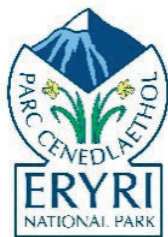


RHYBUDD O GYFARFOD



Awdurdod Parc Cenedlaethol Eryri

Jonathan Cawley

Prif Weithredwr

Awdurdod Parc Cenedlaethol Eryri

Penrhyndeudraeth

Gwynedd LL48 6LF

Ffôn: (01766) 770274

E-bost: parc@eryri.llyw.cymru

Cyfarfod: Pwyllgor Cynllunio a Mynediad

Dyddiad: Dydd Mercher 24 Mehefin 2026

Amser: 10.00 y.b.

Man Cyfarfod: Swyddfa'r Parc Cenedlaethol,
Penrhyndeudraeth a thrwy Zoom

***Gofynnir i'r Aelodau ymuno â'r cyfarfod 15 munud cyn yr amser
cychwyn dynodedig***

Aelodau wedi'u penodi gan Gyngor Gwynedd

Y Cyngorwyr: Elwyn Edwards, Delyth Lloyd Griffiths,

Annwen Hughes, Louise Hughes, Edgar Wyn Owen,

Elfed Powell Roberts, John Pughe Roberts,

Meryl Roberts, Einir Wyn Williams;

Aelodau wedi'u penodi gan Gyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Conwy

Y Cyngorwyr Ifor Glyn Lloyd, Jo Nuttall, Nia Owen;

Aelodau wedi'u penodi gan Lywodraeth Cymru

Mr. Rhys Evans, Dr. Salamatu Fada, Mr. Tim

Jones, Ms. Delyth Lloyd, Ms. Naomi Luhde-

Thompson, Mr. Wyn Thomas.

R H A G L E N

Rhifau Tudalen

- 1* **Cadeirydd**
I ethol Cadeirydd i'r Pwyllgor ar gyfer y flwyddyn sy'n dod.
 - 2.* **Is-Gadeirydd**
I ethol Is-Gadeirydd i'r Pwyllgor ar gyfer y flwyddyn sy'n dod.
 3. **Ymddiheuriadau am absenoldeb a Datganiadau'r Cadeirydd**
Derbyn unrhyw ymddiheuriadau am absenoldeb a datganiadau'r Cadeirydd.
 4. **Datgan Diddordeb**
Derbyn unrhyw ddatganiadau o ddiddordeb gan aelodau neu swyddogion mewn perthynas ag unrhyw eitem fusnes.
 5. **Cofnodion** 3 - 6
Bydd y Cadeirydd yn cynnig bod cofnodion cyfarfod y Pwyllgor hwn a gynhaliwyd ar 13^{eg} Mai 2026 yn cael eu harwyddo fel cofnod cywir (Copi yma) a derbyn y materion sy'n codi, er gwybodaeth.
 6. **Adroddiadau gan y Cyfarwyddwr Cynllunio a Partneriaethau** 7 - 283
Cyflwyno adroddiadau gan y Cyfarwyddwr Cynllunio a Partneriaethau am y ceisiadau a ddaeth i law. (Copïau yma)
 7. **Adroddiadau Diweddarau** 284 - 290
Cyflwyno adroddiadau diweddarau, er gwybodaeth. (Copïau yma)
 8. **Penderfyniadau a Ddirprwywyd** 291 294
Cyflwyno rhestr o geisiadau sydd wedi cael eu penderfynu yn unol ag awdurdod a ddirprwywyd, er gwybodaeth. (Copi yma)
- * Tynnir eich sylw at orchymyn sefydlog 5.8 sy'n nodi "Na fydd unrhyw Aelod yn gwasanaethu fel Cadeirydd nac Is-Gadeirydd mwy nac un Pwyllgor".*



COFNODION
PWYLLGOR CYNLLUNIO A MYNEDIAD
PARC CENEDLAETHOL ERYRI
Dydd Mercher 13 Mai 2026

PRESENNOL:

Aelodau wedi eu penodi gan Gyngor Gwynedd

Cynghorwyr Elwyn Edwards (Cadeirydd), Delyth Lloyd Griffiths, Annwen Hughes, Louise Hughes, Edgar Wyn Owen, Elfed Powell Roberts, John Pughe Roberts, Meryl Roberts, Einir Wyn Williams;

Aelodau wedi eu penodi gan Gyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Conwy

Cynghorydd Nia Owen;

Aelodau a benodwyd gan Lywodraeth Cymru

Salamatu Fada, Tim Jones, Delyth Lloyd, Naomi Luhde-Thompson, Wyn Thomas.

Swyddogion

Iwan Jones, Bethan Hughes, Keira Sweenie, Naomi Jones, Jane Jones, Iona Roberts, Aled Lloyd, Peter Rutherford, Eifion Jones.

Cynghorodd y Darpar Cyfarwyddwr Gwasanaethau Corfforaethol y byddai'r cyfarfod yn cael ei weddarleddu ac y byddai hefyd ar gael ar-lein yn ddiweddarach.

1. Ymddiheuriadau am absenoldeb a Datganiadau'r Cadeirydd

Derbyniwyd ymddiheuriadau gan Ifor Glyn Lloyd, Jo Nuttall, Rhys Evans.

Gwahoddodd y Cadeirydd i'r Cyfarwyddwr Cynllunio a Phartneriaethau gyfarch y pwyllgor.

Adroddodd:

- ei bod yn arferol i'r Swyddogion gyflwyno ystadegau Perfformiad Rheolaeth Datblygu a Gorfodaeth i'r Pwyllgor Cynllunio o leiaf ddwy waith y flwyddyn, gan gynnwys unwaith cyn cyfnod yr haf,
- yn dilyn sylwadau a wnaethpwyd gan yr Aelodau y tro diwethaf cafodd yr ystadegau eu cyflwyno, fod cynnwys yr adroddiad a'r modd y caiff yr ystadegau eu cyflwyno yn cael eu hadolygu i'w wneud yn fwy dealladwy a gwerthfawr;
- ei fod yn fwriad cyflwyno adroddiad ar dempled drafft i gyfarfod Pwyllgor Cynllunio mis Medi yn hytrach na chyfarfod mis Mehefin am fod y cyfarfod hwnnw'n debygol o gynnwys nifer sylweddol o geisiadau cynllunio.

2. Datgan Diddordeb

Dim

3. **Cofnodion**

Cyflwynwyd cofnodion cyfarfod y Pwyllgor Cynllunio a Mynediad a gynhaliwyd ar 25 Mawrth 2026.

Nodwyd nad oedd enw'r Cynghorydd Meryl Roberts wedi ei gofnodi ymhlith enwau'r Aelodau oedd yn bresennol er ei bod yn bresennol yn y cyfarfod.

Mabwysiadwyd cofnodion y cyfarfod yn amodol ar y cywiriad uchod ac arwyddodd y Cadeirydd y cofnodion wedi'u cywiro.

4. **Aelodaeth Fforymau Mynediad Lleol**

Cyflwynwyd adroddiad gan y Rheolwr Mynediad, Iechyd a Lles

Adroddwyd:

- bod pedwar Aelod, sef Delyth Lloyd Griffiths, Meryl Roberts, John Pughe Roberts a Tim Jones wedi cyfarfod i drafod yr enwau oedd wedi dod gerbron, a diolchwyd iddynt;
- bod hon yn broses statudol oedd yn digwydd pob tair blynedd;
- bod gormod o enwau Defnyddwyr ar gyfer Fforwm Mynediad Lleol y Gogledd, a bod dau enw, sef Mike Raine a Keith Roberts, wedi eu tynnu o'r rhestr, a bod Denise Meldrum (oedd yn cynrychloli'r BHS) yn fodlon symud o Fforwm y Gogledd i Fforwm y De;
- bod angen mabwysiadu un neu ddau enw arall o'r sector amaethyddol ar gyfer Fforwm y De, a byddai enw(au) pellach yn cael eu cyflwyno i'r pwyllgor nesaf i dderbyn cymeradwyaeth yr Aelodau.

Argymhellwyd: – bod yr Aelodau'n cymeradwyo argymhellion y panel dethol, sef:

1. Fforwm Mynediad Lleol y Gogledd:

Tirfeddianwyr:

Mr Edwin Noble, Mr Dafydd Gwyndaf, Mr Richard Williams, Mrs Fiona Davies,
Mr Gethin Davies, Mr Dafydd P Jones, Mr Richard Till, Mr Guto Davies
+ 1 aelod Awdurdod
+ 1 aelod Cyngor Conwy
+ 1 aelod Gwynedd

Defnyddwyr

Mr Robin Parry, Mr Mark Jones, Mrs Maggie Barry, Miss Ailish Roberts,
Mr Ken Latham, Arwel Elias, Mr Tom Carrick, Mr Patrick Griffith

Cynrychiolydd sector anabledau

Mr John Gladston

2. Fforwm Mynediad Lleol y De:

Tirfeddianwyr

Mr Geraint Rowlands, Mr Alun Edwards, Mr Alun Wyn Evans, Mr Hedd Pugh,
Mr Huw Roberts, Mr Huw Jones
+ 1 Aelod Awdurdod
+ 1 aelod Cyngor Gwynedd

Defnyddwyr

Mr Aled Thomas, Mr David Coleman, Mrs Gaynor Davies, Mrs Jan Holmes,
Mr Tim Faire, Kirstie Lumsten, Mr Roger Greenhalgh, Denise Meldrum

Cynrychiolydd sector anabledau

Mr Delwyn Evans

Penderfynwyd: — **derbyn** yr argymhelliad.

5. **Adroddiadau gan y Cyfarwyddwr Cynllunio a Phartneriaethau**

Cyflwynwyd adroddiadau gan y Cyfarwyddwr Cynllunio a Phartneriaethau am y ceisiadau a ddaeth i law. Gweler yr Atodlen o Benderfyniadau Cynllunio sydd ynghlwm.

6. **Adroddiadau Diweddarau**

6.1 *Cyflwynwyd* adroddiadau diweddarau gan y Cyfarwyddwr Cynllunio a Phartneriaethau ar geisiadau cynllunio a Chytundebau Adran 106.

6.2 *Cyflwynwyd* adroddiadau diweddarau gan y Cyfarwyddwr Cynllunio a Phartneriaethau ar geisiadau na phenderfynwyd arnynt ers 13 wythnos a mwy.

Adroddwyd:

- bod yr Awdurdod wedi derbyn cyfarwyddyd gan Lywodraeth Cymru i beidio â gwneud penderfyniad ar geisiadau NP5/56/153D a NP5/56/153E (Dyfi Bike Park, Pantperthog) cyn iddynt dderbyn rhagor o wybodaeth ynglŷn â mynediad i'r safle;
- bod y cais ôl-weithredol i osod fflw ar adeilad allanol (NP5/69/354G - Maes-y-Crynwyr, Llwyngwriil) bellach wedi ei ganiatáu.

7. **Penderfyniadau a Ddirprwywyd**

Cyflwynwyd rhestr o geisiadau y penderfynwyd arnynt yn unol ag awdurdod a ddirprwywyd.

8. **Cais i Alw i Mewn o Dan Adran 77 o Ddeddf Cynllunio Gwlad a Thref 1990: Llythyr Penderfyniad**

Cyflwynwyd adroddiad llafar gan y Cyfarwyddwr Cynllunio a Phartneriaethau ar benderfyniad Gweinidogion Cymru mewn perthynas a chais NP5/59/495C – Cynllun cynhyrchu trydan dŵr ar dir ger Pont yr Afon Gam, Llan Ffestiniog.

Adroddwyd:

- bod Pennaeth Gwaith Achos Cynllunio, Cyfarwyddiaeth Llywodraeth Leol a Chynllunio Llywodraeth Cymru wedi penderfynu nad oedd y materion a godwyd o fwy na phwysigrwydd lleol ac nad oedd o'r farn y dylid galw i mewn y cais i Weinidogion Cymru benderfynu arno;
- bod y cais bellach yn cael ei ystyried gan swyddogion yr Awdurdod a'u bod yn mynd trwy'r holl sylwadau oedd wedi eu derbyn er mwyn paratoi adroddiad ar y cais;
- byddai'r adroddiad yn cael ei gyflwyno i'r Pwyllgor unwaith byddai wedi ei gwblhau.

9. **Penderfyniadau Apêl**

Cyflwynwyd adroddiad llafar gan y Cyfarwyddwr Cynllunio a Phartneriaethau ar benderfyniad yr Arolygydd i **wrthod apêl** gan Mr. Martin Carpenter o Pencarter Limited yn erbyn hysbysiad gorfodi a gyhoeddwyd gan Awdurdod Parc Cenedlaethol Eryri, Tir yn Craig y Dderwen, Betws-y-coed, Conwy LL24 0AS.

Daeth y cyfarfod i ben am 10:25



ATODLEN O BENDERFYNIADAU CYNLLUNIO – 13 MAI 2026

4. Adroddiad gan y Cyfarwyddwr Cynllunio a Phartneriaethau

Cyflwynwyd:

- (1) NP5/59/721B - Newid defnydd o Ddosbarth Defnydd C5 (Tŷ annedd a ddefnyddir heblaw fel unig breswylfa neu brif breswylfa), i ddefnydd cyfunol fel (1) tŷ annedd a (2) defnydd sy'n dod o fewn Dosbarth Defnydd C6 (Anheddau a ddefnyddir fel llety tymor byr). Tŷ Nant y Beddau, Llan Ffestiniog. LL41 4PS.

Cyflwynwyd adroddiad gan yr Uwch Swyddog Cynllunio - Rheolaeth Datblygu

Adroddwyd:

- bod y cais wedi dod gerbron y Pwyllgor am fod y cais wedi cael ei wrthwynebu gan y Cyngor Tref
- nad oedd y swyddogion o'r farn fod y cynnig hwn i Newid defnydd o dŷ annedd C5 (a ddefnyddir heblaw fel unig breswylfa neu brif breswylfa) i ddefnydd cymysg o dŷ annedd (C5) a llety gosod tymor byr masnachol (C6) yn gwrthdaro â pholisi ac na fyddai'n arwain at unrhyw niwed i gymeriad neu gymysgedd tai yr ardal
- mai 8% o dai o fewn plwyf Ffestiniog oedd yn llety gwyliau
- bod yr adeilad mewn lle anghysbell ac na châi effaith andwyol ar unrhyw gymdogion;
- bod Cynllun Gwella Bioamrywiaeth bellach wedi ei dderbyn ac yn dderbyniol;
- ei fod yn ail gartref ar hyn o bryd, a phe byddai'r perchennog yn dymuno gwerthu'r eiddo gallai'r adeilad ddychwelyd i fod yn dŷ annedd C3.

Argymhellwyd: – bod Aelodau'r Awdurdod yn **RHOI caniatâd** i'r cais yn ddarostyngedig i'r amodau canlynol:

- bod y datblygiad a ganiateir drwy hyn yn cael ei ddechrau cyn diwedd pum mlynedd o ddyddiad y penderfyniad hwn;
- bod y datblygiad a ganiateir drwy hyn yn cael ei wneud yn unol â'r cynlluniau cymeradwy canlynol:
 - Cynllun lleoliad
- bod cynllun o fesurau gwella bioamrywiaeth yn cael ei gyflwyno i'r Awdurdod Cynllunio Lleol a'i gymeradwyo drwy gais ffurfiol i'r Awdurdod Cynllunio Lleol Cyn dechrau'r defnydd; bod gwelliannau o'r fath yn digwydd o fewn 3 mis o ddechrau'r defnydd a ganiateir drwy hyn;
- bod unrhyw arwyddion neu hysbysebion (gan gynnwys llyfrynau a thudalennau gwe) neu lyfrynau gwybodaeth o fewn y safle, sy'n hysbysu a hyrwyddo'r datblygiad o fewn a thu allan i'r safle fod yn Gymraeg neu'n ddwyieithog gyda blaenoriaeth i'r Gymraeg.

Penderfynwyd: — **derbyn** yr argymhelliad.

<u>Rhif Eitem / Item No.</u>	<u>Cyfeirnod / Reference No.</u>	<u>Disgrifiad / Description.</u>	<u>Swyddog Achos / Case Officer</u>
1.	NP5/59/495C	Cynllun cynhyrchu trydan dŵr arfaethedig i gynhyrchu hyd at (600kW) yn Afon Cynfal, i gynnwys llwybr pibellau, morglawdd cymeriant, pwll echdynnu, cyflenwad dŵr tanddaearol (tua 1.2km), adeilad tyrbîn, adeilad mesuryddion, newidiadau i'r fynedfa bresennol ac ail-leoli mynedfa briffordd bresennol, ardaloedd gosod, cyfansoddyn adeiladu dros dro, dargyfeiriad llwybr troed dros dro a chysylltiad pŵer trydan uwchben ac o dan y ddaear â'r grid cenedlaethol, Tir ger Pont yr Afon Gam, Llan Ffestiniog. (tua 600m) (Ailgyflwyno) / Proposed hydro-electric generation scheme to generate up to (600kW) at Afon Cynfal, to include pipe route, intake weir, extraction pond, below ground penstock (circa 1.2km), turbine building, metering building, alterations to existing access and re-positioning of an existing highway access, laydown areas, temporary construction compound, temporary footpath diversion and above and below ground electric power connection to national grid, Land near Pont yr Afon Gam, Llan Ffestiniog. (circa 600m) (Re-submission)	Mr. Aled Lloyd
2.	NP5/66/273A	Adeiladu adeilad cwrtîl newydd i'w ddefnyddio dros dro fel clwydfan ystlumod, Garth, Llanbedr. LL45 2HS / Construction of a new curtilage building for temporary use as a bat roost, Garth, Llanbedr. LL45 2HS	Miss Eva Jones
3.	NP5/66/LB273A	Ganiatâd Adeilad Rhestredig ar gyfer gwaith trwsio sylweddol, gosod bocs cynnes i ystlumod, creu mynedfa newydd i ystlumod a man addasiadau cysylltiedig, Garth, Llanbedr. LL45 2HS / Listed Building Consent for significant repair works, installation of a warm box for bats, creation of a new entrance for bats, and associated minor alterations, Garth, Llanbedr, LL45 2HS.	Miss Eva Jones

4.	NP2/11/52T	Dileu Amod 3 (Defnydd o fast gan y gwasanaethau brys yn unig) sydd ynghlwm wrth Ganiatâd Cynllunio NP2/11/52L dyddiedig 06/12/2023, Maes Parcio Pen-y-Pass, Nant Gwynant. LL55 4NU / Removal of Condition 3 (Use of mast by emergency services only) attached to Planning Permission NP2/11/52L dated 06/12/2023, Pen-y-Pass Car Park, Nant Gwynant. LL55 4NU	Mr. Dafydd Thomas
5.	NP5/73/287V	Gosod ceblau tanddaearol newydd, a phennau selio ceblau, adweithydd siynt, nenbont a lledu rhan o'r ffordd fynediad bresennol o fewn y compownd wedi'i ffensiio yn is-orsaf Trawsfynydd a gwaith ategol cysylltiedig fel rhan o Brosiect Atgyfnerthu Pentir i Drawsfynydd, Safle Datgomisiynu Trawsfynydd LL41 4DT / Installation of new underground cables, and cable sealing ends, shunt reactor, gantry and the widening of part of the existing access road within the fenced compound at Trawsfynydd substation and associated ancillary works as part of the Pentir to Trawsfynydd Reinforcement Project, Decommissioning Site, Trawsfynydd. LL41 4DT	Mr. Aled Lloyd

**Awdurdod Parc Cenedlaethol Eryri –
Pwyllgor Cynllunio a Mynediad.**

Dyddiad: 24 Mehefin 2026

Rhif y Cais: NP5/59/495C

Dyddiad Cofrestru'r Cais: 17/07/2024

Cymuned: Ffestiniog

Cyfeirnod Grid: 274007 341714

Swyddog Achos: Mr. Aled Lloyd

Lleoliad:

Tir Ger Pont yr Afon Gam, Llan Ffestiniog.

Ymgeisydd:

MED Dafydd,
trwy 4 Tai Rhos,
Parc,
Bala,
Gwynedd, LL23 7YW

Disgrifiad:

Cynllun cynhyrchu trydan dŵr arfaethedig i gynhyrchu hyd at (600kW) yn Afon Cynfal, i gynnwys llwybr pibellau, morglawdd cymeriant, pwll echdynnu, cyflenwad dŵr tanddaearol (tua 1.2km), adeilad tyrbîn, adeilad mesuryddion, newidiadau i'r fynedfa bresennol ac ail-leoli mynedfa briffordd bresennol, ardaloedd gosod, cyfansoddyn adeiladu dros dro, dargyfeiriad llwybr troed dros dro a chysylltiad pŵer trydan uwchben ac o dan y ddaear â'r grid cenedlaethol (tua 600m) (Ailgyflwyno)

Gohiriwyd y cais yn y Pwyllgor Cynllunio a Mynediad ar 21/01/2026 i ganiatáu ystyried sylwadau hwyr. Yn dilyn hyn, derbyniodd Llywodraeth Cymru gais yn gofyn i'r cais gael ei alw i mewn a'i benderfynu gan Weinidogion Cymru. Yng ngoleuni hyn, gosodwyd cyfarwyddyd dal ar yr Awdurdod yn atal rhoi caniatâd cynllunio. Cyhoeddwyd penderfyniad i'r Awdurdod ar 07/04/2026 a nododd nad oedd y materion a godwyd o bwys mwy na lleol ac na ddylid eu galw i mewn i'w penderfynu gan Weinidogion Cymru. Felly, canslwyd y cyfarwyddyd dal.

Crynodeb o'r Argymhelliad:

RHOI Caniatâd,

- Dechrau o fewn 5 mlynedd
- Yn unol â chynlluniau cymeradwy
- Dyddiad dod i ben y caniatâd
- Deunydd toi adeiladau tyrbînau a mesuryddion
- Cymeradwyaeth Gwaith Maen
- Gwanhau sain adeilad tyrbîn
- Cyflwyno Cynllun Rheoli Amgylcheddol Adeiladu (CRhAA)
- Croesfannau Cwrs Dŵr
- Clerc Gwaith Ecologol

- Pegio lleoliad y bibell
- Rheoli traffig
- Mesur lliniaru
- Effeithiolrwydd tirlunio ar ôl adeiladu
- Oriau gwaith craidd
- Cydymffurfio â thrwydded Tynnu Dŵr
- Rhaglen o waith Archeolegol
- Cyflwyno Cynllun Goleuo
- Cynllun Rheoli Deunyddiau a Gwastraff (Caradog)
- Arwyddion a dehongliad Cymraeg / dwyieithog.

Rasem) pam yr adroddwyd am y cais i'r Pwyllgor: Cynllun Dirprwyo

Mae'r cais yn un sydd angen Datganiad Effaith Amgylcheddol.

Datblygiad Mawr

Mae Adran 17 o Ddeddf Cynllunio (Cymru) 2015 a Gorchymyn Cynllunio Gwlad a Thref (Gweithdrefn Rheoli Datblygu) (Cymru) 2012 (DMPWO), fel y'i diwygiwyd, yn ei gwneud yn ofynnol i ymgeiswyr gynnal ymgynghoriad cyn ymgeisio ar gyfer datblygiad mawr. Mae datblygiad mawr yn cynnwys datblygiad a wneir "ar safle sydd ag arwynebedd o 1 hectar neu fwy" ac, felly, mae'r datblygiad arfaethedig yn dod o fewn y gofyniad ymgynghori cyn ymgeisio. Ni ddylid drysu hyn â'r diffiniad o 'Ddatblygiad Mawr' ym Mholisi Strategol B y CDLI – sy'n cyfeirio at ddatblygiadau sydd o arwyddocâd mawr yng nghyd-destun y DU e.e. rhaglenni adeiladu ffyrdd mawr neu brosiectau ynni mawr. Ni ystyrir bod y cynnig hwn yn fawr yn y cyd-destun penodol hwnnw.

Ymgynghoriad Cyn-cyflwyno cais

Gan fod y cais yn ddatblygiad mawr, yn unol â Deddf Cynllunio, mae'n ofynnol cynnal ymgynghoriad cyn cyflwyno cais (CCC) gyda'r gymuned leol a rhanddeiliaid.

Dechreuodd yr ymgynghoriad cyn cyflwyno cais mewn perthynas â'r datblygiad arfaethedig ar,

Ymgynghoriad 4 Hydref 2023 wedi'i gyhoeddi i ymgynghoreion arbenigol
4 Hydref 2023 i Ymgynghoreion Cymunedol
18 Hydref 2023 tan 24 Tachwedd 2023

Asesiad Effaith Amgylcheddol

Mae Datganiad Amgylcheddol (DA) ac atodiadau technegol yn cyd-fynd â'r cynnig, gan gynnwys Asesiad Geotechnegol, arolygon Ecolegol, Arolygon Adar sy'n Bridio, Asesiad Bryoffytau, Datganiad Seilwaith Gwyrdd, Asesiad Effaith Tirwedd a Gweledol, Asesiad Effaith Treftadaeth, Asesiad Archaeoleg, Cynllun Rheoli Traffig, fframwaith Cynllun Rheoli Amgylcheddol Adeiladu (CRhAA), Asesiad Rheoliadau Cynefinoedd Cysgodol (ARhCC) ac adolygiad ecoleg annibynnol a gomisiynwyd gan yr Awdurdod.

Sgrinio

Mae'r cynllun arfaethedig yn dod o dan ddatblygiad atodlen 2 o dan Reoliadau Cynllunio Gwlad a Thref (Asesiad Effaith Amgylcheddol) (Cymru) 1999, (a ddiweddarwyd wedi hynny i Reoliadau Cynllunio Gwlad a Thref (Asesiad Effaith Amgylcheddol) (Cymru) 2017). Ym mis Rhagfyr 2019 cadarnhaodd yr Awdurdod fod angen Datganiad Amgylcheddol ar y cynllun arfaethedig gan fod y safle'n gorwedd gerllaw ac yn rhannol o fewn safleoedd Natura 2000 ac o fewn Parc Cenedlaethol Eryri, ac mae potensial i'r cynllun gael effeithiau sylweddol ar sawl pwnc amgylcheddol gan gynnwys ecoleg, treftadaeth ddiwylliannol a thirwedd.

Cwmpasu

Mae cwmpasu yn nodi'r materion i'w hystyried o fewn y broses AEA, gweithdrefn ragarweiniol bwysig sy'n gosod y cyd-destun ar gyfer yr AEA. Ym mis Medi 2020, yn dilyn ymgynghori â Chyfoeth Naturiol Cymru, Cadw, Gwasanaethau Cynllunio Archeolegol Gwynedd, Dŵr Cymru, Priffyrdd Gwynedd, Swyddog Coed a Choetiroedd Parc Cenedlaethol Eryri, cytunwyd ar gwmpas yr AEA, ac mae'r AEA yn cwmpasu'r ystod ganlynol o bynciau:

- Sensitifrwydd treftadaeth ac archeolegol;
- Effaith ar y dirwedd a'r effaith weledol;
- Effaith ar goed a llystyfiant;
- Effaith ar gynefin a bioamrywiaeth;
- Effaith ar yr amgylchedd dŵr gan gynnwys dŵr daear; a
- Effaith ar risg llifogydd.

Asesiad Rheoliadau Cynefinoedd (ARhC):

Fel yr 'Awdurdod Cymwys' at ddibenion Rheoliadau Cadwraeth Cynefinoedd a Rhywogaethau 2017, mae'n ofynnol i'r Awdurdod hwn gynnal Asesiad Rheoliadau Cynefinoedd.

Mae Asesiad o dan y Rheoliadau Cynefinoedd wedi'i gynnal. Cytunodd Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru â chanfyddiadau'r Awdurdodau nad yw'r datblygiad yn debygol o gael effaith andwyol ar gyfanrwydd Ardal Cadwraeth Arbennig (ACA) ac Ardal Gwarchodaeth Arbennig (AGA) Migneint –Arenig– Dduallt o ystyried y mesurau lliniaru a nodir ynddynt.

Y Safle a'r Cyffiniau

Mae'r safle wedi'i leoli tua 1.2km i'r gorllewin o'r gyffordd â'r B4407, a 3.8km i'r dwyrain o Lan Ffestiniog, mae Afon Cynfal, a fyddai'n cyflenwi dŵr i'r cynllun trydan dŵr arfaethedig, yn llifo'n gyffredinol o'r dwyrain i'r gorllewin ac mae'n llednant i Afon Dwyrhyd, gyda chymer i fyny'r afon o Maentwrog.

Mae'r cynnig wedi'i leoli ar dir yn Fferm Cwm sydd ar gyrion ucheldiroedd y Migneint. I'r dwyrain mae Afon Cynfal a'i hisafonydd, gan gynnwys Afon Gam, Nant y Groes a Nant Y Pystyll-gwyn, yn ymgynnull yng nghymoedd mawnog cymharol fas Llwyfandir y Migneint sydd rhwng 370 a 500 metr uwchben y data

ordnans (AOD). I'r gorllewin mae Afon Cynfal yn llifo tua'r gorllewin ar hyd dyffryn llydan.

Mae'r safle'n gorwedd ar y bontio rhwng llwyfandir ucheldirol ac iseldirol trwy ddyffryn afon wedi'i dorri'n ddwfn. Dros y bontio hwn mae Afon Cynfal yn disgyn 120 metr, o 340 metr uwchben y seiliau i tua 220m uwchben y seiliau, mewn llai na chilomedr o hyd.

Porfa ucheldir heb goedwig yn bennaf yw dalgylch yr afon, ac eithrio ardal i'r de o leoliad y cymeriant arfaethedig sy'n goedwigaeth gonifferaidd. Mae'r dalgylch hwn yn cwmpasu tua 9.5km² gydag uchder cyfartalog o 448m uwchben y dyfrffordd. Mae'r glawiad blynyddol cyfartalog yn 2.2 metr (tua 86 modfedd).

Mae dwy brif lednentydd i Afon Cynfal: Afon Gam a Nant y Groes. Yna mae Afon Cynfal yn ymuno ag Afon Dwryd tua 6km i lawr yr afon o Raeadr-y-Cwm, ar ôl mynd dros Raeadr Cynfal adnabyddus (tua 4km i lawr yr afon o Raeadr y Cwm).

Mae Afon Cynfal yn afon ucheldir serth sy'n draenio i'r de-ddwyrain o Lan Ffestiniog trwy geunant wedi'i hollti'n ddwfn a thros raeadr enwog Rhaeadr y Cwm cyn parhau tuag at system Dwryd. Mae'r dyffryn yn cynnal mosaig o borfa garw agored, glaswelltir asidig a rhostir gyda brigiadau creigiog a llociau gwlyb, ac mae'n ffurfio rhan o Safle o Ddiddordeb Gwyddonol Arbennig (SoDdGA) Cwm Cynfal a chofadeiladau ehangach ACA/AGA Migneint-Arenig-Dduallt, a gydnabyddir yn rhyngwladol am gorgors, rhostir ucheldir a ffawna cysylltiedig, yn ogystal â chasgliadau bryoffytau cefnforol sy'n nodweddiadol o geunentydd llaith. Mae'r safle'n gorwedd yn gyfan gwbl o fewn Parc Cenedlaethol Eryri ac o fewn Tirwedd Hanesyddol o Ddiddordeb Eithriadol Ardudwy. Mae hefyd o fewn ardal graidd Gwarchodfa Awyr Dywyll Ryngwladol.

Mae Llwybr Llechi Eryri a Hawliau Tramwy Cyhoeddus eraill yn croesi ac yn edrych dros y ceunant, gan ddarparu golygfeydd o'r rhaeadrau a'r dyffryn. Mae gan y dirwedd ddiwylliannol gysylltiadau cryf â'r Mabinogi (Lleu Llaw Gyffes a Blodeuwedd), a adlewyrchir mewn dehongliadau lleol ac enwau lleoedd.

Mae'r mynediad presennol yn cynnwys llwybrau fferm a gatiâu; nid oes seilwaith modern amlwg yn yr ardal gyfagos. Mae eiddo cyfagos yn ffermydd gwasgaredig ar bellter ac uchder sylweddol o safle'r tyrbîn.

Mae'r coridor llinell goch yn ymestyn tua 1.2 km ar hyd ochr ogleddol y dyffryn o fewnfa arfaethedig i fyny'r afon o'r prif rhaedrau i lawr i leoliad pwerdy bach ar dir is. Mae perchnogaeth y tir yn amaethyddol, gyda rhannau o dir Mynediad Agored. Mae rhannau o'r coridor gweithio yn gorgyffwrdd â SoDdGA; mae ffin yr ACA/AGA yn rhedeg trwy/wrth ymyl y coridor mewn manau.

Mae'r safle yn borfa ucheldir anghysbell sy'n cael ei bori gan ddefaid ar hyn o bryd ac wedi'i dynodi'n dir Mynediad Agored. Gerllaw mae ardal o dir Comin cofrestredig. Byddai'r cynllun arfaethedig yn gorwedd yn gyfan gwbl o fewn y tir Mynediad Agored. Mae Hawl Tramwy Cyhoeddus (HTC), Llwybr Troed Rhif 22, yn mynd trwy'r safle am lawer o'i lwybr ar ffurf trac sy'n croesi llethr serth Cwm Cynfal sy'n wynebu'r de ac yn ffurfio rhan o Lwybr Llechi Eryri (llwybr pellter hir presennol).

Mae'r ardal wedi cael ei chloddio, yn hanesyddol, am gopr ac mae sawl nodwedd yn parhau o'r gweithgaredd hwn. Mae'r rhain yn rhan gulaf a mwyaf serth Cwm Cynfal, gydag archwiliad hysbys tua 19 metr o dan y llwybr ac ardaloedd eraill o aflonyddwch, o bosibl rwbwl mwynglawdd uwchben y llwybr i'r gorllewin ac oddi tano i'r dwyrain. Nodwyd siafft awyru amheus ar ymyl ogleddol y llwybr.

Mae Cwm Cynfal yn lleoliad sydd â diddordeb hanesyddol sylweddol. Mae ardal Fferm Cwm yn cynnwys sawl nodwedd o ddiddordeb treftadaeth archeolegol. Mae'r ardal yn cynnwys man gwyllo cyhoeddus presennol a maes parcio sy'n edrych dros 'Rhaeadr y Cwm.'

Mae mewn gymeriant y cynllun arfaethedig a'r rhan gyntaf o'r biblinell yn gorwedd o fewn ffin orllewinol Ardal Gwarchodaeth Arbennig (AGA) Migneint-Arenig-Dduallt ac Ardal Cadwraeth Arbennig (ACA) Migneint-Arenig-Dduallt. Mae'r un ardal o'r cynllun arfaethedig yn gorwedd o fewn ffin ogleddol Safle o Ddiddordeb Gwyddonol Arbennig (SoDdGA) 'Cwm Cynfal'.

Dynodiadau Tir / Cyfyngiadau:

- Cefn Gwlad Agored
- Tir Mynediad Agored
- Wedi'i leoli'n rhannol o fewn Ardal Gwarchodaeth Arbennig (AGA) Migneint – Arenig – Dduallt ac Ardal Cadwraeth Arbennig (ACA) Mignaint-Arenig-Dduallt a Safle o Ddiddordeb Gwyddonol Arbennig (SoDdGA) (piblinell fewnfa a rhan gyntaf y biblinell)
- O fewn tir a ddynodwyd o dan Adran 3 o Ddeddf Bywyd Gwyllt a Chefn Gwlad 1985
- Llwybr Hawliau Tramwy Cyhoeddus rhif 22 sy'n rhan o Lwybr Llechi Eryri
- Parth Craidd Awyr Dywyll

Datblygiad Arfaethedig

Mae Cynllun Ynni Dŵr Cwm Cynfal i adeiladu a gweithredu cynllun trydan dŵr i gynhyrchu trydan i'w allforio i'r grid lleol.

Mae'r cais yn ceisio caniatâd ar gyfer pŵer dŵr rhedeg-o-afon hyd at 600 kW gyda chynhyrchu blynyddol cymedrig disgwylidig o tua 2 GWh (sy'n cyfateb yn ddangosol i alw trydan blynyddol tua 700 o gartrefi).

Byddai gan y cynllun ynni dŵr oes weithredol ddisgwylidig o 50 mlynedd o leiaf cyn y byddai angen unrhyw waith adnewyddu mawr.

Bydd y datblygiad yn cynnwys rhai nodweddion parhaol a rhai nodweddion dros dro, yn ei hanfod bydd y nodweddion parhaol yn cynnwys yr elfennau canlynol:

Derbyn:

Byddai'r 'derbyn' yn cynnwys adeiladu argae coffr dros dro i eithrio dŵr o wely'r afon a chored goncrit wedi'i atgyfnerthu'n barhaol a waliau asgell gyda strwythur derbyn o fewn yr afon wrth y pwynt tynnu dŵr.

Er nad yw Afon Cynfal yn llif mudol i bysgod, mae dyluniad y cynllun yn ymgorffori mesurau ar gyfer pasio diogel pysgod mudol. Byddai llwybr llyswennod a phwll plymio, gyda dyfnder lleiaf o 300 milimetr, yn cael eu ffurfio ar draws lled y cwrs dŵr yn union i lawr yr afon o'r gwaith derbyn a'r gored arfaethedig.

Byddai'r gored yn rhannu'r llif rhwng yr afon a derbyniad y generadur hydro. Byddai'r prif raniad llif yn cael ei reoli gan fylchau petryalog a ffurfiwyd yng nghribau'r gored goncrit. Yna byddai dŵr derbyn yn mynd trwy sgrin pysgod/maluron i danc pennawd neu siambr llonyddu a swmp.

Pibell i gludo dŵr o'r pwll tynnu dŵr i'r tŷ tyrbîn –

Byddai llwybr y bibell arfaethedig yn ymestyn ar draws tir pori presennol am oddeutu 1220m (tua 1.2 cilomedr) i'r pwynt gollwng terfynol a byddai wedi'i gladdu'n llwyr o'r morglawdd mewnlif i'r tŷ tyrbîn h.y. o dan y ddaear. Byddai darn byr o bibell wedi'i chladdu yn cludo dŵr o'r tŷ tyrbîn i'r allfa.

Byddai llwybr y bibell yn dechrau ar ochr ddeheuol yr afon wrth ymyl y morglawdd. Yma mae'r afon yn cael ei chulhau i droelli trwy doriad cul mewn brigiad o graig galed ac yna gostwng yn serth y tu hwnt, ar yr ochr ddeheuol. Yma mae'n rhaid i'r bibell basio i'r de-orllewin trwy'r wal graig a gostwng yn ddigonol i ganiatáu iddi groesi o dan sianel yr afon. Byddai'r bibell sy'n croesi o dan yr afon angen toriad 30m o hyd a 4m o ddyfnder. Er mwyn caniatáu i gloddiwr basio trwy doriad craig i gloddio ffos bibell i'r llawr, rhaid iddi fod yn 5m o led. Ar ôl gosod y bibell, byddai'r ffos a'r toriad yn cael eu hól-lenwi a'u hadfer i'r proffil daear gwreiddiol.

Ar ôl croesi o dan yr afon, byddai'r bibell yn troi tua'r gogledd-orllewin i osgoi ardal o lystyfiant glan yr afon ac yna'n ailddechrau cwrs mwy gorllewinol, wedi'i osod ymhell yn ôl o lan yr afon ar aliniad crwm, ar draws ochr ddeheuol ardal o dir ychydig yn uwch mewn toriad bas am 300m pellach. Erbyn y pwynt hwn byddai gwrthdro'r bibell wedi gostwng i tua 3m islaw'r pwynt tynnu dŵr a byddai'r llwybr tua 120m i'r gogledd o'r afon, sy'n disgyn yn serth trwy gyfres o raeadrau i mewn i geunant Cwm Cynfal.

Byddai'r darn nesaf o bibell yn disgyn yn gyflym, tua 130 metr, tuag at y tŷ tyrbîn trwy groesi llethr gogleddol serth y ceunant. Byddai'r llwybr yn cydgyfeirio'n raddol â chwrs llwybr y byddai wedyn yn ei ddilyn. Mae'r llwybr yn amrywio o ran lled o 2.5 i 3m ac mae wedi'i gynnal gan ragfur carreg sych ar ei ochr ddeheuol. Byddai'r bibell yn cael ei chladdu ar ymyl i fyny'r llethr o'r llwybr. Tua diwedd y disgyniad byddai'r bibell yn gwyro oddi wrth gwrs y llwybr ac yn cyrraedd tŷ'r tyrbîn, tua 120m islaw'r pwynt tynnu dŵr. Efallai y bydd angen strwythur cynnal byr, isel, ar ochr ddeheuol y llwybr, i ganiatáu i'r bibell basio'r adfail.

Wedi'i leoli ar ochr ddeheuol Tŷ'r Tyrbîn byddai ffrâm gynffon yn arwain at allfa. Byddai'r ffrâm gynffon yn cynnwys pibell 1200mm neu gapasiti cyfatebol wedi'i

ffurfio o bibellau lluosog a fyddai'n cael eu gosod o dan y ddaear rhwng tŷ'r tyrbin a'r strwythur all-lif. Byddai'r ffrâm gynffon tua 10m o hyd. Byddai'r allfa yn ymgorffori swmp a thryledwr. Byddai meini wedi'u gosod islaw'r allfa i atal tandorri glan yr afon a'i gwely.

Adeiladau parhaol (Tŷ'r Tyrbin ac Adeilad Mesuryddion)

Byddai'r cynllun yn cynnwys adeiladu dau adeilad bach parhaol ar wahân, ar yr hanner gorllewinol.

Tŷ tyrbin

Byddai'r tŷ tyrbin yn adeilad ffrâm ddur gyda waliau bloc concrit gyda chladin pren, gyda dimensiynau allanol o 5.4m o uchder, 8m o led a 10m o ddyfnder. Byddai'r to yn do blwch proffil. Byddai'r drws yn amsugno sain ac wedi'i leoli i wynebu'r afon i leihau sŵn ac effaith weledol. Byddai'r adeilad yn eistedd ar ffedog goncrit a fyddai'n cael ei thorri i'r llethr ar yr ochrau gogleddol a dwyreiniol.

O fewn tŷ'r tyrbin byddai generadur y tyrbin, trawsnewidydd ac offer rheoli.

Tŷ mesurydd

Byddai'r tŷ mesurydd yn cael ei adeiladu i uchder o 3.8m, gyda waliau bloc concrit a chladin wal allanol mewn carreg leol gyda tho llechi. Byddai lefel llawr yr adeilad wedi'i osod 750mm islaw lefel y ddaear a byddai clawdd pridd yn cael ei ffurfio ar yr ochrau gorllewinol, gogleddol a deheuol gyda llethrau bas yn cael eu ffurfio yn wynebu allan i efelychu llethrau naturiol.

Mae'r ddau adeilad arfaethedig wedi'u lleoli yn unol â gofynion technegol cynllun cynhyrchu trydan.

Cysylltiad grid:

Cebl tanddaearol o tua 600m i'r pwynt cysylltu rhwydwaith 11 kV lleol.

Adeiladu: ardaloedd gosod i lawr dros dro ac ardaloedd compownd,

Rhaid i'r mannau storio deunyddiau a dargyfeiriad dros dro o Hawliau Tramwy Cyhoeddus er lles iechyd a diogelwch, gael eu hadfer i gyd. Amcangyfrifir bod y cyfnod adeiladu yn 8–10 mis, gydag adferiad graddol o'r coridor gweithio.

Adferiad/Gwelliant:

Adfer priddoedd, tyweirch a micro-dirffurfiau; mesurau plannu a chynefinoedd o dan Gynllun Gwella a Monitro Bioamrywiaeth (CGMB).

Mynediad i'r safle ac adeiladu

Mae'r safle o fewn tir dynodedig 'Mynediad Agored' ac mae Hawl Tramwy Cyhoeddus (HTC) ar hyd y dyffryn, sy'n dilyn llwybr presennol wrth iddo ddringo allan o Gwm Cynfal.

Yn ogystal â'r nodweddion parhaol, mae'n anochel y bydd nodweddion nad ydynt yn barhaol a fydd yn angenrheidiol yn ystod unrhyw gyfnod adeiladu o'r datblygiad. Bydd y rhain yn cynnwys cyfansoddion adeiladu, manau storio rwbel a llwybrau mynediad dros dro.

Byddai angen ffurfio pwyntiau mynediad cerbydau dros dro newydd a llecyn caled o fewn y safle oddi ar y B4391,

Pwynt Mynediad Dwyreiniol

Ym mhen dwyreiniol y cynllun, byddai dros dro mynediad ar gyfer danfon y deunyddiau ar gyfer adeiladu'r cyfleuster tynnu dŵr ar y B4391, tua 4 metr i'r dwyrain o'r grid gwartheg (gweler Ffigur 8001). Byddai'r llwybr mynediad hwn hefyd yn cael ei ddefnyddio ar gyfer cloddio a gosod rhan o'r biblinell. Ar ôl cwblhau'r Cynllun, byddai'r mynediad a'r llawr caled yn cael eu tynnu, a byddai priddoedd a llystyfiant yn cael eu hadfer.

Pwynt mynediad canolog

A ran o'r ffordd ar hyd y cynllun, bydd giât mynediad amaethyddol presennol yn cael ei hadleoli 80m i'r dwyrain i ddarparu mynediad parhaol i'r safle. Yn y lleoliad hwn, bydd prif gyfansoddyn y safle/gorsaf dros dro yn cael ei hadeiladu. Bydd yr holl beiriannau, offer a deunyddiau yn cael eu danfon i'r pwynt hwn cyn cael eu defnyddio ar draws y safle i adeiladu'r morglawdd, y biblinell a thŷ'r tyrbin. Gellir cyrraedd llwybr y biblinell hyd at dŷ'r tyrbin a'r allfa o'r fan hon gan ddefnyddio'r llwybr trac. Ar ôl ei gwblhau, byddai'r llawr caled yn cael ei leihau i bwynt mynediad parhaol tua 80 metr i'r dwyrain o'r giât bresennol ar gyfer rheoli fferm a chynnal a chadw'r cynllun pŵer dŵr. Byddai'r wal a'r ffens ar ochr y ffordd bresennol yn cael eu hadfer, a byddai'r priddoedd a'r llystyfiant yn cael eu hadfer.

Pwynt mynediad gorllewinol

Byddai mynediad adeiladu dros dro wrth giât y cae bresennol ar y B4391 tua 70 metr i'r gorllewin o'r maes parcio cyhoeddus. Byddai'r pwynt mynediad hwn yn cael ei ddefnyddio yn ystod gosod ceblau ac adeiladu'r adeilad mesur. Mae trac fferm presennol o'r giât i lawr i Hafod-Offeiriad. Ar ôl ei gwblhau, byddai'r fynedfa hon yn cael ei defnyddio'n anaml yn unig i wirio'r adeilad mesur. Byddai darlleniadau'r mesurydd yn cael eu cymryd o bell ac felly ni fyddai angen mynediad fel arfer.

Byddai'r mynediadau i'r pwynt tynnu dŵr, y biblinell, a'r cebl claddedig yn rhai dros dro eu natur. Lle caiff ffensys a gatiau eu tynnu i lawr i alluogi adeiladu a mynediad, byddent yn cael eu disodli ar ôl eu cwblhau.

Dogfennau

Cyflwynwyd y dogfennau canlynol fel rhan o'r cais ac maent ar gael ar Wefan yr Awdurdod yn ystod ystyried y cais.

- Llythyr Eglurhaol
- Adroddiad Cyn cyflwyno cais (CCC)
- Datganiad Dylunio a Mynediad
- Datganiad Seilwaith Gwyrdd
- Asesiad Effaith Treftadaeth

Datganiad Amgylcheddol sy'n cynnwys yr atodiadau canlynol

- Asesiad Geodechnegol
- Asesiad Canlyniadau Llifogydd
- Arolygon Ecolegol
- Arolygon Adar sy'n Bridio
- Asesiad Bryoffytau
- Asesiad Rheoliadau Cynefinoedd
- Asesiad Effaith Tirwedd a Gweledol
- Asesiad Archaeoleg
- Cynllun Rheoli Amgylcheddol Adeiladu

Deddfwriaeth a Pholisi Cynllunio

Cynllun Datblygu Lleol Eryri 2016-2031

- SP A: Pwrpasau'r Parc Cenedlaethol a Datblygu Cynaliadwy
- SP C: Strategaeth Datblygu Gofodol
- DP 1: Egwyddorion Datblygu Cyffredinol
- SP Ch: Seilwaith Cymdeithasol a Ffisegol mewn datblygiad newydd
- DP 2: Datblygiad a'r Tirwedd
- SP D: Amgylchedd Naturiol
- SP Dd: Newid Hinsawdd
- DP 3: Ynni
- SP Ff: Amgylchedd Hanesyddol
- DP 6: Dylunio a Deunyddiau Cynaliadwy
- DP 8: Diogelu Safleoedd Heb eu Dynodi
- SP H: Economi Leol Gynaliadwy
- SP L: Hygyrchedd a Thrafnidiaeth
- DP 18: Yr Iaith Gymraeg a Ffibr Cymdeithasol a Diwylliannol Cymunedau
- DP 20: Amrywio Amaethyddol

Canllawiau Cynllunio Atodol

- CCA 1: Dylunio Cynaliadwy ym Mharciau Cenedlaethol Cymru
- CCA 2: Ystyriaethau Datblygu Cyffredinol
- CCA 6: Cadwraeth Natur a Bioamrywiaeth
- CCA Tirwedd Llechi Gogledd-orllewin Cymru Safle Treftadaeth y Byd
- CCA 7 Tirwedd a Morweddau Eryri

- CCA 10 Ynni Adnewyddadwy a Charbon Isel
- CCA 12 Galluogi Datblygu Cynaliadwy ym Mharciau Cenedlaethol Cymru
- CCA 13 Asesiad Sensitifrwydd a Chapasiti Tirwedd
- CCA 14 Goleuo Ymwthiol (Llygredd Golau)

Polisi Cenedlaethol

- Cymru'r Dyfodol (CD): Cynllun Cenedlaethol 2040
- Polisi Cynllunio Cymru (Argraffiad 12) 2024

Nodiadau Cyngor Technegol

- Nodyn Cyngor Technegol 5: Cadwraeth Natur a Chynllunio
- Nodyn Cyngor Technegol 6: Cynllunio ar gyfer Cymunedau Gwledig Cynaliadwy (2010)
- Nodyn Cyngor Technegol 11: Sŵn
- Nodyn Cyngor Technegol 12: Dylunio
- Nodyn Cyngor Technegol 15: Datblygu a Pherygl Llifogydd
- Nodyn Cyngor Technegol 18: Trafnidiaeth
- Nodyn Cyngor Technegol 24: Amgylchedd Hanesyddol

Dirymwyd NCT 8 blaenorol Cynllunio ar gyfer Ynni Adnewyddadwy ym mis Chwefror 2021 ar y sail bod canllawiau gofodol a thechnegol diwygiedig ynddo bellach wedi'u darparu o fewn Polisi Ynni Adnewyddadwy 17.

Dyletswyddau a Nodau Deddfwriaethol

Mae'r ddeddfwriaeth ganlynol yn gosod dyletswyddau neu nodau sy'n berthnasol i ystyried y datblygiad arfaethedig.

- Deddf Llesiant Cenedlaethau'r Dyfodol (Cymru) 2015, sy'n cynnwys dyletswydd datblygu cynaliadwy a saith nod llesiant.
- Mae Deddf yr Amgylchedd (Cymru) 2016 (fel y'i diwygiwyd) yn gosod dyletswydd bioamrywiaeth a chydnerthedd ecosystemau (Rhan 1 adran 6) a dyletswydd gwella (adran 7). Gosodir targed allyriadau sero net i'w gyflawni erbyn 2050 (Rhan 2 adran 29) a sefydlir y broses ar gyfer cyllidebau carbon yng Nghymru (Rhan 2).

Polisi Cenedlaethol: Ynni

Mae'r strategaethau a'r cynlluniau cenedlaethol canlynol yn berthnasol i'r cais

- Chwyldro Carbon Isel: Datganiad Polisi Ynni Cymru (2010)
- Strategaeth Newid Hinsawdd Cymru (2010)
- Ynni Cymru: Pontio Carbon Isel (2012)
- Ynni Cymru: Cynllun Cyflawni'r Newid i Garbon Isel (2014)
- Targedau Cynhyrchu Ynni i Gymru: Datganiad i Aelodau'r Cynulliad (2017, fel y'i hadolygwyd wedi hynny. gan ystyried yr Ymchwiliad Dwfn i Ynni Adnewyddadwy (2021-22), gan nodi arafu twf y defnydd o ynni adnewyddadwy)
- Datganiad argyfwng hinsawdd (2019)

- Datganiad Polisi: Perchnogaeth Leol ar Gynhyrchu Ynni yng Nghymru – Er Budd Cymru Heddiw ac i Genedlaethau'r Dyfodol (2020)
- Rhaglen Lywodraethu (2021)
- Sero Net Cymru (2021)
- Datganiad argyfwng natur (2021)
- Canllawiau i ddatblygwyr, cymunedau lleol a gwneuthurwyr penderfyniadau – Perchnogaeth leol a chydberchnogaeth ar brosiectau ynni yng Nghymru (2022)
- Adroddiad Cynhyrchu Ynni yng Nghymru 2022 (2023)

Mae'r strategaethau a'r cynlluniau hyn ar gyfer ynni yn disgrifio gweledigaeth i Gymru lle mae angen twf sylweddol mewn capasiti cynhyrchu adnewyddadwy i gyflawni uchelgais sero net Cymru, gan sicrhau bod y llywodraeth yn '[ymgorffori] *ein hymateb i'r argyfwng hinsawdd a natur ym mhopeth a wnawn*' ac yn adeiladu '*economi gryfach, fwy gwyrdd wrth i ni wneud y cynnydd mwyaf tuag at ddatgarboneiddio*' (Rhaglen Lywodraethu 2021).

