



Flood and Water Management Act 2010

Local Flood Risk Management Strategy and Action Plan

Flood Action Plan 2026-2028

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1. INTRODUCTION

The Flood Action Plan sets out the actions that Rhondda Cynon Taf County Borough Council (RCTCBC) are in the process of undertaking, or plan to undertake for the 2026-2028 period, to manage the risk of flooding from local sources and deliver against the strategic objectives and flood measures outlined in Section 6 and 7 of the Local Flood Risk Management Strategy (Local Strategy).

This Flood Action Plan forms part of the Council's ongoing, rolling programme of flood risk management and represents an update to the previous 2024-2026 Action Plan. A separate Two-Year Progress Review Report has been prepared to provide a detailed assessment of delivery against the 2024-2026 Action Plan. The updated 2026-2028 Action Plan reflects the findings of that review, including progress made to date, updated flood risk information, and lessons learned from recent flood events, alongside current priorities, funding availability and resource capacity.

The Flood Action Plan provides information at two scales. The Rhondda Cynon Taf (RCT) Flood Action Plan sets out the flood actions to be delivered across RCT. A further 12 Flood Action Plans have been produced for each of the 12 Strategic Flood Risk Areas (SFRAs), where more detailed information and actions have been presented at the local catchment scale.

The actions presented within the RCT and SFRA Flood Action Plans have been categorised according to three action types which are shown below.

1. **Alleviate** the risk of flooding in specific locations by developing and delivering schemes and approaches to reduce the risk and likelihood against flooding. This includes efforts to make catchments more resilient, and efforts to reduce the risk of flooding to people and properties.



2. **Preparedness** of communities and emergency responders to act in the event that flooding should occur, which can reduce the impacts of flooding and make communities more resilient.
3. **Review** and improve understanding of flood risk to better inform and consider potential future action.

All of the above types of actions seek to reduce the likelihood of flooding or the impacts it has on people and properties.

Each flood action has also been provided with a timescale and indicative cost for delivery. The timescales proposed are a factor of relative priority and the likely complexity of what might be required; they are also subject to funding and resource capacity. The timescales are shown below:

- **Short Term:** Planned to be delivered in the short term (years 1 – 2)
- **Medium Term:** Planned to be delivered in the medium term (years 2 – 5)
- **Long Term:** Planned to be delivered in the long term (years 5+)

The indicative cost ranges are shown below:

- **Existing Resources (ER):** No cost implication, delivered within current budgets
- **Low Cost:** Additional cost of £1k- £10k
- **Medium Cost:** Additional cost of £11k - £200k
- **High Cost:** Additional cost of £201k - £999k
- **Very High Cost:** Additional cost of £1m and above

Each flood action has also been assigned an implementation status:

- **Ongoing:** The action has been carried over from the 2024-26 action plan period and is actively being delivered or programmed to be delivered.



- **Dependent on Previous Action Stage-** The action has not yet been commenced and is dependent on a previous stage from the 2024-26 action plan period.
- **New Action –** The action has not yet commenced and is wholly new to the 2026-28 action plan period.

The RCT and SFRA Flood Action Plans are reviewed and updated every 2 years to reflect the Lead Local Flood Authority's (LLFA) continued delivery against the Local Strategy's objectives and measures to manage the risk of flooding from local sources, alongside any changes in priorities, evidence, or available funding.



2. RELATIONSHIP TO THE PREVIOUS ACTION PLAN

The 2026-2028 Flood Action Plan represents an update to the Council's 2024-2026 Action Plan and forms part of the ongoing, rolling programme of delivery under the Local Flood Risk Management Strategy. It builds directly on the findings of the 'Two-Year Progress Review on the Council's 2024-2026 Flood Action Plan', which provides a detailed assessment of delivery, challenges and learning from the previous plan period.

The 2024-2026 Action Plan period was characterised by significant operational pressures, including repeated severe weather, in particular Storm Bert (November 2024), alongside the introduction of revised national planning policy, updated flood risk evidence and changes to Welsh Government funding arrangements.

Despite these challenges, the Council achieved substantial progress in delivering flood risk management actions across Rhondda Cynon Taf (RCT), including both the planned programme and additional interventions undertaken in response to flood events. This reflects a flexible and evidence-led approach to managing an evolving flood risk environment.

The updated 2026-2028 Action Plan has been developed to reflect this progress and learning. In particular:

- Actions delivered during the 2024-26 period are not carried forward as discrete actions, but continue as part of business-as-usual service delivery where appropriate;
- Actions that remain ongoing have been carried forward into the 2026-28 Action Plan, with revised timescales and priorities where necessary;
- Actions that have been refined or re-scoped to reflect updated flood risk evidence, policy requirements and local learning; and
- New actions have been introduced to address emerging priorities and gaps identified through the Progress Review.



The updated Action Plan also reflects a stronger emphasis on ensuring that actions are realistic, deliverable and responsive to changing circumstances. This includes recognising the long-term nature of flood alleviation schemes, the need to balance planned delivery with reactive response, and the importance of targeting investment towards communities at greatest risk.

The 2026-28 Action Plan is not a standalone programme, but a continuation of the Council's long-term approach to flood risk management. It maintains continuity with the previous plan while adapting to new evidence, operational experience and emerging priorities.





3. 2026-2028 FLOOD ACTION PLAN

This section sets out the updated Flood Action Plan for the 2026-2028 period and introduces the actions to be delivered across Rhondda Cynon Taf.

The actions presented reflect the priorities identified through the review of the 2024-2026 Action Plan and are focused on delivering achievable outcomes over the next two-year period.

The 2026-2028 Flood Action Plan continues to be structured across two spatial scales.

- The **RCT-wide Action Plan** sets out strategic actions to be delivered across the County Borough; and
- The **12 Strategic Flood Risk Area (SFRA) Action Plans** provide more detailed, locally targeted actions at the catchment scale.

The categorisation of actions, timescales and cost ranges are consistent with those outlined in Section 1.

The following tables set out the updated actions for the 2026-28 period.



3.1. 2026-2028 RCT-WIDE FLOOD ACTION PLAN

The Flood Action Plan in Table 1 sets out on a RCT wide basis, the actions that RCTCBC are in the process of undertaking, or plan to undertake, to manage the risk of flooding from local sources for the 2026-2028 period.

**Table 1:** 2026-28 RCT wide Flood Action Plan

Ref	Action Name	Location	Action Type	Link to LFRMS Measure	Timescale	Cost	Funding Option(s)	Status
A1	Develop a Surface Water Policy that will be applied to all future planning applications.	RCT	Alleviate	M1	Short Term	ER	Revenue	Ongoing
A2	Produce an advisory document for the production of Drainage Statements which will be required for future planning applications subject to the requirement of SAB approval.	RCT	Review	M1, M2 & M23	Short Term	ER	Revenue	Ongoing
A3	Develop an effective communication strategy which will provide the framework for RCTCBC to deliver clear, consistent and coordinated communication on flood risk and flood risk management.	RCT	Preparedness	M3, M4, M6 & M8	Short Term	ER	Revenue	Ongoing
A4	Produce communication plans which will be delivered and maintained by the Council.	RCT	Preparedness	M3, M4, M6 & M8	Short Term	ER	Revenue	Ongoing
A5	Review and enhance RCTCBC's emergency response plan and procedures to ensure lessons learnt are reflected.	RCT	Preparedness	M4, M5 & M6	Short Term	ER	Revenue	Ongoing
A6	RCTCBC will test the effectiveness of our emergency response plan by carrying out emergency exercises utilising the Council's CCTV Command Room, and ensuring that staff involved in the planning for or response to an emergency receive appropriate training.	RCT	Preparedness	M4 & M5	Short Term	ER	Revenue	Ongoing



Ref	Action Name	Location	Action Type	Link to LFRMS Measure	Timescale	Cost	Funding Option(s)	Status
A7	The LLFA will cooperate with NRW as the RMA for main river flooding who are leading on the development of an integrated catchment approach to flood risk management for the River Taf catchment and its tributaries, referred to as the River Taf Catchment Masterplan.	RCT	Alleviate	M7 & M11	Medium Term	ER	Revenue	Ongoing
A8	Establish a procedure for the identification, condition, and spatial mapping of assets to ensure consistency across the Authority.	RCT	Review	M17	Short Term	ER	Revenue	Ongoing
A9	Establish a procedure for flood hazard thresholds to determine whether an asset is classified as 'significant' for the purpose of developing the Asset Register and Record as required under Section 21 of the FWMA 2010.	RCT	Alleviate	M12 & M19	Medium Term	ER	Revenue	Ongoing
A10	Update RCTCBC's Culverting Policy to align with best practice.	RCT	Alleviate	M15 & M21	Short Term	ER	Revenue	Ongoing
A11	Update RCTCBC's Ordinary Watercourse Consent guidance to align with best practice and to consider and support the enactment of the Land Drainage Byelaws.	RCT	Alleviate	M15, M21 & M22	Short Term	ER	Revenue	Ongoing
A12	Establish an Enforcement Policy encompassing all of RCTCBC's statutory functions and permissive powers under the LDA, including the	RCT	Alleviate	M22, M23, M25, M26, M27 & M28	Short Term	ER	Revenue	Ongoing



Ref	Action Name	Location	Action Type	Link to LFRMS Measure	Timescale	Cost	Funding Option(s)	Status
	powers afforded by the Land Drainage Bylaws, and Schedule 3 of the FWMA.							
A13	Enactment of the Land Drainage Byelaws	RCT	Alleviate	M21 & M22	Medium Term	ER	Revenue	Ongoing
A14	Expand the Pluvial Areas Benefitting Layer to further identify areas benefitting from assets and FAS	RCT	Review	M1 & M29	Short Term	ER	Revenue	New Action
A15	Review the pre-application services provided by the SAB on a 2-year cycle to ensure efficiency and effectiveness of the service is maintained.	RCT	Review	M2 & M23	Short Term	ER	Revenue	New Action
A16	Review local guidance on how to submit an application for voluntary adoption to the SAB on a 2-year cycle.	RCT	Alleviate	M2	Short Term	ER	Revenue	New Action
A17	Review and update the Council's dedicated online flood risk webpage	RCT	Preparedness	M3, M4, M5, M6 & M8	Short Term	ER	Revenue	New Action
A18	Develop the long-term capital pipeline of FAS in accordance with Welsh Government's FCERM Business Case Guidance.	RCT	Alleviate	M9, M10, M11, M12, M13, M14 & M24	Short Term	ER	Revenue	New Action
A19	Review a standard set of investment objectives for FAS business case development which will consider the use of NFM measures, the	RCT	Alleviate	M6, M10, M11, M14,	Short Term	ER	Revenue	New Action



Ref	Action Name	Location	Action Type	Link to LFRMS Measure	Timescale	Cost	Funding Option(s)	Status
	identification of wider environmental benefits and property-level flood resilience and resistance.			M15, M30 & M31				
A20	Review RCTCBC's Flood Investigation and Reporting procedures and provide appropriate training to staff involved in flood incident investigation and reporting functions.	RCT	Review	M9	Short Term	ER	Revenue	New Action
A21	Review and incorporate any best practice developed for the delivery of flood investigation reports and Section 19 reports.	RCT	Review	M9	Short Term	ER	Revenue	New Action
A22	RCTCBC as the LLFA and Highway Authority to assist the Council's Highway Infrastructure team through the provision of relevant information to feed into the production of Highway Asset Annual Status Reports	RCT	Review	M17, M18 & M19	Short Term	ER	Revenue	New Action
A23	Improve and maintain RCTCBC's network of telemetry stations across RCT to capture and monitor rainfall and water level information.	RCT	Review	M30	Short Term	ER	Revenue & Capital	New Action
A24	Review RCTCBC's network of telemetry systems and alerting procedures to provide early warning notifications for internal response functions	RCT	Preparedness	M4, M5, M6 & M30	Short Term	ER	Revenue & Capital	New Action



Ref	Action Name	Location	Action Type	Link to LFRMS Measure	Timescale	Cost	Funding Option(s)	Status
A25	Produce annual hydrology reports, assessing the hydrological conditions and extreme weather events over the 12-month period.	RCT	Review	M30	Short Term	ER	Revenue	New Action
A26	Produce a year-end report outlining the type of engagement delivered through the financial year with reflection upon the lessons learnt in delivery and uptake.	RCT	Review	M30	Short Term	ER	Revenue	New Action
A27	Develop a business continuity plan for the operation of the Flood Risk Management team in response to large scale storm events.	RCT	Review	M9	Short Term	ER	Revenue	New Action
A28	Review the methodology related to the prioritisation of capital projects.	RCT	Review	M10, M24 & M29	Short Term	ER	Revenue	New Action
A29	Develop and review a discretionary service for Ordinary Watercourse Consent.	RCT	Review	M15, M21 & M22	Short Term	ER	Revenue	New Action
A30	Digitise the Ordinary Watercourse Consent application process.	RCT	Review	M15, M21 & M22	Short Term	ER	Revenue	New Action
A31	Create and implement RCTCBC's Sustainable Drainage Approval Body Design Guide.	RCT	Review	M1, M2 & M3	Medium Term	ER	Revenue	New Action
A32	Develop RCT specific guidance for the submission of Flood Consequence Assessments	RCT	Review	M1, M2 & M3	Short Term	ER	Revenue	New Action





3.2. 2026-28 STRATEGIC FLOOD RISK AREA (SFRA) FLOOD ACTION PLANS

The following Flood Action Plans are specific to each SFRA in RCT. They set out the actions that RCTCBC are in the process of undertaking, or plan to undertake, to manage the risk of flooding from local sources within each SFRA for the 2026-28 period.

Further details relating to the development of SFRAs in RCT is included in Section 3 of the Local Strategy¹.

Since the publication of the 2024-26 Flood Action Plan, updated evidence has been made available which has informed the understanding of flood risk within each SFRA.

Key updates include:

- Updated Natural Resources Wales (NRW) Flood Risk Assessment Wales (FRAW) mapping, which has refined the extent of surface water and ordinary watercourse flood risk across the catchment.
- Updated Communities at Risk Register (CaRR), including revised risk scored and climate change vulnerability rankings, which continue to identify communities at high risk.
- Additional flood incident data and Section 19 investigations, particularly following storm events including Storm Bert during the 2024-26 period.
- Improved local understanding of asset performance and hydraulic constraints through ongoing scheme development and investigation work.

These updates are reflected within each SFRA section, with a focus on how flood risk has changed at a local level and how this has informed the prioritisation and refinement of actions within the 2026-28 SFRA Action Plans.

¹ [FloodandWaterManagementActRCTCBCLocalFloodRiskManagementStrategyActionPlan.pdf](#)



Baseline information relating to flood risk characteristics, historic flooding and catchment conditions is set out in the 2024-26 Flood Action Plan and the Local Flood Risk Management Strategy.



3.2.1. UPPER RHONDDA FAWR SFRA FLOOD ACTION PLAN

This section builds on the baseline information presented in the 2024-26 Flood Action Plan and provides a summary of updated evidence and changes in flood risk relevant to the 2026-28 period.

The following Flood Action Plan sets out the actions that RCTCBC are undertaking, or plan to undertake, to manage the risk of flooding from local sources within the Upper Rhondda Fawr SFRA. Figure 1 shows where in RCT the Upper Rhondda Fawr SFRA is located.

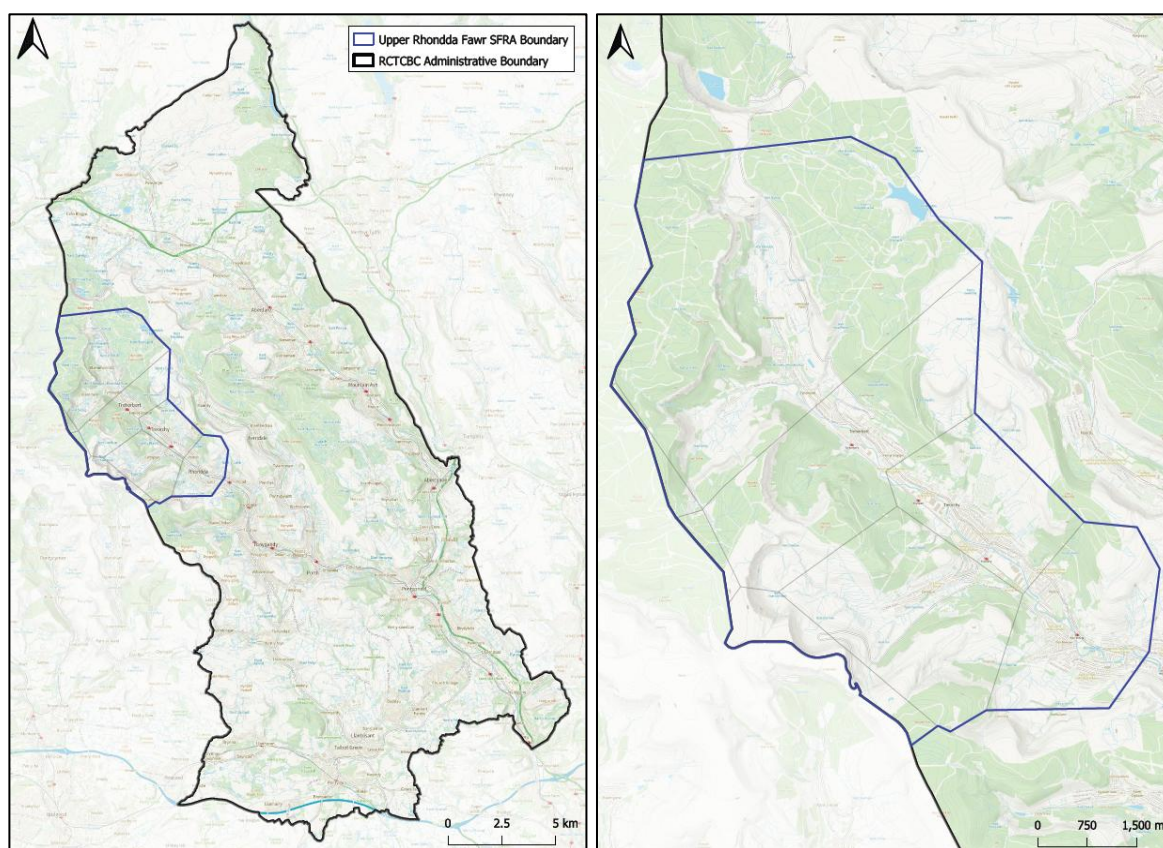


Figure 1:Upper Rhondda Fawr SFRA Location Plan.



UPDATED FLOOD RISK EVIDENCE

Updated data and evidence have refined the understanding of flood risk within the Upper Rhondda Fawr SFRA, confirming that the area remains one of the highest priority locations for flood risk management within RCT.

Key local updates include:

- The updated FRAW 2025 mapping identified areas at risk of flooding from surface water, ordinary watercourses and main rivers across the SFRA (shown in Figure 2).
- The Communities at Risk Register (CaRR 2025) confirms that all 5 communities within the SFRA (Blaenrhondda, Cwmparc, Rhondda, Treherbert and Treorchy) remain within the top 5% of communities most at risk of surface water and ordinary watercourse flooding in Wales, with Rhondda community ranked 1st, Treorchy 2nd and Treherbert 5th.
- Climate change projections indicate an increase in properties at risk across most communities, with particularly notable increases in Rhondda (1,967 to 2,294 properties) and Treorchy (1,445 to 1,644 properties).
- Recorded flood incidents during the 2024-26 period highlight the continued vulnerability of the catchment, including a total of 73 internally flooded properties recorded in 2024-25.
- Ongoing scheme development and investigation work has improved understanding of hydraulic constraints and asset performance, particularly in relation to culverted ordinary watercourses,

Table 2 presents the updated surface water and ordinary watercourse undefended risk (formerly referred to as 'Pluvial Ranking' in the CaRR 2019) in both the present day and climate change scenario for communities within the Upper Rhondda Fawr SFRA.



Table 2: Surface water and ordinary watercourse undefended rank for the communities within Upper Rhondda Fawr SFRA according to the CaRR (2025).

Community	Surface Water and Ordinary Watercourse Undefended Rank (CaRR 2025)	Surface Water and Ordinary Watercourse Undefended Rank- Climate Change Scenario (CaRR 2025)
Blaenrhondda	18	20
Cwmparc	89	77
Rhondda	1	1
Treherbert	5	6
Treorchy	2	3

Table 3 showcases the current and projected risk within the SFRA in terms of the number of properties at risk.

Table 3: Number of properties at risk from surface water and ordinary watercourse flooding within Upper Rhondda SFRA in the present day and climate change scenario according to the CaRR (2025).

Community	Properties at Risk of Surface Water and Ordinary Watercourse- Present Day (CaRR 2025)	Properties at Risk of Surface Water and Ordinary Watercourse- Climate Change Scenario (CaRR 2025)
Blaenrhondda	456	542
Cwmparc	455	455
Rhondda	1967	2294
Treherbert	879	1019
Treorchy	1445	1644



CURRENT FLOOD RISK POSITION

The Upper Rhondda Fawr SFRA continues to experience significant flood risk from surface water runoff, ordinary watercourses and main rivers. The steep valley topography, combined with a heavily urbanised valley floor, results in a rapid response to rainfall and increased pressure on culverted watercourses and drainage systems. The extent and degree of flood risk within the Upper Rhondda SFRA, extracted from NRW's FRAW 2025, is illustrated in Figure 2.

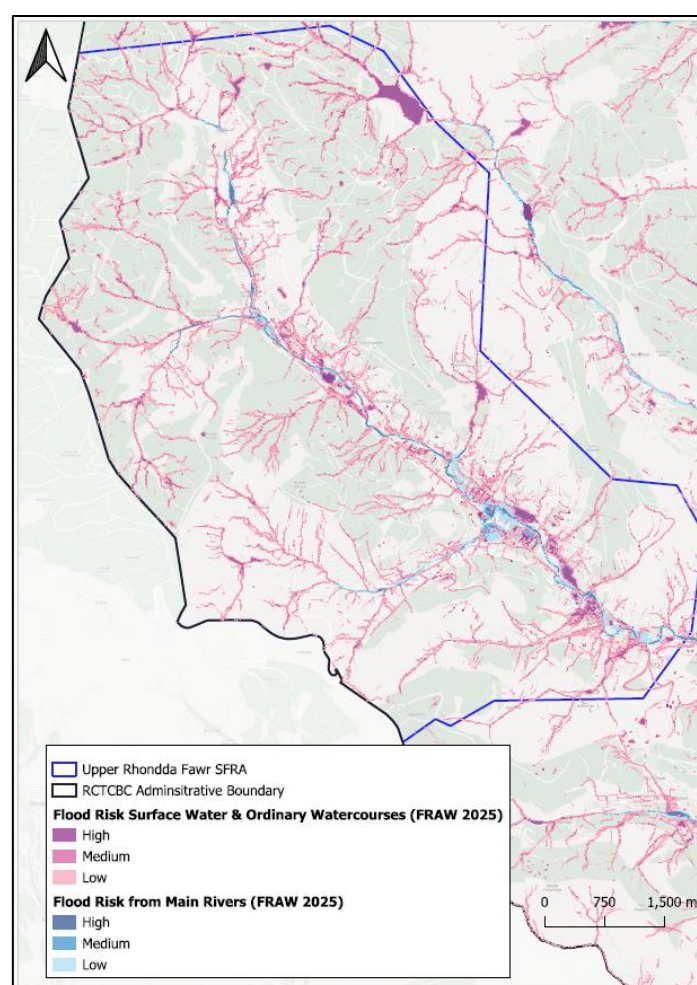


Figure 2: NRW's FRAW 2025 map for rivers and ordinary watercourse and surface water flood risk within the Upper Rhondda Fawr SFRA.



The highest risk remains concentrated within the communities of Rhondda, Treorchy and Treherbert, which are identified through both updated mapping and CaRR 2025 data as among the highest risk communities in Wales. Flooding is typically associated with exceedance flows associated to culverted watercourses becoming hydraulically overwhelmed and/or caused by blockages to infrastructure, as well as interactions between surface water and the drainage network during intense storm events.

A summary of receptors at risk from flooding within the Upper Rhondda Fawr SFRA is provided in Sub-Appendix B.1 Table 50 of this report and is based on the FRAW 2025 dataset.

HISTORY OF FLOODING

The flood risk extent outlined above is reflected in the flooding history of the communities within the Upper Rhondda SFRA.

Table 4 shows the total number of recorded internally flooded properties and communities affected in the Upper Rhondda SFRA from October 2018 to January 2026, based on records held by RCT's Flood Risk Management Team. Historical flood records prior to this date are limited.

Table 4: Recorded internally flooded properties and affected communities within the Upper Rhondda SFRA per fiscal year, dating from October 2018 to January 2026.

Financial Year	Internally Flooded Properties	Impacted Communities
2018-2019	34	Treherbert, Treorchy, Rhondda
2019-2020	269	Blaenrhondda, Rhondda, Treherbert, Treorchy
2020-2021	125	Rhondda, Treherbert, Treorchy
2021-2022	0	N/A
2022-2023	4	Treherbert, Treorchy



2023-2024	5	Rhondda, Treorchy
2024-2025	73	Blaenrhondda, Cwmparc, Rhondda, Treherbert, Treorchy
2025-2026	7	Rhondda, Treherbert, Treorchy

IMPLICATIONS FOR THE 2026–2028 ACTION PLAN

The updated evidence base and continued experience of flooding within the Upper Rhondda Fawr catchment have informed the prioritisation and development of actions for the 2026–2028 period.

Key implications include:

- Continued prioritisation of the SFRA as one of the highest risk areas within RCT.
- Progression of major Flood Alleviation Schemes (FAS), including Treorchy, Pentre and Abertonllwyd Road.
- Recognition that a number of schemes require delivery beyond the original short-term period due to their scale and complexity.
- Targeting of interventions toward locations identified as highest risk through CaRR 2025 and recent flood incidents.
- Continued delivery of smaller scale works to address localised issues identified through operational experience.

This approach ensures that the Action Plan focuses on delivering effective and proportionate interventions, while building on progress made during the previous Action Plan period.



THE FLOOD ACTION PLAN

The actions presented within the Upper Rhondda Fawr SFRA Flood Action Plan are listed in Table 5 and illustrated in Figure 3.

Table 5: Upper Rhondda Fawr SFRA Flood Action Plan.

