

Anglesey

Catchment

Management Plan

Consultation

Report Summary

NRA



National Rivers Authority
Wales Region

Guardians of
the Water Environment

Cynllun Rheoli

Dalgylch Ynys Môn

Adroddiad

Ymgynghorol

Crynodeb o'r

Adroddiad



AAC

Audurdod Afonydd Cenedlaetbol
Rhanbarth Cymru

Diogelwyr
Amgylchedd Dŵr

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ENVIRONMENT AGENCY

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COVER PHOTOGRAPH: Swans and a disabled anglers boat on the Llyn Alaw

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LLUN CLAWR: *Flintb* a cwch i pysgotuwr anabl ar Lyn Alaw



Mae galwadau mawr a phrysus gynyddol gan ddefnyddwyr dŵr ar afonydd, llynnoedd, aberoedd a dyfroedd arfordirol Cymru. Mae sawl defnydd gwahanol yn cyd-fynd, neu'n cysiadu am ddŵr neu am le ar ddŵr, ac mae'n anochel y bydd gwrthdaro rhyngddynt. Yr Awdurdod Afonydd Cenedlaethol (AAC) yw prif reolwr yr amgylchedd dyfrol yng Nghymru a Lloegr a'i nod yw ceisio datrys sefyllaocdd o wrthdaro rhwng defnyddwyr dŵr sy'n cysiadu a'i gilydd, yn ogytal a chyflawni ddyletswyddau cyffredinol, sy'n cynnwys:-

- Cynnal a gwella ansawdd dŵr drwy reoli llygredd mewn dŵr wnech a dŵr daear.
- Amddiffyniad rhag llyfgydd i bobl ac ciddo.
- Rhybuddion llyfgydd.
- Rheoli adnoddau dŵr.
- Cynnal a gwella pysgodfeydd.
- Cadwraeth yr amgylchedd dyfrol naturiol.
- Hyrwyddo adloniant cysylltiedig a dŵr.
- Mordwyo (mewn rhai afonydd).

Cred yr AAC mai dim ond trwy fabwysiadu cysyniad rheolaeth dalgylch afon fel cyfarwydd a bod rhaid i'r gweithgareddau ym mhob un o'n meysydd cyffwrdd gymryd i ystyriaeth yr effaith ffurfiol i'r cyhoedd trwy gyfrwng Cynlluniau Rheoli Dalgylch, a gynhyrchir ar gyfer pob afon yng Nghymru erbyn 1998. Bwriedir i'r Cynlluniau fod yn ddolen gyswllt rhyngom a defnyddwyr y dŵr ymhob dalgylch fel y gallwn adlewyrchu eu buddiannau yn well wrth gyflawni'n ddyletswyddau. Am y rheswm hwn mae pob Cynllun yn cynnwys Cynnod Ymgynghori pryd y gwahoddir y cyhoedd yn gyffredinol i roi sylwadau ar ein bwriadau ar gyfer rheoli'r dalgylch yn y dyfodol.

INTRODUCTION

The rivers, lakes, estuaries and coastal waters of Wales are subject to large and rapidly increasing demands from the users of water. Many different uses interact, or compete for water or water space, and inevitably come into conflict with one another. The National Rivers Authority (NRA) is the major manager of the water environment in England and Wales and aims to harmonise conflicts between competing water users as well as its general duties that include:

- Maintenance and improvement of water quality by control of pollution in surface and groundwater.
- Flood defence for people and property.
- Flood warning.
- Management of water resources.
- Maintenance and improvement of fisheries.
- Conservation of the natural water environment.
- Promotion of water based recreation.
- Navigation (in some rivers).

The NRA believes it can only carry out its work by adopting the concept of integrated catchment management. This means that a river catchment is considered as a whole and the actions in each of our areas of responsibility must take account of the possible impact on the other areas.

We have decided to formally present our catchment management policies to the public via Catchment Management Plans which will be produced for all the rivers in Wales by 1998. The Plans are intended to provide a link between us and the users of water in each catchment so that we can better reflect their interests whilst carrying out our duties. For this reason each Plan includes a Consultation Phase during which the general public are invited to comment on our proposals for the future management of the catchment.

CATCHMENT STATISTICS

GENERAL

Area	716 km ²	
Population	69,149 (estimated)	
Ground Levels	Max height	230m AOD
Tide Levels	Mean High Water Springs	-3.1 m A.O.D. (Moelfre) -2.8 m A.O.D. (Cemaes Bay) -2.35m A.O.D. (Holyhead) -2.09m A.O.D. (Llanddwyn) -3.1 m A.O.D. (Menai Bridge)
	Mean Low Water Springs	3.5 m A.O.D. (Moelfre) 3.0 m A.O.D. (Cemaes Bay) 2.55m A.O.D. (Holyhead) 2.2 m A.O.D. (Llanddwyn) 3.5 m A.O.D. (Menai Bridge)

WATER RESOURCES

Annual Average Rainfall	1030mm (Range 850-1050mm)
Primary Gauging Stations	1 (Afon Frogwy)
Principal Reservoirs	2 (Cefni, Alaw)

WATER QUALITY

River Classification

Class A	15.6 km
Class B	54.1 km
Class C	1.2 km
Class D	2.3 km

Estuary Classification

Good	5.9km
Fair	12.1km

FLOOD DEFENCE

Length of main river in catchment	443km
Length of main river within Internal Drainage District	41 km
Length of adopted ditch within Internal Drainage District	18km
Length of flood banks maintained by NRA	21km
Area at risk of flood (tidal or river)	1,969Ha

FISHERIES

Length of watercourse designated under EC Directive (78/659/EEC) on "The Quality of Fresh Waters needing Protection or Improvement in Order to support Fish Life".

Salmonid	None
Cyprinid	None

CYFFREDINOL

Arwynebedd	716 km ²
Poblogaeth	69,149 (amcangyfrif)
Lefelau Daear	Lefel Uchaf
Lefelau Llanw	Penllanw Cymedrig

Disyll Cymedrig

230m USO
-3.1m U.S.O. (Moelfre)
-2.8m U.S.O. (Cemaes)
-2.35m U.S.O. (Caerdybi)
-2.09m U.S.O. (Llanddwyn)
-3.1m U.S.O. (Porthaethwy)
3.5m U.S.O. (Moelfre)
3.0m U.S.O. (Cemaes)
2.55m U.S.O. (Caerdybi)
2.2m U.S.O. (Llanddwyn)
3.5m U.S.O. (Porthaethwy)

ADNGDAU DWR

Glwiad Blyneddol ar Gyfarladd	1030mm (Amrediad 850-1050mm)
Gorsafodd Mesur Cynradd	1 (Afon Frogwy)
Prif Gronfeydd	2 (Cefn, Alaw)

ANSAWD DWR

Dosharthiad Afon	15.6 km
Dosharth A	54.1 km
Dosharth B	54.1 km
Dosharth C	1.2 km
Dosharth D	2.3 km
Dosharthiad Moryd	5.9 km
Da	12.1 km
Gweddol	12.1 km

AMDIDFFYN RHAG LLIFOGYDD

Hyd y brif afon yn y dalgylch

443 km

Hyd y brif afon o fewn yr Ardal Ddraenio Mewnol

41 km

Hyd y ffosydd mabwysiedig o fewn yr Ardal Ddraenio Mewnol

18 km

Hyd y cloddiau gorllif a gynhelir gan yr AAC

21 km

Ardal mewn perygl o lifogydd (môr neu afon)

1,969 Ha

PYSODDFYDD

Hyd y cwrw dŵr a ddynodwyd dan Gyfarwydddeb y GE (78/659/EEC) ar "Ansawdd Dyfroedd Croyw sydd angen eu Gwarchod neu eu Gwellu er mwyn Cynnal Pysgod".

Eogaid
Dim

Dim



A map of the NRA Welsh Region. The region is shown in light grey, surrounded by blue water. The label 'ANGLESEY' is placed to the northwest of the main island. The label 'NRA WELSH REGION' is placed in the center of the main island.



YOUR VIEWS

The Anglesey Catchment Management Consultation Report is our assessment of the state of the catchment and identifies the key issues which need to be resolved. The most important are outlined in the tables at the end of this summary report.

- We need your views.
- What do you think about the plan in general?
- Have we identified all the uses?
- Have we identified all the issues?
- What do you think about the options proposed?

If you would like to comment on the Consultation Report or receive a free copy of the full document please write to:

**THE AREA CATCHMENT PLANNER,
NATIONAL RIVERS AUTHORITY,
FFORDD PENLAN,
PARC MENAI,
BANGOR,
GWYNEDD LL57 4BP.**

TELEPHONE: 01248 670770

Please send your comments in writing, but if this is not possible contact us on the telephone number above.