Polisi Cenedlaethol: Cynllunio

Mae Polisi Cynllunio Cymru (PCC) yn darparu cefnogaeth fanwl ar gyfer datblygu ynni adnewyddadwy a charbon isel yn y termau canlynol:

- Mae paragraff 5.9.1 ynghyd â 5.9.19 yn cynghori penderfyniadau cynllunio i hwyluso datblygiad ynni adnewyddadwy a charbon isel a sicrhau bod potensial llawn ardal yn cael ei wneud y mwyaf ohono a bod targedau'n cael eu cyflawni.
- Mae paragraffau 5.9.16-18 yn atgyfnerthu'r polisi lleoliadol ar gyfer datblygu ynni gwynt ar raddfa fawr yn FW drwy ddynodi Ardaloedd Datblygu Cynaliadwy lle mae rhagdybiaeth o blaid datblygu ynni gwynt ar raddfa fawr.
- Mae paragraff 5.9.20 yn cynghori penderfyniadau i nodi mesurau i reoli a lliniaru effeithiau andwyol datblygu ynni gwynt.
- Mae paragraffau 5.9.24-28 yn fframio cefnogaeth Llywodraeth Cymru i gynlluniau budd cymunedol a pherchnogaeth, gan egluro mai'r system gynllunio sydd i asesu'r manteision sy'n gysylltiedig â datblygu ond nid i ystyried hunaniaeth perchnogion/perchnogion gan nad yw'r rhain yn ystyriaethau perthnasol.
- Cefnogir ynni adnewyddadwy yn gryf **o fewn terfynau amgylcheddol**, a rhaid i gynigion osgoi niwed sylweddol i safleoedd dynodedig a dangos **budd net** i fioamrywiaeth yn unol â'r adran ar **leoedd nodedig a naturiol**

Mae Polisi Cynllunio Cymru yn nodi'r fframwaith polisi ar gyfer cadwraeth bioamrywiaeth ac asedau naturiol na ellir eu hadnewyddu:

- Mae paragraffau 6.4.10-15 yn ymwneud â dyletswyddau adran 6 ac adran 7 o dan Ddeddf yr Amgylchedd (Cymru) 2016 ac yn ei gwneud yn

ofynnol i benderfyniadau ddilyn dull cam wrth gam i gynnal a gwella bioamrywiaeth, adeiladu rhwydweithiau ecolegol gwydn a darparu manteision net i fioamrywiaeth. Mae Ffigur 12 yn crynhoi'r dull cam wrth gam lle, fel cam cyntaf, osgoir effeithiau andwyol, yna eu lleihau, eu lliniaru ac, fel dewis olaf, eu digolledu ar y safle ac yna yn olaf oddi ar y safle os na ellir osgoi niwed neu golled. Rhaid cyflawni gwelliant ar y safle neu'n agos ato a bod yn ychwanegol at unrhyw ofyniad am liniaru neu ddigolledu.

- Mae paragraff 6.4.15 a Throednodyn 129 yn egluro bod rhaid atal niwed i rai cynefinoedd ac asedau naturiol na ellir eu hadnewyddu yn y dull cam wrth gam drwy osgoi.

O ran yr amgylchedd hanesyddol, mae Polisi Cynllunio Cymru yn darparu fel a ganlyn:

- Mae paragraff 6.1.20 yn ceisio diogelu ardaloedd ar y gofrestr o dirweddau hanesyddol.

Cymru'r Dyfodol – Cynllun Cenedlaethol 2040 yw'r fframwaith cenedlaethol.

- Mae **Polisi 17** yn cefnogi cynhyrchu ynni adnewyddadwy a charbon isel ledled Cymru.
- Mae **Polisi 9** yn hyrwyddo **rhwydweithiau ecolegol gwydn** a gwelliant bioamrywiaeth fesuradwy.

Ymgynghoreion ac Ymatebion

<p>Cyngor Tref Ffestiniog</p>	<p>Gwrthwynebiad 09/04/26 - Yn dilyn ein llythyr dyddiedig 22 Awst 2024, mae Cyngor Tref Ffestiniog wedi ailystyried ei ymateb i'r cais cynllunio hwn, ar ôl derbyn rhagor o wybodaeth amdano. Mae'r Cyngor bellach yn gwrthwynebu'r cais am y rhesymau canlynol:</p> <p>1. Byddai'r cynllun yn bygwth un o'r rhaeadrau mwyaf eiconig yn Eryri a safle bywyd gwyllt sydd wedi'i warchod yn arbennig.</p> <p>Mae'r ceunant wedi'i diogelu o dan ddeddfwriaeth bywyd gwyllt, fel Safle o Ddiddordeb Gwyddonol Arbennig o fewn y Parc Cenedlaethol. Mae wedi'i ddynodi'n rhannol oherwydd y llysiâu'r afu prin a phlanhigion eraill a geir yno. Os byddwn yn dargyfeirio bron i 70% o'r dŵr i ffwrdd o'r rhaeadr, bydd yn newid yr amodau gwlyb iawn sy'n gwneud y ceunant mor arbennig. Mae'r Cyngor yn pryderu am yr</p>
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ymddangosiad gweledol, sain drawiadol y rhaeadr, y bywyd gwyllt sy'n byw yn y ceunant, a hefyd am y difrod i'r safle hanesyddol iawn hwn gyda'i lwybrau canoloesol.

2. Ni fyddai'r cynllun yn gwneud cyfraniad sylweddol at ddatgarboneiddio'r economi.

Byddai'r cynllun yn cynhyrchu 600kW yn unig. Mae hynny'n ddigon i bweru 60 o gawodydd trydan yn unig. Mae hynny'n golygu y byddai angen 12 cynllun arnom ar 12 afon fel hon i gynhyrchu cymaint o bŵer â thyrbin gwynt modern sengl, fel y rhai yn fferm wynt Y Bryn, rhwng Maesteg a Phort Talbot, pob un ohonynt yn 7.2MW. Mae angen i ni symud i sero net, ond wrth wneud hynny, dylem ddilyn canllawiau cynllunio a diogelu ein safleoedd bywyd gwyllt a'n tirweddau mwyaf gwerthfawr.

3. Byddai'r cynllun yn bygwth dyfodol pysgod mudol yn nalgyloch Afon Dwryd.

Byddai'r cynllun yn effeithio ar lif, tymheredd a lefelau ocsigen yr afon yn Afon Cynfal. Byddai hyn yn cael effaith ar bysgod mudol fel lampreiod, llyswennod a brithyll y môr, yn ogystal â'r creaduriaid tir sy'n bwydo arnynt ac yn byw ar hyd glan yr afon, gan gynnwys rhywogaethau gwarchodedig fel llygod dŵr, dyfrgwn ac ystumod. Mae rhannau uchaf Afon Cynfal yn rhan o ddalgylch Afon Dwryd. Byddai gostyngiad yn lefelau ocsigen ar safle'r datblygiad yn effeithio ar ecosystem yr afon i lawr yr afon. Nid oes yr un o'r effeithiau hyn wedi'u hasesu yn y cais.

4. Byddai'r cynllun yn newid hydroleg y dalgyloch.

Mae'r cynllun yn cynnwys bwriad i gloddio ffos ar draws gwely Afon Cynfal o fewn y SoDdGA ar gyfer y biblinell a byddai hyn yn achosi newidiadau na ellir eu hadfer i wely'r afon. Byddai'r concrit dros y biblinell yn tueddu i erydu ac achosi llygredd.

Nid yw'r Aseiad Effaith Amgylcheddol yn cynnwys unrhyw ddadansoddiad manwl o effaith bosibl y cynllun arfaethedig ar ecosystem Afon Cynfal, nac ar yr afon ei hun, gan gynnwys y gostyngiad mewn llif, lleithder, a lefelau ocsigen neu gynnwys lleithder. Mae gwrthwynebwyr y cynllun yn ofni bod yr effeithiau'n debygol o fod yn sylweddol ac o ymestyn i lawr yr afon i'r môr.

5. Mae'r cynllun yn bygwth tanseilio'r B4391

Mae pryder bod ffordd y B4391 yn rhedeg yn uniongyrchol uwchben y ceunant serth ac fel rhan o'r cynllun byddai ffos yn cael ei chloddio ar hyd ochr y ceunant islaw'r ffordd ar gyfer y bibell yn ogystal â ffordd neu drac newydd. Mae'r tir yn ansefydlog iawn gyda thirlithriadau bach i'w gweld. Felly, byddai adeiladu'r llwybr mynediad a'r ffos ar gyfer y bibell yn bygwth sefydlogrwydd y B4391. Pe bai'n rhaid cau'r ffordd, byddai hynny'n creu aflonyddwch sylweddol i'r gymuned leol a byddai'n ddrud iawn i'w thrwsio.

6. Byddai'r cynllun yn bygwth creu llygredd yn y dalgyloch.

Mae risg o lygredd yn yr afon a'r ardaloedd cyfagos yn ystod y gwaith adeiladu, wrth i gopr a phlwm o'r hen weithfeydd gael eu golchi i lawr o ardaloedd dyddodiad, y ffos a fydd yn cael ei hadeiladu ar draws yr afon, y llwybr mynediad, y ffos bibell, adeilad y tyrbîn a'r bibell allfa, a difrod canlyniadol i'r B4391 a'r pwl copr.

7. Mae cannoedd o bobl leol wedi gwrthwynebu'r cynllun. Dylai'r Parc Cenedlaethol wrando arnyn nhw.

At ei gilydd, mae dros 1,300 o unigolion wedi gwrthwynebu'r cynllun ynni dŵr yn ffurfiol drwy ysgrifennu at Awdurdod y Parc Cenedlaethol. Mae dros 500 o'r bobl hyn o Ogledd Cymru, a llawer ohonynt o ardal Ffestiniog. Dylai'r Parc Cenedlaethol wrando arnynt.

	22/04/24 Cefnogaeth – Dim rheswm cynllunio wedi'i roi
Cyngor Cymuned Ysbyty Ifan	Cefnogaeth - Gan fod Cyngor Cymuned Ysbyty Ifan yn gyndogion agos iawn i'r cynllun, mae'r aelodau'n teimlo bod cael y cynllun hwn yn fantais fawr i'r targed o gyflawni Cymru sero net ac yn fantais i gael ynni rhatach yn y dyfodol trwy ddefnyddio adnoddau naturiol. Dyma'r mathau o brosiectau sydd angen mwy ohonynt.
Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru	Ymateb 30/04/25 <i>(Copi o sylwadau llawn Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru wedi'u hatodi i'r adroddiad hwn)</i> Rydym yn parhau i gael pryderon ynghylch y cais fel y'i cyflwynwyd. Fodd bynnag, rydym yn fodlon y gellir goresgyn y pryderon hyn drwy atodi'r amodau canlynol i unrhyw ganiatâd cynllunio a roddir: Amod 1: Safleoedd Gwarchoddedig a Rhywogaethau Gwarchoddedig Cyflwr 2: Geomorffoleg Afonol Sylwadau (15/10/24) Ymateb Mae gennym bryderon ynghylch y cais fel y'i cyflwynwyd oherwydd nad oes digon o wybodaeth wedi'i darparu i gefnogi'r cynnig. Er mwyn goresgyn y pryderon hyn, dylech geisio rhagor o wybodaeth gan yr ymgeisydd ynghylch safleoedd gwarchoddedig a geomorffoleg afonydd. Os na ddarperir yr wybodaeth hon, byddem yn gwrthwynebu'r cais cynllunio hwn. Darperir rhagor o fanylion isod. Rydym hefyd yn cynghori, yn seiliedig ar y wybodaeth a gyflwynwyd hyd yma, y dylid atodi amodau ynghylch safleoedd gwarchoddedig a rhywogaethau gwarchoddedig i unrhyw ganiatâd cynllunio a roddir. Heb gynnwys yr amodau hyn,

byddem yn gwrthwynebu'r cais cynllunio hwn.

Ymateb (19/12/24)

Nodwn fod y cynllun wedi'i ddiweddarau (CYN 3001. Gwybodaeth ychwanegol 25/11/2024 RML ardal cynllun bloc arfaethedig 1) yn dangos yr ardal waharddedig o amgylch ac i fyny'r bryoffyt prin *Barbilophozia kunzeana*. Mae hyn yn mynd i'r afael â'r pryderon a godwyd yn ein hymateb blaenorol (CAS-262044-K7C3 dyddiedig 15/10/2024) ynghylch y mater hwn.

Nodwn gadarnhad y datblygwr na fydd croesfan afon 'uwchben y ddaear' yn cael ei dilyn. Nodwn hefyd y wybodaeth ychwanegol ynghylch y biblinell dan y ddaear a'r pwyntiau croesi cebl, a ddisgrifir fel rhai sydd 'o dan wely'r afon presennol.' Fodd bynnag, mae gennym bryderon ynghylch y dull cloddio ffosydd arfaethedig ar gyfer creu'r groesfan dan y ddaear, gan y byddai'n arwain at gael gwared ar nodweddion creigwely naturiol gwely'r afon yn barhaol. Ar ben hynny, gall concrit gracio dros amser, a gall hefyd arwain at nodwedd gwely artiffisial ar ôl oes ddylunio'r cynllun. Yn ogystal, mae dulliau torri agored mewn daeareg drifft ynni uchel yn peri risg uchel o erydu ac ansefydlogi'r sianel.

Felly, rydym yn cynghori'r datblygwr i archwilio dichonoldeb croesfannau wedi'u drilio'n gyfeiriadol (1 i 2 fetr islaw lefel y gwely) ym mhwyntiau 8, 16, a 17, gyda'r pyllau lansio a derbyn wedi'u gosod ymhell yn ôl o'r sianeli.

Ar gyfer croesfan 8, prif afon Cynfal, rydym yn cynghori lleoli'r pwll lansio ar ochr ogleddol y nant, y tu allan i'r ACA a'r SoDdGA. Rydym hefyd yn cynghori'r datblygwr i archwilio mesurau lliniaru i osgoi difrod i'r cynefin rhostir ar ochr ddeheuol y groesfan.

Rydym hefyd yn nodi'r pwyntiau a godwyd ynghylch PCC12. Mae ein cyngor yn parhau'r un fath mai mater i'ch Awdurdod yw ystyried a ellir cyfiawnhau'r cynnig o fewn SoDdGA wrth gymhwyso'r dull cam wrth gam a pharagraff 6.4.27 o PCC.

Cyngor Gwynedd - Priffyrdd	Dim ymateb
Cyngor Gwynedd - Gwasanaeth Rheoli Llygredd a Thrwyddedu	Sylwadau – Argymell amodau ar roi caniatâd cynllunio ar gyfer cyflwyno Cynllun Rheoli Amgylcheddol Adeiladu (CRhAA), Cynllun Rheoli Sŵn ac oriau pan fydd gwaith adeiladu yn cael ei wneud.
Cyngor Gwynedd – Hawliau Tramwy Cyhoeddus	Mae dargyfeirio dros dro yn dderbyniol mewn egwyddor yn amodol ar broses gyfreithiol/caniatâd ar wahân, llwybro diogel, ffensio ac arwyddion, ac adferiad llawn i'r safon y cytunwyd arni ar ôl y gwaith.
Swyddog Safle Treftadaeth y Byd Cyngor Gwynedd	Dim ymateb
Dŵr Cymru	Dim sylwadau
SaB	<i>Sylwadau</i> - Mae'r cynigion yn cynnwys newidiadau i gwrs/cwrs dŵr cyffredin trwy osod strwythurau cymeriant a chroesfannau cwlfer. Bydd angen Caniatâd Cwrs Dŵr Cyffredin ar gyfer gweithgareddau o'r fath a Dylid cysylltu â FCRMU@gwynedd.llyw.cymru am gyngor pellach.
Gwasanaeth Cynllunio Archeolegol Gwynedd	Sylwadau - Cymerir camau lliniaru archeolegol priodol ac argymhellir amodau ar gyfer manyleb ar gyfer rhaglen o waith archeolegol.
Cadw	Dim Sylwadau
RSPB	Dim ymateb
Ecoleg	<p>Sylwadau - Mae'r Safle wedi'i leoli'n rhannol o fewn, ac yn gyfagos i, Ardal Gwarchodaeth Arbennig (AGA) ac Ardal Cadwraeth Arbennig (ACA) Migneint-Arenig-Dduallt ac o fewn 30km i dair ACA sydd ag ystlumod fel nodwedd gymhwyso: ACA Coedydd Derw a Safleoedd Ystlumod Meirionnydd; ACA Mwyngloddiau Coedwig Gwydr; ac ACA Glynllifon.</p> <p>Mae polisi cynllunio cenedlaethol (Polisi Cynllunio Cymru) yn nodi bod rhagdybiaeth yn erbyn pob math o ddatblygiad mewn SoDdGA fel mater o egwyddor, ac eithrio datblygiadau sy'n angenrheidiol ar gyfer</p>

rheoli'r SoDdGA a datblygiadau bach sy'n angenrheidiol i sicrhau rôl y SoDdGA fel tirwedd fyw. Felly mae angen canfod a yw'r Cynnig yn gyfiawn yng nghyd-destun amgylchiadau cwbl eithriadol a dim ond lle ystyrir ei fod yn briodol ac nad yw'n debygol o niweidio SoDdGA. Os ystyrir ei fod yn gyfiawn, yna mae angen cytundeb eang a chlr ar gyfer lliniaru a gwella fel rhan o'r cynnig.

Ar ben hynny, er bod y Datganiad Amgylcheddol a'r Datganiad Rheoli Cynnyrch (DRhC) yn cynnwys mesurau ar gyfer adfer cynefinoedd ar ôl cwblhau pob adran o'r gwaith, sy'n cynnwys cynefinoedd sy'n nodweddion o'r SoDdGA, dylid darparu mwy o fanylion am sut y bydd yr adferiad hwnnw'n cael ei wneud, a'i fonitro i sicrhau ei fod yn llwyddiannus, ynghyd â manylion am adfer/creu cynefinoedd addas i ddangos enillion net bioamrywiaeth, er mwyn darparu'r cytundeb clir ar gyfer lliniaru a gwella sy'n ofynnol o dan Bolisi Cynllunio Cymru.

Cynefinoedd Blaenoriaeth

Cofnodwyd parseli o gynefin blaenoriaeth ar y Safle. Deallir y byddai unrhyw golled o'r cynefinoedd hyn yn dros dro ac eithrio ardal fach o gymeriant tir parhaol o gymuned glaswelltir asidig ar gyfer lledu llwybrau. Dylid cadw a gwarchod pob cynefin blaenoriaeth lle bo modd, a'i ddisodli ar sail debyg am debyg o leiaf lle nad yw hyn yn bosibl. Dylid cynnwys manylion ynghylch sut y bydd cynefin a gedwir yn cael ei warchod, sut y bydd cynefin yr effeithir arno yn cael ei adfer, a sut y bydd colled barhaol yn cael ei digolledu yn y Cynllun Rheoli Asedau (CRhAA).

Cynefinoedd Eraill ar y Safle

Rwy'n cytuno â'r asesiad yn y Datganiad Amgylcheddol ynghylch cynefinoedd eraill ar y Safle o werth lleol ac yn croesawu'r mesurau lliniaru a amlinellir yn y Datganiad Amgylcheddol a fyddai'n amddiffyn pob cynefin.

Rhywogaethau Gwarchoddedig

Ystlumod

Cofnodwyd un goeden sycamorwydden gyda'r potensial i gynnal ystlumod yn clwydo, er na nododd arolygon le clwydo i fod yn bresennol. Cadarnhawyd bod ceufa'r mwynglawdd yn lle gaeafgysgu i ystlumod pedol lleiaf, a'i bod hefyd yn debygol o gael ei defnyddio gan ystlumod eraill ar gyfer gaeafgysgu (cofnodwyd ystlumod lleiaf cyffredin, ystlumod lleiaf soprano ac ystlumod clust hir brown i gyd yn ystod arolygon synhwyrdd statig). Ar ben hynny, defnyddir y cynefin glannau afonydd ar y Safle gan ystlumod sy'n cymudo ac mae'n nodwedd gynefin cysylltu bwysig.

Mae cynefin glannau'r afon a'r goeden sycamorwydd i'w cadw a'u gwarchod o dan y dyluniad arfaethedig. Fodd bynnag, gallai gwaith gerllaw achosi aflonyddwch os oes ystlumod yn bresennol. Mae yna hefyd botensial i aflonyddwch anuniongyrchol i geuffordd y mwynglawdd trwy sŵn a dirgryniad.

Mae'r Datganiad Amgylcheddol yn darparu manylion mesurau lliniaru priodol ar gyfer ystlumod, y dylid manylu arnynt i gyd yn y Cynllun Rheoli Adeiladu (CRhAA), mae hyn yn cynnwys gwiriadau cyn-adeiladu o'r goeden a monitro statig o geuffordd y mwynglawdd ac ymrwymiad i beidio â gweithio yn ystod y nos/defnyddio goleuadau artiffisial.

Adar sy'n Bridio

Nododd arolygon adar bridio, ymhlith pethau eraill, bedwar rhywogaeth sy'n nodweddion cymwys o SoDdGA Migneint-Arenig-Dduallt. Ni chofnodwyd unrhyw diriogaethau o nodweddion cymwys yr AGA o fewn y Safle na'r parth byffer 500m. Cofnodwyd hefyd diriogaethau rhywogaethau Adran 7, ynghyd â rhywogaethau ychwanegol, sy'n digwydd yn fwy cyffredin.

Fel y nodwyd yn y Datganiad Amgylcheddol, er mwyn osgoi aflonyddu ar adar sy'n bridio,

	<p>dylid ymgymryd â gwaith y tu allan i dymor bridio'r adar lle bo modd, gyda gwiriadau cyn-adeiladu priodol i'w cynnal a chlustogi nythod gweithredol, os nad yw hyn yn bosibl. Fel yr amlinellwyd yn ymateb ymgynghori CNC, dylid manylu ar y mesurau hyn yn y Cynllun Rheoli Asedau a chynnwys y darpariaethau canlynol:</p>
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Ymatebion i Gyhoeddusrwydd:

Mae'r cais wedi cael cyhoeddusrwydd drwy hysbysiadau safle, llythyr hysbysu cydmgion i 17 o eiddo preswyl cyfagos.

Ar adeg ysgrifennu'r adroddiad hwn, ychydig dros 1720 o sylwadau a dderbyniwyd mewn ymateb i'r cyhoeddusrwydd a roddwyd i'r cais. O'r rheini, mae tua 1590 wedi codi gwrthwynebiadau ac mae ychydig o dan 1140 o'r gwrthwynebiadau yn gyflwyniadau union yr un fath yn dilyn ymgyrch ar-lein. Derbyniwyd ychydig o dan 140 o sylwadau i gefnogi'r cynnig.

Dylid nodi bod yr adroddiad hwn serch hynny yn ystyried ac yn rhoi pwysau yn y cydbwysedd cynllunio i bob mater sy'n ystyriaethau cynllunio perthnasol, o fewn y fframwaith a sefydlwyd gan y gyfraith a'r polisi cymwys.

Gwrthwynebiadau

- Risg i gynefinoedd ceunentydd cyfoethog mewn bryoffytau (SoDdGA/ACA); tanamcangyfrif posibl o raeadr/newid canfyddiadol; risg geomorffolegol wrth groesi'r afon; dirywiad y Gyfarwyddeb Fframwaith Dŵr (WFD); absenoldeb/annigonolrwydd budd net bioamrywiaeth dangosadwy; aflonyddwch HTC a phrofiad ymwelwyr; "diwydiannu" dyffryn gwyllt; a chynsail o fewn Parc Cenedlaethol.
- Mae Cwm Cynfal yn lle sydd wedi ysbrydoli adroddwyr straeon, artistiaid a beirdd ers dros fileniwm. Wedi'i leoli'n ddwfn yn y ceunant mae un o raeadrau mwyaf mawreddog Eryri, ac ar hyn o bryd, heb ei ddifetha o gwbl. Cafodd ei nant wedi'i gorchuddio â niwl ei hanfarwoli yn nyfrlliw eiconig yr arlunydd tirwedd Fictoraidd David Cox o 1836, a ddangosir yn yr Amgueddfa Brydeinig.
- Mae effaith weledol tynnu dŵr ar y rhaedrau wedi'i thanamcangyfrif oherwydd methodoleg asesu annigonol. Acwstig a hepgorwyd effeithiau synhwyraidd eraill o'r ystyriaeth, fel y mae yn y dyfodol cyfle i hyrwyddo'r safle ar gyfer hamdden yn unol â pholisi – cyfle a fyddai'n cael ei leihau pe bai'r rhaeadr yn dod yn llai profiad synhwyraidd cyffredinol trawiadol. Dylai APCE dynnu'n ôl y safbwynt a gyrhaeddodd ar y materion hyn yn 2016 a'u hystyried â meddwl ffres ac agored.

- Roedd bryoffytau (llyisiau'r afu a mwsoglau) a oedd yn bresennol ar hyd y ceunant yn rheswm allweddol dros ddynodiad SoDdGA. Mae ansicrwydd sylweddol ynghylch a fydd y lefel arfaethedig o dynnu dŵr yn niweidio bryoffytau, felly dylid defnyddio'r Egwyddor Ragofalus, yn unol â'r 'Egwyddorion Cynllunio Allweddol' ar dudalen 17 o Bolisi Cynllunio Cymru 12 (Chwefror 2024, PCC), sy'n nodi:
- Yn groes i honiad yr ymgeisydd yn seiliedig ar dystiolaeth wan, ni fydd y cynllun yn darparu Budd Net i Fioamrywiaeth (BNB). Mae hyn yn unig yn sail dros wrthod.
- Nid oes gan APCE ddigon o wybodaeth i fod yn hyderus na fydd y groesfan bibell yn creu difrod erydiad lleol sylweddol a llygredd gwaddod yn y cwrs dŵr a'r SoDdGA i lawr yr afon, yn groes i sawl polisi cynllun datblygu perthnasol.
- Nid yw'r cynnig ar gyfer 'clwb ynni lleol' i ddarparu trydan rhatach i'r gymuned leol wedi'i sicrhau gan rwymedigaeth gynllunio nac unrhyw ddulliau cyfreithiol rhwymol eraill. Mae'n rhy gymhleth i'w sicrhau gan amod cynllunio. Felly nid yw'r cynnig hwn yn ystyriaeth berthnasol ddilys wrth benderfynu ar y cais. Efallai bod llawer o ymgynghorwyr lleol yn ystod y cyfnod ymgynghori cyn y cais wedi cael eu camarwain (yn ddiamau'n anfwriadol), gan ei gwneud yn amhriodol rhoi llawer o bwyslais i'r ymatebion hynny.
- Yn gyffredinol, yn gefnogol i gynlluniau cynhyrchu trydan dŵr bach lle gallant gyfrannu at gynhyrchu ynni adnewyddadwy mewn safleoedd sy'n osgoi difrod sylweddol i'r dirwedd, cymeriad nant neu fwynderau amgylcheddol. Yn parhau i wrthwynebu'r prosiect ar y sail y byddai'n peryglu difrod gweledol sylweddol i'r rhaeadr a'i chyd-destun tirwedd unigryw, gan arwain at golled mewn mwynderau hamdden yn ogystal â difrod ecolegol posibl.

Cefnogi

- Pwysleisio cyfraniad at ddatgarboneiddio, arallgyfeirio ffermydd, cyflogaeth leol, gwydnwch ynni ac arddangos dylunio sensitif a dulliau adfer o fewn tirwedd warchoddedig.
- Cydnabyddir bod gan y lleoliad bwysigrwydd diwylliannol a threftadaeth sylweddol, ond nid wyf wedi gweld unrhyw beth yn y dystiolaeth ategol gyda'r cais cynllunio ar gyfer cynllun micro-hydroelectrig yn y lleoliad hwn a fyddai'n niweidiol, a byddwn yn annog y penderfyniad cynllunio i gael ei arwain gan dystiolaeth.
- Yn gyffredinol, mae PCE wedi bod yn gefnogol iawn i ddatblygiadau fel hyn, sydd ag effaith economaidd gadarnhaol ac yn hyrwyddo lles, gan barchu gofynion sensitif ac amgylcheddol yr ardaloedd hyn.
- Mae'n hanfodol i fusnesau gael y cyfle a'r gefnogaeth i ddatblygu cynlluniau ynni gwyrdd mewn ardaloedd gwledig 'PC E'. Mae'r datblygiad

hwn yn un o stiwardiaeth, gan orwedd yn daclus ac yn gytûn â'r ardal wledig hardd o'i chwmpas heb amharu ar harddwch Cwm Cynfal mewn unrhyw ffordd. Mae'r cynlluniau'n dangos ymwybyddiaeth amgylcheddol ofalus a thrylwyr, gan sicrhau nad yw'r datblygiad yn effeithio'n negyddol ar unrhyw fioamrywiaeth o fewn yr ardal ddynodedig.

1.0 Egwyddor Datblygu

1.1 Mae **Cynllun Datblygu Lleol Eryri (2016–2031)** yn cynnwys y prif bolisiau gwneud penderfyniadau. Mae'n briodol ystyried y cynnig yn erbyn Polisi Strategol A, D, Ff a Pholisiau Datblygu 1, 3, 6, a 20.

- **Polisi Strategol D (Amgylchedd Naturiol) a Pholisi Datblygu 1 (Egwyddorion Datblygu Cyffredinol)** – amddiffyn a gwella bioamrywiaeth, dŵr, pridd ac amwynder; gofyn am arfer gorau rheoli adeiladu.
- **Polisi Datblygu 2 (Tirwedd)** – parchu haenau a rhinweddau arbennig LANDMAP; amddiffyn y dynodiad Awyr Dywyll Rhyngwladol.
- **Polisi Datblygu 3 (Ynni)** – Cefnogir cynlluniau ynni adnewyddadwy ar gyfer microgynhyrchu (o dan 50kw) ac ar Raddfa Is-Awdurdod Lleol (hyd at 5MW) lle nad ydynt yn achosi niwed i dirwedd, amwynder, cadwraeth natur ac asedau treftadaeth.
- **Polisi Datblygu 6: Dylunio a Deunyddiau Cynaliadwy**
- **Polisi Datblygu 20 (Amrywio Amaethyddol)** Yn nodi cefnogaeth gyffredinol ar gyfer cynigion arallgyfeirio ffermydd ar ffermydd a'r ystyriaethau cynllunio

1.2 Mae Polisi Datblygu 3 yn gysylltiedig â CCA 10 sy'n cyfeirio at Ynni Adnewyddadwy a Charbon Isel. Mae paragraff 3.19 – 3.30 yn cyfeirio'n benodol at gynlluniau hydro a micro hydro. Yn ogystal â hyn, mae CCA 1 hefyd yn cydnabod:

“Mae cynhyrchu ynni drwy ddŵr, neu bŵer dŵr, yn dechnoleg hen, brofedig. Mae pŵer dŵr ar raddfa fach wedi'i gydnabod fel un hynod effeithlon gydag effeithiau amgylcheddol isel. Oherwydd eu topograffeg, mae rhannau helaeth o Barciau Cenedlaethol Cymru yn ddelfrydol ar gyfer cynlluniau pŵer dŵr rhedeg yr afon ar raddfa briodol. Gall cynlluniau micro-hydro fod yn ffordd ddeniadol a chost-effeithiol o gynhyrchu trydan mewn ardaloedd â llif dŵr addas. Mae angen trwyddedau tynnu dŵr ar gyfer cynlluniau pŵer dŵr ac mae angen ystyried effeithiau ecolegol posibl.”

Mae hefyd yn cynnwys y paramedrau dylunio perthnasol ar gyfer ynni adnewyddadwy, ac mae hyn yn cynnwys micro-hydro.

1.3 Mae Polisi Datblygu 3 yn nodi “Lle bo'n briodol, dylai ceisiadau cynllunio gael eu hategu gan Ddatganiad Ynni naill ai ar wahân neu fel rhan o'r

Datganiad Dylunio a Mynediad a dylent ystyried y dogfennau Canllawiau Cynllunio Atodol ar Ddylunio Cynaliadwy ac Adnewyddadwy”.

- 1.4 Mae'r cais yn cynnwys Datganiad Dylunio a Mynediad ac Adroddiad Modelu Ynni Lleol Diwyg. 3 a map, sydd ynghyd â'r Datganiad Amgylcheddol a gyflwynwyd yn cynnwys digon o wybodaeth i gydymffurfio â pholisi DP 3.
- 1.5 Dylid ystyried Polisi Cynllunio Cenedlaethol hefyd. Mae Polisi 17 o Gymru'r Dyfodol yn cyfeirio at Ynni Adnewyddadwy a Charbon Isel a Seilwaith Cysylltiedig. Mae'r polisi'n glir bod Llywodraeth Cymru yn cefnogi'n gryf yr egwyddor o ddatblygu ynni adnewyddadwy a charbon isel o bob technoleg ac ar bob graddfa i ddiwallu ein hanghenion ynni yn y dyfodol. Mae'r polisi'n ei gwneud yn ofynnol, wrth benderfynu ar geisiadau cynllunio ar gyfer datblygu ynni adnewyddadwy a charbon isel, fod yn rhaid rhoi pwyslais sylweddol ar yr angen i gyflawni ymrwymïadau rhyngwladol Cymru a'n targed i gynhyrchu 70% o'r trydan a ddefnyddir drwy ddulliau adnewyddadwy erbyn 2030 er mwyn mynd i'r afael â'r argyfwng hinsawdd.
- 1.6 Mae'r polisi, ymhlith pethau eraill, yn ei gwneud yn ofynnol i bob cynnig ddangos na fydd ganddynt effaith andwyol annerbyniol ar yr amgylchedd. Bydd effeithiau amgylcheddol y datblygiad a gynigir yn yr achos hwn yn cael eu hasesu'n gynhwysfawr yn ddiweddarach yn yr adroddiad hwn. Mae'r polisi'n cydnabod na ddylid caniatáu datblygiadau gwynt a solar ar raddfa fawr mewn Parciau Cenedlaethol, fodd bynnag nid yw'n gwahardd mathau eraill o gynhyrchu ynni adnewyddadwy a charbon isel o fewn Parciau Cenedlaethol.
- 1.7 Mae paragraff 6.3.10 o Bolisi Cynllunio Cymru yn nodi na ddylai datblygiadau mawr ddigwydd mewn Parciau Cenedlaethol nac Ardaloedd o Harddwch Naturiol Eithriadol ac eithrio mewn amgylchiadau eithriadol. Gall hyn godi lle, ar ôl archwiliad trylwyr, dangosir bod angen cyhoeddus hollbwysig, y byddai gwrthod yn niweidiol iawn i'r economi leol ac nad oes potensial i leoli'r datblygiad yn rhywle arall na diwallu'r angen mewn rhyw ffordd arall. Rhaid cynnal unrhyw waith adeiladu ac adfer i safonau amgylcheddol uchel.
- 1.8 Mae cynlluniau trydan dŵr yn dibynnu ar adnoddau naturiol a thopograffeg. Felly, derbynnir bod datblygiadau o'r fath yn ddarpariaeth seilwaith angenrheidiol a fyddai'n gyfiawn mewn lleoliad gwledig o'r fath. Adlewyrchir hyn yn y fframwaith polisi caniatol ar lefel genedlaethol a lleol mewn amgylchiadau lle canfyddir bod effeithiau amgylcheddol yn dderbyniol ar gyfer cynllun o'r natur a'r raddfa hon. Er y bernir bod y cynllun yn ddatblygiad mawr o ystyried arwynebedd y tir sydd ei angen, mae'n gymedrol o ran graddfa ffisegol, yn dibynnu'n sylweddol ar seilwaith wedi'i gladdu, ac yn ymgorffori safon uchel o liniaru ac adfer.
- 1.9 Ar ôl ystyried y cyfraniad tuag at dargedau ynni adnewyddadwy, ynghyd â'r fframwaith polisi caniatol, ystyrir bod yr amgylchiadau cwbl eithriadol sydd eu hangen i gyfiawnhau'r datblygiad wedi'u bodloni. Felly, byddai'r cynnig yn cydymffurfio'n fras â Pholisi Cynllunio Cymru o ran datblygiadau

mawr ac yn dderbyniol mewn egwyddor yn amodol ar gydymffurfio â'r meini prawf polisi manwl a drafodir isod a lle gellir rheoli unrhyw effeithiau amgylcheddol yn foddhaol trwy amodau.

2.0 Asesiad

Tirwedd ac effeithiau gweledol

- 2.1 Cyflwynodd yr ymgeisydd Asesiad Effaith ar y Dirwedd a'r Effaith Weledol (AEGT) fel rhan o'r Datganiad Amgylcheddol (DA).
- 2.2 Yn rhinwedd dynodiad y Parc Cenedlaethol, a'r gwerthusiad LANDMAP, mae'r dirwedd yn cael ei gwerthfawrogi'n fawr. Mae'n agored iawn i newid ac mae sensitifrwydd nodweddion y safle, y dirwedd yn y cyffiniau uniongyrchol, yn ogystal ag o fewn ardaloedd cymeriad y dirwedd ehangach wedi'i asesu fel un uchel.
- 2.3 *Mae ceunant a rhaeadrau Cwm Cynfal o sensitifrwydd uchel iawn. Mae'r AEGT yn asesu derbynyddion allweddol:*
- 2.4 Defnyddwyr Llwybr y Llechi yn/ger Rhaeadr y Cwm; mannau gwyllo ar ymyl y dyffryn; a golygfeydd rhostir ymhellach i ffwrdd. Yn ystod y gwaith adeiladu, bernir bod yr effeithiau'n andwyol bach-cymedrol o ystyried agoriad dros dro coridor gwaith a phresenoldeb cyfansoddion/planhigion. Yn dilyn adfer (trin priddoedd, adfer tyweirch, ail-broffilio micro-dirffurfiau ac adfer llystyfiant), asesir effeithiau gweddilliol fel rhai andwyol bach, wedi'u cyfyngu'n bennaf i gyffiniau uniongyrchol y pwerdy lle bydd gwaith cerrig a phlannu gofalus yn meddalau ffurf a thôn. Nid oes goleuadau allanol, gan ddiogelu'r dynodiad Awyr Dywyll.
- 2.5 Mae'r asesiad yn ystyried effeithiau tirwedd a gweledol ar dderbynyddion gan gynnwys cerddwyr ar y B4391, ar yr Hawl Tramwy Cyhoeddus Cyhoeddus ac mewn ardaloedd mynediad agored. Ystyrir modurwyr ar ffyrdd cyhoeddus a maes parcio'r olygfa'n hefyd.

Effeithiau adeiladu ar y dirwedd

- 2.6 Byddai effeithiau adeiladu yn rhai dros dro a thymor byr gan fod amcangyfrifir y bydd y cyfnod adeiladu cyfan rhwng 8-10 mis. Byddai effeithiau andwyol mawr-cymedrol ar y dirwedd o fewn y safle ac yn ei gyffiniau uniongyrchol, er y byddai hyn yn gyfyngedig i ardal leol iawn. Byddai effaith gymedrol-fach ar y nodweddion o fewn y safle gyda'r aflonyddwch dros dro i'r llystyfiant glaswelltir/rhostir presennol, ond ni cholli unrhyw goed na nodweddion o werth. Byddai effeithiau andwyol cymedrol-fach ar ardaloedd cymeriad y dirwedd ehangach o ystyried y byddai maint a graddfa'r newid yn fach ac yn cael ei brofi dros ardal ddaearyddol fach.

Effeithiau hirdymor ar y dirwedd

- 2.7 Byddai'r effeithiau hirdymor ar y dirwedd yn ystod y cyfnod gweithredu yn ddibwys. Byddai'r llystyfiant a aflonyddwyd yn ystod y cyfnod adeiladu wedi'i adfer yn y tymor byr a byddai plannu ychydig o goed ychwanegol yn fuddiol. Mae'r strwythurau parhaol uwchben y ddaear wedi'u lleoli'n sensitif ac yn cyd-fynd â'r dirwedd o ran eu graddfa a'u hymddangosiad. Byddai effeithiau'n cael eu profi ar lefel y safle ac o fewn cyffiniau uniongyrchol y safle.

Effeithiau gweledol posibl

- 2.8 Mae'r rhai sy'n ymweld â golygfan rhaeadr Cynfal ac yn cerdded ar yr Hawl Tramwy Cyhoeddus Cyhoeddus ac o fewn y tir mynediad agored yn dderbynyddion gweledol sensitif iawn. Mae modurwyr sy'n teithio ar y B4391 ac yn defnyddio'r maes parcio yn dderbynyddion gweledol sensitif uchel-canolig.

Effeithiau gweledol y camau adeiladu

- 2.9 Yn ystod y camau adeiladu, byddai rhai effeithiau andwyol dros dro, tymor byr, mawr-cymedrol ar olygfeydd o'r man gwyllo ac o'r tir mynediad agored a Hawl Tramwy Cyhoeddus 22. Byddai'r effaith ar olygfeydd o Hawl Tramwy Cyhoeddus eraill yn andwyol cymedrol-bach o ystyried mai dim ond yn rhannol weladwy neu i'w weld o bellter fel rhan o olygfa ehangach y byddai'r gwaith adeiladu yn cael ei brofi. Byddai'r effeithiau gweledol hyn yn cael eu profi am lai na 10 mis.

Effeithiau gweledol hirdymor

- 2.10 Byddai effeithiau gweledol hirdymor y cynllun arfaethedig yn gyffredinol yn niweidiol bach-dibwys o ystyried y byddai'r llystyfiant ar hyd llwybr y biblinell/ceblau yn cael ei adfer, a byddai'r adeiladau a'r strwythurau arfaethedig yn gydnaws â chymeriad y cyffiniau o ran graddfa ac ymddangosiad.

Astudiaeth Lluniau o'r Llif

- 2.11 Gwerthusodd yr astudiaeth llif/ffotograffau effaith tynnu dŵr ar gyfer y cynllun trydan dŵr arfaethedig ar werth amwynder Rhaeadr y Cwm. Mae'r amrywiad topograffig tir garw, wynebaw'r clogwyni, y ceunant dwfn a'r golygfeydd pellgyrhaeddol tuag at y môr yn drawiadol. Fodd bynnag, mae siâp a nodweddion Rhaeadr y Cwm a dwyster y dŵr gwyn yn cyfrannu at amwynder gweledol Cwm Cynfal yn ei gyfanrwydd. Mae'r asesiad llif yn defnyddio ffotograffau o'r rhaeadr mewn gwahanol amodau llif i efelychu llifau gyda a heb dynnu dŵr.

Crynodeb Tynnu Dŵr

- 2.12 Mae trwydded tynnu dŵr nad yw'n defnyddio dŵr ar gyfer y cynllun hydro eisoes wedi'i rhoi gan CNC yn dilyn ymgynghoriad ag APCE i dynnu dŵr

o afon Cynfal i gynhyrchu trydan. Dim ond pan fydd digon o ddŵr ar ôl yn yr afon i gynnal yr hyn y mae CNC yn ei ystyried yn llif digonol, a elwir yn 'Llif Heb Ddaliad' (LIHD), y byddai tynnu dŵr yn digwydd. Pan fydd mwy na'r LIHD yn yr afon, ni ellid tynnu mwy na 70% o'r llif ychwanegol. Y swm mwyaf o ddŵr y gellir ei dynnu yw 45,619.2 metr ciwbig y dydd, sy'n cyfateb i 16,651.008 metr ciwbig y flwyddyn. Ni ddylai'r gyfradd tynnu dŵr ar unwaith hon fod yn fwy na 528 litr yr eiliad (l/s).

2.13 Mae'r drwydded tynnu dŵr gan Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru (CNC) yn nodi cyfyngiadau a gofynion ar faint sy'n cael ei dynnu o'r cwrs dŵr. Y rhain yw:

- Ni ddylid tynnu dŵr oni bai bod cyfradd Llif Afon Cynfal yn union i lawr yr afon o'r pwynt tynnu dŵr awdurdodedig ... yn hafal i neu'n fwy na 45 litr yr eiliad ac ni ddylai'r tynnu dŵr achosi i'r llif yn union i lawr yr afon o'r pwynt tynnu dŵr hwnnw ostwng islaw'r gyfradd honno.
- Ni ddylai faint o ddŵr a dynnir fod yn fwy na 70% o'r llif sydd ar gael yn Afon Cynfal sy'n fwy na 45 litr yr eiliad. Mae 45 litr yr eiliad yn amcangyfrif o'r Q95 sef y llif y disgwylir iddo gael ei ragori yn y cwrs dŵr naturiol 95% o'r amser. Mae'r ymgynghorwyr annibynnol wedi cadarnhau'r amcangyfrif hwn.

2.14 Y gyfradd tynnu dŵr uchaf yw 528 litr yr eiliad. Er mwyn i'r tynnu dŵr mwyaf ddigwydd, byddai angen i 799 litr yr eiliad (528+45+226) lifo yn Afon Cynfal yn y pwynt tynnu dŵr er mwyn bodloni gofyniad y drwydded na ddylai faint o ddŵr a dynnir fod yn fwy na 70% o'r llif sydd ar gael yn Afon Cynfal sy'n fwy na 45 litr yr eiliad. Mae hyn yn cyfateb i lif y disgwylir iddo gael ei gyflawni tua 20% o'r amser yn y cwrs dŵr naturiol.

2.15 Mae'r cynnig yn nodi na fydd y tynnu dŵr yn dechrau nes bod 15% o'r gyfradd uchaf ar gael. Mae hyn yn ~80l/e. Er mwyn i 80l/e fod ar gael i lifo drwy'r tyrbin, byddai angen i'r llif yn Afon Cynfal fod yn ~160l/e i ganiatáu i'r amod Q95 a thynnu dŵr o raniad llif 70:30 uwchlaw'r Q95 gael ei fodloni (gan adael 80l/e yn y cwrs dŵr i lifo dros y rhaeadr). Mae hyn yn cyfateb i lif y disgwylir iddo gael ei gyflawni tua 60% o'r amser yn y cwrs dŵr naturiol.

2.16 Mae profiad canfyddiadol y rhaeadr ar waith wedi'i ddadansoddi ac mae'n dod i'r casgliad

- mae trothwyon llif gweddilliol/allolchiad wrth ochr y dŵr a pheidio â'i ddefnyddio yn cynnal presenoldeb a sain dŵr drwy gydol y flwyddyn; o dan lifau naturiol isel mae rhywfaint o ostyngiad yn y llif dŵr yn anochel ond mae dŵr yn parhau i fod yn weledol weledol.

Tirwedd Annibynnol ac Arolwg Llif/Lluniau ar gyfer Rhaedr y Cwm

2.17 Wrth ystyried y cais, comisiynodd yr Awdurdod Hydrolegydd a Phensaer Tirwedd annibynnol i adolygu'r effaith ar y rhaeadr a darparu asesiad o effaith bosibl echdynnu dŵr ar rhaeadr y Cwm i gynorthwyo'r Awdurdod i benderfynu ar y cais.

- 2.18 Daeth yr adroddiad i'r casgliad, *“Yn gyffredinol, mae angen cydbwysu effaith weledol y tynnu dŵr ar y cwrs dŵr yn erbyn manteision posibl ffynhonnell adnewyddadwy o gynhyrchu pŵer. Mae'r dystiolaeth yn awgrymu y bydd rhaedrau gwyn yn parhau i fod yn weladwy ar bwynt y llif lleiaf y gallai'r cynllun ei weithredu ar gyfer rhaeadr y Cwm ond y bydd y llifau mwy trawiadol i'w cael am gyfran lai o'r flwyddyn.*

Os hoffai Awdurdod PCE gael mwy o hyder, byddem yn awgrymu casglu ffotograffiaeth fwy helaeth o safbwyntiau allweddol i rhaeadr y Cwm ar wahanol gyfraddau llif i'w cymharu. Yn ogystal, byddai taith gerdded o amgylch y safle ar lif isel ac uchel yn galluogi gwell dealltwriaeth o'r gwahaniaeth mewn ansawdd profiadol (gan ystyried chwistrelliad a sain) i ymwelwyr ar wahanol lifau.”

- 2.19 Mae'r Awdurdod wedi ystyried y sylwadau, yn ogystal â sylwadau trydydd parti dilynol yng ngoleuni hyn gan roi pwysau priodol iddo wrth ystyried y cais.
- 2.20 Fel y trafodwyd yn rhannau eraill o'r adroddiad hwn, ystyrir y gellir rheoli a lliniaru'r effeithiau amgylcheddol a gweledol yn ddigonol trwy amodau llym yn ystod y cyfnod adeiladu ac ar ôl adeiladu. Safbwynt a gefnogir gan yr ymatebion gan ymgynghorwyr statudol nad ydynt wedi codi gwrthwynebiadau i'r cynllun arfaethedig. Ystyrir bod digon o bwerau ar waith rhwng yr amrywiol asiantaethau gan gynnwys Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru a'r Awdurdod y Parc Cenedlaethol i sicrhau nad oes unrhyw niwed hirdymor yn groes i bolisi cynllunio perthnasol. Felly, ystyrir bod digon o wybodaeth gerbron yr Awdurdod Cynllunio Lleol i wneud penderfyniad cynllunio cytbwys.

Adolygiad o Agweddau Tirwedd a Gweledol

- 2.21 Mae hon yn dirwedd werthfawr a sensitif iawn gyda thuedd uchel i newid. Mae'r Parc Cenedlaethol wedi'i ddynodi i warchod a gwella harddwch naturiol, bywyd gwylt a threftadaeth ddiwylliannol ac i hyrwyddo cyfleoedd i'r cyhoedd ddeall a mwynhau rhinweddau arbennig parciau cenedlaethol. Mae nentydd a rhaedrau cyflym yn nodweddion allweddol y dirwedd.
- 2.22 Ystyrir bod ymwelwyr â man gwyllo'r rhaeadr, ar yr Hawliau Tramwy Cyhoeddus ac o fewn y tir mynediad agored yn dderbynyddion gweledol sensitif iawn. Mae'r Hawliau Tramwy Cyhoeddus yn rhan o 'Lwybr Llechi Eryri,' gan ddenu cerddwyr ar y llwybr pellter hir hwn trwy'r hyn a fu unwaith yn ganolfan y diwydiant llechi. Mae rhaeadr y Cwm a'r lleoliad tirwedd yn cael eu gwerthfawrogi gan y rhai sy'n gwerthfawrogi'r golygfeydd ac yn ymwneud â hamdden. Mae rhaedrau dŵr gwyn y rhaeadr o werth allweddol i brofiad yr ymwelydd.
- 2.23 Mae'r Aseiad Tirwedd a Gweledol (ATG) a gyflwynwyd fel rhan o'r Aseiad Amgylcheddol yn cynnwys rhan ganolog y safle lle mae golygfeydd tua'r dwyrain at rhaeadr Rhaeadr y Cwm, gan gynnwys golygfan 17 o'r olygfa gydnabyddedig ar y B4391 sy'n darparu golygfeydd panoramig o'r ceunant creigiog a'r rhaeadr a golygfannau 8 a 9 o Hawliau

Tramwy Cyhoeddus Ffestiniog 22. Mae'r ATG yn nodi nad yw rhaeadr Rhaeadr y Cwm yn weladwy'n eang o ardaloedd eraill oherwydd tirwedd y dirwedd.

