research into small-scale mine water treatment approaches.
- **Decline in aquatic habitats and species**  
**Suggested solutions included:** restoration of peat bogs and ditch blocking to hold back the water, riparian habitat restoration to act as buffer strip from land runoff and help prevent erosion.

### Case studies:

- **Industrial Estate Surveys** - Industrial estates across Neath Port Talbot, Bridgend and Swansea have been surveyed by contractors which have identified numerous pollution issues which were then investigated by officers. The surveys also provide vital information for officers involved in incident response.
- **Clear Streams Llynfi** - As part of the Clear Streams initiative in the Llynfi valley, we delivered a partnership project with the Keep Wales Tidy Eco Schools co-ordinator which aimed to engage and inspire young people to take an active role in improving the water quality of the River Llynfi. We delivered workshops to talk about pollution, misconnections, invertebrates & the food cycle (with the help of Hector the Otter!). The Clear Stream (Llynfi) initiative will continue to work with stakeholders in the Llynfi valley and also hopes to deliver the pioneering Eco Schools workshops across the wider Ogmore catchment in the future.



### 5.3 Target areas for 2015-21

We have worked across Natural Resources Wales to develop an affordable programme of local and national measures, based upon our current understanding of existing resources. Our focus is:

- Preventing deterioration in all water bodies
- Within the Western Wales RBD - improving compliance with good overall status in 21 water bodies that are currently moderate/poor, and also improving 4 poor water bodies to moderate.
- Targeting measures locally in an integrated way to deliver environmental improvements in WFD water bodies and Protected Areas, including areas protected for water habitats and species.
- Identifying where element level improvements will be achieved during the second cycle, but where further measures will be required to deliver an overall ecological status change.



- Developing our approach to natural resource management by working at a local catchment level and capturing the wider benefits delivered through WFD.

Table 5. Water bodies in the Tawe to Cadoxton management catchment that NRW will target to achieve an improvement in status by 2021

| Water body ID  | Name   | Target Status    | Details   |
|----------------|--|------------------|---|
| GB110058026140 | Pelenna - headwaters to confluence with Afan | Moderate by 2021 | For further information on the target water bodies please refer to <b>WWW</b> |

### Investigations programme

All water bodies for which the cause of adverse impact is as yet unknown require investigation. This applies in the case of both failing water bodies and those that have deteriorated over the first cycle.

### Natura 2000 programme – actions underway/planned

The RBMP programme of measures must include any measures necessary to achieve compliance with standards and objectives for Natura 2000 sites listed in the register of protected areas.

The list below is a summary of sites where Prioritised Improvement Plans (PIP) measures are planned /underway. It does not summarise all the required actions. (Further information can be obtained by contacting NRW: [enquiries@naturalresourceswales.gov.uk](mailto:enquiries@naturalresourceswales.gov.uk))

The number of planned actions is low partly because it is difficult to assess what might be funded beyond 2015/16. Our ambition for the second cycle will develop as opportunities/resources become available. Additionally we have identified a further 25 priority actions in the Tawe to Cadoxton Management Catchment which can be taken forward when opportunities arise.

We have also worked with stakeholders to develop and plan a number of strategic actions to support delivery of N2K objectives. These are included within the updated Programme of Measures

The table below shows the Natura 2000 sites that have actions that are planned or underway, further information on the actions can be found on the **WWW** website.

Table 6. List of N2k sites with measure planned or underway

| N2k site         | Underway |   |
|------------------|----------|---|
|                  | Planned  |   |
| Kenfig / Cynffig |          | 1 |

## Flood Risk Management Plan Actions

Further information on local measures is available in the catchment summary section of the updated FRMP.

## Know Your River – Salmon and Sea Trout Catchment Plans

NRW collects a range of specific salmonid data for management purposes and this is presented in the local Salmon and Sea Trout Catchment Summaries. Salmonid specific tools, measures and data acquisition such as electrofishing results, declared catches and annual salmon egg deposition estimates are used to guide ongoing investment in fish passage and habitat restoration schemes. The summaries are updated annually and ensure that there is effective prioritisation in waterbodies to improve salmonid fisheries. The planned actions are always delivered in association with partners and contribute to enhancement and protection of this valuable resource in Wales. Further information can be obtained by contacting NRW: [enquiries@naturalresourceswales.gov.uk](mailto:enquiries@naturalresourceswales.gov.uk))

## Water company programme

Within the 2015 RBMP; there are a number of measures required of Water Companies. A funding allocation for these measures was included in company business plans submitted to Ofwat for the 2015-20 period. Natural Resources Wales and the Environment Agency have published a revised National Environment Plan detailing all water company measures. The National Environment Programme details improvements required to comply with all water quality legislation.

An outline of the measures included within this management catchment can be found in the table below, further information can be found on the **WWW** website.