EICH SYLWADAU CHI

Mae Adroddiad Ymgynghorol Cynllun Rheoli Dalgylch Ynys Môn yn rhoi'n hasesiad ni o gyflwr y dalgylch ac yn enw'r materion allweddol y mae angen eu datrys. Amlinellir y rhai pwysicaf yn y tablau ar ddiwedd yr adroddiad crynhoi hwn.

- Mae arnom ni angen cael eich barn chi.
- Beth yw'ch barn chi ar y cynllun yn gyffredinol?
- Ydyn ni wedi enw'r defnyddiau i gyd?
- Ydyn ni wedi enw'r materion i gyd?
- Beth yw'ch barn chi ar y dewisiadau a gynigir?

Os hoffech chi roi sylwadau ar yr Adroddiad Ymgynghorol neu os hoffech gael copi o'r ddogfen iawn yn rbad ac am ddim, ysgrifennwch at:

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AWDURDOD AFONYDD CENEDLAETHOL,

FFORDD PENIAN,

PARC MENAI,

BANGOR,

GWYNEDD LL57 4BP.

FFÔN: 01248 670770

Dylech anfon eich sylwadau ar bapur, ond os nad yw hyn yn bosib gallwch gysylltu â ni dros y ffôn ar y rhif uchod.

Mae gweithgaredd amddiffyn rhag llifogydd o fewn y dalgylch yn canolbwyntio ar gynnal amddiffynfeydd môr ac afon, cyrsiau dwr y prif afonydd a ffosydd mabwysiedig.

Iseldir Cors Ddyga yw'r unig ardal helac'h yn y dalgylch sydd dan fygythiad cael ei boddli gan y llanw. Mae'r ardal sydd dan fygythiad yn Ardal Ddtraenio Mewnol (ADM), a adwaenir fel ADM Cors Ddyga. Mewn manau eraill yn y dalgylch, mae a wnclo gwaith amddiffyn rhag llifogydd yn bennaf a chynlluniau dadchwynnu/dadstilto a rheoli afon a wneir yn ôl yr angen. Does dim problemau mawr gyda llifogydd o'r afon lle'r effeithir ar eiddo, er bod y gorllofiroedd amaethyddol dan ddwr o bryd i'w gilydd. Ffe geir, serch hynny, ambell i achos unigol o llifogydd i eiddo yn gysylltiedig ag afonydd bychain o fewn y dalgylchoedd.

Caiff Cynlluniau Rheoli Lefelau Dwr eu llunio ar gyfer pob safle, wedi'u cytuno rhyngom ni ar Cyngor Cefn Gwlad. Ymgymertir a rhaglen flaenoriaethau dair blynedd ar gyfer llunio'r cynlluniau hyn. Mae amddiffyn rhag llifogydd yn un o'r ystyriaethau pwysig yn y broses gynllunio a byddwn yn chwarae rhan weithredol mewn cyd-drafodaethau ynghylch unrhyw ddatblygiad arfaethedig neu gynig i glustnodi tir ar gyfer datblygiad mewn ardaloedd sensitif.

Amdiffynfeydd môr ar yr arfordir garu



FLOOD DEFENCE

Flood defence activity within the catchment is concentrated on the maintenance of tidal and fluvial defences, main river watercourses and adopted ditches.

The low lying Malltraeth Marsh is the only extensive area threatened by tidal inundation within the catchment. The area at risk is an Internal Drainage District (IDD), known as Malltraeth Marsh IDD.

Elsewhere in the catchment flood defence work consists mainly of deweed/desilt and river management schemes carried out when and where necessary. There are no major main river flooding problems where property is affected, although the agricultural flood plains are inundated from time to time. There are, however, a few isolated cases of flooding to properties associated with non-main rivers within the catchments.

Water Level Management Plans will be drawn up for all sites agreed between us and the Countryside Council for Wales. A three year prioritised programme for the production of these plans will be undertaken.

Flood defence is one of the important considerations in the planning process and we will be actively involved in liaison regarding any proposed development or proposed allocation for development in sensitive areas.

Sea defences on the rugged coastline



RECREATION

The island is popular with holiday makers and water-based activities such as yachting and pleasure boating are major attractions. Windsurfing is enjoyed all around the coastline and the number of participants is on the increase.

Anglesey has many bathing beaches on all sides of the island. 26 beaches are subject to local authority sea shore and sea side pleasure boat byelaws. This excludes certain boating activities between the 1st April and the 30th September each year. Amongst the most popular of the beaches are Benllech, Red Wharf Bay, Trearddur Bay, Rhosneigr and Llanddwyn. The waters of Benllech, Trearddur Bay and Rhosneigr have been identified under the EC Bathing Waters Directive (76/160/EEC) and all currently comply with the standards in the Directive.

The coastal section of Anglesey is largely designated AONB (part Heritage Coast) and is of high amenity value, particularly for walking and birdwatching. Facilities for birdwatchers have been developed at Holyhead Country Park, South Stack, Llyn Alaw, Malltraeth and Newborough. Wildfowling occurs on the estuaries of the Cefni and Nodwydd and in the Cymyran Straits.

Ynys Môn Borough Council is currently developing a coastal footpath network, linking areas of settlement with the coast. In contrast, riverside access is largely absent though there is continuous access to the Afon Cefni for 10km from Llangefni to Malltraeth. Footpaths are common in the vicinity of lakes and reservoirs but patchy on wetlands.

Apart from the sites at Alaw and Cefni reservoirs and Newborough Warren picnic sites have not been widely developed on the island.



Launching canoes from the slipway at Menai Bridge

Mae'r ynys yn boblogaidd gan ymwelwyr gwyliau, ac mae gweithgareddau dŵr fel hwylio cychod yn atynlledau mawr. Mwynhett hwylyrddio ym mhobman o gwmpas yr arfordir, ac mae'r nifer oedd sy'n cymryd rhan ar gynydd.

Mae gan Ynys Môn lawer o draethau ymdrochi ar bob ochr i'r ynys. Mae 26 o draethau'n destun is-ddeddfau'r awdurdod lleol ar gychod pleser glan-môr.

Lansio canuiau ym Mbonrhaelby.

Nid yw hyn yn cynnwys rhai gweithgareddau arbennig mewn cychod rhwng 1 Ebrill a 30 Medi bob blwyddyn. Ymhlith y traethau mwyaf poblogaidd mae'r Benllech, T'rach Coch, Treaddur (Tywyn Capel), Rhosnigwr a Llanddwyn. O'r rhain, enwyd Benllech, Treaddur a Rhosnigwr dan Gyfarwydddeb Dyfroedd Ymdrochi'r GE (76/160/EEC) ac maent i gyd yn cydymffurfio â'r safonau yn y Gyfarwydddeb ar hyn o bryd.

Mae rhan helaeth o arfordir Môn wedi'i dynodi'n AHNE (Arfordir Treftadaeth rhanol) ac mae iddi werth mwyndderol uchel, yn enwedig ar gyfer cerdded a gwyllo adar. Datblygwyd cylleusterau i wylwyr adar ym Mharc Gwledig Caergybi, Ynys Lawd, Llyn Alaw, Malltraeth a Nibwrtch. Ceir saethu adar gwyllt ar aberoedd Cefni a Nodwydd ac ym Môr Cymyran.

Mae Cynogor Bwrdeistref Ynys Môn ar hyn o bryd yn datblygu rhwydwaith llwybrau arfordirol, yn cysylltu penntrefi â'r arfordir. Mewn gwrthgyferbyniad, ni cheir fawr o gyfleusterau mynediad at lannau afonydd, er bod mynediad di-dor at Afon Cefni am 10 km rhwng Llangefni a Malltraeth. Mae llwybrau'n gyffwrdd o gwmpas llynnoedd a chronfeydd dŵr, ond yn bryn ar dir oedd gwlyb. Ni chafodd safleoedd picnic eu datblygu'n helaeth ar yr ynys ac eiddo wrth llynnoedd Alaw a Chefni ac yn Nhywyn Nibwrtch.



Adlewyrchir pwysigrwyd eicolegol Môn yn y ffath fod yr ynys gyfan wedi'i dynodi'n Ardal Amgylcheddol Sensitif (AAS). Mae dros 7,500 hectar o fewn Sallcodd o Ddiddordeb Gwyddonol Arbennig (SDdGA), a 1,574 o'r hectarau hynny wedi'u dynodi'n Warchodfa Natur Genedlaethol (GNG). Ar ben hynny, ceir 21,497 hectar o Ardalodd o Harddwch Naturiol Eithriadol (AHNE), 31 milltir o Arfordir Treftadaeth, 4 darpar Ardal Gadwraeth Arbennig ac un Ardal Warchodaaeth Arbennig.