- 2.24 Mae'r Asesiad Tirwedd Gweledol a gyflwynwyd yn cwmpasu'r cynllun llawn ac yn dod i'r casgliad y byddai'r effeithiau gweledol hirdymor yn gyffredinol yn fach neu'n ddibwys. Mae trafodaeth gyfyngedig am effaith weledol ar lif dros y rhaeadr ond mae cyfeiriad at yr Arolwg Llif/Lluniau sy'n crynhoi,
'Byddai gan y cynllun hydro arfaethedig effaith ddibwys ar amwynder gweledol Rhaeadr y Cwm gan nad oes unrhyw effaith ar siâp a nodwedd y rhaeadr a dim ond gwahaniaeth bach sydd yng nghynnwyster y dŵr gwyn o bryd i'w gilydd.'
- 2.25 Mae'r cyflwyniad yn dangos y bydd y cynllun pŵer dŵr arfaethedig yn lleihau cyfran y flwyddyn y mae gan rhaeadr y Cwm gyfraddau llif canolig-uchel a bydd cyfraddau is yn amlach. Er y bydd dŵr gwyn yn parhau i fod yn weladwy yn ôl y dystiolaeth a gyflwynwyd ac nad oes fawr ddim newid yn y golwg o'r safbwynt cydnabyddedig, gall y rhaeadr ymddangos yn llai dramatig. Mae'r sylwadau a dderbyniwyd hefyd yn cyfeirio at effeithiau synhwyrdd a lefelau is o sŵn a grëir gan y rhaeadr yn enwedig ar adegau o lif uchel.
- 2.26 O ystyried gwerth uchel y golygfeydd hyn a thuedd derbynyddion i newid yn eu golygfeydd, mae gan unrhyw effeithiau gweledol uwchlaw dibwys y potensial i arwain at effeithiau gweledol sylweddol a gallent effeithio ar fawredd gweledol y rhaeadr.
- 2.27 At ei gilydd, mae angen cydbwyso effaith (gweledol a sŵn) y tynnu dŵr ar y cwrs dŵr yn erbyn manteision posibl ffynhonnell adnewyddadwy o gynhyrchu pŵer a'r gefnogaeth i gynlluniau o'r fath sydd wedi'i chynnwys o fewn Polisi cynllunio Lleol a Chenedlaethol. Mae'r dystiolaeth yn awgrymu y bydd rhaedrau gwyn yn parhau i fod yn weladwy ar bwynt y llif lleiaf y gallai'r cynllun ei weithredu ar gyfer rhaeadr y Cwm, ond bydd y llifau mwy trawiadol yn cael eu profi am gyfran lai o'r flwyddyn.
- 2.28 Yn gryno, mae'r dystiolaeth yn dod i'r casgliad na fyddai'r datblygiad arfaethedig yn achosi unrhyw effeithiau sylweddol ar dirweddau a warchodir yn statudol.
- 2.29 Byddai'r effeithiau hirdymor ar y dirwedd yn ystod y cyfnod gweithredu yn ddibwys. Byddai'r llystyfiant a aflonyddwyd yn ystod y cyfnod adeiladu wedi'i adfer yn y tymor byr a byddai plannu ychydig o goed ychwanegol yn fuddiol. Mae'r strwythurau parhaol uwchben y ddaear wedi'u lleoli'n sensitif ac yn cyd-fynd â'r dirwedd o ran eu graddfa a'u hymddangosiad. Byddai effeithiau'n cael eu profi ar lefel y safle ac o fewn cyffiniau uniongyrchol y safle.
- 2.30 Ystyrir bod y datblygiad arfaethedig wedi'i leoli a'i gynllunio i osgoi niwed i dirwedd tirweddau a ddynodwyd yn statudol. Fel gyda phob datblygiad, dylid cydnabod y bydd effaith ond, yn yr achos hwn, ni ystyrir y byddai

graddfa'r effaith o'r fath fel y byddai'n cyfiawnhau gwrthod y cynnig hwn sydd fel arall yn cael ei gefnogi gan bolisi Cynllunio Lleol a Chenedlaethol.

Llwybr y biblinell

- 2.31 *Torri drwy graig a siambr lonyddu.* Byddai angen toriad 4m o led drwy graig ar gyfer y 30m cyntaf o'r bibell, gan orffen mewn siambr lonyddu. Byddai angen i ddyfnder a lled y cloddio ganiatáu mynediad i gloddiwr. Ar ôl ei gwblhau, byddai'r toriad yn cael ei ail-lenwi a'r priddoedd a'r tyweirch yn cael eu gosod yn ôl ar yr wyneb.
- 2.32 Byddai coridor adeiladu 6m o led yn cael ei osod ar y safle ac o fewn hwn mae angen coridor gweithio o 3.6m o led. Yn ogystal, byddai angen ardal osod ar ochr ogleddol llwybr y bibell fel y gellir dosbarthu darnau o bibell, eu pentyrru, ac yna eu weldio'n ddarnau parhaus.
- 2.33 Byddai'r biblinell yn cael ei gosod mewn hydau y gellir eu cwblhau'n rhesymol mewn un diwrnod. Ar gyfer pob diwrnod, byddai pridd uchaf yn cael ei gloddio a thywarchen yn cael ei symud i'w storio o fewn y coridor adeiladu 6m. Yna byddai priddoedd oddi tano yn cael eu cloddio i'r dyfnder gofynnol a'r bibell yn cael ei gosod yn y ffos. Byddai gosod y biblinell yn cynnwys cloddio olynol i ganiatáu i'r bibell gael ei gosod yn y ffos a'i chladdu o dan ddeunydd llenwi ôl-lenwi addas, ac yna priddoedd a thyweirch gwreiddiol.
- 2.34 Ar hyd y trac presennol lle mae'r llwybr pibell arfaethedig ar ei gulaf dros hyd o 350m, y bwriad yw torri'n fas i'r llethr ar yr ochr ogleddol i ffurfio'r coridor gweithio 3.6m o led, sydd ychydig yn lletach na'r trac presennol, sy'n amrywio rhwng 2m a 3.5m. Er y bydd coridor adeiladu 6m o led yn cael ei osod allan, ni ragwelir y byddai unrhyw aflonyddwch yn digwydd y tu allan i'r coridor gweithio 3.6m o led oherwydd y dopograffeg. Byddai'r deunydd a gloddiwyd yn cael ei wasgaru'n gyfartal i'w storio dros dro ar y trac. Byddai'r bibell yn cael ei gosod yn erbyn y llethr a dorwyd ar y tir newydd ei gloddio ac yna byddai'r deunyddiau a gloddiwyd yn cael eu gosod yn ôl dros y bibell i adfer y llethr gwreiddiol. Dim ond peiriannau ac offer fydd yn defnyddio'r hyd hwn. Ni fydd ffrwydro ffosydd dan reolaeth yn cael ei ystyried yma oherwydd dyfnder bas y cloddio a'r angen i osgoi'r lleoliadau gweithfeydd mwyngloddio/archwilio hysbys.

Tŷ tyrbîn a phibell ollwng

- 2.35 Byddai 'platform' adeiladu yn cael ei gloddio i'r llethr naturiol a'r gwastraff yn cael ei storio gerllaw. Byddai ffrâm ddur yn cael ei gosod ar sylfaen goncrit. Byddai waliau a tho gwaith bloc yn cael eu hadeiladu gyda deunyddiau a gludir i'r safle gan ddefnyddio'r pwynt mynediad canolog ar y B4391.
- 2.36 Byddai angen cloddio ffos o dŷ'r tyrbîn i lan yr afon ar gyfer y strwythur gollyngfa. Er mwyn lleihau'r risg o waddod a sment mewn crog yn mynd i mewn i'r afon, byddai'r ardal adeiladu ar lan yr afon wedi'i chynnwys o fewn pilen anhydraidd a gefnogir gan wal bagiau tywod. Byddai pwmp dŵr ar gael i drosglwyddo dŵr halogedig i danc gwaddodi neu lagŵn. Dim ond o fewn y rhwystr hwn y byddai tywallt concrit yn digwydd. Ar ôl cwblhau'r

gwaith, byddai'r rhwystr a'r bagiau tywod yn cael eu tynnu a glan yr afon yn cael ei hadfer.

Cysylltiad grid

- 2.37 Byddai cebl yn cael ei osod o dan y ddaear o dŷ'r tyrbîn i'r adeilad mesurydd ger y B4391 ac yna'n parhau i'r gogledd uwchben neu o dan y ddaear yn ôl yr angen i fodloni cysylltiad grid Lleol SPEN. Byddai rhan o hyn ar draws tir trydydd parti. Byddai coridor gweithio 3.6m o led yn cael ei ddiffinio gan byst marcio dros dro i fyny ochr serth y dyffryn. Gallai'r ffos gebl a gloddiwyd ffurfio sianel ar gyfer dŵr wyneb. Er mwyn lleihau'r effaith hon, byddai'r gwaith o osod y cebl yn cael ei gwblhau mewn camau y gellir eu cwblhau mewn un diwrnod. Drwy'r dull hwn, dim ond darn lleiaf o dir fyddai'n cael ei dynnu o lystyfiant a'i adael yn agored i erydiad pridd a chasglu gwaddod. Byddai gwaith pob diwrnod ar y llethr serth yn cael ei gwblhau a byddai pridd uchaf a thywarchen yn cael eu gosod cyn diwedd diwrnod gwaith.
- 2.38 Rhaid i'r cebl wedi'i gladdu groesi cwrs dŵr bach wrth ymyl adeiladau adfeiliedig Hafod-Offeiriad. Y cynnig yw amddiffyn y cebl mewn cwlffert a osodir o dan sianel y cwrs dŵr. Byddai cofferdam, strwythur dros dro bach a adeiladwyd gan ddefnyddio bagiau tywod a philen dal dŵr addas, yn cael ei ffurfio i fyny'r afon o groesfan y cwrs dŵr a phibell yn cael ei defnyddio i ddargyfeirio dŵr o amgylch yr ardal waith. Byddai ffos ar draws y sianel yn cael ei chloddio a'r cwlffert yn cael ei osod. Byddai'r ffos yn cael ei llenwi'n ôl â gwarchodaeth sianel y cwrs dŵr wedi'i hadfer i atal erydiad y llenwad ôl-osod newydd.

Tŷ mesurydd

- 2.39 Byddai plattform adeiladu a man gwaith yn cael eu cloddio i'r tir naturiol a'r deilliannau'n cael eu storio gerllaw, byddai'r sylfeini'n cael eu gosod, a'r adeilad yn cael ei adeiladu i gynnwys to llechi, gyda waliau cerrig allanol a drysau pren.
- 2.40 Ystyrir bod dyluniad a defnydd deunyddiau ar yr adeilad mesur yn dderbyniol a bydd yn sicrhau ei fod yn integreiddio i'r dirwedd leol.

Cymeriad ac ansawdd y dirwedd ehangach

- 2.41 Bydd y cynnig yn gynllun sydd wedi'i leoli'n briodol ac wedi'i gynllunio'n dda ac wedi'i reoli drwy amodau priodol sy'n cynnig manteision sylweddol o ran ynni adnewyddadwy.

Effeithiau gweledol ar dderbynyddion

- 2.42 Cydnabyddir bod cerddwyr yn ymweld â'r ardal yn aml ac mae'n weladwy o fannau cyhoeddus.
- 2.43 Wedi dweud hynny, nid yw safle'r cais a'i gyffiniau wedi'u poblogi'n ddwys. Ystyrir bod y trefniant lleoli arfaethedig fel y'i sicrhau yn yr amodau a

argymhellir yn ddigonol i osgoi niwed sylweddol i unrhyw dderbynyddion lleol.

- 2.44 Ystyrir bod y datblygiad arfaethedig wedi'i leoli a'i gynllunio i osgoi niwed niweidiol i dirweddau a ddynodwyd yn statudol a gall roi pwysau niwtral i'r mater hwn yn y cydbwysedd cynllunio.

Asesiad Rheoliadau Bioamrywiaeth a Chynefinoedd

- 2.45 ***Dynodiadau: Mae rhannau o'r coridor gweithio o fewn SoDdGA Cwm Cynfal***; mae'r ardal ehangach yn gorwedd o fewn/wrth ymyl ACA/AGA Migneint–Arenig–Dduallt. Derbynyddion allweddol: cymunedau bryoffytau cefnforol mewn cilfachau ceunentydd llaith; gorgors a rhostir ucheldirol; dyfrgi; ystlumod (gan gynnwys y pedol lleiaf ar raddfa ranbarthol); ac adar ysglyfaethus AGA (boda tinwydd, cudyll bach, hebog tramor).
- 2.46 Fel yr 'Awdurdod Cymwys' at ddibenion Rheoliadau Cadwraeth Cynefinoedd a Rhywogaethau 2017, mae'n ofynnol i'r Awdurdod hwn gynnal Asesiad Rheoliadau Cynefinoedd. Mae Asesiad o dan y Rheoliadau Cynefinoedd wedi'i gynnal. Cytunodd Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru â chanfyddiadau'r Awdurdodau nad yw'r datblygiad yn debygol o gael effaith andwyol ar gyfanrwydd yr ACA/AGA o ystyried y mesurau lliniaru a nodir ynddynt ac y gellir eu sicrhau trwy amod/au cynllunio.

Safleoedd Gwarchoddedig

- 2.47 Mae'r cynnig wedi'i leoli'n rhannol o fewn SoDdGA Migneint – Arenig – Dduallt. Mae'r SoDdGA yn cynnwys nifer o nodweddion hysbysedig. Mae Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru wedi rhoi cyngor i'r ymgeisydd yn yr ymateb cyn cyflwyno cais statudol, a oedd yn cynnwys cyngor technegol ar fesurau i osgoi difrod i'r SoDdGA. Ers cyhoeddi'r cyngor hwn, cyhoeddwyd Polisi Cynllunio Cymru (Argraffiad 12, dyddiedig Chwefror 2024). Mae'r safbwynt polisi ar ddiogelu SoDdGA bellach wedi'i nodi yn PCC.
- 2.48 Blaenoriaeth genedlaethol allweddol o fewn Cymru'r Dyfodol yw datblygu ecosystemau cryf trwy ddarparu rhwydweithiau ecolegol gwydn a seilwaith gwyrdd. Mae Polisi 9 yn rhoi pwyslais ar ddiogelu a chreu neu wella rhwydweithiau ecolegol. Mae diogelu ardaloedd yn cynnwys nodi tir sy'n bwysig ar gyfer ehangu neu gysylltu rhwydweithiau ecolegol. Mae ffocws y polisi ar greu rhwydweithiau ecolegol ar raddfa fawr, gwydn, a swyddogaethol. Mae'n nodi bod safleoedd gwarchoddedig (megis SoDdGA) yn hanfodol bwysig i wydnwch hirdymor ein hecosystemau.
- 2.49 Mae Adrannau 6.4.25 - 6.4.27 o Bolisi Cynllunio Cymru yn nodi bod rhagdybiaeth yn erbyn pob math o ddatblygiad mewn SoDdGA fel mater o egwyddor, ac eithrio datblygiadau sy'n angenrheidiol ar gyfer rheoli SoDdGA a datblygiadau bach sy'n angenrheidiol i sicrhau rôl y SoDdGA fel tirwedd fyw. Yn unol â hynny, bydd yn gwbl eithriadol i'r rhan fwyaf o fathau o ddatblygiad fod yn gyfiawn o fewn SoDdGA wrth gymhwyso'r dull cam wrth gam a pharagraff 6.4.27 o Bolisi Cynllunio Cymru.

- 2.50 Dylai'r Awdurdod Cynllunio Lleol, fel y gwneuthurwr penderfyniadau, ystyried polisi cynllunio cenedlaethol a phenderfynu a yw'r datblygiad arfaethedig yn:
- angenrheidiol ar gyfer rheoli'r SoDdGA; neu
 - datblygiad bach sy'n angenrheidiol i sicrhau ei rôl fel tirwedd fyw (lle gellir ystyried bod effeithiau ar y nodweddion arbennig y mae safle wedi'i ddynodi ar eu cyfer yn dderbyniol); neu
 - yn gyfiawn yng nghyd-destun amgylchiadau cwbl eithriadol a dim ond lle ystyrir ei fod yn briodol ac nad yw'n debygol o niweidio SoDdGA a lle mae cytundeb eang a chllir ar gyfer lliniaru a gwella fel rhan o gynllun datblygu.
- 2.51 O ran y pwynt bwled cyntaf, nid yw'r cynnig yn angenrheidiol ar gyfer rheoli'r SoDdGA ac nid yw'n gwbl angenrheidiol ychwaith i sicrhau ei rôl fel tirwedd fyw.
- 2.52 O ystyried yr uchod, rhaid i'r Awdurdod ddod i benderfyniad a yw'r cynnig yn gyfiawn, ac os daw i'r casgliad ei fod, rhaid cyflyru'r datblygiad yn ddigonol i sicrhau bod cyfanrwydd y safle yn cael ei ddiogelu, a bod unrhyw effaith yn cael ei lliniaru'n briodol.
- 2.53 Mae canran fach o safle'r cais yn cynnwys gwaith dros dro (fel ardaloedd gosod) a gwaith parhaol cyfyngedig iawn (o fewn ymyl orllewinol eithaf y SoDdGA a ddynodwyd yn 2002).
- 2.54 Nid oes unrhyw golled uniongyrchol barhaol o gynefin na rhywogaethau SoDdGA wedi'u nodi o fewn yr ardal gosod ogleddol arfaethedig ar gyfer y prosiect. Mae colli cynefin yn uniongyrchol ac yn barhaol yn cael ei osgoi trwy greu ardaloedd gosod tymor byr yn unig. Mae mesur parth gwaharddedig 10 metr arfaethedig yn amddiffyniad ychwanegol i nodwedd arbennig y bryoffyt.
- 2.55 Mae CNC yn eu hymateb dyddiedig 30/04/25 wedi datgan “ Cyn belled â bod y llwybrau effaith y cyfeiriwyd atynt ar gyfer y nodweddion ACA/SPA hynny yn cael sylw digonol, rydym yn ystyried y bydd y nodweddion hynny o'r SoDdGA hefyd yn cael eu diogelu'n ddigonol”
- 2.56 Wrth ystyried y cais, cyflwynwyd cynllun wedi'i ddiweddarau (CYN 3001. Gwybodaeth ychwanegol 25/11/2024 RML ardal cynllun bloc arfaethedig 1) sy'n nodi'r ardal waharddedig o amgylch ac i fyny'r bryoffyt prin *Barbilophozia kunzeana*. Mae hyn yn mynd i'r afael â'r pryderon a godwyd gan NRW yn eu hymateb (CAS-262044-K7C3 dyddiedig 15/10/2024).
- 2.57 Mae'r Datganiad Amgylcheddol (DA) yn nodi y gallai cynefinoedd sy'n nodweddion o'r SoDdGA (er enghraifft, cymuned M6c ar lwybr y biblinell ger y fewnfa, ynghyd â glaswelltir asidig) gael eu heffeithio. Mae'r DA a'r Datganiad Dull Adeiladu yn cynnwys mesurau i adfer cynefinoedd ar ôl cwblhau pob adran o'r gwaith. Bydd yn rhaid nodi'n glir fesurau adfer cynefinoedd manwl, yn ogystal â mesurau atal llygredd, yn y Cynllun Rheoli Amgylcheddol Adeiladu (CRhAA). Gellir sicrhau hyn trwy amodau.

- 2.58 Mae CNC o'r farn bod gan y cynigion y potensial i effeithio ar nodweddion biolegol y SoDdGA ac wedi dod i'r casgliad, ar yr amod bod llwybrau effaith nodweddion yr ACA yn cael sylw digonol, ac yn amodol ar weithredu Cynllun Rheoli Asedau Arbennig (CRhAA) cymeradwy, eu bod yn ystyried y bydd nodweddion y SoDdGA hynny hefyd yn cael eu diogelu'n ddigonol.
- 2.59 *Ardal Gadwraeth Arbennig Migneint, Arenig, Dduallt* - Mae'r cynnig wedi'i leoli'n rhannol o fewn yr Ardal Cadwraeth Arbennig sy'n bwysig oherwydd ei chynefinoedd gan gynnwys corsydd, rhostir sych a gwlyb, a choedwigoedd derw. Mae gan y datblygiad y potensial i effeithio ar yr Ardal Cadwraeth Arbennig yn ystod cyfnodau adeiladu a gweithredol y datblygiad.
- 2.60 Daeth yr Adroddiadau Arolwg Adar sy'n Bridio (dyddiedig 2019 a 2023; BiOME Consulting Limited) i'r casgliad na welwyd unrhyw diriogaethau o hebog tramor, boda tinwyn na chudyll bach o fewn parth byffer 500m. Daeth yr ARhC i'r casgliad nad oedd unrhyw effeithiau andwyol ar nodweddion yr AGA o ganlyniad i'r prosiect arfaethedig.
- 2.61 Croesawodd CNC y mesurau lliniaru i osgoi'r posibilrwydd o ddifrod i nythod adar gweithredol a/neu aflonyddu ar rywogaethau Atodlen 1 sy'n nythu. Fe wnaethant gynghori y dylid nodi mesurau lliniaru manwl yn glir yn y CRhAA.
- 2.62 *ACA Coedydd Derw a Safleoedd Ystumod Meirionnydd* - Mae ystumod pedol lleiaf yn nodwedd o ACA Coedydd Derw a Safleoedd Ystumod Meirionnydd gerllaw. Dangosodd arolwg ystumod a gynhaliwyd gan RML V2: 23/08/2023 fod mwynglawdd gerllaw yn lle gaeafgysgu i ystumod pedol lleiaf ac mae'n debygol iawn y bydd yn cael ei ddefnyddio gan rywogaethau ystumod eraill ar gyfer gaeafgysgu. Mae gan sŵn/dirgryniad (gan gynnwys o ffrwydro os oes angen) y potensial i darfu ar ystumod. Mae'r DA yn nodi mesurau osgoi rhesymol, gan gynnwys gwiriadau cyn-adeiladu. Gellir sicrhau mesurau osgoi rhesymol manwl, ynghyd â manylion dulliau adeiladu (gan gynnwys mewn perthynas ag unrhyw ffrwydro) yn y CRhAA trwy amod.
- 2.63 *Geomorffoleg Afonol* - Yn dilyn sylwadau gan CNC, cyflwynwyd cyflwyniad y "Dull Cloddio Croesi Nant ac Afon" gan Waterco, dyddiedig 17/03/2025, i gefnogi'r cais. Mae CNC wedi cadarnhau nad oes ganddynt unrhyw wrthwynebiad i groesi Afon Cynfal, ar yr amod bod y mesurau a nodir yn adran "Casgliadau ac Argymhellion" yr adroddiad yn cael eu dilyn, neu os penderfynir yn y pen draw ar ôl caniatâd bod datrysiad Drilio Cyfeiriadol Llorweddol (DCLI) yn ymarferol. Gellir gosod amodau ar hyn.
- 2.64 Fel y nodwyd eisoes, mae amgylchiadau cwbl eithriadol yn angenrheidiol i gyfiawnhau'r datblygiad hwn o fewn SoDdGA. Yn y cyd-destun hwn, mae'n amlwg yn berthnasol nodi y byddai'r datblygiad yn gwneud cyfraniad cadarnhaol tuag at gyrraedd targedau uchelgeisiol Llywodraeth y DU a Llywodraeth Cymru ar gyfer cynhyrchu ynni adnewyddadwy. O ystyried yr argyfwng hinsawdd, mae hyn yn pwysu'n sylweddol o blaid y cynnig. Er bod sylwadau wedi dod i law yn codi pryderon ynghylch y cynllun a'r effaith

bosibl ar safleoedd gwarchoddedig, mae digon o wybodaeth wedi'i chyflwyno i ddangos y gellir rheoli'r risgiau'n ddigonol, y gellir sicrhau adferiad ac mae hyn yn cael ei adlewyrchu yn y cyngor a roddir gan CNC. Wrth gydbwyso materion o'r fath, ystyrir bod y cyfraniad tuag at dargedau ynni adnewyddadwy, ynghyd â'r mesurau amddiffyn ac adfer a gynigir, yn cyfateb i'r amgylchiadau cwbl eithriadol sydd eu hangen i gyfiawnhau'r datblygiad. Felly, byddai'r cynnig yn cydymffurfio'n fras â Pholisi Cynllunio Cymru a fframwaith y cynllun datblygu yn hyn o beth. Gyda gosod amodau, mae'r cynnig hefyd yn cydymffurfio â pholisïau Cynllun Datblygu Lleol DP 1, DP 3, SP D, DP 8 ac SP A.

Risg Llifogydd

- 2.65 Mae'r cais yn cynnig datblygiad llai agored i niwed ar gyfer gosod cynllun trydan dŵr a gwaith cysylltiedig. O ystyried bod y cais wedi'i ddilysu cyn 31 Mawrth 2025, yn unol â datganiad ysgrifenedig Llywodraeth Cymru dyddiedig 31 Mawrth 2025, mae'r cais wedi'i asesu yn seiliedig ar Nodyn Cyngor Technegol 15 (NCT15), Gorffennaf 2004.
- 2.66 Mae'r Map Perygl Llifogydd yn cadarnhau bod y safle'n rhannol o fewn Parth C2 o'r Map Cyngor Datblygu (DAM) sydd wedi'i gynnwys yn NCT15 ac mae'r Map Llifogydd ar gyfer Cynllunio (MPLICP) yn nodi bod safle'r cais mewn perygl rhannol o lifogydd ac yn dod o fewn Parth Llifogydd 2/3 Afonydd. Mae Adran 6 o NCT15 yn ei gwneud yn ofynnol i'r Awdurdod Cynllunio Lleol benderfynu a yw'r datblygiad yn y lleoliad hwn wedi'i gyfiawnhau. Mae Adran 5 yn cydnabod y gellir ystyried rhai defnyddiau fel eithriadau i'r rheol gyffredinol gan eu bod yn ofynnol mewn lleoliad afonol, llanwol, neu arfordirol yn rhinwedd eu natur. Gellir ystyried y cynnig hwn fel eithriad. Nid yw eithriadau'n ddarostyngedig i ran gyntaf y profion cyfiawnhad yn adran 6 ond maent yn ddarostyngedig i ran derbynoldeb canlyniadau'r prawf fel yr amlinellir yn adran 7 a gofynion atodiad 1.
- 2.67 Mae cyflwyno Asesiad Canlyniadau Llifogydd yn dangos bod tŷ'r tyrbîn wedi'i leoli y tu allan i'r digwyddiad llifogydd afonol 0.1% (1 mewn 1000 o flynyddoedd) ac yn eistedd tua 1.2m uwchben cwmpas y llifogydd ar gyfer y senario hwn. Mae'r Asesiad Canlyniadau Llifogydd hefyd yn dangos bod y cyfansoddyn adeiladu wedi'i leoli y tu allan i'r digwyddiad llifogydd afonol 0.1% (1 mewn 1000 o flynyddoedd). Roedd y cais hefyd yn cynnwys adroddiad yn seiliedig ar fodelu hydrologig ac mae'n rhan o Atodiad 17 i'r Datganiad Amgylcheddol (Nodyn Technegol Modelu Hydrologig Waterco. Chwefror 2024).
- 2.68 Mae'r modelu/adroddiad yn ystyried effaith y morglawdd a'r effaith gefnlif gysylltiedig, h.y. cynnydd yn y risg o lifogydd i fyny'r afon o'r morglawdd arfaethedig. Mae'r model wedi ystyried digwyddiad llifogydd gyda chyfnod dychwelyd o debygolrwydd gor-drefn blynyddol o 1% (1 mewn 100) gyda lwfans addas ar gyfer effaith newid hinsawdd ar lifau. Mae'r effaith wedi'i lleoleiddio a'i chadarnhau i 32m i fyny'r afon, a bydd llifogydd yn parhau i fod o fewn sianel yr afon (oherwydd y dopograffeg a nodweddiad y sianel).

2.69 Mae Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru wedi cadarnhau bod y risg llifogydd sy'n gysylltiedig â'r cynnig wedi'i asesu ac wedi'i ddangos i fod yn dderbyniol yn yr achos hwn. Felly, ystyrir y gellir cyfiawnhau'r cynnig a'i fod yn bodloni gofynion NCT 15 a Pholisi Strategol A a DP 1 o'r CDLI.

Effeithiau cyfnod adeiladu

2.70 Mae'r gwaith arfaethedig wedi'i leoli'n rhannol o fewn yr ACA. Fodd bynnag, mae'r "*Asesiad Rheoliadau Cynefinoedd Cysgodol - Adroddiad Sgrinio*" (RML Tachwedd 2023) yn nodi na fydd cynefinoedd sy'n nodweddion o'r ACA yn cael eu heffeithio gan y gwaith arfaethedig. Er y gallai cynefinoedd Atodiad 1 gael eu heffeithio mewn rhai adrannau, mae'r adroddiad yn nodi bod yr ardaloedd hyn y tu allan i'r ACA.

2.71 Mae gan y gwaith arfaethedig hefyd y potensial i effeithio ar gynefinoedd ar y safle trwy'r risg o lygredd. Mae hyn wedi cael sylw yn y Datganiad Dull Adeiladu a gyflwynwyd (Baileys & Partners, Medi 2023). Fodd bynnag, ar gyngor Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru, mae angen mesurau atal llygredd pellach y dylid eu nodi mewn Cynllun Rheoli ac Ymddygiad Cynaliadwy (CRhAA) i'w gymeradwyo gan yr Awdurdod Cynllunio Lleol (ACLI), mewn ymgynghoriad â Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru, fel amod ar gyfer unrhyw ganiatâd cynllunio.

2.72 ARhC cysgodol: Ni chanfu sgrinio unrhyw effaith arwyddocaol debygol ar gynefinoedd/rhywogaethau cymwys gyda lliniaru wedi'i ymgorffori; Serch hynny, cynhelir Asesiad Priodol gan yr Awdurdod i gadarnhau nad oes unrhyw effaith andwyol ar gyfanrwydd (NOEAC), gan ystyried cyfundrefnau llif gweithredol (trwyddedau Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru), ynysu gwaith yn y sianel ac atal llygredd, a monitro ôl-adeiladu.

2.73 Bryoffytâu a chwistrelliadau'r rhaeadr: Mae gwrthwynebwyr yn ofni y gallai llif llai newid y lleithder/microhinsawdd sy'n cynnal bryoffytâu sensitif. Mae tystiolaeth yn dangos bod rhywogaethau cefnforol allweddol yma'n gysylltiedig â lleithder ceunentydd a diferion y tu hwnt i'r côn chwistrellu uniongyrchol; mae llif gweddilliol yn cynnal presenoldeb gweledol ac acwstig wrth y rhaeadrau. Serch hynny, argymhellir Cynllun Monitro a Rheoli Addasol Bryoffytâu: monitro cwadrat sefydlog ar gyfer Blynnyddoedd 1–5 (a Blynnyddoedd 7/10 os caiff ei sbarduno), gyda champau adferol wedi'u cytuno â CNC pe bai trothwyon yn cael eu rhagori.

2.74 Gyda'r adleoli gosod, y parth clustogi 10 m, CRhAA cadarn, BEMP a monitro, mae'r cynnig yn osgoi niwed i fuddiannau SoDdGA ac yn sicrhau budd net mesuradwy ar gyfer bioamrywiaeth, yn unol â PCC12 a Pholisi 9 Cymru'r Dyfodol.

2.75 Roedd yr Awdurdod, fel yr Awdurdod cymwys, wedi cynnal asesiad o dan y Rheoliadau Cynefinoedd. Fel sy'n ofynnol gan y rheoliadau, rhaid ymgynghori â Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru ar yr asesiad a rhaid ystyried ei farn cyn y gellir rhoi caniatâd cynllunio.

2.76 Ymgynghorwyd â CNC ac maent wedi darparu'r ymateb canlynol

“Dylid ystyried ein hymateb fel cynrychiolaeth ffurfiol CNC, fel y corff cadwraeth natur priodol, i'ch asesiad priodol (AA) NP5/59/495C Cofnod o Aseiad Rheoliadau Cynefinoedd) o dan Reoliad 63 o Reoliadau Cadwraeth Cynefinoedd a Rhywogaethau 2017, fel y'u diwygiwyd.

O ystyried y mesurau lliniaru a fanylir, rydym yn cytuno â'ch casgliad nad yw'r datblygiad yn debygol o gael effaith andwyol ar gyfarwydd yr ACA/AGA.”

Gwelliannau Bioamrywiaeth – Cysylltedd ac addasrwydd cyflwr graddfa amrywiaeth (DECCA)

2.77 Mae'r Datganiad Seilwaith Gwyrdd yn amlinellu'r dull cam wrth gam a ddilynwyd i gynnal a gwella bioamrywiaeth, adeiladu rhwydweithiau ecolegol gwydn, a darparu manteision net i fioamrywiaeth. Mae llwybr llyswennod, blychau ystlumod a phlannu coed wedi'u cynnwys yn y Cynnig fel gwelliannau ac mae wedi'i ddangos y bydd cysylltedd cynefinoedd yn dychwelyd i'w gyflwr cyn-adeiladu ar ôl y gwaith adeiladu. Mae asesiad o'r Cynnig yn erbyn fframwaith DECCA hefyd wedi'i gwblhau.

Amgylchedd dŵr, geomorffoleg a'r Gyfarwyddeb Fframwaith Dŵr (CFfD)

2.78 Mae rheolaethau tynnu dŵr/cronni dŵr yn cael eu rheoleiddio gan drwyddedu CNC, gan gynnwys llifau annibynnol.

2.79 Croesi afon: Mae angen Datganiad Dull Geomorffoleg Afonol i nodi technegau ynysu (e.e., argaeau coffr lle bo angen), dyfnder mewnosod ac arfwisg gwely wedi'u teilwra i ddylunio digwyddiadau llifogydd, rheoli rwbwl ac adfer deunydd gwely, gyda chyfundrefn archwilio ar ôl digwyddiad a monitro 5 mlynedd. Cymeriant/allanfa: I'w naturoli a'i ddylunio i osgoi sgwrio lleol ac erydiad glannau; arolygon fel y'u hadeiladwyd i'w cyflwyno.

2.80 CRhAA: Atal llygredd a rheoli silt (capasiti setlo, ffensio silt, sbardunau ffenestr tywydd), rheolaethau tanwydd/gwaith a phrotocolau ymateb i ddigwyddiadau. Gellir amodi hyn

2.81 Gyda'r mesurau hyn, mae swyddogion yn fodlon bod y cynnig yn osgoi dirywiad y Gyfarwyddeb Dŵr ac yn cynnal amcanion cyrff dŵr. O ystyried yr uchod, mae'r cynnig yn cydymffurfio â pholisïau mabwysiedig Cynllun Datblygu Lleol Eryri.

Gwarchodfa awyr dywyll

2.82 Mae'r safle wedi'i leoli o fewn parth craidd Gwarchodfa Awyr Dywyll. Er nad oes unrhyw oleuadau wedi'u cynnig ar hyn o bryd fel rhan o'r cynllun, mae cyflwyno cynllun dylunio goleuadau wedi'i amodi i sicrhau nad oes unrhyw effaith barhaol ar statws yr Awyr Dywyll ac i sicrhau cydymffurfiaeth â CDLIE DP 2 pe bai'r sefyllfa'n newid a'i bod yn cael ei chanfod bod angen goleuadau.

Treftadaeth ddiwylliannol a thirwedd hanesyddol

2.83 Mae'r Asesiad Effaith Treftadaeth yn nodi archaeoleg wasgaredig (llwybrau blaenorol, ffiniau, nodweddion mwyngloddio). Ni ragwelir unrhyw effaith uniongyrchol ar henebion cofrestredig nac adeiladau rhestredig. Bydd Cynllun Ymchwilio Ysgrifenedig (CYY) a briff gwylio yn mynd i'r afael â darganfyddiadau ar hap ac yn sicrhau lliniaru trwy ficro-leoli lle bo'n briodol. Mae deunyddiau a gwaith maen y pwerdy yn ymateb i'r diwylliant brodorol lleol; cynigir panel deongliadol bach i esbonio naratifau diwylliannol Cwm Cynfal. Mae'r cynnig yn gwarchod arwyddocâd treftadaeth ddiwylliannol ac yn cyfrannu at ail ddiben statudol y Parc (dealltwriaeth a mwynhad). Gyda gosod amodau cynllunio, mae'r cynnig yn cydymffurfio â pholisïau CDLI DP 3, SP A, DP 1, SP Ff a DP 8.

Hawliau Tramwy Cyhoeddus a hamdden

2.84 Cynigir dargyfeiriad dros dro i Hawliau Tramwy Cyhoeddus yn ystod y gwaith adeiladu er mwyn iechyd a diogelwch. O ystyried natur dros dro'r dargyfeiriad, ni ystyrir y bydd y dargyfeiriad yn effeithio'n annerbyniol ar amwynder na mynediad ac mae'n cydymffurfio â pholisïau SP L, DP 3 a DP 1 y Cynllun Datblygu Lleol.

Priffyrdd a thraffig adeiladu

2.85 Mae'r Cynllun Rheoli Traffig (Mehefin 2024) yn nodi llwybro o'r A470/B4391, mathau o gerbydau, amseriad dosbarthu, glanwyr, amddiffyniad ymylon ac arolygon cyflwr. Mae traffig yn gymedrol ac yn dros dro. Bydd y Cynllun Rheoli Traffig (CTMP) yn cael ei sicrhau trwy gyflwr, gan gynnwys arolygon cyflwr ffyrdd cyn ac ar ôl gwaith ac adferiad ac mae'n cydymffurfio â pholisïau CDLIE SP L a DP 1.

2.86 Ar adeg ysgrifennu'r adroddiad hwn, nid oedd unrhyw ymateb wedi'i dderbyn gan Briffyrdd Gwynedd. Fodd bynnag, derbyniwyd sylwadau yn ystod proses y CCC a chyflwynwyd gwybodaeth ychwanegol yng ngoleuni hyn.

2.87 Ystyrir mai dim ond effaith dros dro ar y briffordd fydd ar y B4391. Bydd yn rhaid i'r Awdurdod Priffyrdd gydsynio i waith sy'n effeithio ar y briffordd.

Sŵn, llwch a chyfleusterau adeiladu.

2.88 Bydd Cynllun Rheoli Asedau Cynaliadwy (CRhAA) yn sicrhau oriau gwaith, dewis planhigion yn dawel, atal llwch, trin priddoedd, a chysylltu â'r gymuned. Disgwylir i sŵn gweithredol fod yn isel; mae amod gwirio acwstig wedi'i gynnwys i gadarnhau perfformiad yn y fan a'r lle a chaniatáu leinio adferol os oes angen. Gyda gosod amodau, ystyrir y gellir rheoli'r effeithiau'n addas i sicrhau nad yw'r cynllun yn effeithio'n negyddol ar amwynder a sicrhau cydymffurfiaeth â pholisïau Cynllun Datblygu Lleol yr Ynys DP 1 a DP 3.

Canlyniadau economaidd-gymdeithasol a'r iaith Gymraeg

2.89 Mae'r cynnig yn cefnogi fferm ucheldir weithredol i arallgyfeirio incwm, cadw sgiliau o fewn yr economi leol a chyfrannu at wydnwch ynni. Nodir gostyngiadau tariff honedig trwy glwb "Ynni Lleol" cymunedol ond maent yn denu pwysau cynllunio cyfyngedig oni bai eu bod yn cael eu sicrhau; serch hynny, mae'r cynhyrchiad adnewyddadwy y gellir ei allforio o'r grid ei hun yn ystyriaeth berthnasol sylweddol. Ni ragwelir unrhyw effaith andwyol ar yr iaith Gymraeg; mae defnyddio dehongli dwyieithog yn elfen gadarnhaol ac yn cydymffurfio â Pholisi Datblygu 18 o'r CDLI.

Effeithiau cronrus a chynsail

2.90 Mae ôl troed y cynllun yn fach ac yn benodol i'r safle; mae effeithiau cronrus ar y dirwedd yn gyfyngedig o ystyried goruchafiaeth seilwaith claddedig a safonau adfer uchel. Ni fyddai cymeradwyo yn creu cynsail cyffredinol ar gyfer ynni dŵr mewn mannau eraill yn y Parc; mae pob achos yn dibynnu ar ei rinweddau, ei ddynodiadau a'i sensitifrwydd ei hun.

Ystyriaethau Pellach

2.91 Yn wreiddiol, cefnogodd Cyngor Tref Ffestiniog y cais. Er nad oedd yr Awdurdod wedi anfon unrhyw wybodaeth ychwanegol at y cyngor. Hysbyswyd yr Awdurdod ar 9 Ebrill 2026 gan glerc Cyngor Tref Ffestiniog fod Cyngor y Dref bellach wedi ailystyried y cais, ac er bod y dyddiad cau ar gyfer ymateb i'r ymgynghoriad wedi mynd heibio, roeddent yn dymuno cyflwyno llythyr gwrthwynebiad i'r cynllun.

2.92 Mewn ymateb i'r gwrthwynebiadau a godwyd, ystyrir bod yr adroddiad wedi ystyried y materion a godwyd gan Gyngor y Dref. Fodd bynnag, dylid nodi'r pwyntiau canlynol:

- Mae'r Datganiad Amgylcheddol a'r dogfennau a gyflwynwyd fel rhan o'r cais cynllunio wedi galluogi Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru (CNC) i beidio â chodi unrhyw wrthwynebiadau i'r cais.
- Byddai'r cynllun yn darparu trydan i hyd at 700 o gartrefi. Cynigir Clwb Ynni Lleol i alluogi defnyddio ynni glân a gynhyrchir yn lleol am gost is.
- Yn gyffredinol, mae tymheredd y cwrs dŵr a lefelau ocsigen yn cael eu heffeithio gan byllau storio dŵr, lle mae dŵr yn cael ei ddal am gyfnodau hir. Fodd bynnag, cynllun hydro "rhediad afon" yw'r datblygiad arfaethedig ac, felly, nid yw'r effeithiau hyn yn codi. Nid yw Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru, sydd â chyfrifoldeb am ddiogelu ansawdd dŵr, pysgodfeydd a chyfanrwydd ecolegol yng Nghymru, wedi codi unrhyw wrthwynebiadau ac wedi caniatáu'r echdynnu dŵr gofynnol a ystyriodd y materion hyn hefyd.
- Mae Adroddiad Asesiad Dechnegol wedi'i gynnwys fel rhan o'r cais. Mae Adran 5.4 o'r adroddiad yn nodi,

"... nid oes unrhyw bosibilrwydd y byddai cloddio ffos y biblinell sydd wedi'i lleoli bellter sylweddol i ffwrdd o'r strwythur cynnal yn achosi unrhyw ansefydlogrwydd sylweddol.

Felly mae GSL yn ystyried na fydd cloddio ffos y biblinell yn effeithio ar sefydlogrwydd y strwythur cynnal na'r ffordd.

Ymatebodd Prifffyrdd Gwynedd, fel ymgynghorai statudol, fel rhan o'r broses cyn cyflwyno cais ar 3ydd Mehefin 2023, gan gadarnhau nad oedd ganddynt unrhyw wrthwynebiadau.

- Gellir gosod amodau cynllunio addas i amddiffyn yr amgylchedd rhag llygredd

2.93 Ystyriwyd y sylwadau ychwanegol a rhoddwyd pwys dyladwy iddynt wrth ystyried y cais ond nid ydynt wedi newid yr argymhelliad a wnaed.

3.0 Cydbwysedd Cynllunio

3.1 Cyffredinol: Gyda'r adeoli gosodiad a'r parth byffer 10 m, CRhAA wedi'i alinio ag CNC, BEMP wedi'i feintioli a rheolaeth fonitro/addasol, ystyrir y bydd yr effeithiau'n gyfyngedig ac yn gyffredinol yn gildroadwy, ac yn cael eu gorbwyso gan fanteision cyhoeddus cynhyrchu ynni adnewyddadwy a gweithredu ar yr hinsawdd. Mae ARhC yr Awdurdod yn cadarnhau nad oes unrhyw effaith andwyol ar gyfanrwydd y safle. Mae'r cynnig yn cyd-fynd â PCC12, Polisiâu Cymru'r Dyfodol 9, 17 a 18, amcanion Cynllun Eryri, ac SP, A, BD, Ff, H a DP 1, DP 2, DP 3, DP 6, DP 8 a DP 20 y CDLI.

4. Casgliad

4.1 Mae'r datblygiad arfaethedig yn darparu capasiti cynhyrchu trydan adnewyddadwy ychwanegol sy'n cyd-fynd â chwmpas polisiâu ynni a hinsawdd Cenedlaethol ac yn cefnogi'r targedau rhyngwladol a chenedlaethol ar gyfer ynni adnewyddadwy. Felly, rhaid rhoi pwysau cadarnhaol sylweddol i fanteision ynni adnewyddadwy'r datblygiad arfaethedig a'r cyfraniad y bydd hyn yn ei wneud at gyflawni amcanion polisi Cenedlaethol yn y cydbwysedd cynllunio.

4.2 Wrth ddod i'r canfyddiad hwn, nodir, gyda'r amodau a argymhellir ar waith, nad oes unrhyw effeithiau gweledol annerbyniol ar gymunedau na thai cyfagos, ar safleoedd cadwraeth natur a ddynodwyd yn rhyngwladol neu'n genedlaethol na'u nodweddion a bod gwelliant bioamrywiaeth yn cael ei gynnig. Mae'r amodau a argymhellir hefyd yn darparu na fydd unrhyw effeithiau annerbyniol o ran tirwedd, asedau treftadaeth adeiledig a warchodir yn statudol, sŵn, bod effeithiau ar y rhwydwaith trafndiaeth hefyd yn cael eu rheoli'n ddigonol, a bod deunyddiau adeiladu yn cael eu cyrchu a'u rheoli'n briodol.

4.3 Roedd adroddiad ARhC cysgodol yn cyd-fynd â'r datblygiad arfaethedig. Cynhaliodd yr Awdurdod, fel yr Awdurdod cymwys, ei ARhC ei hun ac ymgynghorodd â Chyfoeth Naturiol Cymru yn ôl yr angen.

- 4.4 Mae ymateb CNC yn nodi “O ystyried y mesurau lliniaru a manylwyd, rydym yn cytuno â'ch casgliad nad yw'r datblygiad yn debygol o gael effaith andwyol ar gyfanrwydd yr ACA/AGA.”
- 4.5 Yn ddarostyngedig y caiff yr amodau a argymhellir eu cymhwyso, ni nodwyd unrhyw lwybrau i effeithiau sylweddol ar unrhyw safle cadwraeth natur Rhwydwaith Cenedlaethol a fydd yn deillio o'r datblygiad arfaethedig.
- 4.6 Ystyriwyd pob mater arall a gododd o'r cyflwyniadau ysgrifenedig ond ar y cyfan, canfuwyd, er bod y materion a godwyd wedi cael pwysau priodol wrth ystyried y cais, nad oes yr un ohonynt, yn unigol nac yn gronnus, yn gorbwyso manteision ynni adnewyddadwy'r datblygiad arfaethedig fel y'u fframiwyd yn y polisi cynllunio perthnasol wrth ystyried y cydbwysedd cynllunio. Nodwyd effeithiau'r datblygiad arfaethedig, ac cynigiwyd amodau priodol ac angenrheidiol i reoli'r rhain.
- 4.7 Ar y cyfan, ystyrir bod y cais yn dderbyniol ac felly argymhellir ei gymeradwyo.

ARGYMHELLIAD: RHOI caniatâd cynllunio yn ddarostyngedig i'r amodau canlynol;

1. Rhaid dechrau ar y datblygiad a ganiateir drwy hyn cyn diwedd PUM mlynedd o ddyddiad y penderfyniad hwn.
2. Rhaid cyflawni'r datblygiad a ganiateir drwy hyn yn unol â'r cynlluniau cymeradwy canlynol:

Disgrifiad	Cyfeirnod Lluniadu	Fersiwn	Dyddiad y Lluniadu	Rhif yr Adolygiad
Cynllun Lleoliad – gyda chynlluniau mewnysod fesul hyd adran llwybr	CYN-2001	009	03/09/2019	Adolygiad 010
Cynlluniau Bloc				
Ardal 1	CYN-3001	009	03/09/2019	Adolygiad 010
Ardal 2	CYN-3002	009	03/09/2019	
Ardal 3	CYN-3003	009	03/09/2019	
Ardal 4	CYN-3004	009	03/09/2019	
Ardal 5	CYN-3005	009	03/09/2019	
Adeilad Mesuryddion				
Cynlluniau	CYN-5002	004	09/09/2019	

Drychau	CYN-5003	003	05/09/2019	
Tŷ'r Tyrbin				
Cynllun Lleoliad	CYN-5004	003	04/09/2019	
Cynllun y Safle	CYN-5005	003	04/09/2019	
Drychau	CYN-5007	004	30/09/2019	
Drychiadau Tŷ Tyrbin 'In Situ'	CYN-5009	004	30/09/2019	
Gwaith Peirianeg				
Lledu Traciau	CYN-6002	005	28/10/2019	
Adran ffos pibell	CYN-6004	006	04/11/2019	
Cynllun derbyn ac Adran A-A	CYN-6005	003	28/10/2019	
Cynllun lleoliad y cymeriant	CYN-6006	004	04/11/2019	
Adrannau cymeriant BB, CC a DD	CYN-6007	002	28/10/2019	
Allfa	CYN-6008	002	28/10/2019	
Nodweddion 16 a 17 Croesi Nant - gwybodaeth ychwanegol	CYN-6009		10/11/2024	Adolygiad 1
Nodweddion 8 – Croesfan Afon Pibellau – gwybodaeth ychwanegol	CYN6010		10/11/2024	Adolygiad 1
Dull Ffosio Croesi Nentydd ac Afonydd	15414		17/03/2025	
Mynediad				
Mynediad-Mewnfa'r Safle	CYN-8001	002	24/09/25	
Mynedfa'r Safle – prif	CYN-8002	001	10/09/2019	
Mynedfa'r Safle – Tŷ Mesuryddion	CYN-8003	001	10/09/2019	
Llwybr Troed Cyhoeddus –	CYN-9001	002	04/09/2019	

Dargyfeiriad Dros Dro				
Cynlluniau Rheoli Traffig				
Mynedfa'r Safle – Cymeriant				
Mynedfa'r Safle - prif - Tŷ Mesurydd				
Mynedfa'r Safle – Prif Welededd				

3. Mae'r caniatâd hwn ar gyfer cyfnod o 50 mlynedd o ddyddiad y caniatâd hwn, neu hyd nes y bydd y tyrbîn yn rhoi'r gorau i weithredu am gyfnod parhaus o ddim llai na 12 mis, pa un bynnag sydd gyntaf. O fewn 3 mis o'r amser hwnnw, rhaid datgymalu'r morgloddiau, tŷ'r tyrbîn a phob strwythur arall ar neu uwchben y ddaear, symud y deunyddiau o'r safle ac adfer y safle i foddhad yr Awdurdod Cynllunio Lleol oni bai bod yr Awdurdod Cynllunio Lleol yn rhoi caniatâd ar gyfer unrhyw amrywiad.
4. Rhaid i'r dalennau toi ar gyfer adeilad y tyrbîn a gymeradwyir drwy hyn gael eu gorffen mewn lliw llwyd llechi/BS18 B29.
5. Rhaid gorchuddio to'r adeilad mesurydd â llechi llwydlas o ardal Blaenau Ffestiniog, neu lechi â nodweddion lliw, gwead a tywydd cyfatebol, a rhaid darparu manylion amdanynt a'u cymeradwyo'n ysgrifenedig gan yr Awdurdod Cynllunio Lleol a'u cadw wedi hynny.
6. Cyn dechrau unrhyw waith cerrig ar y safle, rhaid adeiladu panel gwaith cerrig prawf gan gynnwys pwyntio o leiaf 2.00 m². Ni ddylid cynnal unrhyw weithrediadau adeiladu mewn carreg ar y safle oni bai a hyd nes y bydd y panel prawf wedi'i archwilio a'i gymeradwyo trwy gais ffurfiol i'r Awdurdod Cynllunio Lleol. Rhaid adeiladu gwaith cerrig y tŷ mesur yn unol â'r sampl a gymeradwywyd.
7. Rhaid adeiladu'r adeilad tyrbîn a ganiateir drwy hyn fel ei fod yn darparu gwanhad sain yn erbyn sŵn a gynhyrchir yn fewnol i safon nad yw'n achosi unrhyw golled resymol o amwynder i drigolion eiddo cyfagos.
8. Os derbynnir unrhyw gwynion ynghylch lefelau sŵn cyffredinol ac elfennau sŵn tŵn sy'n deillio o'r pwerdy, rhaid i'r ymgeisydd/datblygwr drefnu i ymgynghorydd acwstig cymwys addas gael ei gytuno'n ysgrifenedig gan yr Awdurdod Cynllunio Lleol cyn cynnal asesiad sŵn a thŵn cyffredinol llawn o'r sŵn a gynhyrchir gan y datblygiad. Rhaid cyflwyno'r asesiad sŵn i'r Awdurdod Cynllunio Lleol. Os canfyddir bod angen mesurau lliniaru sŵn, rhaid cynnal y rhain yn unol â chais yr Awdurdod Cynllunio Lleol ac o fewn amserlen i'w chytuno'n ysgrifenedig.