Table 7. Water company investigation and improvement schemes

| Water body ID  | Name   | Outcome  |
|----------------|--|--|
| GB110058032320 | Sychryd - headwaters to confluence with Mellte | No deterioration scheme  |
| GB110058026430 | Thaw - headwaters to confluence with Kenson    | Achieve good ecological status.  |
| GB110058021000 | Kenson - conf with Waycock to conf with Thaw   |  |
| GB110058026332 | Llynfi - Lletty Brongu STW to conf with Ogmore |  |
| GB110059025710 | Nant y Fendrod - headwaters to conf with Tawe  | Investigation to be carried out, where water company assets contribute to failure to achieve GES |
| GB110058032320 | Sychryd - headwaters to confluence with Mellte |  |
| GB110059032180 | Tawe -confluence with Twrch to tidal limit     |  |
| GB110058026410 | Llancarfan                                     |  |
| GB110062039050 | Morgenau - headwaters to confluence with Teifi |  |
| GB110058026140 | Pelenna - headwaters to confluence with Afan   |  |

| Water body ID  | Name   | Outcome   |
|----------------|--|---|
| GB110058026320 | Garw - headwaters to confluence with Ogmore        |   |
| GB110058026390 | Clydach - headwaters to conf with River Neath      |   |
| GB110058032360 | Dulais - headwaters to confluence with River Neath |   |
| GB110058026332 | Llynfi - Lletty Brongu STW to conf with Ogmore     |   |
| GB110058026400 | waycock headwatr to confluence with Kenson         |   |
| GB110058032420 | Dringarth -headwaters to confluence with Mellte    | Investigations into risks to drinking water quality   |
| GB641008260000 | Swansea Bay  | Coastal and network modelling to enable planning of how to meet WFD shellfish requirements. |
| GB641008260000 | Swansea Bay  | Investigations into impact from assets on designated bathing beaches.                       |

## 5.4 Alternative objectives

We have identified 28% of water bodies where because of the nature of the problem or the required measures we have an extended deadline or less stringent objective (less than good). In each case we have provided a justification.

**Table 4. Alternative objectives and justifications**

| Alternative objective    | Justifications                           | Number of water bodies | Water body  |
|--------------------------|--|------------------------|---|
| Extended deadline        | Cause of adverse impact unknown          | 16                     | Ffrwd Wyllt - headwaters to tidal limit<br>Afan - conf with Corrwg to confluence with Pelenna<br>Kenfig - headwaters to tidal<br>Baglan Brook - headwaters to conf with River Neath<br>Crymlyn Brook - HW to conf with Tennant Canal<br>Nant y Fendrod - headwaters to conf with Tawe<br>Tawe -confluence with Twrch to tidal limit<br>Cwm Du<br>Penderyn Reservoir<br>Llyn Fawr<br>Eglwys Nunydd Reservoir<br>AFAN<br>OGMORE<br>TAWE<br>Swansea Bay<br>Bristol Channel Inner North |
| Less stringent objective | Background condition                     | 4                      | Clydach Brook - HW to conf with River Neath<br>Clydach - headwaters to conf with River Neath<br>Mellte - Llia/Dringarth conf to conf with Nedd Fechan<br>Hepste - headwaters to confluence with Mellte  |
|                          | No known technical solution is available | 1                      | Swansea Carboniferous Coal Measures   |

## 5.5 Opportunities for partnerships

There are several external funding opportunities, which could support projects that contribute towards Water Framework Directive outcomes. Each fund has its own priorities, budgetary allocation and application process. Types of funding for consideration include:

- Lottery funding – such as Heritage Lottery Fund, Postcode Lottery and BIG Lottery Fund which have a range of programmes from £5000 up to £millions.

- Charities, trusts & foundations – there are many of these operating and they often have a specific focus – either geographically or topically and will support local charities and projects.
- Businesses and sponsorship opportunities – including making the most of the Welsh carrier bag charge!
- Public bodies – local authorities, Welsh Government, UK Government and NRW may have annual funding opportunities or one-off competitions for their priority areas.
- Crowd funding – gathering support from a wide range and number of funders, often including individuals and usually using the internet to raise awareness for a specific project needing funds.
- Trading – increasingly funders are looking to support organisations with longer term sustainability in mind so developing trading opportunities can be something to consider too.

Your local County Voluntary Council and Wales Council for Voluntary Action will have up to date information on opportunities such as these as well as a host of other support available.

## 6. Water Watch Wales

During the implementation phase of the 2009 RBMP many of our partners and stakeholders requested access to data and information to assist them in helping to deliver local environmental improvements. Many stakeholders felt the first plan was difficult to navigate and access information at a local scale. Consequently with both the support and input from the river basin district liaison panels a web based tool has been developed called **Water Watch Wales**. This is an interactive spatial web-based tool that provides supporting information and data layers.

We will continue to develop this tool and see it as a critical link between the more strategic RBMP and local delivery. It enables the user to access information on:

- classification data at the water body scale
- reasons for not achieving good status
- objectives
- measures/actions, including protected area information
- partnership projects

Data can be retrieved in a number of formats (spreadsheets and summary reports). A user guide together with frequently asked questions is included with the tool and can be accessed from a link on the home page.

**Link to home page:** [waterwatchwales.naturalresourceswales.gov.uk](http://waterwatchwales.naturalresourceswales.gov.uk)



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