

NRA-Wales 86



ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR WALES



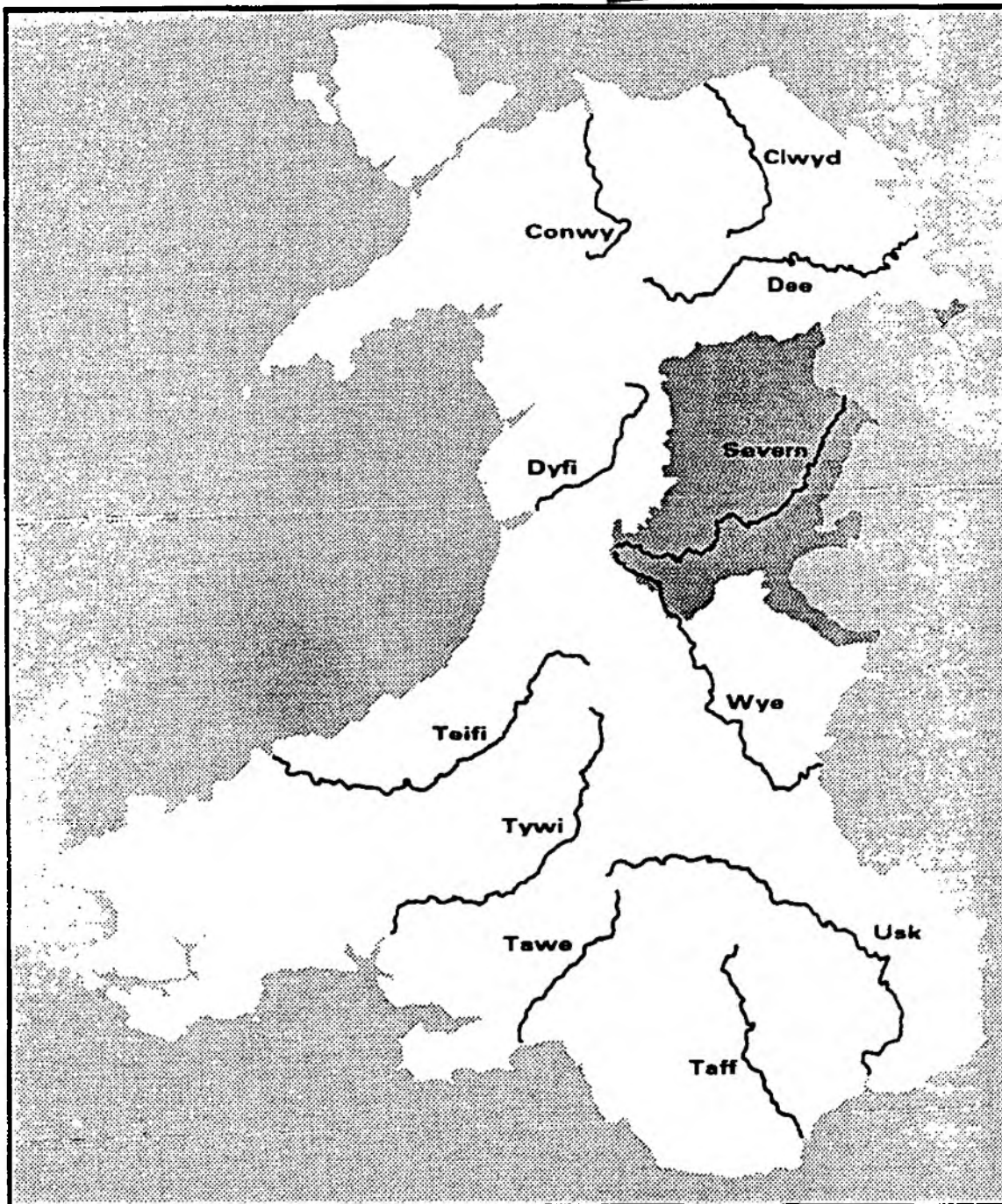
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ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR WALES

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT 1991

NOTE BY THE CHAIRMAN

The Advisory Committee for Wales has been in existence for just over a year in a period which has witnessed exciting changes in environmental policies, some of the most important of which have resulted from the developing role of the recently established NRA and of the setting out of the Government's priorities in the Environment White Paper. As a result the Committee has had no difficulty in finding significant issues to discuss.

The question of the Committee's immediate workload has been resolved by the Prime Minister. The speech announcing the setting up of an Environment Agency was made, fortuitously, on the day that the

Committee last met. My colleagues on the Committee and I will consider the details of the proposals set out in the consultation paper and give our considered advice on the various options to the Secretary of State.

As the NRA establishes itself as a regulator and hones into one effective organisation, its diverse inheritance policies are continuing to be developed, and the Committee will be looking at their impact upon Wales. Among the more important issues will be water quality objectives, pollution prevention policies, including protection zones, and farm waste. As we enter the second year of our existence the proposed structural changes and new policy initiatives and their effects will give us much to consider.

Ron Edwards

STATUTORY BASIS

1. The Advisory Committee for Wales was established on 26 April 1990 by the Secretary of State for Wales under the provisions of section 3 of the Water Act 1989. The Act requires the Committee to meet at least once a year. The purpose of the Committee, as set out in the Act, is to advise the Secretary of State with respect to matters affecting or otherwise connected with the carrying out in Wales of the National Rivers Authority's (NRA) functions. The Committee's chairman and members are appointed by the Secretary of State and although the members of the Committee are, in the main, members of various statutory committees of the NRA, or, in the case of the Chairman, a member of the Authority, the Advisory Committee for Wales is not responsible to the NRA nor a part of its organisational structure. The Committee's remit relates to the geographical area of Wales, reflecting the Secretary of State's territorial responsibilities, covering that part of the NRA's Severn Trent region that is within Wales but not that part of the Welsh region that is within England.

MEMBERSHIP

2. The Committee's members are:

Professor Ron Edwards, Chairman
Professor Michael Bruton
Mr Murray McLaggan JP
The Lord Moran KCMG
Mr Bryan Riddleston
Dr Hugh Tebbutt
Cllr John Thompson JP
Dr Stephanie Tyler

A copy of the press release issued when the Committee was appointed is at Appendix 1. The biographical details of members have been updated. There have been no changes in the composition of the Committee subsequently. The 3 'independent' members of the Committee representing broadly the fields of conservation, industry and local government were appointed initially for a 3 year term. The other members of the Committee will, normally, remain as members for as long as they Chair the various NRA committees or, in the case of the Chairman, is a member of the Authority.

MEETINGS

3. The Committee has held 4 meetings; 3 at the NRA's regional headquarters at St Mellons, Cardiff and one at Ewloe in Clwyd, which

included a field trip to examine at first hand both some of the potential pollution problems affecting the River Dee's catchment and how they are being resolved. The Committee proposes to hold further meetings outside Cardiff and to undertake field trips to get a better understanding of some of the problems facing the NRA.