9. **Cyn dechrau'r datblygiad**, rhaid cyflwyno Cynllun Rheoli Adeiladu ac Amgylcheddol (CRhAA) wedi'i ddiweddarau drwy gais ffurfiol i'r Awdurdod Cynllunio Lleol. Rhaid i'r CRhAA gynnwys

- Dulliau adeiladu: manylion deunyddiau, sut y bydd y gwastraff a gynhyrchir yn cael ei reoli;
- Rheoli Safle Cyffredinol: manylion y rhaglen adeiladu gan gynnwys yr amserlen, manylion clirio'r safle; manylion draenio adeiladu'r safle, ardaloedd cynnwys, parthau byffer o'r maint priodol rhwng ardaloedd storio (ar gyfer rwbel, olewau, tanwyddau, cymysgu concrit ac ardaloedd golchi) ac unrhyw gwrs dŵr neu ddraen wyneb.
- Diogelu rhywogaethau: Manylion mesurau osgoi a lliniaru (gan gynnwys mewn perthynas ag ystlumod, dyfrgwn ac adar Atodlen 1), manylion monitro ystlumod, manylion archwiliad cydymffurfiaeth ecolegol.
- Diogelu cynefinoedd: Manylion mesurau ar gyfer adfer cynefinoedd yn ystod y gwaith.
- Rhywogaethau ymledol: Manylion mesurau i reoli a dileu unrhyw rywogaethau ymledol ar y safle.
- Rheoli Pridd: manylion strïbed pridd uchaf, storio a gwella ar gyfer aildddfnyddio.
- Cynllun Meistr CRhAA: manylion am faint a chyfnod y datblygiad; lleoliad adnoddau tirwedd ac amgylcheddol; cynigion dylunio ac amcanion ar gyfer mesurau integreiddio a lliniaru.
- Rheoli Niwsans: manylion cyfyngiadau i'w cymhwyso yn ystod y gwaith adeiladu gan gynnwys amseriad, hyd ac amllder y gwaith; manylion mesurau i leihau gweithgareddau sŵn a dirgryniad (wedi'u llywio gan strategaeth ffrwydro os oes angen), er enghraifft rhwystrau acwstig; manylion mesurau rheoli llwch; mesurau i reoli gollyngiadau golau.
- Rheoli Adnoddau: manylion storio a chynnwys tanwydd a chemegau; manylion cynhyrchu gwastraff a'i reoli;
- Rheoli Traffig: manylion danfoniadau safle, peiriannau ar y safle, cyfleusterau golchi olwynion,
- Atal Llygredd: dangos sut y bydd Canllawiau perthnasol ar gyfer Atal Llygredd ac arfer gorau yn cael eu gweithredu, gan gynnwys manylion gweithdrefnau gollyngiadau brys a chynllun ymateb i ddigwyddiadau.
- Manylion y bobl a'r cyrff sy'n gyfrifol am weithgareddau sy'n gysylltiedig â'r CRhAA a manylion cyswllt brys

- Clerc gwaith amgylcheddol i sicrhau bod y gwaith adeiladu yn cydymffurfio â chynlluniau cymeradwy a rheoliadau amgylcheddol.

Rhaid gweithredu'r CRhAA fel y'i cymeradwywyd yn ystod cyfnodau paratoi'r safle ac adeiladu'r datblygiad.

10. **Ni fydd unrhyw ddatblygiad yn dechrau** nes bod manylion terfynol croesfannau cyrsiau dŵr yn lleoliadau 8, 16 a 17 wedi'u cyflwyno i'r Awdurdod Cynllunio Lleol a'u cymeradwyo trwy gais cynllunio ffurfiol yn ysgrifenedig ganddo.
11. **Ni fydd unrhyw ddatblygiad yn digwydd** nes bod Clerc Gwaith Ecolegol cymwys wedi'i benodi i oruchwylio'r datblygiad cyfan.

Bydd y Clerc Gwaith Ecolegol penodedig yn:-

- i) goruchwylio'r gwaith ar y safle wrth iddo fynd rhagddo a rhaid iddo gynghori ar y dulliau o liniaru neu leihau niwed a allai godi o ganlyniad i'r broses adeiladu barhaus, gan gynnwys llwybr a ffurfiant y trac mynediad ar ei hyd llawn o'r pwerdy i'r fewnfa.
 - ii) goruchwylio gweithrediad y Datganiad Dull Adeiladu ac Amgylcheddol (CRhAA) a'r Cynllun Rheoli Amgylcheddol a'r Cynllun Adfer cymeradwy.
 - iii) Cyflwyno adroddiadau cynnydd wythnosol i'r Awdurdod Cynllunio Lleol
12. **Ni fydd unrhyw ddatblygiad yn dechrau** nes bod y biblinell ddŵr rhwng y fewnfa a'r Tŷ Tyrbin a ddangosir ar y cynlluniau a gyflwynwyd, gan gynnwys cloddio ffosydd, yn digwydd nes bod llwybr y biblinell wedi'i begio allan ar y ddaear dan oruchwyliaeth y Clerc Gwaith Ecolegol.
 13. **Ni fydd unrhyw ddatblygiad yn dechrau** nes bod Cynllun Rheoli Traffig Adeiladu (CRhTA) wedi'i gyflwyno i'r Awdurdod Cynllunio Lleol a'i gymeradwyo ganddo. Bydd y CRhTA yn manylu ar y cynigion ar gyfer symud traffig adeiladu ar gyfer y cynllun.
 14. Rhaid i'r ymgeisydd/datblygwr sicrhau bod pob mesur lliniaru osgoi yn cael ei ddilyn a'i weithredu'n llawn.
 15. O fewn 12 mis fan bellaf ar ôl cwblhau'r gwaith adfer, rhaid cyflwyno adroddiad gan berson cymwys addas yn asesu effeithiolrwydd adfer y dirwedd ac yn gwneud unrhyw argymhellion ar gyfer newidiadau, gwaith pellach neu welliannau ac amserlen ar gyfer y gwaith hwnnw drwy gais ffurfiol i'r Awdurdod Cynllunio Lleol. Rhaid cyflawni unrhyw argymhellion yn yr adroddiad yn unol â'r amserlen.
 16. Ni chaiff gwaith adeiladu sy'n glywadwy ar ffin unrhyw dderbynydd preswyl ddigwydd y tu allan i'r oriau 7:00am i 7:00pm o ddydd Llun i ddydd

Gwener a 7:00am i 1:00pm o ddydd Sadwrn. Ni ddylid cynnal unrhyw waith adeiladu ar ddydd Sul na Gwyliau Banc.
Er gwaethaf yr oriau a nodwyd hyn, caniateir gwaith y tu allan i'r oriau hyn ond bydd yn gyfyngedig i waith brys yn unig.

17. Rhaid gwneud tynnu a chronni dŵr yn gwbl unol ag unrhyw 'Drwydded i Dynnu' a 'Drwydded i Gronni' fel y'u cyhoeddir gan Gyfoeth Naturiol Cymru.
18. Ni fydd unrhyw ddatblygiad (gan gynnwys sribedi pridd uchaf neu waith tir arall) yn digwydd nes bod manyleb ar gyfer rhaglen o waith archeolegol wedi'i chyflwyno i'r Awdurdod Cynllunio Lleol a'i chymeradwyo'n ysgrifenedig ganddo. Rhaid cyflawni'r datblygiad a chwblhau'r holl waith archeolegol yn unol yn llwyr â'r manylion cymeradwy.
19. Rhaid cyflwyno adroddiad manwl ar y gwaith archeolegol, fel sy'n ofynnol gan amod 18, i'r Awdurdod Cynllunio Lleol a'i gymeradwyo ganddo yn ysgrifenedig o fewn chwe mis i gwblhau'r gwaith maes archeolegol.
20. Ni chaniateir gosod unrhyw oleuadau allanol heb gyflwyno cynllun goleuo ffurfiol ymlaen llaw trwy gais ffurfiol i'r awdurdod i'w gymeradwyo. Dylai'r cynllun goleuo hwn ystyried goleuadau presennol a goleuadau arfaethedig ynghyd ag unrhyw ollyngiadau sy'n deillio o leoliadau mewnol. Dylai'r gofyniad cydran hwn gynnwys:
 - Manylion y goleuadau i'w defnyddio yn ystod ac ar ôl y gwaith adeiladu
 - Cynlluniau sy'n dangos lleoliad a math y goleuadau
 - Cynlluniau sy'n dangos pwyntiau ymddangosiad ystlumod a ragwelir neu a gedwir; ynghyd â nodweddion a gedwir neu a gynigir a gynlluniwyd i'w defnyddio'n swyddogaethol gan ystlumod at ddibenion chwilota am fwyd/gwasgaru.
 - Dangosyddion perfformiad allweddol goleuadau allanol archwiliad cydymffurfiaeth ecolegol.
 - Monitro golau ar ôl adeiladu
 - Rhaid i ddarpariaethau'r cynllun gydymffurfio â darpariaethau Nodyn Canllaw Sefydliad y Gweithwyr Goleuo Proffesiynol a'r Ymddiriedolaeth Cadwraeth Ystlumod [Nodyn Canllaw 08/23: Ystlumod a Goleuadau Artiffisial yn y Nos](#)
21. Ac eithrio unrhyw ymchwiliadau safle, ni fydd unrhyw ddatblygiad yn dechrau nes bod Cynllun Rheoli Deunyddiau a Gwastraff (MWMP) wedi'i gyflwyno i'r Awdurdod Cynllunio Lleol perthnasol a'i gymeradwyo'n ysgrifenedig ganddo. Rhaid gweithredu'r Cynllun Rheoli Deunyddiau a Gwastraff cymeradwy fel y'i cymeradwywyd am hyd y cyfnod adeiladu a rhaid iddo ddarparu manylion am:
 - a) enwau a rhifau cyswllt y personél sy'n gyfrifol am lynu wrth y Cynllun Rheoli Asedau Cenedlaethol;
 - b) ardaloedd y safle sy'n destun cloddiadau;
 - c) faint a chyfansoddiad (pridd uchaf, isbridd, gorlwyth, carreg ac ati) y deunydd a gloddiwyd sy'n destun y datblygiad;

- d) faint a chyfansoddiad y deunydd sydd i'w aildefnyddio fel rhan o'r datblygiad;
- e) os yw deunydd i'w aildefnyddio ar y safle, methodoleg ynghylch addasrwydd y deunydd gan nodi:
 - i. a oes angen prosesu neu ailgylchu'r deunydd ar y safle / oddi ar y safle cyn ei aildefnyddio,
 - ii. y lleoliadau / ardaloedd ar y safle lle mae'r deunydd i'w aildefnyddio, a
 - iii. ardaloedd lle mae deunydd i'w storio / prosesu yn ystod y cyfnod adeiladu a sut mae'r ardaloedd i'w hadfer ar ôl cwblhau'r gwaith;
- f) swm a chyfansoddiad y deunydd y bwriedir ei waredu oddi ar y safle fel gwastraff / neu ei adfer oddi ar y safle fel cynnyrch;
- g) y dull (Safle a ganiateir, CL:AIRE DoWCoP, Esemptiadau ac ati) a'r cyfleusterau oddi ar y safle y mae'r deunydd / gwastraff i'w waredu / ei adfer; a
- h) lleoliad gwaredu unrhyw wastraff dŵr budr, yn unol â'r Adroddiad Asesu Rheoliadau Cynefinoedd Cysgodol a gyflwynwyd.

22. Rhaid i unrhyw arwyddion neu wybodaeth ddehongli, sy'n llywio ac yn hyrwyddo'r datblygiad o fewn a thu allan i'r safle, fod yn Gymraeg neu'n ddwyieithog gan roi blaenoriaeth i'r iaith Gymraeg.

Y rhesymau dros benderfyniad yr Awdurdod i roi caniatâd ar gyfer y datblygiad yn amodol ar gydymffurfio â'r amodau a nodwyd yma uchod yw:

1. Er mwyn cydymffurfio ag Adran 91 (fel y'i diwygiwyd) o Ddeddf Cynllunio Gwlad a Thref 1990.
2. I ddiffinio'r caniatâd ac er mwyn osgoi amheuaeth.
3. Er mwyn diogelu amwynderau gweledol yr ardal yn unol â Chynllun Datblygu Lleol Eryri ac yn benodol Polisi 1.
4. Er mwyn sicrhau safon foddhaol o ran ymddangosiad y datblygiad a defnyddio deunyddiau adeiladu lleol priodol, yn unol â pholisïau Cynllun Datblygu Lleol Eryri ac yn benodol polisïau A, 1 a 6.
5. Er mwyn sicrhau safon foddhaol o ran ymddangosiad y datblygiad a defnyddio deunyddiau adeiladu lleol priodol, yn unol â pholisïau Cynllun Datblygu Lleol Eryri ac yn benodol polisïau A, 1 a 6.
6. Er mwyn sicrhau safon foddhaol o ran ymddangosiad y datblygiad a defnyddio deunyddiau adeiladu lleol priodol, yn unol â pholisïau Cynllun Datblygu Lleol Eryri ac yn benodol polisïau A, 1 a 6.
7. Er mwyn diogelu amwynderau gweledol yr ardal a thrigolion cyfagos yn unol â Pholisi 1 Cynllun Datblygu Lleol Eryri 2016-2031.
8. Diogelu amwynderau gweledol yr ardal a thrigolion cyfagos yn unol â Pholisi 1 Cynllun Datblygu Lleol Eryri 2016-2031.
9. I sicrhau rheolaeth briodol o'r effeithiau amgylcheddol yn ystod cyfnod adeiladu'r datblygiad a diogelu amwynderau.

10. Er mwyn nodi llwybr manwl gywir y biblinell er mwyn amddiffyn yr Ecoleg yn unol â Chynllun Datblygu Lleol Eryri ac yn benodol polisi D.
11. Er mwyn osgoi amheuaeth ac er mwyn diogelu bioamrywiaeth, amgylchedd yr ardal a'r effaith weledol ar y dirwedd ehangach yn unol â Pholisïau Cynllun Datblygu Lleol Eryri ac yn benodol polisïau 1 ac A
12. Er mwyn nodi llwybr manwl gywir y biblinell er mwyn amddiffyn yr Ecoleg yn unol â Chynllun Datblygu Lleol Eryri ac yn benodol polisi D.
13. Er budd diogelwch y briffordd ac amwynderau cyhoeddus yn unol â pholisïau Cynllun Datblygu Lleol Eryri ac yn benodol polisïau SP A, DP 3, DP 1.
14. Er mwyn sicrhau safon foddhaol o ddatblygiad a lleihau'r risg o niwed neu aflonyddwch annerbyniol i rywogaethau gwarchoddedig yn unol â Pholisïau Cynllun Datblygu Lleol Eryri ac yn benodol Polisi D.
15. Er mwyn sicrhau safon foddhaol o ddatblygiad a lleihau'r risg o niwed neu aflonyddwch annerbyniol i rywogaethau gwarchoddedig yn unol â Pholisïau Cynllun Datblygu Lleol Eryri ac yn benodol Polisi D.
16. Er mwyn lleihau colli amwynder i eiddo cyfagos a'r ardal gyfagos yn gyffredinol yn unol â Pholisïau Cynllun Datblygu Lleol Eryri ac yn benodol Polisi 1.
17. Er mwyn sicrhau bod llif y dŵr yn yr afon yn cael ei gynnal yn ddigonol
18. Er mwyn sicrhau bod rhaglen briodol o liniaru archeolegol yn cael ei gweithredu yn unol â gofynion Polisi Cynllunio Cymru 2018 a NCT24: Yr Amgylchedd Hanesyddol.
19. I sicrhau y bydd y gwaith yn cydymffurfio â Rheoli Prosiectau Archeolegol (MAP2) a Safonau a Chanllawiau Sefydliad Siartredig yr Archeolegwyr (ClfA).
20. Er mwyn sicrhau safon foddhaol o ddatblygiad a lleihau'r risg o niwed neu aflonyddwch annerbyniol i rywogaethau gwarchoddedig a Pharth craidd yr Awyr Dywyll yn unol â Pholisïau Cynllun Datblygu Lleol Eryri ac yn benodol Polisi D.
21. Sicrhau bod y datblygiad yn cael ei gyflawni gyda'r effaith leiaf ar yr amgylchedd a bod y safle'n cael ei ddatblygu'n gywir. Cynorthwyo monitro effeithiol y datblygiad yn ystod y cyfnod adeiladu ac ymdrechu i leihau faint o wastraff sy'n gysylltiedig â'r datblygiad yn unol â pholisi DP1 y Cynllun Datblygu Lleol.
22. Er budd yr Iaith Gymraeg ac yn unol â Pholisïau Cynllun Datblygu Lleol Eryri ac yn benodol Polisi 18.

Nodiadau Cynghorol

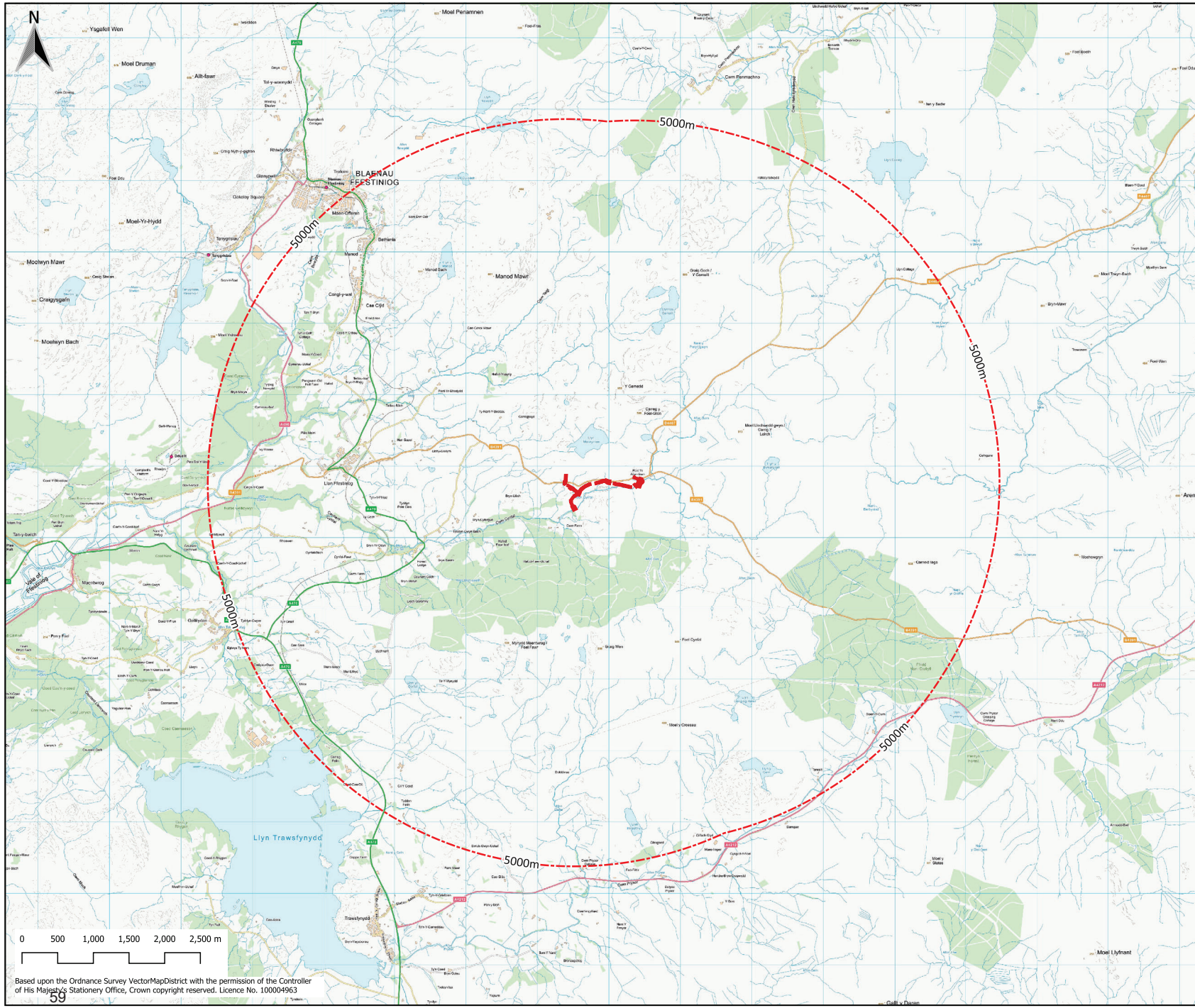
1. Er mwyn sicrhau nad oes unrhyw lygredd yn deillio o'r datblygiad arfaethedig hwn, rhaid i'r ymgeisydd/datblygwr bob amser lynu wrth y canllawiau atal llygredd safonol fel y'u cyhoeddwyd gan Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru yn y cyhoeddiadau canlynol:
 - GPP 5: Gwaith a chynnal a chadw mewn dŵr neu ger dŵr
 - GPP 6: Gweithio ar safleoedd adeiladu a dymchwel
2. Bydd angen i'r ymgeisydd/asiant gysylltu â Chyngor Gwynedd fel yr Awdurdod Llifogydd Lleol Arweiniol i gael caniatâd i adeiladu'r morglawdd o dan Ddeddf Draenio Tir 1991.
3. Dylid cynghori'r ymgeisydd i wneud cais ysgrifenedig i'r Rheolwr Gwaith Stryd am y caniatâd angenrheidiol, fel sy'n ofynnol o dan Adran 171/184 o Ddeddf Priffyrdd, 1980, i wneud gwaith o fewn y briffordd ar gyfer ffurfio mynedfeydd dros dro a pharhaol. Fel arall, cysylltwch ag Uned Gwaith Stryd Cyngor Gwynedd ar 01766 771000 am y ffurflenni cais perthnasol.
4. Ni fydd yr Awdurdod Priffyrdd yn gyfrifol am unrhyw ddŵr wyneb ffordd sy'n dod i mewn i'r safle o ganlyniad i'r datblygiad.
5. Bydd Llwybr Troed Cyhoeddus rhif 22 Cymuned Ffestiniog gerllaw'r safle yn cael ei ddiogelu yn ystod ac ar ôl y datblygiad hwn. Cynghorir yr ymgeisydd i gysylltu ag Uned Hawliau Tramwy Cyngor Gwynedd yn Nolgellau ar 01766 771000 er mwyn trafod unrhyw ddargyfeiriadau dros dro neu gau sydd eu hangen i ymgymryd ag adeiladu ar gerllaw hawl tramwy gyhoeddus.



Mynegai Cynlluniau a Dogfennau		<i>Index of Plans and Documents</i>
NP5/59/495C		<i>NP5/59/495C</i>

Cynllun Lleoliad x 2	1, 2	<i>Location Plan x 2</i>
Tir perchnogaeth a ffin y safle	3	<i>Landownership and Site Boundary</i>
Cynllun Allweddol Lluniau	4	<i>Photographs Key Plan</i>
Lluniau (1 -14)	5	<i>Photographs (1 -14</i>
Lluniau (15-35)	6	<i>Photographs (15-35)</i>
Lleoliad Rhaeadr Mwgwd	7	<i>Intake Weir Location</i>
Manylion adeiladu Rhaedr Mwgwd	8	<i>Intake Weir Construction</i>
Lleoliad Tŷ Tyrbîn	9	<i>Turbine House Location</i>
Drychiadau Tŷ Tyrbîn	10	<i>Turbine House Elevations</i>
Trefniad Tŷ Tyrbîn	11	<i>Turbine House Layout</i>
Tŷ Tyrbîn fel y bwriedir	12	<i>In Situ Elevations - Turbine House</i>
Allanfa	13	<i>Outfall</i>
Tŷ Mesurydd lleoliad a chynllun bloc	14	<i>Metering House Location and Block Plan</i>
Tŷ Mesurydd Drychiadau	15	<i>Metering House Elevations</i>
Lleoliad Tŷ Mesurydd	16	<i>Site Entrance Metering House</i>
Pibell Croesi Afon	17	<i>Pipe River Crossing</i>

Croesi Nant	18	<i>Stream Crossing</i>
Gwriad Llwybr Cyhoeddus	19	<i>Footpath Diversion</i>
Cynllun Bloc Ardal 1	20	<i>Block Plan Area 1</i>
Cynllun Rheoli Traffig	21	<i>Traffic Management Plan</i>
Datganiad Seilwaith Gwyrdd	22	<i>Green Infrastructure Statement</i>
Ymateb Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru (CNC)	23	<i>Natural Resources Wales (NRW) Response</i>
Crynodeb An-Dechnolegol	24	<i>Non-Technical Summery</i>
Ymateb asiant i sylwadau CNC a gwaith o fewn yr SSSI	25	<i>Agent Response re NRW Comments and SSSI</i>
Cofnod o Asesiad Rheoliadau Cynefinoedd	26	<i>A Record of a Habitat Regulations Assessment</i>
Ymateb CNC i ARhC	27	<i>NRW Response to HRA</i>
Lythyr o wrthwynebiad ar y cyd gan Gymdeithas Eryri ac Ymddiriedolaeth Natur Gogledd Cymru	28	<i>Joint Objection by Snowdonia Society and North Wales Wildlife Trust</i>
Llythyr ar y cyd gan Gymdeithas Eryri, Cyngor Mynydda Prydain, Ymddiriedolaeth Afonydd Gogledd Cymru, Save our Rivers, Plantlife, Ymddiriedolaeth Natur Gogledd Cymru	29	<i>Joint letter by Snowdonia Society, BMC North Wales River Trust, Save our Rivers, Plantlife & North Wales Wildlife Trust</i>
Llythyr gan yr ymgeiswyr	30	<i>Letter by the applicants</i>



Client / Client:
MED DAFYDD

Enw project / Project name:
CWM CYNFAL HYDRO SCHEME

Titl luniad / Drawing title:
**Site Location Plan
Figure 2.1**

Eglurhad / Key:
— Planning Boundary
- - - Fixed Distance Buffer

02	05/12/2023	Planning Issue	RJ	SWJ	APS
Cwm Rheol	Dyddiad Date	Disgrifiad Description	Gan By	Gwirio CHK	Cymro App

PLANNING

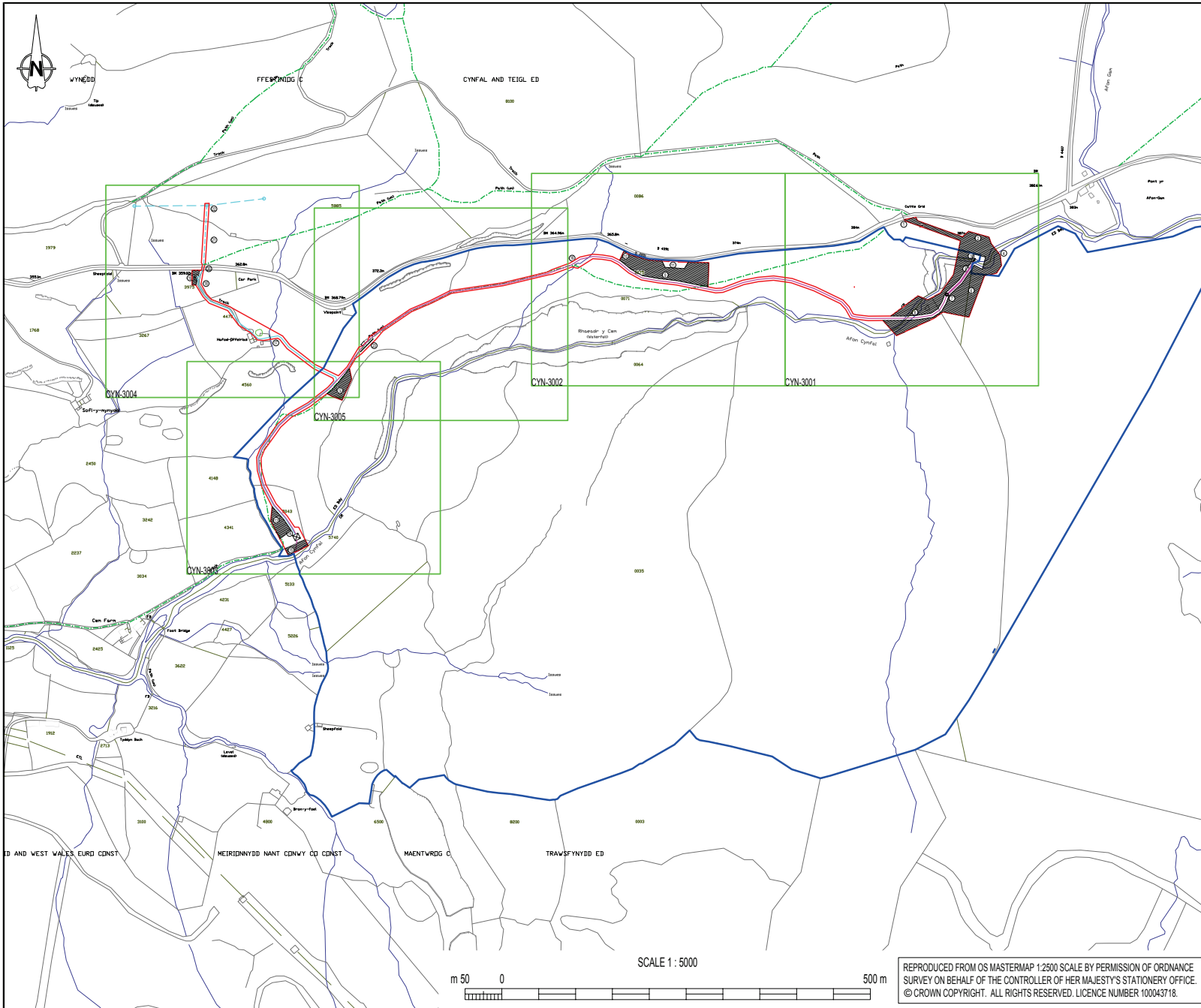
Graiddfa / Scale (A3): 1:50,000 @ A3	Dyddiad / Date: Jul 2023	Reolwr / Drafftwr: RSJ
Rhif luniad / Drawing number: 3261-RML-DR-L-101	Cyfarwyddwr / Cynhyrwr: APCS	Cyfarwyddwr / Cynhyrwr: O2

Darparwyd gan / Prepared by:



1000 Canal, Cae'r Ydwrdd, Pen-y-bont-y-dderwn, Blaenau Ffestiniog, LL23 7JG
 Tel: 01752 821111 Fax: 01752 821112
 E-bost: info@rml.co.uk

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FEATURES

1. ACCESS FOR INTAKE WORKS UP TO RIVER CROSSING (TEMP)
2. MATERIALS AND EQUIPMENT COMPOUND, SITE OFFICE (TEMP)
3. INTAKE WEIR
4. RIVER CROSSING (FORD) TO UPPER PIPE ROUTE (TEMP)
5. ROCK CUTTING
6. LAYDOWN AREA FOR ROCK CUTTING MATERIAL (TEMP)
7. STILLING CHAMBER
8. SUB-SURFACE RIVER CROSSING
9. MAIN MATERIALS LAYDOWN AND PIPE WELDING AREA (TEMP)
10. EXISTING ACCESS
11. RELOCATED ACCESS FOR IMPROVED VISIBILITY
12. MIDDLE LAYDOWN AREA (TEMPORARY)
13. LOWER LAYDOWN AREA (TEMPORARY)
14. TURBINE HOUSE
15. OUTFALL
16. CULVERTED STREAM CROSSING
17. CULVERTED STREAM CROSSING
18. SITE COMPOUND (TEMPORARY)
19. METERING BUILDING AND SITE COMPOUND (TEMPORARY)
20. EXISTING ACCESS GATES
21. NEW S.P.E.N CABLE
22. CONNECTION AT EXISTING POLE LOCATION
23. RETAINING WALL FOR WIDENED TRACK

KEY

- SITE OWNERSHIP BOUNDARY
- PLANNING BOUNDARY
- PIPELINE ROUTE
- PRIVATE 11KV UNDERGROUND CABLE
- - - 11KV OVERHEAD CABLES (EXISTING)
- . . . SPEN NEW 11KV CABLES (UG or OH TBC)
- - - FOOTPATH

009	03/09/19	OWNERSHIP BOUNDARY	JH		
008	10/07/19	PIPE ROUTE PLANNING BOUNDARY TO AVOID WET HEATH	JH		

REV.	DATE	DESCRIPTION	DRAWN	CHK'D	APP'D
------	------	-------------	-------	-------	-------

CLIENT
MED DAFYDD

SCHEME
CYNFAL HYDRO

TITLE
LOCATION PLAN

STATUS
INFORMATION

DRAWN (ORIG.)	CHECKED	APPROVED	SCALE / SHEET SIZE
JH			1:5,000 / A3

CLIENT REFERENCE	DATE
-	03/09/2019

DRAWING NO.	REV
CYN-2001	009

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Client / Client: **MED DAFYDD**

Enw project / Project name: **CWM CYNFAL HYDRO SCHEME**

Titl lliniad / Drawing title: **Land Ownership Figure 2.2**

Eglurhad / Key:


- Planning Boundary
- Ownership Boundary

03	05/12/2023	Planning Issue	RJ	SWJ	APS
Cwm Rhe	Dyddiad Date	Disgrifiad Description	Glan By	Glan CWA	Cwmor Aren

PLANNING

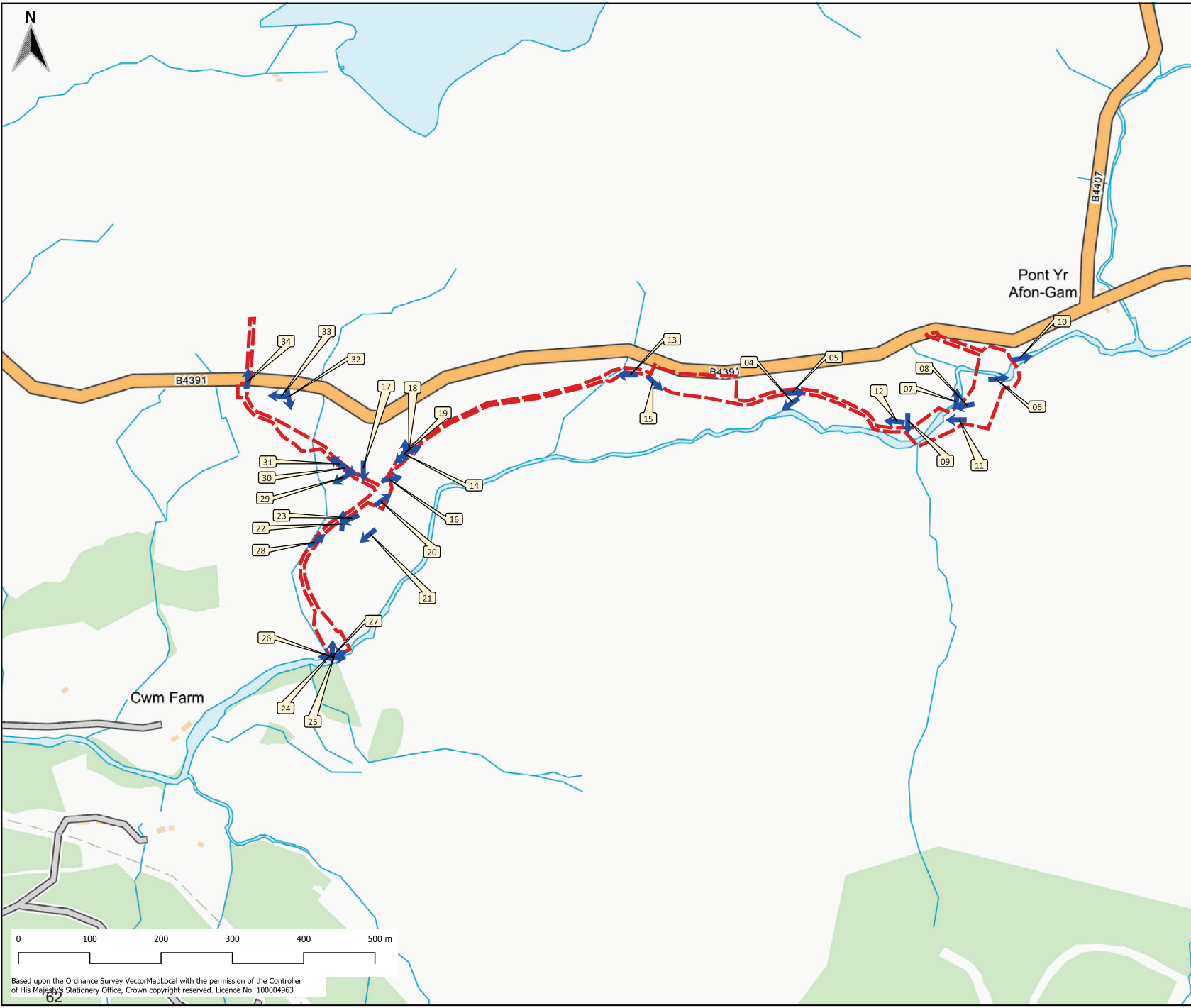
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Rhif lliniad / Drawing number: 3261-RML-DR-L-102	Cwmor Aren	APCS	03

Darparwyd gan / Prepared by:



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Client / Client:
MED DAFYDD

Enw project / Project name:
CWM CYNFAL HYDRO SCHEME


Titl lluniad / Drawing title:
**Site Photograph Location
Figure 2.5**

Eglurhad / Key:
 Photo Location and direction of view

03	05/12/2023	Planning issue	RJ	SWJ	APS
Cwm Rev	Dyddiad Date	Disgrifiad Description	Enw By	Gwlio Cib	Cymro App

PLANNING

Graddfa / Scale (A3): 1:5,000 @ A3	Dyddiad / Date: Jul 2023	Disgrifiad Description	RSJ
Rhif lluniad / Drawing number: 3261-RML-DR-L-105	Disgrifiad Description	APCS	Cwmro 03

Darparwyd gan / Prepared by:


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Aerial photographs of the site and setting

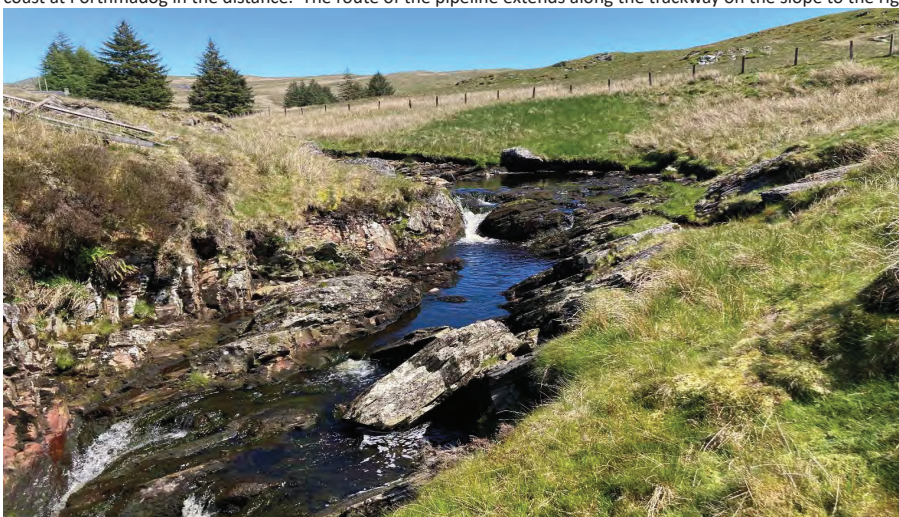
1. The Afon Cynfal upstream of the falls with the proposed weir and abstraction Point (C).
2. The middle section of the scheme showing the falls and the existing trackway down the valley lower section of the scheme.
3. The lower section of the scheme showing the lowest of the falls and the location of the turbine house and outfall.



4. View down Cwm Cynfal from above Rhaeadr y Cwm with the wooded slopes of Hafod-fawr to the far left and the coast at Porthmadog in the distance. The route of the pipeline extends along the trackway on the slope to the right.



5. View east along the Afon Cynfal from above Rhaeadr y Cwm, looking towards Pont yr Afon Gam



6. View of the selected abstraction point C



7. The river passes through a narrow gap between steep rock outcrops. This is abstraction point alternative B and would have required a weir of approximately 3.5m height.



8. Panoramic view of the site of the deep rock cutting to the right and the river crossing left of centre. The red dots indicate the location of pegs marking the pipeline route. Alternative river crossings, as a pipe bridge were considered within this view, roughly in the centre of the view and to the right of centre.



9. Location of abstraction Point A, the lowest of the three. The position can be seen in Photograph 11



10. The location of the proposed temporary river crossing just upstream of Abstraction Point C



11. View west at the proposed river crossing with the pipeline extending along the north riverbank. Abstraction Point 'A' is in the middle distance, to the right of the ruined stone building.



12. View west from where the pipeline follows the riverside before climbing to cross a slightly elevated ridge



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Registered in England No. 1848683 VAT Reg. No. 401 4243 13





13. View west where the pipeline converges with the trackway (Footpath 22). The B4391 and its retaining structure can be seen clearly in the top right of the image. The dark green strip descending right to left across the middle of the image is a small watercourse that the pipeline must cross.



14. view east along the trackway (Footpath 22) through Cwm Cynfal with the waterfall to the right and the B4407 top left.



15 View south east where the pipeline crosses the elevated ridge



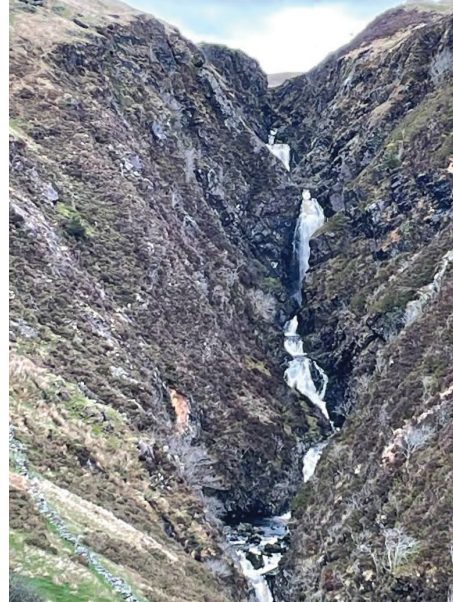
16 View east towards the waterfalls and the trackway (Footpath 22). In the foreground the pipeline would begin to descend to the turbine house by the river.



17 View south west into the lower valley with Cwm Farm in the centre of the view



19. The trackway (Footpath 22) west of the ruined building.



20. Typical white water in the waterfalls (April 2023).



18 Views of the small stone building beside the trackway (left from the west, right from the east)



21. The slope down from the trackway to the turbine house and outfall into the Afon Cynfal below the falls.



22 & 23. Two views showing the descent, following the trackway (Footpath 22).



26. Gate to track and Footpath 22 from Cwm Farm to the location of the Turbine House, with the riverbed (left).

24. View up the lower portion of the descent



25. Location of the turbine house beside the river.

27. The Outfall location on the Afon Cynfal.



28. The valley slope and the Hafod-Offeiriad stream (left). The cable connection would climb this route.



29. View from the trackway towards Cwm Farm with the Hafod-Offeiriad stream to the right of the track.



30. The ruins of Hafod-Offeiriad from below. The buried cable would ascend the slope to the right of the trees.

31. The Cable would be buried under a track that passes to the left and up-slope side of the ruins of Hafod-Offeiriad



32 & 33 View west across high land to the south of the B4391. The buried cable would cross the view in the middle distance and cross the road to meet the grid connection which is visible as posts on the skyline.



34. The location of the rock cutting looking south with the water intake and weir to be located in the foreground. The coloured ribbons and the red dots show edges of the 5m wide cutting through the crest of the hill. On completion the cutting would be backfilled and the hill soils and vegetation reinstated.

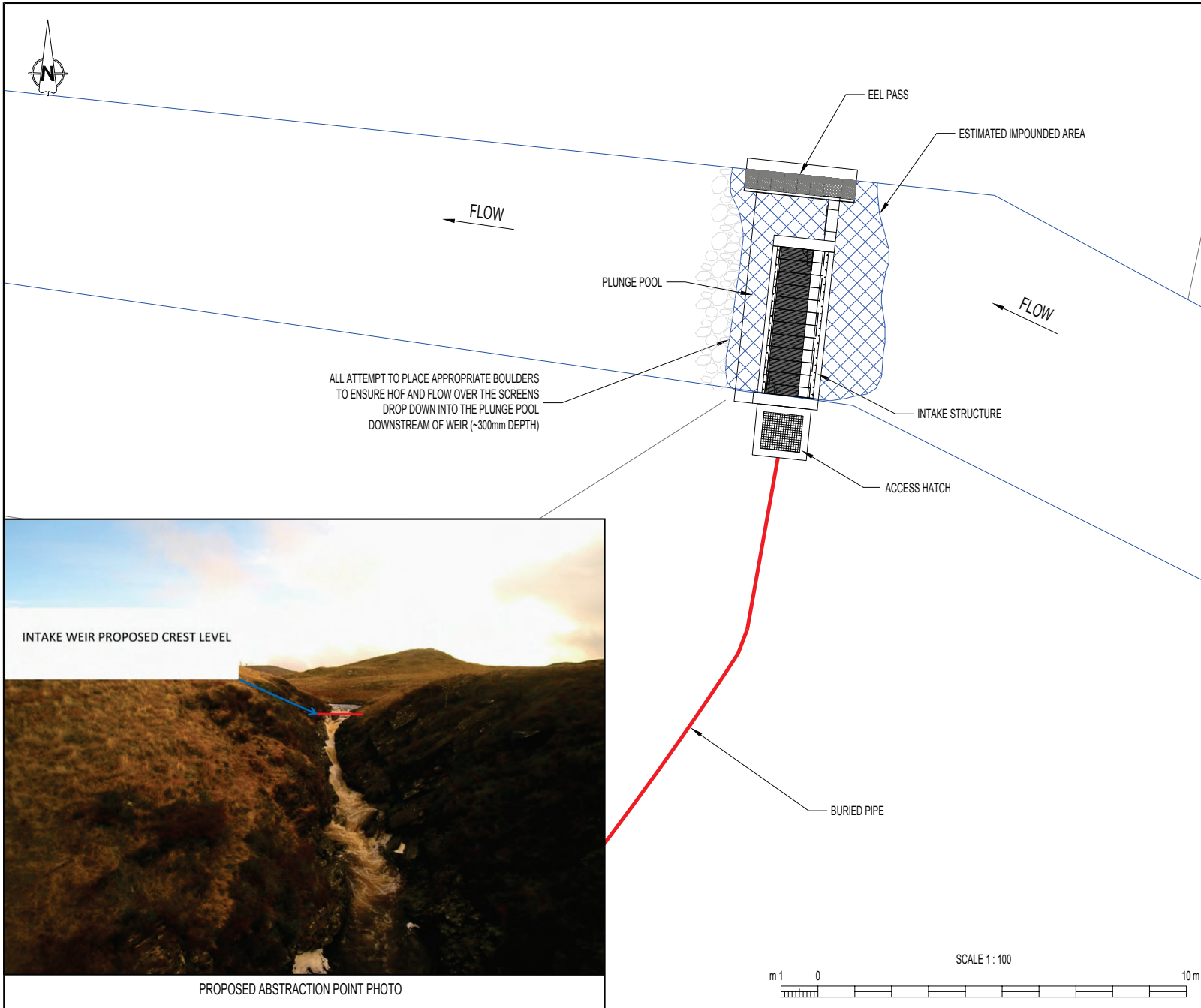


35. The opening in the ground that may be the result of settlement of backfill within a former mine shaft



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PROPOSED ABSTRACTION POINT PHOTO

NOTES

- ALL DIMENSIONS IN MILLIMETRES AND ALL LEVELS IN METRES ABOVE ORDNANCE DATUM UNLESS SHOWN OTHERWISE.
- THE WEIR MAKES USE OF THE NATURAL STEP IN THE GROUND PROFILE, MEANING THAT THE UPSTREAM WATER LEVEL CHANGES VERY LITTLE. WEIR REPLACES EXISTING STEP IN BED LEVEL AND IS BACKFILLED WHERE NECESSARY TO ENSURE CONTINUITY/EFFECTIVE TRANSFER OF SEDIMENT THROUGH THE DEROGATED REACH TO MAINTAIN FLOW VELOCITIES THROUGH THE IMPOUNDED REACH. STRUCTURE TO BE BACKFILLED TO AVOID SCOUR AND BYPASSING AND TO RESEMBLE NATURAL FLOW CONDITIONS. WEIR ARRANGEMENT MIMICS NATURAL PROCESSES.

SITE LOCATION - ABSTRACTION POINT
GRID REFERENCE: 274437, 341780

REV.	DATE	DESCRIPTION	DSGND	CHK'D	APP'D
004	04-11-19	ACCESS HATCH			
002	04-10-19	STILLING CHAMBER MOVED			
000	01-03-17	FIRST ISSUE		WJ	DRD PMJ

SCHEME

CYNFAL HYDRO

TITLE

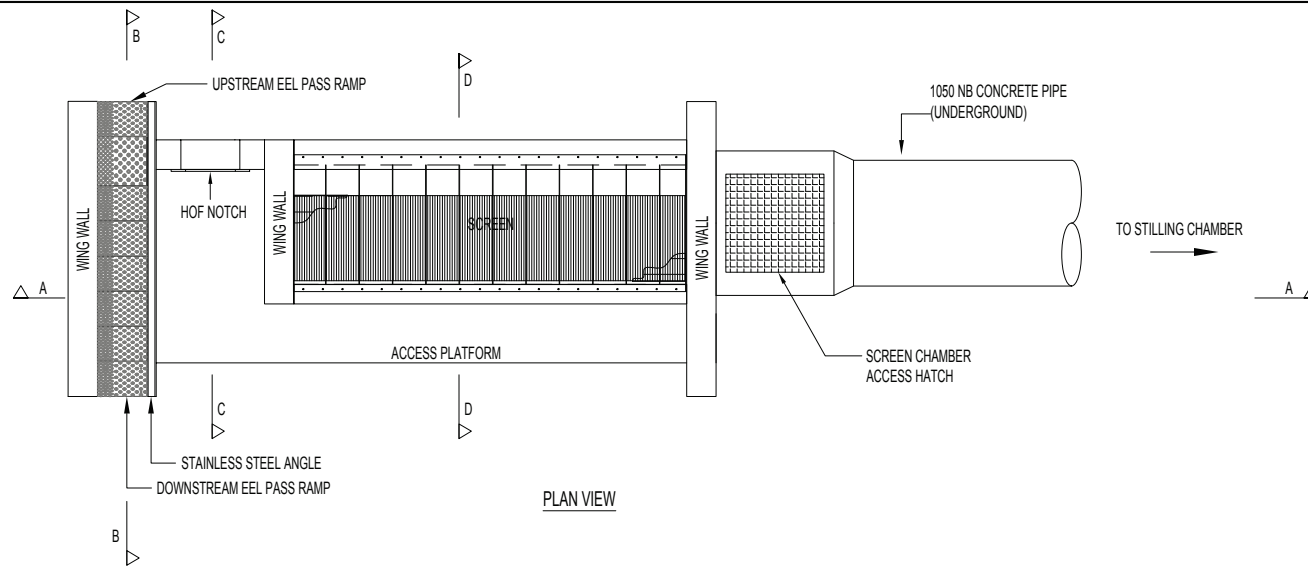
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STATUS

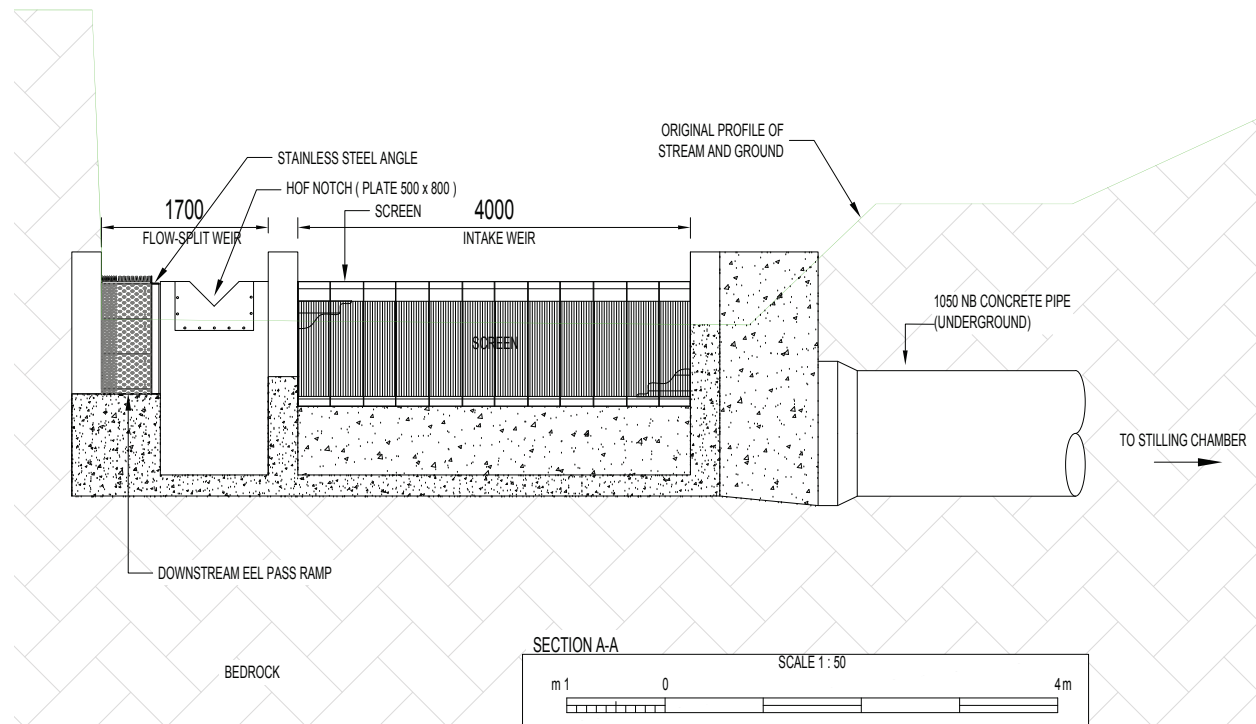
PRELIMINARY

DESIGNED	CHECKED	APPROVED	SCALE / SHEET SIZE
			1 : 100 / A3

DRAWING NO.	REV
CYN-6006	004



PLAN VIEW



SECTION A-A

SCALE 1:50



NOTES

- ALL DIMENSIONS IN MILLIMETRES AND ALL LEVELS IN METRES ABOVE ORDNANCE DATUM UNLESS SHOWN OTHERWISE.
- FOR AVOIDANCE OF DOUBT ALL DIMENSIONS ARE APPROXIMATE AND FINAL BUILDING DIMENSIONS MAY VARY MARGINALLY AS CONDITIONS DICTATE AND DEPENDING ON FINAL MECHANICAL EQUIPMENT SELECTION.