Ref	Action Name & Description	Location (Community)	Action Type	Link to LFRMS Measure	Timescale	Cost	Funding Option(s)	Status
SFRA1 A1	Treorchy FAS Produce a Full Business Case carrying out detailed design and development of the preferred option for managing the risk of flooding from local sources	Treorchy	Alleviate	M6, M7, M8, M10, M11, M14, M24, M29 & M31	Short Term	High	WG FCERM Capital	Ongoing
SFRA 1 A2	Treorchy FAS Construction phase of FAS	Treorchy	Alleviate	M24	Medium Term	Very High	WG FCERM Capital	Dependent on Previous Action Stage
SFRA1 A3	Pentre FAS Produce a Full Business Case carrying out detailed design and development of the preferred option for managing the risk of flooding from local sources	Rhondda	Alleviate	M6, M7, M8, M10, M11, M14, M24, M29 & M31	Short Term	High	WG FCERM Capital	Ongoing



Ref	Action Name & Description	Location (Community)	Action Type	Link to LFRMS Measure	Timescale	Cost	Funding Option(s)	Status
SFRA1 A4	Pentre FAS Construction phase of FAS	Rhondda	Alleviate	M24	Medium Term	Very High	WG FCERM Capital	Dependent on Previous Action Stage
SFRA1 A5	Abertonllwyd Road - Culvert Upgrade Design and construction works to upgrade the culverted watercourse network to improve hydraulic efficiency	Treherbert	Alleviate	M6, M10 & M24	Short Term	High	WG FCERM Small-scale Works	Ongoing
SFRA1 A6	Abertonllwyd Road FAS Produce a Full Business Case carrying out detailed design and development of the preferred option for managing the risk of flooding from local sources	Treherbert	Alleviate	M6, M8, M10, M11, M14, M24, M29 & M31	Short Term	Medium	WG FCERM Capital	Ongoing
SFRA1 A7	Abertonllwyd Road FAS Construction phase of FAS	Treherbert	Alleviate	M24	Medium Term	High	WG FCERM Capital	Dependent on Previous Action Stage
SFRA1 A8	Alma Street - Inlet Improvement Design and construction works to improve resilience of the culvert structure and facilitate access improvements	Blaenrhondda	Alleviate	M6, M10 & M24	Short Term	High	WG FCERM Small-scale Works	New Action



Ref	Action Name & Description	Location (Community)	Action Type	Link to LFRMS Measure	Timescale	Cost	Funding Option(s)	Status
SFRA1 A9	Prospect Place - Inlet Improvement Design and construction works to upgrade and improve the culvert trash screen	Treorchy	Alleviate	M6, M10 & M24	Short Term	Medium	WG FCERM Small-scale Works	New Action

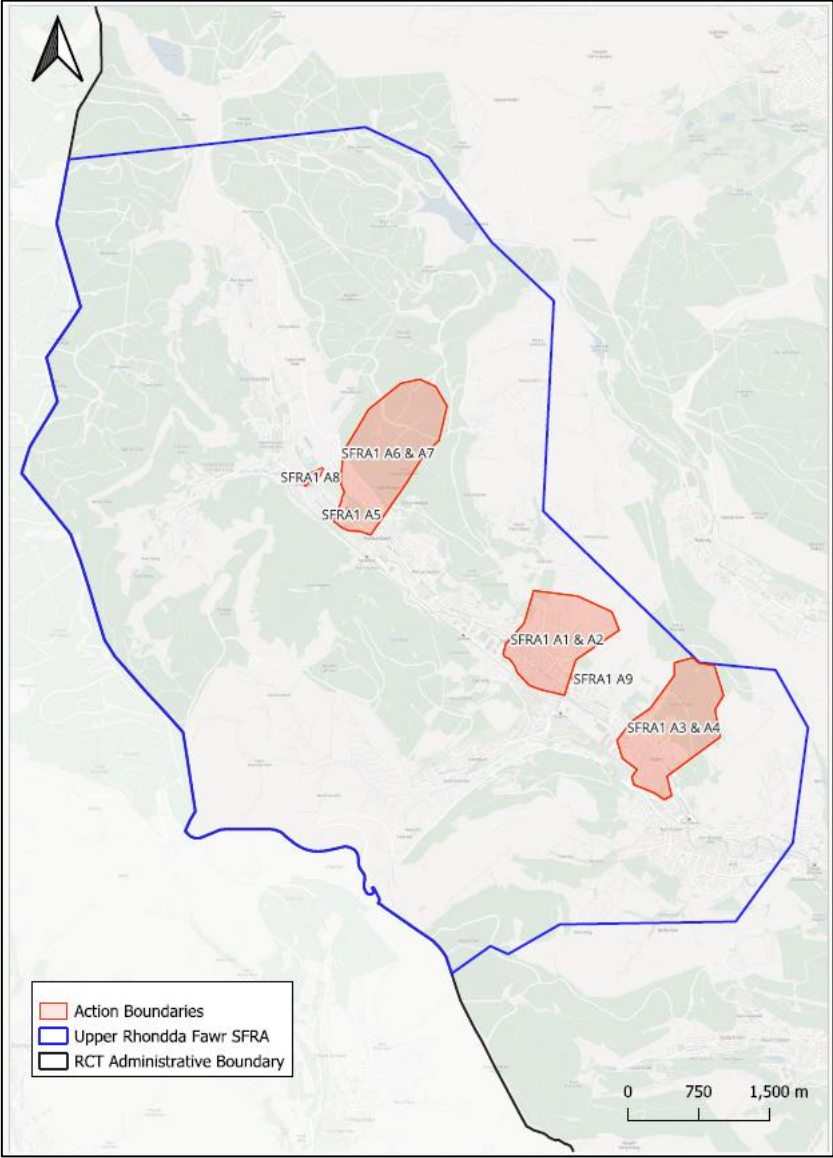


Figure 3: Location plan of the Upper Rhondda Fawr SFRA flood actions.



3.2.2. LOWER RHONDDA FAWR SFRA FLOOD ACTION PLAN

This section builds on the baseline information presented in the 2024-26 Flood Action Plan and provides a summary of updated evidence and changes in flood risk relevant to the 2026-28 period.

The following Flood Action Plan sets out the actions that RCTCBC are undertaking, or plan to undertake, to manage the risk of flooding from local sources within the Lower Rhondda Fawr SFRA. Figure 4 shows where in RCT the Lower Rhondda Fawr SFRA is located.

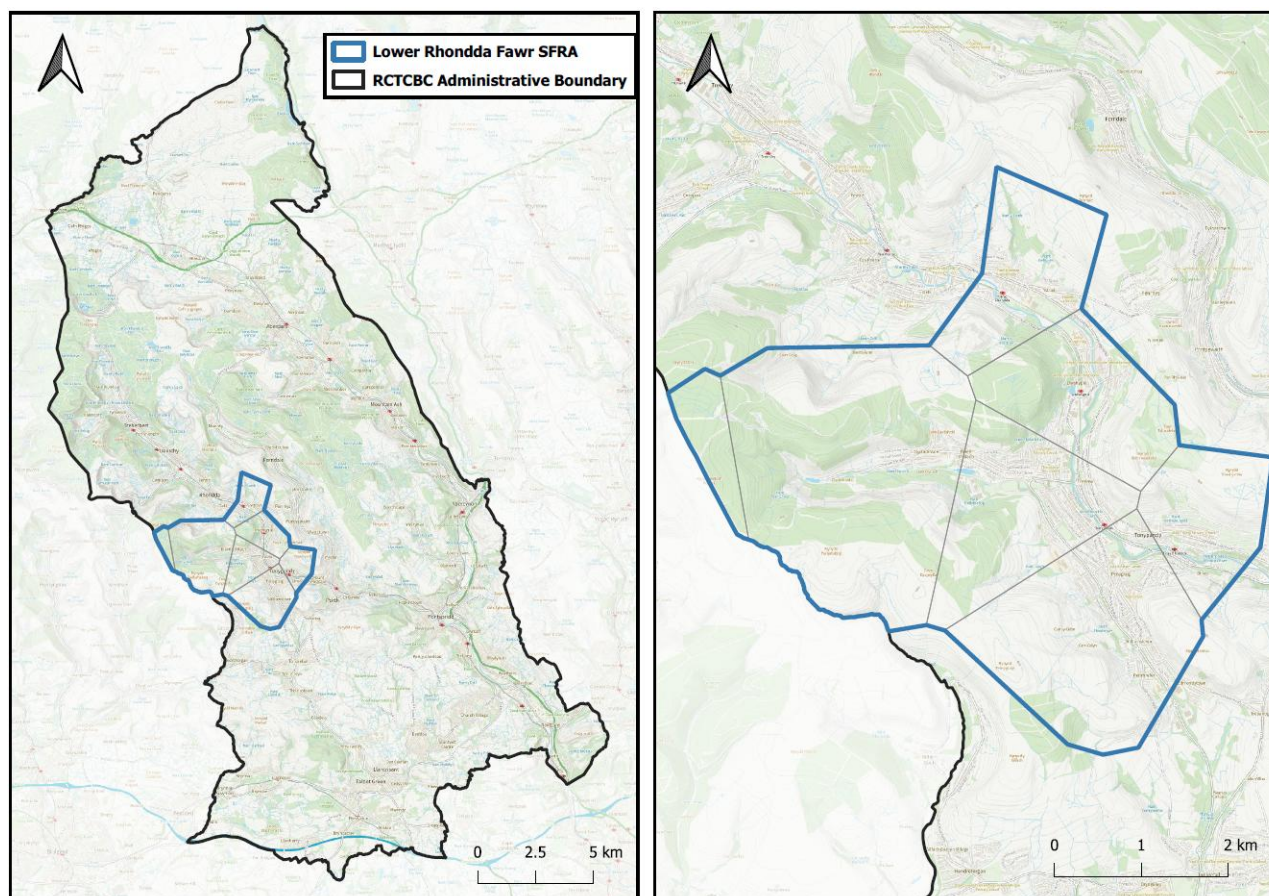


Figure 4: Lower Rhondda Fawr SFRA Location Plan.



UPDATED FLOOD RISK EVIDENCE

Updated data and evidence have refined the understanding of flood risk within the Lower Rhondda Fawr SFRA.

Key local updates include:

- The updated FRAW 2025 mapping identified areas at risk of flooding from surface water, ordinary watercourses and main rivers across the SFRA (shown in Figure 5).
- The Communities at Risk Register (CaRR 2025) confirms that all 6 communities within the SFRA (Clydach Vale, Ystrad, Ilwynypia, Tonypany, Penygraig, Trealaw) remain within the top 5% of communities most at risk of surface water and ordinary watercourse flooding in Wales
- Climate change projections indicate an increase in properties at risk across all communities, with greatest increases in Penygraig (747 to 914 properties) and Llwynypia (355 to 492 properties).
- Ongoing programme business case development has and will continue to contribute to our understanding of localised flooding ‘hotspots’ and mechanisms.

Table 6 presents the updated surface water and ordinary watercourse undefended risk (formerly referred to as ‘Pluvial Ranking’ in the CaRR 2019) in the present day and climate change scenario for communities within the SFRA.



Table 6: Surface water and ordinary watercourse undefended rank for the communities within Lower Rhondda Fawr SFRA according to the CaRR (2025).

Community	Surface Water and Ordinary Watercourse Undefended Rank (CaRR 2025)	Surface Water and Ordinary Watercourse Undefended Rank- Climate Change Scenario (CaRR 2025)
Clydach Vale	78	79
Ystrad	32	46
Llwynypia	34	54
Tonypandy	17	17
Penygraig	12	13
Trealaw	105	130

Table 7 showcases the current and projected risk within the SFRA in terms of the number of properties at risk.

Table 7: Number of properties at risk from surface water and ordinary watercourse flooding within Lower Rhondda SFRA in the present day and climate change scenario according to the CaRR (2025).

Community	Properties at Risk of Surface Water and Ordinary Watercourse- Present Day (CaRR 2025)	Properties at Risk of Surface Water and Ordinary Watercourse- Climate Change Scenario (CaRR 2025)
Clydach Vale	370	427
Ystrad	384	467
Llwynypia	355	492
Tonypandy	927	1137
Penygraig	747	914
Trealaw	211	241



CURRENT FLOOD RISK POSITION

The Lower Rhondda Fawr SFRA continues to experience significant flood risk from surface water runoff, ordinary watercourses and main rivers. The steep valley topography, combined with a heavily urbanised valley floor, results in a rapid response to rainfall and increased pressure on culverted watercourses and drainage systems. The extent and degree of flood risk within the Lower Rhondda Fawr SFRA, extracted from NRW's FRAW 2025, is illustrated in Figure 5.

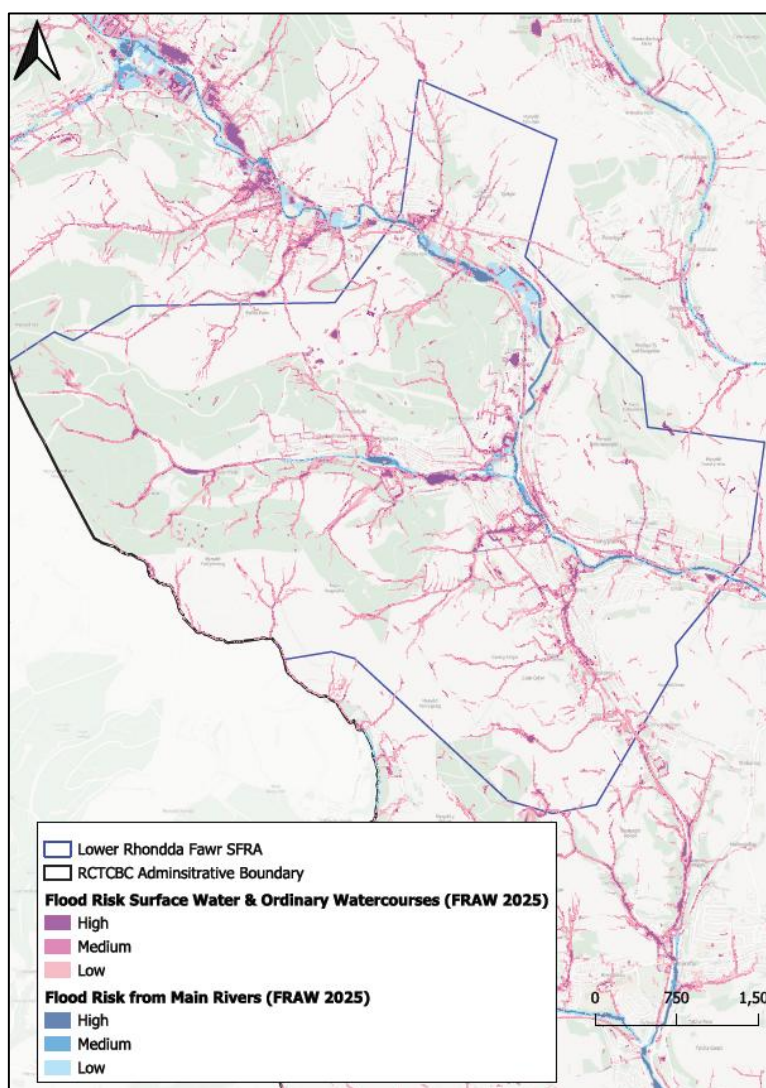


Figure 5: NRW's FRAW 2025 map for rivers and ordinary watercourses and surface water flood risk within the Lower Rhondda Fawr SFRA.



Overall, high risk is distributed across communities within the SFRA, which is reflected in the FRAW 2025 flood risk extents and the CaRR 2025 risk rankings falling within a similar range. However, there are high-risk ‘hotspots’ prevalent at a local scale, which is reflected in historical flooding incidents. Flooding is typically associated with exceedance flows and blockage of culverted watercourses, as well as interactions between surface water and the drainage network during intense storm events.

A summary of receptors at risk from flooding within the Lower Rhondda FAWR SFRA is provided in Sub-Appendix B.1 Table 51 and is based on the FRAW 2025 dataset.

IMPLICATIONS FOR THE 2026–2028 ACTION PLAN

The updated evidence base, including the sources of flooding identified during recorded flood incidents and investigations have informed the development of actions for the 2026-28 period.

Key implications include:

- Development of a Program Business Case for the Lower Rhondda Fawr in the short term to evaluate potential options to alleviate flood risk from local sources and support evidence-based decision making for capital investment.
- Upgrades and repairs to ordinary watercourse culverted infrastructure based on historical issues and flooding incidents.

This approach ensures that previously identified risk is being managed whilst a program of potential options are evaluated to manage flood risk from local sources at a larger scale into the medium and long term.



HISTORY OF FLOODING

The significant flood risk is reflected in the flooding history of the communities within the Lower Rhondda SFRA.

Table 8 shows the total number of recorded internally flooded properties and communities affected in the Lower Rhondda SFRA from October 2018 to January 2026, based on records held by RCT's Flood Risk Management Team. Historical flood records prior to this date are limited.

Table 8: Recorded internally flooded properties and affected communities within the Lower Rhondda SFRA per fiscal year, dating from October 2018 to January 2026.

Financial Year	Internally Flooded Properties	Impacted Communities
2018-2019	1	Ystrad
2019-2020	59	Ystrad, Llwynypia, Penygraig, Tonypandy
2020-2021	4	Tonypandy, Penygraig, Ystrad
2021-2022	16	Tonypandy, Penygraig, Ystrad, Treallaw
2022-2023	12	Llwynypia, Treallaw, Penygraig
2023-2024	9	Llwynypia, Tonypandy, Penygraig, Ystrad, Treallaw
2024-2025	19	Clydach Vale, Ystrad, Tonypandy, Penygraig
2025-2026	3	Tonypandy



THE FLOOD ACTION PLAN

The actions presented within the Lower Rhondda Fawr SFRA Flood Action Plan are listed in Table 9 and illustrated in Figure 6.

Table 9: Lower Rhondda Fawr SFRA Flood Action Plan.

Ref	Action Name & Description	Location (Community)	Action Type	Link to LFRMS Measure	Timescale	Cost	Funding Option(s)	Status
SFRA2 A1	Programme Business Case Develop a Programme Business Case, assessing the risk of local flooding utilising a catchment-based approach, considering a range of FRM measures inclusive of wider catchment and nature based solutions, and encouraging collaboration between RMAs, other organisations and the public	Lower Rhondda Fawr SFRA	Alleviate	M6, M7, M8, M10, M11, M14, M15, M29 & M31	Short Term	Medium	WG FCERM Capital	Ongoing
SFRA2 A2	King George Field – Culvert Repair Design and construction work for the rehabilitation of the	Tonypandy	Alleviate	M6, M10 & M24	Short Term	Medium	WG FCERM Capital	Ongoing



Ref	Action Name & Description	Location (Community)	Action Type	Link to LFRMS Measure	Timescale	Cost	Funding Option(s)	Status
	ordinary watercourse culvert network to improve its structural condition to reduce the risk of asset failure							
SFRA2 A3	Rosedale Terrace – Inlet Upgrade Construction works to improve the resilience of the culvert inlet structure and ordinary watercourse channel	Llwynypia	Alleviate	M6, M10 & M24	Short Term	Medium	WG FCERM Small-scale Works	Ongoing
SFRA2 A4	Hendre Gwilym - Culvert Screen Improvement Design and construction works to upgrade and improve the culvert trash screen Design and construction works to upgrade and improve the culvert trash screen	Penygraig	Alleviate	M6, M10 & M24	Short Term	Medium	WG FCERM Small-scale Works	New Action
SFRA2 A5	Berw Road- Inlet Improvement Design works to improve the resilience of the culvert inlet	Tonypandy	Alleviate	M6, M10 & M24	Short Term	Medium	WG FCERM Small-scale Works	New Action



Ref	Action Name & Description	Location (Community)	Action Type	Link to LFRMS Measure	Timescale	Cost	Funding Option(s)	Status
	structure and facilitate access improvements							

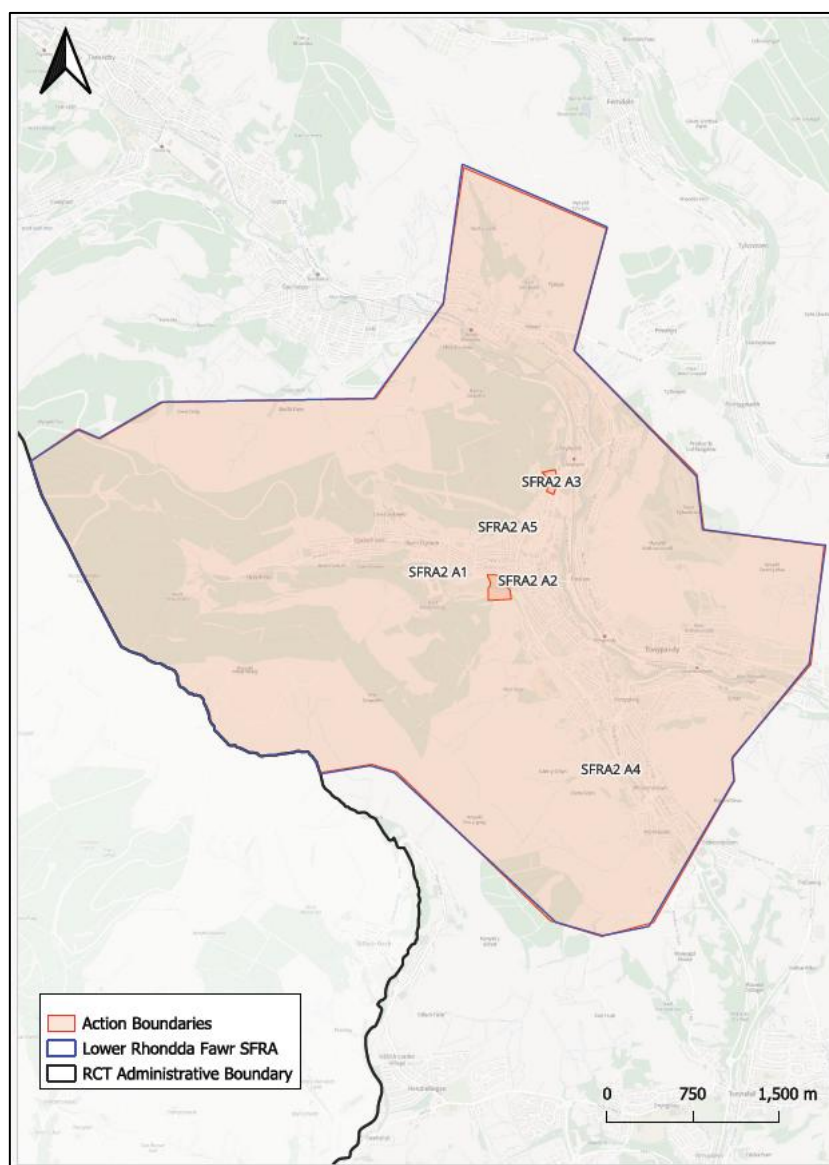


Figure 6: Location plan of the Lower Rhondda Fawr SFRA flood actions.



3.2.3. UPPER RHONDDA FACH SFRA FLOOD ACTION PLAN

This section builds on the baseline information presented in the 2024-26 Flood Action Plan and provides a summary of updated evidence and changes in flood risk relevant to the 2026-28 period.

The following Flood Action Plan sets out the actions that RCTCBC are undertaking, or plan to undertake, to manage the risk of flooding from local sources within the Upper Rhondda Fach SFRA. Figure 7 shows where in RCT the Upper Rhondda Fach SFRA is located.

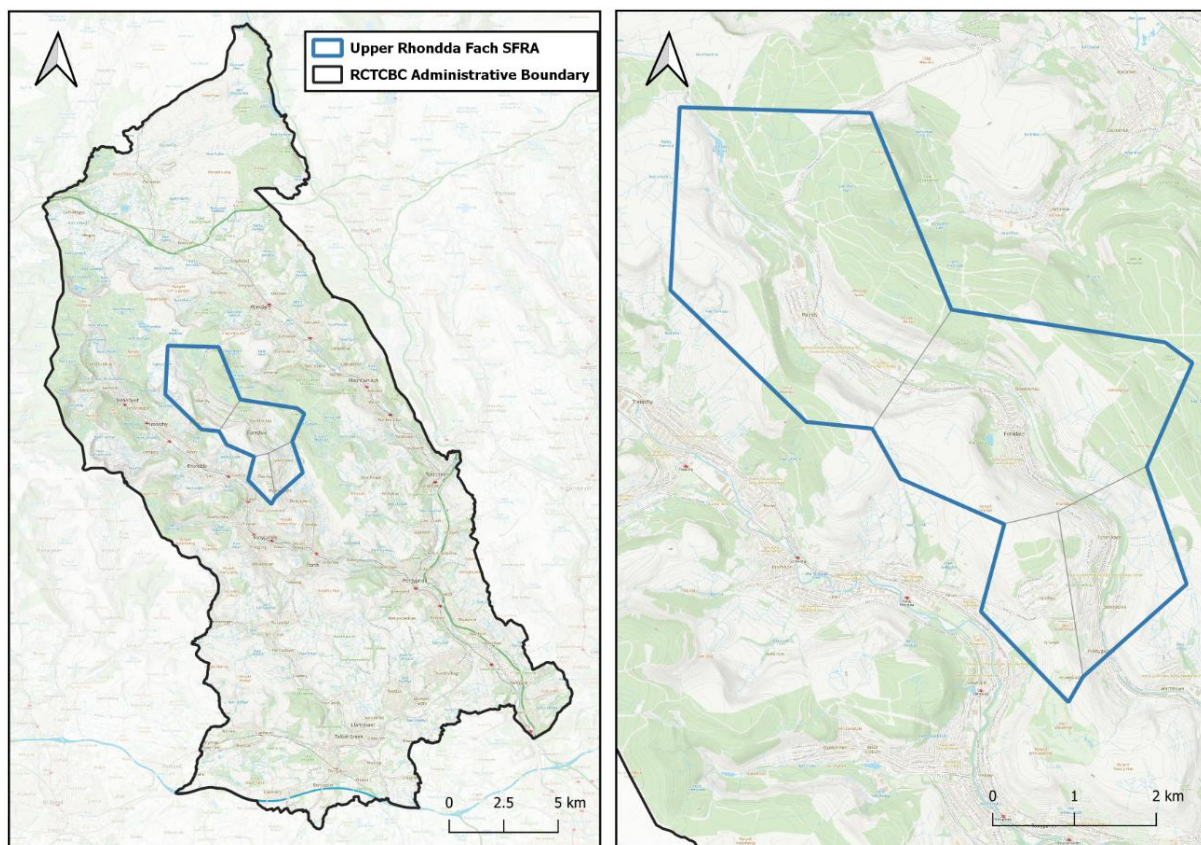


Figure 7: Upper Rhondda Fach SFRA Location Plan.



UPDATED FLOOD RISK EVIDENCE

Updated data and evidence have refined the understanding of flood risk within the Upper Rhondda Fach SFRA.

Key local updates include:

- The updated FRAW 2025 mapping identified areas at risk of flooding from surface water, ordinary watercourses and main rivers across the SFRA (shown in Figure 8).
- Three out of the four communities within the SFRA (Maerdy, Ferndale and Tylorstown) are within the top 5% of communities most at risk of surface water and ordinary watercourse flooding in Wales, with Maerdy ranked 33rd, Ferndale 53rd and Tylorstown 65th.
- Climate change projections indicate an increase in properties at risk across all four communities, with highest projected increase in Ferndale (504 to 657 properties)

Table 10 presents the updated surface water and ordinary watercourse undefended risk (formerly referred to as 'Pluvial Ranking' in the CaRR 2019) in the present day and climate change scenario for communities within the SFRA.

Table 10: Surface water and ordinary watercourse undefended rank for the communities within Upper Rhondda Fach SFRA according to the CaRR (2025).

Community	Surface Water and Ordinary Watercourse Undefended Rank (CaRR 2025)	Properties at Risk of Surface Water and Ordinary Watercourse-Climate Change Scenario (CaRR 2025)
Maerdy	33	43
Ferndale	53	47
Penrhys	226	277



Community	Surface Water and Ordinary Watercourse Undefined Rank (CaRR 2025)	Properties at Risk of Surface Water and Ordinary Watercourse-Climate Change Scenario (CaRR 2025)
Tylorstown	65	70

Table 11 showcases the current and projected risk within the SFRA in terms of the number of properties at risk.

Table 11: Number of properties at risk from surface water and ordinary watercourse flooding within Upper Rhondda Fach SFRA in the present day and climate change scenario according to the CaRR (2025).

Community	Properties at Risk of Surface Water and Ordinary Watercourse-Present Day (CaRR 2025)	Properties at Risk of Surface Water and Ordinary Watercourse-Climate Change Scenario (CaRR 2025)
Maerdy	324	446
Ferndale	504	657
Penrhys	49	73
Tylorstown	320	401

CURRENT FLOOD RISK POSITION

The Upper Rhondda Fach continues to be subject to notable flood risk. While there is an identified risk associated with the main River Rhondda Fach, the most significant impacts arise from surface water and ordinary watercourse sources, which affect a greater number of people and properties with the SFRA.

The extent and degree of flood risk within the Upper Rhondda Fach SFRA, extracted from NRW's FRAW 2025, is illustrated in Figure 8. Notably, based on recorded



flooding incidents presented in below, not all sources of risk are fully captured by the modelled outputs.