4. The Welsh Office has provided the secretariat for the Committee with assistance from the NRA. Officers of the NRA and officials of the Welsh Office have attended meetings of the Committee. The Committee wishes to express its thanks particularly to the NRA for the accommodation, hospitality and general support it has given the Committee and for the papers and presentations which have helped the Committee in its deliberations.

5. The Committee was pleased to receive at its second meeting in November 1990 the then Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for Wales, Mr Ian Grist MP. The early participation of a Minister in the work of the Committee demonstrates the importance attached to it. The Secretary of State is to meet with the Committee in the near future and the Committee welcomes these

opportunities to discuss issues directly with Ministers.

TERMS OF REFERENCE

6. At its first meeting in July 1990 the Committee discussed its role in relation to the terms of reference which are set out in section 3 of the Water Act 1989.

These are:

'to consider and advise the Secretary of State for Wales on matters affecting or otherwise connected with the carrying out in Wales of the Authority's functions by virtue of the Water Act 1989.'

The Committee's view was that this wording was broad enough to enable it to examine any of the NRA's policies and their implementation in Wales and to raise any other matter relevant to the NRA's functions.

OBJECTIVES

7. The Committee has given considerable thought to its purpose and objectives. It has agreed that its main objective is to give timely, effective and practical advice to the Secretary of State to enable him to

take a broad view of the issues with which the NRA is faced. The Committee's advice, through a constructive assessment of the NRA's policies and performance, and its effects, should assist the Secretary of State in the carrying out of his function of ensuring that the NRA operates, and is able to operate, effectively in Wales. The Committee's advice should also assist the Secretary of State when he is contributing and responding to policy proposals which will impinge directly or indirectly upon the NRA's functions.

8. The Committee recognises that its role should be strategic and orientated towards policy issues, and that it is only possible for it to look at a limited number of these issues. It must therefore be selective in its approach and it has established criteria to assist in the selection of topics. The Committee has taken the view that day to day management issues of the Welsh Office and the NRA are outside its remit. It does not seek to duplicate the work of the NRA's various regional committees. Individual events must be outside the purview of the Committee unless they impinge upon more general policy issues. It is important in the Committee's view

that it should not be perceived as a pressure group for either the Welsh Office or the NRA's regions in Wales.

FORM OF ADVICE

9. This year advice has been provided to Ministers mainly through the minutes of meetings. The then Parliamentary Under Secretary of State attended one meeting and received the Committee's advice at first hand. The Annual Report is a useful way of summarising and drawing together the advice that has been given over the preceding year. On more important matters a separate report or a letter from the Chairman presenting the Committee's views might be more appropriate. When matters of particular importance are being discussed the Committee would welcome meetings with a Minister to discuss the issue.

ISSUES CONSIDERED

CORPORATE PLAN

10. The production of the NRA's Corporate Plan with its insights into the Authority's objectives and policies and its assessment of priorities and allocation of funds is a major annual policy event. At its first meeting the Committee

considered the NRA's Corporate Plan for 1990 and at its second meeting in November 1990 considered the Welsh region's input to the 1991 Corporate Plan. The Committee was fortunate on both occasions in having presentations on the documents by officers of the NRA.

11. The Committee welcomed the increased grant in aid that the NRA had received recognising that this would allow the Authority to develop its activities and to plan ahead with a greater degree of certainty of achieving its objectives. The Committee also recognised the increasing importance to the NRA of revenues from charging schemes.

12. The Committee accepted the need for a strengthened head office of the NRA and for nationally consistent policies and standards. Nevertheless the Committee considered that each of the NRA's regions was different and the understandable requirement for common policies should be balanced by allowing scope for regional initiatives within the broad policy framework where this was appropriate. The need for varying regional priorities was most easily demonstrated by the lack of a coastline in the Severn Trent region. In Wales the length and beauty of the

coastline required a sensitive application of policies; other differences which needed to be taken into account included the importance of game fishing, acidification of upland waters, the structure of agriculture and the Welsh language.

13. The Committee appreciated that the style of the corporate plan and the corporate planning process was still being developed but considered that, with the production of the second plan, the planning system, including the consultative procedures, should begin to settle into a consistent pattern. The Committee was very conscious of the wide ranging skills and expertise available to the NRA through the members of its various regional committees, and of the commitment of those members, and urged the NRA to ensure that the expertise was fully used and that the Committees were drawn fully into the corporate planning process.

14. The Committee endorsed the priorities of the Welsh region of the NRA particularly the work on water resources, the sea defence review, the setting up of the discharge consent charging system, fisheries enforcement and the monitoring and control of pollution and abstractions

within specific catchment management plans. The Committee welcomed the positive interest the NRA was taking in farm pollution, in the effect of acid rain and in the concept of protection zones for catchments where important resources were vulnerable.

15. The Committee recommended that once the NRA had established its discharge consent charging system it should consider the introduction of some form of 'incentive charging' which could have a major impact on the attitude of dischargers.

16. The Committee considered that in Wales, because of the importance of game fishing, the protection and enhancement of fisheries should have a high priority. Welsh fishing suffered from poaching and there were grounds for a greater expenditure on enforcement, the costs of which were of benefit to the whole community and to the environment and not just to fishermen.

WELSH LANGUAGE POLICY

17. The Committee was pleased to be able to endorse whole heartily the policy the NRA has adopted on the Welsh language which followed the letter and the spirit of the Welsh Language Board's guidelines. The

Committee recognised the extra costs involved and was glad to receive the assurance that these costs were taken into account in the allocation of funds to the Welsh region.

FLOOD DEFENCE

18. The Committee noted that the NRA's flood defence committees still favoured having borrowing powers and that consideration was being given to the structure of those committees in Wales. The Committee welcomed the Authority's survey of coastal defences and looked forward to examining the report in due course. It was aware of the relationships between flood defence and conservation and between flood defence and land use planning and would keep these topics under review.

ENVIRONMENTAL WHITE PAPER 'THIS COMMON INHERITANCE'

19. The high priority that the White Paper gave to the prevention of pollution was noted by the Committee with satisfaction. There was a need for an educative process in industry, and in agriculture, from employees on site to the boardroom to ensure that measures were taken to minimise the risk of pollution. Members realised that the perception of environmental

problems by the public was an important factor in the development of policies but equally important was the cost, including the environmental cost, measured against the benefits to be gained. The Committee considered that when developing policies the Government should take account of such costs.

20. There were a number of topics in the White Paper that the Committee would wish to return to as policies developed. Of particular importance in this regard was the development of water quality objectives.