CONSTRUCTION NOTES:

INTAKE STRUCTURE TO BE CONSTRUCTED OF REINFORCED CONCRETE AND WILL BE CONSTRUCTED BY CREATING SUMP, STILLING CHAMBER STRUCTURE AND THEN BOLTING ON THE PREFABRICATED SCREEN IN PLACE. THE WEIR WILL BE STONED/ SLATE FACED ON THE DOWNSTREAM EXPOSED SURFACE TO MINIMISE VISUAL IMPACT. WATER LEVEL IN SUMP/ STILLING CHAMBER/ TANK TO BE CONTROLLED VIA LEVEL SENSOR AND AUTOMATED SPEAR VALVE(S) AT TURBINE HOUSE. SUMP/ STILLING CHAMBER SIZED TO MITIGATE VORTEXING/ AIR ENTRAINMENT IN PENSTOCK. BURIED PENSTOCK OUTLET WITH A MAXIMUM PIPE DIAMETER OF 800MM.

IMPOUNDMENT CONCRETE BASE LEVEL DEPENDENT ON BEDROCK. EXCAVATION TO TAKE PLACE UNTIL FIRM, UNBROKEN GROUND IS AVAILABLE. KEYED TO BEDROCK WITH DOWELS/ROCK ANCHORS AS REQUIRED.

NOT SHOWN ON DRAWING FOR CLARITY.

- SLUICE / GATE VALVES
- ACCESS STEPS TO DOWNSTREAM SIDE OF WEIR FOR MAINTENANCE ARE NOT SHOWN ON DRAWING FOR CLARITY.
- SUMP ACCESS HATCH

003	28-10-19	ACCESS HATCH	JH		
002	04-10-19	REMOTE STILLING CHAMBER	JH		
P00	01-03-17	FIRST ISSUE	VJ	DRD	KJP
REV.	DATE	DESCRIPTION	DSGND	CHK'D	APP'D

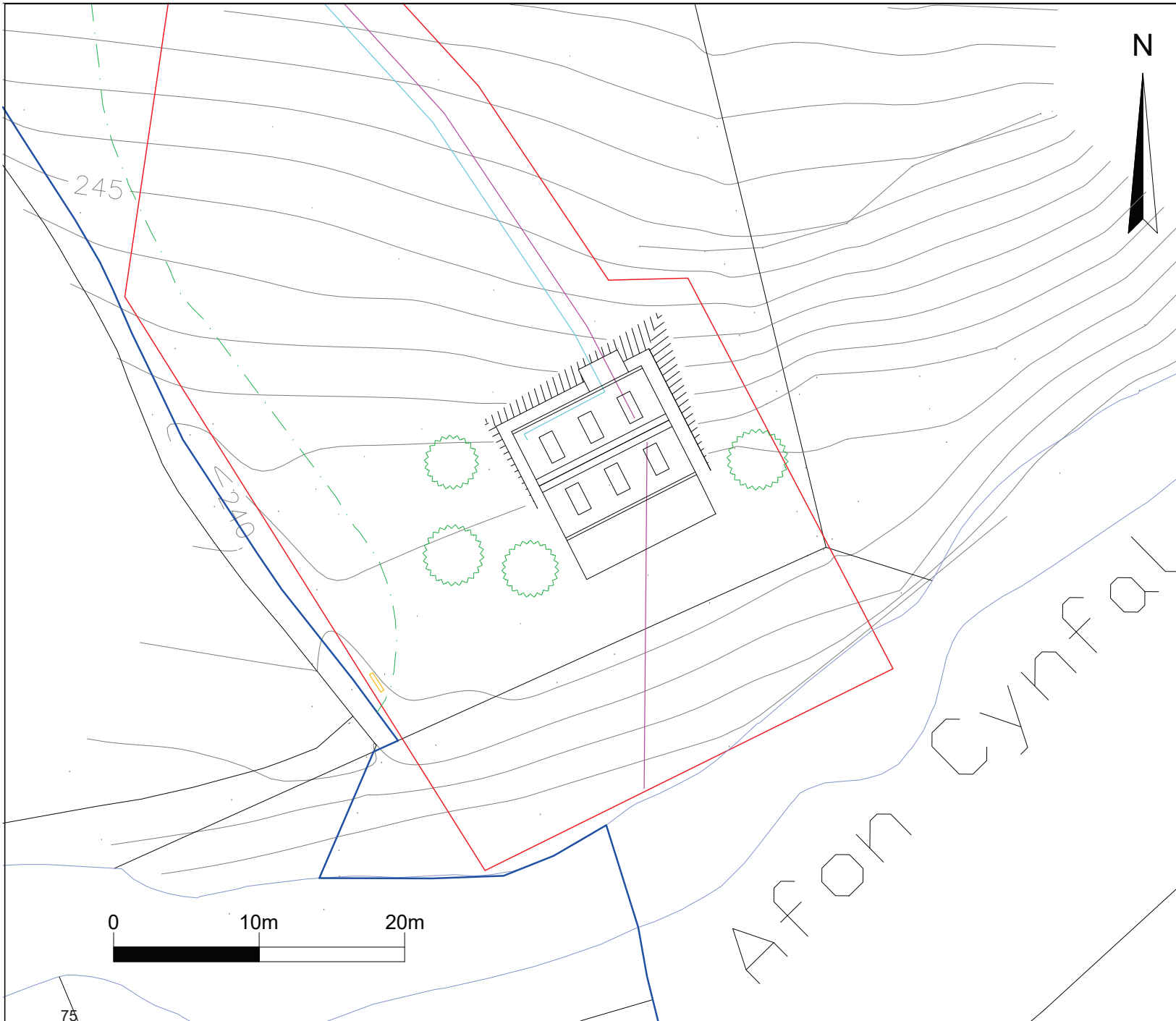
SCHEME
CYNFAL HYDRO

TITLE
INTAKE PLAN & SECTION A-A

STATUS
PRELIMINARY

DESIGNED	CHECKED	APPROVED	SCALE / SHEET SIZE
			1:50 / A3

DRAWING NO.	REV
CYN-6005	003



Notes:
 1. Elevations figures (ground levels) in metres correspond to Ordnance Datum.

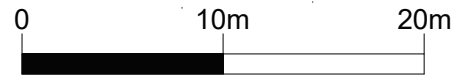
References:
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 2. Building NGR SH 73523 41405

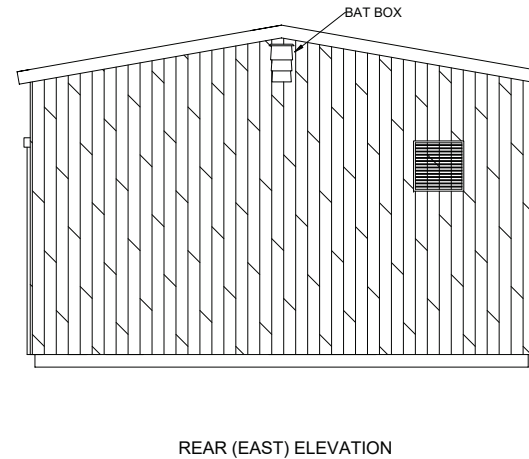
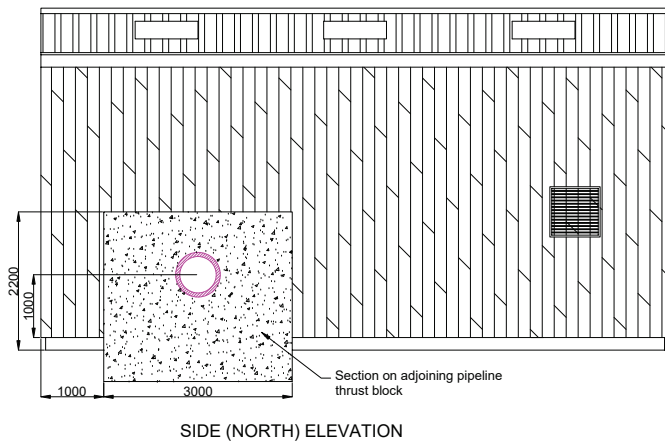
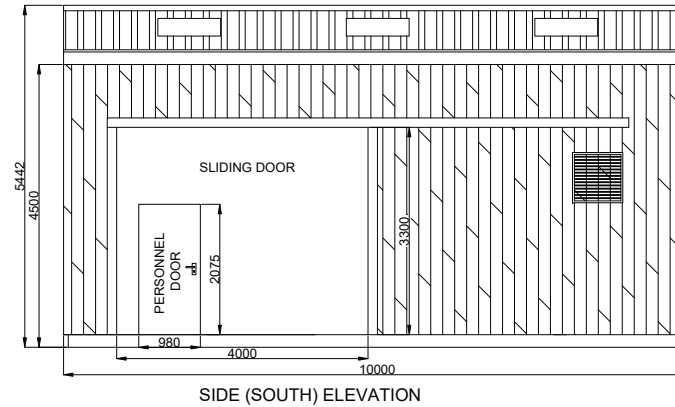
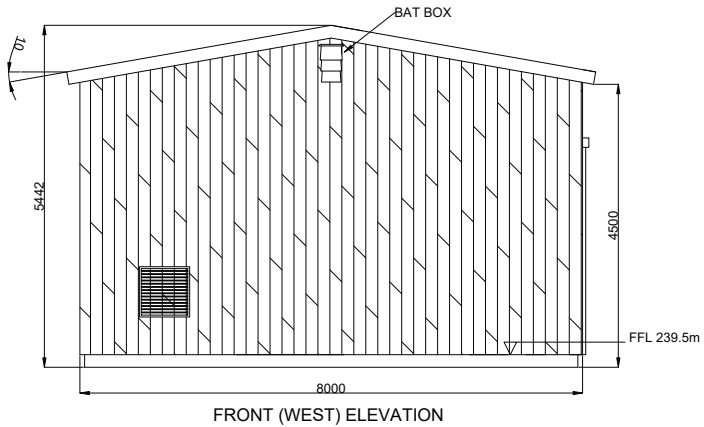
- Key:
- Planning Boundary
 - Ownership Boundary
 - Private 11kV Underground Cable
 - Buried Pipeline Route
 - - - Footpath
 - Screening trees
 - ▭ Interpretation Panel

BAILEYS Tyddyn Du, Llanbedr, Gwynedd, LL45 2LR
 & Partners 01341 241 700
 enquiries@baileysandpartners.co.uk

Client **MED DAFYDD**
 Project **CYNFAL HYDRO**
 Title **Turbine House - Location Plan**

Date **15 Mar 2024** Dwg No. **CYN-5004**
 Scale **1:250@A3** Sheet No. **1 of 1**
 Drawn By **J Hewlett** Revision **006**





Notes:

1. Elevations figures (ground levels) correspond to Ordnance Datum.
2. All dimensions in mm unless otherwise stated.
3. Turbine house building of steel frame construction with concrete block walls, externally clad in larch, box profile roof finished in finished in a colour to be agreed by NRW and SNPA, and incorporating roof lights.
4. Sliding panel door with integral personnel door, powder coated steel with internal sound proofing.
5. All dimensions are provisional and may be subject to variations based on equipment manufacturer/supplier installation requirements.

References:

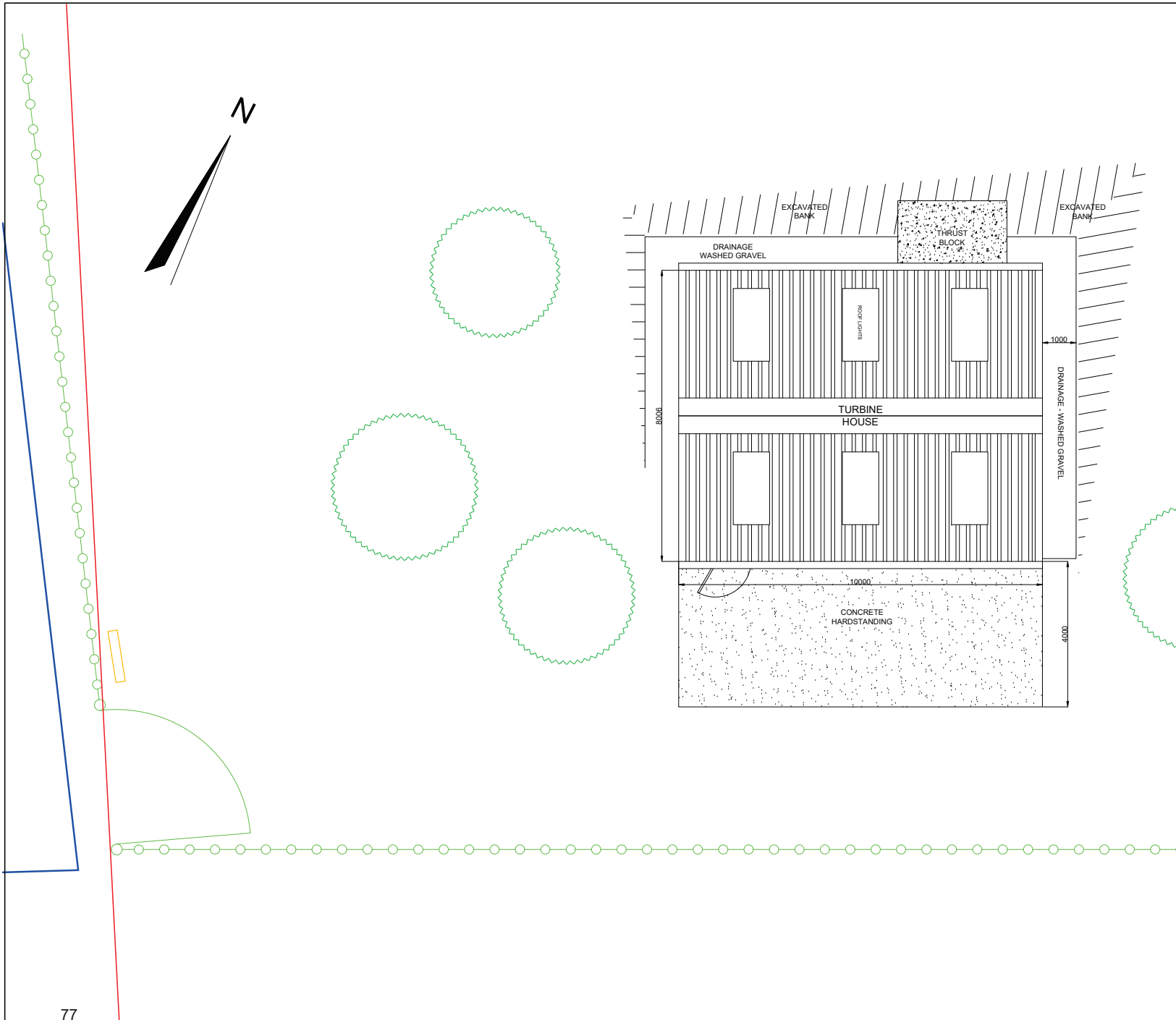
1. Location ref: drawings CYN-2001 and CYN-3003
2. Building NGR SH 73523 41405

Key:

BAILEYS Tyddyn Du, Llanbedr, Gwynedd, LL45 2LR
 01341 241 700
 enquiries@baileysandpartners.co.uk

Client **MED DAFYDD**
 Project **CYNFAL HYDRO**
 Title **Turbine House - Building Elevations**

Date **15 Mar 2024** Dwg No. **CYN-5007**
 Scale **1:100@A3** Sheet No. **1 of 1**
 Drawn By **J Hewlett** Revision **006**



Notes:

1. Elevations figures (ground levels) in metres correspond to Ordnance Datum.
2. All dimensions in mm unless otherwise stated.
3. Turbine house building of steel frame construction with concrete block walls, externally clad in larch, and box profile roof finished in a colour to be agreed by NRW and SNPA, and incorporating roof lights.
4. Substation located within turbine house building in dedicated room.

References:

1. Location ref: drawings CYN-2001 and CYN-3003
2. Building NGR SH 73523 41405

Key:

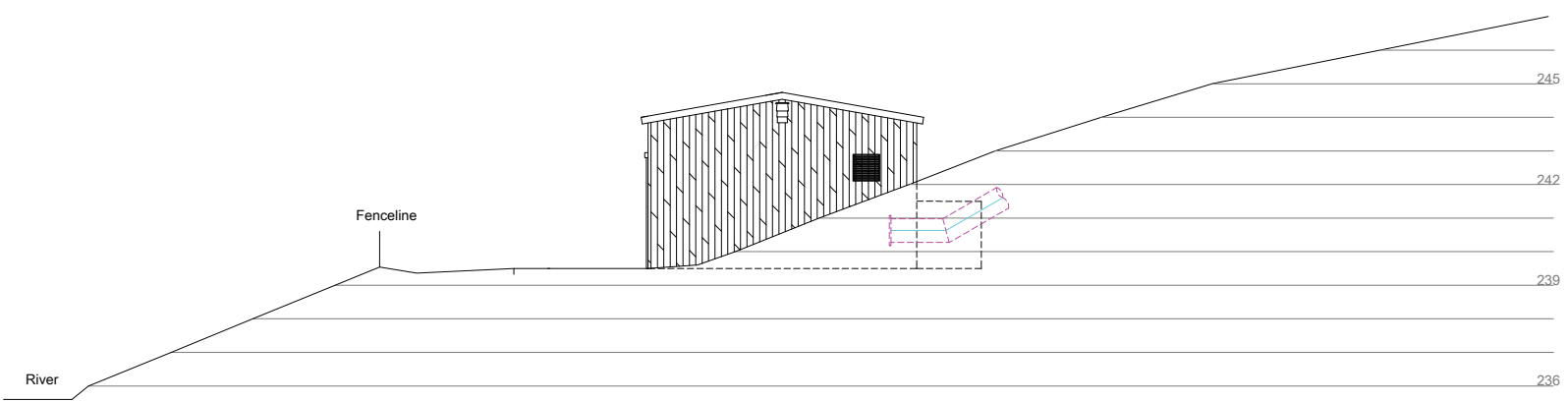
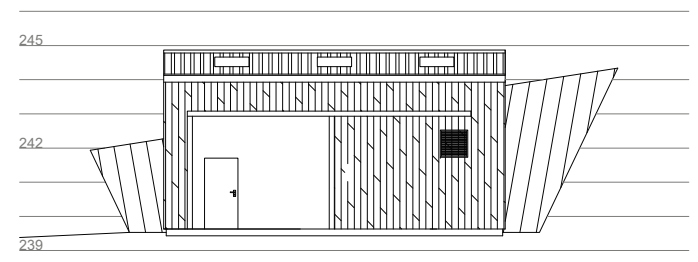
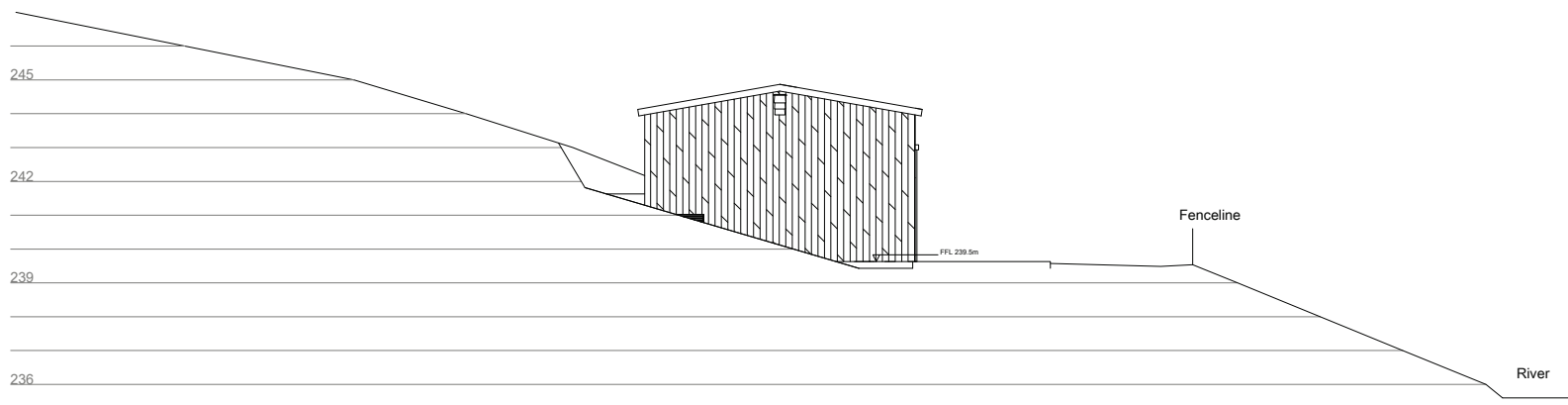
- Planning Boundary
- Ownership Boundary
- Fenceline (Existing)
- Screening trees
- Interpretation Panel



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Client **MED DAFYDD**
 Project **CYNFAL HYDRO**
 Title **Turbine House - Site Layout**

Date **15 Mar 2024** Dwg No. **CYN-5005**
 Scale **1:100@A3** Sheet No. **1 of 1**
 Drawn By **J Hewlett** Revision **006**



Notes:

1. Elevations figures in metres(ground levels)correspond to Ordnance Datum.
2. Building construction details provisional.

References:

1. Location ref: drawings CYN-2001 and CYN-3003
2. Turbine Building NGR SH 73523 41405

Key:

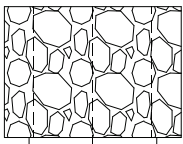
— Elevation Contours



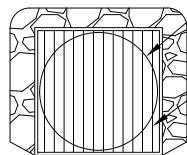
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enquiries@baileysandpartners.co.uk

Client **MED DAFYDD**
Project **CYNFAL HYDRO**
Title **Turbine House In Situ Elevations**

Date **30 Sept 2019** Dwg No. **CYN-5009**
Scale **1:150@A3** Sheet No. **1 of 1**
Drawn By **J Hewlett** Revision **004**



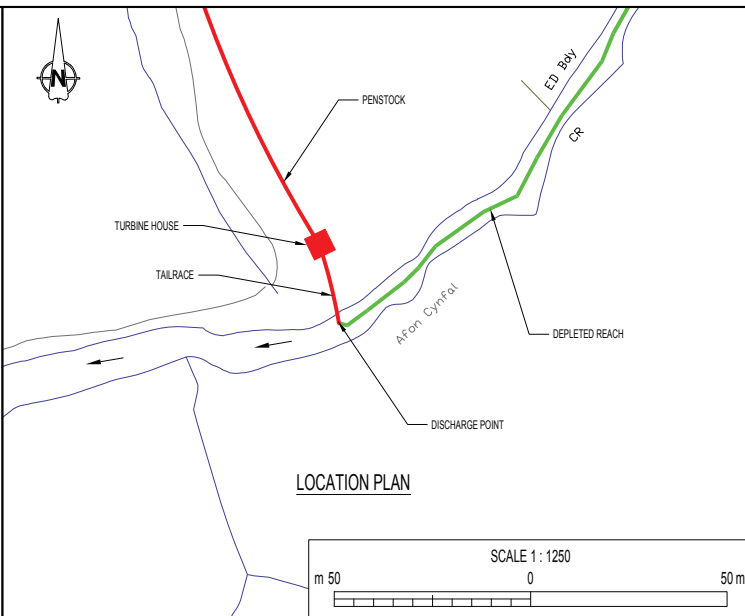
PLAN VIEW



FRONT ELEVATION VIEW

Ø1200 mm

OUTFALL GRATE



NOTES

ALL DIMENSIONS IN MILLIMETRES AND ALL LEVELS IN METRES ABOVE ORDNANCE DATUM UNLESS SHOWN OTHERWISE.

TOLERANCES

FOR THE AVOIDANCE OF DOUBT ALL DIMENSIONS ARE APPROXIMATE AND FINAL BUILDING DIMENSIONS MAY VARY MARGINALLY AS CONDITIONS DICTATE AND DEPENDING ON FINAL CONSTRUCTION DESIGN.

TAILRACE CONSISTS OF A BURIED PIPE(S) EXITING POWER HOUSE BELOW GROUND LEVEL.

OUTFALL STRUCTURE TO BE CONSTRUCTED OF REINFORCED CONCRETE WILL BE STONED / SLATE FACED ON ALL EXPOSED SURFACES TO MINIMISE VISUAL IMPACT.

CASCADE TO BE FORMED WITH LOCALLY SOURCED BOULDERS TO PREVENT EROSION.

OUTFALL CONCRETE BASE LEVEL DEPENDENT ON BEDROCK. EXCAVATION TO TAKE PLACE UNTIL FIRM, UNBROKEN GROUND IS AVAILABLE. KEYED TO BEDROCK WITH DOWELS / ROCK ANCHORS AS REQUIRED.

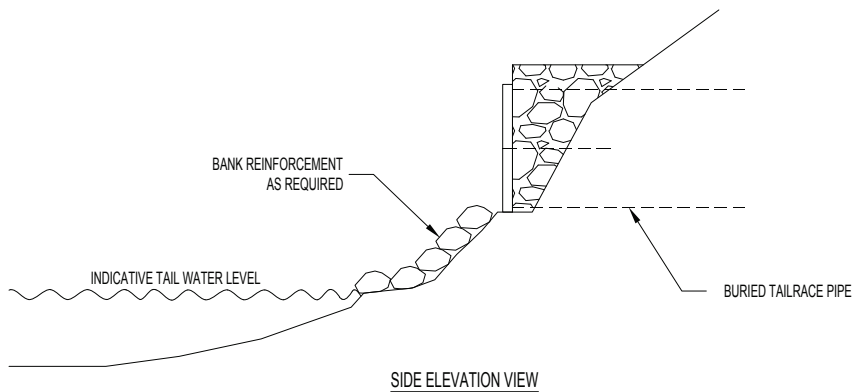
SITE LOCATION / DISCHARGE POINT

GRID REFERENCE: 273520, 341380



PROPOSED DISCHARGE POINT / TAILRACE PIPE

PROPOSED DISCHARGE POINT PHOTO



SCALE 1 : 50



002	28-10-19	PLANNING ISSUE			
P00	01-03-17	FIRST ISSUE	VJ	DRD	PMJ
REV.	DATE	DESCRIPTION	DSGND	CHK'D	APP'D

SCHEME

CYNFAL HYDRO

TITLE

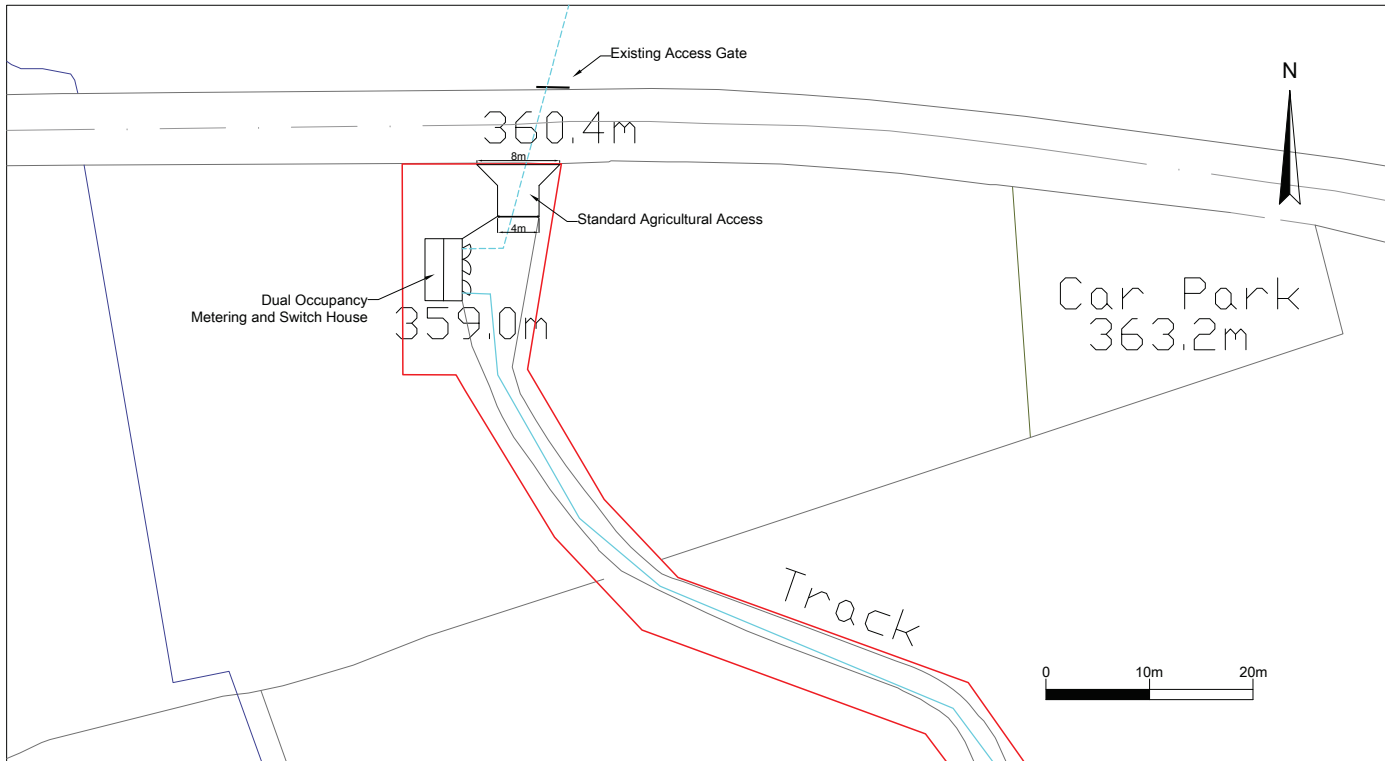
OUTFALL

STATUS

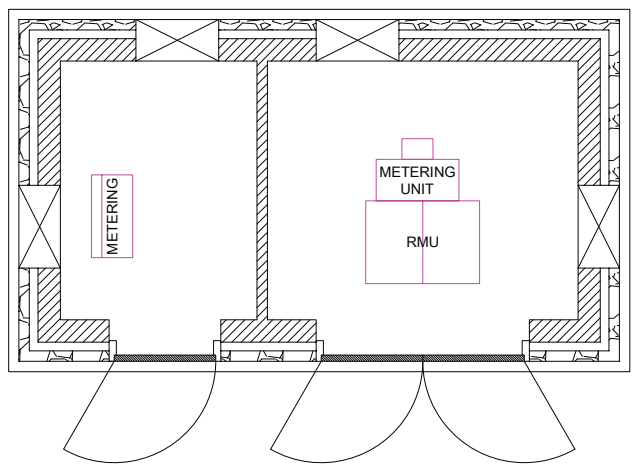
PRELIMINARY

DESIGNED	CHECKED	APPROVED	SCALE / SHEET SIZE
			AS SHOWN @ A3

DRAWING NO.	REV
CYN-6008	002



LOCATION PLAN - Scale 1:500



INTERNAL LAYOUT PLAN

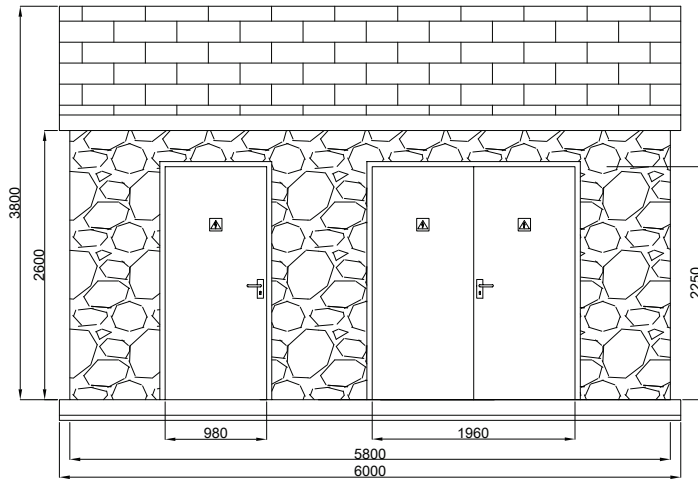
- Notes:
1. Elevations figures (ground levels) correspond to Ordnance Datum.
 2. All dimensions in mm unless otherwise stated.
 3. Extended hard standing and vehicle turning area in unsealed graded and compacted stone.
 4. Layout details and dimensions are provisional and may be subject to variations in line with DNO installation requirements.
 5. Access from road utilising existing gateway location (South side of road), upgraded to standard agricultural access. For construction and emergency use only.

- References:
1. Location ref: drawings CYN-2001 and CYN-3004
 2. Metering Building NGR SH 73384 41760
 3. Standard Agricultural Access NGR SH 73394 41771

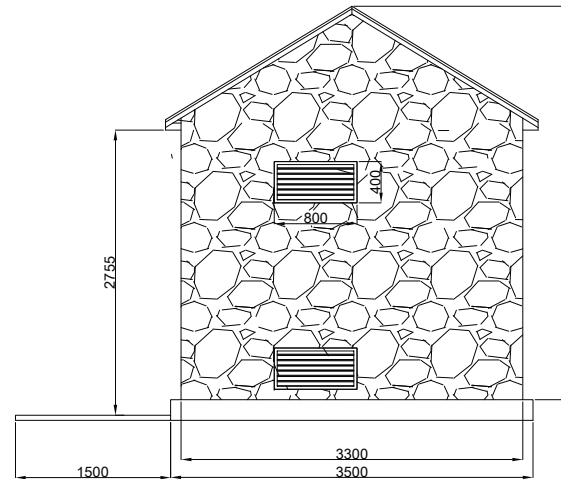
- Key:
- Planning Boundary
 - Private 11kV Underground Cable
 - - - - SPEN New 11kV Cables (DETAILS TBC)

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enquiries@baileysandpartners.co.uk

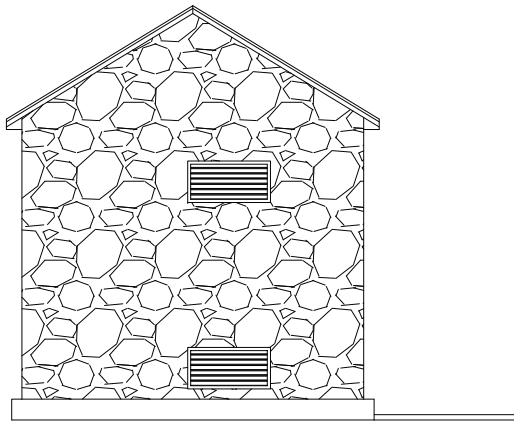
Client	MED DAFYDD		
Project	CYNFAL HYDRO		
Title	Metering Building Plans		
Date	09 Sept 2019	Dwg No.	CYN-5002
Scale	1:50@A3	Sheet No.	1 of 1
Drawn By	J Hewlett	Revision	004



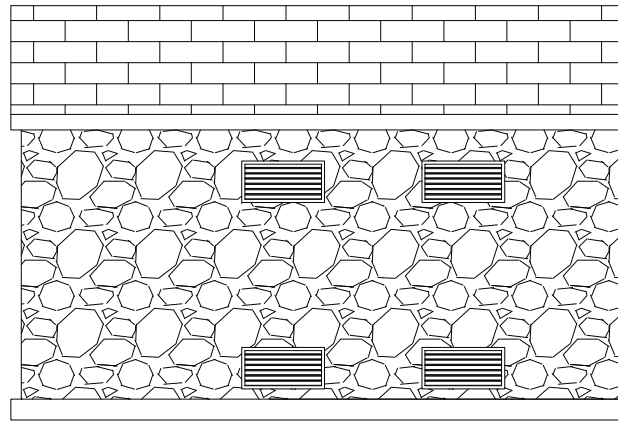
FRONT (EAST) ELEVATION



SIDE (NORTH) ELEVATION



SIDE (SOUTH) ELEVATION



REAR (WEST) ELEVATION

Notes:

1. Elevations figures correspond to Ordnance Datum.
2. All dimensions in mm unless otherwise stated.
3. Building in concrete block construction with local stone external wall cladding. Slate roof.
4. Doors solid timber.
5. Ventilation grills 800x400 min.
6. Layout details and dimensions are provisional and may be subject to variations in line with DNO installation requirements.

References:

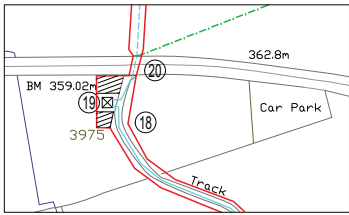
1. Location ref: drawings CYN-2001 and CYN-3004
2. Building NGR SH 73384 41760



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Client **MED DAFYDD**
Project **CYNFAL HYDRO**
Title **Metering Building**

Date **05 Sept 2019** Dwg No. **CYN-5003**
Scale **1:50@A3** Sheet No. **1 of 1**
Drawn By **J Hewlett** Revision **003**



Location Plan



View from carriageway looking South West
(Google Street View 2019)

Notes:

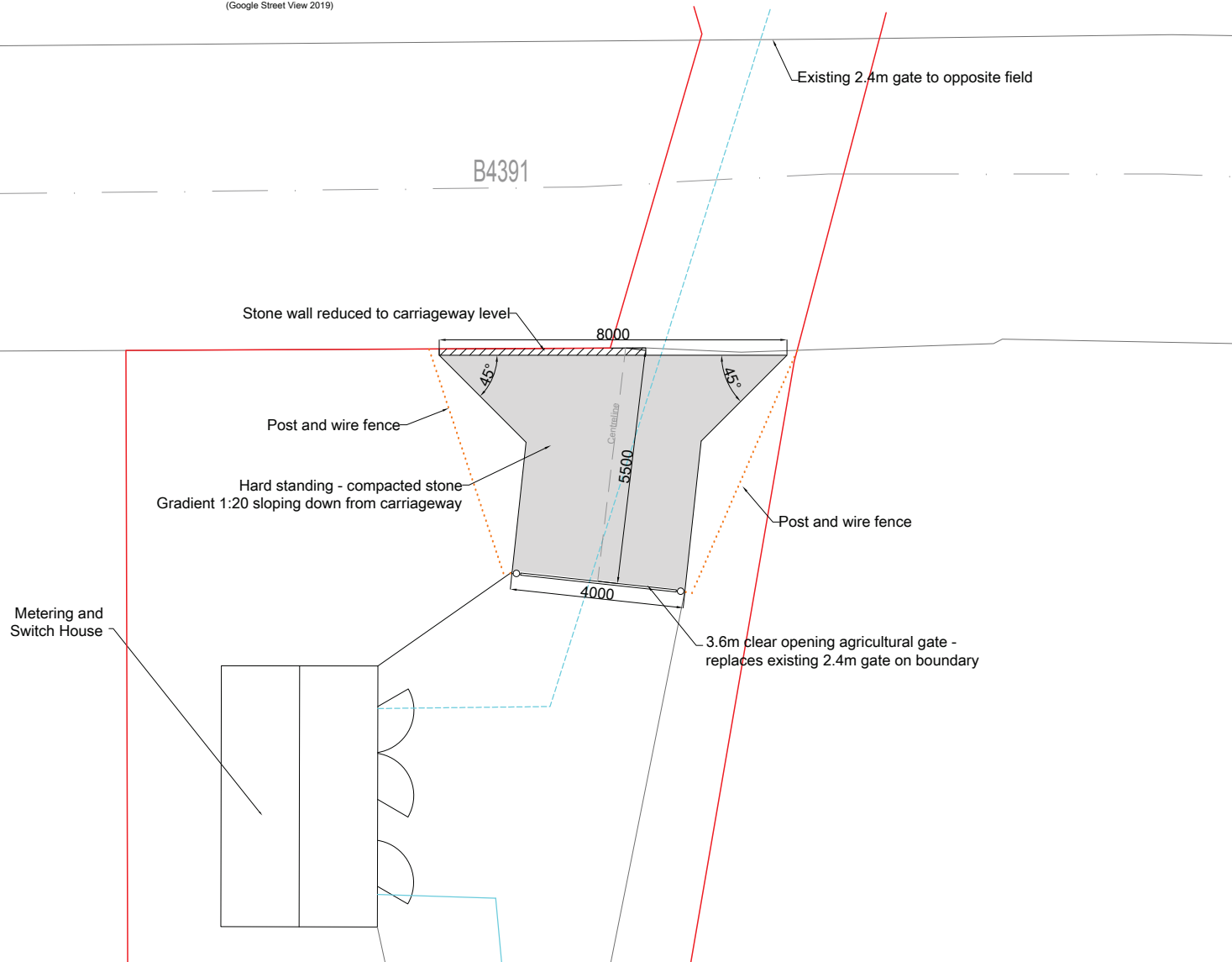
1. Elevations figures (ground levels) correspond to Ordnance Datum.
2. All dimensions in mm unless otherwise stated.
3. Site entrance hard standing in unsealed graded and compacted stone. Gradient <math><1:20</math> away from carriageway.
4. Gate to provide 3.6m clear opening.

References:

1. Site entrance NGR SH 73393 41769

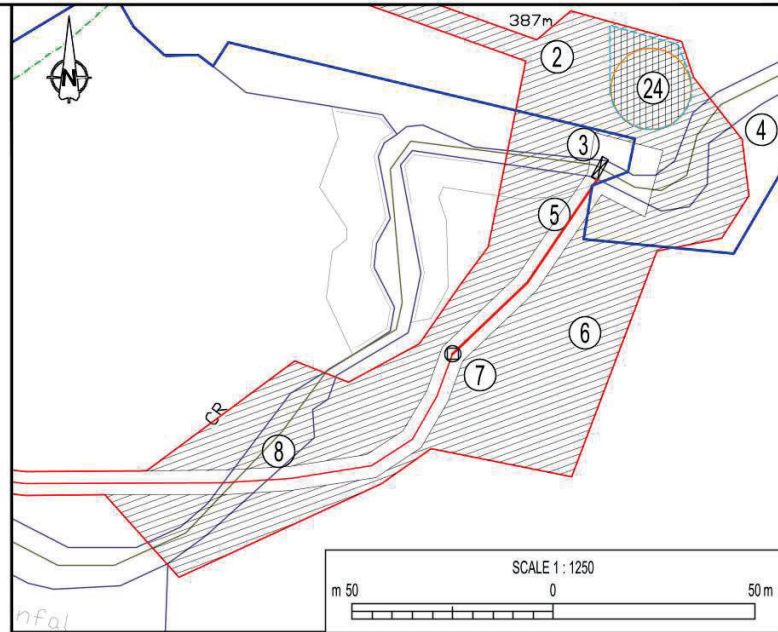
Key:

- Planning Boundary
- Ownership Boundary
- - - Underground cable
- . . . Fence
- Hard standing



Client **MED DAFYDD**
 Project **CYNFAL HYDRO**
 Title **Site Entrance - Metering House**

Date **10 Sept 2019** Dwg No. **CYN-8003**
 Scale **1:100@A3** Sheet No. **1 of 1**
 Drawn By **J Hewlett** Revision **001**

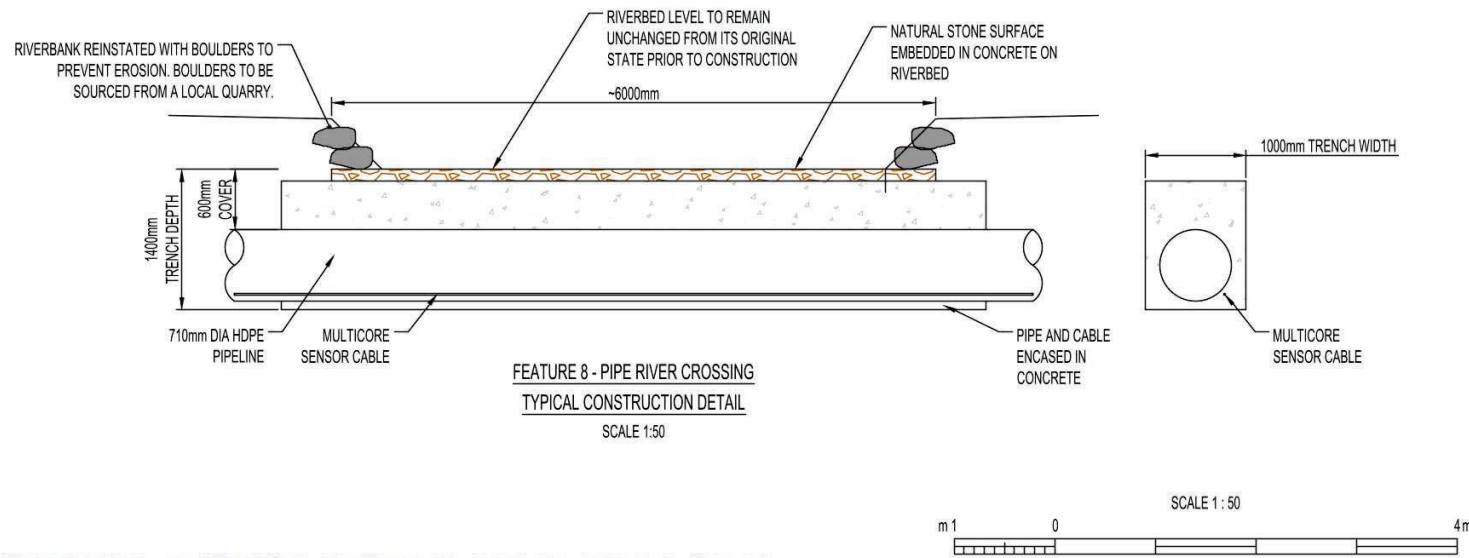


NOTES

1. ALL DIMENSIONS IN MILLIMETRES AND ALL LEVELS IN METRES ABOVE ORDNANCE DATUM UNLESS SHOWN OTHERWISE.
2. FOR THE AVOIDANCE OF DOUBT ALL DIMENSIONS ARE APPROXIMATE AND FINAL BUILDING DIMENSIONS MAY VARY MARGINALLY AS CONDITIONS DICTATE AND DEPENDING ON FINAL CONSTRUCTION DESIGN.
3. GWYNEDD COUNCIL AS THE LEAD FLOOD AUTHORITY WILL BE CONSULTED PRIOR TO COMMENCEMENT TO OBTAIN CONSENT FOR THE CONSTRUCTION UNDER THE LAND DRAINAGE ACT 1991
4. ALL WORKS TO BE UNDERTAKEN IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE APPROVED CONSTRUCTION METHOD STATEMENT - SPECIFICALLY SECTION 8.11.
5. ALL WORKS TO BE UNDERTAKEN IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE APPROVED CONSTRUCTION ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT PLAN (CEMP)
6. ANY WORKS IN WATERCOURSE SHALL ONLY BE UNDERTAKEN DURING LOW FLOW CONDITIONS.
7. WORKS WITHIN AND ADJACENT TO THE WATERCOURSE WILL BE MONITORED BY AN ENVIRONMENTAL CLERK OF WORKS (ECOW).

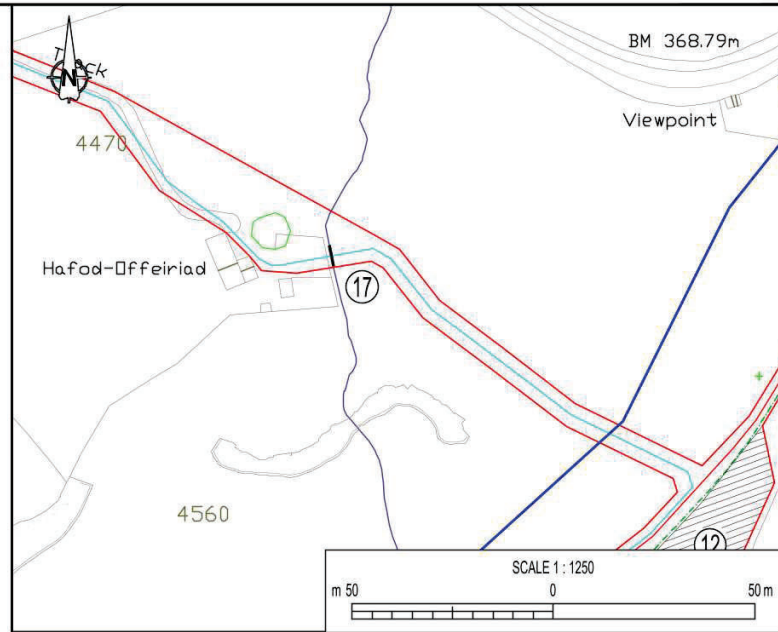
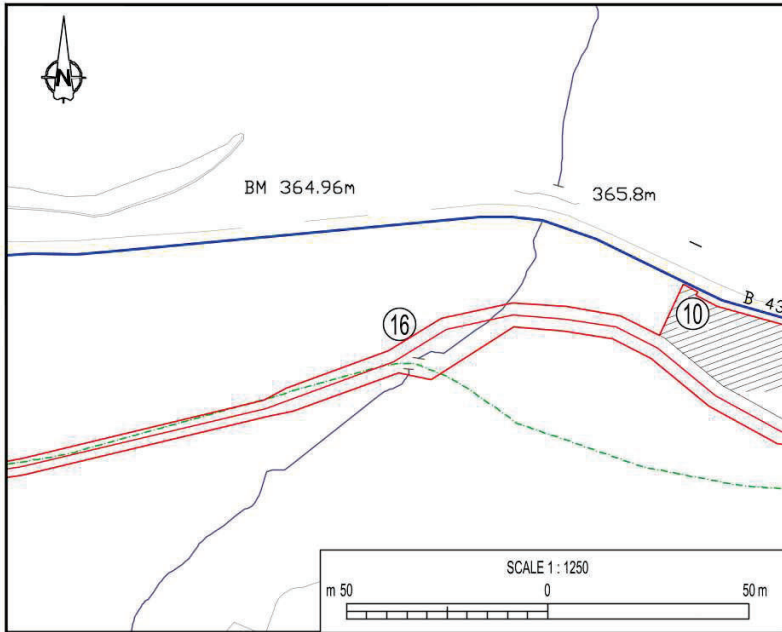
KEY

- SITE OWNERSHIP BOUNDARY
- PLANNING BOUNDARY
- TEMPORARY WORKS AREA
- TEMPORARY EXCLUSION ZONE
- PIPELINE ROUTE
- PRIVATE 11KV UNDERGROUND CABLE
- 11KV OVERHEAD CABLES (EXISTING)
- SPEN NEW 11KV CABLES (UG or OH TBC)
- FOOTPATH



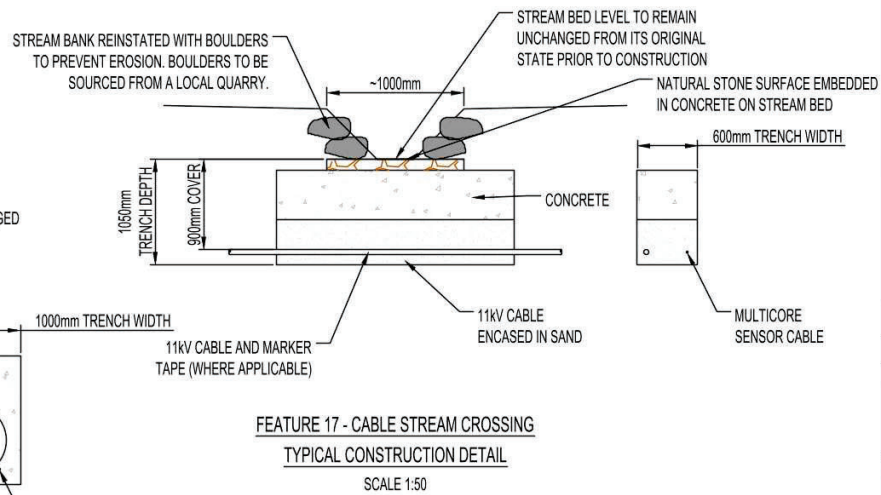
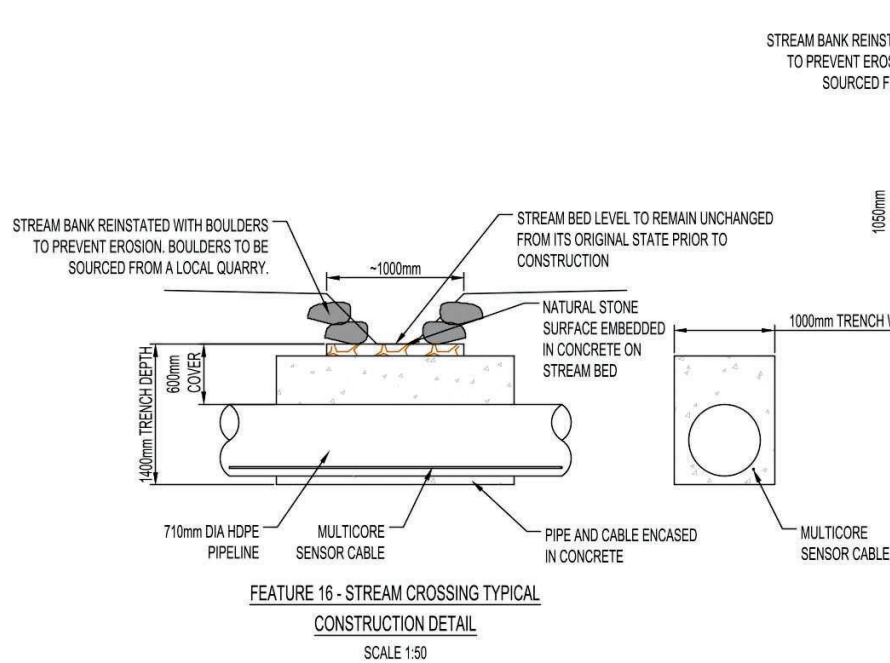
001	25/11/24	AMENDMENTS TO TEXT. ADDITIONAL NOTES ADDED	MC		
REV.	DATE	DESCRIPTION	DSGND	CHKD	APPD
SCHEME					
CYNFAL HYDRO					
TITLE					
FEATURE 8 - PIPE RIVER CROSSING					
STATUS					
PRELIMINARY					
DESIGNED	CHECKED	APPROVED	SCALE / SHEET SIZE		
			AS SHOWN @ A3		
CLIENT REFERENCE			DATE		
			10/11/2024		
DRAWING NO.				REV	
CYN-6010				1	

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION 25/11/2024 RML

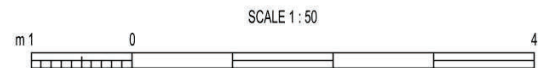


- NOTES**
1. ALL DIMENSIONS IN MILLIMETRES AND ALL LEVELS IN METRES ABOVE ORDNANCE DATUM UNLESS SHOWN OTHERWISE
 2. FOR THE AVOIDANCE OF DOUBT ALL DIMENSIONS ARE APPROXIMATE AND FINAL BUILDING DIMENSIONS MAY VARY MARGINALLY AS CONDITIONS DICTATE AND DEPENDING ON FINAL CONSTRUCTION DESIGN.
 3. GWYNEDD COUNCIL AS THE LEAD FLOOD AUTHORITY WILL BE CONSULTED PRIOR TO COMMENCEMENT TO OBTAIN CONSENT FOR THE CONSTRUCTION UNDER THE LAND DRAINAGE ACT 1991
 4. ALL WORKS TO BE UNDERTAKEN IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE APPROVED CONSTRUCTION METHOD STATEMENT - SPECIFICALLY SECTION 8.11.
 5. ALL WORKS TO BE UNDERTAKEN IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE APPROVED CONSTRUCTION ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT PLAN (CEMP)
 6. ANY WORKS IN WATERCOURSE SHALL ONLY BE UNDERTAKEN DURING LOW FLOW CONDITIONS.
 7. WORKS WITHIN AND ADJACENT TO THE WATERCOURSE WILL BE MONITORED BY AN ENVIRONMENTAL CLERK OF WORKS (ECOW).