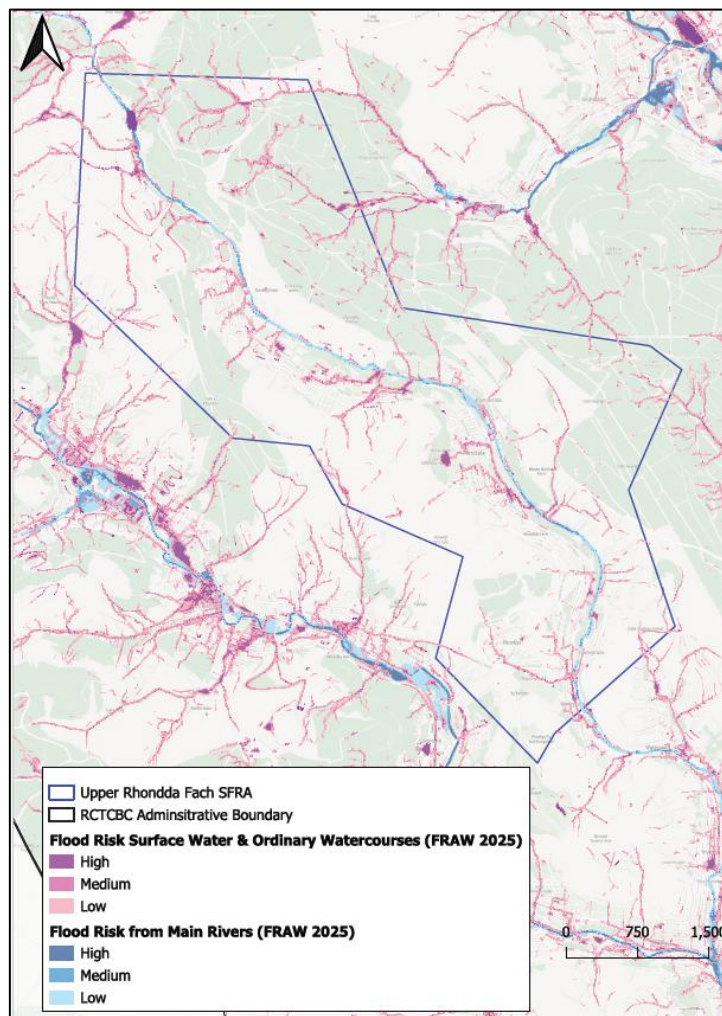


Figure 8: NRW's FRAW 2025 map for rivers and ordinary watercourses and surface water flood risk within the Upper Rhondda Fach SFRA.

A summary of receptors at risk from flooding within the Upper Rhondda Fach SFRA is provided in Sub-Appendix B.1 Table 52 and is based on the FRAW 2025 dataset.





HISTORY OF FLOODING

Table 12 shows the total number of recorded internally flooded properties and communities affected in the Upper Rhondda Fach SFRA from October 2018 to January 2026, based on records held by RCT’s Flood Risk Management Team. Historical flood records prior to this date are limited.

Table 12: Recorded internally flooded properties and affected communities within the Upper Rhondda Fach SFRA per fiscal year, dating from October 2018 to January 2026.

Financial Year	Internally Flooded Properties	Impacted Communities
2018-2019	5	Tylorstown, Maerdy
2019-2020	49	Ferndale, Maerdy, Tylorstown
2020-2021	55	Maerdy, Tylorstown
2021-2022	32	Maerdy, Ferndale, Tylorstown
2022-2023	14	Tylorstown
2023-2024	2	Tylorstown
2024-2025	30	Ferndale, Tylorstown
2025-2026	5	Ferndale, Tylorstown, Maerdy

IMPLICATIONS FOR THE 2026–2028 ACTION PLAN

The updated evidence base, including the sources identified during recorded flood incidents have informed the development of actions for the 2026-28 period.

Key implications include:





- Progression of major Flood Alleviation Schemes (FAS), including Arfryn Terrace and Blaenllechau.
- Targeting of interventions toward locations identified at highest risk via the CaRR 2025, recent flood incidents and asset condition surveys.
- Continued delivery of smaller scale works to address localised issues identified through operational experience.

This approach ensures that the Action Plan focuses on delivering effective and proportionate interventions, while building on progress made during the previous Action Plan period.





THE FLOOD ACTION PLAN

The actions presented within the Upper Rhondda Fach SFRA Flood Action Plan are listed in Table 13 and illustrated in Figure 9.

Table 13: Upper Rhondda Fach SFRA Flood Action Plan.

Ref	Action Name & Description	Location (Community)	Action Type	Link to LFRMS Measure	Timescale	Cost	Funding Option(s)	Status
SFRA3 A1	Arfryn Terrace FAS Construction phase of FAS	Tylorstown	Alleviate	M24	Short Term	High	WG FCERM Capital	Ongoing
SFRA3 A2	Blaenllechau SOC Develop a SOC to better understand the risk of flooding at Blaenllechau, using a whole catchment approach, to provide recommendations for suitable local flood risk management measures.	Ferndale	Alleviate	M6, M7, M8, M10, M11, M14, M15	Short Term	Medium	WG FCERM Capital	Ongoing
SFRA3 A3	Albany Street - Culvert Diversion Design and construction work to divert existing culvert network	Ferndale	Alleviate	M6, M10, &M24	Short Term	Medium	WG FCERM Small-scale Works	New Action
SFRA3 A4	Madeline Street - Culvert Screen Improvement Design and construction works to upgrade and improve the culvert trash screen	Ferndale	Alleviate	M6, M10, &M25	Short Term	Medium	WG FCERM Small-scale Works	New Action



Ref	Action Name & Description	Location (Community)	Action Type	Link to LFRMS Measure	Timescale	Cost	Funding Option(s)	Status
SFRA3 A5	Llyn Crescent- Culvert Relining Design works for culvert relining to manage the risk from various structural defects identified within the Llyn Crescent culverted watercourse network	Ferndale	Alleviate	M6, M10, & M24	Medium Term	Medium	WG FCERM Small-scale Works	New Action

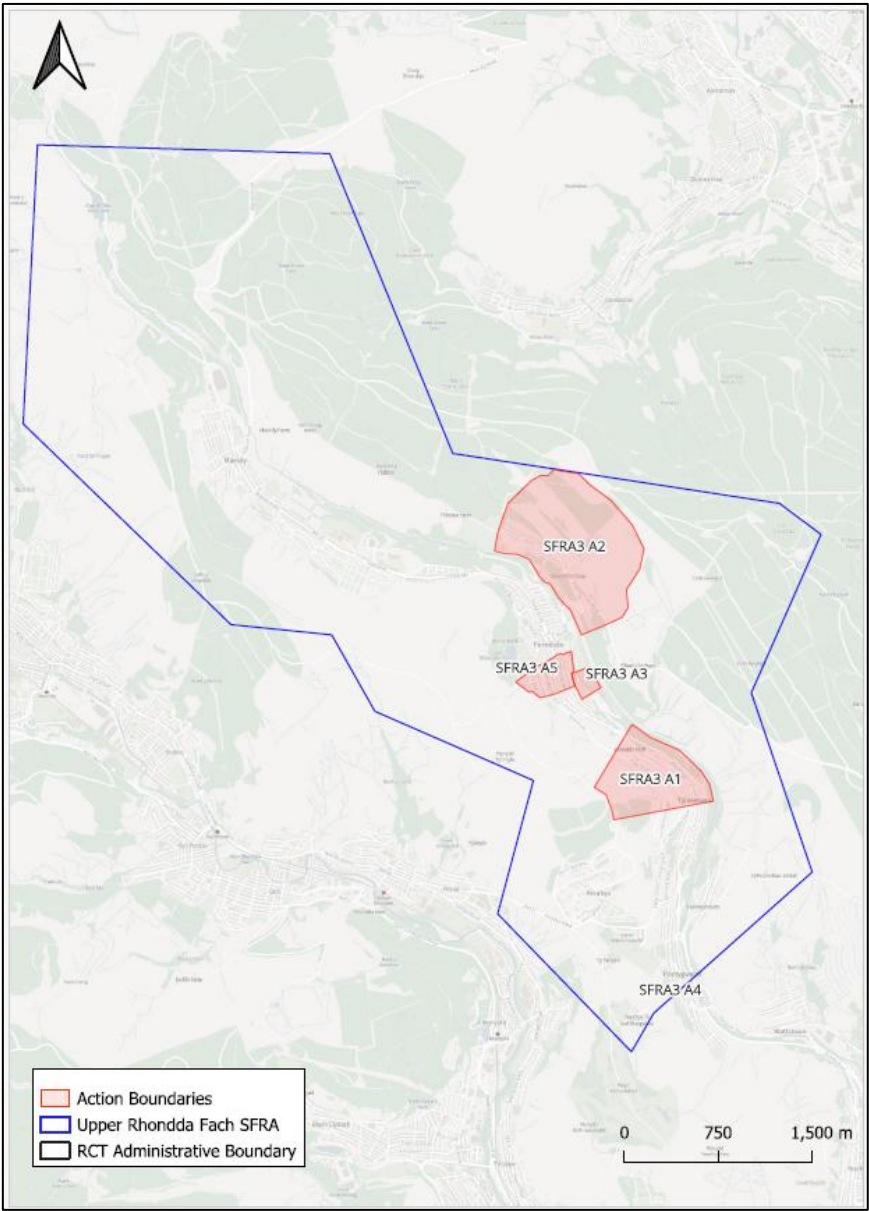


Figure 9: Location plan of the Upper Rhondda Fach SFRA flood actions.



3.2.4. LOWER RHONDDA FACH SFRA FLOOD ACTION PLAN

This section builds on the baseline information presented in the 2024-26 Flood Action Plan and provides a summary of updated evidence and changes in flood risk relevant to the 2026-28 period.

The following Flood Action Plan sets out the actions that RCTCBC are undertaking, or plan to undertake, to manage the risk of flooding from local sources within the Lower Rhondda Fach SFRA. Figure 10 shows where in RCT the Lower Rhondda Fach SFRA is located.

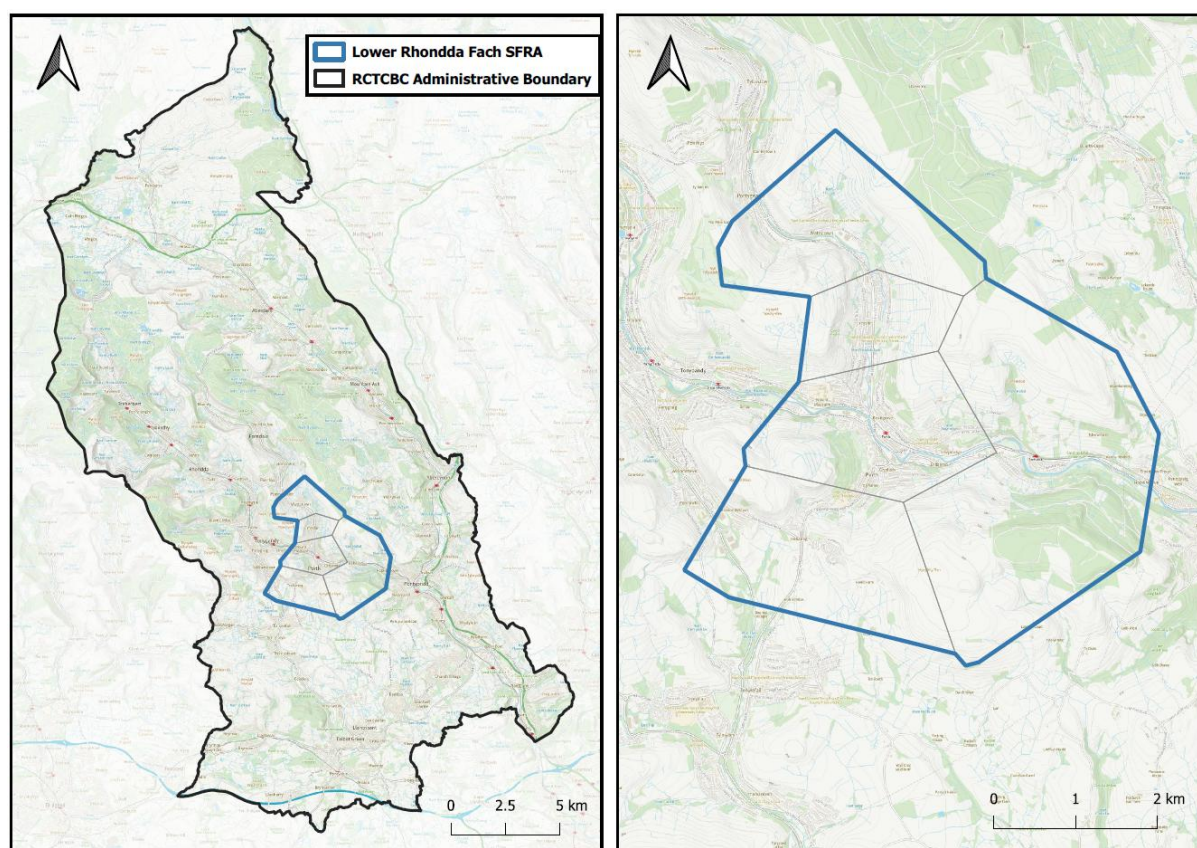


Figure 10: Lower Rhondda Fach SFRA Location Plan.



UPDATED FLOOD RISK EVIDENCE

Updated data and evidence have refined the understanding of flood risk within the Lower Rhondda Fach SFRA.

Key updates include:

- The updated FRAW 2025 mapping identified areas at risk of flooding from surface water, ordinary watercourses and main rivers across the SFRA (shown in Figure 11).
- The Communities at Risk Register (CaRR 2025) confirms that four out of five communities within the SFRA (Wattstown, Ynyshir, Porth, Trehafod) remain within the top 5% of communities most at risk of surface water and ordinary watercourse flooding in Wales, with Porth community ranking the highest within the SFRA at 30th.
- Climate change projections indicate an increase in properties at risk across all communities, with particularly notable increase in Porth (732 to 932 properties).
- Recorded flood incidents during the 2024-26 period highlight the continued vulnerability of the catchment, including a total of 48 internally flooded properties recorded in 2024-25.

Table 14 presents the updated surface water and ordinary watercourse undefended risk (formerly referred to as 'Pluvial Ranking' in the CaRR 2019²) in the present day and climate change scenario for communities within the SFRA.

² [Communities at Risk Register 2019 \(CaRR\) | DataMapWales](#)



Table 14: Surface water and ordinary watercourse undefended rank for the communities within Lower Rhondda Fach SFRA according to the CaRR (2025).

Community	Surface Water and Ordinary Watercourse Undefended Rank (CaRR 2025)	Surface Water and Ordinary Watercourse Undefended Rank- Climate Change Scenario (CaRR 2025)
Wattstown	111	141
Ynyshir	43	58
Porth	30	31
Trebanog	215	233
Trehafod	97	135

Table 15 showcases the current and projected risk within the SFRA in terms of the number of properties at risk.

Table 15: Number of properties at risk from surface water and ordinary watercourse flooding within Lower Rhondda Fach SFRA in the present day and climate change scenario according to the CaRR (2025).

Community	Properties at Risk of Surface Water and Ordinary Watercourse- Present Day (CaRR 2025)	Properties at Risk of Surface Water and Ordinary Watercourse- Climate Change Scenario (CaRR 2025)
Wattstown	158	226
Ynyshir	316	358
Porth	732	942
Trebanog	135	167
Trehafod	134	149



CURRENT FLOOD RISK POSITION

The extent and degree of local flood risk in the Lower Rhondda Fach SFRA is significant. Figure 11, extracted from NRW's FRAW 2025 map, illustrates the areas at risk of flooding from both surface water and ordinary watercourses, and main river sources across the Lower Rhondda Fach SFRA.

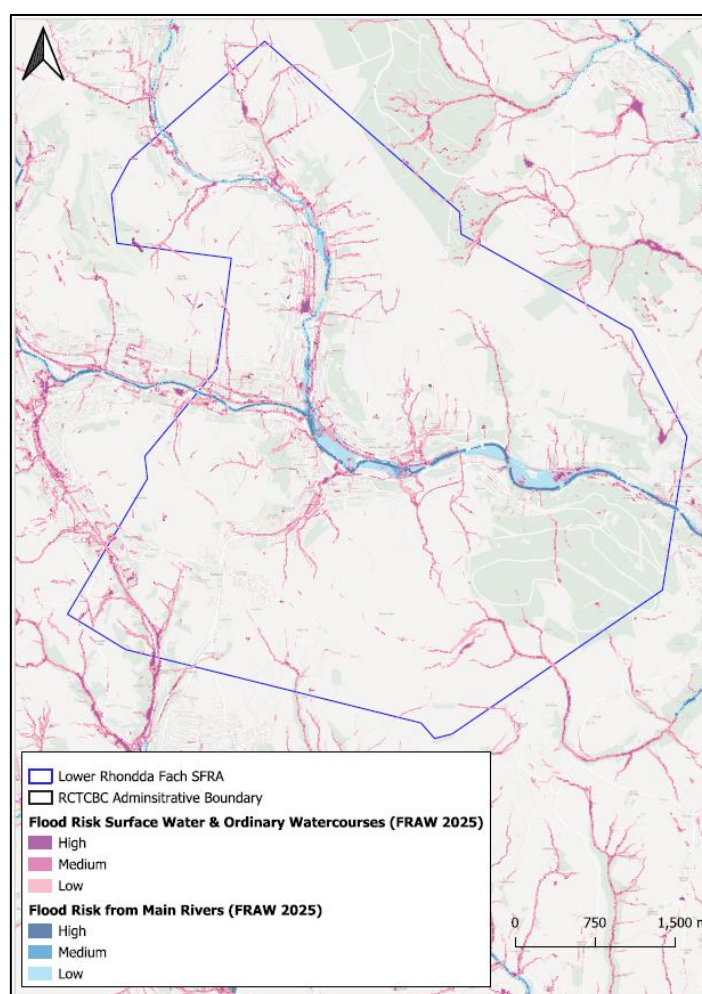


Figure 11: NRW's FRAW 2025 map for rivers and ordinary watercourses and surface water flood risk within the Lower Rhondda Fach SFRA.

Whilst flood risk is significant across the SFRA, the highest risk remains concentrated within the communities of Porth, Ynyshir and Trehafod, which are identified through



both updated mapping and CaRR 2025 data as among the top tenth percentile of highest risk communities in Wales. Flooding sources are diverse, dependent on geographical location within the communities. Flooding associated with exceedance flows and blockage of culverted watercourses, interactions between surface water and the drainage network during intense storm events and the risk posed by out-of-channel flows from the main River Rhondda all pose significant risk to people and properties.

A summary of receptors at risk from flooding within the Lower Rhondda Fach SFRA is provided in Sub-Appendix B.1 Table 53 and is based on the FRAW 2025 dataset.

HISTORY OF FLOODING

Table 16 shows the total number of recorded internally flooded properties and communities affected in the Lower Rhondda Fach SFRA from October 2018 to January 2026, based on records held by RCT's Flood Risk Management Team. Historical flood records prior to this date are limited.

Table 16: Recorded internally flooded properties and affected communities within the Lower Rhondda Fach SFRA per fiscal year, dating from October 2018 to January 2026.

Financial Year	Internally Flooded Properties	Impacted Communities
2018-2019	6	Porth
2019-2020	183	Porth, Ynyshir, Trebanog, Trehafod
2020-2021	10	Porth, Ynyshir, Trebanog
2021-2022	12	Porth, Ynyshir, Trebanog
2022-2023	10	Porth, Ynyshir
2023-2024	10	Porth, Trehafod
2024-2025	48	Porth, Ynyshir, Trehafod
2025-2026	14	Porth, Ynyshir, Trebanog, Trehafod



IMPLICATIONS FOR THE 2026–2028 ACTION PLAN

The updated evidence base, including the sources identified during recently recorded flood incidents and investigations have informed the development of actions for the 2026-28 period.

Key implications include:

- Development of a Program Business Case for the Lower Rhondda Fach in the medium term to evaluate potential options to alleviate flood risk from local sources and support evidence-based decision making for capital investment
- Progression of major Flood Alleviation Schemes (FAS), including Trehafod and Llwynceilyn, Porth.
- Targeting of interventions toward locations identified at highest risk via the CaRR 2025, recent flood incidents and asset condition surveys.
- Continued delivery of smaller scale works to address localised issues identified through operation experience

This approach ensures that the Action Plan focuses on delivering effective and proportionate interventions, while building on progress made during the previous Action Plan period.



THE FLOOD ACTION PLAN

The actions presented within the Lower Rhondda Fach SFRA Flood Action Plan are listed in Table 17 and illustrated in Figure 12.

Table 17: Lower Rhondda Fach SFRA Flood Action Plan.

Ref	Action Name & Description	Location (Community)	Action Type	Link to LFRMS Measure	Timescale	Cost	Funding Option(s)	Status
SFRA4 A1	Trehafod FAS Produce a Full Business Case carrying out detailed design and development of the preferred option for managing the risk of flooding from local sources	Trehafod	Alleviate	M6, M7, M8, M10, M11, M14, M24, M29 & M31	Short Term	High	WG FCERM Capital	Ongoing
SFRA4 A2	Trehafod FAS Construction phase of FAS	Trehafod	Alleviate	M24	Medium Term	Very High	WG FCERM Capital	Dependent on Previous Stage
SFRA4 A3	Programme Business Case Develop a Programme Business Case, assessing the risk of local flooding utilising a catchment-based approach, considering a range of FRM measures inclusive of wider catchment and nature based solutions, and encouraging collaboration between RMAs, other organisations and the public.	Lower Rhondda Fach SFRA	Alleviate	M6, M7, M8, M10, M11, M14, M15, M29 & M31	Medium Term	Medium	WG FCERM Capital	Ongoing



Ref	Action Name & Description	Location (Community)	Action Type	Link to LFRMS Measure	Timescale	Cost	Funding Option(s)	Status
SFRA4 A4	St Luke's Road, Llwyncelyn Improvements to upgrade the highway inlet structure - Construction	Porth	Alleviate	M6, M10, M17 & M18	Medium Term	Medium	WG Resilient Road Fund	Ongoing
SFRA4 A5	Britannia Street- Culvert Relining Culvert relining works to manage the risk from various structural defects identified within the Britannia Street culverted watercourse network	Porth	Alleviate	M6, M10, & M24	Short Term	Medium	WG FCERM Small-scale Works	New Action

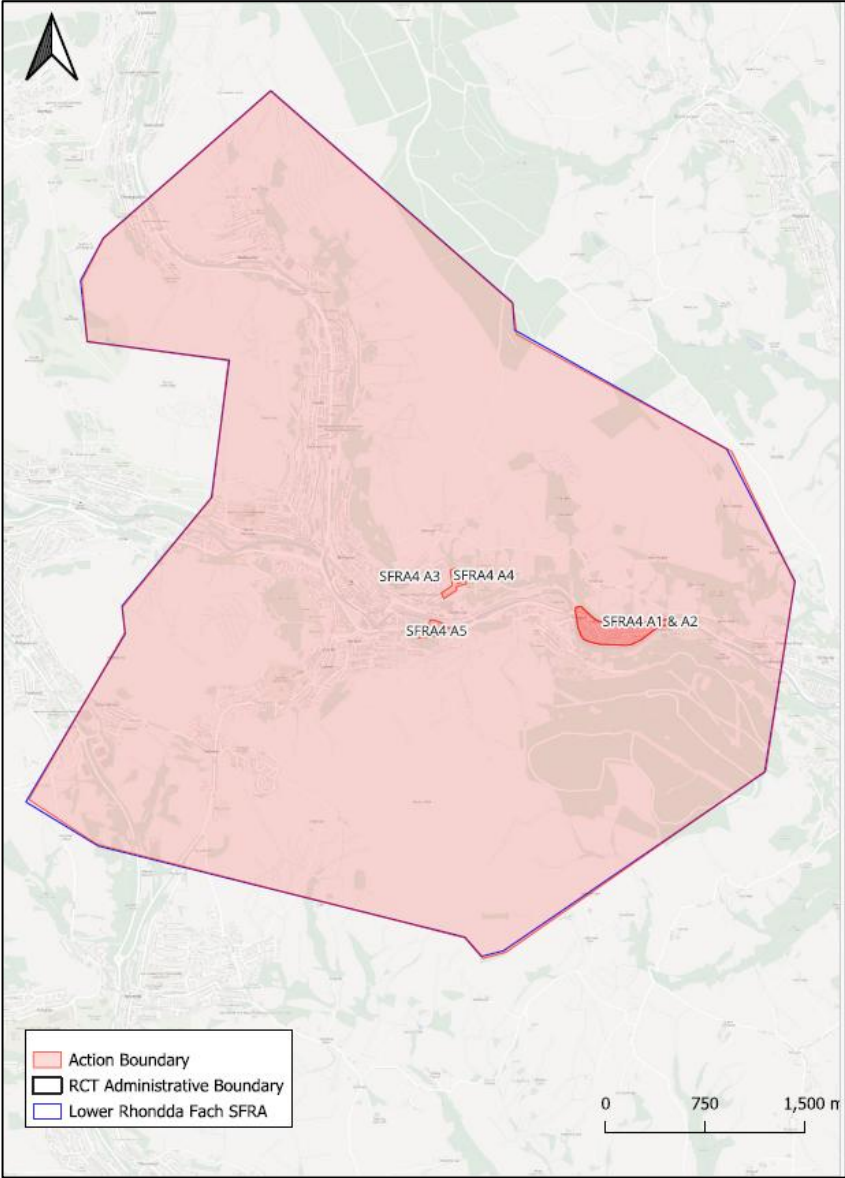


Figure 12: Location plan of the Lower Rhondda Fach SFRA flood actions.



3.2.5. UPPER CYNON SFRA FLOOD ACTION PLAN

This section builds on the baseline information presented in the 2024-26 Flood Action Plan and provides a summary of updated evidence and changes in flood risk relevant to the 2026-28 period.

The following Flood Action Plan sets out the actions that RCTCBC are undertaking, or plan to undertake, to manage the risk of flooding from local sources within the Upper Cynon SFRA. Figure 13 shows where in RCT the Upper Cynon SFRA is located.

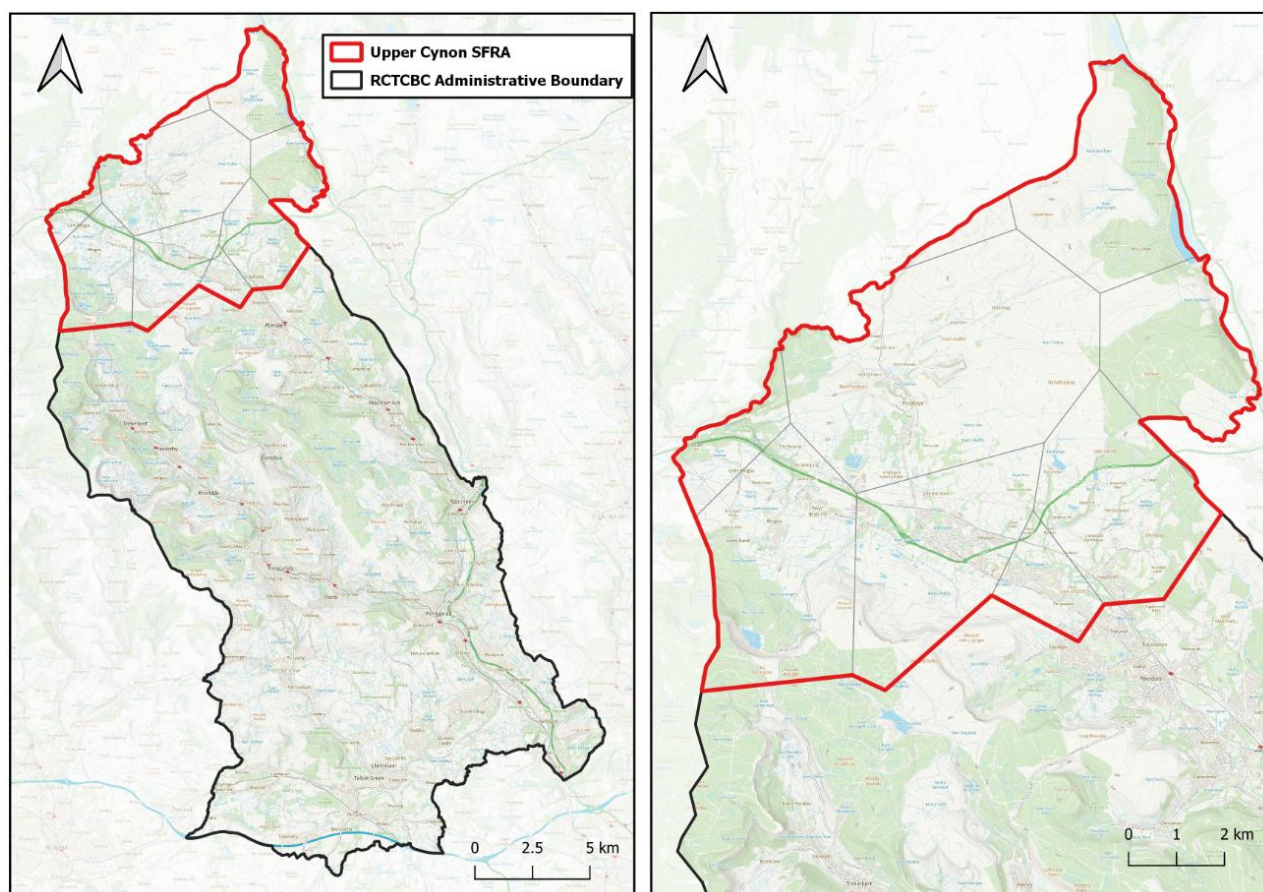


Figure 13: Upper Cynon SFRA Location Plan.