Mae tiroedd gwlyb yn ffurfio cyfran gymharol uchel o'r sallcodd gwarchodedig, gyda mignenni (fens) gwaelod-gyfocetnog yn drech yn y dwyrain a mignenni asid yn fwyaf cyffredin yng ngorllewin yr ynys. Ond mae poblogaethau adar afon a thir gwlyb yn wael, ac mae rhywogaethau afonol fel glas y dorlan, bronwen y dwt a phibydd y dorlan wedi'u cyfyngu gan gynffîn a geomorffoleg, tra bod rhywogaethau'r glawelltir gwlyb fel y gornchwigen, y giach gyffredin a'r pibydd coesgoch yn dal i ddilwyo.

Mae ansawdd cynffîn y glannau hefyd yn gyffredinol wael. Caiff y rhan fwyaf o'r prif afonydd eu cynnal yn rheolaidd, mae diffyg coed ar y glannau ac mae'r tir cyfagos yn aml wedi'i wella hyd at ymyl y dwt. Mae absenoldeb coridor afon yn arwyddocaol dros lawer o Fôn, ac mae hyn yn ddi-os wedi cyfrannu at ddilwriad y dyfrgl, na wellir mwych ar yr ynys.

Morfa Aberffraw



CONSERVATION

The ecological importance of Anglesey is reflected in the designation of the entire island as an Environmentally Sensitive Area (ESA). Over 7,500 hectares are within Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), 1574 hectares of which have been designated as National Nature Reserve (NNR). In addition, there are 21,497 hectares of Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty, 31 miles of Heritage Coastline, 4 candidate Special Areas of Conservation and 1 Special Protection Area.

Wetlands form a relatively high proportion of protected sites with base-rich fen communities predominant in the east and, acid fens prevalent on the west of the island. However river and wetland bird populations are poor and species such as kingfisher, dipper and common sandpiper are restricted by habitat and geomorphology, whilst wet grassland species such as lapwing, snipe and redshank continue to decline.

The quality of riparian habitat is also generally poor, most main rivers are regularly maintained, lack trees and adjacent land is often improved to the water's edge. The absence of a river corridor is significant across much of Anglesey, and has undoubtedly played a part in the decline of the otter which is no longer to be found on the Island.

Aberffraw Estuary



There are over 20 stillwaters on Anglesey and many of these are SSSIs or of local nature conservation interest because of the plant and bird life they support. Most of these lakes are nutrient rich (eutrophic) because of phosphate and nitrate from agriculture or centres of population. This gives rise, particularly in hot summers, to algal blooms of nuisance proportions. This sometimes causes fish kills and reduces aquatic plant diversity, threatening the long term conservation importance of some lakes.

There are 124 SAMS within the catchment and a wealth of other archaeological evidence, the earliest of which, such as the scatter of flint tools found on the headland west of Aberffraw, date back some 8,000 years.

Perhaps the most significant human impact has been the gradual deforestation and agricultural improvement such as the draining of the Malltraeth marshes but there is also industrial archaeology of considerable importance, the copper mines of Mynydd Parys having been the largest in the world in the late 18th century.

DEVELOPMENT AND LAND USE

Ynys Môn is a Borough Council of the County of Gwynedd with its administrative centre located in Llangefni at the heart of the Island. This will however become a Unitary Authority from 1st April 1996 following Local Government reorganisation in Wales.



We attach great importance to the effective influence of the planning process through all its stages. Detailed comments are provided on all development plans and development proposals received by the NRA as a statutory planning consultee.

A ferry docked at the Port of Holyhead

Cefn dros 20 o ddwyfocedd llonydd ar Ynys Môn, ac mae llawer o'r rhain yn SDDGA neu o ddiddordeb cadwraeth natur yn lleol oherwydd y planhigion a'r adar y maent yn eu cynnal. Mae llawer o'r llynnoedd hyn yn gyfoethog o ran maethynnau (cwtroffig) oherwydd ffosffad a nitrad o amaethyddiaeth neu ganolfannau poblogaeth. Mae hyn, yn enwedig mewn hafau poeth, yn achosi blodau algaid i'r fath raddau nes bod yn niwsans. Bydd hyn weithiau'n lladd pysgod ac yn lleihau amrywiach planhigion y dŵr, gan fygwth gwerth cadwraethol tymor hir rhai llynnoedd.

Mac 124 o Henebion Rhestredig yn y dalgylch a chyfoeth o citemau archaeolegol eraill, a'r cynharaf ohonynt, fel y gwasgariat o gelli flint a ganfuwyd ar y pentir i'r gorllewin o Aberffraw, yn dyddio'n ôl i'w 8,000 o flynyddoedd.

Efallai mai effaith fwyaf dyn i'r dadgoedwigo graddol a'r gwelliannau amaethyddol, fel draenio corsydd Malltraeth, ond fe geir archaeoleg ddiwydiannol o gryn bwysigrwydd hefyd, ac roedd mwngloddiau copr Mynydd Parys y mwyaf yn y byd yn niwedd y 18fed ganrif.

DATBLYGIAD A DEFNYDD TIR

Mac Ynys Môn yn Cyngor Bwrdeistref yn Sir Gwynedd gyda'i ganolfan weinyddol yn Llanegfni yng nghanol yr ynys. Ar 1 Ebrill 1996 fe gaiff ei wneud yn Awdurdod Unedol yn sgil ad-drefnu Llywodraeth Leol yng Nghymru.

Rhoddwn bwys mawr ar ddylanwadu'n effeithiol ar y broses gynllunio drwy ei holl gamau. Rhoddir sylwadau manwl ar bob cynllun datblygu a chynig datblygu a ddaw i law'r AAC fel corff y mae'n rhaid ymgynghori ag o.

Mabwysiadwyd Cynllun Fframwaith Gwynedd yn 1993 a bu Cynllun Lleol Ynys Môn yn



Fferyl ym Mbonrbladd Caergybi

Pysgota ar lyn Alaw



Clwb Pysgota Dwr Croyw Caergybi
ywr unig glwb pysgota bras sydd ar

pysgota bras o ansawdd da.
dddyfroedd llonydd sy'n darparu
Chefni a'r niferocdd cynyddol o
chymryd fel llynnocdd Alaw a
pysgodfeydd brityllod rhoi-a-
fwy dibynadwy i enweirwyr ywr
mudo i fyny'r afon. Ffynhonnell
oherwydd eu bod mor hwyr yn
cymaint o gyllc i'w pysgota
rthedeg yr afonydd, ond does dim
Bydd niferocdd mawr o siwin yn

môr, aber, afon a dwr llonydd sy'n bresennol.
ac o'i hamgylch, sy'n adlewyrchiad o'r nifer fawr o gynelfinocdd
Pysgotir am amrediad eang o rywogaethau gan dysgotwyr ar yr Ynys

PYSGODFeydd

ngogledd yr ynys.
Wylfa'n cyflogi dros 550 o bobl, y rhan fwyaf ohonynt yn byw yng
Nghaergybi, Llangefni, y Gaerwen ac Amlwch. Mae'r atomfa yn y
ynys, yn bennaf wedi'u cyfyngu i safleoedd arbennig yng
Ceir amrywiaeth o ddatblygiadau diwydiannol a masnachol ar yr
uniongyrchol i 2,700 o weithwyr.

Tir ffermio ar a glaswelltir parhaol yw dros 70% o'r Ynys, ac
amaethyddiaeth ywr prif ddefnydd ar y tîr gan roi cyflogaeth

boblogaeth gyfan.
ohonynt (Caergybi, Llangefni ac Amlwch) yn cynnal 30% o'r
cyfrifiad 1991, a chydä 40 o ardaloedd Cyngor Cymuned, tair
Mae'r Ynys yn wledig ar y cyfan, gyda phoblogaeth o 69,149 yn ôl
dyraniadau tîr newydd yn Amlwch, Caergybi a Llangefni.

lle mae caniatadau cynllunio'n bodoli eisoes, ond fe gynigwydd
Gellir ateb llawer o anghenion tair ynys drwy ddefnyddio safleoedd
yng Nghaergybi, Mona, Amlwch, y Gaerwen, Rhosgoch a Llangefni.
Cynllun lleol yn darparu ar gyfer ehangu adeiladau diwydiannol
Arolygwyr yn cael ei ystyried ar hyn o bryd gan y cyngor. Mae'r
destun Archwiliad Cyhoeddus yn ddiweddar. Mae adroddiad yr

The Gwynedd Structure Plan was adopted in 1993 and the Ynys Môn Local Plan has recently been the subject of an Examination in Public (E.I.P.). The Inspector's report is currently being considered by the council. The Local Plan makes provision for the expansion of industrial premises at Holyhead, Mona, Amlwch, Gaerwen, Rhosgoch and Llangefni. Much of the Island's housing requirement can be satisfied by sites with current planning consents, although new land allocations have been proposed in Amlwch, Holyhead and Llangefni.