LITTER

21. The Code of Practice introduced under the Environmental Protection Act 1990 would not apply to the NRA. Nevertheless the Government was keen that public bodies should set an example and the Committee was appreciative that the work that the NRA was undertaking went beyond what was required of them by statute. The NRA has won the Premier Award Trophy for statutory organisations for the Welsh region's outstanding efforts in promoting environmental improvements, particularly in tackling litter problems, which was presented to it at the Queen Mother's birthday award ceremony. The Committee

congratulates the NRA on winning this fitting tribute to its work. The NRA was continuing to work closely with the Keep Britain Tidy Group notably in relation to the River Taff corridor. The NRA considered the work important although in a number of cases they had been disappointed when cleared sites had been, in a short space of time, affected once more by litter and dumping.

22. Litter was not an easy matter to deal with. The way in which rivers transported litter was a particular problem because while riparian owners were responsible for their stretch of river they might not be responsible for the material that had gathered there. Both terrestrial litter (eg supermarket trolleys) and debris from storm water overflows affected rivers.

23. The Committee accepted that eliminating pollution from storm water overflows would be difficult and expensive and that while work was going on to improve matters it was unlikely to result in the elimination of debris. Trolley deposit schemes of supermarket trolleys were advocated by the Committee although it was known that supermarkets were concerned that this might deter shoppers.

24. It was suggested that since the community was in general terms responsible for litter it should be the community that resolved the problem. The Committee recommended that the NRA and the Welsh Office consider encouraging local businesses and community groups to adopt stretches of rivers. It was recognised however that the removal of litter from rivers and their banks could be hazardous and that there was a need for both adequate supervision and insurance if voluntary groups were involved.

25. The Committee considered that in the long term the key to what was an endemic problem could only be publicity and education.

BARRAGES

26. At the Committee's second meeting the NRA presented a paper on the various barrage proposals being progressed in Wales. The Committee was grateful to be kept up to date with developments in this field. The NRA has a particular interest in the impact of barrages both on water quality and fisheries and the Committee would expect the promoters of barrages and the NRA to discuss thoroughly any concerns that there

might be with regard to such issues with the aim of achieving a solution acceptable to all.

PROTECTION ZONES

27. The Committee's meeting at Ewloe was prefaced by a presentation by officers of the NRA on the need for protection zones. The presentation, using the Dee catchment as an example, showed the problems the NRA was facing in dealing with the effects of varying sorts of pollution on a river that was used extensively as a supply of drinking water. The field trip associated with the meeting included visits to Dwr Cymru's Five Fords Sewage Treatment Works at Wrexham, the Monsanto works at Acrefair, and the monitoring station at Manley Hall. These visits graphically illustrated the presentation by the NRA.

28. The Committee welcomed the work the NRA was undertaking in this field and accepted that protection zones should be one of the options available to combat pollution. The Committee also recognised that protection zones must be justified and that when proposals were being considered it was necessary to consider what other options were available, how large an area should

be included, how effective the protection zone would be and how benefits related to costs.

FUTURE WORK

29. The question of what issues should be given priority in its future programme of work has been given much thought by the Committee. The functions of the NRA are wide-ranging and particularly in these formative years particular interest is being given to the development of consistent and workable policies. There is therefore a great deal to consider and the Committee is aware of the limited resources it has.

30. In these circumstances the Advisory Committee for Wales must be selective, examining topics that have a particular relevance for Wales. So far it has identified:

- Water quality objectives and the classification system that is being developed.
- Pollution prevention measures including catchment management plans, protection zones, the impact of the urban waste water treatment directive and agricultural waste.

- Acidification of water.
- Integrated Pollution Control, including the NRA's interface with HMIP.
- Severn Barrage.
- Incentive charging.
- Coastal defence.

It almost goes without saying that the Committee will be examining closely the Government's proposals for an Environment Agency and proffering to the Secretary of State for Wales advice on the issues and the options.

31. The Committee will also wish to take a continuing interest in the annual Corporate Plan and in the development of other initiatives arising from the Environmental White Paper.

32. The Committee's initial view is that in 1991/2 apart from the Corporate Plan and the proposals for an Environment Agency, two issues should have top priority:

1. water quality objectives.
- The Committee will be able to do

this as soon as the necessary consultative material is available;

ii. the validity of current pollution control measures and the need for further initiatives. This would encompass, as well as those items listed above under pollution prevention measure, the interface between the NRA and HMIP (although consideration of this particular issue may be overtaken by decisions on the Environment Agency) and the question of incentive charging.

33. There are a considerable number of interesting developments and initiatives underway which impinge upon the functions of the NRA in Wales. The Committee is pleased to be a part of the process of developing policy and looks forward to continuing to advise the Secretary of State, his Ministerial colleagues and his officials.

April 26, 1990

NRA ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR WALES

The Secretary of State for Wales, Peter Walker, today announced the names of the members of his Advisory Committee for Wales which will advise him on National Rivers Authority matters in Wales.

In a written reply to a Parliamentary Question from Mr Gwilym Jones, MP for Cardiff North, Mr Walker said: "I have made the following appointments:

Professor Ron Edwards (Chairman)

Councillor John Thompson JP

Professor Michael Bruton

Dr Stephanie Tyler

The Lord Moran KCMG

Mr Murray McLaggan JP

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Mr Bryan Riddleston"

NOTES:

The Advisory Committee for Wales is established under the provisions of Section 3 of the Water Act 1989, to advise the Secretary of State on matters related to the carrying out of the National Rivers Authority's functions in Wales.

During the passage of the Water Bill, the Minister of State for Wales, Mr Wyn Roberts, MP, said that it was the Secretary of State's intention that the Committee be chaired by his appointee to the NRA and should include the Chairman of the three committees serving the NRA's Welsh Region, the Chairman of the Regional Rivers Advisory Committee for the Severn-Trent area and one or more independent members.

The Committee is required to meet at least once a year.

BIOGRAPHICAL DETAILS OF THE COMMITTEE'S MEMBERS

PROFESSOR RON EDWARDS

Member of the NRA and Chairman of the NRA Welsh Region. Formerly Professor of Applied Biology at University of Wales, Cardiff and Deputy Chairman of Welsh Water.

Professor Edwards chaired the Review of National Parks in 1990 and has served on the Natural Environment Research Council, and other advisory bodies in scientific and environmental fields. He is a member of the Prince of Wales Committee and of the RSPB Council and Chairman of its Welsh Advisory Committee.

PROFESSOR MICHAEL J BRUTON

Chairman, Regional Rivers Advisory Committee, NRA Welsh Region. Professor in the Department of Town Planning and Registrar, University of Wales College of Cardiff. Fellow of the Royal Town Planning Institute; former member Countryside Commission for Wales.

DR T HUGH Y TEBBUTT

Chairman of the NRA's Severn-Trent Regional Rivers Advisory Committee. Director of Group Research Biwater Limited. Honorary Senior Lecturer, School of Civil Engineering, University of Birmingham. Past President Institution of Water and Environmental Management.

THE LORD MORAN

Chairman of the Regional Fisheries Advisory Committee, NRA Welsh Region. President of the Welsh Salmon and Trout Angling Association; Vice-Chairman of the Atlantic Salmon Trust and Chairman of its International Committee; Chairman of Wildlife Link. A former member of Welsh Water Authority's Regional Fisheries Advisory Committee representing salmon conservation interests 1987-1989. Former High Commissioner to Canada and Ambassador to Portugal and Hungary.