UPDATED FLOOD RISK EVIDENCE

Updated data and evidence have refined the understanding of flood risk within the Upper Cynon SFRA.

Key local updates include:

- The updated FRAW 2025 mapping identified areas at risk of flooding from surface water, ordinary watercourses and main rivers across the SFRA (shown in Figure 14).
- The Communities at Risk Register (CaRR 2025) confirms that three out of the ten communities within the SFRA (Hirwaun, Penywaun and Cefn Coed y Cymmer) are within top 5% of communities most at risk of surface water and ordinary watercourse flooding in Wales. Although all properties at risk within Cefn Coed y Cymmer are noted to fall outside of the RCT administrative boundary.
- Climate change projections indicate an increase in properties at risk across all communities, although only the top 3 most at-risk communities are noted to show any considerable total increase.
- Recorded flood incidents for the 2024-26 period highlight the vulnerability of urban settlements in the south of the SFRA however instances and flooding extents have been limited when compared to more vulnerable areas in RCT.

Table 18 presents the updated surface water and ordinary watercourse undefended risk (formerly referred to as 'Pluvial Ranking' in the CaRR 2019) in the present day and climate change scenario for communities within the SFRA.



Table 18: Surface water and ordinary watercourse undefended rank for the communities within Upper Cynon SFRA according to the CaRR (2025).

Community	Surface Water and Ordinary Watercourse Undefended Rank (CaRR 2025)	Surface Water and Ordinary Watercourse Undefended Rank- Climate Change Scenario (CaRR 2025)
Hirwaun	47	49
Penderyn	350	375
Llwydcoed	191	209
Penywaun	90	93
Rhigos	257	308
Cefn Coed Y Cymmer	69	57
Vaynor	309	277
Nant Ddu	1627	1537
Ystradfellte	466	508
Pontneddfechan	1579	1090

Table 19 showcases the current and projected risk within the SFRA in terms of the number of properties at risk. For those communities which are partially within the SFRA, the number of properties at risk which fall within the RCT administrative boundary have also been provided.



Table 19: Number of properties at risk from surface water and ordinary watercourse flooding within Upper Cynon SFRA in the present day and climate change scenario according to the CaRR (2025).

Community	Properties at Risk of Surface Water and Ordinary Watercourse- Present Day (CaRR 2025)	Properties at Risk of Surface Water and Ordinary Watercourse- Climate Change Scenario (CaRR 2025)
Hirwaun	392	469
Penderyn	35	46
Llwydcoed	133	155
Penywaun	322	417
Rhigos	61	79
Cefn Coed Y Cymmer	518(0)	758(0)
Vaynor	66(0)	90 (0)
Nant Ddu	6(0)	7(0)
Ystradfellte	33(0)	39(0)
Pontneddfechan	15(1)	18(2)

CURRENT FLOOD RISK POSITION

Flood risk to people and properties within the Upper Cynon SFRA remains primarily concentrated in the south-central area, reflecting the distribution of urban development and higher-density land uses. Figure 14, extracted from NRW's FRAW 2025 map, illustrates the areas at risk of flooding from both surface water and ordinary watercourses, and main river sources across the Upper Cynon SFRA.



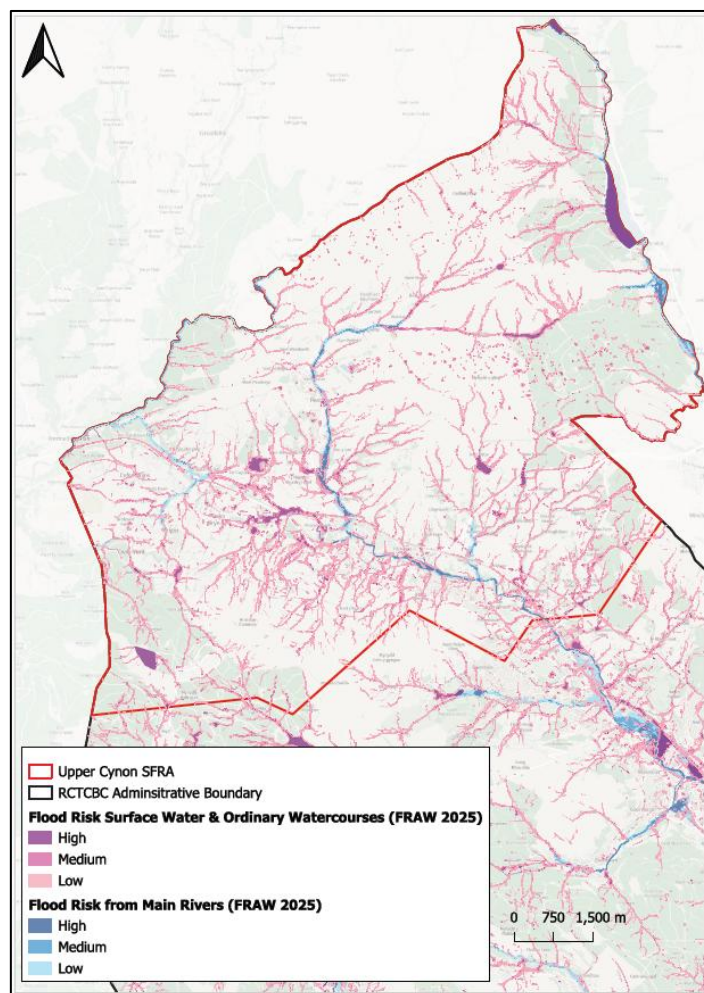


Figure 14: NRW's FRAW 2025 map for rivers and ordinary watercourses and surface water flood risk within the Upper Cynon SFRA.

The highest risk within the Upper Cynon SFRA boundary remains concentrated within the community of Hirwaun, which is identified through both updated mapping and CaRR 2025 data as the highest risk community.

A summary of receptors at risk from flooding within the Upper Cynon SFRA is provided in Sub-Appendix B.1 Table 54 and is based on the FRAW 2025 dataset.



HISTORY OF FLOODING

Table 20 shows the total number of recorded internally flooded properties and communities affected in the Upper Cynon SFRA from October 2018 to January 2026, based on records held by RCT's Flood Risk Management Team. Historical flood records prior to this date are limited.

Table 20: Recorded internally flooded properties and affected communities within the Upper Cynon SFRA per fiscal year, dating from October 2018 to January 2026.

Financial Year	Internally Flooded Properties	Impacted Communities
2018-2019	0	N/A
2019-2020	46	Rhigos, Hirwaun, Penywaun, Llwydcoed
2020-2021	0	N/A
2021-2022	1	Llwydcoed
2022-2023	1	Llwydcoed
2023-2024	3	Hirwaun, Penywaun, Llwydcoed
2024-2025	18	Rhigos, Hirwaun, Penywaun, Llwydcoed,
2025-2026	8	Rhigos, Hirwaun, Llwydcoed

IMPLICATIONS FOR THE 2026–2028 ACTION PLAN

The updated evidence base, including the sources identified during recorded flood incidents have informed the development of actions for the 2026-28 period.

Key implications include:



- Development of a Program Business Case for the Upper Cynon in the medium term to evaluate potential options to alleviate flood risk from local sources and support evidence-based decision making for capital investment.
- Continued delivery of smaller scale works to address localised issues identified through operational experience.

This approach ensures that the Action Plan focuses on delivering effective and proportionate interventions, while building on progress made during the previous Action Plan period.



THE FLOOD ACTION PLAN

The actions presented within the Upper Cynon SFRA Flood Action Plan are listed in Table 21 and illustrated in Figure 15.

Table 21: Upper Cynon SFRA Flood Action Plan.

New Ref	Action Name & Description	Location (Community)	Action Type	Link to LFRMS Measure	Timescale	Cost	Funding Option(s)	New Status (as of Apr 26)
SFRA5 A1	Programme Business Case Develop a Programme Business Case, assessing the risk of local flooding utilising a catchment-based approach, considering a range of FRM measures inclusive of wider catchment and nature based solutions, and encouraging collaboration between RMAs, other organisations and the public.	Upper Cynon SFRA	Alleviate	M6, M7, M8, M10, M11, M14, M15, M29 & M31	Medium Term	Medium	WG FCERM Capital	Ongoing
SFRA5 A2	Blaenant House - Culvert Screen Improvement Design and construction works to upgrade and improve the culvert trash screen	Hirwaun	Alleviate	M6,M10 & M24	Short Term	Medium	WG FCERM Small-scale Works	New Action

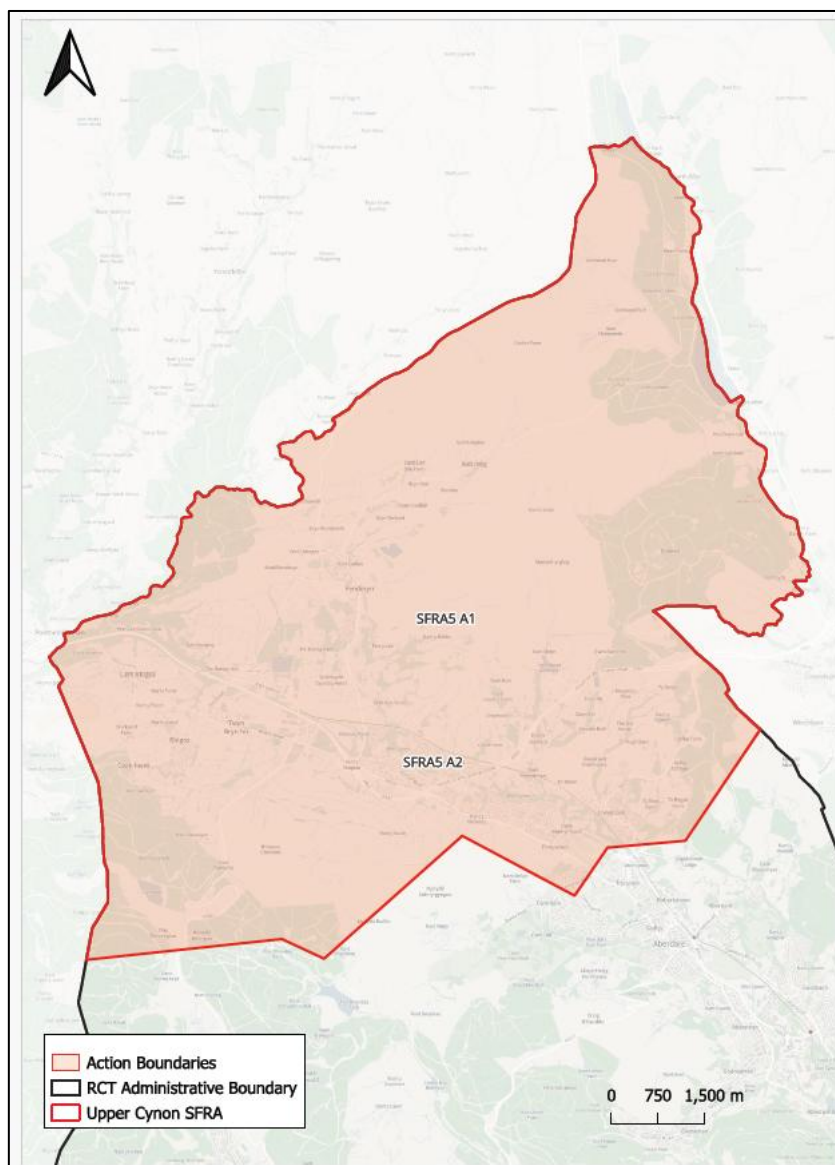


Figure 15: Location plan of the Upper Cynon SFRA flood actions.



3.2.6. MID CYNON 1 SFRA FLOOD ACTION PLAN

This section builds on the baseline information presented in the 2024-26 Flood Action Plan and provides a summary of updated evidence and changes in flood risk relevant to the 2026-28 period.

The following Flood Action Plan sets out the actions that RCTCBC are undertaking, or plan to undertake, to manage the risk of flooding from local sources within the Mid Cynon 1 SFRA. Figure 16 shows where in RCT the Mid Cynon 1 SFRA is located.

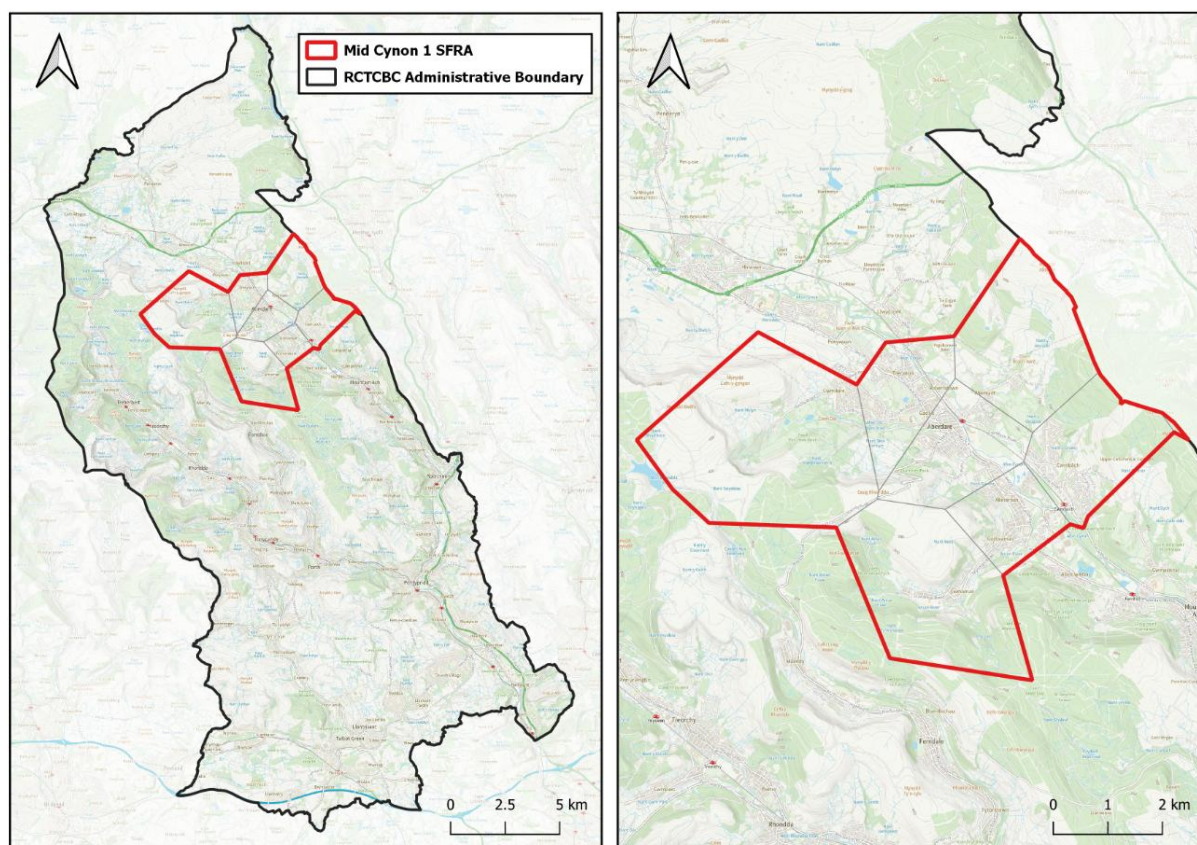


Figure 16: Mid Cynon 1 SFRA Location Plan.



UPDATED FLOOD RISK EVIDENCE

Updated data and evidence have refined the understanding of flood risk within the Mid Cynon 1 SFRA, confirming that the area remains one of the highest priority locations for flood risk management within RCT.

Key local updates include:

- The updated FRAW 2025 mapping identified areas at risk of flooding from surface water, ordinary watercourses and main rivers across the SFRA (shown in Figure 17).
- The Communities at Risk Register (CaRR 2025) confirms that four out of the seven communities within the SFRA (Aberaman, Aberdare, Cwmaman and Trecynon) remain within the top 5% (111) of communities most at risk of surface water and ordinary watercourse flooding in Wales.
- Climate change projections indicate an increase in properties at risk across all communities, with highest increase projected in Aberaman (340 to 485 properties)
- Recorded flood incidents during the 2024-26 period highlight the continued vulnerability of the catchment, including a total of 76 internally flooded properties recorded in 2024-25.

Table 22 presents the updated surface water and ordinary watercourse undefended risk (formerly referred to as 'Pluvial Ranking' in the CaRR 2019) in the present day and climate change scenario for communities within the SFRA.





Table 22: Surface water and ordinary watercourse undefended rank for the communities within Mid Cynon 1 SFRA according to the CaRR (2025).

Community	Surface Water and Ordinary Watercourse Undefended Rank (CaRR 2025)	Surface Water and Ordinary Watercourse Undefended Rank- Climate Change Scenario (CaRR 2025)
Aberaman	96	99
Aberdare	16	16
Abernant	192	227
Cwmdare	611	548
Cwmbach	127	98
Cwmaman	94	139
Trecynon	25	25

Table 23 showcases the current and projected risk within the SFRA in terms of the number of properties at risk.



Table 23: Number of properties at risk from surface water and ordinary watercourse flooding within Mid Cynon 1 SFRA in the present day and climate change scenario according to the CaRR (2025).

Community	Properties at Risk of Surface Water and Ordinary Watercourse- Present Day (CaRR 2025)	Properties at Risk of Surface Water and Ordinary Watercourse- Climate Change Scenario (CaRR 2025)
Aberaman	340	485
Aberdare	675	798
Abernant	69	79
Cwmdare	57	89
Cwmbach	270	349
Cwmaman	122	192
Trecynon	472	594

CURRENT FLOOD RISK POSITION

The extent and degree of local flood risk in the Mid Cynon 1 SFRA continues to be significant. Figure 17, extracted from NRW's FRAW 2025 map, illustrates the areas at risk of flooding from both surface water and ordinary watercourses and main river sources across the Mid Cynon 1 SFRA.



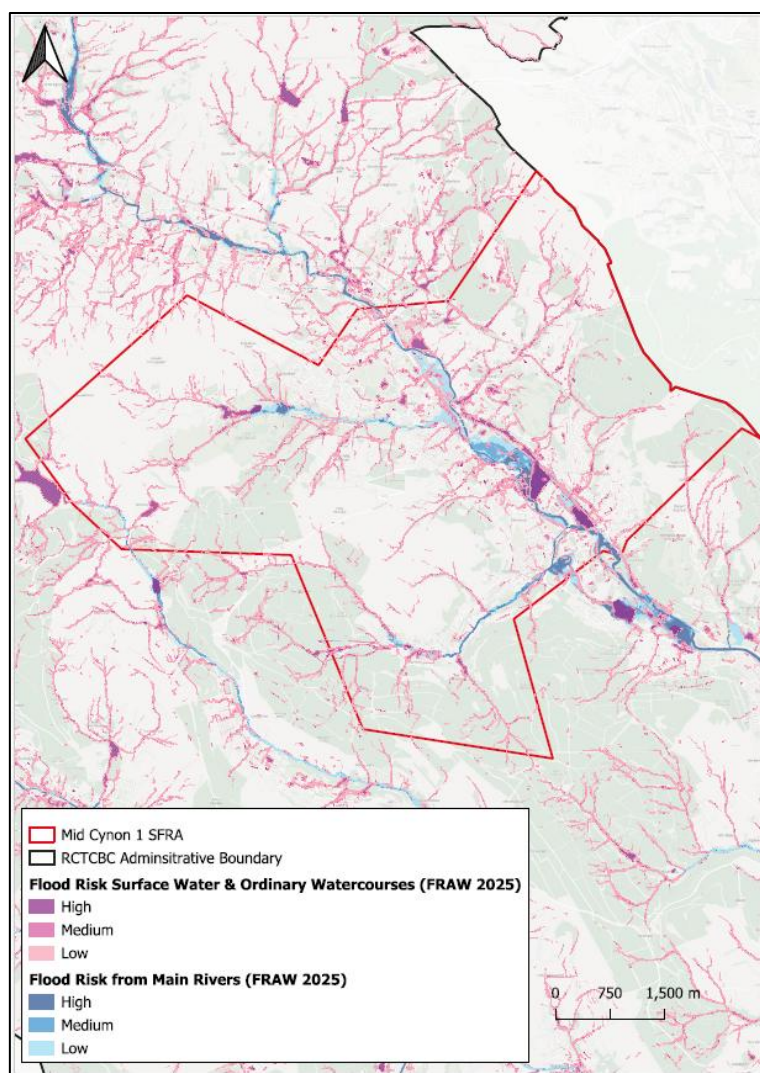


Figure 17: NRW's FRAW 2025 map for rivers and ordinary watercourses and surface water flood risk within the Mid Cynon 1 SFRA.

The highest risk remains concentrated within the communities of Aberdare and Trecynon which is identified through both updated mapping and CaRR 2025. However, based on recorded flood history present below, the community of Cwmbach also possesses significant flood risk which may be underrepresented by the data.



A summary of receptors at risk from flooding within the Mid Cynon 1 SFRA is provided in Sub-Appendix B.1 Table 55, based on the FRAW 2025 dataset.

HISTORY OF FLOODING

Table 24 shows the total number of recorded internally flooded properties and communities affected in the Mid Cynon 1 SFRA from October 2018 to January 2026, based on records held by RCT's Flood Risk Management Team. Historical flood records prior to this date are limited.

Table 24: Recorded internally flooded properties and affected communities within the Mid Cynon 1 SFRA per fiscal year, dating from October 2018 to January 2026.

Financial Year	Internally Flooded Properties	Impacted Communities
2018-2019	62	Trecynon, Aberdare, Aberaman, Cwmaman, Cwmbach
2019-2020	139	Trecynon, Aberdare, Aberaman, Cwmaman, Cwmbach, Cwmdare
2020-2021	10	Trecynon, Aberdare, Aberaman, Cwmaman, Cwmbach, Cwmdare
2021-2022	0	N/A
2022-2023	12	Trecynon, Aberdare, Cwmaman, Cwmbach
2023-2024	6	Trecynon, Aberdare, Aberaman
2024-2025	76	Trecynon, Aberdare, Aberaman, Cwmaman, Cwmbach, Cwmdare
2025-2026	3	Trecynon, Aberaman, Cwmbach



IMPLICATIONS FOR THE 2026-28 ACTION PLAN

The updated evidence base and continued experience of flooding within the Mid Cynon 1 catchment have informed the prioritisation and development of actions for the 2026–2028 period.

Key implications include:

- Progression of major Flood Alleviation Schemes (FAS), including Maes y Ffynon, Nant Gwawr, Cefnpennar Road and Nant y Wenallt.
- Recognition that a number of schemes require delivery beyond the original short-term period due to their scale and complexity
- Targeting of interventions toward locations identified as highest risk through CaRR 2025 and recent flood incidents
- Continued delivery of smaller scale works to address localised issues identified through operational experience

This approach ensures that the Action Plan focuses on delivering effective and proportionate interventions, while building on progress made during the previous Action Plan period.



THE FLOOD ACTION PLAN

The actions presented within the Mid Cynon 1 SFRA Flood Action Plan are listed in Table 25 and illustrated in Figure 18.

Table 25: Mid Cynon 1 SFRA Flood Action Plan.

Ref	Action Name & Description	Location (Community)	Action Type	Link to LFRMS Measure	Timescale	Cost	Funding Option(s)	Status
SFRA6 A1	Maes y Ffynon FAS Construction phase of FAS	Aberdare	Alleviate	M24	Short Term	High	WG FCERM Capital	Ongoing
SFRA6 A2	Nant Gwawr (Phase 2) FAS Produce a Full Business Case carrying out detailed design and development of the preferred option for managing the risk of flooding from local sources	Aberaman	Alleviate	M8, M10, M11, M14, M24, M29 & M31	Short Term	High	WG FCERM Capital	Ongoing
SFRA6 A3	Nant Gwawr (Phase 2) FAS Construction phase of FAS	Aberaman	Alleviate	M24	Medium Term	High	WG FCERM Capital	Dependent on Previous Action Stage
SFRA6 A4	Cefn Pennar Road FAS Produce a Full Business Case carrying out detailed design and development of	Cwmbach	Alleviate	M8, M10, M11, M14, M24, M29 & M31	Short Term	Medium	WG FCERM Capital	Ongoing



Ref	Action Name & Description	Location (Community)	Action Type	Link to LFRMS Measure	Timescale	Cost	Funding Option(s)	Status
	the preferred option for managing the risk of flooding from local sources							
SFRA6 A5	Cefn Pennar Road FAS Construction phase of FAS	Cwmbach	Alleviate	M24	Medium Term	High	WG FCERM Capital	Dependent on Previous Action Stage
SFRA6 A6	Nant y Wenallt SOC Develop a SOC to better understand the risk of flooding from the Nant y Wenallt, using a whole catchment approach, to provide recommendations for suitable local flood risk management measures.	Aber-nant / Aberdare	Alleviate	M6, M7, M8, M10, M11, M14, M15	Medium Term	Medium	WG FCERM Capital	Ongoing
SFRA6 A7	Church Row- Inlet Upgrade Design works to improve the resilience of the culvert inlet structure and facilitate access improvements	Trecynon	Alleviate	M6, M10 & M24	Medium Term	Medium	WG FCERM Small-scale Works	New Action

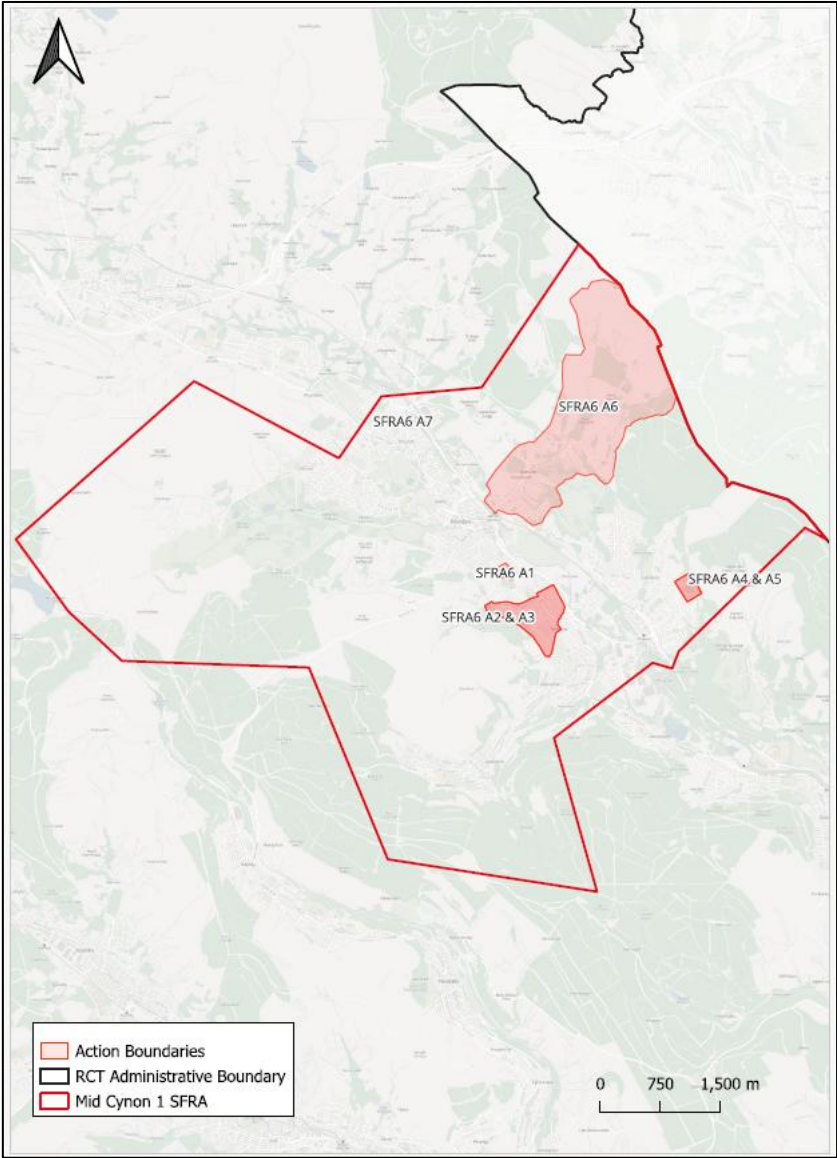


Figure 18: Location plan of the Mid Cynon 1 SFRA flood actions.