The Island is predominantly rural with a population of 69,149 recorded in 1991 and 40 Community Council areas, three of which (Holyhead, Llangefni and Amlwch) support 30% of the overall population.

With over 70% of the Island dedicated to arable farming and permanent grassland, agriculture is the widest land use providing direct employment to 2,700 workers.

There is a variety of industrial and commercial development on the island, mostly confined to dedicated sites within Holyhead, Llangefni, Gaerwen, and Amlwch. The nuclear power station at Wylfa employs over 550 people, the majority of which live in the north of the island.

FISHERIES

A wide range of species are exploited by fisheries on and around the Island, reflecting the numerous marine, estuarine, river and still water habitats present.

Numerous sea trout run the rivers but the opportunity to fish for them is restricted by the lateness of their migration up-river. More reliable sources of enjoyment for anglers are the put and take trout fisheries such as Alaw



Fishing on Llyn Alaw

and Cefni reservoirs and the growing number of stillwaters providing quality coarse fishing.

The Holyhead Freshwater Fishing Club is the only coarse fishing club present on the island. Coarse fishing is a popular sport in the vicinity of the Valley lakes, including Llyn Cerrig Bach, Whitehouse Lake and Llyn Dinam. Llyn Penrhyn used to be an important venue for match fishing but catches have declined in recent years.

The natural coarse fish population on Anglesey lacks diversity and the majority of the species present are the result of stocking. Pike are now well established in Llyn Maelog. It has proved to be quite popular with anglers and several large pike have been caught. This lake also contains a population of bream resulting from stockings in the 1980s.

Several other venues for coarse fishing are available. Notable among these is the series of lakes at Gors Farm where top class coarse fishing is available on a day ticket.

In the summer months the rocky outcrops provide excellent sea fishing and the beaches on the west coast provide good bass fishing. In the winter, whiting and codling provide the targets for the hardy sea angler.

WATER RESOURCES

The principal rivers generally follow the structural trend and run in a NE to SW direction from the main watershed which lies towards the northern coastline. Of the annual average rainfall of 1000mm, half is lost through evapotranspiration. Surface water resources are therefore not plentiful and storage is provided to serve most of the island's water needs at Cefni and Alaw reservoirs. Very little ground water is present in the underlying solid rocks, apart from that found in fissures, mainly in the carboniferous limestone formations.

Historically springs and wells issuing from the superficial deposits were extensively used to meet domestic needs. Today the island is mostly reliant on mains water supplied by Dŵr Cymru Welsh Water which is licensed to abstract 14112.4Ml/a from its two reservoirs (Alaw and Cefni). Very small takes for amenity, private domestic and industrial are licensed.

gael ar yr ynys erbyn hyn. Mae pysgota bras yn weithgaredd

poblogaidd yng nghyffiniau llynnoedd y Fall, gan gynnwys Llyn

Cerrig Bach, Llyn Whitehouse a Llyn Dinam. Roedd Llyn Penrhyn

yn arfer bod yn ganolfan bwysig ar gyfer gornestau pysgota ond

mae dalfeidd wedi dirywio yn y blynyddoedd diwethaf.

Mae poblogaeth bysgod bras naturiol Ynys Môn yn ddifffgiol o ran amrywiach, a chanlyniad stocio yw'r rhan fwyaf o bysgod sy'n

bresennol. Mae penhwyaidd wedi ymsefydlu'n dda erbyn hyn yn Llyn Maeilog. Profodd y pysgodyn hwn i fod yn eithaf poblogaidd gyda

genweithwyr, a dalwyd sawl penhwyaidd mawr. Mae'r llyn hwn hefyd

yn cynnwys poblogaeth o ferfogiaid yn sgil stocio yn y 1980au.

Mae sawl lleoliad arall ar gyfer pysgota bras. Un lle gwerth

ei nodi yw'r gyfres o llynnoedd yn Fferm y Gors lle ceir pysgota bras

o'r safon uchaf ar docyn diwrnod.

Ym misoedd yr haf, ceir pysgota mór ardderchog oddi ar y creigiau,

ac mae'r traethau ar yr arfordir gorllewinol yn lle da i bysgota am

ddraenogiaid. Yn y gaeaf, gwyniaid mór a phenfreision ifainc yw'r

targedau i'r pysgotwr mór brwd.

ADNODAU DWR

Mae'r prif afonydd ar y cyfan yn dilyn y duedd adeileddol ac yn

rhedeg o'r gogledd-ddwyrain tua'r de-orllewin oddi wrth y hft

wahanfa ddwr sy'n gorwedd tua'r arfordir gogleddol. O'r cyfartaledd

glawiaid blynyddol o 1000mm, collir hanner drwy anwedd.

dransbirtadaeth. Nid yw'r adnoddau ddwr wynch yn doreithiog felly,

a darperir storfeidd i wasanaethu'r rhan fwyaf o anghenion ddwr yr

ynys yng nghronfeydd Cefni ac Alaw. Ychydig iawn o ddwr daear

sy'n bresennol yn y creigiau solid gwaelodol, ac eithrio'r hyn a geir

mewn holliau, yn bennaf yn y ffurfiantau calchfaen carbonifferaidd.

Yn hanesyddol cafodd tarddeiliau a ffynhonnau a godai o'r

dyddodion arwynebol eu defnyddio'n helaeth i ateb anghenion y

cartref. Erbyn heddiw mae'r ynys i bob pwrpas yn ddibynnol ar y

prif gyflenwad ddwr a ddarperir gan Ddwr Cymru, sy'n dal trwydded

i dynnu 14,112.4 MI/ll o'i ddwy gronfa (Alaw a Cefni). Rhoddwyd

trwyddedau ar gyfer tyniadau bach iawn at ddibenion mwynedrol,

preifatat domestig a diwydiantol.

Ar y cyfan, mae ansawdd y dŵr yn yr afonydd a'r ffordd yr ymdrinir â hwy yn y Cynllun yn dda iawn, sy'n ffactor pwysig o gofio:-

- bod yr afonydd, y llynnoedd a'r aberoedd yn chwarae rhan bwysig o ran denu twristiaid.
- fod yn rhaid i ddŵroedd dynodedig gydymffurfio â safonau gortodol Cyfarwydddeb y GE ar Ddŵroedd Ymdrochi.
- gwerth uchel y pysgodfeydd a'r diddordebau cadwraeth.



Samplu arlluystad i'r môr

Mae cyfansoddiad cemegol naturiol y dŵroedd wneub ar Ynys Môn yn wahanol iawn i hwnnw ar dir mawr Gwynedd, ac yn cynnwys llawer mwy o sylweddau toddedig fel calsiwm a chlorid. Mae caledi a chrynodiadau calsiwm ryw wyth gwaith yn uwch o gymharu â'r tir mawr. Mae'r gwahaniaethau hyn yn ganlyniad i gyfuniad o'r ddaearcwg alcalinaidd, dylanwad y môr a defnydd amaethyddol ar y tir. Mae'r cyfansoddiad cemegol cyfoethocach yn achosi cynnydd yn nhw plantnigton algalidd yn y llynnoedd a'r afonydd araf. Gwellir effaith hyn ar ffurf blodau algalidd a safon ansawdd dŵr afon sydd ar y gorau yn Ddosbarth B dan yr Asesiad Ansawdd Cyffredinol.

Mae llynnoedd bas Ynys Môn yn adnoddau pwysig o safbwynt cadwraeth ac adloniant, er yr effeithir ar lawer ohonynt gan y blodau algalidd a ddisgrifiwyd uchod, yn enwedig yn ystod hafau cynnes, sych fel 1995. Rydym yn cydweithredu gyda'r CCG a'r RSPB i ganfod mwy am yr hanes a'r ffactorau sy'n effeithio ar y llynnoedd hyn fel y gellir sicrhau'r rheolaeth orau bosib yn y dyfodol.

Dengys asesiadau biolegol fod afonydd Môn ar y cyfan o ansawdd

WATER QUALITY

The water quality in the rivers, lakes and estuaries covered by the Plan is generally good, an important factor given the following uses:

- The rivers, lakes and estuaries play an important role in attracting tourists.
- Compliance with the standards of the EC Bathing Waters Directive is required for identified waters.
- The high value of the fisheries and conservation interests.