MURRAY ADAMS McLAGGAN

Chairman of the Regional Flood Defence Committee, NRA Welsh Region. Lord Lieutenant of Mid Glamorgan. Farmer. Amongst a number of public appointments Mr McLaggan is Chairman of National Trust Committee for Wales and Chairman of Forestry Commission Regional Advisory Committee (Wales Conservancy).

BRYAN RIDDLESTON

Regional Director for the South Wales Region of British Coal Opencast. Has 20 years experience in the coal industry, including Regional Administrative Manager in the East Midlands Region and Chief Planning Officer at Opencast Headquarters and is interested in the measures industry can take to minimise the environmental impact of their operations.

COUNCILLOR JOHN D A THOMPSON JP

Serves on the NRA's Welsh Regional Rivers Advisory Committee and its Regional Flood Defence Committee, and is a member of both Radnorshire District Council and Powys County Council. Farms near Llandrindod Wells. Councillor Thompson served the former Welsh Water Authority from its establishment in 1974 until 1989.

DR STEPHANIE J TYLER

Conservation Officer (Wales), Royal Society for the Protection of Birds. Co-opted member of NRA's Usk Local Flood Defence Committee. Former Conservation Officer for the Gwent Wildlife Trust, she has a particular interest in the ecology of Welsh rivers and in upland land use issues. Lecturer, broadcaster and author of many scientific papers on river birds; wide experience of the voluntary conservation movement in Britain and elsewhere.

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MANYLION BYWGRAFFIADOL AELODAU'R PWYLLGOR

YR ATHRO RON EDWARDS

Aelod o'r AAC a Chadeirydd Rhanbarth Cymru yr AAC. Mae'n gyn Athro Bioleg Gymhwysol ym Mhrifysgol Cymru, Coleg Caerdydd ac yn Is-Gadeirydd Dŵr Cymru.

Yr Athro Edwards oedd Cadeirydd yr Adolygiad o'r Parciau Cenedlaethol ym 1990 ac mae wedi gwasanaethu ar y Cyngor Ymchwil i'r Amgylchedd Naturiol a chyrrff ymgynghorol eraill mewn meysydd gwyddonol ac amgylcheddol. Mae'n aelod o Bwyllgor Tywysog Cymru ac o Gyngor y Gymdeithas Frenhinol er Gwarchod Adar ac yn gadeirydd ei Phwyllgor Ymgynghorol Cymreig.

YR ATHRO MICHAEL J BRUTON

Cadeirydd, Pwyllgor Ymgynghorol Afonydd Rhanbarthol, Rhanbarth Cymru yr AAC. Athro yn Adran Cynllunio Tref a Chofrestrydd, Prifysgol Cymru, Coleg Caerdydd. Mae'n Gymrawd o'r Sefydliad Brenhinol Cynllunio Tref; cyn aelod o Gomisiwn Cefn Gwlad Cymru.

DR T HUGH Y TEBBUTT

Cadeirydd Pwyllgor Ymgynghorol Afonydd Rhanbarthol Severn-Trent yr AAC. Cyfarwyddwr Ymchwil Grŵp, Biwater Cyf. Uwch Ddarlithydd Mygedol, Ysgol Peirianeg Sifil, Prifysgol Birmingham. Cyn Lywydd y Sefydliad Dŵr a Rheoli'r Amgylchedd.

YR ARGWYDD MORAN

Cadeirydd Pwyllgor Ymgynghorol Pysgodfeydd Rhanbarthol, Rhanbarth Cymru yr AAC. Llywydd Cymdeithas Pysgota Eog a Brithyll Cymru, Is-Gadeirydd Ymddiriedolaeth Eog yr Iwerydd a Chadeirydd ei Phwyllgor Rhyngwladol. Cadeirydd Dolen Bywyd Gwylt. Cyn aelod o Bwyllgor Ymgynghorol Pysgodfeydd Rhanbarthol Dŵr Cymru yn cynrychioli buddiannau gwarchodaeth yr eog 1987-89. Cyn Uchel Gomisiynydd i Ganada a Llysgennad i Bortiwgal a Hwngari.

MURRAY ADAMS McLAGGAN

Cadeirydd y Pwyllgor Rhanbarthol Amddiffyn rhag Llifogydd, Rhanbarth Cymru yr AAC. Arglwydd Raglaw Morgannwg Ganol. Ffermwr. Ymysg nifer o benodiadau cyhoeddus mae Mr McLaggan yn Gadeirydd Pwyllgor yr Ymddiriedolaeth Genedlaethol yng Nghymru ac yn Gadeirydd Pwyllgor Ymgynghorol Rhanbarthol y Comisiwn Coedwigaeth (Bwrdd Cymru)

BRYAN RIDDLESTON

Cyfarwyddwr Rhanbarthol De Cymru gydag Adran Glo Brig, Glo Prydain. Mae ganddo 20 mlynedd o brofiad yn y diwydiant glo, gan gynnwys swydd Rheolwr Gweinyddol Rhanbarthol yn Rhanbarth Dwyrain Canolbarth Lloegr a bu'n Brif Swyddog Cynllunio yn y Pencadlys Glo Brig ac y mae diddordeb ganddo yn y mesurau y gall diwydiant eu cymryd i leihau effaith eu gwaith ar yr amgylchedd.

Y CYNGHORYDD JOHN D A THOMPSON YH

Yn gwasanaethu ar Bwyllgor Ymgynghorol Afonydd Rhanbarthol yr AAC ac ar y Pwyllgor Rhanbarthol Amddiffyn rhag Llifogydd ac mae'n aelod o Gyngor Dosbarth Maesyfed a Chyngor Sir Powys. Mae'n ffermio ger Llandrindod. Bu'r Cyngorydd Thompson yn gwasanaethu ar gyn Awdurdod Ddr Cymru o'i sefydlu ym 1974 hyd 1989.

DR STEPHANIE J TYLER

Swyddog Cadwraeth (Cymru) y Gymdeithas Frenhinol er Gwarchod Adar. Wedi ei chyfethol fel aelod o Bwyllgor Lleol Amddiffyn rhag Llifogydd afon Wysg. Yn gyn Swyddog Cadwraeth gydag Ymddiriedolaeth Bywyd Gwyllt Gwent, mae ganddi ddiddordeb arbermig yn ecoleg afonydd Cymru ac mewn pynciau yn ymwneud â defnyddio tir uchel. Yn ddarlithydd, darlledwr ac awdur nifer o bapurau gwyddonol ar adar yr afonydd, mae ganddi brofiad helaeth o'r mudiad cadwraeth gwirfoddol ym Mhrydain a'r tu hant.