3.2.7. MID CYNON 2 SFRA FLOOD ACTION PLAN

This section builds on the baseline information presented in the 2024-26 Flood Action Plan and provides a summary of updated evidence and changes in flood risk relevant to the 2026-28 period.

The following Flood Action Plan sets out the actions that RCTCBC of undertaking, or plan to undertake, to manage the risk of flooding from local sources within the Mid Cynon 2 SFRA. Figure 19 shows where in RCT the Mid Cynon 2 SFRA is located.

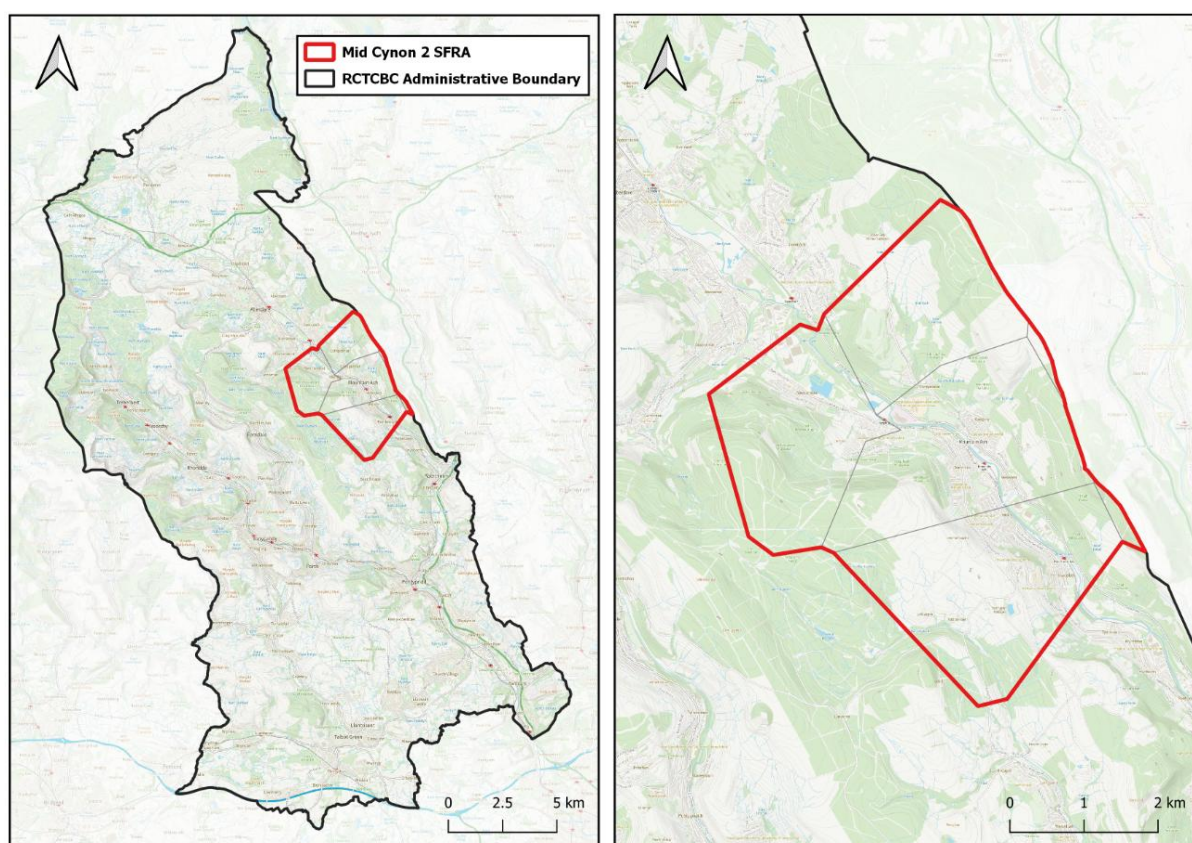


Figure 19: Mid Cynon 2 SFRA Location Plan.



UPDATED FLOOD RISK EVIDENCE

Updated data and evidence have refined the understanding of flood risk within the Mid Cynon 2 SFRA.

Key local updates include:

- The updated FRAW 2025 mapping identified areas at risk of flooding from surface water, ordinary watercourses and main rivers across the SFRA (shown in Figure 20).
- The Communities at Risk Register (CaRR 2025) confirms that two out of four communities within the SFRA (Abercwmboi and Mountain Ash) remain within the top 5% of communities most at risk of surface water and ordinary watercourse flooding in Wales.
- Climate change projections indicate an increase in properties at risk across all communities, with greatest increase in Mountain Ash (379 to 557 properties).
- Recorded flood incidents during the 2024-26 period highlight the continued vulnerability of parts of the catchment, including a total of 49 internally flooded properties recorded in 2024-25.

Table 26 presents the updated surface water and ordinary watercourse undefended risk (formerly referred to as 'Pluvial Ranking' in the CaRR 2019) in the present day and climate change scenario for communities within the SFRA.





Table 26: Surface water and ordinary watercourse undefended rank for the communities within Mid Cynon 2 SFRA according to the CaRR (2025).

Community	Surface Water and Ordinary Watercourse Undefended Rank (CaRR 2025)	Surface Water and Ordinary Watercourse Undefended Rank- Climate Change Scenario (CaRR 2025)
Abercwmboi	88	112
Cefnpennar	1684	1537
Mountain Ash	75	78
Penrhiwceiber	470	217

Table 27 showcases the current and projected risk within the SFRA in terms of the number of properties at risk.

Table 27: Number of properties at risk from surface water and ordinary watercourse flooding within Mid Cynon 2 SFRA in the present day and climate change scenario according to the CaRR (2025).

Community	Properties at Risk of Surface Water and Ordinary Watercourse- Present Day (CaRR 2025)	Properties at Risk of Surface Water and Ordinary Watercourse- Climate Change Scenario (CaRR 2025)
Abercwmboi	195	238
Cefnpennar	9	18
Mountain Ash	379	557
Penrhiwceiber	214	345

CURRENT FLOOD RISK POSITION

The extent and degree of local flood risk in the Mid Cynon 2 SFRA continues to be significant. Figure 20, extracted from NRW's FRAW 2025 map, illustrates the areas at





risk of flooding from both surface water and ordinary watercourses and main river sources across the Mid Cynon 2 SFRA.

The highest risk remains concentrated within the communities of Abercwmboi and Mountain Ash which are identified through both updated mapping and CaRR 2025 data as among the highest risk communities in Wales. Flooding is typically associated with exceedance and blockage of culverted watercourses, as well as interactions between surface water and the drainage network during intense storm events.

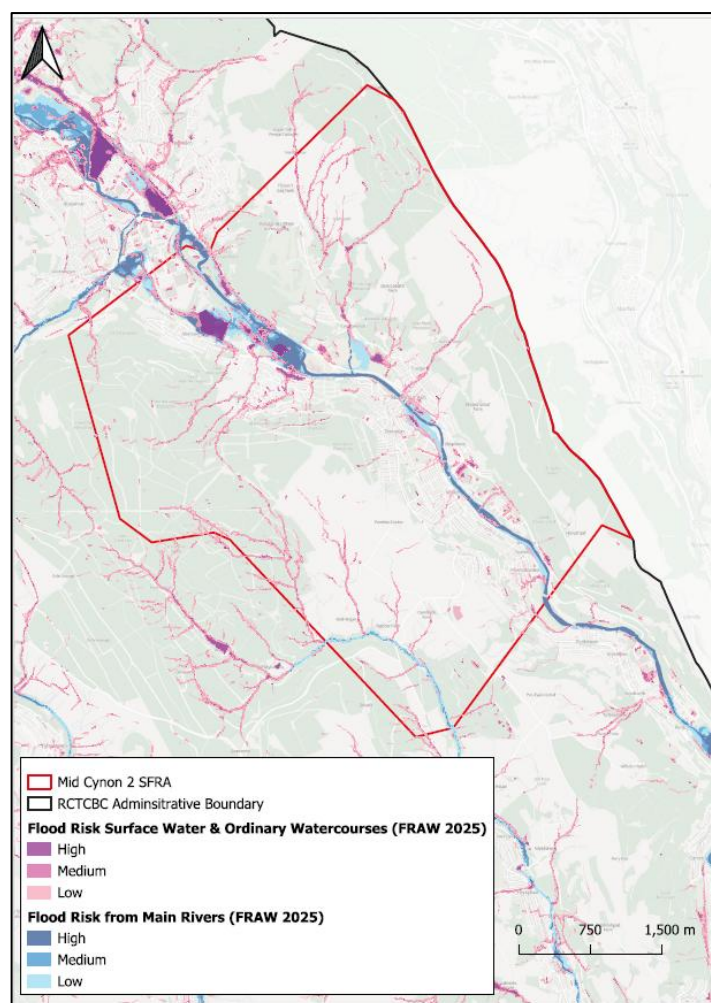


Figure 20: NRW's FRAW 2025 map for rivers and ordinary watercourses and surface water flood risk within the Mid Cynon 2 SFRA.



A summary of receptors at risk from flooding within the Mid Cynon 2 SFRA is provided in Sub-Appendix B.1 Table 56, based on the FRAW 2025 dataset.

HISTORY OF FLOODING

Table 28 shows all instances of recorded internal flooding in the Mid Cynon 2 SFRA from Storm Bronagh 2018 to January 2026, based on records held by RCT's Flood Risk Management Team. Historical flood records prior to this date are limited.

Table 28: Recorded internally flooded properties and affected communities within the Mid Cynon 2 SFRA per fiscal year, dating from October 2018 to January 2026.

Financial Year	Internally Flooded Properties	Impacted Communities
2018-2019	35	Abercwmbai, Mountain Ash
2019-2020	154	Abercwmbai, Mountain Ash, Cefnpennar, Penrhiwceiber,
2020-2021	6	Mountain Ash
2021-2022	3	Abercwmbai, Mountain Ash
2022-2023	0	N/A
2023-2024	1	Penrhiwceiber
2024-2025	49	Abercwmbai, Mountain Ash, Penrhiwceiber
2025-2026	6	Mountain Ash, Penrhiwceiber

IMPLICATIONS FOR THE 2026-28 ACTION PLAN

The updated evidence base and continued experience of flooding within the Mid Cynon 2 catchment have informed the prioritisation and development of actions for the 2026–2028 period.



Key implications include:

- Targeting of interventions toward locations identified as highest risk through CaRR 2025 and recent flood incidents.
- Continued delivery of smaller scale works to address localised issues identified through operational experience.

This approach ensures that the Action Plan focuses on delivering effective and proportionate interventions, while building on progress made during the previous Action Plan period.





THE FLOOD ACTION PLAN

The actions presented within the Mid Cynon 2 SFRA Flood Action Plan are listed in Table 29 and illustrated in Figure 21.

Table 29: Mid Cynon 2 SFRA Flood Action Plan.

Ref	Action Name & Description	Location (Community)	Action Type	Link to LFRMS Measure	Timescale	Cost	Funding Option(s)	Status
SFRA7 A1	Cwm Alarch Close Construction works to improve the resilience of the culvert inlet structure to and facilitate improved access	Mountain Ash	Alleviate	M6, M10 & M24	Short Term	Medium	WG FCERM Small-scale Works	Ongoing
SFRA7 A2	Allen Street (Nant y Ffrwd) - Channel Rehabilitation Design and construction works to facilitate ordinary watercourse channel rehabilitation works to reduce the risk of scour	Mountain Ash	Alleviate	M6, M10 & M24	Short Term	Medium	RCT Core Funding	New Action



Ref	Action Name & Description	Location (Community)	Action Type	Link to LFRMS Measure	Timescale	Cost	Funding Option(s)	Status
SFRA7 A3	Trem y Dyffryn - Culvert Screen Improvement Design and construction works to upgrade and improve the culvert trash screen	Mountain Ash	Alleviate	M6, M10 & M24	Short Term	Medium	WG FCERM Small-scale Works	New Action
SFRA7 A4	Victoria Street- Inlet Improvement Construction works to facilitate Inlet improvements for debris management and facilitate improved access. Possible overland flow routing measures to be incorporated.	Mountain Ash	Alleviate	M6, M10 & M24	Short Term	High	WG FCERM Small-scale Works	New Action

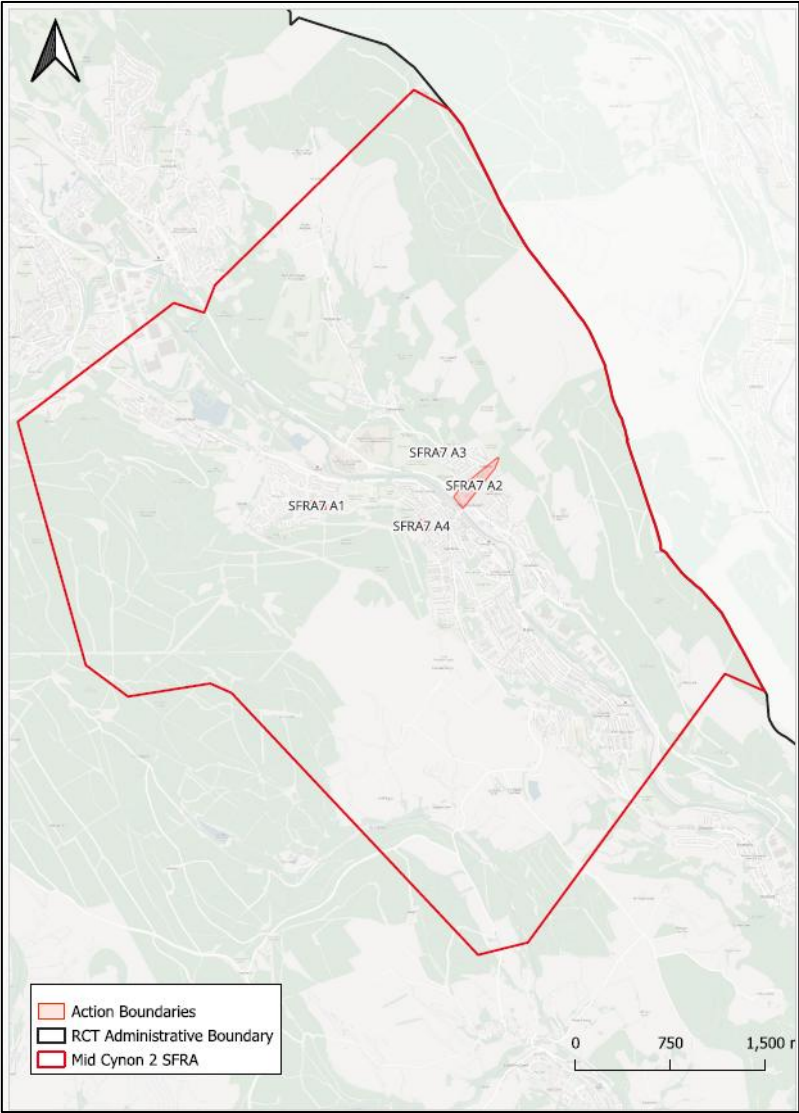


Figure 21: Location plan of the Mid Cynon 2 SFRA flood actions.



3.2.8. FLOOD ACTION PLAN LOWER CYNON SFRA

This section builds on the baseline information presented in the 2024-26 Flood Action Plan and provides a summary of updated evidence and changes in flood risk relevant to the 2026-28 period.

The following Flood Action Plan sets out the actions that RCTCBC are in the process of undertaking, or plan to undertake, to manage the risk of flooding from local sources within the Lower Cynon SFRA. Figure 22 shows where in RCT the Lower Cynon SFRA is located.

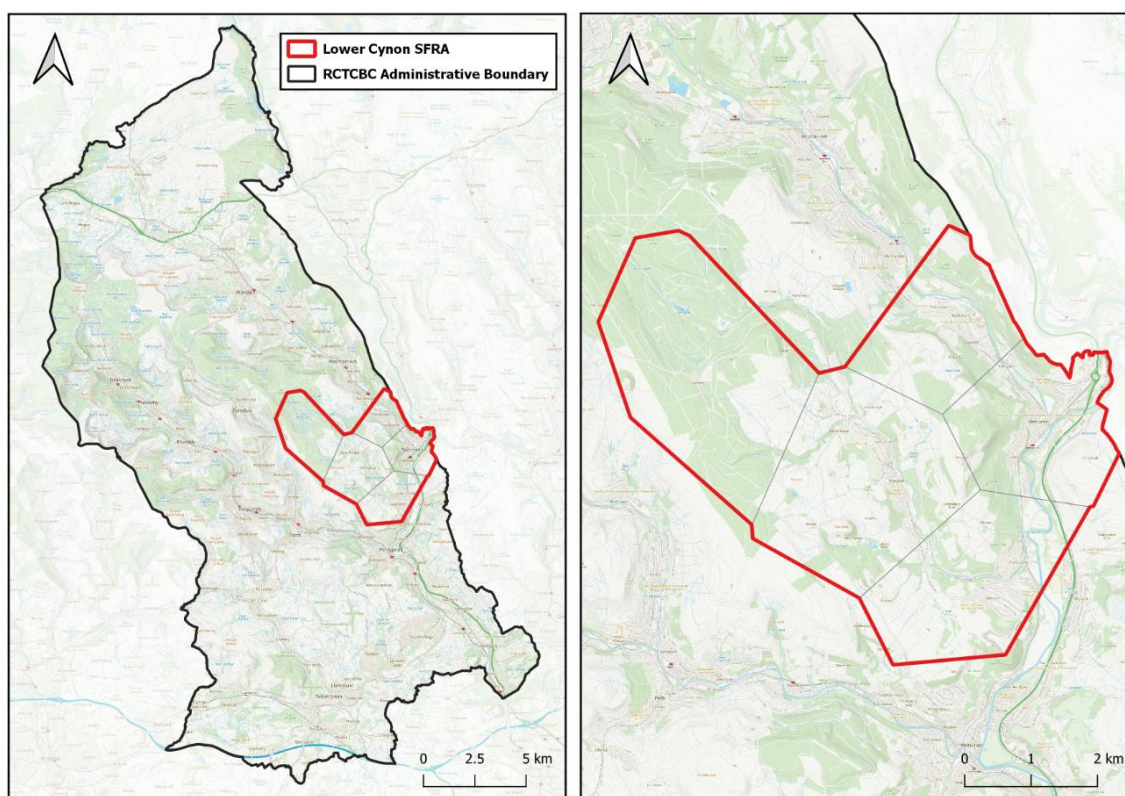


Figure 22: Lower Cynon SFRA Location Plan.



UPDATED FLOOD RISK EVIDENCE

Updated data and evidence have refined the understanding of flood risk within the Lower Cynon SFRA.

Key updates include:

- The updated FRAW 2025 mapping identified areas at risk of flooding from surface water, ordinary watercourses and main rivers across the SFRA (shown in Figure 23).
- The Communities at Risk Register (CaRR 2025) confirms that there are two communities within the SFRA (Ynysybwl and Treharris) within the top 10% of communities most at risk of water and ordinary watercourse flooding in Wales (134th and 166th respectively).
- Climate change projections indicate a moderate increase in properties at risk across most communities within the SFRA.

Table 30 presents the updated surface water and ordinary watercourse undefended risk (formerly referred to as 'Pluvial Ranking' in the CaRR 2019) in the present day and climate change scenario for communities within the SFRA.





Table 30: Surface water and ordinary watercourse undefended rank for the communities within Lower Cynon SFRA according to the CaRR (2025).

Community	Surface Water and Ordinary Watercourse Undefended Rank (CaRR 2025)	Surface Water and Ordinary Watercourse Undefended Rank- Climate Change Scenario (CaRR 2025)
Abercynon	366	319
Llanwonno	1926	2036
Glyncoch	405	416
Ynysboeth	269	289
Ynysybwl	134	156
Treharris	166	140

Table 31 showcases the current and projected risk within the SFRA in terms of the number of properties at risk. For those communities which are partially within the SFRA, the number of properties at risk which fall within the RCT administrative boundary have also been provided.



Table 31: Number of properties at risk from surface water and ordinary watercourse flooding within Lower Cynon SFRA in the present day and climate change scenario according to the CaRR (2025)

Community	Properties at Risk of Surface Water and Ordinary Watercourse- Present Day (CaRR 2025)	Properties at Risk of Surface Water and Ordinary Watercourse- Climate Change Scenario (CaRR 2025)
Abercynon	118	192
Llanwonno	0	0
Glyncoch	56	97
Ynysboeth	87	117
Ynysybwl	185	251
Treharris	210 (0)	270

CURRENT FLOOD RISK POSITION

The Lower Cynon SFRA continues to experience significant flood risk from surface water runoff, ordinary watercourses and main rivers.

Figure 23, extracted from NRW's FRAW 2025 map, illustrates the areas at risk of flooding from both surface water and ordinary watercourses, and main river sources across the Lower Cynon SFRA.



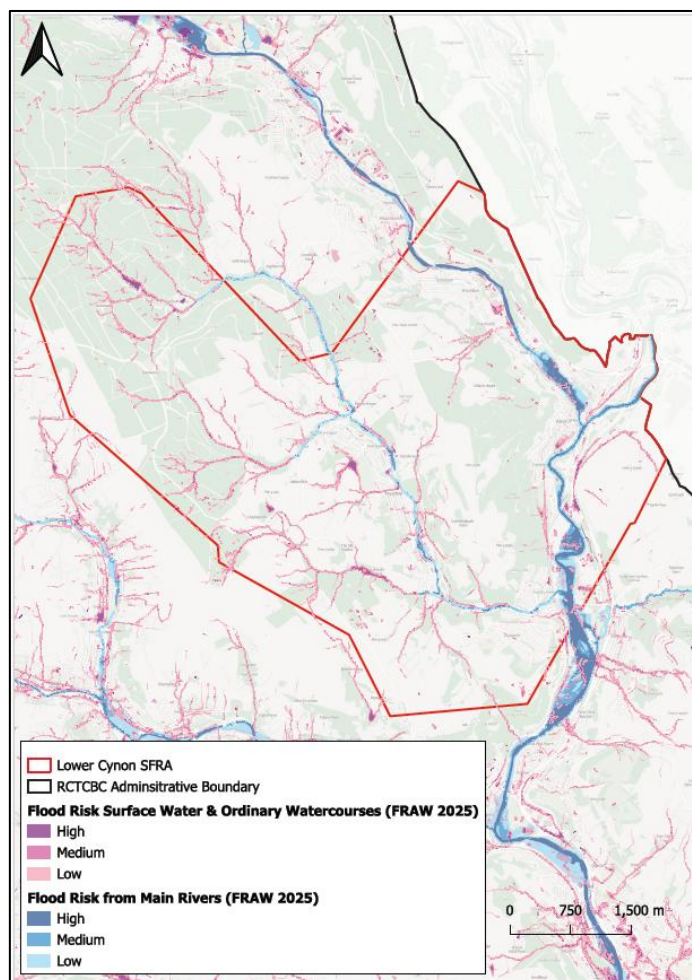


Figure 23: NRW's FRAW 2025 map for rivers and ordinary watercourses and surface water flood risk within the Lower Cynon SFRA.

The highest risk remains concentrated within the communities of Ynysybwl, Abercynon and Ynysboeth, which are identified through both updated mapping and CaRR 2025. Based on the recorded flooding history presented below, risk is associated with a diverse range of flooding sources including exceedance and blockage of culverted watercourses, interactions between surface water and drainage network, and out of channel flows originating from main rivers such as the Nant Clydach and River Cynon.



A summary of receptors at risk from flooding within the Lower Cynon SFRA is provided in Sub-Appendix B.1 Table 57, based on the FRAW 2025 dataset.

HISTORY OF FLOODING

Table 32 shows the total number of recorded internally flooded properties and communities affected in the Lower Cynon SFRA from October 2018 to January 2026, based on records held by RCT's Flood Risk Management Team. Historical flood records prior to this date are limited.

Table 32: Recorded internally flooded properties and affected communities within the Lower Cynon SFRA per fiscal year, dating from October 2018 to January 2026.

Financial Year	Internally Flooded Properties	Impacted Communities
2018-2019	1	Ynysboeth
2019-2020	62	Ynysboeth, Ynysybwl, Abercynon
2020-2021	9	Ynysboeth, Abercynon
2021-2022	1	Ynysybwl
2022-2023	1	Abercynon
2023-2024	0	N/A
2024-2025	12	Ynysboeth, Ynysybwl, Abercynon
2025-2026	1	Abercynon

IMPLICATIONS FOR THE 2026-28 ACTION PLAN

The updated evidence base within the Lower Cynon have informed the prioritisation and development of actions for the 2026–2028 period.

Key implications include:



- Targeting of interventions toward locations identified as highest risk through CaRR 2025 and recent flood incidents
- Continued delivery of smaller scale works to address localised issues identified through operational experience

This approach ensures that the Action Plan focuses on delivering effective and proportionate interventions.



THE FLOOD ACTION PLAN

The actions presented within the Lower Cynon SFRA Flood Action Plan are listed in Table 33 and illustrated in Figure 24.

Table 33: Lower Cynon SFRA Flood Action Plan.