Sampling a tidal discharge

The natural chemical composition of surface waters on Anglesey is very different from that on mainland Gwynedd, being much higher in dissolved substances such as calcium and chloride. Hardness and calcium concentrations are about eight times higher compared with the mainland. Such differences result from a combination of the alkaline geology, the influence of the sea and agricultural land use. The enriched chemical composition gives rise to increased algal growth in the lakes and slow moving rivers. This is reflected in algal blooms and a general optimum river water quality standard of General Quality Assessment (GQA) class B.

The shallow lakes of Anglesey are an important conservation and recreational resource, although many are affected by the algal blooms described above, particularly during dry warm summers such as 1995. We are cooperating with CCW and RSPB in finding out more about the history and factors affecting these lakes so that future management can be optimised.

Biological assessment of Anglesey rivers generally indicates good

quality. The Afon Goch (Dulas) draining Parys Mountain is a notable exception. It is virtually devoid of insect life due to acid and metal pollution from historical mining activities. Biological sampling of some smaller, unclassified streams in 1994 indicated some localised deleterious impact of farming, particularly in the Hesgyn, Alaw Bach, Braint and Wygyr catchments. A programme of farm visits is underway with the objective of reducing these impacts.

Improvements in sewage treatment at Llangefni STW have resulted in marked improvements in the biological quality of the Cefni downstream of the works. Similarly, the relocation of the discharge from Llanerchymedd STW has improved the quality of the Alaw downstream of this works.

Nearshore sea water samples are currently taken by us at the three EC identified bathing waters at Rhosneigr, Trearddur Bay and Benllech. In recent years, the water quality at these beaches has complied with the standards of the EC Bathing Water Directive (76/160/EEC). Most of the remaining bathing beaches around the Anglesey coastline are remote from towns and villages and water quality is good.

Many of Anglesey's coastal settlements do not yet have any sewage treatment and water quality around the outfalls serving some of these towns can be aesthetically poor.

ISSUES AND OPTIONS

The following tables list the 23 issues which we have identified on and around Anglesey. We would like to hear from you if:

- You think there are other issues which have been missed.
- You think that we have not considered all the options available.
- You have any views on the options suggested.
- You have any other information about the catchment or any comment about its future management.

da. Eichriad amlwg yw'r Afon Goch (Dulas) sy'n draenio Mynydd Parys. Does bron ddim trychfllod yn byw ynddi o gwbl oherwydd llygredd asid a metel o hen weithgareddau mwynloddio. Wrth gymryd samplau biolegol o rai nentydd llai, annosbarthedig yn 1994, gwelwyd rhywfaint o effaith niweidiol yn lleol yn sgîl ffermio, yn enwedig yn nalgylchoedd Hesgyn, Alaw Bach, Braint a Wgyr. Mae rhaglen o ymweliadau â ffermydd ar droed gyda'r nod o leihau'r effeithiau hyn.

Yn sgîl gwelliannau yn y modd y caiff cartïon eu trin yng NGTC Llangefni, gwelwyd gwelliannau amlwg yn ansawdd biolegol Afon Cefni islaw'r gwaith. Yn yr un modd, mae symud lleoliad yr arllwysfa o **Wahbitt** Llanerch-y-medd wedi gwella ansawdd Afon Alaw islaw'r gwaith hwn.

Ar hyn o bryd cymernw samplau dŵr môr yn agos at y lan yn y tri Dŵr Ymdrochi a Ddlynodwyd gan y CBE, sef Rhosneigr, Tywyn y Capel (T'rearddur) a Benllech. Yn y blynyddoedd diweddar, mae ansawdd y dŵr ar y traethau hyn wedi cydymffurfio â safonau Cyfarwydddeb Dyfroedd Ymdrochi'r GE (76/160/EEC). Mae'r rhan fwyaf o'r traethau ymdrochi eraill o gwmpas arfordir Môn ymhell oddi wrth drefi a phentrefi ac mae ansawdd y dŵr yn dda. Does dim triniaeth eto i gartïon llawer o drefi arfordirol yr Ynys, a gall ansawdd y dŵr o gwmpas yr arllwysfannau syn gwasanaethu rhai o'r trefi hyn fod yn esthetig wael.

MATERION A DEWISIADAU

- Mae'r tabiau canlynol yn rhestru'r 23 o faterion yr ydym wedi'u nodi ar Ynys Môn ac o'i hamgylch. Hoffem glywed oddi wrthych chi:
- os ydych chi o'r farn fod yna faterion eraill yr ydym ni wedi'u methu.
 - os ydych chi o'r farn nad ydyn ni wedi ystyried pob dewis sydd ar gael.
 - os oes genych chi unrhyw sylwadau ar y dewisiadau a awgrymir.
 - os oes genych chi unrhyw wybodaeth arall am y dalgylch neu unrhyw sylw am y modd y dylid ei reoli yn y dyfodol.

MATER RHIF : 1 MAE DAU DDARN AFON ISLAW GWAITH TRIN CARTHION LLANGFNIN METHU CYRRAEDD Y TAATH SEF DOSBARTH EA2.

DEWISIADAU	Cyfrifoldeb	Moniteision	Anfoniteision
a) Monitro effaith gwellaianau diweddar i'r GTC ar ansawdd yr afon. b) Os oes angen, ystyried: i) buddsoddi ymbellach yn y GTC a phennu targed ansawdd afon dros-dro. ii) dadansoddi mantision cost ac amgylcheddol cadw TAATH o EA3.	AAC DC, AAC AAC	Gwybodaeth reoli er mwyn penderfynu sut i wellharedu yn y dyfodol Cydamffurfio â'r TAA dros dro a thymor hir. Gwybodaeth reoli er mwyn penderfynu sut i wellharedu yn y dyfodol	Dim rhan o waith monitro statudol. Cost. Gallai dadansoddiad mantision cost awgrymu TAATH o EA3.

EFFAITH SAFLE TIRLEWNI PENHESGYN AR AFON BRAINT.			
DEWISIADAU	Cyfrifoldeb	Moniteision	Anfoniteision
1) Dal i fonitro, cytuno ar ddulliau lliniaru llygredd, a'u gweithredu. 2) Os rhoddir caniatâd cynllunio ar gyfer iomgen fwy, ymgortffori camau lliniaru llygredd ar gyfer y domen bresennol fel rhan o'r cynigion newydd.	AAC, Awdurdod Lleol, CGGAL AAC, CGGAL	Lleihau'r perygl o lygredd i Afon Braint. Darparu cyllustier cwbl gyhwysedig ynghyd. Cyllustier cwbl gyhwysedig, Perygl llygredd i Afon Braint ar ei isal.	Cost, yn cwmwdd i CGGAL. Cost.

MATER RHIF : 3			
EFFAITH SAFLE TIRLEWNI CAEDIG CLEGIR MAWR AR LEFELAU GBO AC AMONIA AFON CARADOG			
DEWISIADAU	Cyfrifoldeb	Moniteision	Anfoniteision
1) Parhau i fonitro a sefydlu maini yr effaith. 2) Os oes angen, ymchwilio i'r dewisiadau posib ar gyfer lliniaru llygredd drwy dnniac'h i'r twrtholichiad a gwellaianau peiranyddol.	AAC AAC, CB Ynys Môn	Gwybodaeth reoli er mwyn penderfynu sut i wellharedu yn y dyfodol. Penderfynu ar y dull gorau i ddiogelu'r TAA ar gyfer Afon Caradog, a'i weithredu.	Cost monitro gweithreduol parhaus. Cost (>£50,000)

ISSUE NO: 1 TWO RIVER STRETCHES DOWNSTREAM FROM LLANGFNI SEWAGE TREATMENT WORKS FAIL TO MEET THE LTRQO OF RE CLASS 2.			
OPTIONS	Responsibility	Advantages	Disadvantages
a) Monitor impact of recent STW improvements on river quality.	NRA	Management information to determine future action.	None, part of statutory monitoring.
b) If needed consider -			
i) Further investment at STW and identify interim river quality target.	DCWW, NRA	Compliance with RQO, interim and long term.	Cost.
ii) Environmental and cost benefit analysis of maintaining a LTRQO of RE2.	NRA	Management information to determine future action.	Cost benefit analysis may indicate LTRQO of RE3.