- KEY**
- SITE OWNERSHIP BOUNDARY
 - PLANNING BOUNDARY
 - ▨ TEMPORARY WORKS AREA
 - ▩ TEMPORARY EXCLUSION ZONE
 - PIPELINE ROUTE
 - PRIVATE 11KV UNDERGROUND CABLE
 - 11KV OVERHEAD CABLES (EXISTING)
 - SPEN NEW 11KV CABLES (UG OR OH TBC)
 - - - FOOTPATH



ADDITIONAL INFORMATION 25/11/2024 RML



REV.	DATE	DESCRIPTION	DSGND	CHKD	APPD
001	25/11/24	AMENDMENTS TO TEXT. ADDITIONAL NOTES ADDED		MC	

SCHEME
CYNFAL HYDRO

TITLE
FEATURES 16 & 17 - STREAM CROSSING

STATUS
PRELIMINARY

DRAWN	CHECKED	APPROVED	SCALE / SHEET SIZE
MCC			AS SHOWN @ A3

CLIENT REFERENCE
DATE
10/11/2024

DRAWING NO.
CYN-6009

REV
1

Notes:

1. Temporary footpath diversion route during installation of pipeline between points Ⓐ and Ⓑ only.
2. Works will require temporary closure of Snowdonia Slate Trail between points Ⓐ and Ⓑ.
3. Diversion will utilise alternative public footpaths and a temporary footpath route.
4. Signage and diversion route maps will be displayed at points Ⓐ and Ⓑ.

References:

1. Location ref: drawings CYN-2001 and CYN-3004

Key:

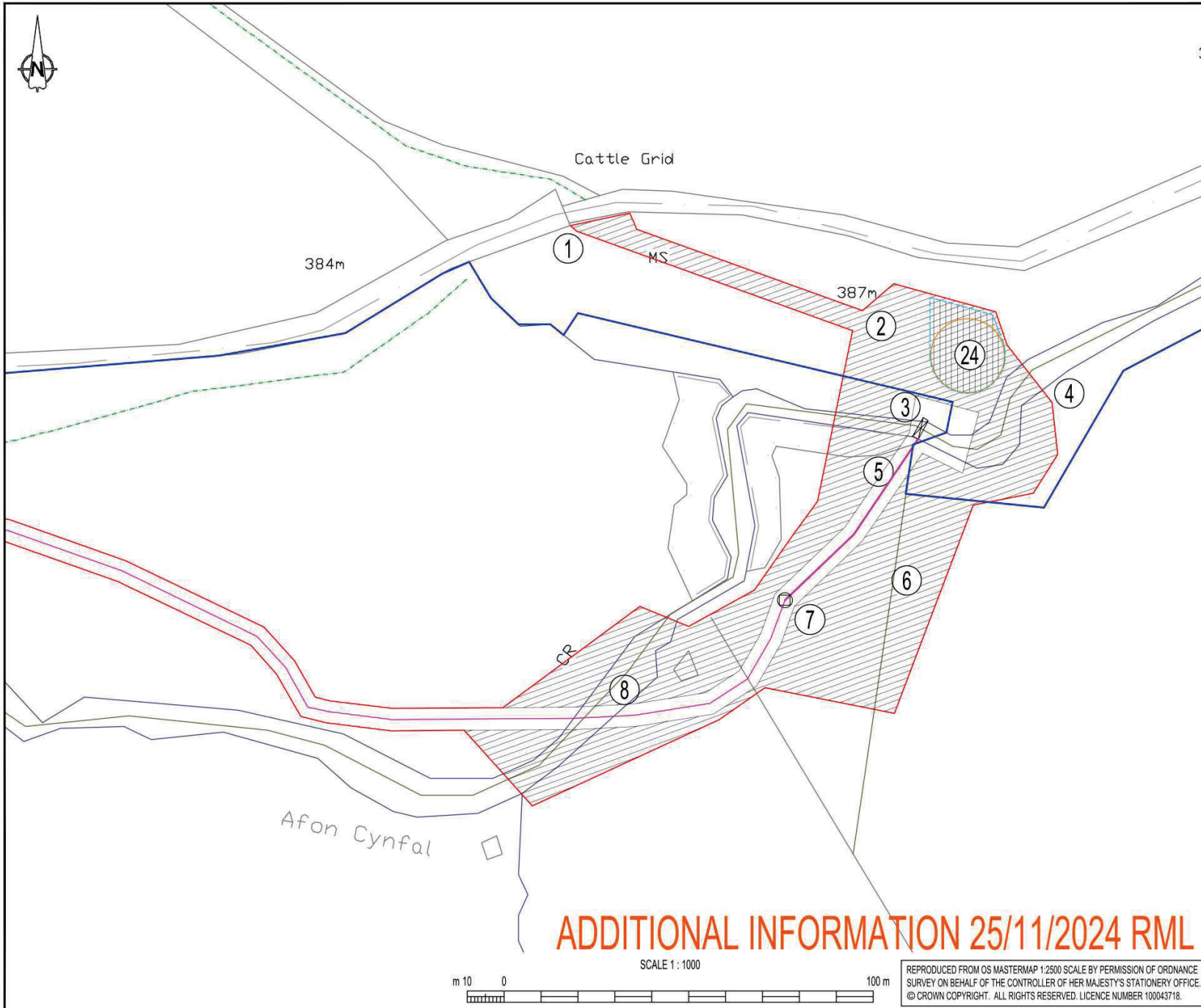
- Planning Boundary
- Ownership Boundary
- Public Footpath
- Public Footpath - Temporary closure
- Temporary Footpath - Diversion



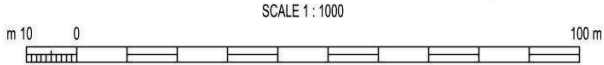
Tyddyn Du, Llanbedr, Gwynedd, LL45 2LR
01341 241 700
enquiries@baileysandpartners.co.uk

Client **MED DAFYDD**
Project **CYNFAL HYDRO**
Title **Pucllic Footpath Temporary Diversion**

Date **09 Sept 2019** Dwg No. **CYN-9001**
Scale **1:5000@A3** Sheet No. **1 of 1**
Drawn By **J Hewlett** Revision **001**



ADDITIONAL INFORMATION 25/11/2024 RML



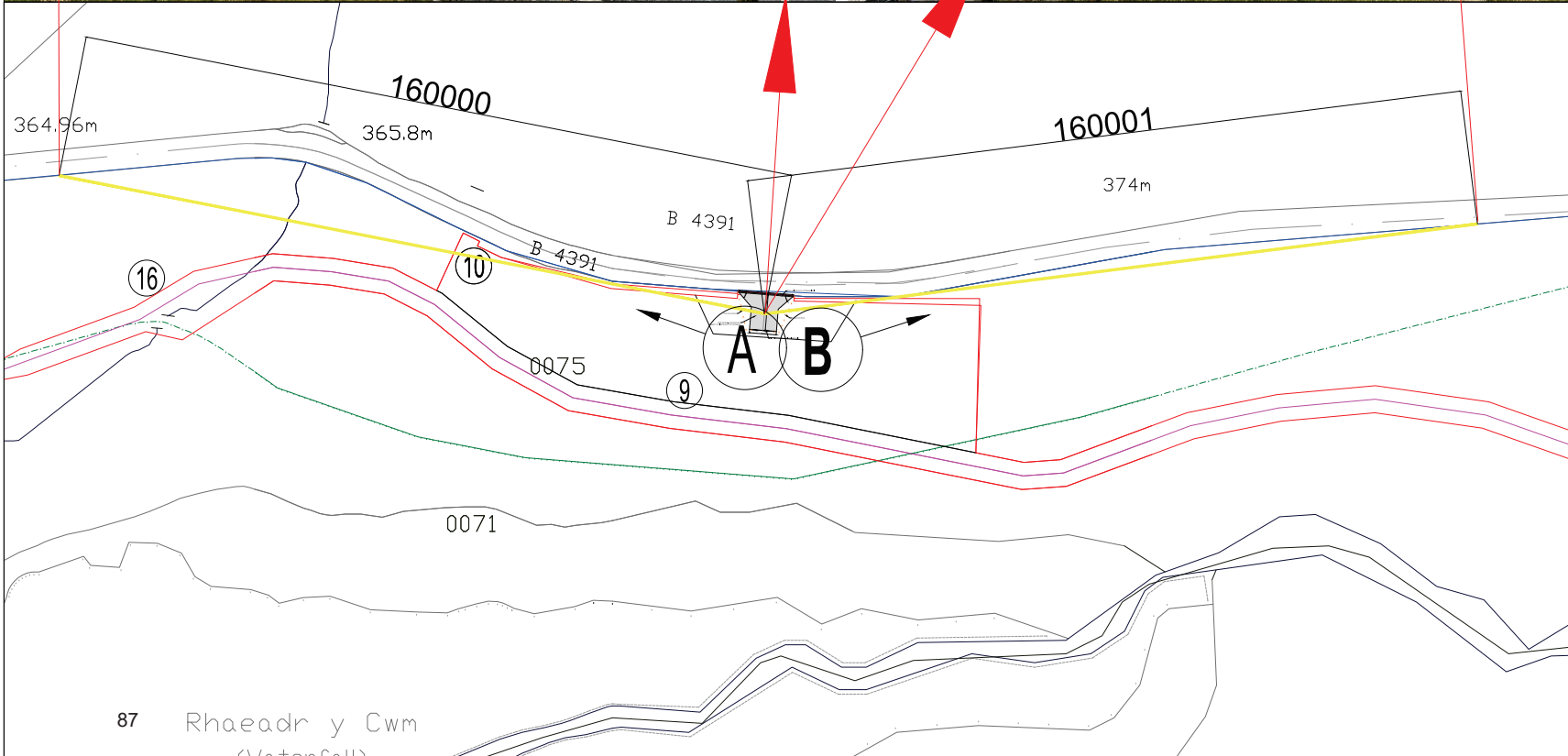
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FEATURES				
1.	ACCESS FOR INTAKE WORKS UP TO RIVER CROSSING (TEMP)			
2.	MATERIALS AND EQUIPMENT COMPOUND, SITE OFFICE (TEMP)			
3.	INTAKE WEIR			
4.	RIVER CROSSING (FORD) TO UPPER PIPE ROUTE (TEMP)			
5.	ROCK CUTTING			
6.	LAYDOWN AREA FOR ROCK CUTTING MATERIAL (TEMP)			
7.	STILLING CHAMBER			
8.	SUB-SURFACE RIVER CROSSING			
9.	MAIN MATERIALS LAYDOWN AND PIPE WELDING AREA (TEMP)			
10.	EXISTING ACCESS			
11.	RELOCATED ACCESS FOR IMPROVED VISIBILITY			
12.	MIDDLE LAYDOWN AREA (TEMPORARY)			
13.	LOWER LAYDOWN AREA (TEMPORARY)			
14.	TURBINE HOUSE			
15.	OUTFALL			
16.	CULVERTED STREAM CROSSING			
17.	CULVERTED STREAM CROSSING			
18.	SITE COMPOUND (TEMPORARY)			
19.	METERING BUILDING AND SITE COMPOUND (TEMPORARY)			
20.	EXISTING ACCESS GATES			
21.	NEW S.P.E.M CABLE			
22.	CONNECTION AT EXISTING POLE LOCATION			
23.	RETAINING WALL FOR WIDENED TRACK			
24.	10m EXCLUSION ZONE AROUND BARBILOPHOZIA KUNZEANA SH7445441799			

KEY				
	SITE OWNERSHIP BOUNDARY			
	PLANNING BOUNDARY			
	TEMPORARY WORKS AREA			
	TEMPORARY EXCLUSION ZONE			
	PIPELINE ROUTE			
	PRIVATE 11KV UNDERGROUND CABLE			
	11KV OVERHEAD CABLES (EXISTING)			
	SPEN NEW 11KV CABLES (UG or OH TBC)			
	FOOTPATH			
	FENCING AROUND EXCLUSION ZONE AND UPSLOPE GROUND			

010	10/11/24	FEATURE 24 ADDED	MC		
009	03/09/19	OWNERSHIP BOUNDARY	JH		
008	10/07/19	PIPE ROUTE TO AVOID WET HEATH	JH		
007	29/04/19	PIPE ROUTE RIVER CROSSING STILLING CHAMBER	JH		
REV.	DATE	DESCRIPTION	DRAWN	CHKD	APPD

CLIENT	MED DAFYDD		
SCHEME	CYNFAL HYDRO		
TITLE	PROPOSED BLOCK PLAN - AREA 1		
STATUS	INFORMATION		
DRAWN (ORIG.)	CHECKED	APPROVED	SCALE / SHEET SIZE
JH			1:1,000 / A3
CLIENT REFERENCE		DATE	
-		03/09/2019	
DRAWING NO.			REV
CYN-3001			010



Notes:

1. Elevations figures (ground levels) correspond to Ordnance Datum.
2. All dimensions in mm unless otherwise stated.
3. Site entrance hard standing in unsealed graded and compacted stone. Gradient <1:20 away from carriageway.
4. Gate to provide 4.8m clear opening.

References:

1. Site entrance NGR SH 74029 41777

Key:

- Planning Boundary
- Ownership Boundary
- - - - Fence

Client	MED DAFYDD	
Project	CYNFAL HYDDO	
Title	Site Entrance - Main Visibility	
Date	28/02/2024	Dwg No. CYN-VIS-0001
Scale	NTS	Sheet No. 1 of 1
Drawn By	D Elis	Revision 001

Cwm Cynfal Hydro Scheme

Green Infrastructure Statement

For

Med Dafydd

April 2024

3290/11

Cwm Cynfal Hydro Scheme

Green Infrastructure Statement

For

Med Dafydd

April 2024

3290/11

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QUALITY ASSURANCE PROCEDURES: Qp4, QP7.3Doc6

Prepared by: Katy Morris Date: 11/04/2024
Checked by: Shan Wyn Jones Date: 19/04/2024
Approved by: Andrew Sumner Date: 23/04/2024

Issue Record

Rev	Date	Description	Prepared by	Checked by
0	24/04/24	Issue to client for comment	KM	APCS
1	11/06/24	Issue for client sign off	KM	APCS
2	08/07/24	Issue for planning application	KM	APCS



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Registered in England and Wales No. 1848683 VAT Reg No. 401 424 313



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1.3	Site description.....	2
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 Tel: +44(0)1824 704366
 Registered in England and Wales No. 1848683 VAT Reg No. 401 424 313



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Table 3: Summary of the stepwise approach and alignment to scheme proposals

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Figure 2: The five steps of Green Infrastructure Assessment

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Figure 2.4 Public Right of Way

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Figure 9001 Public Right of Way

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APPENDIX B Unified peat

APPENDIX C National forest Inventory

APPENDIX D CuRve

Appendix D LandMap layers



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email: rml@rmlconsult.com web: www.rmlconsult.com

Tel: +44(0)1824 704366

Registered in England and Wales No. 1848683 VAT Reg No. 401 424 313



Executive summary

Richards, Moorehead & Laing Ltd (RML) were commissioned by Med Dafydd to prepare a Green Infrastructure Statement, which is a requirement of a planning application as a result of changes to Planning Policy Wales.

This statement has been produced in reference to the recently published updated Chapter 6 of the Planning Policy Wales 12 which sets out the policies to support 'Distinctive and Natural Places'

A Green Infrastructure statement highlights any baseline data, surveys and assessments undertaken, including but not limited to, habitats and species surveys, arboricultural surveys and assessments, sustainable drainage statements, landscape and ecological management plans, open space assessments and green space provision and active travel links.

It is necessary for a Green Infrastructure statement to demonstrate that a stepwise approach has been followed to maintain and enhance biodiversity, build resilient ecological networks, and deliver net benefits for biodiversity. This is undertaken by ensuring that adverse environmental impacts are firstly avoided, then minimised, mitigated, and as a last resort compensated for. Enhancement must be secured by delivering a biodiversity benefit primarily on site or immediately adjacent to the site, over and above that required to mitigate or compensate for any negative impact.

The proposed scheme includes temporary and permanent works. This means that a restoration stage will follow on from the extent of the impact of the temporary works.

It is understood how important integrating green infrastructure and biodiversity enhancement into the scheme proposals, from the earliest design stages are. This statement sets out the credentials of the proposed scheme for the natural environment. The Environmental Statement has considered how measures can be incorporated into the scheme which will restore and enhance biodiversity provided to end users, as well as reducing the environmental effects of all stages, from construction, restorage stage, final operation, and maintenance.

The scheme provides opportunities for enhancements, such as the inclusion of a eel pass and bat boxes. Following construction, habitat connectivity will return to its pre-construction state and connectivity fully restored.



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1 Introduction

1.1 Scope of commission

- 1.1.1 Richards, Moorehead & Laing Ltd (RML) were commissioned by Med Dafydd to prepare a Green Infrastructure Statement (GIS) for the Cwm Cynfal hydro scheme, the site. A GIS is a requirement of Planning Policy Wales (Edition 12 – February 2024) PPW12) and has been prepared in reference to Chapter 6 of Planning Policy Wales 12 supporting ‘Distinctive and Natural Places’. Green Infrastructure Statements play a crucial role in modern planning policies, emphasizing the integration of green infrastructure into scheme proposals: active and natural places:

“A green infrastructure statement should be submitted with all planning application. This will be proportionate to the scale and nature of the development proposed and will describe how green infrastructure has been incorporated into the proposal.” (PPW12 paragraph 6.2.12).

1.2 Green Infrastructure

- 1.2.1 According to PPW 12 green infrastructure is defined as:

‘The network of natural and semi-natural features, green spaces, rivers, and lakes that intersperse and connect places’.

- 1.2.2 A Green Infrastructure statement highlights any baseline data, surveys and assessments undertaken, including habitats and species surveys, arboricultural surveys and assessments, sustainable drainage statements, landscape and ecological management plans, open space assessments and green space provision and active travel links.

1.3 Site description

- 1.3.1 The site is located within Snowdonia National Park alongside the B4391, approximately 1.2 km west of the junction with the B4407, and 3.8 km east of Llan Ffestiniog, as shown in **Figure 2.1** (see ES) Location Plan. The Afon Cynfal, which would supply water to the proposed hydroelectric scheme, flows generally from east to west and is a tributary of the Afon Dwyryd, with a confluence upstream of Maentwrog.
- 1.3.2 The proposed hydro generation scheme would be located on land to the north of Cwm Farm, Cwm Cynfal, on the southern fringes of the Migneint uplands. The accompanying Environmental Statement (ES) describes the Afon Cynfal and its tributaries.
- 1.3.3 The extent of landownership and the proposed site boundary are shown in ES Figure 2.2 and the immediate setting is shown in ES Figure 2.3. A selection of photographs 1 to 29 in the ES illustrates the context of the scheme.



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- 1.3.4 The site is situated within remote upland, currently grazed by sheep and designated for nature conservation interests and as ‘Open Access’ land, which also includes common land.
- 1.3.5 All of the proposed weir, pipeline route and turbine house would lie within the ownership of the applicant. To the west the works include third party private land.
- 1.3.6 A small area at the east end of the scheme lies within Common land – this is to the west of the river. ¹This land is also Open Access Land. Most of the land taken within the Open Access areas and common land would be restored on completion of the works, with only the Turbine house, metering building and the weir/intake structure remaining visible above the finished ground.
- The Open Access Land and Third-party land would be impacted in two locations:
- 1.3.7
- A small area at the east end of the scheme, on the north side of the river. This is where temporary works will be required for the coffer dam, weir and intake structure, and plant crossing. All disturbance would be made good on completion.
 - A proposed buried cable would divert from the pipeline into third party land, to continue north west, straight up the valley side, to the B4391. Here it crosses the road and continues north to meet overhead powerlines. An existing vehicular access would also be widened to serve the a new meter building.
- 1.3.8 A Public Right of Way (PRoW), Footpath Number 22, passes through the site and forms part of the Slate Trail. A proposed temporary diversion of the route, which would be required to construct the Scheme, is shown in ES Figure 2.4.
- 1.3.9 Cwm Cynfal is a location with historic and archaeological interest. The locality also includes an existing viewing point and car park (see Figure 2.4 of the ES) from which the Afon Cynfal gorges and waterfalls can be viewed.
- 1.3.10 The area has been mined, historically, for copper. Located in the narrowest and steepest part of the Cwm Cynfal are a number of mining features remaining.
- 1.3.11 The proposed scheme intake weir and first section of pipeline lies within a small portion of the westerly boundary of the designated Migneint-Arenig-Dduallt Special Protection Area (SPA) and the Migneint-Arenig-Dduallt Special Area of Conservation (SAC).
- 1.3.12 The same small area of the proposed project lies within the northerly boundary of the designated ‘Cwm Cynfal ‘Site of Special Scientific Interest’ (SSSI).

¹ See ES Volume 2 Figures, Figure 2.4 which shows the extent of commonland

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1.3.13 The boundaries of the three designations listed above are shown in Figures 9.2 and 9.3 of the ES, alongside other nature conservation designations within the locality.

1.4 Scheme proposals

1.4.1 The ES sets out the detailed description of the proposed hydroelectric scheme, and route details. In brief the scheme would extend to 1.2 kilometres along the Afon Cynfal. The relevant water abstraction licence has already been issued to Med Dafydd².

1.4.2 The works requiring planning permission related to the construction and operation of a renewable energy hydro scheme with an expected generation capacity of 2000MWh at Afon Cynfal, and comprise the following developments:

- The provision of temporary site access and laydown areas and site compound office, during the construction stage only (*for 8-10 months period*). The proposed temporary works represent nearly half of all features associated with the scheme.
- Engineering works and structures for the installation of the hydro scheme features, within the Afon Cynfal and on adjoining land, to include the pipe route, widening an existing access point and re-positioning of an existing highway access point further to the east, together with associated below and above ground cable infrastructure.
- The erection of two buildings to include a Turbine House and a Metering building. And associated works.

1.5 Approach

1.5.1 This GIS should be read in conjunction with all accompanying documents. Where necessary references to documents are provided so that the contents of these reports are not repeated here.

1.5.2 The role of this GIS is to review and align with relevant PPW legislative and planning requirements, and this includes the following definitions:

- 'The Stepwise Approach'³
- Diversity Extent Condition Connectivity Aspect (DECCA) Principles⁴

² A Natural Resources Wales requirement for Hydro energy schemes.

³ https://www.gov.wales/sites/default/files/publications/2024-02/planning-policy-wales-edition-12_1.pdf

⁴ <https://cieem.net/wp-content/uploads/2022/08/Net-Benefits-briefing.pdf>



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- Designated sites in the area and the list of habitats and species of principal importance for Wales, published under Section 7 of the Environment (Wales) Act 2016⁵.
- Natural Resources Wales Stepwise Approach⁶ and, as detailed in section 2 of this statement.

1.6 Aims of this statement

1.6.1 The aim of this document is to demonstrate that a stepwise approach has been followed to maintain and enhance biodiversity, build resilient ecological networks, and deliver net benefits for biodiversity. This is undertaken by ensuring that adverse environmental impacts are firstly avoided, then minimised, mitigated, and as a last resort compensated. Enhancement must be secured by delivering a biodiversity benefit primarily on site or immediately adjacent to the site, over and above that required to mitigate or compensate for any negative impact.

1.7 Planning history

1.7.1 The potential to develop a hydro generation plant at Cwm Cynfal has been the subject of previous planning applications, the last of which was ‘withdrawn’ by the applicant in 2020.

1.7.2 The current scheme has been developed taking into consideration matters identified by the statutory consultees, the planning history and some improvements and enhancements to the scheme.

⁵ <https://www.biodiversitywales.org.uk/Section-7>

⁶ <https://naturalresources.wales/media/696780/gn042-green-infrastructure-assessments-final.pdf>



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2 Policy and Legislative Context

2.1 Planning Policy Wales (PPW12)⁷

2.1.1 Planning Policy Wales 12 (PPW12) Section 6.4.3 sets out the responsibilities of the Local Planning Authority when assessing development proposals and their impacts on biodiversity, stating that:

‘The planning system has a key role to play in helping to reverse the decline in biodiversity and increasing the resilience of ecosystems, at various scales, by ensuring appropriate mechanisms are in place to both protect against loss and to secure enhancement’.

2.1.2 Planning authorities are required to demonstrate that they have sought to fulfil the duties and requirements of Section 6 of the Environment Act 2016⁸ by taking all reasonable steps to maintain and enhance biodiversity in exercising their functions.

2.1.3 Chapter 6 includes the additional requirement to submit a Green Infrastructure Statement (GIS) with all planning applications. The new paragraph 6.2.12 states that the statement:

‘will be proportionate to the scale and nature of the development proposed and will describe how green infrastructure has been incorporated into the proposal’ and that ‘the green infrastructure statement will be an effective way of demonstrating positive multifunctional outcomes which are appropriate to the site in question and must be used for demonstrating how the step-wise approach (Paragraph 6.4.15) has been applied’.

2.1.4 In Planning Policy Wales, green infrastructure has been defined as:

“the network of natural and semi-natural features, green spaces, rivers and lakes that intersperse and connect places”. Green Infrastructure can function at a range of different scales; from entire ecosystems such as wetlands and rivers to parks, fields and gardens at the local scale and street trees, hedgerows, roadside verges, and green roofs/walls at the micro scale”. (PPW 12, Section 6.2).

⁷ https://www.gov.wales/sites/default/files/publications/2024-02/planning-policy-wales-edition-12_1.pdf

⁸ <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/anaw/2016/3/section/6>



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2.2 The Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015⁹

2.2.1 The Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 includes a number of well-being goals (Part 2 Section 4), the second of which is ‘A resilient Wales’, described as:

‘A nation which maintains and enhances a biodiverse natural environment with healthy functioning ecosystems that support social, economic and ecological resilience and the capacity to adapt to change (for example climate change).’

2.3 Placemaking Wales Charter¹⁰

2.3.1 The Placemaking Wales Charter has been developed in collaboration with the Placemaking Wales Partnership to build on the strengthening focus on placemaking policy and practice in Wales and aims to provide a common understanding of the range of considerations that go into placemaking.

2.3.2 Placemaking is a holistic approach to the planning and design of development and spaces, focused on positive outcomes. It draws upon an area’s potential to create high quality development and public spaces that promote people’s prosperity, health, happiness, and well-being in the widest sense.

2.3.3 Supporting the development of high-quality places across Wales for the benefit of communities.

2.3.4 RML are proud to be a signatory and advocate of the six principles of the Placemaking Wales Charter. It will be our aim to embody these principles, which are illustrated in **Table 1**.

⁹ Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 <https://www.gov.wales/well-being-of-future-generations-wales>

¹⁰ <https://dcfw.org/placemaking/placemaking-charter/>



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Table 1 The six principles of the Placemaking Wales Charter¹¹

<p>People and Community The local community are involved in the development of the proposals. The needs, aspirations, health and well-being of all people are considered at the outset. Proposals are shaped to help to meet these needs as well as create, integrate, protect and/or enhance a sense of community and promote equality.</p>	<p>Movement Walking, cycling and public transport are prioritised to provide a choice of transport modes and avoid dependence on private vehicles. Well designed and safe active travel routes connect to the wider active travel and public transport stations and stops are positively integrated.</p>	<p>Public Realm Streets and public spaces are well defined, welcoming, safe, and inclusive with a distinct identity. They are designed to be robust and adaptable with landscape, green infrastructure, and sustainable drainage well integrated. They are well connected to existing places and promote opportunities for social interaction and a range of activities for all people.</p>
<p>Location Places grow and develop in a way that uses land efficiently, supports and enhances existing places and is well connected. The location of housing, employment and leisure and other facilities are planned to help reduce the need to travel.</p>	<p>Mix of Uses Places have a range of purposes which provide opportunities for community development, local business growth and access jobs, services and facilities via walking, cycling or public transport. Development density and a mix of uses and tenures helps to support a diverse community and vibrant public realm.</p>	<p>Identity The positive, distinctive qualities of existing places are valued and respected. The unique features and opportunities of a location including heritage, culture, language, built and natural physical attributes are identified and responded to.</p>

Information within the **Table 1** sourced from Placemaking Wales Charter

¹¹ https://dcfw.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/09/PlacemakingWales_A4Charter_ENG.jpg



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2.4 Adopted Local Development Plan (2016 - 2031)

2.4.1 The Eryri Local Development Plan is relevant and remains in force until 2031. Development Plan Strategic Policy D: Natural Environment sets out the policies relevant to nature conservation and biodiversity. The reader is referred to this for the planning policy commitments relevant to nature conservation.

2.4.2 Development proposals which are likely to adversely affect habitats and species listed in the Local Biodiversity Action Plan will be subject to the guidelines of the Supplementary Planning Guidance on Local Biodiversity, SPG Note 6, Nature Conservation and Biodiversity.

2.4.3 Other guidance for bats and protected species were considered^{12 13},

2.5 State of Natural Resources Report (SoNaRR) for Wales 2020¹⁴

2.5.1 SoNaRR assesses Wales's sustainable management of natural resources (SMNR) against the four long-term aims and sets out a range of opportunities for action. These are: safeguarded and enhanced natural resources; resilient ecosystems; healthy places for people; and a regenerative economy.

2.6 DECCA Framework

2.6.1 Paragraph 6.4.5 PPW12 states:

'that development should not cause any significant loss of habitats or populations of species, locally or nationally, must work alongside nature and it must provide a net benefit for biodiversity and improve, or enable the improvement of, the resilience of ecosystems'.

'A net benefit for biodiversity is the concept that development should leave biodiversity and the resilience of ecosystems in a significantly better state than before, through securing immediate and long-term, measurable, and demonstrable benefit, primarily on or immediately adjacent to the Site'.¹⁵

2.6.2 The stepwise approach is the means of demonstrating the steps which have been taken towards securing a net benefit for biodiversity. In doing so, regard must also be given to promoting the resilience of ecosystems, through the DECCA framework, which is framed as such:

- **Diversity** between and within ecosystems.
- **Extent** or scale of ecosystems.

¹² <https://planning.snowdonia.gov.wales/advice-and-guidance/biodiversity/bats-and-development/>

¹³ <https://planning.snowdonia.gov.wales/advice-and-guidance/biodiversity/development-and-protected-species-guidance/>

¹⁴ [Natural Resources Wales / State of Natural Resources Report \(SoNaRR\) for Wales 2020](#)

¹⁵ https://www.gov.wales/sites/default/files/publications/2024-02/planning-policy-wales-edition-12_1.pdf

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- **Condition** of ecosystems including their structure and functioning.
- **Connections** between and within ecosystems; and
- **Adaptability** of ecosystems including their ability to adapt to, resist and recover from a range of pressures likely to be placed on them through climate change, for example.

2.6.3 PPW12 notes in paragraph 6.4.8 that a:

‘Proactive and creative approach facilitating the delivery of biodiversity and ecosystem resilience outcomes must be taken by all those participating in the planning process, as all interventions contribute to a national scale resilience’.

2.6.4 The stepwise approach helps secure a net benefit for biodiversity, with the onus on applicants to bring forward proposals which will achieve a net benefit for biodiversity and demonstrate how the stepwise approach is applied¹⁶.

2.7 The stepwise approach

2.7.1 The stepwise approach is the means of demonstrating the steps which have been taken towards securing a net benefit for biodiversity, regarding the DECCA framework. The stepwise approach should be followed, with the result being enhancements to provide a net benefit for biodiversity, with the improvement of ecosystem resilience and secured through the proposed development.

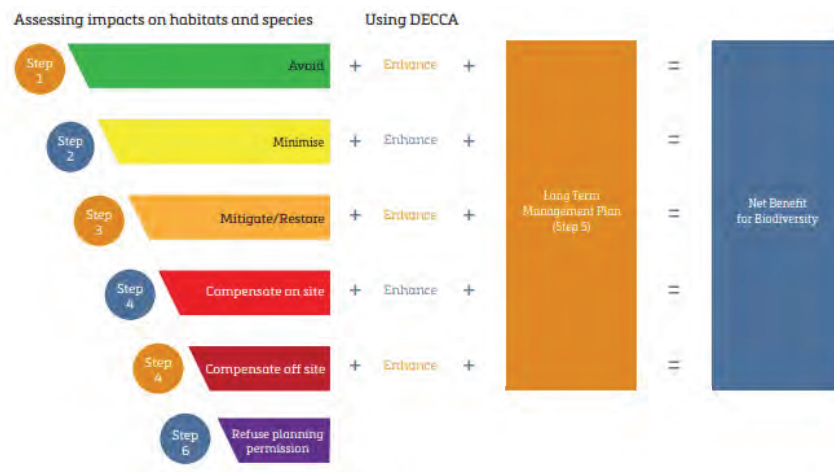


Figure 1: Summary of the Stepwise approach (source PPW12).

¹⁶ https://www.gov.wales/sites/default/files/publications/2024-02/planning-policy-wales-edition-12_1.pdf



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2.8 Natural Resources Wales Northwest Area Statement¹⁷

2.8.1 The Area Statements set out the key challenges and opportunities to strengthen ecological networks and ecosystem at a local scale. They identify where taking action at the right scale can maximise benefits.

2.8.2 Themes within the Statement are:

- Reconnecting people with nature
- Ways of working
- Climate and environment emergency
- Encouraging sustainable economy
- Opportunities for a resilient ecosystem.
- Supporting sustainable land management'

2.9 Hydropower Guidance Note 6 (HGN 6)¹⁸

2.9.1 NRW published this guidance to provide applicants for abstraction licences for the purpose of hydropower with information on nature conservation heritage, amenity and landscapes. It also contains advice on these issues for planning consent purposes.

2.9.2 The guidance also provides advice on longitudinal connectivity (HNG6 page 5). This states that the '*natural movement through river channel networks of animals, plants, sediment, and organic matter can be critical to the structure, function and resilience of river ecosystems. Maintaining and restoring longitudinal connectivity is a central goal of river restoration efforts in Wales. Hydropower development should not further disrupt, or prevent efforts to restore, longitudinal connectivity where it is a factor in maintaining resilience of river ecosystems. Some species making long-distance migrations are more obviously affected by the loss of longitudinal connectivity caused by artificial obstructions.*

2.9.3 The guidance gives examples, of which eels and river trout are examples. The cumulative effects of multiple obstructions can be pronounced for these species.

¹⁷ <https://naturalresources.wales/about-us/what-we-do/strategies-and-plans/area-statements/north-west-wales-area-statement/?lang=en>

¹⁸ [Hydropower Guidance Note - HGN 6 \(naturalresources.wales\)](#)



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3 Step 1 - Setting the baseline.

3.1.1 The guidance from NRW sets out five steps to take in the preparation of a Green Infrastructure Assessment.



Figure 2: The five steps of Green Infrastructure Assessment¹⁹ (source NRW)

3.1.2 The ES includes descriptions of baseline conditions that have been derived from surveys and desk study which are summarised in the following paragraphs (3.3.1 – 3.3.3).

3.2 Protected sites network

3.2.1 The site lies within Eryri National Park and at least part of it is either located within, or in close proximity to, the following statutory and non-statutory designations:

- Within the Migneint-Arenig-Dduallt Special Area of Conservation (SAC)^{19A}.
- Within the Migneint-Arenig-Dduallt Special Protection Area (SPA).
- Within the Migneint-Arenig-Dduallt and Aton Cynfal SSSI.
- Area of Natural Beauty. defined under Section 3 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1985 (as amended).
- Runs along Public Rights of Way and Slate Trail.
- Partially within C2 Flood Risk Zone.
- Dark Skies Core Area.

3.2.2 **Table 9.7** of the ES gives a summary of the designated sites for nature conservation located within 30km (Sites with a bat qualifying feature) and 5km (European and international sites), 2km (national and regional sites including SSSI with bat qualifying features up to 10 km).

3.2.3 These comprise one Special Area of Conservation (SAC) and Special Protection Area (SPA) within 5 km, and three Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), within 2 km. In addition, there are three SSSIs designated for bats within 10 km and three SACs' within 30 km where bats are a feature of interest. One National Nature Reserve (NNR) is located just over 2.6 km to the west. There are no non-statutory designated sites for nature

¹⁹ <https://naturalresources.wales/media/696780/gn042-green-infrastructure-assessments-final.pdf>

^{19A} The 'conservation management units' for the Migneint SAC conservation management plans which include parts of the Cynfal scheme are units, 15, 24 and 117. Units 24 and 117 are noted in 2008 as 'believed to be in appropriate conservation management'. Unit 15 is larger and has different issues and includes one of the largest areas for the SAC.

conservation within 1 km of the scheme. The locations of designated site are provided on **Figures 9.2** and **9.3** of the ES.

3.3 Baseline habitats

3.3.1 A summary of the ecological baseline status and nature conservation value for Valuable Ecological Receptors (VERs) is provided in the ES. This information is based upon the findings of the desk study and field surveys for the scheme. The accompanying suite of technical survey reports provide detailed descriptions of the methodologies, results, and evaluations where these are not set out below (Appendices 6 – 11 of the ES). The surveys and reports include:

- A general ecological survey report by Gritten Ecology is provided in Appendix 6 of the ES.
- National Vegetation Classification (NVC) surveys and mapping, conducted by RML, record the habitats on site and are shown in ES Figures 9.4 to 9.8, with a commentary provided in ES paragraphs 9.4.6 to 9.4.23.
- Table 9.9 of the ES lists the habitats found within the scheme footprint, using the NVC classification, and whether these habitats are listed as Annex 1 habitats or Priority Habitats in Section 7 of the Environment (Wales) Act 2016.²⁰
- Appendices 9A to 9D are a sequence of Bryophytes surveys and updates²¹.
- An updated Extended Phase 1 habitat survey was undertaken by RML in June 2023. The habitats identified and recorded within the site and adjacent areas:
 - Broadleaved scattered trees A3.1
 - Scattered scrub A2.2
 - Neutral grassland – unimproved B2.1
 - Acid Grassland unimproved B1.1
 - Dry dwarf shrub heath – acid D1.1
 - Wet dwarf shrub heath D2
 - Flush and spring acid/neutral flush E2.1
 - Bracken dense /continuous C1.1
 - Boundaries – dry stone wall J2.5
 - Running water G2

²⁰ <https://www.biodiversitywales.org.uk/Section-7>

²¹ This includes a finding of a bryophyte where a temporary compound is proposed to the east.



3.4 Existing habitat connectivity

3.4.1 The main connecting features include the Afon Cynfal and associated riparian woodland, grassland and heathland. These are highlighted in a full list of Phase 1 habitats in 3.4.4 below.

3.4.2 Bat species recorded along the riparian habitat over the period May – August 2023 include myotis, lesser horseshoe (*Rhinolophus hipposideros*), soprano pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pygmaeus*), common pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pipistrellus*), noctule (*Nyctalus noctule*) and brown long-eared bat (*Plecotus auratus*). This shows that the riparian habitat is used for commuting by local bat communities for dispersal into the wider habitat and is an important connecting habitat feature.

3.5 Habitat networks

3.5.1 The main connecting natural feature, is the Afon Cynfal and associated habitats.

3.5.2 Using the resource of Data Map Wales²² the scheme lies within the habitat networks of:

- Lowland grass
- Upland grass
- Upland fen
- Upland heath

3.5.3 The drawing in **Appendix A** shows the habitat networks for Local Uplands and Local Lowland areas.

3.5.4 From Data Map Wales habitat networks the predominate habitat for the scheme is grassland. An area described as fenland currently exists along the west boundary of the scheme.

3.5.5 The proposed scheme borders heathland and fenland habitats, both represent Section 7 habitats²³.

3.6 Protected and notable species

3.6.1 The desk study for the ES included contacting The North Wales Environmental Information Centre (COFNOD) in July 2023 to obtain records for protected and notable species up to 2 km from the scheme. SSSIs and SACs with bats as a qualifying feature were also sought up to 10 km from the scheme. In addition to 10 km for bats sites, we also undertook a desk top review of bat sites within 30 km.

3.6.2 **Chapter 9** of the ES (paragraph 9.4.51 – 9.4.79) provide a summary of desk survey and field survey results for protected and notable species recorded. Protected species records

²² https://datamap.gov.wales/layergroups/geonode:nrw_habitat_network

²³ <https://www.biodiversitywales.org.uk/Section-7>



found include, but is not limited to: bat species, schedule 1 and Section 7 bird species, water vole and otter.

- 3.6.3 The results of the surveys conducted to the mine adit, which lies within the route of the scheme, show that it is a hibernaculum for lesser horseshoe bats and is highly likely to be used by other bat species for hibernation. A Bat Survey Technical Note, is included in the ES Appendix 7.

3.7 Blue Infrastructure - Hydrology and water quality

- 3.7.1 The scheme includes the Afon Cynfal which flows in a generally western direction from its catchment in the relatively shallow peaty valleys of the Migneint upland plateau, circa 370 to 500 metres above ordnance datum (AOD), gathering water from the Afon Gam, Nant y Groes and Nant Y Pystyll-gwyn. Eventually the Cynfal discharging into the Afon Dwryrd several kilometres to the west.
- 3.7.2 There are several water bodies within 1km of the redline boundary, which are connected to the proposed site by tributaries of the Afon Cynfal and the water bodies are within peatland and heathland habitats.
- 3.7.3 The water environment is covered in Chapter 8 of the ES. An Ecological Impact Assessment and Statement To Inform An Appropriate Assessment is provided in Appendix 10.

3.8 Unified peat

- 3.8.1 **Appendix B** show that the extent unified peat²⁴ in the area from Data Map Wales, these do not extend into the Redline boundary of the hydro scheme. The peat is shown to be located on higher neighbouring upland areas.

3.9 National forest Inventory

- 3.9.1 The National Forest Inventory 2018²⁵ on Data Map Wales shows that there are no forests within the redline boundary but there is forestry approximately 120m to the east of the closest point of the scheme. This is shown in the drawing in **Appendix C**.

²⁴ <https://datamap.gov.wales/maps/peatlands-of-wales-maps/>

²⁵ https://datamap.gov.wales/layers/geonode:GWC21_National_Forest_Inventory_2018



3.10 LANDMAP

- 3.10.1 LANDMAP²⁶ can be found in Data Map Wales and the LVIA can be found in **Appendix 12** of the ES. Landmap habitat²⁷ information for the site includes the following paragraph with more detail and plans provided in **Appendix E**:
- 3.10.2 Geological Landscape: Characteristic component is Glacial Mountain Valley
- 3.10.3 Landscape Habitats: Most of the scheme lies within landscape habitats with an overall evaluation of Outstanding with a small section to the west of the scheme as Moderate.
- 3.10.4 Visual and Sensory: the eastern portion of the scheme is an area evaluated as moderate while the western portion is in an area evaluated as outstanding.
- 3.10.5 Historic Landscape: the scheme lies within an area of overall high evaluation.
- 3.10.6 Cultural Landscape: the scheme lies within three areas, two are assessed as over 75% undisturbed and one is Zone C, Mosaic of zone undisturbed. The scheme lies within a Dark Sky Reserve.

3.11 Existing Public Rights of Way

- 3.11.1 Part of the scheme lies within a designated Open Access Land, Common Land and includes a Public Right of Way (PRoW) along the valley, which follows a trackway within the redline boundary. This is the route of the Slate Trail.

3.12 Common land

- 3.12.1 The proposal includes the temporary use (construction stage) of a portion of common land along the easterly boundary.

²⁶ <https://naturalresources.wales/guidance-and-advice/business-sectors/planning-and-development/evidence-to-inform-development-planning/landmap-the-welsh-landscape-baseline/?lang=en>

²⁷ https://datamap.gov.wales/maps/new?layer=inspire-nrw:NRW_LANDMAP_Landscape_Habitats#/



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'Common land is a finite resource and should not be developed unnecessarily. It is important in agricultural terms and valued for its leisure and environmental interests, particularly its significant role in habitat conservation. Access to it should not be prevented or impeded unnecessarily to ensure its proper management. The role and wider value of common land should be explored through Green Infrastructure Assessments.' (Para 6.3.18 PPW 12).

3.13 CuRve

3.13.1 The redline boundary of the proposed scheme lies within areas of 1km² CuRve²⁸ of 65 and 66. These figures represent an area which includes a high value of Ecosystem Resilience shown in **Appendix D**.

Additional information

3.13.2 A pre application consultation response from NRW highlighted that *'the area of river is not a migratory run due to natural obstructions lower down the catchment. However, there are native brown trout and eel present'*.

3.14 Constraints and limitations

3.14.1 Ecological advice has been provided in the very earliest stages of the initial scheme design and potential ecological constraints have been considered in the hydro scheme design.

Summary

3.14.2 The existing habitats within the proposed scheme are of high value, with good connectivity in the form of the Afon Cynfal and its tributaries. There is an existing footpath which forms part of the Snowdonia Slate Trail²⁹. The scheme needs to restore the planned temporary working sites to the current existing habitats and enhance the infrastructure which is proposed to be permanent structures.

²⁸ https://datamap.gov.wales/layergroups/inspire-nrw:CuRve?NRW_CuRve_Condition_INNS=

²⁹ <https://snowdoniaslatetrail.org/the-route/>



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4 Step 2 & 3– Identifying priorities and opportunities.

4.1 Summary of green infrastructure proposals

4.1.1 The value of the ecosystems are considered good with well-established connectivity features at the site and surrounding habitats.

4.1.2 The scheme includes both temporary and permanent works.

4.1.3 The proposals identify and retain the linkage for connectivity through the proposed scheme.

Temporary works

4.1.4 The extent of the scheme, including the temporary works areas, are shown in a sequence of drawings Figure 2001 and 3001 to 3005 which are provided in the ES Figures volume. All temporary works areas will be restored in accordance with the ES Chapter 2, Chapter 9 and the Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) Chapter 11 Standards of Workmanship.

4.1.5 The most easterly temporary works area and compound lies partly within Common land.

4.1.6 **Figure 9001** includes a plan showing the closure points on the footpath and the proposed diversion. Where necessary the construction area will be cordoned off. The extent of the area required for construction is shown in **Figures 2.16 to 2.19**.

4.1.7 Consultations have been conducted with the Footpaths officer and a temporary footpath route diversion agreed. The proposals for Footpath 22 are set out in Paragraph 2.1.5, **Figure 9001** and referred to in Sections 2.4, and 3.3 of the ES.

4.1.8 Remedial works are proposed to excavate a hollow which has developed because of subsidence of fill on the existing trackway. The void is above a historic mine adit and could be a backfilled shaft where settlement of the backfill has occurred. Details are set out in ES Appendix 4 Geotechnical Report. The proposals include excavation in and around the void to determine the nature of the settlement and to allow the capping of the suspected shaft at rockhead using a reinforced concrete slab over the shaft. Capping of the shaft would represent an enhancement of the existing situation because of the protection the work would offer to the existing footpath, which currently experiences the same level of risk from shaft collapse as does the proposed scheme.

Permanent works

4.1.9 Permanent scheme includes the weir and intake, pipeline, outfall, the turbine house metering house.

4.1.10 Placing a weir in the river has the potential to raise water levels upstream and cause flooding. This is known as the backwater effect. Waterco were commissioned to



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undertake hydraulic modelling to quantify the backwater effect, by comparison with the existing open water course channel, and confirm that the hydroelectric power scheme will not increase flood risk and will not impact landowners upstream of the weir.

- 4.1.11 The modelling of the backwater effect (see ES Appendix 5B) demonstrated that water level within the channel generally does not increase maximum water levels by more than 150mm above the existing at the weir. Changes to the flood extents are minimal with any increase in water level extending no more than 32m upstream and any additional flooding is retained within the channel. On this basis the potential implications for riverside soils and vegetated habitat in flood conditions is minimal.
- 4.1.12 The design elements have considered habitat connectivity and the retention of movement of species within the site and further afield. This includes, where feasible, avoidance, mitigation (for example, an eel pass and bat roosts) near to retained habitat.
- 4.1.13 Following permanent feature construction, habitat connectivity should be maximised to ensure its return to its pre-construction state.
- 4.1.14 NRW framework for evaluating ecosystem resilience based on the five attributes referred to as DECCA: Diversity, Extent, Condition, Connectivity and Aspects of ecosystem resilience, as referred to in Section 2.6 were assessed and aligned to the proposal as provided in **Table 2**.



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Table 2: The DECCA Framework (adapted from PPW 12) and alignment to the scheme proposals.