Ref	Action Name & Description	Location (Community)	Action Type	Link to LFRMS Measure	Timescale	Cost	Funding Option(s)	Status
SFRA8 A1	Dan-y-Cribyn- Inlet Upgrade Design works to improve the resilience of the culvert inlet structure	Ynysybwl	Alleviate	M6, M10 & M24	Medium Term	Medium	WG FCERM Small-scale Works	New Action
SFRA8 A2	Well Street- Culvert Diversion Design and construction work to divert two converging culverted watercourses to manage the risk of hydraulic failure.	Abercynon	Alleviate	M6, M10 & M24	Short Term	Medium	RCT Core Funding	New Action

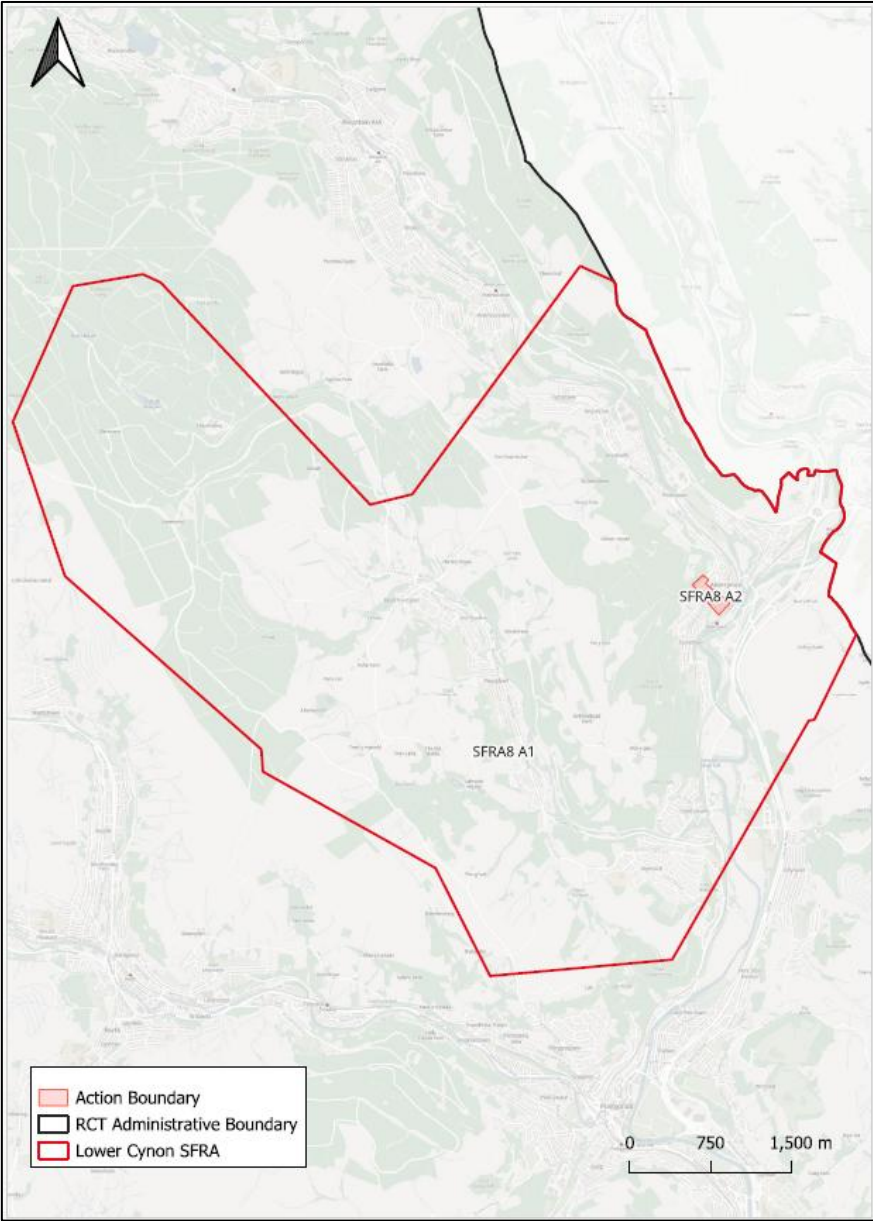


Figure 24: Location plan of the Lower Cynon SFRA flood actions.



3.2.9. LOWER TAF SFRA ACTION PLAN

This section builds on the baseline information presented in the 2024-26 Flood Action Plan and provides a summary of updated evidence and changes in flood risk relevant to the 2026-28 period.

The following Flood Action Plan sets out the actions that RCTCBC are undertaking, or plan to undertake, to manage the risk of flooding from local sources within the Lower Taf SFRA. Figure 25 shows where in RCT the Lower Taf SFRA is located.

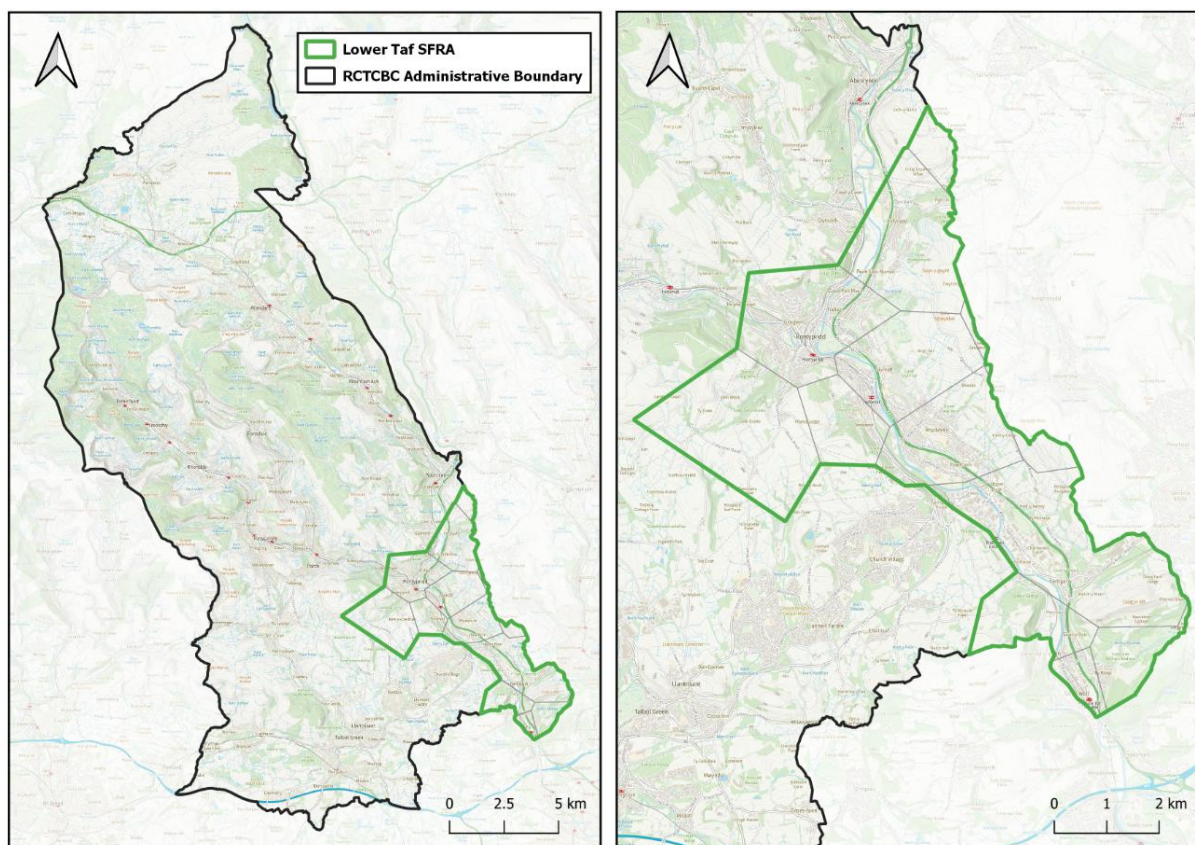


Figure 25: Lower Taf SFRA Location Plan.



UPDATED FLOOD RISK EVIDENCE

Updated data and evidence have refined the understanding of flood risk within the Lower Taf SFRA.

Key local updates include:

- The updated FRAW 2025 mapping identified areas at risk of flooding from surface water, ordinary watercourses and main rivers across the SFRA (shown in Figure 26).
- The Communities at Risk Register (CaRR 2025) confirms that all four out of the twelve communities within the SFRA (Cilfynydd, Pontypridd, Glyntaff and Rhydyfelin) remain within the top 10% of communities most at risk of surface water and ordinary watercourse flooding in Wales
- Climate change projections indicate an increase in properties at risk across most communities, with greatest increases in Pontypridd (764 to 1002 properties) and Rhydyfelin (965 to 1161 properties).
- Recorded flood incidents during the 2024-26 period highlight the continued vulnerability of the catchment, including a total of 113 internally flooded properties recorded in 2024-25, the greatest number of all SFRAs.

Table 34 presents the updated surface water and ordinary watercourse undefended risk (formerly referred to as 'Pluvial Ranking' in the CaRR 2019) in the present day and climate change scenario for communities within the SFRA.



Table 34: Surface water and ordinary watercourse undefended rank for the communities within Lower Taf SFRA according to the CaRR (2025).

Community	Surface Water and Ordinary Watercourse Undefended Rank (CaRR 2025)	Surface Water and Ordinary Watercourse Undefended Rank- Climate Change Scenario (CaRR 2025)
Cilfynydd	109	124
Pontypridd	58	36
Pen-Y-Coedcae	1009	1090
Treforest	294	346
Glyntaff	67	91
Rhydyfelin	10	9
Nantgarw	121	137
Taff's Well	125	149
Ty Rhiw	1336	1238
Gwaelod-Y-Garth	808	905
Abertridwr	176	202
Senghenydd	304	247
Llanfabon	395	581

Table 35 showcases the current and projected risk within the SFRA in terms of the number of properties at risk. For those communities which are partially within the SFRA, the number of properties at risk which fall within the RCT administrative boundary have also been provided.



Table 35: Number of properties at risk from surface water and ordinary watercourse flooding within Lower Taf SFRA in the present day and climate change scenario according to the CaRR (2025).

Community	Properties at Risk of Surface Water and Ordinary Watercourse- Present Day (CaRR 2025)	Properties at Risk of Surface Water and Ordinary Watercourse- Climate Change Scenario (CaRR 2025)
Cilfynydd	327	401
Pontypridd	764	1002
Pen-Y-Coedcae	15	15
Treforest	119	167
Glyntaff	359	419
Rhydyfelin	965	1161
Nantgarw	192	234
Taff's Well	74	92
Ty Rhiw	29	57
Gwaelod-Y-Garth	26 (26)	33 (30)
Abertridwr	138 (0)	195
Senghenydd	189 (1)	245 (1)
Llanfabon	1 (0)	1 (0)

CURRENT FLOOD RISK POSITION

The Lower Taf SFRA continues to experience significant flood risk from surface water runoff, ordinary watercourses and main rivers. Figure 26, extracted from NRW's FRAW 2025 map, illustrates the areas at risk of flooding from both surface water and ordinary watercourses and main river sources across the Lower Taf SFRA.

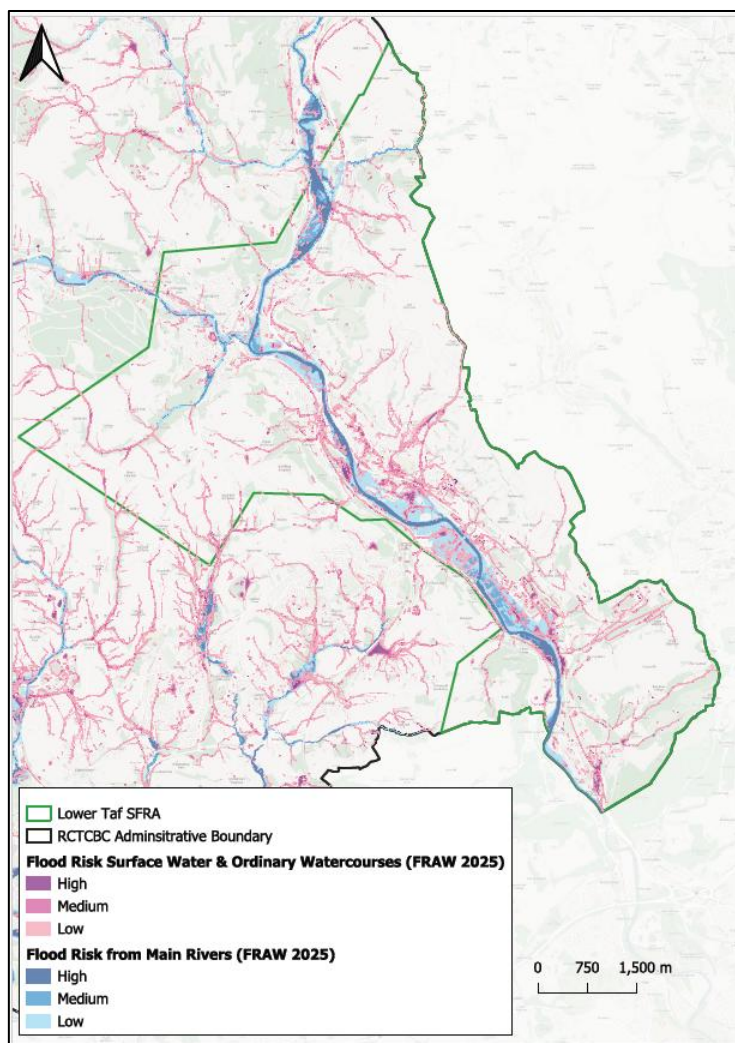


Figure 26:
2025 map for

ordinary watercourses and surface water flood risk within the Lower Taf SFRA.

NRW's FRAW
rivers and

The highest risk remains concentrated within the communities of Pontypridd and Rhydyfelin which are identified through both updated mapping and CaRR 2025 data. Flooding is broadly associated with exceedance and blockage of culverted watercourses, however flooding in Pontypridd is heavily influenced by the Rivers Taf and Rhondda and their interaction with the drainage network during intense storm events.



A summary of receptors at risk from flooding within the Lower Taf SFRA is provided in Sub-Appendix B.1 Table 58 and is based on the FRAW 2025 dataset.

HISTORY OF FLOODING

The Lower Taf SFRA area has experienced several flood events over the past twenty years, often in relation to the network of ordinary watercourses and culverted infrastructure which convey a substantial volume of water through the urban settlements.

Table 36 shows the total number of recorded internally flooded properties and communities affected in the Lower Taf SFRA from October 2018 to January 2026, based on records held by RCT's Flood Risk Management Team. Historical flood records prior to this date are limited.

Table 36: Recorded internally flooded properties and affected communities within the Lower Taf SFRA per fiscal year, dating from October 2018 to January 2026.

Financial Year	Internally Flooded Properties	Impacted Communities
2018-2019	10	Pontypridd, Glyntaff, Rhydyfelin
2019-2020	663	Cilfynydd, Pontypridd, Glyntaff, Rhydyfelin, Nantgarw, Gwaelod-Y-Garth, Taff's Well
2020-2021	14	Cilfynydd, Pontypridd, Glyntaff, Nantgarw, Taff's Well
2021-2022	42	Cilfynydd, Pontypridd, Glyntaff, Rhydyfelin,
2022-2023	26	Cilfynydd, Pontypridd, Nantgarw
2023-2024	4	Pontypridd
2024-2025	113	Cilfynydd, Pontypridd, Glyntaff, Rhydyfelin, Nantgarw, Taff's Well



Financial Year	Internally Flooded Properties	Impacted Communities
2025-2026	4	Pontypridd, Glyntaff, Nantgarw

IMPLICATIONS FOR THE 2026-28 ACTION PLAN

The updated evidence base and continued experience of flooding within the Upper Rhondda Fawr catchment have informed the prioritisation and development of actions for the 2026–2028 period.

Key implications include:

- Continued prioritisation of the SFRA which covers some of the highest risk areas within RCT
- Progression of major Flood Alleviation Schemes (FAS), including Oakland Terrace, Park Street, Treforest, Glyntaff and Nant Garw Ordinary Watercourse
- Targeting of interventions toward locations identified as highest risk through CaRR 2025 and recent flood incidents
- Continued delivery of smaller scale works to address localised issues identified through operational experience

This approach ensures that the Action Plan focuses on delivering effective and proportionate interventions, while building on progress made during the previous Action Plan period.





THE FLOOD ACTION PLAN

The actions presented within the Lower Taf SFRA Flood Action Plan are listed in Table 37 and illustrated in Figure 27.

Table 37: Lower Taf SFRA Flood Action Plan.

Ref	Action Name & Description	Location (Community)	Action Type	Link to LFRMS Measure	Timescale	Cost	Funding Option(s)	Status
SFRA9 A1	Oakland Terrace Produce a Full Business Case carrying out detailed design and development of the preferred option for managing the risk of flooding from local sources	Cilfynydd	Alleviate	M8, M10, M11, M14, M24, M29 & M31	Medium Term	High	WG FCERM Capital	Ongoing
SFRA9 A2	Oakland Terrace Construction phase of FAS	Cilfynydd	Alleviate	M24	Medium Term	Very High	WG FCERM Capital	Dependent on Previous Action Stage
SFRA9 A3	Park Street, Treforest Produce a Full Business Case carrying out detailed design and development of the preferred option for managing the risk of flooding from local sources	Treforest	Alleviate	M8, M10, M11, M14, M24, M29 & M31	Medium Term	Medium	WG FCERM Capital	Ongoing



Ref	Action Name & Description	Location (Community)	Action Type	Link to LFRMS Measure	Timescale	Cost	Funding Option(s)	Status
SFRA9 A4	Park Street, Treforest Construction phase of FAS	Treforest	Alleviate	M24	Medium Term	High	WG FCERM Capital	Dependent on Previous Action Stage
SFRA9 A5	Glyntaff - SOC Develop a SOC to better understand the risk of flooding at Glyntaf, using a whole catchment approach, to provide recommendations for suitable local flood risk management measures.	Glyntaff	Alleviate	M6, M7, M8, M10, M11, M14, M15	Medium Term	Medium	WG FCERM Capital	Ongoing
SFRA9 A6	Nant Garw Ordinary Watercourse - SOC Develop a SOC to better understand the risk of flooding from the Nant Garw, using a whole catchment approach, to provide recommendations for suitable local flood risk management measures.	Nant Garw	Alleviate	M6, M7, M8, M10, M11, M14, M15	Medium Term	Medium	WG FCERM Capital	Ongoing
SFRA9 A7	Egypt Street - Pumping Station Design and construction work to facilitate the installation of surface water pumping stations	Glyntaff	Alleviate	M6, M10 & M24	Short Term	High	WG FCERM Small-scale Works	New Action
SFRA9 A8	Pentrebach Road - Culvert Upgrade Design and construction work to install a new culvert network	Glyntaff	Alleviate	M6, M10 & M24	Short Term	Medium	WG FCERM Small-scale Works	New Action



Ref	Action Name & Description	Location (Community)	Action Type	Link to LFRMS Measure	Timescale	Cost	Funding Option(s)	Status
SFRA9 A9	Graig-yr-Helfa Road - Inlet Improvement Design and construction work for the installation of a new headwall structure with catch pit to manage flows	Glyntaff	Alleviate	M6, M10 & M24	Short Term	Medium	WG FCERM Small-scale Works	New Action

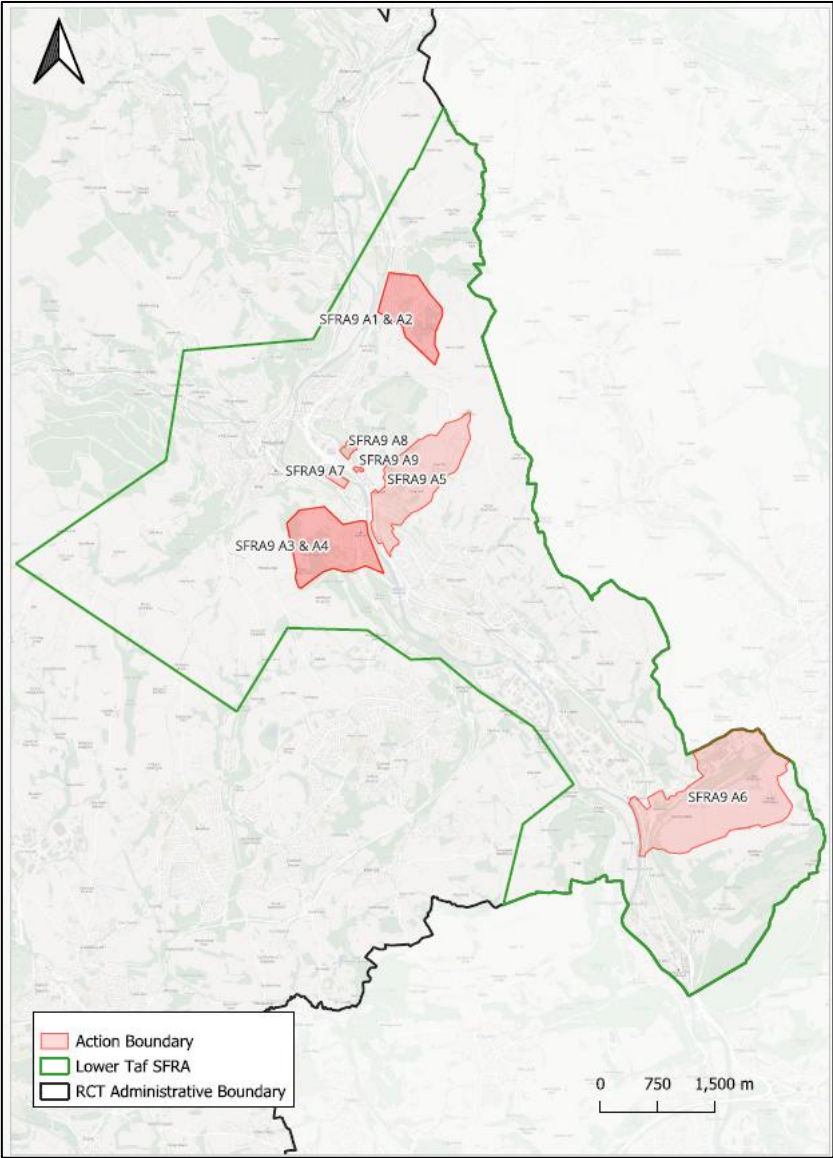


Figure 27: Location plan of the Lower Taf SFRA flood actions.



3.2.10. ELY SFRA FLOOD ACTION PLAN

This section builds on the baseline information presented in the 2024-26 Flood Action Plan and provides a summary of updated evidence and changes in flood risk relevant to the 2026-28 period.

The following Flood Action Plan sets out the actions that RCTCBC are undertaking, or plan to undertake, to manage the risk of flooding from local sources within the Ely SFRA. Figure 28 shows where in RCT the Ely SFRA is located.

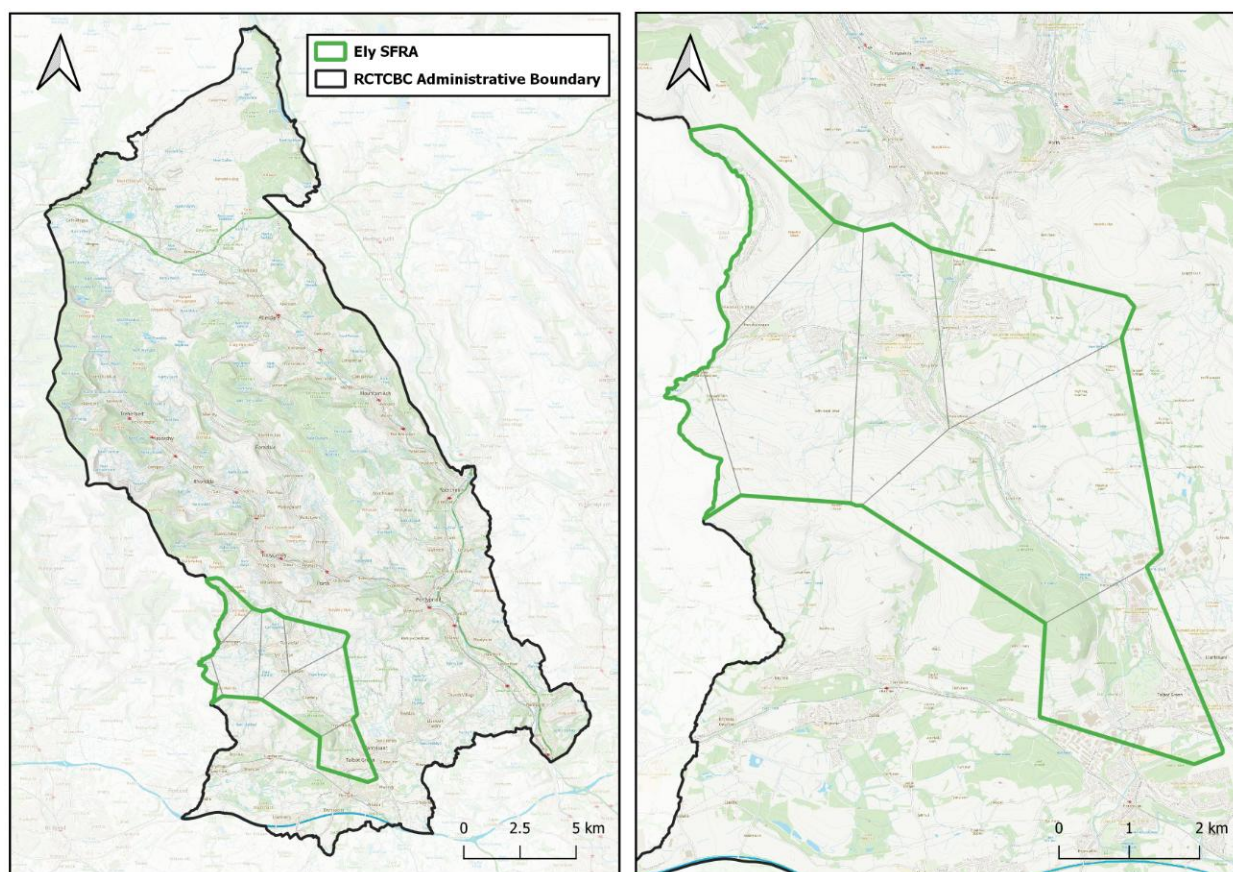


Figure 28: Ely SFRA Location Plan.



UPDATED FLOOD RISK EVIDENCE

Updated data and evidence have refined the understanding of flood risk within the Ely SFRA.

Key local updates include:

- The updated FRAW 2025 mapping identified areas at risk of flooding from surface water, ordinary watercourses and main rivers across the SFRA (shown in Figure 29).
- The Communities at Risk Register (CaRR 2025) confirms that one out of the seven communities within the SFRA (Bryn-Golau) sits within the top 5% of communities most at risk of surface water and ordinary watercourse flooding in Wales, ranking 66th.
- Climate change projections indicate a moderate increase in properties at risk across all communities, with Tonyrefail community showing the most notable increase (200 to 293 properties).
- Recorded flood incidents during the 2024-26 period highlight the SFRA's lower vulnerability to flood risk when compared to most other SFRA's. With only 1 recorded instance of internal flooding during the two-year period.

Table 38 presents the updated surface water and ordinary watercourse undefended risk (formerly referred to as 'Pluvial Ranking' in the CaRR 2019) in the present day and climate change scenario for communities within the SFRA.





Table 38: Surface water and ordinary watercourse undefended rank for the communities within Ely SFRA according to the CaRR (2025).

Community	Surface Water and Ordinary Watercourse Undefended Rank (CaRR 2025)	Surface Water and Ordinary Watercourse Undefended Rank- Climate Change Scenario (CaRR 2025)
Hendreforgan	123	138
Bryn Golau	66	67
Tonyrefail	233	187
Coedely	219	293
Talbot Green	297	236
Gilfach-Goch	153	155
Glynogwr	1801	1685

Table 39 showcases the current and projected risk within the SFRA in terms of the number of properties at risk. For those communities which are partially within the SFRA, the number of properties at risk which fall within the RCT administrative boundary have also been provided.



Table 39: Number of properties at risk from surface water and ordinary watercourse flooding within Ely SFRA in the present day and climate change scenario according to the CaRR (2025).

Community	Properties at Risk of Surface Water and Ordinary Watercourse- Present Day (CaRR 2025)	Properties at Risk of Surface Water and Ordinary Watercourse- Climate Change Scenario (CaRR 2025)
Hendreforgan	332	408
Bryn Golau	273	344
Tonyrefail	201	293
Coedely	100	131
Talbot Green	107	160
Gilfach-Goch	140	198
Glynogwr	2 (0)	4 (1)

CURRENT FLOOD RISK POSITION

Although incidents of recorded property flooding (section x) are limited, modelled flood risk is still notable. Figure 29, extracted from NRW's FRAW 2025 map, illustrates the areas at risk of flooding from both surface water and ordinary watercourses and main river sources across the Ely SFRA.