ISSUE NO: 2 IMPACT OF PENHESGYN LANDFILL SITE ON THE BRAINT.			
OPTIONS	Responsibility	Advantages	Disadvantages
1) Continue to monitor and, agree and implement pollution mitigation methods.	NRA, Local Authority, LAWDC.	Reduce risk of pollution to Afon Baint. Earlier provision of a fully contained facility.	Cost, in particular to LAWDC.
2) If planning permission granted for an enlarged tip then incorporate pollution mitigation for the existing tip as part of the new proposals	NRA, LAWDC	Fully contained facility. Minimum pollution risk to Afon Baint.	Cost

ISSUE NO: 3 IMPACT OF CLEGIR MAWR CLOSED LANDFILL SITE ON THE BOD AND AMMONIA LEVELS OF THE CARADOG.			
OPTIONS	Responsibility	Advantages	Disadvantages
1) Continue to monitor and, establish extent of impact.	NRA	Management information to determine future action.	Cost of ongoing operational monitoring.
2) If needed investigate options for pollution mitigation through leachate treatment and engineering improvements.	NRA, Ynys Môn B.C.	Determination and implementation of best method to safeguard RQO for the Afon Caradog.	Cost (>£50k)

ISSUE NO: 4 DISCHARGES OF UNTREATED SEWAGE BY DCWW TO COASTAL WATERS AROUND ANGLESEY.			
OPTIONS	Responsibility	Advantages	Disadvantages
Provide appropriate treatment under the terms of the UWWTD - phasing to be agreed between NRA and DCWW.	DCWW	Provide treatment for all untreated coastal sewage discharges. Enhanced public health and protection of amenity.	Cost, disruption during construction.

ISSUE NO: 5 UNSATISFACTORY PRIVATE SEWAGE DISCHARGES.			
OPTIONS	Responsibility	Advantages	Disadvantages
1) Identify priority discharges requiring improvement and negotiate remedial action with owners.	NRA, Local Authority, Private Owners	High priority discharges addressed first. Environmental improvements.	Cost not known.
2) Identify priority needs for first time sewerage and seek inclusion in appropriate investment programme.	NRA, Local Authority, DCWW	Prioritised scheduled environmental improvements.	Cost not known.

ISSUE NO: 6 UNSATISFACTORY CSOs AND PUMPING STATION OVERFLOWS.			
OPTIONS	Responsibility	Advantages	Disadvantages
Improve infrastructure as identified in DCWW investment plan.	DCWW	Reduce complaints and aesthetic pollution.	Cost, disruption during construction.

ISSUE NO: 7 EUTROPHICATION OF SHALLOW LAKES AND RESERVOIRS.			
OPTIONS	Responsibility	Advantages	Disadvantages
Carry out investigation into the impact on lake SSSIs and reservoirs.	NRA, CCW	Information to decide future action.	Cost 30k.
Evaluate possible mitigation measures and target sites for implementation.	NRA, CCW	Management information to determine future action.	Cost 60k per site.
Implementation of mitigation measures at targeted sites.	NRA, Landowners, Ynys Môn BC	Improvement in water quality, fishery and conservation value of targeted sites.	Cost not known. Some changes in land use may be required.

MATER RHIF : 4 DC YN ARLLWYS CARTHION HEB EU TRIN I DDFROEDD ARFORDIROL O GWMPAS YNYS MŌN.			
DEWISIADAU	Cyfrifoleb	DC	Darparu tniadaeth briodol dan dermau'r CTDGT - amseru i'w gyrno rhwng yr AAC a DC.
Manieision	Manieision	Cost, amharhad yn ystod gwaith adeiladu.	Darparu tniadaeth i bob arllwyriad cartihon anhnidig i ddwyroedd arfordrol. Gwella iechyd cyhoeddus a gwarchod amwynder.

MATER RHIF : 5 ARLLWYSIADAU CARTHION PREIFAT ANFODHAOL			
DEWISIADAU	Cyfrifoleb	AAC, Awdurdod Lleol. Perchenogion Preifat	1) Nodir arllwysiadau blaenorfaeth sydd angen eu gwella a tiralod gweithredu adferol gyda'r perchenogion. 2) Nodi anghenion blaenorfaeth am gathgosiadaeth iro cyniat a cheisio'n cynnwys mewn rhaglen fuddsoddi briodol.
Manieision	Manieision	Rhol sylw i arllwysiadau sy'n blaenoriaeth uchel yn gyniat. Gwelliannau i'r amgylchedd. (Gwelliannau i'r amgylchedd yn ôl rhaglen blaenoriaethau.	Cost anhysbys Cost anhysbys

MATER RHIF : 6 PIBELL GŶC A PHIBELL GŶRLIF GORSAFODD PŴMPIO ANFODHAOL			
DEWISIADAU	Cyfrifoleb	DC	Gwellat'r isadeiledd fel a nodir yng nghynllun buddsoddi DC.
Manieision	Manieision	Llai o gwynion a llygredd esthetig	Cost, amharhad yn ystod gwaith adeiladu

MATER RHIF : 7 FWTROFFIGEDD MEWN LLYNNOEDD A CHRONFEDD BAS.			
DEWISIADAU	Cyfrifoleb	AAC, CCC AAC, CCC AAC, Trefeddiannwyr, CB Ynys Môn	Ymchwilio i'r effaith ar lynnoedd a chronfeydd sy'n SDDGA. Arfarnu camau lliniaru safleoedd ar gyfer gweithredu lliniaru ar y safleoedd a dargedwyd.
Manieision	Manieision	Gwybodaeth er mwyn penderfynu beith i'w wneud nesa. (Gwybodaeth reoli er mwyn penderfynu beith i'w wneud nesa.) Gwelliant yn ansawdd y dwr, gwerth pysgodfaol a chadwraethol y safleoedd a dargedwyd	Cost: £30,000 Cost: £60,000 y safle. Cost anhysbys ffailat y bydd angen rhywfaint o newidiadau defnydd i'r.

MATER RHIF : 8 EFFAITH DRAENIAD ASIDAID A METEL-GYFOETHOG O HEN WAITH MWYNGLODDIO AR FRYDDO PARTYS AR ANSAWDD OWR NENTYD A'R MOR.			
DEWISIADAU	Cyfrifoleb	Manieision	Anfaeision
1) Trinfaeth gcmegol.	AAC, ADC, Awdurdodau Lleol	Llai o gopr, zinc a haearn yn yr Afon Goch (Dulas ac Amlwch) gan ganiatau stocddŷfno a gwelliannau o ran ecoleg a gwedd gyffredinol. Llai o fewnlif metelau i Fac Lerpwl.	Cos, amhanad ac adelladu. Gwalth cynnal a chadw yn y tymor hir. Cynhyrchu gwasraff arbenig y bydd angen ei waredu.
2) Corsiwni ym mhen uchaf system ac arallgyfeirio'r draeniad i'r corisiwni.	AAC, ADC, Awdurdodau Lleol	Fel uchod.	Fel uchod.
3) Corsiwni yng ngrawelod y system ym Mac Dulas.	AAC, ADC, Awdurdodau Lleol	Fel uchod	Fel uchod. Alto Mac Dulas.
4) Gwneud dim		Dim cost nac afonyddu ar safleoedd hanesyddol a phlanhigion a warchodir.	Llygredd yn parhau.
MATER RHIF : 9 EFFAITH ADEILADU R ASS AR DRAWS MON AR YR AMGYLCHEDD DYFROL.			
DEWISIADAU	Cyfrifoleb	Manieision	Anfaeision
1) Caiff mesurau i warchod yr amgylchedd cu cynnwys yn llawn yn nylluniad ac yng ngrawelod y ffordd, e.e. darpent dyfeisiau dal llygredd a rhwcedd gwlyb gwnuithuredig.	Y Swyddfa Gymerig, CS Gwynedd, AAC, CCG, Contractwyr	Lleithau effaith niweidiol y ffordd ar afonydd, nentydd a rhwcedd gwlyb Cren cynffnicedd newydd neu well	Cost.

ISSUE NO: 8		THE IMPACT OF ACID AND METAL RICH DRAINAGE FROM HISTORICAL MINING ON PARYS MOUNTAIN ON STREAM AND SEA WATER QUALITY.	
OPTIONS	Responsibility	Advantages	Disadvantages
1) Chemical treatment.	NRA, WDA, Local Authorities.	Reduced copper, zinc and iron in the Afon Goch (Dulas and Amlwch) allowing stock watering and improvements in general ecology and appearance. Reduced metal inputs into Liverpool Bay.	Cost, disruption of construction. Long term maintenance. Generation of special waste for disposal.
2) Reed beds at top of system with diversion of drainage to reed bed.	NRA, WDA, Local Authorities.	As above.	As above.
3) Reed bed at tidal end of system in Dulas Bay.	NRA, WDA, Local Authorities.	As above.	As above. Alteration of Dulas Bay.
4) Do nothing.		No cost or disturbance of historic sites and protected flora.	Continued pollution.