- Amcanion ansawdd ddr a'r system ddosbarthu sy'n cael ei datblygu.
- Mesurau i atal llygredd gan gynnwys cynlluniau rheoli dalgylchoedd, parthau diogelu, effaith y cyfarwyddyd trin ddr gwastraff trefol a gwastraff amaethyddol.
- Asid mewn ddr.
- Rheoli Integredig ar Lygredd, gan gynnwys y cydadwaith rhwng yr AAC ac Arolygwyr Llygredd Ei Mawrhydi.
- Morglawdd Hafren
- Codi tâl gydag ysgogiad
- Amddiffynfeydd yr arfordir

Prin bod angen dweud y bydd y Pwyllgor yn archwilio argymhellion y Llywodraeth ar gyfer Asiantaeth Amgylcheddol yn ofalus gan gymig cyngor i'r Ysgrifennydd Gwladol ar y pynciau a'r dewisiadau.

31. Bydd y Pwyllgor hefyd yn dymuno parhau i gymryd diddordeb yn y Cynllun Corfforaethol Blyneddol ac yn natblygiad mentrau eraill a fydd yn deillio o'r Papur Gwyn ar yr Amgylchedd.

32. Barn gyntaf y Pwyllgor yn y dylai dau fater gael y brif flaenoriaeth yn ystod 1991/92, ar wahân i'r Cynllun Corfforaethol a'r cynigion ar gyfer Asiantaeth Amgylcheddol:

i. amcanion ansawdd ddr. Fe fydd y Pwyllgor yn gallu gwneud hyn cyn gynted ag y bydd y deunydd ymgynghorol angenrheidiol ar gael;

ii. dilysrwydd mesurau presennol rheoli llygredd a'r angen am fentrau pellach. Yn ogystal a'r eitemau a restrwyd uchod o dan fesurau atal llygredd, byddai hyn yn cynnwys y cydadwaith rhwng yr AAC a'r Arolygwyr Llygredd (er y gallai ystyriaeth o'r mater arbennig hwn gael ei oddiweddyd gan benderfyniadau ar yr Asiantaeth Amgylcheddol) a'r cwestiwn o godi tâl gydag ysgogiad.

33. Mae nifer sylweddol o ddatblygiadau diddorol a mentrau ar y gweill sy'n effeithio ar swyddogaeth yr AAC yng Nghymru. Mae'r Pwyllgor yn falch o fod yn rhan o'r broses o ddatblygu polisiau ac yn edrych ymlaen at barhau i gynghori'r Ysgrifennydd Gwladol, ei gydwethwyr o Weindogion a'i swyddogion.

Amgylchedd 1990 yn berthnasol i'r AAC. Er hynny yr oedd y Llywodraeth yn awyddus i gyrff cyhoeddus roi estiampl ac yr oedd y Pwyllgor yn sylweddoli bod y gwaith yr oedd yr AAC yn ei gyflawni yn fwy na'r hyn yr oedd yn ofynnol iddynt ei wneud yn ôl y statudau. Mae'r AAC wedi ennill Tlws y Brif Wobr i gyrff statudol am ymdrechion eithriadol rhanbarth Cymru i hyrwyddo gwelliannau amgylcheddol yn enwedig wrth fynd i'r afael â phroblemau sburriel, ac fe'i cyflwynwyd yn seremoni gwobrwyo pen-blwydd y Fam Frenhines. Mae'r Pwyllgor yn llongyfarch yr AAC am ennill y deyrnged deilung hon i'w waith. Parhâi'r AAC i gydweithio â Grŵp Cadw Prydain yn Daclus yn enwedig mewn perthynas â llwybr Afon Taf. Yr oedd yr AAC yn ystyried bod y gwaith hwn yn bwysig er eu bod wedi eu siomi mewn sawl achos pan welwyd safleoedd a oedd wedi eu glanhau yn dioddef eto oherwydd sburriel a dadlwytho ymhen ychydig iawn o amser.

22. Nid oedd sburriel yn fater hawdd i'w drafod. Yr oedd y ffordd yr oedd afonydd yn cludo sburriel yn broblem arbennig oherwydd er bod perchnogion y glannau'n gyfrifol am eu rhan hwy o'r afon, hwytrach nad oeddent yn gyfrifol am y defnyddiau a oedd wedi casglu yno. Yr oedd sburriel tir (ee trolïau archfarchnadoedd) a rubel o orlif glawogydd ill dau yn effeithio

ar afonydd.

23. Derbynlodd y Pwyllgor y byddai dileu llygredd o orlif glawogydd yn anodd ac yn ddruod ac er bod gwaith yn cael ei wneud i wella'r sefyllfa ni fyddai'n debygol o ddileu'r rubel. Yr oedd cynlluniau talu blaendal am drolïau archfarchnadoedd yn cael ei gymeradwyo gan y Pwyllgor er ei fod yn gwybod bod yr archfarchnadoedd yn pryderu y byddai hyn hwytrach yn rhwystro i stopwyr.

24. Gan mai'r gymuned sy'n gyfrifol mewn termau cyffredinol am sburriel awgrymwyd mai'r gymuned a ddylai ddatrys y broblem. Argymhellodd y Pwyllgor y dylai'r AAC a'r Swyddfa Gymreig ystyried annog busnesau lleol a grwpiau cymunedol i fabwysiadu rhannau o'r afonydd. Er hynny, cydnabwyd ei bod yn beryglus symud sburriel o'r afonydd a'r glannau ac y byddai angen goruchwyliaeth ac yswiriant digonol os grwpiau gwirfoddol a fyddai wrthi.

25. Credai'r Pwyllgor mai cyhoeddiarwydd ac addysg yn unig oedd yr allwedd i broblem a oedd yn y tymor hir yn broblem endemig.

MORGLODDIAU

26. Yn ail gyfarfod y Pwyllgor cyflwynodd yr AAC bapur ar y gwahanol

argymhellion ynghylch y morgloddiau sydd ar y gweill yng Nghymru. Yr oedd y Pwyllgor yn ddiolchgar am gael y wybodaeth ddiweddaraf am y datblygiadau yn y maes hwn. Mae gan yr AAC ddiddordeb arbennig yn effaith y morgloddiau ar ansawdd dŵr ac ar bysgodfeydd ac fe fyddai'r Pwyllgor yn disgwyl i hyrwyddwyr y morgloddiau a'r AAC drafod yn drylwyr unrhyw bryderon a allai fodoli ynghylch materion o'r fath gyda'r nod o gael ateb a fyddai'n dderbyniol gan bawb.