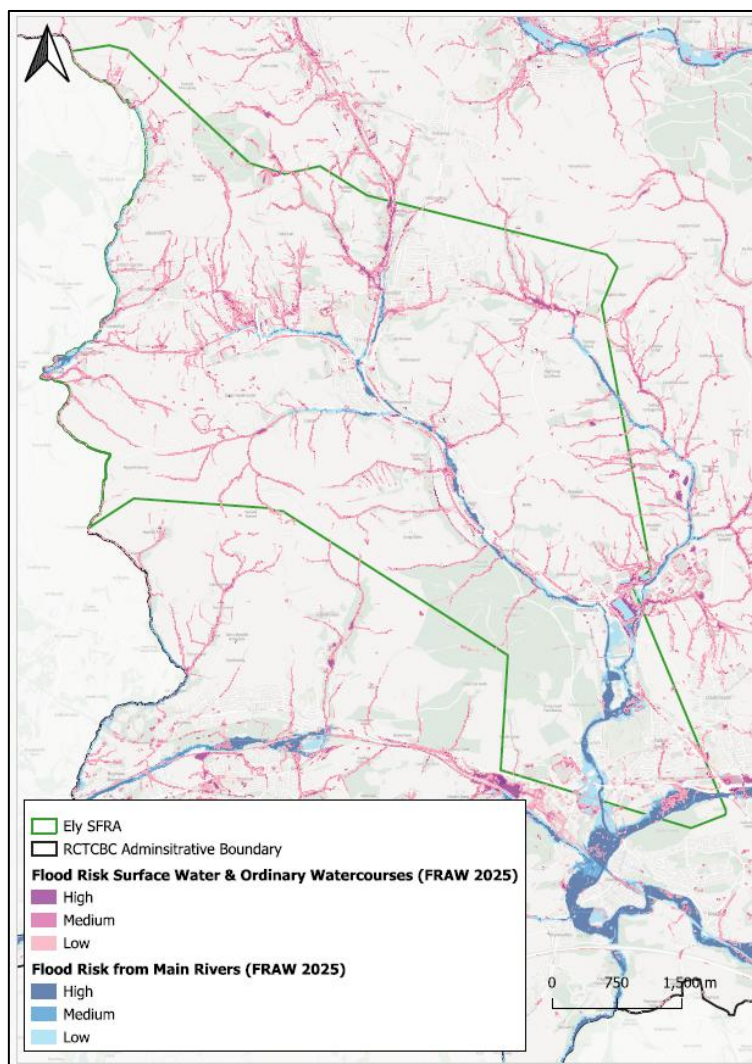


Figure 29: NRW's FRAW 2025 map for rivers and ordinary watercourses and surface water flood risk within the Ely SFRA.

The spatial distribution of flood risk is generally spread across the SFRA; although Hendreforgan and Bryn Golau remain at the highest modelled risk relative to the rest of the SFRA, which is reflected through both updated mapping and CaRR 2025 data. However, flood history in Hendreforgan is limited and does not reflect the level of modelled risk, whereas other communities within the SFRA have experienced more frequent and widespread historical flooding (as shown in table 40).



A summary of receptors at risk from flooding within the Ely SFRA is provided in Sub-Appendix B.1 Table 59, based on the FRAW 2025 dataset.

HISTORY OF FLOODING

Table 40 shows the total number of recorded internally flooded properties and communities affected in the Ely SFRA from October 2018 to January 2026, based on records held by RCT's Flood Risk Management Team. Historical flood records prior to this date are limited.

Table 40: Recorded internally flooded properties and affected communities within the Ely SFRA per fiscal year, dating from October 2018 to January 2026.

Financial Year	Internally Flooded Properties	Impacted Communities
2018-2019	2	Bryn Golau
2019-2020	16	Glynogwr, Hendreforgan, Bryn Golau, Tonyrefail, Coedely
2020-2021	2	Tonyrefail
2021-2022	5	Glynogwr, Bryn Golau, Coedely
2022-2023	3	Gilfach Goch, Bryn Golau, Talbot Green
2023-2024	1	Bryn Golau
2024-2025	1	Tonyrefail
2025-2026	0	N/A

IMPLICATIONS FOR THE 2026–2028 ACTION PLAN

The updated evidence base, including the sources identified during recorded flood incidents have informed the development of actions for the 2026-28 period.



Key implications include:

- Development of a Program Business Case for Ely SFRA in the long term to evaluate potential options to alleviate flood risk from local sources and support evidence-based decision making for capital investment



THE FLOOD ACTION PLAN

The actions presented within the Ely SFRA Flood Action Plan are listed in Table 41 and illustrated in Figure 30.

Table 41: Ely SFRA Flood Action Plan.

Ref	Action Name & Description	Location (Community)	Action Type	Link to LFRMS Measure	Timescale	Cost	Funding Option(s)	Status
SFRA 10 A1	Programme Business Case Develop a Programme Business Case, assessing the risk of local flooding utilising a catchment-based approach, considering a range of FRM measures inclusive of wider catchment and nature-based solutions, and encouraging collaboration between RMAs, other organisations and the public.	Ely SFRA	Alleviate	M6, M7, M8, M10, M11, M14, M15, M29 & M31	Long Term	Medium	WG FCERM Capital	New Action

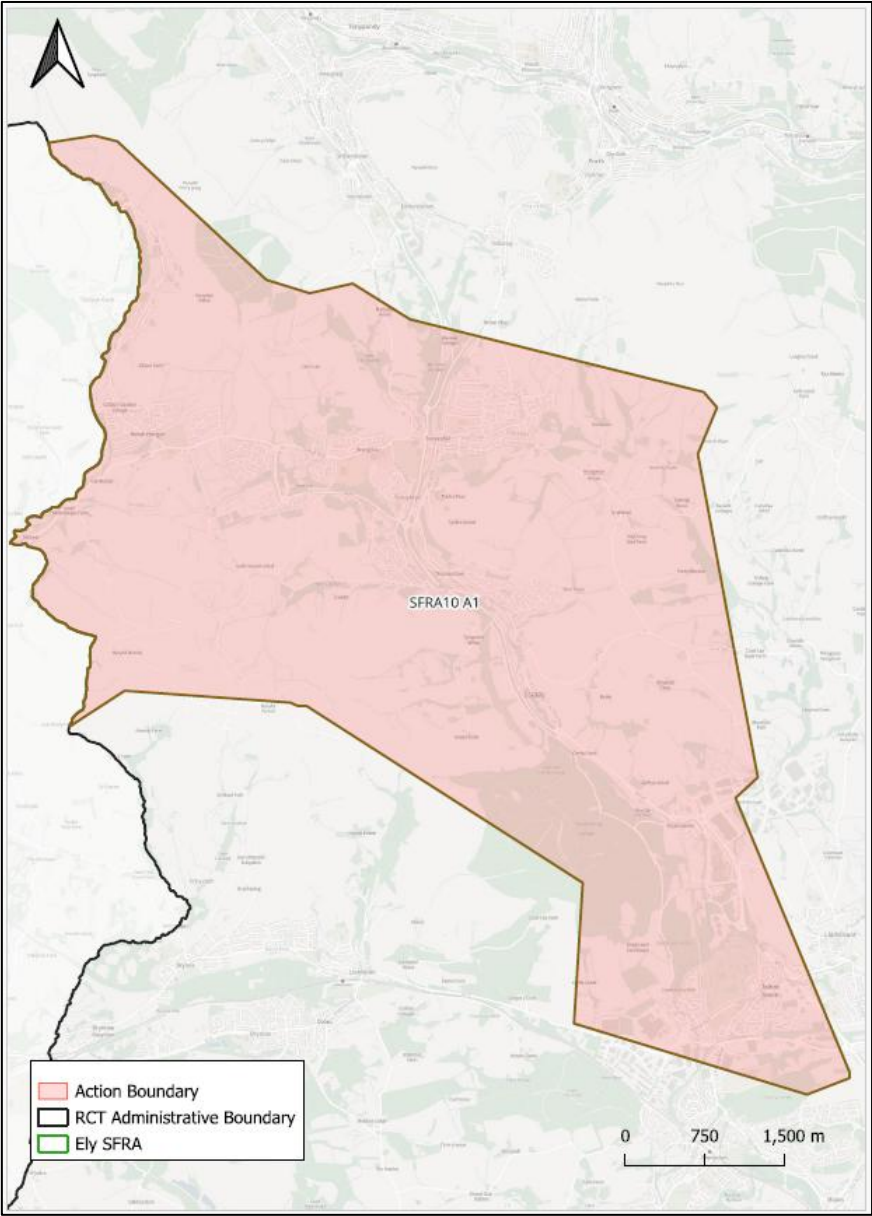


Figure 30: Location plan of the Ely SFRA flood actions.



3.2.11. TAF WEST SFRA ACTION PLAN

This section builds on the baseline information presented in the 2024-26 Flood Action Plan and provides a summary of updated evidence and changes in flood risk relevant to the 2026-28 period.

The following Flood Action Plan sets out the actions that RCTCBC are undertaking, or plan to undertake, to manage the risk of flooding from local sources within the Taf West SFRA. Figure 31 shows where in RCT the Taf West SFRA is located.

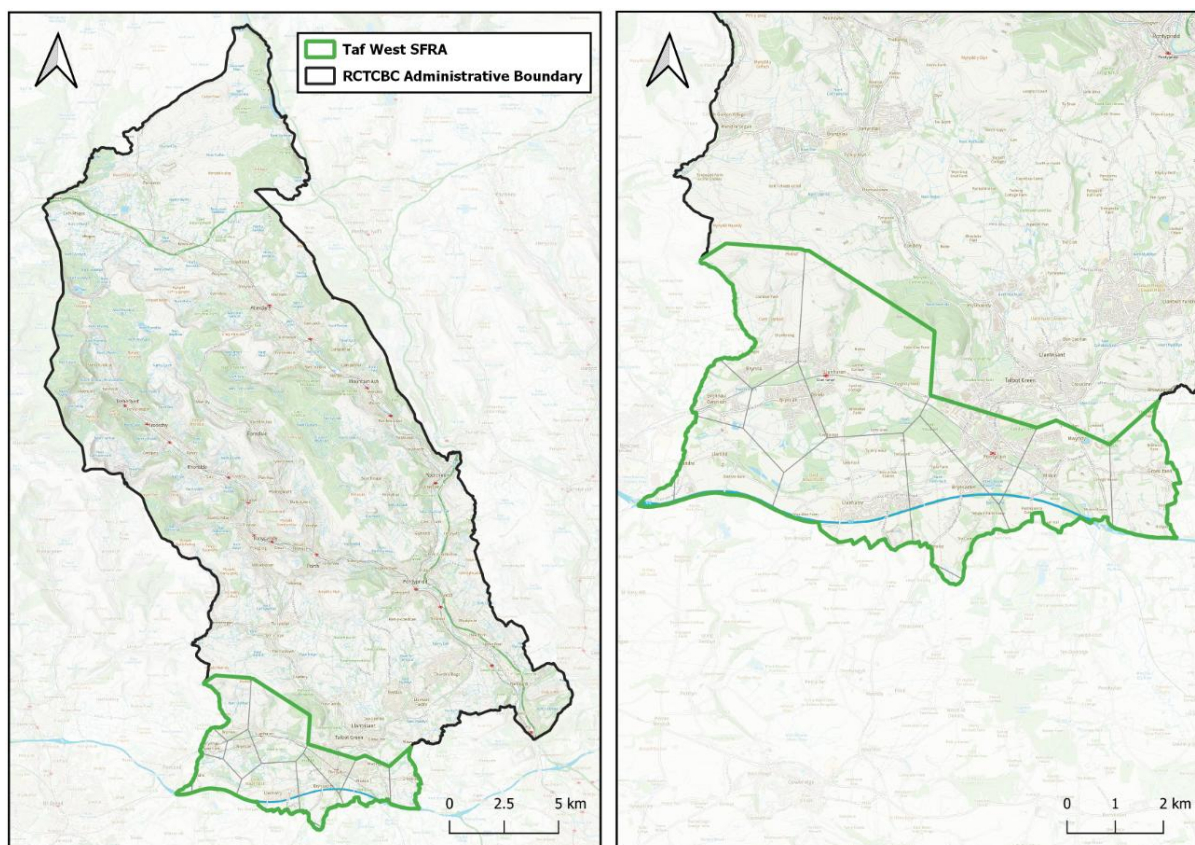


Figure 31: Taf West SFRA Location Plan.



UPDATED FLOOD RISK EVIDENCE

Updated data and evidence have refined the understanding of flood risk within the Taf West SFRA.

Key local updates include:

- The updated FRAW 2025 mapping identified areas at risk of flooding from surface water, ordinary watercourses and main rivers across the SFRA (shown in Figure 32).
- The Communities at Risk Register (CaRR 2025) confirms that one community within the SFRA (Llanharan) falls within the top 10% of communities most at risk of surface water and ordinary watercourse flooding in Wales, ranking 149th.
- Climate change projections indicate slight increases in properties at risk across most communities, with Pontyclun community showing the most notable increase (154 to 209 properties).
- Recorded flood incidents during the 2024-26 period highlight the SFRA's lower vulnerability to flood risk when compared to most other SFRA's. With no recorded instance of internal flooding during the two-year period.

Table 42 presents the updated surface water and ordinary watercourse undefended risk (formerly referred to as 'Pluvial Ranking' in the CaRR 2019) in the present day and climate change scenario for communities within the SFRA.





Table 42: Surface water and ordinary watercourse undefended rank for the communities within Taf West SFRA according to the CaRR (2025).

Community	Surface Water and Ordinary Watercourse Undefended Rank (CaRR 2025)	Surface Water and Ordinary Watercourse Undefended Rank- Climate Change Scenario (CaRR 2025)
Brynna	825	1090
Brynnay Gwynion	1302	1090
Llanilid	1926	2036
Bryncae	250	293
Llanharan	149	161
Llanharry	1009	644
Pontyclun	1205	851
Brynsadler	1409	1331
Miskin	1009	864
Groes-Faen	1627	1814

Table 43 showcases the current and projected risk within the SFRA in terms of the number of properties at risk.



Table 43: Number of properties at risk from surface water and ordinary watercourse flooding within Taf West SFRA in the present day and climate change scenario according to the CaRR (2025).

Community	Properties at Risk of Surface Water and Ordinary Watercourse- Present Day (CaRR 2025)	Properties at Risk of Surface Water and Ordinary Watercourse- Climate Change Scenario (CaRR 2025)
Brynna	36 (34)	51 (48)
Brynnay Gwynion	10 (5)	12 (6)
Llanilid	2	6
Bryncae	91	118
Llanharan	138	158
Llanharry	39	60
Pontyclun	154	209
Brynsadler	11	16
Miskin	27	34 (32)
Groes- Faen	1	2 (1)

CURRENT FLOOD RISK POSITION

The extent and degree of local flood risk in the Taf West SFRA continues to be moderate. Figure 32, extracted from NRW's FRAW map, illustrates the areas at risk of flooding from both surface water and ordinary watercourses and main river sources across the Taf West SFRA.



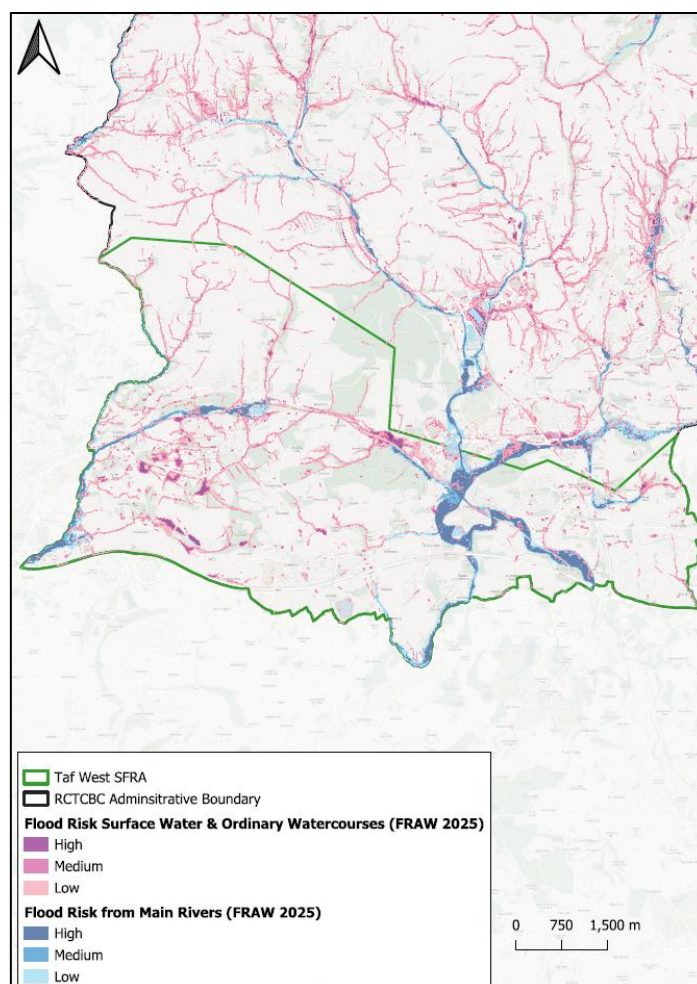


Figure 32: NRW's FRAW 2025 map for rivers and ordinary watercourses and surface water flood risk within the Taf West SFRA.

The highest levels of risk remain concentrated within the communities of Llanharan and Brynna. This is evidenced by updated mapping and the CaRR 2025 dataset, the latter of which indicates a substantial disparity of 575 community ranking positions between these areas and the next highest-risk community.

A summary of receptors at risk from flooding within the Taf West SFRA is provided in Sub-Appendix B.1 Table 61, based on the FRAW 2025 dataset.



HISTORY OF FLOODING

The Taf West SFRA area has experienced several flood events over the past twenty years, often in relation to the network of ordinary watercourses and culverted infrastructure which convey a substantial volume of water through the urban settlements.

Table 44 shows the total number of recorded internally flooded properties and communities affected in the Taf West SFRA from October 2018 to January 2026, based on records held by RCT’s Flood Risk Management Team. Historical flood records prior to this date are limited.

Table 44: Recorded internally flooded properties and affected communities within the Taf West SFRA per fiscal year, dating from October 2018 to January 2026.

Financial Year	Internally Flooded Properties	Impacted Communities
2018-2019	0	N/A
2019-2020	11	Brynna, Llanharan, Llanharry, Brynsadler, Pontyclun
2020-2021	0	N/A
2021-2022	1	Pontyclun
2022-2023	19	Brynna, Llanharan
2023-2024	0	N/A
2024-2025	0	N/A
2025-2026	0	N/A



IMPLICATIONS FOR THE 2026-28 ACTION PLAN

The updated evidence base within the Taf West catchment has informed the prioritisation and development of actions for the 2026–2028 period.

Key implications include:

- Development of a Program Business Case for the Taf West SFRA in the long term to evaluate potential options to alleviate flood risk from local sources and support evidence-based decision making for capital investment
- Continued delivery of smaller scale works to address localised issues identified through operational experience

This approach ensures that the Action Plan focuses on delivering effective and proportionate interventions.





THE FLOOD ACTION PLAN

The actions presented within the Taf West SFRA Flood Action Plan are listed in Table 45 and illustrated in Figure 33.

Table 45: Taf West SFRA Flood Action Plan.

Ref	Action Name & Description	Location (Community)	Action Type	Link to LFRMS Measure	Timescale	Cost	Funding Option(s)	Status
SFRA 11 A1	Programme Business Case Develop a Programme Business Case, assessing the risk of local flooding utilising a catchment-based approach, considering a range of FRM measures inclusive of wider catchment and nature-based solutions, and encouraging collaboration between RMAs, other organisations and the public.	Taf West SFRA	Alleviate	M6, M7, M8, M10, M11, M14, M15, M29 & M31	Medium Term	Medium	WG FCERM Capital	Ongoing
SFRA 11 A2	Chapel Road / Swynant - Inlet Improvement Construction works to improve resilience of the culvert structure	Llanharan	Alleviate	M6, M10 & M24	Short Term	Medium	WG FCERM Small-scale Works	New Action

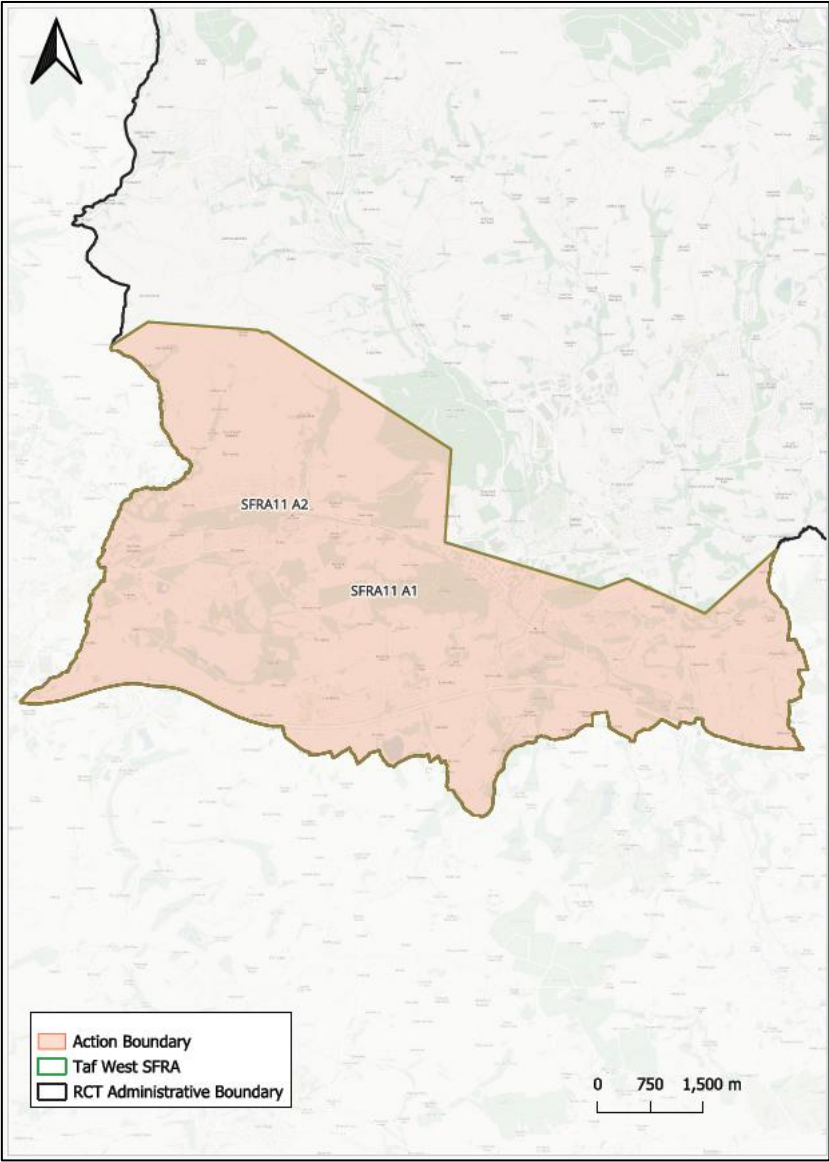


Figure 33: Location plan of the Taf West SFRA flood actions.



3.2.12. TAF EAST SFRA ACTION PLAN

This section builds on the baseline information presented in the 2024-26 Flood Action Plan and provides a summary of updated evidence and changes in flood risk relevant to the 2026-28 period.

The following Flood Action Plan sets out the actions that RCTCBC are undertaking, or plan to undertake, to manage the risk of flooding from local sources within the Taf East SFRA. Figure 34 shows where in RCT the Taf East SFRA is located.

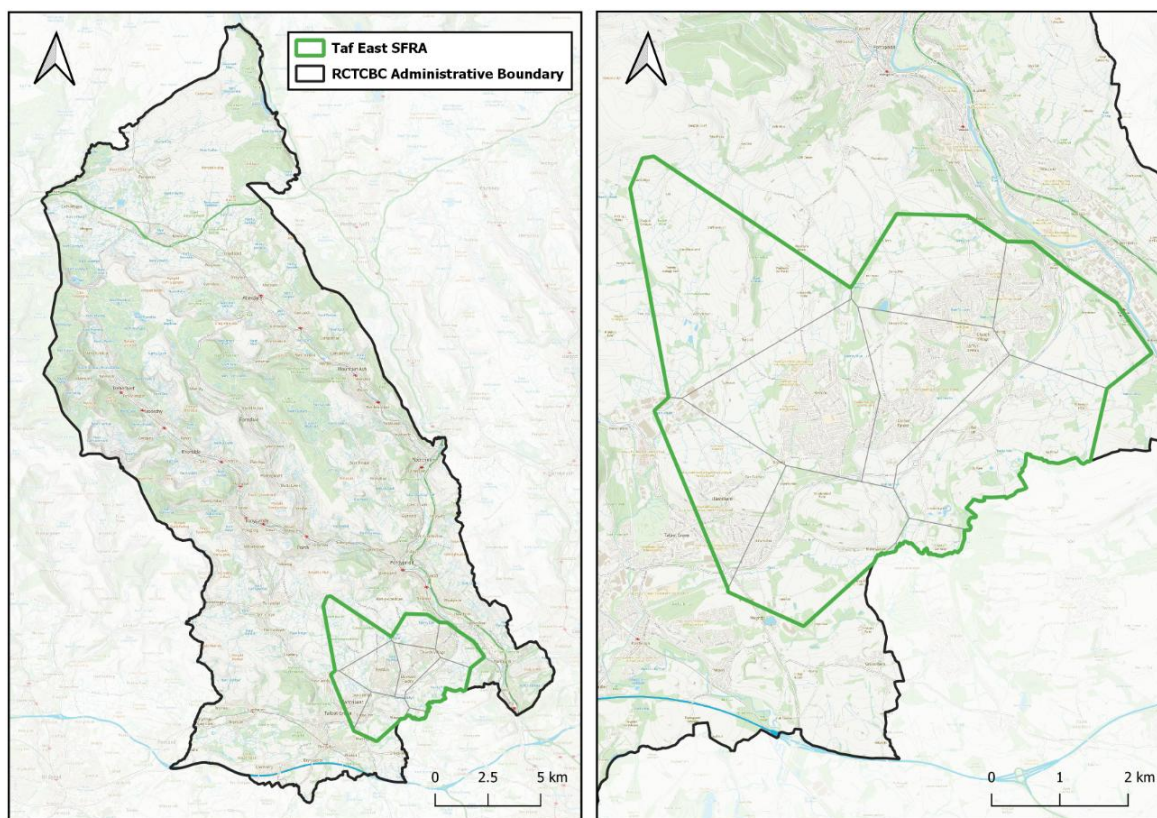


Figure 34: Location plan of Taf East SFRA.



UPDATED FLOOD RISK EVIDENCE

Updated data and evidence have refined the understanding of flood risk within the Taf East SFRA.

Key local updates include:

- The updated FRAW 2025 mapping identified areas at risk of flooding from surface water, ordinary watercourses and main rivers across the SFRA (shown in Figure 35).
- The Communities at Risk Register (CaRR 2025) confirms that one community within the SFRA (Beddau) is within the Top 5% of communities most at risk of surface water and ordinary watercourse flooding in Wales, being ranked 68th.
- Climate change projections indicate a moderate increase in properties at risk across most communities, with highest projected increases in Beddau (552 to 667 properties) and Llantwit Fardre (325 to 466 properties)
- Recorded flood incidents during the 2024-26 period highlight the SFRA's lower vulnerability to flood risk when compared to most other SFRA's. With 3 recorded instances of internal flooding during the two-year period.

Table 46 presents the updated surface water and ordinary watercourse undefended risk (formerly referred to as 'Pluvial Ranking' in the CaRR 2019) in the present day and climate change scenario for communities within the SFRA.





Table 46: Surface water and ordinary watercourse undefended rank for the communities within Taf East SFRA according to the CaRR (2025).