ISSUE NO: 9		IMPACT ON THE WATER ENVIRONMENT OF THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE A55 ACROSS ANGLESEY.	
OPTIONS	Responsibility	Advantages	Disadvantages
1) Environmental protection measures to be fully utilised in the design and construction of the road, e.g. pollution interceptors and constructed wetlands provided.	Welsh Office, Gwynedd CC, NRA, CCW, Contractors	Minimise adverse impact of the road on rivers, streams and wetlands. Creation of new or improved habitats.	Cost.

ISSUE NO: 10 DECLINE IN AREA AND QUALITY OF WETLANDS DUE TO DRAINAGE AND NEGLECT HAS IMPACTED ADVERSELY ON BIODIVERSITY.			
OPTIONS	Responsibility	Advantages	Disadvantages
Millenium bid for funding for wetland restoration. (Bid submitted December 1995).	NRA, RSPB, CCW, ADAS, FUW, NWWT	External funding. Existing landowners compensated for loss of production.	Cost 910k over 5 years.
Continue to implement Anglesey Wetlands Strategy.	NRA, CCW, Riparian Owners, NWWT	Sites requiring improvement are targeted.	Cost 40k per annum for 3 years.

ISSUE NO: 11 SIGNIFICANT LENGTHS OF ANGLESEY RIVERS ARE PERCEIVED TO HAVE NO RIPARIAN ZONE.			
OPTIONS	Responsibility	Advantages	Disadvantages
Carry out Strategic River Habitat Survey to quantify extent of riparian zone.	NRA	Management information - to determine future action.	Cost 5k.

ISSUE NO: 12 IMPLEMENTATION OF NRA CONSERVATION SITE MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR THE AFON CEFNI.			
OPTIONS	Responsibility	Advantages	Disadvantages
Implement management plan.	NRA	Effective management of resource.	Cost 2k per annum.

ISSUE NO: 13 NEED FOR IMPROVED ACCESS ALONG THE ANGLESEY SHORELINE			
OPTIONS	Responsibility	Advantages	Disadvantages
Complete the coastal footpath network for the Anglesey Coast. Part of the Ynys Môn Coastal project scheduled for completion by the end of 1997.	Ynys Môn BC	Improved access to all areas of the coast.	Cost 3K annually.

MATER RHIF : 10 MATER DIRWIAD YN ARWYNEBEDD AC ANSWARD TIROEDD GWLYB YN SGIL DRAEMIAD AC ESGELUSTEYR WEDI CAEL EFFAITH NIWEIDOL AR FIOAMRWIAETH.			
DEWISIADAU	Cyfrifoleb	Maneision	Anfanteision
Bid Milenwrm am Gyllid tuag at adfer tiroedd gwlyb. (Cyflwynwyd y bid yn Rhagfyr 1995). Parthau i weithredu Strategaeth Tiroedd Gwlyb Môn.	AAC, RSPB, CCG, ADAS, UAC, YBGCC AAC, CCG, Percbenogion y Glannau, YBGCC	Cyllid oddi allan. Digolledu trefeddiannwyr presennol am gollu cynhyrchiant. Targedu safleoedd sydd angen eu gwella.	Cost £910,000 dros 5 mlynedd. Cost £40,000 y flwyddyn am 3 blynedd.

MATER RHIF : 11 GWELIR BOD DARNAU HELAETH O AFONYDD MÔN HEB LAIN WARCHOD AR HYD Y GLANNAU.			
DEWISIADAU	Cyfrifoleb	Maneision	Anfanteision
(Gwneud Arolwg Cynehan Afon Strategol i fesur maini cylchfa'r glannau.	AAC	Gwybodaeth reoli - cr mwyn pendrefynu beih i wneud ncsaf.	Cost £5,000.

ATER RHIF : 12 GWETHREDU CYNILUN RHOLI SAFLE CADWRAETH YR AAC AR GYFER AFON CEFNI.			
DEWISIADAU	Cyfrifoleb	Maneision	Anfanteision
Gweithredu cynllun rheoli.	AAC	Rheoli adnoddau'n effeithiol.	Cost £2,000 y flwyddyn.

MATER RHIF : 13 ANGEN HWYLUSSO MYNEDIAO AR HYD ARFORDIR MÔN.			
DEWISIADAU	Cyfrifoleb	Maneision	Anfanteision
Cwblhau'r rhydwaiith llwybrau arfordirol i Arfordir Môn. Bwledir cwbllhau rhan o broiect Arfordir Ynys Môn erbyn diwedd 1997.	CB Ynys Môn	Hwylluso mynediad i bob rhan o'r arfordir.	Cost £3,000 y flwyddyn.

MATER RHIF : 14			
CYFUSUSTERAU MYNEDIAD GWael AT AFONYDD A THIROEDD GWLTB.			
DEWISIADAU	Cyfrifoldeb	Maneision	Anfanteision
Adolygu'r rhydwadwaith presennol a llunio strategaeth y mae pawb yn cytuno arni.	CB Ymys Môn, AAC, Tirfeddianwyr, CCG, CT, Tirfeddianwyr, CCG, CT	Nodir manau hynny lle mae galw cyhoeddus am fynediad. Llunio strategaeth sy'n dderbyniol gan pawb perthnasol.	Cost anhysbys.
Os yw'n briodol, penderfynu ar raglen rhydwadwaith a'r cyfbususterau cysylltiedig gyda chytundeb pawb sydd a ddidorddeb.	CB Ymys Môn, AAC, CCG, CT, Tirfeddianwyr, Cychiau Gwenefino, UAC, UCA	Cyffususterau mynediad at lan yr afon a chylbususterau cysylltiedig yn gyson â'r strategaeth y cytunwyd arni.	Cost anhysbys.
Gweithredu strategaeth fynediad ar gyfer cyswllt rhwyg Malltraeth a Llanegm.	AAC, CB Ymys Môn, CCG, Tirfeddianwyr, Cychiau Gwenefino, UAC, UCA	Cyffususterau mynediad at lan yr afon a chylbususterau cysylltiedig yn gyson â'r strategaeth y cytunwyd arni.	Cost anhysbys.
MATER RHIF : 15			
DIRWAD YM MHOBLOGAETH BYSGOD LLŷN PENRHYN.			
DEWISIADAU	Cyfrifoldeb	Maneision	Anfanteision
Rhaglen o arolygon i gantod niferocdd y pysgod a pha rhwogaethau sy'n bresennol.	AAC, Perchennog y Glanau	Cyrbodaeth reoli er mwy'n penderfynu beth i'w wneud nesaf.	Cost: £5,000.
MATER RHIF : 16			
MAE RHWOGAETHAU PRSGOD SYN CAEL EU CYFLWYNO I LYNNAU MAELOG, DINAM A PHENRHYN YN CAEL EFFAITH WAEL AR GADWARAETH.			
DEWISIADAU	Cyfrifoldeb	Maneision	Anfanteision
Asesu'r boblogaeth bresennol Atal cyflwyniad rhwogaethau di- cisiau	AAC, CCG, Perchennog AAC (A.30 Deddf Pysgodlewydd Eogaid a Dwr Croyw)	Sefydlu'r ffecithiau Rheoladau'n bodoli.	Cost: £5,000. Anodd sicrhau cydmyffurfiaid llwyr Stocio anghyfreithlon.

ISSUE NO: 14 POOR RIVERSIDE AND WETLAND ACCESS.			
OPTIONS	Responsibility	Advantages	Disadvantages
Review the existing network and produce an agreed strategy.	Ynys Môn BC., NRA, Landowners, CCW, CLA.	Identify those areas where there is a public demand for access. Production of strategy acceptable to all relevant interested parties.	Cost not known.
If appropriate, determine a work programme for enhancing the network and associated facilities in agreement with all interested parties.	Ynys Môn BC., NRA, CCW, CLA, Landowners, Angling Clubs, FUW, NFU.	Riverside access and associated facilities meets public demand.	Cost not known.
Implement access strategy for link between Malltraeth and Llangefni.	NRA, Ynys Môn BC., CCW, Landowners, Angling Clubs, FUW, NFU	Riverside access and associated facilities consistent with agreed strategy.	Cost not known.

ISSUE NO: 15 DECLINE IN FISH POPULATION OF LLYN PENRHYN			
OPTIONS	Responsibility	Advantages	Disadvantages
Programme of surveys to establish fish numbers and the species present.	NRA, Riparian Owner	Management information to determine further actions.	Cost 5k.

ISSUE NO: 16 IMPACT OF INTRODUCED FISH SPECIES ON CONSERVATION INTERESTS AT LLYNNAU MAELOG, DINAM AND PENRHYN			
OPTIONS	Responsibility	Advantages	Disadvantages
Assessment of current population.	NRA, CCW, Riparian Owner	Establish facts.	Cost 5k.
Prevent introduction of unwanted species.	NRA, (S.30 Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Act).	Existing regulations.	Difficult to achieve full compliance. Illegal stocking.