	Attribute	Alignment to scheme proposals
D	<p>Diversity: at a biological level, including at the genetic, species, habitat, ecosystems or sea/landscape scale, as well as at the geological and physical level underpins biodiversity, resilient ecosystems, their functioning and the delivery of important ecosystem services. More diverse ecosystems are more resilient to external influences (this includes biological, geological and physical diversity on a site). This means strategic planning and individual scheme proposals should avoid negative impacts on biodiversity, by considering how biodiversity assets, can be maintained and enhanced.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Scheme does not cause any significant loss of habitats or populations of species. The Scheme crosses the Afon Cynfal (subsurface) which partly lies within the Cwm Cynfal SSSI. The ES recommends mitigation measures during the construction phase of the project that follow pollution prevention guidelines for works within and adjacent to watercourses and monitoring by an Environmental Clerk of Works (ECoW). Any concreting works in the river will be carried out in dry conditions with a coffer dam and bypass pipe. There are considered to be no significant adverse effects with the mitigation measure in place for the construction phase and no effects during the operational phase. • Habitats which are a feature of the SSSI or SAC but lie outside their boundaries are deemed important for the maintenance of diversity. These include U4, U5 & U6 grassland, H8 & H12 heath communities, M6 & M15 mire communities. The scheme would not cause any significant loss to these habitats above local value and the habitat condition of those areas to be lost is sub-optimal. • Ecological mitigation measures such as additional bat roosts and an eel pass have been incorporated into the Scheme proposals. • There will be a minimal land take from habitats upon which the qualifying features of the SPA rely. Hen harrier, merlin and peregrine are not dependant on the habitats within the scheme footprint because these habitats are widely abundant within the SPA. • The current habitat mix within the scheme footprint will remain essentially intact.
E	<p>Extent: to ensure mechanisms allow for the identification of potential habitat, the maintenance of existing biodiversity assets and networks and promote the restoration of damaged, modified or potential habitat and the creation of new habitat. This means that planning decisions should incorporate measures which seek the creation, restoration and appropriate management of green networks and linkages between habitats and maintaining and enhancing other green infrastructure features and networks.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The areas of habitat likely to be disturbed or permanently lost form a minor proportion of those that are within designated sites. There is limited opportunity within the land take area of the Scheme to allow for species' populations to expand, due to the small size of the areas of habitats within the redline boundary. • There will be a temporary land take of priority habitats that have been assessed as being of international, national or regional value which form a tiny proportion of the retained habitat. • Habitats assessed as being of local value will be subject to temporary land take. The exceptions to this are a minor loss of U5 acid grassland for access and of MG10a mesotrophic grassland for the siting of the turbine house. • Additionally, several of the communities including MG10, U5, U6, M6c encroach onto the European Designated Site but are not a qualifying feature. • The qualifying features of the European Designated Site that are within the scheme footprint are limited to a combination of H12 and H12a <i>Calluna vulgaris</i> – <i>Vaccinium myrtillus</i> heath however, these are unlikely to be



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		<p>impacted by the scheme and comprise approximately 0.012 % of the total scheme footprint. The other qualifying features of the SAC are not encroached by the scheme or lie outside the boundary of the European Site.</p>
<p>C</p>	<p>Condition: Ecosystems and biodiversity assets need to be in a healthy condition to function effectively, to deliver a range of important ecosystem services. Planning decisions should not compromise the condition of ecosystems. By taking an integrated approach to scheme, for example, which considers both direct and wider impacts and benefits it should be possible to make a positive contribution. Planning for the long-term management of retained habitats is key to maintaining condition through for example, the use of planning obligations.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The condition of the existing ecosystem is variable across the site. The mesotrophic grassland, U1b and U5a acid grassland sub-communities are species-poor or in an unfavourable condition. • The management regime that has sustained these habitats is sheep grazing and there is no reason to expect this regime to change • The scheme’s construction methodology is designed to cause minimum disturbance such as through the laying of pipes in short sections with prompt restoration of soil cover and replacement of turves to ensure a swift re-establishment of the sward.
<p>C</p>	<p>Connectivity: to take opportunities to develop functional habitat and ecological networks within and between ecosystems and across landscapes, building on existing connectivity and quality and encouraging habitat creation, restoration and appropriate management. The opportunities could include enlarging habitat areas, developing buffers around designated sites or other biodiversity assets or corridors, including transport and river corridors, and the creation of ‘stepping stones’ which will strengthen the ability of habitats and ecological networks to adapt to change, including climate change. Individual scheme proposals should identify and incorporate measures which enable appropriate links to be made between the site and its surroundings so as to improve connectivity.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All habitats which are a feature of the SSSI or SAC yet lie outside the designation boundaries are deemed important for the maintenance of connectivity and continuity of biological communities. The design of the scheme has taken habitat connectivity into consideration to retention of movement of species through the site. This also includes, where feasible, mitigation (for example, an eel pass and eel pass on the weir and bat and bird boxes (on trees and structures) near to retained habitat. The main connecting feature, the Afon Cynfal and associated habitats would not be fragmented. Following construction, habitat connectivity will return to its pre-construction state and connectivity fully restored. A small number of locally indigenous trees are to be planted around the turbine house.
<p>A</p>	<p>Adaptation: resistance and recovery from pressures arise when the attributes of ecosystem resilience –</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Features that provide resilience to climate change have been incorporated into the scheme. While there is potential for climate change to adversely affect the scheme throughout its operational lifetime, the embedded mitigation



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<p>diversity, extent, condition and connectivity of ecosystems are in good condition. Habitats and species are not static: planning for nature recovery should aim to sustain habitats and associated species as the geography and landuse changes around them, harnessing natural processes and opportunities for nature-based solutions. This means that strategic planning and individual scheme proposals should identify impacts to the ecosystem resilience attributes of biodiversity, using the pressures identified in SoNaRR³⁰. They should incorporate measures to ensure that biodiversity’s ability to adapt to, resist and recover from pressures is enhanced</p>	<p>measures within the scheme’s design will reduce the significance rating of potential climate impacts. These include the product of the scheme itself which as sustainable energy is not reliant on fossil fuels. Mitigation also includes screening of the turbine house with large stock trees.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate change and the effects on the natural environment are hard to predict due to a range of interrelated factors, i.e., economic growth, new developments and technologies and the actions which the Welsh Government and key organisations are taking to minimise climate risks at present. Potential consequences of a changing climate may affect locations where different animal and plant species can survive and flourish. Some species may move to higher altitudes, altering landscape and biodiversity in the Welsh uplands³¹. However, it is not considered that this will influence the effects of the scheme on biodiversity within the timescale of construction. • The areas of the site that are affected on a temporary basis by construction will be restored on completion with the original soils replaced and the stripped turfs used to reinstate the permanent vegetation.
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³⁰ Accessed at <https://naturalresources.wales/media/695923/sonarr2020-executive-summary.pdf>

³¹ Climate change risk assessment Wales. <https://www.gov.wales/sites/default/files/publications/2019-04/summary-a-climate-change-risk-assessment-for-wales.pdf>



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5 Step 4 – Site assessment

5.1 The stepwise approach

5.1.1 PPW12 paragraph 6.4.15 states that *'the impacts on habitats and species from a proposed scheme should be treated in a stepwise manner'*. **Table 3** is a summary of how the proposed works at Cwm Cynfal has adopted these stepwise stages and shows the green infrastructure that have been integrated into the scheme. The green infrastructure proposed for this scheme are in proportion to the size and scale of the scheme.

5.1.2 The stepwise approach has been reviewed and aligned to the scheme as provided in **Table 3**.



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3260/11 (April 2024)

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Table 3: Summary of the stepwise approach and alignment to scheme

Step	Description	Alignment to the scheme
1	Avoid: Damage to biodiversity in its widest sense (i.e. the variety of species and habitats and their abundance) and ecosystem functioning	<p><i>Temporary works</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To avoid ecological impacts during construction, temporary construction areas (e.g., site compound locations, soil storage areas) would be located outside of notable habitats and areas identified as suitable for notable and protected faunal species where possible. <p><i>Permanent works</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Habitats of value (e.g., individual trees, hedgerows, works around waterbodies and watercourses) would be protected during construction undertaken to further protect habitats where appropriate. This would be detailed within a Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP).
2	Minimise: When all locational, siting and design options for avoiding damage to biodiversity have been exhausted, applicants must seek to minimise the initial impact on biodiversity and ecosystems.	<p><i>Temporary works</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All habitats which are a feature of the SSSI or SAC yet lie out with their boundaries are important for the maintenance of diversity. These include U4, U5 & U6 grassland, H8 & H12 heath communities, M6 & M15 mire communities. The scheme would not cause any significant loss to habitats above local value and the habitat condition of those areas to be lost is sub-optimal. <p><i>Permanent works</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The current habitat mix within the scheme footprint will remain essentially intact. The choice to position of the proposed Turbine House and the temporary compound outside of the 0.1% AEP flood extent will reduce the risk of flooding.
3	Mitigate/restore: Where, after measures to minimise impact, biodiversity and ecosystems could still be damaged, or lost through residual impacts, the proposed scheme should mitigate that damage. Mitigation measures must be put in place to limit the negative effects of a scheme.	<p><i>Temporary works</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> As part of the integral mitigation, standard pollution prevention guidelines to reduce/avoid impacts to the water quality of watercourses and waterbodies would be followed. These methods would adhere to legislative requirements outlined in the Water Environment Chapter (Chapter 8). It is predicted that this would be sufficient to prevent any impacts caused by accidental pollution incidents. <p><i>Permanent works</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ecological mitigation measures, such as additional bat roosts and an eel pass, have been incorporated into the Scheme proposals.

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Step	Description	Alignment to the scheme
4	<p>Compensate on site: When all the steps above have been exhausted, and where modifications, alternative sites, conditions or obligations are not sufficient to secure biodiversity outcomes further on-site/immediately proximate, as a last resort off-site compensation for unavoidable damage must be provided.</p>	<p><i>Permanent works</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recommendations for bat boxes have been made to the gable ends of the buildings in the proposals. • Four locally indigenous trees are to be planted near to the turbine house.
5	<p>Compensate off site. Off-site compensation should normally take the form of habitat restoration, or habitat creation, or the provision of long-term management agreements to enhance existing habitats and deliver a net benefit for biodiversity</p>	<p>Not applicable. No off-site compensation required.</p>

(source PPW 12)

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- 5.1.3 All developments must deliver a net benefit for biodiversity and ecosystem resilience from the baseline state (proportionate to the scale and nature of the development proposed).
- 5.1.4 The scheme has been designed taking into account the stepwise approach. The site is predominantly having high biodiversity value. The scheme will retain and restore any habitat disturbed by the scheme. The addition of bat boxes and an eel pass enhances the local biodiversity.



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6 Step 5 – Review and Conclusion

- 6.1.1 The proposed scheme will include management and monitoring during construction and operation of the scheme.
- 6.1.2 The baseline biodiversity is high and therefore limited possibility of enhancing the area with green infrastructure. The area has PRoW which will be reinstated after the completion of the proposed works with the added benefit of one of the mine adits been capped which will increase the safety of the public using the footpaths.
- 6.1.3 There will be very little of the scheme visible upon completion. Habitats will be restored to their current condition. The weir, and two small buildings will be the only structures visible, it is proposed that the buildings have the biodiversity enhancements of bat boxes added to the gable ends.
- 6.1.4 There is the added benefit that the scheme will provide renewable green energy .



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7 Reference

- EcoStudy (2013) *Bryophyte survey and assessment of a proposed HEP scheme at Afon Cynfal, Llan Ffestiniog*
- Randall Thorp, (2019), *Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment*.



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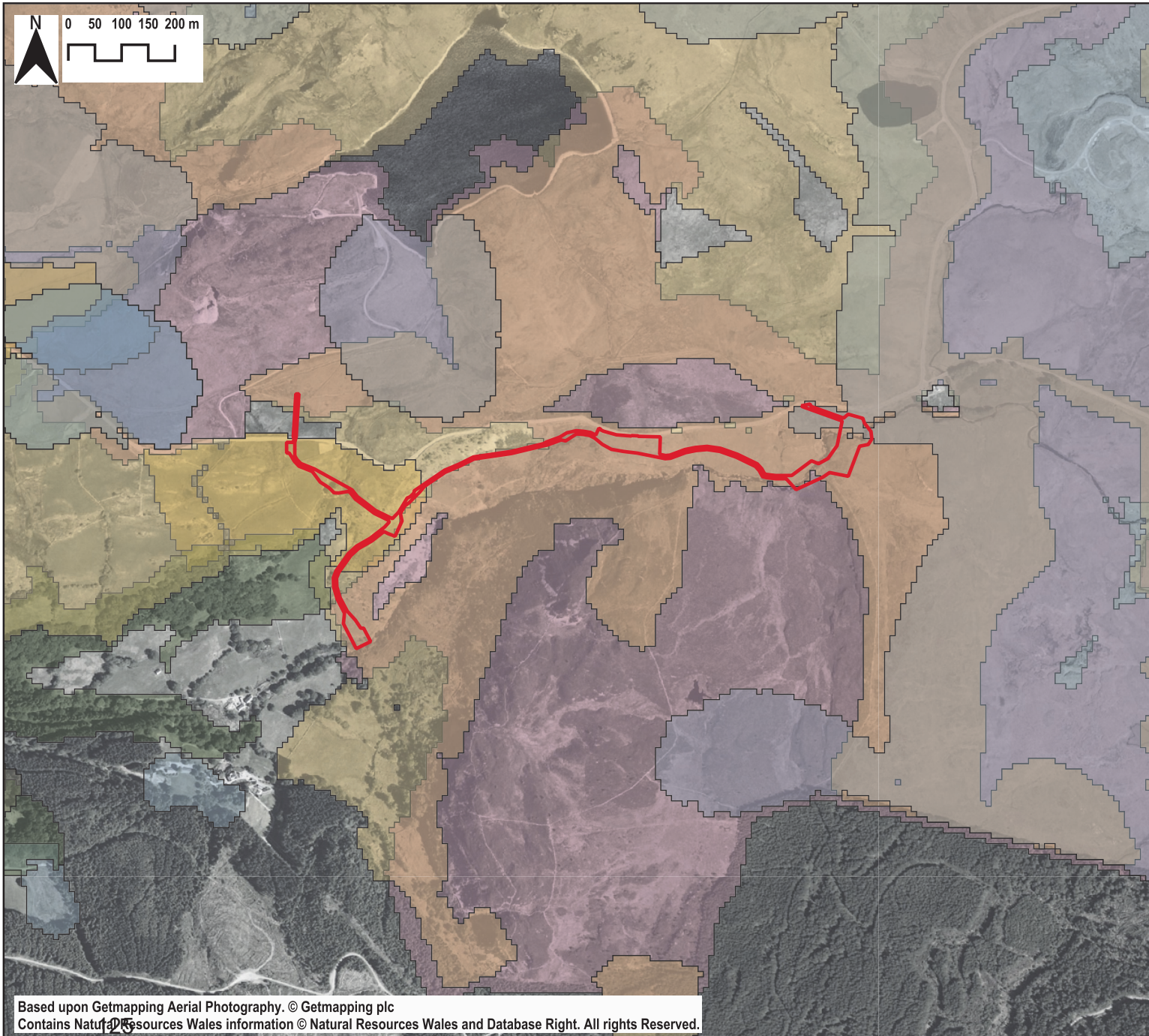


APPENDIX A – Habitat Networks



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Cleient / Client:

MED Dafydd

Enw project / Project name:

Cwm Cynfal Hydro

Teitl lluniad / Drawing title:

Green Infrastructure Statement Habitat Networks

Eglurhad / Key:

Lowland Local

- NRW lowland local network bog
- NRW lowland local network fen
- NRW lowland local network grass
- NRW lowland local network heath
- NRW lowland local network wood

Upland Local

- NRW lowland local network bog
- NRW lowland local network grass
- NRW lowland local network heath

The colours/tones used are those of the source data.

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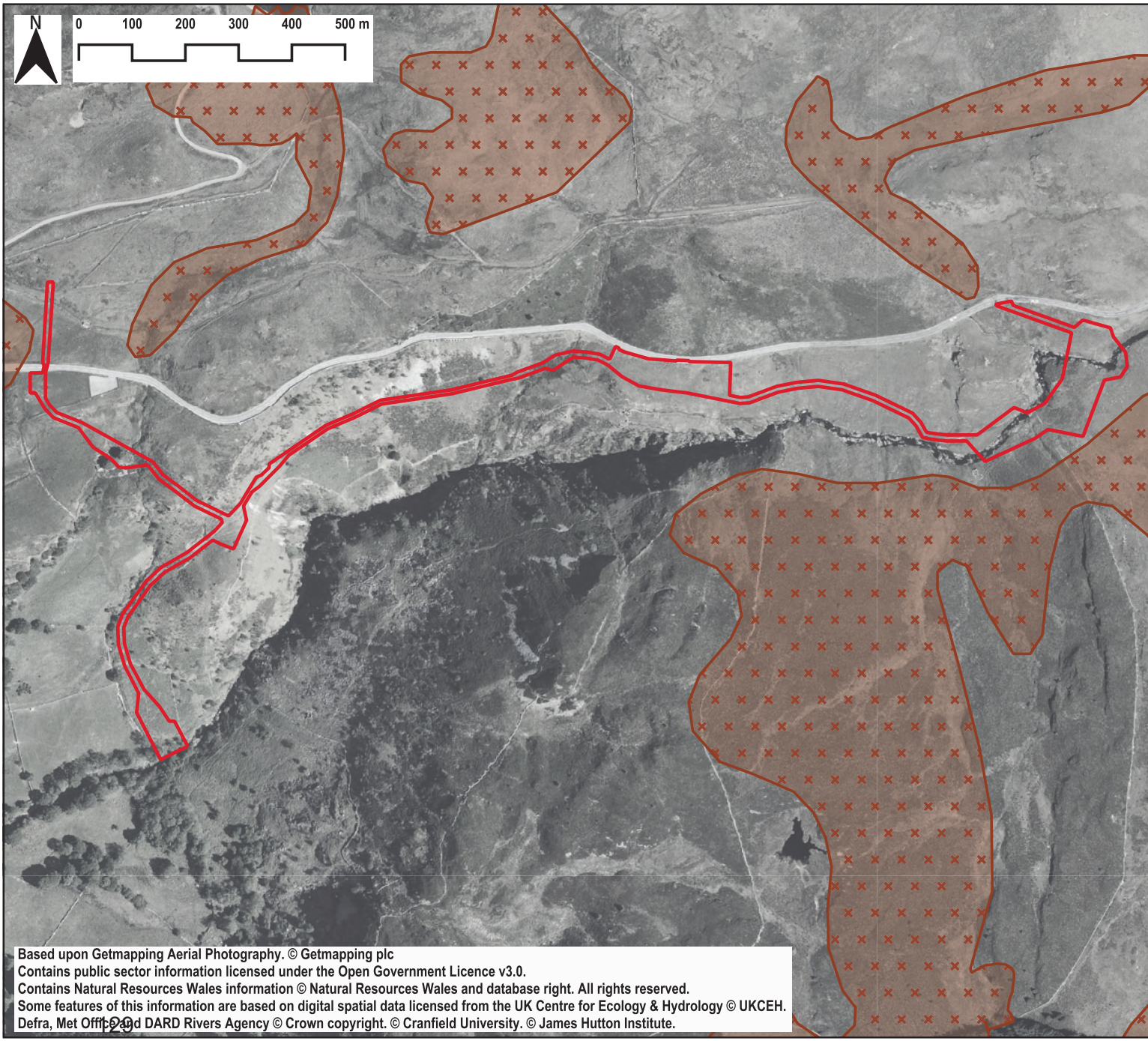
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APPENDIX B – Unified peat



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Cleient / Client:

MED Dafydd

Enw project / Project name:

Cwm Cynfal Hydro

Teitl lluniad / Drawing title:

Green Infrastructure Statement National Forest Inventory

Eglurhad / Key:

- Redline Boundary
- x x Unified Peat 2019

The colours/tones used are those of the source data.

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Ein cyf/Our ref: CAS-277846-L7P1
Eich cyf/Your ref: NP5/59/495C

Eryri National Park Authority
National Park Office
Penrhyndeudraeth
Gwynedd
LL48 6LF

Dyddiad/Date: 30 April 2025

Annwyl Syr/Madam/Dear Sir/Madam,

BWRIAD/PROPOSAL: Cynllun cynhyrchu trydan dŵr arfaethedig i gynhyrchu hyd at (600kW) yn Afon Cynfal, i gynnwys llwybr pibelli, cored mewnllif, pwll echdynnu, llifddor o dan y ddaear (tua 1.2km), adeilad tyrbin, adeilad mesuryddion, newidiadau i'r mynediad presennol ac ail-osod lleoli mynedfa priffordd bresennol, ardaloedd gosod i lawr, compownd adeiladu dros dro, gwyrriad llwybr troed dros dro a chysylltiad pŵer trydan uwchben ac o dan y ddaear i'r grid cenedlaethol (tua 600m) (Ail-gais)/ Proposed hydro-electric generation scheme to generate up to (600kW) at Afon Cynfal, to include pipe route, intake weir, extraction pond, below ground penstock (circa 1.2km), turbine building, metering building, alterations to existing access and re-positioning of an existing highway access, laydown areas, temporary construction compound, temporary footpath diversion and above and below ground electric power connection to national grid (circa 600m) (Re-submission)

LLEOLIAD/LOCATION: Land Near Pont yr Afon Gam, Llan Ffestiniog

Thank you for consulting Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru (CNC)/Natural Resources Wales (NRW) about the additional information regarding the above, which we received on 31 March 2025.

We continue to have concerns with the application as submitted. However, we are satisfied that these concerns can be overcome by attaching the following conditions to any planning permission granted:

Condition 1: Protected Sites and Protected Species

Condition 2: Fluvial Geomorphology

Please note, without the inclusion of these conditions we would object to this planning application. Further details are provided below.

Protected Sites

Migneint – Arenig – Dduallt Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)

The proposal is located partly within the Migneint – Arenig – Dduallt SSSI. The SSSI includes a number of notified features which can be viewed on our website¹.

We previously provided advice to the applicant in our statutory pre-application response (letter dated: 8/11/2023, our reference: CAS-239550-B5V5). This included technical advice on measures to avoid damage to the SSSI. Since this advice was issued, we note that Planning Policy Wales (Edition 12, dated February 2024) has been published. We would therefore remind you, as explained below, of the policy position on the protection of SSSIs now set out in PPW.

- *National Planning Policy*

A key national priority within Future Wales is to develop strong ecosystems through the provision of resilient ecological networks and green infrastructure. Policy 9 places importance on safeguarding and creating or enhancing ecological networks. Safeguarding areas involves identifying land that is important for expanding or connecting ecological networks. The policy focus is on creating large-scale, resilient, and functional ecological networks. It states protected sites (such as SSSIs) are critically important to the long-term resilience of our ecosystems.

Sections 6.4.25 - 6.4.27 of PPW state that there is a presumption against all forms of development in a SSSI as a matter of principle, except for developments necessary for the management of a SSSI and minor developments necessary to secure the SSSI's role as a living landscape. Accordingly, it will be wholly exceptional for most forms of development to be justifiable within a SSSI when applying the step-wise approach and paragraph 6.4.27 of PPW.

In the first instance, as the decision maker, you should consider national planning policy and determine whether the proposed development is:

- necessary for the management of the SSSI; or
- a minor development necessary to secure its role as a living landscape (where effects on the special features for which a site has been designated can be considered to be acceptable); or
- justifiable in the context of wholly exceptional circumstances and only where it is considered to be appropriate and not likely to damage a SSSI and where there is broad and clear agreement for mitigation and enhancement as part of a development plan.

In relation to the first bullet point, it is our opinion that the proposal is not necessary for the management of the SSSI.

On the basis your Authority concludes the proposal is justifiable, we have the following technical advice to provide with respect to the impact of the proposals on the features of the SSSI.

- *Impacts on the SSSI features*

A number of the notified SSSI features are also features of the Migneint – Arenig – Dduallt Special Area of Conservation (SAC) and Special Protection Area (SPA). We refer you to the

¹ [Natural Resources Wales / Find protected areas of land and sea](#)

respective sections of the SAC/SPA below for our advice on those features. Provided the impact pathways referenced for those SAC/SPA features are adequately addressed, we consider those features of the SSSI will also be adequately safeguarded.

We note that the updated plan (CYN 3001. Additional information 25/11/2024 RML proposed block plan area 1) shows the exclusion area around and uphill of the rare bryophyte *Barbilophozia kunzeana*. This addresses the concerns raised in our previous response (CAS-262044-K7C3 dated 15/10/2024) regarding this matter.

We also note that the ES identifies that habitats that are features of the SSSI (for example the M6c community on the route of the pipeline near the intake, along with acid grassland) may be impacted. The ES and the Construction Method Statement include measures to restore habitat on completion of each section of works. We advise that detailed habitat restoration measures, as well as pollution prevention measures, must be clearly set out in the Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) (see Condition 1 below).

Cwm Cynfal SSSI

We consider the proposals have the potential to impact upon the biological features of the SSSI.

Provided the impact pathways referenced below for the SAC features are adequately addressed, and subject to the implementation of an approved CEMP as highlighted above, we consider those features of the SSSI will also be adequately safeguarded.

Migneint – Arenig – Dduallt SAC

The proposal is located partly within the above named SAC which is important for its habitats including blanket bog, dry and wet heath, and oak woods. As explained below, we consider the development has the potential to impact on the SAC during both the construction and operational phases of development.

- *Construction phase impacts*

The proposed works are located partly within the SAC. However, the “*Shadow Habitats Regulations Assessment – Screening Report*” (RML November 2023) states that habitats that are features of the SAC will not be affected by the proposed works. Although Annex 1 habitats may be affected in some sections, the report indicates that these areas are outside the SAC.

The proposed works also has the potential to affect habitats on site through the risk of pollution. We note the submission of the Construction Method Statement (Baileys & Partners, September 2023). However, we advise that further pollution prevention measures are needed which should be set out in a CEMP to be approved by the Local Planning Authority (LPA), in consultation with NRW, as a condition of any planning permission.

Condition 1: CEMP

No development shall commence until a Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) has been submitted to and approved in writing by the LPA. The CEMP should include:

- Construction methods: details of materials, how waste generated will be managed;

- General Site Management: details of the construction programme including timetable, details of site clearance; details of site construction drainage, containments areas, appropriately sized buffer zones between storage areas (of spoil, oils, fuels, concrete mixing and washing areas) and any watercourse or surface drain.
- Species protection: Details of avoidance and mitigation measures (including with respect to bats, otters and Schedule 1 birds), details of bat monitoring, details of ecological compliance audit.
- Habitats protection: Details of measures for habitat restoration during the works.
- Invasive species: Details of measures to control and eradicate any invasive species on site.
- Soil Management: details of topsoil strip, storage and amelioration for re-use.
- CEMP Masterplan: details of the extent and phasing of development; location of landscape and environmental resources; design proposals and objectives for integration and mitigation measures.
- Control of Nuisances: details of restrictions to be applied during construction including timing, duration and frequency of works; details of measures to minimise noise and vibration activities (informed by blasting strategy if required), for example acoustic barriers; details of dust control measures; measures to control light spill.
- Resource Management: details of fuel and chemical storage and containment; details of waste generation and its management;
- Traffic Management: details of site deliveries, plant on site, wheel wash facilities,
- Pollution Prevention: demonstrate how relevant Guidelines for Pollution Prevention and best practice will be implemented, including details of emergency spill procedures and incident response plan.
- Details of the persons and bodies responsible for activities associated with the CEMP and emergency contact details
- Environmental clerk of works to ensure construction compliance with approved plans and environmental regulations.

The CEMP shall be implemented as approved during the site preparation and construction phases of the development.

Justification: A CEMP should be submitted to ensure necessary management measures are agreed prior to commencement of development and implemented for the protection of the environment during construction.

In the preparation of the CEMP, we advise the applicant considers the following points in relation to pollution prevention and to protect sensitive habitats on site.

- i. Photos provided in both the geomorphology assessment and the landscape and visual impact assessment show the intake site as being in a secluded gorge with steep sides. Accessing and managing any possible pollution during construction may prove challenging without working in accordance with GPP5. The Meirionnydd area has experienced numerous pollution events related to the construction of hydro schemes, primarily with trenching and the laying of pipes and tracks. The Afon Cynfal has good overall WFD status but is classified as high status for fish and it is therefore important that no pollution from silt or cement should enter the river system. No silt, cement or dirty should be allowed to run-off into any surface water system.
- ii. It is possible that the coffer dam of 0.5 m detailed in section 8.7 of the Construction Method Statement will not be high enough to cope with a rainfall event, should it happen. Despite the method statement's clear indication that the intake construction will only be possible in dry weather, summertime weather patterns are too

- unpredictable to ensure that there won't be any precipitation while work is underway, which would cause river levels to rise rapidly and eventually topple the cofferdam.
- iii. Soil stockpiles should not be stored within 10m of the watercourse and should not be located on any steep slopes.
 - iv. The appointed contractor for the work should provide 24 hour emergency contact details to NRW's Dwyfor and Meirionnydd Senior Environment Officer at timamgylchedddwyforacmeirionnydd@cyfoethnaturiolcymru.gov.uk prior to the commencement of work on site. The contact details would be retained during the construction period and then deleted. The details would be added to a spreadsheet used by duty pollution incident officers and only used if a pollution complaint is received about the site.

- *Operational phase impacts*

The operational phase involves the abstraction of flow from the Afon Cynfal which would result in a depleted reach for an approximate length of 1.2 km within the river. We consider the SAC feature of interest in this stretch to be the Old Sessile Oakwoods habitat: with an open canopy of birch and the typical Hyperoceanic/Atlantic bryophyte assemblage associated with this habitat. Abstraction of water from the river, resulting in a depleted reach, has the potential to reduce humidity levels which could consequently impact on desiccation-sensitive bryophytes in the vicinity of the river.

We note that previous bryophytes surveys undertaken by the specialist Dr Des Callaghan (in 2013, 2015, and 2023) assessed whether cascades within the ravine could support desiccation-sensitive bryophytes characteristic of the SAC woodland. The results indicated that there was limited bryophyte flora within the ravine, and no particularly desiccation-sensitive species were identified. The surveys had shown the slopes of Cwm Cynfal hold significant bryophyte interest, but that it was associated with seepages and steep rocky ground rather than being dependent on mist/spray from waterfalls within the ravine. We concur with Dr Des Callaghan's conclusion that the oceanic bryophyte assemblage of conservation interest was not flow dependant and would not be affected by the proposed abstraction.

Abstraction and Impoundment Licence

We note that an application to vary the abstraction / impoundment licence has now been granted by NRW.

However, the drawings on the planning submission differ from those on the abstraction licence (WA/065/0001/0020) and the impoundment licence (WA/065/0001/0021) previously granted. It is essential that the drawings included in both licences are accurate, as these will be used by NRW to assess the scheme's compliance with its licences.

We advise that the applicant is informed that the licences must be updated with the correct drawings through a permit variation for both licences, and that this variation will incur a cost. We refer the applicant to our website: [Natural Resources Wales / Apply to renew or change an existing abstraction or impoundment licence](#).

Migneint – Arenig – Dduallt Special Protection Area (SPA)

The proposal is located partly within the above named SPA which is important for its bird species, including hen harrier, merlin and peregrine. As explained below, we consider the

development has the potential to impact on the SPA during the construction phases of development.

The Breeding Bird Survey Reports (dated 2019 & 2023; BiOME Consulting Limited) concluded no territories of peregrine, hen harrier or merlin were observed within a 500m buffer zone. The HRA concluded no adverse effects to the SPA features as a consequence of the proposed project.

We welcome the mitigation measures to avoid possibility of damage to active bird's nests and/or disturbance of nesting Schedule 1 species. We advise that detailed mitigation measures should be clearly set out in the CEMP (see Condition 1 above) and should include further detail regarding the following points:

- i. Works should ideally be completed outside the bird nesting season (1 March to 31 August), although it should be noted that the nesting period may extend beyond these dates.
- ii. Should an occupied bird nest or a nest in the process of being constructed be encountered during works, clearance must cease in this area and should only recommence once the birds have fledged, or the nest is abandoned.
- iii. If works must be undertaken during the nesting season, surveys to identify any nests which may be impacted will be required prior to any works in habitats with the potential to support nesting birds. This survey should be undertaken by a suitably experienced person. Again, should an occupied nest or nest under construction be found, works must cease in this area until the birds have fledged, or the nest has been abandoned.
- iv. Habitats adjacent to the site are suitable for breeding Schedule 1 birds/SPA and SSSI qualifying features (notably merlin, hen harrier and peregrine). If works are completed during the breeding season, surveys of all areas where disturbance could occur will be required to ensure any occupied territories (if present) are not impacted.

Meirionnydd Oakwoods and Bats Sites SAC

Lesser horseshoe bats are a feature of the nearby Meirionnydd Oak Woods and Bats Sites SAC. A bat survey carried out by RML V2: 23/08/2023 showed that a nearby mine is a hibernaculum for lesser horseshoe bats and is highly likely to be used by other bat species for hibernation. We consider that noise/vibration (including from blasting if needed) has the potential to disturb bats. The ES identifies reasonable avoidance measures, including pre-construction checks. We advise that detailed reasonable avoidance measures, along with details of construction methods (including with respect to any blasting) should be clearly set out in the CEMP (see condition 1 above). The CEMP should also include details of bat monitoring to evidence that bats have not been affected.

As the competent authority under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended), your authority must, before deciding to give consent for a project which is likely to have a significant effect on a SAC or SPA, either alone or in combination with other plans or projects, make an appropriate assessment of the implications of the project for that site in view of its conservation objectives. You must for the purposes of the assessment consult NRW and have regard to any representations we make within such reasonable time as you specify. In the absence of that assessment, NRW cannot advise that the proposals would not result in an adverse effect upon the SAC or SPA.

Fluvial Geomorphology

We note the submission of the "Stream and River Crossing Trenching Method" by Waterco, dated 17/03/2025, in support of the application. The details included in the document address our previous concerns regarding the crossing of the Afon Cynfal (crossing 8). We would have no objection to the crossing of the Cynfal, provided that the measures detailed in the "Conclusions and Recommendations" section of the report on page 8 of 15 are adhered to, or if it is ultimately decided post-consent that a Horizontal Directional Drilling (HDD) solution is feasible. We advise that the watercourse crossing method is agreed as a condition of any planning permission.

We continue to have concerns about the unnamed watercourse crossings at locations 16 and 17. The site conditions at these locations indicate that installing the pipe using an open trench method will weaken the surrounding bed. Adding rock, as suggested in the report, may cause scour and is therefore not advisable. This could lead to the pipe becoming exposed in a relatively short time, causing issues for both the owner and the environment. Watercourses 16 and 17 are Ordinary Watercourses and therefore we advise that you consult Gwynedd Council, as the Lead Local Flood Authority, for further advice in this regard.

We advise that subsurface crossings at these locations may need to utilize directional drilling techniques, as included in the "Alternative Approach to Open Trench" suggested on page 15.

We therefore advise that the following condition must be secured in the planning permission

Condition 2: No development shall commence until final details of watercourse crossings at locations 8, 16 and 17 are submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

Justification: Details of unnamed watercourse crossings should be submitted to ensure details are agreed prior to commencement of development and implemented for the protection of the environment during construction.

We consider the proposed intake is unlikely to impact on fluvial geomorphology provided that the crest of the intake does not exceed that shown in Photo 5.2 of the photo survey, which is shown to be immediately, and critically, below a significant geological step.

Flood risk

We note that the planning application was validated prior to 31st March 2025. In accordance with [Welsh Government's Written Statement](#) dated 31 March 2025, our advice is based on Technical Advice Note 15 (TAN15), July 2004.

The application proposes less vulnerable development for the installation of a hydro-electric scheme and associated works. Our Flood Risk Map confirms the site to be partially within Zone C2 of the Development Advice Map (DAM) contained in TAN15 and the Flood Map for Planning (FMfP) identifies the application site to be partially at risk of flooding and falls into Flood Zone 2/3 Rivers.

Section 6 of TAN15 requires the Local Planning Authority to determine whether the development at this location is justified. Therefore, we would refer the LPA to the tests set out in section 6.2 of TAN15. If the LPA considers the proposal meets the tests set out in criteria (i) to (iii), then the final test (iv) is for the applicant to demonstrate through the

submission of a Flood Consequence Assessment (FCA) that the potential consequences of flooding can be managed to an acceptable level.

We have reviewed the FCA undertaken by Waterco, dated September 2023, reference 15414-FCA-02. The FCA demonstrates that the turbine house is located outside of the 0.1% (1 in 1000 year) fluvial flood event and sits approximately 1.2m above the flood extent for this scenario. The FCA also demonstrates that the construction compound is located outside of the 0.1% (1 in 1000 year) fluvial flood event.

We also note that the applicant has commissioned and submitted a report based on hydraulic modelling and forms part of Appendix 17 of the Environmental Statement (Waterco. Hydraulic Modelling Technical Note. February 2024).

The modelling/report considers the impact of the weir and associated backwater effect i.e. increase in flood risk upstream of the proposed weir. The model has considered a flood event with a return period of 1% annual exceedance probability (1 in 100) event with suitable allowance for the impact of climate change on flows. The impact is localised and confirmed to 32m upstream, and flooding will remain contained within the river's channel (due to the topography and channel characteristics).

We can therefore confirm that the flood risk associated with the proposal has been assessed and has been demonstrated to be acceptable in this instance.

The applicant will need to approach Gwynedd Council as the Lead Local Flood Authority to obtain consent for the construction of the weir under the Land Drainage Act 1991.

Protected Landscape

Our advice relates to the development's potential impacts on the landscape character and visual amenity of the Eryri National Park (ENP), and the statutory purpose of the designation which is to conserve and enhance its natural beauty.

The Rhaeadr Y Cwm waterfall, gorge, and surrounding valley demonstrate the outstanding natural beauty for which the park is designated to conserve and enhance. The area is open, wild, scenic and remote, with no obvious signs of development other than the B4391. It is also recognised for its historic landscape value, in part due to its mythological associations with Mabinogion.

The locality is accessible and is popular with people seeking to experience the special qualities of the ENP. As well as the B4391 road, there is a public footpath which runs parallel to - and overlooks - the falls and Afon Cynfal. This path forms part of the promoted Snowdonia Slate Trail Walk. Cwm Cynfal and the falls in particular, are one of the highlights of this promoted walk. Land surrounding the falls is also publicly accessible being open access land. The waterfall and enclosing hillslopes are also the focus of an advertised viewpoint along the B4391. This viewpoint, the waterfall, and nearby car park are marked on Ordnance Survey maps.

The submitted ES (June 2024) reflects the current application, however the LVIA report September 2019 was originally submitted as part of planning application Ref NP5/59/495A. The design changes (described in ES Chapter 10 'Landscape and Visual Impact' paragraph 10.1.5) respond to a number of specific issues raised in our pre-application comments regarding the need to assimilate the proposals into the sensitive landscape setting. These

changes include the removal of the pipe bridge proposal, which was previously one of the most visually intrusive elements.

We note that some mitigation measures are described in ES Chapter 10 but not all are reflected in the submitted plans. We advise that any approval should include the entire suite of plans and reports to avoid confusion arising from inconsistencies. For example, the ES states the pipe bridge has been removed from the proposals but 'Pipe/Access Bridge' (document C17) and 'Pipe Bridge rev 002 watermarked' (document C18) are included in the application and not shown as superseded.

Our comments below are focussed on the ES Chapter 10.

- The application confirms no lighting.
- Sections are submitted to show how the undergrounded pipe will be integrated into the sloping topography.
- The application states that only the western access point would remain to allow occasional access to the metering building with all other temporary access points returned to soft vegetation cover.
- A Flow/Photo survey for the Rhaeadr y Cwm is provided in ES Appendix 13 and concludes due to the rock profile that the proposed hydro scheme would have an insignificant effect on the visual amenity of Rhaeadr y Cwm. We note that (ES para 10.5.2) the weir intake design has been amended to limit abstraction at low flows to ensure the 'intensity of white water would not be adversely affected' – which is a vitally important issue for the maintenance of the character and natural beauty of the falls, and their amenity value.
- For the Turbine House, proposals for Grasscrete have been removed but some form of grass reinforcement is presumably required as shown on the Turbine House Plan although this is not specified and should be included.
- Building materials are appropriate
 - Turbine House: larch cladding, roof in profiled steel colour to be mid-grey/blue as requested by your Authority; ES para 10.6.5 states samples will be provided for approval.
 - Metering Building: local stone cladding, slate roof, timber painted (colour should be specified).

Most of the proposal is undergrounded and will not be visible once restoration has been achieved, but the success of site restoration is therefore key to limiting the LVIA 'major-moderate adverse impacts' to within or just beyond the 8-10 months construction phase. For example, successful integration of the engineered slopes and retaining structures required to accommodate the pipeline will require the highest standards of workmanship and attention to detail in order to avoid significantly and permanently harming the character and appearance of e.g. the footpath which forms part of the promoted Slate Trail. We note that part of this route will be closed, and users diverted during construction.

Two documents covering restoration have been submitted, there is some overlap but also some gaps which require further information or could be conditioned as detailed below.

Appendix 16A Construction Method Statement

An EcoW is proposed and would be key to ensuring the method statement is followed during the construction phase.

The document confirms pipes will be laid in short sections with prompt restoration of soil cover and replacement of turves. We advise that phasing of the 8-10 month programme will include either summer working (where turves may require watering), or winter working

(where grass seeding, and turf laying will be restricted by cold/wet weather). This is not covered in the Construction Method Statement and we therefore advise that it is included in the CEMP, conditioned above.

Appendix 16B CEMP

Chapter 3.3 adequately covers soil conservation.

Chapter 11 covers Standards of Workmanship.

- 11.2 covers the use of a stonemason and provides a precedent building cladding example at Hafod Y Offeiriad. We advise sample panels for both building cladding and retaining wall stonework should be conditioned.
- 11.4 covers management proposals for landcover restoration. We note that:
 - 'a detailed method statement covering landscape and ecology will be prepared before commencement'.
 - the grass seed mix is to be agreed with your Authority.
 - monthly inspections will be undertaken (including after heavy rainfall).
- 11.5 covers 'Establishment aftercare' and states 'the inspection regime proposed in para 10.8.10 will be maintained for 4 months after completion or until all areas are satisfactorily returned to former uses'. As para 10.8.10 is a typo, the inspection regime should be confirmed. We advise monthly inspections should continue on a sectional basis until each section has full vegetation recovery. A condition to require the submission of monitoring reports and photos at key stages of recovery is advisable.
- Table 11.1 covers 'Proposals for reinstatement and aftercare'.
- ES para 3.7 covers cutting or breaking through rock using a hierarchy of options. Controlled trench blasting is the highest risk in terms of landscape impact and appears to be the last resort option for the harder rock areas. Reinstatement to visually blend in levels with appropriate soil and vegetation cover would be required but is not covered in the CEMP and may need to be included in the proposed Trench Blasting Strategy.

Land Contamination

There are mine workings in the vicinity of application site and the proposed works has the potential to result in leachate from disturbed mine spoil, and construction phase silt, causing pollution in the Afon Cynfal. Detailed mitigation measures will need to be set out in the CEMP (see condition 1 above). We advise the applicant addresses the following points in the preparation of the CEMP:

- 1) We advise that soil sampling be conducted in all areas of proposed excavation and groundworks, including along the length of proposed pipeline, to obtain soil chemical data to assess the risk of pollution by heavy metals, especially copper, from erosion and runoff of particulates and dissolved-phase pollutants. Environmental Quality Standards (EQS) and Priority Pollutants lists should be used to guide the choice of analytes. Consideration should also be given to the Water Framework Directive and potential impacts on chemical and ecological classification.
- 2) We also advise that the depth of soils be confirmed at the same time that soil samples are collected for analysis. This will help to assess and plan the proposed (~1.5 m deep) trench required for the installation of the 720 mm HDPE transmission pipe, and help with drawing up the CEMP and associated erosion and pollution control measures. Both soil sampling and depth confirmation should be conducted using equipment that will result in the minimum disturbance to the surface soils and

vegetation.

- 3) A Baseline Conditions Report should also be produced based on information obtained to date and any additional information obtained from items (1) and (2) above. This information, especially photographic, soils, vegetation and ecological data should be used to compare with post-construction conditions, to guide management and restoration of the site. We note that much of the material required for a baseline report has already been obtained and documented in the ES and other documents, however, given the uniqueness and sensitivity of the site, we consider it important to have a separate focused Baseline Conditions Report, with the additional information recommended in this response.
- 4) As part of (3) above, we recommend that baseline river water quality be established upstream, within, and downstream of the area of the proposed scheme.
- 5) Associated with (4) above, we recommend that a river water quality monitoring plan be proposed for the period during and after construction. Monitoring should include continuous monitoring of key parameters, such as turbidity and EQS metals, and used to provide feedback on construction progress and document river water quality, in the event that environmental harm (e.g. fish-kill) be recorded downstream.
- 6) Information obtained from (1), (2), (3) and (4) above should be used to help produce the CEMP, which should include details of procedures to control soil erosion, runoff of water, soils and sediment; and compression, drainage and damage to peat soils. The CEMP should detail procedures to deal with heavy rainfall events, which are becoming much more frequent in recent years, and can quickly overwhelm construction sites and erosion control and water control measures and cause long-term serious damage soils, vegetation, water quality and ecology.
- 7) With exception to the proposed changes to the Afon Cynfal, every effort should be made to maintain current hydrology and water flows, including water conditions in any peat. These should also be documented in the Baseline Conditions Report.
- 8) In summary, the measures above, which includes collecting additional hydrological and geotechnical data, rather than just relying on visual inspections and assumptions, are needed to properly assess potential risk and to inform the production of the CEMP. We note that this agrees with some of Section 5.5 Recommendation for Further Works of GroundSolve's Geotechnical Assessment (12/09/2023), notably: *"As it has only been possible to carry out a visual inspection of the site to date, it is recommended that some intrusive investigation is carried out as soon as access is available. However, it is noted that such access may only become feasible once planning permission for the scheme is secured, and the construction period begins. Intrusive investigation will be especially important around the shaft location, to confirm its dimensions and depth to rockhead. It is however noted that such investigation shall be required to allow the detailed design of the required remedial works to be carried out"*.

Protected Species

We note that the report submitted in support of the above application (Cwm Cynfal Hydro Scheme Environmental Statement. R.M.L. June 2024) has identified that protected species are present at the application site.

The proposal has the potential to affect bats and otters, and their breeding and resting places are protected under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017.

As explained above (see Protected Sites section), lesser horseshoe bats (as well as other bats) are using the adit in the vicinity of the works for roosting, including for hibernation. There are also potential roosting opportunities within a tree on site.

Although no otter holts or resting areas were found on site, the ES concludes that otters are highly likely to use the site, including for commuting and foraging purposes.

The proposed works has the potential to disturb bats and otters. We advise that detailed reasonable avoidance measures (including bat/otter pre-construction surveys and bat monitoring proposals), along with any necessary mitigation measures, should be clearly set out in the CEMP and approved by the LPA in consultation with NRW (see Condition 1 above). If blasting is deemed to be needed, then we advise that a blasting strategy is produced which should be used to inform the CEMP.

We also advise that the report must be included in the 'approved list of plans / documents' condition within the decision notice should consent for the project be granted.

NRW would refer the Local Authority to the Chief Planning Officer's letter dated 01 March 2018 which advises Local Planning Authorities to attach an informative regarding licence requirements to all consents and notices where European Protected Species are likely to be present on site.

In relation to Schedule 1 birds, we refer you to our comments above (Protected Sites).

Fisheries

This area of river is not a migratory run due to natural obstructions lower down the catchment. However, there are native brown trout and eel present. The design of the proposed scheme should ensure the measures identified below are clearly set out in the CEMP:

- i. Downstream passage for trout should be provided.
- ii. There needs to be a minimum of 300mm water depth below the entire structure (plunge pool).
- iii. Upward and downward passage for eels is required.
- iv. The outfall should be elevated as not to be an attracting flow for fish.

Other Matters

Our comments above only relate specifically to matters included on our checklist, *Development Planning Advisory Service: Consultation Topics* (September 2018), which is published on our [website](#). We have not considered potential effects on other matters and do not rule out the potential for the proposed development to affect other interests.

We advise the applicant that, in addition to planning permission, it is their responsibility to ensure they secure all other permits/consents/licences relevant to their development. Please refer to our [website](#) for further details.

If you have any queries on the above, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Yn gywir / Yours faithfully

Rhys Jones

Cynghorydd - Cynllunio Datblygu/Advisor - Development Planning
Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru/Natural Resources Wales

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Croesewir gohebiaeth yn Gymraeg a byddwn yn ymateb yn Gymraeg, heb i hynny arwain at oedi./Correspondence in Welsh is welcomed, and we will respond in Welsh without it leading to a delay.

R I C H A R D S

M O O R E H E A D & L A I N G L T D

P L A N N I N G | L A N D S C A P E | E N V I R O N M E N T

CWM CYNFAL HYDRO SCHEME



**Environmental Statement
NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY**

for

MED DAFYDD

June 2024

3261



CWM CYNFAL HYDRO SCHEME

Environmental Statement

NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

This is a Non-Technical Summary (NTS) for the proposed Cwm Cynfal hydrogeneration scheme. An Environmental Statement (ES) has been prepared to report on an Environmental Impact Assessment, in accordance with the Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) (Wales) Regulations 2017, because the proposed Cwm Cynfal hydro scheme is located in a sensitive environment and would have sufficient generating capacity to require one.

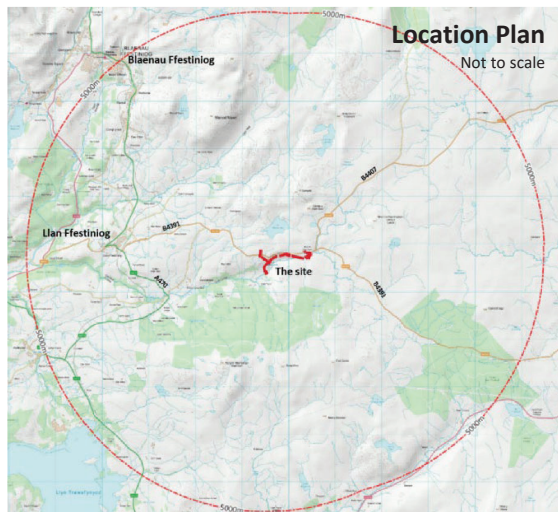
Copies of the full ES and this NTS are available as a free digital download on the planning authorities portal. A paper copy will be available to view at the library in Blaenau Ffestiniog.

Reference to the relevant chapters of the ES are provided in this NTS to allow the reader to find greater detail about the scheme. The ES contains a description the site and the proposals, the likely significant effects on the environment, any measures proposed to avoid, prevent, reduce or offset these effects, and descriptions of alternatives that have been considered. ES Chapters 1, 3 and 5 has more detail on the requirement for, and the process of EIA.

The hydrogeneration scheme

The Afon Cynfal flows through the steeply descending Cwm Cynfal Gorge approximately 3.8km east of Llan Ffestiniog. More detail on the location and setting is set out in the ES Figures 2.1 to 2.6.

The proposed hydroelectric scheme would generate up to 600kW of renewable electricity with a projected output of 2 million KWh per year, for export to the National Grid using water from the Afon Cynfal. The scheme would supply up to 700 homes with electricity and save up to 1,962 tonnes of CO2 emissions each year. The scheme is in line with Welsh Governments target of generating 70% of energy consumption from renewable energy sources by 2030. The applicants are a local family seeking to diversify and improve the viability of their



farm enterprise. An Energy Local Club is proposed for the scheme to enable clean energy generated by the scheme to supply the local community at a reduced rate. Strong local support for the energy club was evident during a drop in event for the proposed scheme held at Llan Ffestiniog. Refer to ES Chapters 2 for a description of the scheme and Chapter 4 for the Policy context.

The hydroelectric proposal requires water to be abstracted at the top of the gorge and carried in a buried pipe to a turbine at the bottom, where the water would be returned to the river. A cable would carry the electricity up the side of the valley to join the national grid network close beside the B4391.

A non-consuming abstraction licence for the hydro scheme has already been granted by NRW following consultation with SNPA to abstract water from the river Cynfal to generate electricity. Abstraction would only occur when there is sufficient water remaining in the river to maintain what NRW regard as an adequate flow, known as the Hands off Flow (HoF). When there is more than the HoF in the river, no more than 70% of the extra flow (over and above HoF) could be abstracted. The maximum volume that could be taken from the river would be 528litres per second. These requirements are described in more detail in the ES Section 2.3, and in the Flow Assessment in Appendix 13.

The Flow Assessment demonstrates how sufficient water would remain in the river to maintain the white-water cascades. On the 1st of April 2016 SNPA issued a letter of approval stating that it considered that under this regime of controlled abstraction, the impact of the depleted flow in the river would not adversely affect the visual impact of the falls to the detriment of the visitor experience.

The site is on remote upland grazing land, and partly within commonland, designated for Open Access, within Snowdonia National Park. A Public Right of Way (PRoW), part of the long-distance Snowdonia Slate Trail, traverses the steep south-facing slope of Cwm Cynfal on a trackway. The locality is a valued amenity viewing point and car park from which visitors can view the Rhaeadr y Cwm.