Community	Surface Water and Ordinary Watercourse Undefended Rank (CaRR 2025)	Surface Water and Ordinary Watercourse Undefended Rank- Climate Change Scenario (CaRR 2025)
Church Village	307	320
Ton-teg	187	185
Llantwit Fardre	176	192
Castellau	336	432
Beddau	68	75
Llantrisant	188	197
Cross Inn	328	396
Efail Isaf	356	390
Creigiau	1241	990

Table 47 showcases the current and projected risk within the SFRA in terms of the number of properties at risk.



Table 47: Number of properties at risk from surface water and ordinary watercourse flooding within Taf East SFRA in the present day and climate change scenario according to the CaRR (2025).

Community	Properties at Risk of Surface Water and Ordinary Watercourse- Present Day (CaRR 2025)	Properties at Risk of Surface Water and Ordinary Watercourse- Climate Change Scenario (CaRR 2025)
Church Village	136	190
Ton-teg	246	304
Llantwit Fardre	325	466
Castellau	22	22
Beddau	522	667
Llantrisant	137	178
Cross Inn	91	119
Efail Isaf	80	111
Creigiau	27 (1)	36 (1)

CURRENT FLOOD RISK POSITION

The extent and degree of local flood risk in the Taf East SFRA remains moderate. Figure 35, extracted from NRW's FRAW 2025 map, illustrates the areas at risk of flooding from both surface water and ordinary watercourses and main river sources across the Taf East SFRA.



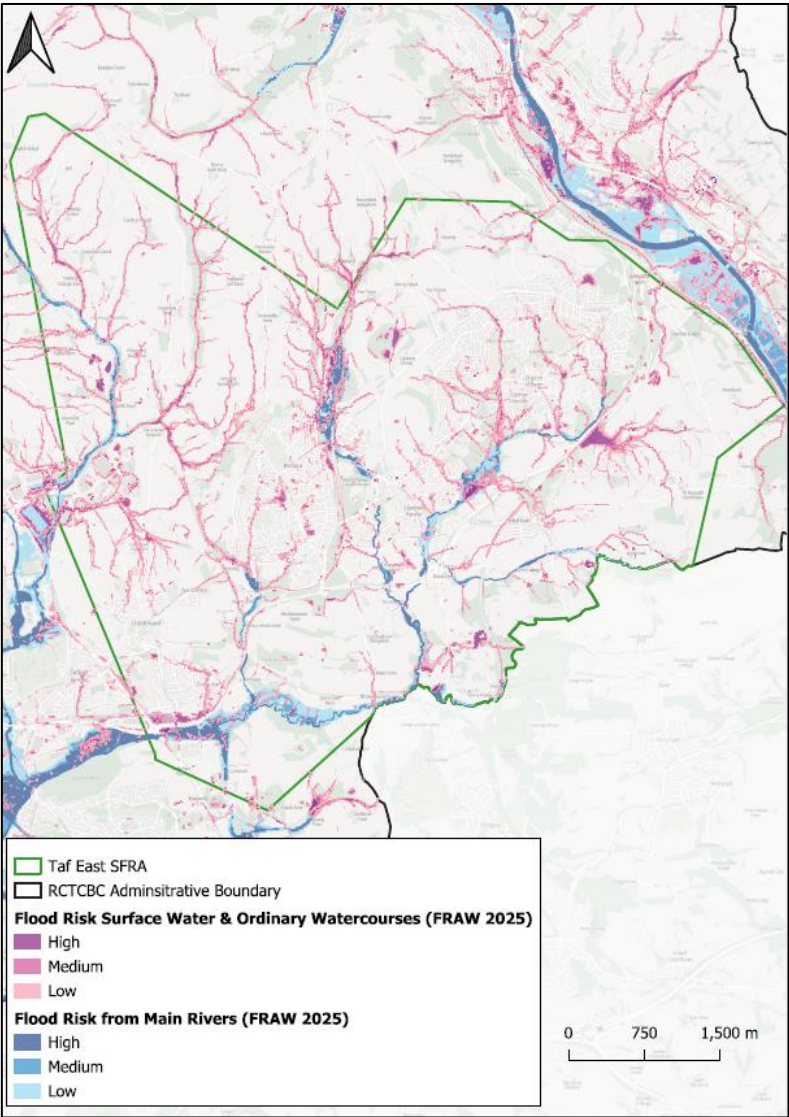


Figure 35: NRW's FRAW 2025 map for rivers and ordinary watercourses and surface water flood risk within the Taf East SFRA.

HISTORY OF FLOODING

Table 48 shows the total number of recorded internally flooded properties and communities affected in the Taf East SFRA from October 2018 to January 2026, based



on records held by RCT's Flood Risk Management Team. Historical flood records prior to this date are limited.

Table 48: Recorded internally flooded properties and affected communities within the Taf East SFRA per fiscal year, dating from October 2018 to January 2026.

Financial Year	Internally Flooded Properties	Impacted Communities
2018-2019	1	Church Village
2019-2020	11	Church Village, Castellau, Llantwit Fardre, Efail Isaf, Ton-teg, Cross Inn
2020-2021	0	N/A
2021-2022	3	Beddau, Llantwit Fardre
2022-2023	2	Llantwit Fardre
2023-2024	1	Castellau
2024-2025	1	Beddau
2025-2026	2	Beddau, Efail Isaf

IMPLICATIONS FOR THE 2026-28 ACTION PLAN

The updated evidence base within the Taf East have informed the prioritisation and development of actions for the 2026–2028 period.

Key implications include:

- Development of a Program Business Case for the Taf East SFRA in the medium term to evaluate potential options to alleviate flood risk from local sources and support evidence-based decision making for capital investment

This approach ensures that the Action Plan focuses on delivering effective and proportionate interventions.



THE FLOOD ACTION PLAN

The actions presented within the Taf East SFRA Flood Action Plan are listed in Table 49 and illustrated in Figure 36.

Table 49: Taf East SFRA Flood Action Plan.

Ref	Action Name & Description	Location (Community)	Action Type	Link to LFRMS Measure	Timescale	Cost	Funding Option(s)	Status
SFRA 12 A1	Programme Business Case Develop a Programme Business Case, assessing the risk of local flooding utilising a catchment-based approach, considering a range of FRM measures inclusive of wider catchment and nature based solutions, and encouraging collaboration between RMAs, other organisations and the public.	Taf East SFRA	Alleviate	M6, M7, M8, M10, M11, M14, M15, M29 & M31	Medium Term	Medium	WG FCERM Capital	Ongoing

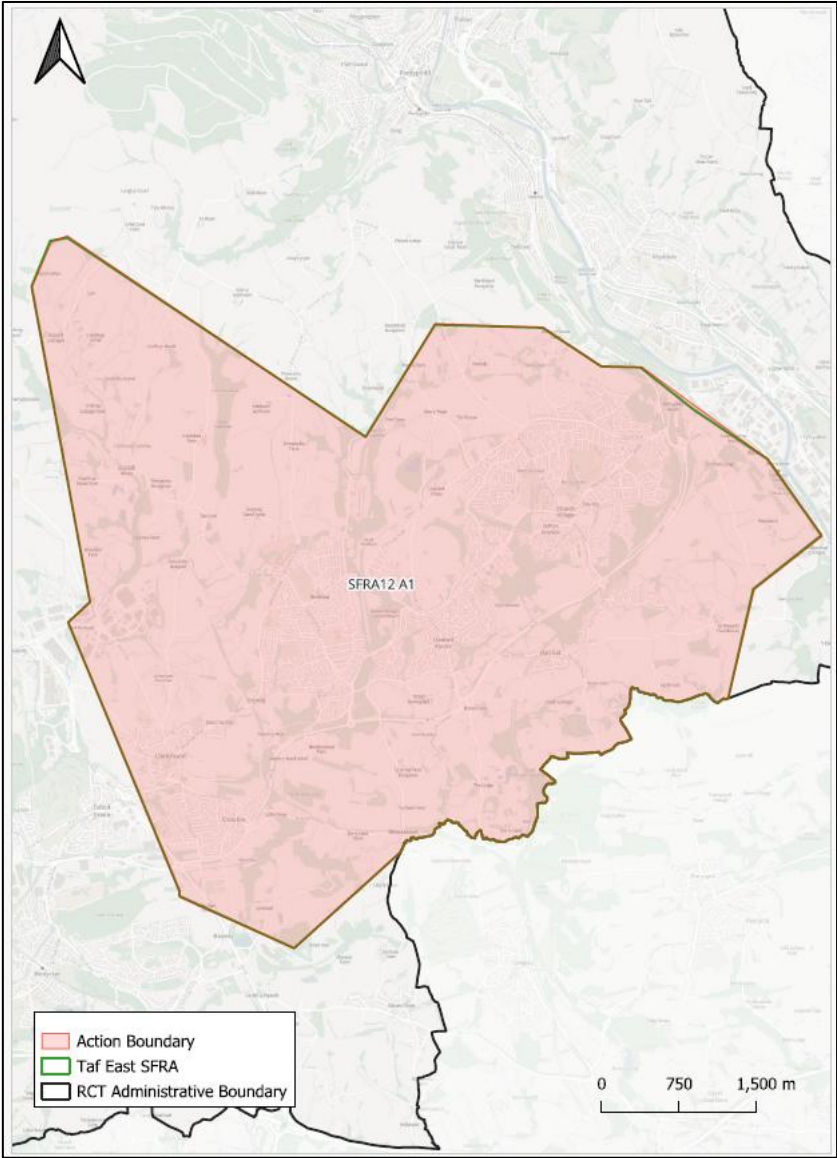


Figure 36: Location plan of the Taf East SFRA flood actions.





SUB- APPENDIX B.1- ASSESSMENT OF FLOOD RISK RECEPTORS PER SFRA

Table 50: Receptors at high, medium and low risk of flooding from local sources in the Upper Rhondda Fawr SFRA.

Risk Receptor	High Risk (Chance of flooding greater than 1 in 30 each year)	Medium Risk (Chance of flooding between 1 in 30 and 1 in 100 each year)	Low Risk (Chance of flooding between 1 in 100 and 1 in 1000 each year)
Residential Properties (n)	3360	364	1075
Commercial Properties (n)	200	19	66
Essential Services (n)	36	2	6
Primary/Trunk Roads (km)	2.73	0.55	2.25
Main Line Railways (km)	1.21	0.14	0.5
Agricultural Land - Grades 1, 2 and 3 (ha)	0	0	0
Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) (ha)	0	0	0
Special Protection Areas (SPA) (ha)	0	0	0
Ramsar Sites (ha)	0	0	0
Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) (ha)	5.35	1.82	0
Sites of Interest for Nature Conservation (SINC) (Ha)	96.17	22.46	79.74
National Nature Reserves (NNR) (ha)	0	0	0



Risk Receptor	High Risk (Chance of flooding greater than 1 in 30 each year)	Medium Risk (Chance of flooding between 1 in 30 and 1 in 100 each year)	Low Risk (Chance of flooding between 1 in 100 and 1 in 1000 each year)
Local Nature Reserves (LNR) (ha)	0	0	0
Ancient Woodland (ha)	4.33	0.7	2.6
Registered Parks and Gardens (ha)	0	0	0
Country Parks (ha)	0	0	0
Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAM) (ha)	0	0	0.23
Listed Buildings (n)	3	0	6

Table 51: Receptors at high, medium and low risk of flooding from local sources in the Lower Rhondda Fawr SFRA.

Risk Receptor	High Risk (Chance of flooding greater than 1 in 30 each year)	Medium Risk (Chance of flooding between 1 in 30 and 1 in 100 each year)	Low Risk (Chance of flooding between 1 in 100 and 1 in 1000 each year)
Residential Properties (n)	1583	285	833
Commercial Properties (n)	167	10	79
Essential Services (n)	24	5	8
Primary/Trunk Roads (km)	2.87	0.55	1.04
Main Line Railways (km)	2.36	0.27	0.5
Agricultural Land - Grades 1, 2 and 3 (ha)	0	0	0



Risk Receptor	High Risk (Chance of flooding greater than 1 in 30 each year)	Medium Risk (Chance of flooding between 1 in 30 and 1 in 100 each year)	Low Risk (Chance of flooding between 1 in 100 and 1 in 1000 each year)
Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) (ha)	0	0	0
Special Protection Areas (SPA) (ha)	0	0	0
Ramsar Sites (ha)	0	0	0
Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) (ha)	0.22	0.02	0.19
Sites of Interest for Nature Conservation (SINC) (Ha)	18.6	5.72	20.57
National Nature Reserves (NNR) (ha)	0	0	0
Local Nature Reserves (LNR) (ha)	1.08	0.11	0.44
Ancient Woodland (ha)	2.66	0.54	1.77
Registered Parks and Gardens (ha)	0	0	0
Country Parks (ha)	0	0	0
Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAM) (ha)	0	0	0
Listed Buildings (n)	5	0	1

Table 52: Receptors at high, medium and low risk of flooding from local sources in the Upper Rhondda Fach SFRA.



Risk Receptor	High Risk (Chance of flooding greater than 1 in 30 each year)	Medium Risk (Chance of flooding between 1 in 30 and 1 in 100 each year)	Low Risk (Chance of flooding between 1 in 100 and 1 in 1000 each year)
Residential Properties (n)	633	115	350
Commercial Properties (n)	55	7	24
Essential Services (n)	8	2	3
Primary/Trunk Roads (km)	0.47	0.14	0.74
Main Line Railways (km)	0	0	0
Agricultural Land - Grades 1, 2 and 3 (ha)	0	0	0
Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) (ha)	0	0	0
Special Protection Areas (SPA) (ha)	0	0	0
Ramsar Sites (ha)	0	0	0
Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) (ha)	0	0	0
Sites of Interest for Nature Conservation (SINC) (Ha)	18.95	4.06	16.71
National Nature Reserves (NNR) (ha)	0	0	0
Local Nature Reserves (LNR) (ha)	0	0	0
Ancient Woodland (ha)	0.57	0.1	0.45
Registered Parks and Gardens (ha)	0	0	0
Country Parks (ha)	0	0	0



Risk Receptor	High Risk (Chance of flooding greater than 1 in 30 each year)	Medium Risk (Chance of flooding between 1 in 30 and 1 in 100 each year)	Low Risk (Chance of flooding between 1 in 100 and 1 in 1000 each year)
Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAM) (ha)	0	0	0
Listed Buildings (n)	1	0	0



Table 53: Receptors at high, medium and low risk of flooding from local sources in the Lower Rhondda Fach SFRA.

Risk Receptor	High Risk (Chance of flooding greater than 1 in 30 each year)	Medium Risk (Chance of flooding between 1 in 30 and 1 in 100 each year)	Low Risk (Chance of flooding between 1 in 100 and 1 in 1000 each year)
Residential Properties (n)	667	166	525
Commercial Properties (n)	80	7	24
Essential Services (n)	5	0	3
Primary/Trunk Roads (km)	2.24	0.69	1.83
Main Line Railways (km)	0.23	0.12	0.25
Agricultural Land - Grades 1, 2 and 3 (ha)	0	0	0
Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) (ha)	0	0	0
Special Protection Areas (SPA) (ha)	0	0	0
Ramsar Sites (ha)	0	0	0
Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) (ha)	1.38	0.25	0
Sites of Interest for Nature Conservation (SINC) (Ha)	7.49	2.01	9.18
National Nature Reserves (NNR) (ha)	0	0	0
Local Nature Reserves (LNR) (ha)	0	0	0
Ancient Woodland (ha)	3.04	0.46	1.69



Risk Receptor	High Risk (Chance of flooding greater than 1 in 30 each year)	Medium Risk (Chance of flooding between 1 in 30 and 1 in 100 each year)	Low Risk (Chance of flooding between 1 in 100 and 1 in 1000 each year)
Registered Parks and Gardens (ha)	0	0	0
Country Parks (ha)	0	0	0
Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAM) (ha)	0	0	0
Listed Buildings (n)	2	0	0

Table 54: Receptors at high, medium and low risk of flooding from local sources in the Upper Cynon SFRA.

Risk Receptor	High Risk (Chance of flooding greater than 1 in 30 each year)	Medium Risk (Chance of flooding between 1 in 30 and 1 in 100 each year)	Low Risk (Chance of flooding between 1 in 100 and 1 in 1000 each year)
Residential Properties (n)	421	115	285
Commercial Properties (n)	60	6	34
Essential Services (n)	12	1	3
Primary/Trunk Roads (km)	3.34	0.89	2.39
Main Line Railways (km)	0	0	0
Agricultural Land - Grades 1, 2 and 3 (ha)	1.26	0.31	1.48
Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) (ha)	9.8	2.04	6.41
Special Protection Areas (SPA) (ha)	0	0	0



Risk Receptor	High Risk (Chance of flooding greater than 1 in 30 each year)	Medium Risk (Chance of flooding between 1 in 30 and 1 in 100 each year)	Low Risk (Chance of flooding between 1 in 100 and 1 in 1000 each year)
Ramsar Sites (ha)	0	0	0
Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) (ha)	25.98	3.58	11.69
Sites of Interest for Nature Conservation (SINC) (Ha)	59.24	14.21	51.69
National Nature Reserves (NNR) (ha)	0.41	0.1	0.27
Local Nature Reserves (LNR) (ha)	0	0	0
Ancient Woodland (ha)	14.32	2.7	8.63
Registered Parks and Gardens (ha)	0	0	0
Country Parks (ha)	0	0	0
Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAM) (ha)	3.22	0.74	2.82
Listed Buildings (n)	0	0	1

Table 55: Receptors at high, medium and low risk of flooding from local sources in the Mid Cynon 1 SFRA.

Risk Receptor	High Risk (Chance of flooding greater than 1 in 30 each year)	Medium Risk (Chance of flooding between 1 in 30 and 1 in 100 each year)	Low Risk (Chance of flooding between 1 in 100 and 1 in 1000 each year)
Residential Properties (n)	991	188	640
Commercial Properties (n)	86	17	63



Risk Receptor	High Risk (Chance of flooding greater than 1 in 30 each year)	Medium Risk (Chance of flooding between 1 in 30 and 1 in 100 each year)	Low Risk (Chance of flooding between 1 in 100 and 1 in 1000 each year)
Essential Services (n)	14	2	7
Primary/Trunk Roads (km)	0.94	0.66	1.57
Main Line Railways (km)	0.33	0.09	0.39
Agricultural Land - Grades 1, 2 and 3 (ha)	1.42	0.53	2.7
Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) (ha)	0	0	0
Special Protection Areas (SPA) (ha)	0	0	0
Ramsar Sites (ha)	0	0	0
Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) (ha)	0	0	0
Sites of Interest for Nature Conservation (SINC) (Ha)	59.02	10.93	38.91
National Nature Reserves (NNR) (ha)	0	0	0
Local Nature Reserves (LNR) (ha)	0	0	0
Ancient Woodland (ha)	5.85	0.72	3.01
Registered Parks and Gardens (ha)	1.07	0.11	0.31
Country Parks (ha)	8.33	1.92	6.87
Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAM) (ha)	0.2	0	0.11
Listed Buildings (n)	15	9	15





Table 56: Receptors at high, medium and low risk of flooding from local sources in the Mid Cynon 2 SFRA.

Risk Receptor	High Risk (Chance of flooding greater than 1 in 30 each year)	Medium Risk (Chance of flooding between 1 in 30 and 1 in 100 each year)	Low Risk (Chance of flooding between 1 in 100 and 1 in 1000 each year)
Residential Properties (n)	250	99	388
Commercial Properties (n)	13	4	36
Essential Services (n)	5	1	1
Primary/Trunk Roads (km)	0.66	0.18	0.8
Main Line Railways (km)	0.14	0.06	0.25
Agricultural Land - Grades 1, 2 and 3 (ha)	0	0	0
Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) (ha)	0	0	0
Special Protection Areas (SPA) (ha)	0	0	0
Ramsar Sites (ha)	0	0	0
Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) (ha)	0.02	0.01	0.01
Sites of Interest for Nature Conservation (SINC) (Ha)	19.21	3.17	12.6
National Nature Reserves (NNR) (ha)	0	0	0
Local Nature Reserves (LNR) (ha)	0	0	0
Ancient Woodland (ha)	4.05	0.94	3.02



Risk Receptor	High Risk (Chance of flooding greater than 1 in 30 each year)	Medium Risk (Chance of flooding between 1 in 30 and 1 in 100 each year)	Low Risk (Chance of flooding between 1 in 100 and 1 in 1000 each year)
Registered Parks and Gardens (ha)	0	0	0
Country Parks (ha)	0	0	0
Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAM) (ha)	0	0	0
Listed Buildings (n)	0	0	10

Table 57: Receptors at high, medium and low risk of flooding from local sources in the Lower Cynon SFRA.

Risk Receptor	High Risk (Chance of flooding greater than 1 in 30 each year)	Medium Risk (Chance of flooding between 1 in 30 and 1 in 100 each year)	Low Risk (Chance of flooding between 1 in 100 and 1 in 1000 each year)
Residential Properties (n)	159	31	238
Commercial Properties (n)	5	1	2
Essential Services (n)	4	1	2
Primary/Trunk Roads (km)	0.64	0.09	0.43
Main Line Railways (km)	0.1	0.1	0.33
Agricultural Land - Grades 1, 2 and 3 (ha)	0	0	0
Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) (ha)	0	0	0
Special Protection Areas (SPA) (ha)	0	0	0



Risk Receptor	High Risk (Chance of flooding greater than 1 in 30 each year)	Medium Risk (Chance of flooding between 1 in 30 and 1 in 100 each year)	Low Risk (Chance of flooding between 1 in 100 and 1 in 1000 each year)
Ramsar Sites (ha)	0	0	0
Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) (ha)	0	0	0
Sites of Interest for Nature Conservation (SINC) (Ha)	25.2	5.26	20.48
National Nature Reserves (NNR) (ha)	0	0	0
Local Nature Reserves (LNR) (ha)	0.07	0.02	0.06
Ancient Woodland (ha)	8.33	1.3	4.35
Registered Parks and Gardens (ha)	0	0	0
Country Parks (ha)	0	0	0
Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAM) (ha)	0	0	0
Listed Buildings (n)	0	0	0

Table 58: Receptors at high, medium and low risk of flooding from local sources in the Lower Taf SFRA.

Risk Receptor	High Risk (Chance of flooding greater than 1 in 30 each year)	Medium Risk (Chance of flooding between 1 in 30 and 1 in 100 each year)	Low Risk (Chance of flooding between 1 in 100 and 1 in 1000 each year)
Residential Properties (n)	1145	254	1155
Commercial Properties (n)	116	59	99



Risk Receptor	High Risk (Chance of flooding greater than 1 in 30 each year)	Medium Risk (Chance of flooding between 1 in 30 and 1 in 100 each year)	Low Risk (Chance of flooding between 1 in 100 and 1 in 1000 each year)
Essential Services (n)	25	0	15
Primary/Trunk Roads (km)	3.8	1.02	3.12
Main Line Railways (km)	2.13	0.92	1.75
Agricultural Land - Grades 1, 2 and 3 (ha)	0	0	0
Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) (ha)	0	0	0
Special Protection Areas (SPA) (ha)	0	0	0
Ramsar Sites (ha)	0	0	0
Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) (ha)	0.73	0.09	0.39
Sites of Interest for Nature Conservation (SINC) (Ha)	18.25	4.61	18.51
National Nature Reserves (NNR) (ha)	0	0	0
Local Nature Reserves (LNR) (ha)	0.07	0.02	0.06
Ancient Woodland (ha)	12.28	1.3	8.6
Registered Parks and Gardens (ha)	0.63	0.27	0.73
Country Parks (ha)	0	0	0
Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAM) (ha)	0.06	0.01	0.16
Listed Buildings (n)	9	18	30





Table 59: Receptors at high, medium and low risk of flooding from local sources in the Ely SFRA.

Risk Receptor	High Risk (Chance of flooding greater than 1 in 30 each year)	Medium Risk (Chance of flooding between 1 in 30 and 1 in 100 each year)	Low Risk (Chance of flooding between 1 in 100 and 1 in 1000 each year)
Residential Properties (n)	484	163	391
Commercial Properties (n)	56	15	37
Essential Services (n)	3	0	4
Primary/Trunk Roads (km)	2.67	0.66	1.57
Main Line Railways (km)	0	0	0
Agricultural Land - Grades 1, 2 and 3 (ha)	0	0	0
Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) (ha)	0	0	0
Special Protection Areas (SPA) (ha)	0	0	0
Ramsar Sites (ha)	0	0	0
Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) (ha)	4.56	1.19	4.22
Sites of Interest for Nature Conservation (SINC) (Ha)	15.28	4.15	14.15
National Nature Reserves (NNR) (ha)	0	0	0
Local Nature Reserves (LNR) (ha)	0	0	0
Ancient Woodland (ha)	6.09	0.83	2.35
Registered Parks and Gardens (ha)	0	0	0



Risk Receptor	High Risk (Chance of flooding greater than 1 in 30 each year)	Medium Risk (Chance of flooding between 1 in 30 and 1 in 100 each year)	Low Risk (Chance of flooding between 1 in 100 and 1 in 1000 each year)
Country Parks (ha)	0	0	0
Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAM) (ha)	0	0	0
Listed Buildings (n)	0	0	2

Table 60: Receptors at high, medium and low risk of flooding from local sources in the Taf West SFRA.

Risk Receptor	High Risk (Chance of flooding greater than 1 in 30 each year)	Medium Risk (Chance of flooding between 1 in 30 and 1 in 100 each year)	Low Risk (Chance of flooding between 1 in 100 and 1 in 1000 each year)
Residential Properties (n)	174	43	164
Commercial Properties (n)	35	21	57
Essential Services (n)	1	1	5
Primary/Trunk Roads (km)	0.96	0.12	0.69
Main Line Railways (km)	0.77	0.15	0.51
Agricultural Land - Grades 1, 2 and 3 (ha)	22.13	4.07	15.74
Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) (ha)	0	0	0
Special Protection Areas (SPA) (ha)	0	0	0
Ramsar Sites (ha)	0	0	0



Risk Receptor	High Risk (Chance of flooding greater than 1 in 30 each year)	Medium Risk (Chance of flooding between 1 in 30 and 1 in 100 each year)	Low Risk (Chance of flooding between 1 in 100 and 1 in 1000 each year)
Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) (ha)	0.53	0.29	0.71
Sites of Interest for Nature Conservation (SINC) (Ha)	26.83	5.84	20.22
National Nature Reserves (NNR) (ha)	0	0	0
Local Nature Reserves (LNR) (ha)	0	0	0
Ancient Woodland (ha)	7.05	1.55	4.83
Registered Parks and Gardens (ha)	0.88	0.42	1.15
Country Parks (ha)	0	0	0
Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAM) (ha)	0.03	0.05	0.05
Listed Buildings (n)	2	0	1

Table 61: Receptors at high, medium and low risk of flooding from local sources in the Taf East SFRA.



Risk Receptor	High Risk (Chance of flooding greater than 1 in 30 each year)	Medium Risk (Chance of flooding between 1 in 30 and 1 in 100 each year)	Low Risk (Chance of flooding between 1 in 100 and 1 in 1000 each year)
Residential Properties (n)	577	197	679
Commercial Properties (n)	33	14	35
Essential Services (n)	8	3	13
Primary/Trunk Roads (km)	0.48	0.23	0.62
Main Line Railways (km)	0	0	0
Agricultural Land - Grades 1, 2 and 3 (ha)	0	0	0
Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) (ha)	0	0	0
Special Protection Areas (SPA) (ha)	0	0	0
Ramsar Sites (ha)	0	0	0
Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) (ha)	4.33	1.28	5.52
Sites of Interest for Nature Conservation (SINC) (Ha)	23.86	6.66	22.37
National Nature Reserves (NNR) (ha)	0	0	0
Local Nature Reserves (LNR) (ha)	0	0	0
Ancient Woodland (ha)	8.18	1.96	5.36
Registered Parks and Gardens (ha)	0	0	0
Country Parks (ha)	0	0	0



Risk Receptor	High Risk (Chance of flooding greater than 1 in 30 each year)	Medium Risk (Chance of flooding between 1 in 30 and 1 in 100 each year)	Low Risk (Chance of flooding between 1 in 100 and 1 in 1000 each year)
Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAM) (ha)	0.22	0.01	0.04
Listed Buildings (n)	1	0	3