ISSUE NO: 17 LATE RUNNING NATURE OF SEA TROUT IN RELATION TO THE FISHING SEASON.			
OPTIONS	Responsibility	Advantages	Disadvantages
Review existing experimental extension to fishing season (up to November 17th).	NRA	Management information to determine future action.	Cost 5k.
If viable extend season.	NRA	Increased angling opportunity and additional licence income.	Over exploitation and potential taking of unclean fish.

ISSUE NO: 18 PREDATION OF FISH BY CORMORANTS IN LLYNNAU CEFNI, LLYGEIRIAN AND TWR.			
OPTIONS	Responsibility	Advantages	Disadvantages
Await outcome of ongoing study being carried out by MAFF.	MAFF	No additional expenditure or duplication of work effort.	Possible delay in implementation of strategy.
Assess impact at specific sites where culling licence application has been made.	MAFF, CCW, NRA, Owner	Consensus decision	Shortage of good quality data. Cost of providing good data in the future.

ISSUE NO: 19 THE IMPACT OF WINDSURFERS ON FISHING AND CONSERVATION INTERESTS ON LLYN MAELOG.			
OPTIONS	Responsibility	Advantages	Disadvantages
Establish user group to set up use zones.	Ynys Môn BC., CCW, NRA.	Management by consensus.	Cost not known.

ISSUE NO: 20 REDUCE THE ILLEGAL EXPLOITATION OF SEA TROUT AND SALMON IN COASTAL NETS.			
OPTIONS	Responsibility	Advantages	Disadvantages
Review the NWNWSFC byelaws.	NWNWSFC, NRA	Improved regulations could prevent abuse.	Cost not known.
Undertake research into the abundance of sea trout and level of catches throughout the season.	NRA	Increased knowledge. Meets the recommendations of the National Sea Trout Project .	Cost not known.

MATER RHIF : 17		RHEDIAD HWYR Y SIWIN MEWN PERTHYNAS A'R TYMOR PYSGOTA	
DEWISIADAU	Cyfrifoldeb	Monteision	Anfanteision
Adolygu'r cysyniad arbrofol presennol i'r tymor pysgota (hyd at 1fachwedd 17eg). Os yw'n ymarferol, ymestyn y tymor.	AAC	Mwy o gylle i bysgota a mwy o linwm trwyddedau.	Cost: £5,000.
	AAC		Gwybodaeth reoli cer mewn pendefnyddu beith i'r wneud ncsat.
Adolygu'r cysyniad asudiaceth sydd ar y gwellll gan y WAPB. Asesu'r effaith ar sallcoedd penodol lle gwnaed cais am drwydded ddi-doli.	Cyfrifoldeb	Monteision	Anfanteision
	WAPB, WAPB Perchenog	Penderfyniad ymdrec'hion gwaith. consensus.	Codi posibh cyn gwethirredu'r strategaeth Prinder data o ansawdd da yn y dyfodol.
MATER RHIF : 18			
DEWISIADAU	Cyfrifoldeb	Monteision	Anfanteision
Sefydlu grŵp defnyddwyr i sefydlu cychfau defnydd.	Cyfrifoldeb	Monteision	Anfanteision
	CB Ynys Môn, CCG, AAC	Rheolaeth drwy consensus.	Cost anghysbys.
MATER RHIF : 19			
DEWISIADAU	Cyfrifoldeb	Monteision	Anfanteision
Adolygu is-ddeddfau PPMGGGOL. (Gwneud ymchwili doreithiod y siwin a lefel dalleydd drwy gydol y tymor.	PPMGGGOL, AAC	(Gallai gwelllar rheoliadau atal camddefnydd. Mwy o wybodaeth Cyflawni argymhellion y Project Brithyllod Môr Cenedlaethol.	Cost anghysbys
	Cyfrifoldeb	Monteision	Anfanteision
MATER RHIF : 20			
DEWISIADAU	Cyfrifoldeb	Monteision	Anfanteision
Adolygu'r pysgota ANGHYFREITHLON AM SIWIN AC EOGIAID A RHWYDI ARFORDIROL.	AAC	Cyflawni argymhellion y Project Brithyllod Môr Cenedlaethol.	Cost anghysbys
			Cost anghysbys

ISSUE NO: 21 NEED TO PROTECT JUVENILE BASS NURSERY AREAS.			
OPTIONS	Responsibility	Advantages	Disadvantages
Review the efficiency of bass conservation measures in Anglesey waters.	MAFF	Promote conservation of bass stocks. Good PR.	Cost not known.

ISSUE NO: 22 TO PREPARE WATER LEVEL MANAGEMENT PLANS FOR 11 NRA AND 3 YNYS MON B.C. OPERATED SITES.			
OPTIONS	Responsibility	Advantages	Disadvantages
Prepare plans for all sites where landowner is in agreement.	NRA, Landowners, CCW, WO, NWT, RSPB, Ynys Môn B.C.	Working document to manage for conservation/agriculture	Cost. Lack of compensatory mechanism. Hydrological data required. Cost.
Implement those plans where landowners are in agreement.	NRA, Landowners	Effective management of site.	Cost. Lack of compensatory mechanism. Hydrological data required. Cost.
Prepare plans for sites where there is landowner resistance.	NRA, Landowners, CCW, WO, NWT, RSPB, Ynys Môn B.C.	Working document to manage for conservation/agriculture	Cost. Lack of compensatory mechanism. Hydrological data required. Cost.
Implement plans (2nd phase) as landowner agreement is obtained.	NRA, Landowners	Effective management of site.	Cost.

ISSUE NO: 23 REFURBISHMENT OF MALLTRAETH TIDAL DOORS.			
OPTIONS	Responsibility	Advantages	Disadvantages
Undertake a Capital Scheme to reconstruct the tidal doors.	NRA	Maintain the existing level of protection from tidal flooding.	Cost - the scheme will be subject to cost benefit analysis to satisfy Welsh (Office grant aid rules.

MATER RHIF : 21 MAE ANGEN GWARCHOD MEITHRINFYDD DRAENOGIAID IFAINC.			
DEWISIADAU	Cyfrifoldeb	Manteision	Anfanteision
Adolygu effeithiolrwydd mesurau gwarchod draenogiaid yn nyfroedd Môn.	WAPB	Hyrwyddo cadwraeth stociau draenogiaid. Cysylltiadau cyhoeddus da.	Cost anhyshys.

MATER RHIF : 22 PARATOI CYNLLUNIAU RHEOLI LEFELAU DWR AR GYFER 11 SAFLE DAN REOLAETH YR AAC A 3 DAN REOLAETH CB YNYS MÔN.			
DEWISIADAU	Cyfrifoldeb	Manteision	Anfanteision
Paratoi cynlluniau ar gyfer pob safle lle mae'r tîrfeddianwyr yn cytuno.	AAC, Tîrfeddianwyr, CCG, SG, YBGGC, RSPB, CB Ynys Môn	Dogfen waith ar gyfer rheoli er mwyn cadwraeth/ amaethyddiaeth.	Cost. Diffyg peirianwaith digolledu. Angen data hydrolegol.
Gweithredu'r cynlluniau hynny lle mae'r tîrfeddianwyr yn cytuno.	AAC, Tîrfeddianwyr	Rheoli'r safle'n effeithiol.	Cost.
Paratoi cynlluniau ar gyfer safleoedd lle mae'r tîrfeddianwyr yn gwrthwynebu.	AAC, Tîrfeddianwyr, CCG, SG, YBGGC, RSPB, CB Ynys Môn	Dogfen waith ar gyfer rheoli er mwyn cadwraeth/ amaethyddiaeth.	Cost. Diffyg peirianwaith digolledu. Angen data hydrolegol.
Gweithredu'r cynlluniau (2il gam) wrth i'r Tîrfeddianwyr roi eu cydsyniad.	AAC, Tîrfeddianwyr	Rheoli'r safle'n effeithiol.	Cost.

MATER RHIF : 23 ADNEWYDDU LLIFDDORAU MALLTRAETH.			
DEWISIADAU	Cyfrifoldeb	Manteision	Anfanteision
Ymgymryd â Chynllun Cyfalaf i ailadeiladu'r llifddorau.	AAC	Cynnal y lefel bresennol o warchodaeth rhag llifogydd o'r môr.	Cost - bydd y cynllun yn destun dadansoddiad manteision cost i fodloni rheolau cymhorthdal y Swyddfa Gymreig.