PARTHAU DIOGELU

27. Cyn cyfarfod y Pwyllgor yn Ewloe, cafwyd cyflwyniad gan swyddogion yr AAC ar yr angen am barthau diogelu. Dangosodd y cyflwyniad, gan ddefnyddio dalgylch Dyfrdwy fel enghraifft, y problemau a oedd yn wynebu'r AAC wrth ddelio ag effeithiau'r gwahanol fathau o lygredd ar afon a oedd yn cael ei defnyddio'n helaeth fel cyflenwad dŵr yfed. Yr oedd y daith i'r maes yn gysylltiedig â'r cyfarfod yn cynnwys ymweliadau â Gwaith Trin Carthion Dŵr Cymru yn Five Fords yn Wrecsam, gwaith Monsanto yn Acrefair a'r orsaf arolygu yn Neuadd Manley. Yr oedd yr ymweliadau hyn yn darlunio cyflwyniad yr AAC yn eglur.

28. Croesawodd y Pwyllgor y gwaith yr oedd yr AAC yn ei wneud yn y maes

hwn ac yr oedd yn derbyn y dylai parthau diogelu fod yn un o'r dewisiadau sydd ar gael i ymladd llygredd. Yr oedd y Pwyllgor yn cydnabod hefyd fod yn rhaid cyflawnhau parthau diogelu a phan oedd argymhellion yn cael eu hystyried yr oedd angen ystyried pa ddewisiadau eraill a oedd ar gael, maint yr ardal y dylid ei hystyried, pa mor effeithiol fyddai parthau diogelu a sut yr oedd y manteision yn cymharu â'r gost.

GWAITH YN Y DYFODOL

29. Mae'r cwestiwn o ba bynciau a ddylai gael blaenoriaeth yn ei raglen waith yn y dyfodol wedi ei ystyried yn ddwys gan y Pwyllgor. Mae swyddogaethau'r AAC yn helaeth ac yn erwedig felly yn ystod y blynyddoedd cymmar pan fo diddordeb arbennig yn cael ei ddangos yn natblygiad polisiau cyson sy'n bosibl eu gweithredu. Felly mae llawer o bethau i'w hystyried ac mae'r Pwyllgor yn ymwybodol o'r adnoddau cyfyngedig sydd ganddo.

30. O dan yr amgylchiadau hyn mae'n rhaid i Bwyllgor Ymgynghorol Cymru ddewis a dethol, gan archwilio pynciau sy'n berthnasol i Gymru. Hyd yn hyn, mae wedi nodi:

gyfarfodydd y tu allan i Gaerdydd gan fynd ar deithiau i'r maes a hynny er mwyn cael gwell dealltwriaeth o'r problemau sy'n wynebu'r AAC.

4. Y Swyddfa Gymreig sydd wedi darparu adran ysgrifenyddol y Pwyllgor, gyda chymorth gan yr AAC. Mae swyddogion yr AAC a swyddogion y Swyddfa Gymreig wedi mynychu cyfarfodydd y Pwyllgor. Hoffai'r Pwyllgor ddymuno mynegi ei ddiolchgarwch yn enwedig i'r AAC am y llety, y croeso a'r gefnogaeth a roddodd yn gyffredinol i'r Pwyllgor ac am y papurau a'r cyflwyniadau sydd wedi cynorthwyo'r Pwyllgor yn ei drafodaethau.

5. Yr oedd y Pwyllgor yn falch o dderbyn Mr Ian Grist AS, a oedd ar y pryd yn Is-Ysgrifennydd Seneddol Cymru, i'r ail gyfarfod ym mis Tachwedd 1990. Mae'r ffaith bod Gweinidog yn cymryd rhan yng ngwaith y Pwyllgor yn gynnwys yn dangos y pwysigrwydd a roddir iddo. Mae'r Ysgrifennydd Gwladol yn mynd i gyfarfod a'r Pwyllgor yn y dyfodol agos ac mae'r Pwyllgor yn croesawu'r cyfleoedd hyn i drafod pynciau'n uniongyrchol gyda'r Gweinidogion.

CYLCH GWAITH

6. Yn ei gyfarfod cyntaf ym mis Gorffennaf 1990 bu'r Pwyllgor yn

trafod ei rôl mewn perthynas â'r cylch gwaith sydd wedi ei nodi yn adran 3 o'r Ddeddf Dŵr 1989, sef 'ystyried a chynngori Ysgrifennydd Gwladol Cymru ynghylch materion sy'n effeithio ar weithredu swyddogaethau'r Awdurdod yng Nghymru yn rhinwedd Ddeddf Dŵr 1989 neu'n gysylltiedig fel arall â hynny'.

Barn y Pwyllgor oedd bod y geiriad hwn yn ddigon eang i'w alluogi i archwilio unrhyw un o bolisiâu'r AAC a'u gweithredu yng Nghymru ac i godi unrhyw fater arall a oedd yn berthnasol i swyddogaethau'r AAC.

AMCANION

7. Mae'r Pwyllgor wedi rhoi cryn ystyriaeth i'w ddiben a'i amcanion. Mae wedi cytuno mai ei brif amcan yw rhoi cyngor amserol, effeithiol ac ymarferol i'r Ysgrifennydd Gwladol i'w alluogi i gymryd golwg eang ar y pynciau sy'n wynebu'r AAC. Dylai cyngor y Pwyllgor, trwy asesiad adeiladol o bolisiâu a pherfformiad yr AAC, a'i effeithiau, gynorthwyo'r Ysgrifennydd Gwladol i wneud ei waith o sicrhau bod yr AAC yn gweithio, ac yn gallu gweithio, yn effeithiol yng Nghymru. Dylai cyngor y Pwyllgor hefyd gynorthwyo'r Ysgrifennydd Gwladol pan fydd yn cyfranrnu ac yn ymateb i argymhellion polisi a fyddai'n effeithio'n uniongyrchol

neu'n uniongyrchol ar swyddogaethau'r AAC.

8. Mae'r Pwyllgor yn cydnabod y dylai ei rôl fod yn strategol ac yn tueddu at faterion polisi, ac nad yw'n bosibl edrych ar bob un o'r materion hyn. Mae'n rhaid iddo felly fod yn ddewisol ei agwedd ac mae wedi sefydlu meini prawf i gynorthwyo yn y dewis o bynciau. Mae'r Pwyllgor o'r farn fod materion rheolaeth fewnyddiol y Swyddfa Gymreig a'r AAC y tu allan i'w gylch gwaith. Nid yw am ddyblygu gwaith gwahanol bwyllgorau rhanbarthol yr AAC. Mae'n rhaid i ddigwyddiadau unigol fod y tu allan i faes y Pwyllgor os nad ydynt yn effeithio ar bynciau polisi mwy cyffredinol. Ym marn y Pwyllgor mae'n bwysig na ddylai gael ei ystyried fel grŵp pwyso naill ai ar ran y Swyddfa Gymreig neu ar ran rhanbarthau'r AAC yng Nghymru.

FFURF Y CYNGHORION

9. Trwy gofnodion cyfarfodydd y mae cyngor wedi ei roi i'r Gweinidogion yn bennaf eleni. Mynychodd yr Is-Ysgrifennydd Seneddol ar y pryd un cyfarfod a chael cyngor y Pwyllgor yn uniongyrchol. Mae'r Adroddiad blynyddol yn ffordd ddefnyddiol o grynhoi a chasglu ynghyd y cyngor sydd wedi ei roi yn ystod y flwyddyn flaenorol. Ar y materion pwysicaf

gall adroddiad ar wahân neu lythyr gan y Cadeirydd yn cyflwyno barn y Pwyllgor fod yn fwy priodol. Pan fydd materion o bwys arbennig yn cael eu trafod fe fyddai'r Pwyllgor yn croesawu cyfarfodydd gydag un o'r Gweinidogion i drafod y mater.

PYNCIAU A YSTYRIWYD

CYNLLUN CORFFORAETHOL

10. Mae cynhyrchu Cynllun Corfforaethol yr AAC gyda'i olwg ar amcanion a pholisiau'r Awdurdod a'i asesiad ar flaenoriaethau a dosbarthu arian yn ddigwyddiad polisi blynyddol mawr. Yn ei gyfarfod cyntaf ystyriodd y Pwyllgor Gynllun Corfforaethol yr AAC am y flwyddyn 1990 ac yn ei ail gyfarfod ym mis Tachwedd 1990 ystyriodd fewnbwn y rhanbarth Gymreig i'r Cynllun Corfforaethol ar gyfer 1991. Yr oedd y Pwyllgor yn ffodus ar y ddau achlysur i gael cyflwyniadau ynghylch y dogfenau gan swyddogion yr AAC.

11. Croesawodd y Pwyllgor y cynnydd mewn cymorth grant yr oedd yr AAC wedi ei gael gan gydnabod y byddai hyn yn cynorthwyo'r Awdurdod i ddatblygu ei wethgareddau ac i gynllunio ymlaen gyda mwy o sicrwydd o gyflawni ei amcanion. Yr oedd y Pwyllgor hefyd yn cydnabod

pwysigrwydd cynyddol derbyniadau o gynlluniau codi tâl i'r AAC.

12. Derbyniat i'r Pwyllgor yr angen am bencadlys cryfach i'r AAC a'r angen am bolisiau a safonau cenedlaethol a oedd yn gyson. Er hynny, credai'r Pwyllgor fod pob rhanbarth o'r AAC yn wahanol ac y dylai'r angen dealladwy am bolisiau cyffredin gael eu cydbwyso trwy ganiatáu mentrau rhanbarthol o fewn y fframwaith polisi eang lle yr oedd hynny'n briodol. Yr oedd yr angen am wahanol flaenoriaethau rhanbarthol i'w weld yn fwyaf eglur yn niffyg arfordir rhanbarth Severn Trent. Yng Nghymru yr oedd hyd a harddwch yr arfordir yn golygu bod angen gweithredu polisiau'n sensitif. Gwahaniaethau eraill yr oedd angen eu hystyried oedd pwysigrwydd pysgota am bysgod gwyllt, dŵr mynyddig yn dioddef effaith asid, strwythur amaethyddiaeth a'r iaith Gymraeg.

13. Sylweddolai'r Pwyllgor fod arddull y cynllun corfforaethol a'r broses o gynllunio corfforaethol yn dal i gael eu datblygu ond credai y dylai'r system gynllunio, gan gynnwys y drefniadaeth ymgynghori, ddechrau setlo i batrwm cyson gyda chynhyrchu'r ail gynllun. Yr oedd y Pwyllgor yn ymwybodol iawn o'r medrau a'r arbenigedd eang ei amrediad a oedd yn eiddo i'r AAC trwy aelodau'r

amrywiol bwyllgorau rhanbarth, ac yn ymwybodol hefyd o ymrwymiad yr aelodau hynny, ac yr oeddent yn annog yr AAC i sicrhau bod yr arbenigedd yn cael ei ddefnyddio'n llawn a bod y Pwyllgorau'n cael eu cynnwys yn llawn yn y broses o gynllunio corfforaethol.

14. Ategodd y Pwyllgor flaenoriaethau rhanbarth Gymreig yr AAC ac yn enwedig felly y gwaith ar adnoddau dŵr, yr adolygiad o amddiffynfeydd môr, sefydlu system i godi tâl am ganiatâd i arllwys, gorfodaeth pysgodfeydd a gwaith i arolygu a rheoli llygredd a thynnu dŵr o fewn cynlluniau rheoli dalgylchoedd penodol. Yr oedd y Pwyllgor yn croesawu'r diddordeb cadarnhaol yr oedd yr AAC yn ei ddangos mewn llygredd ar ffermydd, yn effaith glaw asid ac yn y cysyniad o barthau diogelu ar gyfer dalgylchoedd lle yr oedd adnoddau pwysig mewn perygl.

15. Argymhellodd y Pwyllgor y dylai'r AAC ystyried cyflwyno rhyw ffordd o 'godi tâl gydag ysgogiad' pan fyddai wedi sefydlu ei system codi tâl am ganiatâd i arllwys, ysgogiad a allai gael effaith sylweddol ar agwedd yr arllwyswyr.

16. Credai'r Pwyllgor y dylai diogelu ac ehangu pysgodfeydd gael

blaenoriaeth uchel yng Nghymru
oherwydd pwysigrwydd pysgota am
bysgod gwylt. Yr oedd pysgota yng
Nghymru yn dioddef oherwydd herwela
ac yr oedd lle i gyflawnhau gwario
rhagor ar orfodaeth; fe fyddai'r gost
o fudd i'r gymuned gyfan ac i'r
amgylchedd, nid yn unig i'r
pysgotwyr.

POLISI CYMRAEG

17. Yr oedd y Pwyllgor yn falch o
allu cadarnhau yn llwyr y polisi
mae'r AAC wedi ei fabwysiadu ynghylch
y Gymraeg sy'n dilyn llythyren ac
ysbryd canllawiau Burdd yr Iaith
Gymraeg. Yr oedd y Pwyllgor yn
cydnabod y gost ychwanegol ynghlwm
wrth hyn ac yr oedd yn falch o gael
sicrwydd bod hyn yn cael ei ystyried
wrth ddosbarthu arian i ranbarth
Cymru.

DIOGELWCH RHAG LLIFOGYDD

18. Nododd y Pwyllgor fod pwyllgorau
diogelwch rhag llifogydd yr AAC yn
parhau i ffafrio cael pwerau benthyca
a bod ystyriaeth yn cael ei rhoi i
strwythur y pwyllgorau hynny yng
Nghymru. Yr oedd y Pwyllgor yn
croesau arolwg yr Awdurdod o
amddiffynfeydd yr arfordir ac yn
edrych ymlaen at archwilio'r
adroddiad maes o law. Yr oedd yn
ymwybodol o'r berthynas rhwng diogelu

rhag llifogydd a chynllunio defnyddio
tir ac fe fyddai'n cadw'r pynciau hyn
dan arolwg.

PAPUR GWYN YR AMGYLCHEDD 'THIS COMMON INHERITANCE'

19. Gyda boddhad y nododd y Pwyllgor
y flaenoriaeth uchel a roddodd y
Papur Gwyn i waith atal llygredd. Yr
oedd angen proses addysgol mewn
diwydiant, ac mewn amaethyddiaeth,
o'r gweithwyr ar y safle i ystafell y
burdd i sicrhau bod mesurau'n cael eu
cymryd i leihau perygl llygredd. Yr
oedd yr aelodau'n cydnabod bod
dirnadaeth y cyhoedd o broblemau'r
amgylchedd yn ffactor bwysig wrth
ddatblygu polisiau ond yr un mor
bwysig oedd y costau, gan gynnwys y
gost i'r amgylchedd, wedi ei fesur yn
erbyn y manteision a oedd i'w
hermill. Credai'r Pwyllgor y dylai'r
Llywodraeth cymryd costau o'r fath i
ystyriaeth wrth ddatblygu polisiau.

20. Yr oedd nifer o bynciau yn y
Papur Gwyn y byddai'r Pwyllgor yn
dymuno dychwelyd atynt wrth i'r
polisiau ddatblygu. Yn hyn o beth yr
oedd datblygu amcanton ansawdd ddr yn
arbennig o bwysig.

SBWRIEL

21. Ni fyddai'r Rheolau Ymarfer a
gyflwynwyd o dan Ddeddf Diogelu'r

NODYN GAN Y CADEIRYDD

Mae Pwyllgor Ymgynghorol Cymru mewn bodolaeth ers ychydig dros flwyddyn a hymny mewn cyfnod a welodd newidiadau cyffrous ym mholisiau'r amgylchedd.

Deilliodd rhai o'r newidiadau pwysicaf o ganlyniad i rôl sy'n datblygu gan yr AAC a sefydlwyd yn ddiweddar ac yn sgîl nodi blaenoriaethau'r Llywodraeth yn y Papur Gwyn ar yr Amgylchedd. Ni chafodd y Pwyllgor felly unrhyw anhawster o ran chwilio am bynciau arwyddocaol i'w trafod.

Mae cwestiwn llwyth gwaith y Pwyllgor wedi ei ddatrys gan y Prif Weinidog. Yn ffodus ddigon, fe draddodwyd yr araith yn cyhoeddi ffurfio Asiantaeth Amgylcheddol ar y diwrnod y cyfarfu'r

Pwyllgor ddiwethaf. Mae fy nghydwethwyr a minnau yn edrych ymlaen at gael manylion y cynnig a gaiff ei nodi yn y papur ymgynghorol ac at roi ein cyngor ar y gwahanol ddewisiadau i'r Ysgrifennydd Gwladol.

Wrth i'r AAC ei sefydlu ei hun fel rheolwr a datblygu'n un gyfundrefn effeithiol, mae ei amryfal bolisiau ynglŷn â'n treftadaeth yn parhau i gael eu datblygu, ac fe fydd y Pwyllgor yn edrych ar eu dylanwad ar Gymru. Ymysg y materion pwysicaf fe fydd amcanion ansawdd dŵr, polisiau atal llygredd, gan gynnwys parthau diogelu a gwastraff ffermydd. Wrth i ni ddechrau ar ail flwyddyn ein bywyd fe fydd y newidiadau strwythurol a argymhellir a'r mentrau polisi newydd a'u heffaith yn rhoi llawer i ni i'w ystyried.

Ron Edwards

SEILIAU STATUDOL

1. Sefydlwyd Pwyllgor Ymgynghorol Cymru ar 26 Ebrill 1990 gan Ysgrifennydd Gwladol Cymru o dan y darpariaethau yn adran 3 o'r Ddeddf Dŵr 1989. Mae'n ofynnol yn ôl y Ddeddf i'r Pwyllgor gyfarfod o leiaf unwaith y flwyddyn. Pwrpas y Pwyllgor, yn ôl y Ddeddf, yw cynghori'r Ysgrifennydd Gwladol ynghylch materion sy'n effeithio ar weithredu swyddogaeth yr Awdurdod Afonydd Cenedlaethol yng Nghymru neu sy'n gysylltiedig â hynny. Penodir cadeirydd ac aelodau'r Pwyllgor gan yr Ysgrifennydd Gwladol ac er bod aelodau'r Pwyllgor yn bennaf yn aelodau o wahanol bwyllgorau statudol yr AAC, neu, yn achos y cadeirydd, yn aelod o'r Awdurdod, nid yw Pwyllgor Ymgynghorol Cymru yn atebol i'r AAC nac yn rhan o'i strwythur trefniadol. Mae gwaith y Pwyllgor yn ymwneud ag ardal ddaearyddol Cymru, gan adlewyrchu cyfrifoldebau tiriogaethol yr Ysgrifennydd Gwladol, a chan gynnwys rhanbarth Severn Trent yr AAC sydd o fewn Cymru ond nid y rhan o'r Rhanbarth Gymreig sydd yn Lloegr.

AELODAETH

2. Aelodau'r Pwyllgor yw:

Yr Athro Ron Edwards, Cadeirydd

Yr Athro Michael Bruton
Mr Murray McLaggan YH
Yr Arglwydd Moran KCMG
Mr Brian Riddleston
Dr Hugh Tebbutt
Y Cyngheir John Thompson YH
Dr Stephanie Tyler

Gwelir copi o'r datganiad i'r wasg a gyhoeddwyd pan benodwyd aelodau'r Pwyllgor yn Atodiad 1. Mae manylion bywgraffiadol yr aelodau wedi eu diweddaru. Nid oes unrhyw newid wedi digwydd yng nghyfansoddiad y Pwyllgor ers hynny. Penodwyd y tri aelod 'amibynnol' sy'n cynrychioli'n fras meysydd cadwraeth, diwydiant a llywodraeth leol, ar y Pwyllgor am dymor o 3 blynedd i ddechrau. Fe fydd aelodau eraill o'r Pwyllgor yn parhau'n aelodau am y cyfnod y byddant yn cadeirio gwahanol bwyllgorau'r AAC, neu yn achos y Cadeirydd, am y cyfnod y bydd yn aelod o'r Awdurdod.

CYFARFODYDD

3. Mae'r Pwyllgor wedi cynnal 4 cyfarfod; 3 ym mhencadlys rhanbarthol yr AAC yn Llanelwsg, Caerdydd ac un yn Ewloe, Clwyd, oedd yn cynnwys taith i'r maes i astudio rhaif o'r problemau llygredd posibl sy'n effeithio ar ddalgylch Afon Dyfrdwy a sut y maent yn cael eu datrys. Mae'r Pwyllgor yn bwriadu cynnal rhagor o

PWYLLGOR YMGYNGHOROL CYMRU

ADRODDIAD BLYNYDDOL CYNTAF 1991



PWYLLGOR YMGYNGHOROL CYMRU



AAC

Adroddiad Blynyddol Cyntaf 1991