Statutory designations

The site lies within Snowdonia National Park, within an Area of Natural Beauty and a Dark Skies Core Area, and at least part of it is either located within or close to other designations, including the Migneint-Arenig-Dduallt Special Area of Conservation (SAC), Special Protection Area (SPA), and Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). More detail on designated sites is provided in the ES Chapters 9, 10 and 11. The views of statutory consultees regarding the effects on designated sites are set out in Chapter 6.



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Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)

The EIA Regulations require a systematic assessment to consider environmental receptors effects of the scheme. The scope of the EIA has been agreed with the planning authority and in preparation of this ES the regulations and relevant EIA guidance has been followed. Each environmental topic has been considered by a suitably qualified and experienced specialist using an approved method for gathering environmental data through fieldwork or from published databases, and for assessing the adverse and beneficial effects of the proposed scheme on receptors. Chapter 5 describes the methods and processes required to prepare an EIA and ES.

Previous applications for the project and the Pre-Application Consultation

The proposals have been developed to address concerns raised by the statutory consultees about a previous planning application for the site. The results of consultation at key stages during the development of the hydrogeneration scheme have involved Cadw, Natural Resources Wales (NRW), Gwynedd Council, Snowdonia National Park Authority (SPNA) and non-statutory consultees, interest groups and the public, through correspondence and meetings. A response to an EIA Scoping Opinion was received from the planning authority in 2020. A Pre-App Enquiry response was received by the planning authority in 2023.

In late 2023 a draft set of application documents was published under the Pre-Application Consultation (PAC) process. Comments were received from consultees, and these have been addressed in the latest draft ES. Detail of the consultations are included in the ES Chapter 6 and in the separate Pre-Application Consultation Report.

Alternatives Considered

A hydro-electric power scheme can only be located where there is a sufficient supply of flowing water and an adequate fall in elevation to drive a turbine. These natural attributes occur at Cwm Cynfal. Designing a successful hydro scheme also requires careful consideration of alternatives to maximise the electricity generating potential in the most economical manner, whilst avoiding or minimising adverse effects on the environment. The alternatives that have been considered and the reasons given for them being chosen or rejected are described in the ES Chapter 3. The finely tuned design uses the full potential of the site, by maximising the fall of 140 metres of descent and minimising the length of pipe to 1,220 metres between the intake and turbine.



Construction

Construction access to this linear scheme is restricted due to the steep terrain. Work to build structures and install pipes is expected to take between 8 and 10 months, with activity moving progressively from one end to the other. For reasons of public safety, Footpath no. 22 (Snowdonia/Eryri Slate Trail), will be diverted during construction.

The abstraction weir would be constructed from concrete at the top of the gorge and a buried pipeline would carry water down the north side of the valley to a turbine house and then return it to the river at the bottom of the gorge. The buried electricity cable would carry power from the turbine to a small metering house beside the B4391. From there the cable would join the national grid connection.

To build the intake and weir a temporary coffer dam would be required upstream of the water to divert river water into a temporary pipe around the works. This would allow excavation and construction to be completed in a dry riverbed. The trench for the buried pipeline would be excavated through soil with some lengths cut through rock. Several methods of excavating the rock are being considered and the correct methods would be selected as the rock is revealed to avoid unnecessary noise and vibration.

On completion of each part of the scheme any temporary works would be removed, excavations backfilled, and the original topsoil and turves replaced so that the landscape would be restored. Excavation for the pipeline down the valley would be completed in short lengths so that they could be excavated and restored, wherever possible in the same day. A Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) has been prepared setting out measures to control silt run-off. These measures will be implemented during construction to avoid silt contamination.

Construction matters are addressed in Chapter 2 Section 2.4 and Chapter 3. A Construction Method Statement (CMS) and draft Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) are provided in ES Appendix 16A and 16B.

Geology and Soils

There is concern that construction of the scheme could disturb a mine adit 19m below the pipeline, could damage to the B4391 road above it, and would allow water to pass through historic mine remains and leach copper mine related contaminants from mine spoil. A geotechnical engineer has inspected the site, including the mining features, and his conclusions were that the mine adit has been cut through strong igneous rocks and is stable with no evidence of failure. Backfill soil in a surface depression, which is a suspected mine shaft of less than 1m diameter, has settled. If found to be a



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shaft, the feature would be capped at rockhead to allow the pipeline to pass over it. This measure would enhance the safety of walkers using the adjacent footpath, protect the mine heritage and protect a bat roost in the adit, 19 metres below the trackway and possibly connected with the suspect shaft. Details of the bats are provided in ES Chapter 9. Chapter 7 includes details of Geology and Soils and refers to Appendix 4 the Geotechnical Report.

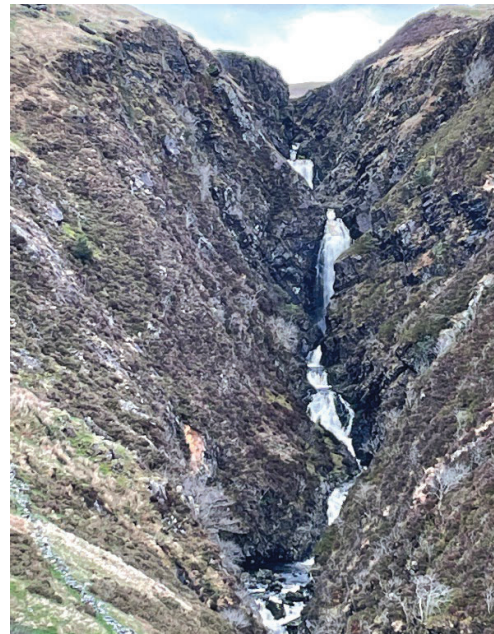
The inspection of the road and retaining structure did not reveal any evidence of instability. The assessment states that the pipeline trench is located a significant distance away from the road and the excavation of the pipeline trench would not affect the stability of the retaining structure or road.

The construction of the pipeline would not increase the risk of mobilising mine related contaminants in existing surface spoil heaps or in the mine and bedrock, because these are already exposed to rainfall. However, capping the mine shaft would reduce water penetrating down to the mine workings through fissures in the rock

Water Environment

The proposed scheme straddles the transition between the approximately 9.5km² of upland catchment of the Afon Cynfal, and the lowland valley making a steep descent in dramatic white-water cascades through a deeply incised gorge.

NRW have concerns about flood risk from the Afon Cynfal and so a Flood Consequences Assessment (FCA) has been completed and is referenced in Chapter 8 Water Environment and included in Appendix 5. The FCA concluded that the site falls partly within the Flood Zone C2, however all key land-based and above ground infrastructure such as the Turbine House and temporary compound areas are located outside of the 0.1% AEP flood extent. The Turbine House is situated approximately 1.2m above the flood extent and so further mitigation is not considered necessary. Hydraulic modelling of the river channel has demonstrated that the design of the weir will not increase flood risk on properties upstream. The Hydraulic Modelling Technical Note is referenced in Chapter 8 and included in Appendix 17.



The sequence of waterfalls in Cwm Cynfal

NRW also identified a risk of leachate from disturbed mine spoil, and construction phase silt, causing pollution in the Afon Cynfal. The geotechnical study shows that most precipitation reaches the river as surface water because the surface of the local igneous bedrock is not permeable, but surface water can already flow through exposed mine spoil. The other route for water is through the existing voids and fissures created by the mine adits and shafts. Excavation of the pipeline trench could temporarily open new entry points for rainfall to the mine, but these would not be significant compared to existing water inflows into the shaft, or from existing fissures or surface run-off. The proposed capping of the mine shaft would reduce the capacity for water to enter the mine workings. Therefore, the proposed scheme would not increase the amount of existing leachate reaching the river, but capping the mine shaft should reduce water penetrating the mine. This matter is addressed in Appendix 4.

Construction works would require excavation, exposing areas of soil. Measures would be put in place to avoid the soil from being washed into the river. Similarly, the pouring of concrete would be contained to prevent cement washout flowing into the river during construction of the intake weir. The Construction Method Statement (CMS) and Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP), available in the ES Appendix 16A and 16B, set out the mitigation measures that would be implemented to minimise the duration of exposure of bare soil, and to prevent soil and cement washout. These measures would include a temporary coffer dam constructed across the river, with river water pumped around the works to ensure silt and cement wash will be contained. Any water that meets wet (unhardened) concrete will be treated as contaminated and removed so that it cannot flow into the river. Cut off drains and silt barriers will be applied to the construction area to contain surface water and separate suspended silt. Excavations will be kept open for the minimum duration and the original stripped turf will be placed over the backfill to protect the loose surface. With these measures the risk of silt pollution would be substantially reduced and is unlikely to result in significant adverse effects on the river.

Ecology and Nature Conservation

The site, lying between the B4391 and the Afon Cynfal, consists of several upland habitats and the scheme is adjacent or within the Migneint-Arenig-Dduallt Special Area of Conservation SAC/SPA/SSSI. The proposed river crossings, temporary access, compound sites, coffer dam and stilling chamber, will be within the boundary of these designated sites. Habitats which are a feature of interest that occur within the boundary of the SAC will not be directly affected. With implementation of proposed mitigation, the scheme will not adversely affect the conservation objectives or the features of interest



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of the designated sites (SAC/SPA/SSSI) nor delay or interrupt progress towards achieving these in the long term.

Territories of Peregrine, Hen Harrier or Merlin were not identified within the site or within 500m buffer zone and no effects on the conservation objectives of the qualifying bird species of the SPA are expected. The scheme does not directly affect the habitats upon which these species rely, and as alternative habitat is widespread, no adverse effects upon the conservation objectives for these species are envisaged.



Adverse effects on protected otters and bats because of the construction or operation of the scheme are not predicted to occur. Access for wildlife along the Afon Cynfal would be maintained, and no bat roosts would be destroyed. Pre-construction checks would be undertaken as well as pollution control measures to ensure that the otter and bat population would be maintained at a Favourable Conservation Status. Where the mitigation described in Chapter 12 is adhered to, no significant residual effects upon those identified valuable ecological receptors is envisaged. Refer to Chapter 9 Ecology and Nature Conservation and Appendices 6 to 11.

Landscape and Visual Impact

The National Park landscape is highly valued and is susceptible to change. The findings of a Landscape and Visual Appraisal (LVIA) for the scheme, prepared by a qualified specialist, was submitted as part of a previous planning application and has already been accepted by NRW and SNPA. Following a review to ensure it is still accurate, it has been resubmitted. The LVIA indicated that the landscape in the setting of the scheme is also highly sensitive. Visitors who use the viewpoint and the Slate Trail are highly sensitive visual receptors. Motorists travelling on the B4391 and using the car park are slightly less sensitive.

The LVIA shows that disturbance to the existing grassland/heathland vegetation during construction would be a minor change with a temporary, short term, adverse effect on the landscape limited to a very localised area, but no trees or features of value would be lost. The LVIA also concluded that the 8 to 10 months of construction, there would cause some temporary, short-term, major-moderate adverse effects on views from the viewpoint and from areas accessible to walkers that overlook the scheme. Refer to Chapter 10 and Appendix 12 and 13.

Proposed landscape mitigation would include a temporary site fence around the construction area and vehicular access points to protect trees and other vegetation. The design of structures, such as the weir, would include concrete dyed with naturalistic colours to adjust to the tone and colour of bedrock.

The advice of a stonemason would be sought to integrate stonework into the landscape. Restoration would be completed progressively as the scheme is constructed. The rock excavation through the raised landform would be restored to as natural a state as possible re-using existing soils and turf. New tree planting would be completed in the first planting season following completion.



View west down Cwm Cynfal from above Rhaeadr y Cwm with the wooded slopes of Hafod-fawr to the left and the coast at Porthmadog in the distance.

The long-term effects of change to the landscape would be negligible. The vegetation disturbed during the construction phase would be reinstated in the short term, with the proposed additional tree planting would be a beneficial effect. The proposed visible, permanent structures are sensitively placed in the landscape and are designed in scale and appearance to be in keeping with the surrounding landscape. Visual effects of the completed scheme would only be experienced in their immediate vicinity. The LVIA concludes that once vegetation along the route of the pipeline and cables is reinstated there would be a minor to negligible adverse effect on views from the immediate vicinity.

The sequence of cascades through Cwm Cynfal are a culturally important natural picturesque feature of the landscape. Because the falls are a popular and valued feature of the national park, a Flow Assessment, included in Appendix 13 of the ES, has been prepared to demonstrate that abstracting water for the hydro scheme would not adversely affect the waterfall's natural variability in flow and would allow the waterfall to be experienced as a notable natural feature of the view. This was an important factor for NRW and SNPA and was a consideration in the approval of the abstraction licence.

Cultural Heritage

Cwm Cynfal is a location of considerable historic interest. There are 24 known nationally and regionally important archaeological features located within 50m of the site. These include a grade II listed milestone on the B4391 as well as undesignated heritage assets, namely, historic field boundaries, ruined structures, trackways, former metal mining adits, shafts, and spoil. An archaeological assessment showed that the scheme would impact on 8 features. Recent alterations to the extent of

working areas have avoided a direct physical impact on the listed Aber Migneint Milestone. The route of the proposed pipeline has been altered to avoid breaching the regionally important Pont yr Afon Gam / Rhaeadr y Cwm Prehistoric Hut Circle. Recommendations have subsequently been adopted for the pipe to be routed to the south to avoid this feature. Buried prehistoric remains could lie adjacent to the Prehistoric Hut Circle and so carefully managed construction activity would be required in this area. Refer to Chapter 11 Cultural Heritage and Appendix 14 for the Archaeological Assessment and Appendix 15 for the Heritage Impact Assessment.

Three sections of post-medieval field wall would also be breached, and it has been agreed that these structures would be reinstated on completion of the works. A watching brief is required for approximately 370m of the pipeline route, during the breach of a suspected medieval trackway and a possible prehistoric or medieval hollow-way and for the cable route north of the B4391 due to the potential for buried medieval remains of the suspected medieval Sofl y Mynydd field bank III.

Mitigation and protection measures would be included in construction. These would include demarcation of archaeological features by an archaeologist so that damage can be avoided when works commence. The pipeline follows the Cwm Cynfal trackway close to which are located Cwm Cynfal Mine and a possible quarry scoop and surface shaft extending from the subterranean workings. The copper mine has now been investigated and works to protect it are proposed.

Conclusion

Because the scheme is in a highly valued and sensitive setting care has been taken to ensure that the scheme integrates with the setting with minimal adverse effects on water quality, nature conservation, designated sites, visual qualities of the landscape and the waterfalls, archaeology sites and heritage value of the setting. Habitat reinstatement works will be carefully completed following all temporary construction works, as will the final access improvements works and attention to design and materials workmanship. All works will be controlled and reviewed, in consultation with relevant statutory consultees, with a final Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP).

The proposal represents a unique opportunity to provide clean, renewable energy which respects the special qualities of the designated national park. The scheme complements both national and local requirements in achieving decarbonisation and climate-resilience, contributing towards strong ecosystems, and improving the health and well-being of our communities. The Local Energy Club will be beneficial to local communities.



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29th November 2024

If telephoning, please ask for: Shân Wyn Jones

Eryri National Park Authority (ENPA)
National Park Office
Penrhyndeudraeth
Gwynedd
LL48 6LF

By email: aled.lloyd@eryri.llyw.cymru

Dear Mr Lloyd,

Cwm Cynfal Hydro Scheme – Planning Application NP5/59/495C

Further to the recent email from my colleague, Principal Planning Consultant, Shân Wyn Jones in relation to the above mentioned.

RML, as agents to MED Dafydd with the above planning application, are in receipt of a copy of a letter from Natural Resources Wales to Eryri National Park Authority (ENPA) dated 15th of October 2024, as the Local Planning Authority. The letter (referenced CAS-262044-K7C3) relates to NRW's formal response to the ENPA's planning application consultation (8th August 2024). The NRW response focuses on:

- Additional protection measures for the presence of the bryophyte and clarification regarding the fluvial geomorphology details.
- The need for specific planning conditions to be attached to a planning permission granted.

We appreciate the comments provided within the NRW response which mentions the need to clarify these two aspects, and we would like to take this opportunity to respond to these on behalf of our client (MED Dafydd).

Our response to the NRW comments is set out as follows:

Protected bryophyte habitat.

Our client is happy to accept the NRW's additional mitigation measure at the laydown area for a 10-metre 'exclusion zone' to be implemented around the specific bryophyte colony at the proposed northerly laydown area during the construction phase. Additionally, we can also confirm that no site clearance or construction activities will take place within or uphill of the exclusion zone.



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A revised drawing (CYN-3001 Rev 010 attached) has been prepared by our client with the location of a '10m exclusion zone' for the bryophyte colony identified. The exclusion zone would be clearly and suitably marked '*on the ground*' in advance of any site construction works with suitable temporary protective fencing and inspected daily during the construction period. The temporary fence would be removed following completion of the works.

The on 'the ground' location of the bryophyte and the 10-metre exclusion zone, in consultation with NRW, would be agreed prior to construction commencing and recorded in the Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP).

Conditioning details for a final CEMP document

The accompanying PAC report highlights our clients wish to detail a draft CEMP as much as possible as part of the formal submission of a planning application for all consultees to view.

The ES includes an accompanying Draft CEMP, as ES Appendix 16B. The draft CEMP submitted with this current proposal is in readiness for additional refinement and details.

We have no issue with a condition being attached to a planning permission for the current detailed Draft CEMP application document be completed as a final version CEMP and, for this to be formally 'discharged' by the ENPA, prior to construction commencing on site. Our client would develop a final detailed CEMP in consultation with ENPA and NRW. This should include additional details regarding monthly inspections for establishment aftercare and vegetation establishment, until the final stage of recovery. This would be based on the 24-month establishment aftercare as drafted in Table 11.1 of the draft CEMP. Our client appreciates the project risk associated with extreme weather conditions for the temporary coffer dam and will plan accordingly.

The agreed CEMP would be fully implemented and audited by an independent and qualified Environmental and Ecological Clerk of Works throughout the project construction period.

NRW issued Abstraction and Impoundment Licence

Our client acknowledges the future requirement to align the scheme planning application drawings and details for the existing NRW consented 2023 abstraction licence reference WA/065/0001/0020.

Fluvial Geomorphology

Although the application drawings for these features remain unchanged from the PAC stage, our client appreciates your additional consideration for project 'features' 8,16 and 17':

- '*Feature 8*' (on the current submitted drawings) represents '*sub-surface river crossing*' (see submitted additional drawings listed at the foot of this letter-CYN 6010 10/11/2024 rev 1) and the application ES Appendix 16B CMS (section 8.11, River Crossing, page 15) outlines the methodology for environmental safeguards for the construction stage for this feature. This is a proposed below ground crossing pipeline crossing point route i.e. this is beneath the existing riverbed level. The previous proposal included an 'above' river pipe bridge for this part of the project (see following section of this letter 'Protected Landscape.')



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MED Dafydd provides additional drawing detail, reference CYN 6010, and this includes additional construction methodology.

- *'Feature 16 and 17:'* these represent beneath stream *crossings* in the (see submitted additional drawings listed at the foot of this letter-CYN 6009 10/11/2024 rev 1). These represent two proposed crossings **beneath** the existing stream channels – feature 16 relates to the undergrounding of the electricity cable and feature 17 relates to the water pipe.

Additional drawing reference CYN 6009 detail is included for these features and preliminary construction methodology.

Our client will liaise with Gwynedd Council as the *'Lead Local Flood Authority'* to obtain consent for the construction under the Land Drainage Act 1991 ahead of construction commencement for all works associated with the watercourses.

Protected landscape

The ES confirms (Para 10.1.5, fourth bullet) that the current proposal **does not include** an 'above' river pipe bridge and to clarify we highlight:

- The current list of submitted documents. This includes a document *'CYN – 5001 'Pipe/Access Bridge'* (Date 01 Sept 2018, Rev 002), which includes a watermark note: *'Previous Planning Proposal'*. This drawing was submitted for **reference only** as part of the contents of the current ES document. The planning portal document for the drawing states *'Environmental Statement 'RML EIA Appendix pipe Bridge'*. This is a document drawing which describes a river pipe bridge crossing feature which formed part of the **previous application and does not part of the current proposal**. This document is referenced as C18 in the ENPA portal.
- The consideration of alternatives. The reference to the previous river *'pipe bridge'* is included as part of the alternatives in the ES Chapter 3 *'Consideration of Alternatives, Design Development and Embedded Mitigation'* in Section 3.4 *'Pipeline'*. This ES Chapter (paragraphs 3.4.2 and 3.4.3) describes the context for the concerns on the previous planning application submission, which included a river pipe bridge, detailed in the drawing reference 'CYN 5001'.
- Relevant drawing references. Relevant references accompany the regulatory requirements for EA applications to consider alternatives. The submitted ES demonstrates the advantages of the current proposal, which includes a buried pipe option, as opposed to the previous proposal with an 'above' river pipe crossing. The ES (in Table 3.20 sets out a summary schedule of all the alternatives considered, and this includes an extensive entry to discount the potential of the river pipe bridge option, 'CYN 5001'.

The ENPA portal document reference C17 is a duplication of the same river pipe bridge plan for the previous application, but C18 includes a specific watermark feature. To focus on **the current application drawings** and details, the client is happy for document C17 to be deleted from the application submission drawings.



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Our client appreciates NRW's acceptance for the removal of 'Grasscrete' on the south side of the proposed turbine building (see PAC report Table 3.2) and is happy for further details to be included for this limited part of the project and we would recommend these can either be refined as part of the final agreed CEMP or alternatively, an appropriate planning condition attached to the planning permission. Our client remains conscious of minimizing the use of permanent reinforced and /or hardened surfaces outside this building.

Land Contamination

Our client is content for additional CEMP details to be included and conditioned, as stated previously.

Planning policy matters review and conclusion

We note that the NRW response states it is for the LPA, as the relevant decision maker, to consider national planning policy and the requirement that the development comprises '*wholly exceptional circumstances*', not likely to damage an SSSI.

We set out the relevant context and considerations to helpfully assist the LPA to conclude that the application in terms of its 'type', scale and advantages clearly meets the relevant requirements in this case and will not set a negative future precedent.

Plans list.

For ease of reference, we attach an updated list (updated 26th November 2024) with additional drawings (Location Plan CYN 2001 rev 010; Area 1 Block Plan CYN 3001 Rev 010; Features 16 & 17 Stream Crossing CYN 6009 Rev 1; Feature 8 Pipe Crossing CYN 6010 rev 1).

We trust that the additional information set out in this letter, the attached drawings and documents prove helpful to the requirements of NRW and the LPA.

Should you wish to discuss any matter which you consider requires further attention, please do contact Shân Wyn Jones so that the matter can be resolved at pace. We would be grateful if you could acknowledge safe receipt of this letter and to confirm that you concur with the contents of this letter.

Yours sincerely,



Ivor G Richards OBE
Managing Director
RICHARDS, MOOREHEAD & LAING LTD

Attachments:

1. New and revised drawings, with updated RML Compendium list of plans and drawings
2. RML planning policy matters review and conclusions.



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RML LETTER ATTACHMENT 2: Dated 26th November 2024

PLANNING POLICY ALIGNMENT OF THE PROOSAL WITH SITE OF SPECIAL SCIENTIFIC INTEREST(SSSI) MATTERS -REVIEW AND CONCLUSIONS.

The proposal relates to a hydro scheme, at the locality of Cwm Cynfal and the national planning policy requirement for alternative electricity energy generation is well – established, and more recently, the added importance for local and community affordable energy (as set out in the ES Appendix 18).

The NRW response states it is for the Local Planning Authority (LPA) as the relevant decision maker, to consider national planning policy in the requirement that the development comprises ‘*wholly exceptional circumstances*’, not likely to damage an SSSI.

The following sets out the relevant context and considerations to assist the LPA to conclude that the application in terms of its ‘type’, scale and advantages clearly meets the relevant requirements in this case.

Context

A small percentage of the application site includes both temporary work (as a laydown area) and very limited permanent works (within the extreme westerly edge) of the 2002 designated ‘Migneint-Arenig- Dduallt SSSI¹’.

There is no permanent direct loss of SSSI habitat or species identified within the proposed northerly laydown area of the project. The direct permanent loss of habitat is ‘avoided’ by the creation of only a short-term laydown area. An additional protection of the special features of the bryophyte is a proposed 10 metre ‘exclusion zone’ measure.

1. NRW Pre-application consultation (PAC) letter 8th November 2023 and planning policy

NRW notes their previous statutory pre- application response (CAS-239550-B55, 08/11/2023) and (at page 7) mention the relevant considerations for the Migneint-Arenig- Dduallt SSSI and that of the downstream Cwm Cynfal SSSI.

The NRW statutory pre- application consultation response highlighted:

*We have concerns with the application because inadequate information has been provided. To overcome these concerns you should provide further information in your planning application regarding **flood risk** and **protected landscapes**. If this information is not provided, we may object to the planning application when formally consulted by the planning authority. Further details are provided below.*

We also advise that based on the information submitted to dated, we would ask the planning authority to include a condition requiring the submission of a Construction Environment Management Plan on any planning permission granted. Without the inclusion of this condition by the planning authority we would likely to object to the planning application.

A copy of the full NRW PAC response is included in the accompanying planning application Pre-Application Consultation (PAC) report.

2. The ‘October 2023’ Welsh Government’s ‘immediate change’ letter.

On nature conservation matters, we must presume that the NRW PAC response took full account of the Welsh Government’s Minister for Climate Change’s *letter of the 11th October 2023*, as this issued an ‘immediate change’ and an updated published planning policy for Chapter 6 ‘Distinctive and Natural Places’. No change in legislation was introduced.

The gist of the WG ‘October 2023’ letter focused on the following matters:

1. Green Infrastructure



2. *Net Benefit for Biodiversity and the Step-wise Approach*
3. *Protection for Sites of Special Scientific Interest*
4. *Trees and Woodlands*

For the protection of SSSI's, the 'October 2023' letter included a '*strengthened approach to the protection of SSSI's, with increased clarity on the position for site management and exemptions for minor development necessary to maintain a 'living landscape'. Other development is considered unacceptable as a matter of principle. Exceptionally, a planned approach may be appropriate where necessary safeguards can be secured through a development plan.*' The WG October 2023 letter concluded: '*I intend to issue version 12 of Planning Policy Wales as soon as practicable and will continue to work with stakeholders to provide further guidance to enable the implementation of the vital policy contained in Chapter 6.*' A copy of the WG letter is attached.

Put simply, the gist of the SSSI legislation remains intact and the 'October 2023' letter and the immediate planning policy update merely 'refreshed' a re-emphasis on WG's climate change matters.

3 *Site specific SSSI matters, Cwm Cynfal proposed hydro scheme.*

For ease of reference, the relevant extract of the PAC NRW response is copied here:

'NRW consider the proposals have the potential to impact upon the biological features of the above named SSSI's.

Provided the impact pathways referenced for the SAC features are adequately addressed, NRW consider those features of the SSSI will be adequately safeguarded.

The ES also identifies that habitats that are features of the SSSI only will be impacted (for example the M6c community on the route of the pipeline near the intake, along with the acid grassland). The ES and the Construction Method Statement include measures to restore habitat on completion of each section of works. We advise that detailed restoration must be clearly set out in the CEMP (see condition 1)

In relation to the geological features of the above SSSI's, we are satisfied that the proposed works are unlikely to damage the special geological features.

We considered this SSSI comment in further detail and our comments included in the accompanying PAC report.

4 *NRW formal planning application- the '15th October 2024 response.'*

In their 15th October 2024 response on the planning application, NRW note that they included '*technical advice on measures to avoid damage to the SSSI. Since this advice was issued, we note that Planning Policy Wales (Edition 12, dated February 2024) has been published*'. Significantly, we highlight:

- the WGs PPW Chapter 6 was already in existence, in October 2023, **some four months before** the updated Planning Policy Wales publication in February 2024.
- The relevant planning policy baseline for PPW Chapter 6 WG planning policy changes, is therefore **October 2023** and the proposal includes the updated planning policy requirements.
- The NRW planning application response refers to **additional matters**, not previously raised in the PAC stage, and these cannot represent '*inadequate information.*' NRW 's PAC response highlighted two matters requiring '*further information*' and these did not include the British Bryophyte feature of the SSSI in the '*proposed laydown area.*' Additionally, the planning application submission includes the same plans and context as the pre-application consultation

detail submitted to NRW for their statutory comments, and this includes the ‘alternative’ details as set out in the EIA.

Planning Policy Wales (PPW) 2024.

NRW response cross – references specifically paragraph 6.4.25-6.4.27 of the 2024 Planning Policy Wales (PPW). The response excludes any reference for Technical Advice Note (TAN) 5 ‘Nature Conservation’, which although 15 years old, remains ‘extant’ and refers to PPW’s statutory duties in respect of nationally designated SSSI’s, as applied by the 1981 Wildlife and Countryside Act (as amended).

PPW (2024) sets out the WG policy advice on sites of special scientific interest, with an emphasis on a precautionary approach towards new projects within and adjoining Sites of Special Scientific Interest (para 6.4.24- 6.4.28) and highlights that:

‘Development in a SSSI which is not necessary for the management of the site must be avoided. This is a matter of principle to ensure that these sites can continue to fulfil their role at the heart of resilient ecological networks. What may be necessary for the management of a site will need to be considered on a case by case basis but it is likely to be limited to activities needed to meet its conservation objectives....There may be desirable interventions in SSSI’s...and other minor development necessary to secure its role as a living landscape. This may include agricultural development, such as new barns, slurry stores required to reduce pollution, barn conversions to support tourism or other alterations....where effects on the features for which a site can be considered to be acceptable’.

Para. 6.4.27 mentions:

‘In wholly exceptional circumstances and only where development is considered to be appropriate and is not likely to damage a SSSI and there is broad and clear agreement for mitigation and enhancement as part of a development plan should development be proposed. This means that development will be considered unacceptable in the absence of an agreed position in a development plan which indicates that it is acceptable in terms of its effect on the notified features of a SSSI.’

The ‘refreshed’ the WG’s climate change stance towards SSSI is focused on:

- Understanding the current status and management of the SSSI.
- there is no development ‘embargo’ within SSSI’s, but stipulations on the type and scale of development and this can vary.
- an expectation that development must acknowledge the current management status of the site, and agreement for mitigation and enhancement.

In relation the current ‘*understanding*’ of the current status and management of the specific SSSI . The ES includes detailed nature conservation considerations as well as the application documents.

The SSSI Notification for the ‘*Long-term Vision for the Site and Features*’ for the 19,846.2ha ‘Migneint-Arenig- Dduallt’ SSSI states ²:

Migneint – Arenig - Dduallt is one of the largest upland sites in Wales encompassing extensive areas of typical habitats. The site should be managed to promote the natural diversity with particular emphasis on the sympathetic management of the habitats for which the site has been designated. This management should, in the long term, allow the different habitats to cover the site in the proportions and condition that we would expect in a more natural system, which would have been

² https://naturalresources.wales/media/646354/SSSI_0566_SMS_EN0010107.pdf

lightly grazed by a variety of native herbivores. The management of the site should also aim to maintain the plants and animals for which the site has been notified such that they have healthy, sustainable populations.

The relevant SSSI 'management units' (for the proposal) include: 'Unit 117' Cwm (Cynfal S.S.S.I) and 'Unit 15' (Migneint- Arenig- Dduallt S.S.S.I). The Migneint- Arenig- Dduallt SSSI designation includes several biological and geological features, and the wide range of habitats includes '*an assemblage of mosses and liverworts which are nationally rare, nationally scarce and/or Atlantic species,*' (SSSI Notification feature 2.11, vision 3.11). The SSSI 'vision' management documents states '*nationally rare, nationally scarce, regionally rare and locally uncommon plants should not reduce in range within their habitats, or lose the ability to reproduce and sustain themselves as a result of factors within human control. Further surveys of the plant populations are needed before detailed objectives can be set for these features*'.

The Migneint- Arenig – Dduallt includes several special features as part of this large SSSI designation and not all of the initial SSSI habitat designation 'baseline' data included. Several SSSI management aspects are described in the SSSI designated Management Schedule and more recent publications describe the state/condition of some of the SSSI features.³

The potential implications of both the temporary and permanent construction and operation stages of the scheme, on bryophyte features, as either within or outside the designated nature conservation sites. Full and detailed site investigations have also been completed by an experienced bryophyte specialist and these are included in ES Appendices 9A-9D. The 2023 bryophyte site survey (ES Appendix 9B) identified an additional bryophyte colony (*Barbilophozia kunzeana*, at grid reference SH7445441799) on part of the open moorland, between the route of the B4391 highway and the upper margins of the Afon Cynfal and a mitigation measure to provide temporary fencing before construction and removed on completion of the construction to allow a continuation of the sheep grazing to maintain the favorable condition of the existing habitat. The existing and current land management is considered to represent a positive habitat 'enhancement' approach and MED Dafydd (applicants) has continuously and remain conscious of the need to refine any potential impacts of the proposed temporary laydown area, throughout the iterative design, development, post construction and operational stages of the scheme and continue to do so with the provision of a 10 meter 'exclusion zone'. ES Appendices 9A- 9D (inclusive) describes the relevant detailed bryophyte matter by a specialist.

We are aware of recent and similar energy developments which have received the benefit of planning permissions within SSSI's within a 10-15 km radius of our clients' proposal. Similar to our clients' proposal, these include hydro schemes and farm diversification projects, as part of the rural living economy and landscape, but significantly, these include permanent and larger and longer term SSSI intrusions and impacts.

Our client can also consider additional nature conservation enhancement and would be happy to receive the LPA's confirmation of this, such as relevant SSSI land management plan which could include measures to protect existing biodiversity and achieve enhancement for the future .

Other relevant planning policy considerations.

We also consider other relevant SSSI's planning policy stances of the Wales National Development Plan:

- the need to provide for adequate '*supporting Infrastructure*', such as electricity as '*crucial for economic, social and environmental sustainability. It underpins economic*

3

[https://app.powerbi.com/view?r=eyJrjoiOTRlYzZlM2MtNzA3Ny00YmFmLWFKN2MtMDYzNjY1NmRlYjZlIiwidCI6Ijg4NjVIZjBmLWVjZGUtNDg3Yy1iZjE3LTUyYjUwMzc1ZDc1NyIsImMiOiJh9](https://www.wildlifetrusts.org/sites/default/files/2023-09/Wales%20summary%20report.pdf); <https://data.jncc.gov.uk/data/55051627-e59a-4887-83b5-ee9a6e53d780/SSSI-Guidelines-12-Bryophytes-2018.pdf>; <https://naturalresources.wales/media/695442/nrw-evidence-report-369-a-review-of-non-vascular-plant-and-fungal-sssi-features-in-wales-lichens-accessible.pdf>; <https://www.wildlifetrusts.org/sites/default/files/2023-09/Wales%20summary%20report.pdf>



competitiveness and opportunities for households and businesses to achieve socially and environmentally desirable ways of living and working' (para 3.61). The provision of Local Energy with the proposal is a key contribution towards supporting local infrastructure projects, significantly with reduced costs local energy and social circumstances.

- *in development management and renewable and low carbon energy (5.9.19) and the contribution a proposal will make to meeting identified Welsh, UK, and European targets; as energy generation is of national significance and there is a recognised need to optimise renewable and low carbon energy generation. Planning authorities should seek to ensure their area's renewable and low carbon energy potential is achieved and have policies with the criteria against which planning applications outside of identified areas will be determined (.5.9.15).*
 - *Recognises that (para 6.4.3) 'that development needs to take place, and some biodiversity may be impacted, the planning system should ensure that overall there is a net benefit for biodiversity and ecosystem resilience, resulting in enhanced well-being.' And. 'Where adverse effects on biodiversity and ecosystem resilience cannot be avoided, minimised or mitigated/restored, and as a last resort compensated for, it will be necessary to refuse planning permission. '(para. 6.4.4)*
5. The relevant legislation and the identification of material differences, significantly between the previous planning application and the current and detailed EIA application.



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WSP Consultee Inputs

NP5/59/495C

A Record of a Habitat Regulations Assessment

Proposed Hydro-electric Generation Scheme at Land Near Pont yr Afon Gam, Llan Ffestiniog

Summary

Having carried out a Habitat Regulations Assessment (HRA) 'screening' of the project, the Authority can conclude that likely significant effects could not be ruled out (alone) upon the integrity of the Migneint–Arenig–Dduallt Special Area of Conservation (SAC) and Special Protection Area (SPA) and Meirionnydd Oakwoods and Bats Sites SAC.

Consequently, the Authority was required to undertake an appropriate assessment to determine the impact on the integrity of this designated site; a competent authority may only agree to the project if it can ascertain that it will not adversely affect the integrity of the sites.

Following the appropriate assessment, the Authority was able to ascertain, beyond reasonable scientific doubt, that an adverse effect on the integrity of the SACs and SPA could be mitigated. This positive outcome was dependent on the adherence to detailed pollution prevention measures, and reasonable avoidance measures in respect of breeding birds and bats.

Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru/Natural Resources Wales (CNC/ NRW) has been consulted and account taken of its advice. It is considered that the proposal may affect the SACs and SPA (a Likely Significant effect) and CNC/NRW have identified pollution as a potential impact pathway to features of the designated sites (Migneint-Arenig-Dduallt SAC and SPA), disturbance of territories of qualifying bird species (Migneint-Arenig-Dduallt SPA) and disturbance of lesser horseshoe bat *Rhinolophus hipposideros* potentially associated with the Meirionnydd Oakwoods and Bat Sites SAC. The consultation response advises that this would be sufficiently addressed by adherence to detailed pollution prevention measures and reasonable avoidance measures in respect of breeding birds and bats, and the application may be determined accordingly.

Introduction

Ecological assessment and mitigation reports have been submitted in support of this application. These have been specifically noted as follows:

- Cwm Cynfal Hydro Scheme Environmental Statement (ES) Volume 1. Richards, Moorehead & Laing. June 2024.
- Cwm Cynfal Hydro Electric Scheme Shadow Habitat Regulations Assessment – Screening Report. Richards, Moorhead & Laing. November 2023.
- Cwm Cynfal Hydro Electric Scheme Green Infrastructure Statement. Richards, Moorhead & Laing. April 2024.
- ES Appendix 6 Cwm Cynfal HEP Ecological Surveys. Gritten Ecology. July 2018.
- ES Appendix 7 Ecological Technical Note – Bat Survey. Richards, Moorhead & Laing. November 2023.
- ES Appendix 8 Cwm Cynfal, Gwynedd Breeding Bird Survey Report. Biome Consulting. August 2023.
- ES Appendix 9A Bryophyte survey and assessment of a proposed HEP scheme at Afon Cynfal, Llan Ffestiniog. Ecostudy. November 2013.
- ES Appendix 9B Afon Cynfal HEP: bryophyte survey and assessment. Dr Des Callaghan. September 2015.
- ES Appendix 9C Afon Cynfal HEP: bryophyte survey and assessment. Dr Des Callaghan. July 2023.

- ES Appendix 9D Cwm Cynfal HEP: response to comments from NRW regarding bryophytes. Dr Des Callaghan. December 2023.
- ES Appendix 16A Construction Method Statement Cwm Cynfal Hydro Scheme. Baileys and Partners. September 2023.
- ES Appendix 16B Cwm Cynfal Hydro Generation Scheme Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP). Richards, Moorehead& Laing. December 2023.

Screening

Likely significant effect test

Drawing on the information provided, it is considered that likely significant effects cannot be ruled out for the project alone.

The potential impact pathway for effects on Migneint-Arenig-Dduallt SAC has been identified as pollution affecting the qualifying features of the SAC, in the absence of mitigation.

For Migneint-Arenig-Dduallt SPA, the potential impact pathways for effects have been identified as disturbance during construction (from noise and increased activity if works are undertaken during the bird breeding season) of the qualifying bird species, in the absence of mitigation, and pollution affecting the habitats on which the qualifying features rely, in the absence of mitigation.

The potential impact pathway for effects on Meirionnydd Oakwoods and Bat Sites SAC has been identified as disturbance during construction (in the form of noise and vibration) of lesser horseshoe bat, which due to the proximity of the Site to the SAC may be associated with the SAC bat populations.

As mitigation measures are identified as required by CNC/NRW and the submitted shadow HRA and ES, appropriate assessment is required.

Appropriate Assessment & Integrity Test

The conclusion of the appropriate assessment is presented in the 'Integrity test' below.

The screening assessment has already described how the proposed development could result in pathways via pollution and disturbance during construction that could undermine the conservation objectives of the SACs and SPA, of which the scale and magnitude of the impact is sufficient enough to make this an adverse effect.

In this case, CNC/NRW have indicated that these pathways may not result in an adverse effect if the developer adheres to the following:

Pollution

'...further [to the submitted Construction Method Statement] pollution prevention measures are needed which should be set out in a CEMP to be approved by the Local Planning Authority (LPA), in consultation with NRW, as a condition of any planning permission'.

With suggested wording for a condition:

'Condition: CEMP

- *No development shall commence until a Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) has been submitted to and approved in writing by the LPA. The CEMP should include:*
 - *Construction methods: details of materials, how waste generated will be managed;*
 - *General Site Management: details of the construction programme including timetable; details of site clearance; details of site construction drainage, containments areas,*

appropriately sized buffer zones between storage areas (of spoil, oils, fuels, concrete mixing and washing areas) and any watercourse or surface drain.

- *Species protection: Details of avoidance and mitigation measures (including with respect to bats, otters and Schedule 1 birds), details of bat monitoring, details of ecological compliance audit.*
- *Habitats protection: Details of measures for habitat restoration during the works.*
- *Invasive species: Details of measures to control and eradicate any invasive species on site.*
- *Soil Management: details of topsoil strip, storage and amelioration for re-use.*
- *CEMP Masterplan: details of the extent and phasing of development; location of landscape and environmental resources; design proposals and objectives for integration and mitigation measures.*
- *Control of Nuisances: details of restrictions to be applied during construction including timing, duration and frequency of works; details of measures to minimise noise and vibration activities (informed by blasting strategy if required), for example acoustic barriers; details of dust control measures; measures to control light spill.*
- *Resource Management: details of fuel and chemical storage and containment; details of waste generation and its management;*
- *Traffic Management: details of site deliveries, plant on site, wheel wash facilities,*
- *Pollution Prevention: demonstrate how relevant Guidelines for Pollution Prevention and best practice will be implemented, including details of emergency spill procedures and incident response plan.*
- *Details of the persons and bodies responsible for activities associated with the CEMP and emergency contact details*
- *Environmental clerk of works to ensure construction compliance with approved plans and environmental regulations. The CEMP shall be implemented as approved during the site preparation and construction phases of the development.*

Justification: A CEMP should be submitted to ensure necessary management measures are agreed prior to commencement of development and implemented for the protection of the environment during construction.'

Furthermore, CNC/NRW stipulated that:

'In the preparation of the CEMP, we advise the applicant considers the following points in relation to pollution prevention and to protect sensitive habitats on site:

- *Photos provided in both the geomorphology assessment and the landscape and visual impact assessment show the intake site as being in a secluded gorge with steep sides. Accessing and managing any possible pollution during construction may prove challenging without working in accordance with GPP5. The Meirionnydd area has experienced numerous pollution events related to the construction of hydro schemes, primarily with trenching and the laying of pipes and tracks. The Afon Cynfal has good overall WFD status but is classified as high status for fish and it is therefore important that no pollution from silt or cement should enter the river system. No silt, cement or dirty should be allowed to run-off into any surface water system.*
- *It is possible that the coffer dam of 0.5 m detailed in section 8.7 of the Construction Method Statement will not be high enough to cope with a rainfall event, should it happen. Despite the method statement's clear indication that the intake construction will only be possible in dry weather, summertime weather patterns are too unpredictable to ensure that there won't be any precipitation while work is underway, which would cause river levels to rise rapidly and eventually topple the cofferdam.*
- *Soil stockpiles should not be stored within 10m of the watercourse and should not be located on any steep slopes.*

- *The appointed contractor for the work should provide 24 hour emergency contact details to NRW's Dwyfor and Meirionnydd Senior Environment Officer at timamgylcheddwyforacmeirionnydd@cyfoethnaturiolcymru.gov.uk prior to the commencement of work on site. The contact details would be retained during the construction period and then deleted. The details would be added to a spreadsheet used by duty pollution incident officers and only used if a pollution complaint is received about the site.'*

SPA birds

'We advise that detailed mitigation measures should be clearly set out in the CEMP (see Condition 1 above) and should include further detail regarding the following points:

- *Works should ideally be completed outside the bird nesting season (1 March to 31 August), although it should be noted that the nesting period may extend beyond these dates.*
- *Should an occupied bird nest or a nest in the process of being constructed be encountered during works, clearance must cease in this area and should only re-commence once the birds have fledged, or the nest is abandoned.*
- *If works must be undertaken during the nesting season, surveys to identify any nests which may be impacted will be required prior to any works in habitats with the potential to support nesting birds. This survey should be undertaken by a suitably experienced person. Again, should an occupied nest or nest under construction be found, works must cease in this area until the birds have fledged or the nest has been abandoned.*
- *Habitats adjacent to the site are suitable for breeding Schedule 1 birds/SPA and SSSI qualifying features (notably merlin, hen harrier and peregrine). If works are completed during the breeding season, surveys of all areas where disturbance could occur will be required to ensure any occupied territories (if present) are not impacted.'*

Bats

'We advise that detailed reasonable avoidance measures, along with details of construction methods (including with respect to any blasting) should be clearly set out in the CEMP (see condition 1 above). The CEMP should also include details of bat monitoring to evidence that bats have not been affected.'

To allow a positive outcome, all the mitigation points and advice detailed above must be adhered to and should be secured by condition (as per the suggested wording from CNC/NRW).

Consequently, with the mitigation proposed above, it is considered that the Authority would be able to conclude that an adverse effect on the integrity of Migneint-Arenig-Dduallt SAC and SPA and Meirionnydd Oakwoods and Bat Sites SAC can be avoided and/or mitigated.

- *The applicant's attention is drawn to comments from CNC/NRW relating to SSSIs, abstraction and impoundment licences, fluvial geomorphology, flood risk, protected landscape, land contamination, protected species and fisheries but note that these are provided outside of HRA considerations.*
- *Further recommendations within the ES and associated appendices are made in respect of protecting ecological sites, habitats and species. However, these are outside HRA considerations.*
- *This consultation comment is provided on behalf of the National Park Authority in the capacity of Ecological Consultee and should not be considered as the opinion of any other organisation.*

From: [North Planning](#)
To: [Cynllunio Planning](#)
Subject: NP5/59/495C - Land Near Pont yr Afon Gam, Llan Ffestiniog (Major) v5 - NRW Response NRW:07744079
Date: 29 October 2025 07:49:55

Annwyl Aled

Diolch am ymgynghori â Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru (CNC) ar eich Aseiad Rheoliadau Cynefinoedd ar gyfer y datblygiad uchod, a gawsom ar 08/10/2025.

Dylid ystyried ein hymateb fel cynrychiolaeth ffurfiol CNC, fel y corff cadwraeth natur priodol, i'ch aseiad priodol (AP) (NP5/59/495C A Record of a Habitat Regulations Assessment) o dan Reoliad 63 o Reoliadau Cadwraeth Cynefinoedd a Rhywogaethau 2017, fel y'i diwygiwyd.

O ystyried y mesurau lliniaru a fanylir, rydym yn cytuno â'ch casgliad bod y datblygiad yn annhebygol o gael effaith andwyol ar uniondeb y SAC/SPA.

Os oes gennych unrhyw ymholiadau, peidiwch ag oedi cyn cysylltu â mi.

Cofion Cynnes

Dear Aled

Thank you for consulting Natural Resources Wales (NRW) on your Habitats Regulations Assessment for the above development, which we received on 08/10/2025.

Our response should be taken as NRW's formal representation, as the appropriate nature conservation body, to your appropriate assessment (AA) NP5/59/495C A Record of a Habitat Regulations Assessment) under Regulation 63 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017, as amended.

In consideration of the mitigation measures detailed we agree with your conclusion that the development is unlikely to have an adverse effect upon the integrity of the SAC/SPA.

If you have any queries please do not hesitate to contact me.

Kind regards
Rhys Jones

Tim Cynllunio Datblygu / Development Planning Team
Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru / Natural Resources Wales

Ffôn / Tel: 0300 065 4603

www.cyfoethnaturiolcymru.gov.uk / www.naturalresourceswales.gov.uk

Yn falch o arwain y ffordd at ddyfodol gwell i Gymru trwy reoli'r amgylchedd ac adnoddau naturiol yn gynaliadwy / Proud to be leading the way to a better future for Wales by managing the environment and natural resources sustainably.

Croesewir gohebiaeth yn Gymraeg a byddwn yn ymateb yn Gymraeg, heb i hynny arwain at oedi / Correspondence in Welsh is welcomed, and we will respond in Welsh without it leading to a delay.



Cymdeithas Eryri
Snowdonia Society



Ymddiriedolaeth Natur
Gogledd Cymru
North Wales
Wildlife Trust

Llythyr ar y cyd oddi wrth Ymddiriedolaeth Natur Gogledd Cymru a Chymdeithas Eryri

At: Aled Lloyd, Swyddog achos
Awdurdod Parc Cenedlaethol Eryri
Drwy e-bost at: Aled.Lloyd@eryri.llyw.cymru
a cynllunio@eryri.llyw.cymru
CC Jonathan.Cawley@eryri.llyw.cymru

20 Medi 2024

Annwyl Mr Lloyd

Cais Rhif: NP5/59/495C

Cynnig: Cynllun cynhyrchu trydan dŵr i gynhyrchu hyd at (600kW) yn Afon Cynfal, i gynnwys llwybr pibelli, cored mewnlif, pwll echdynnu, llifddor o dan y ddaear (tua 1.2km), adeilad tyrbin, adeilad mesuryddion, newidiadau i'r fynedfa bresennol ac ail-adeiladu. - lleoli mynedfa priffordd bresennol, ardaloedd gosod i lawr, compownd adeiladu dros dro, gwyrriad llwybr troed dros dro a chysylltiad pŵer trydan uwchben ac o dan y ddaear i'r grid cenedlaethol (tua 600m) (Ailgyflwyno)

Safle: Tir Ger Pont yr Afon Gam, Llan Ffestiniog

GWRTHWYNEBIAD I'R CAIS

Cyflwyniad a chrynodeb o'r seiliau dros y gwrthwynebiad

Mae Cymdeithas Eryri wedi gweithio ers 1967 i warchod a gwella rhinweddau arbennig Eryri er budd pawb sy'n byw ac yn gweithio yn y Parc Cenedlaethol neu'n ymweld ag o.

Gweledigaeth Ymddiriedolaeth Natur Gogledd Cymru yw 'byd naturiol ffyniannus, gyda bywyd gwyllt a chynefinoedd naturiol sy'n chwarae rhan werthfawr wrth fynd i'r afael ag argyfyngau hinsawdd a natur a phobl wedi'u grymuso i weithredu dros natur'. Mae'n ymgrychu dros warchod bywyd gwyllt ac yn buddsoddi yn y dyfodol

drwy helpu pobl o bob oed i gael mwy o werthfawrogiad a dealltwriaeth o fywyd gwyllt. Mae'n gofalu am 35 o warchodfeydd natur sy'n ymestyn dros 750 hectar.

Yn wyneb yr Argyfwng Hinsawdd a'r angen i gyrraedd 'Sero Net' mae'r ddau fudiad, mewn egwyddor, yn gefnogol iawn i ddatblygiadau ynni adnewyddadwy. Mae hyn yn cynnwys cynlluniau trydan dŵr bach sydd wedi'u dylunio'n dda mewn tirweddau dynodedig gan gynnwys Parc Cenedlaethol Eryri. Rydym yn ymwybodol o nifer o gynlluniau llwyddiannus yn Eryri.

Serch hynny, mae Cwm Cynfal yn lle sydd wedi ysbrydoli storiwyr, artistiaid a beirdd ers dros fileniwm. Wedi ei leoli'n ddwfn mewn ceunant mae o'n un o raeadrau mwyaf mawreddog Eryri sydd, ar hyn o bryd, heb ei ddifetha o gwbl. Anfarwolwyd ei llifeiriant niwlog yn llun dyfrlliw eiconig y peintiwr tirwedd Fictoraidd David Cox ym 1836, a arddangoswyd yn yr Amgueddfa Brydeinig.

Rhaid asesu pob cynnig ynni dŵr yn ôl ei rinweddau ei hun ac yng ngoleuni'r amgylchiadau penodol. Cymerodd y Gymdeithas ddiddordeb agos yn y ceisiadau blaenorol a thebyg ar gyfer cynllun trydan dŵr ar Afon Cynfal a dynnwyd yn ôl yn y pen draw yn 1995 (NP5/59/495), a wrthodwyd yn 2018 (NP5/59/495A) ac a dynnwyd yn ôl yn 2020 (NP5/59/495B).

Fe wnaethom ysgrifennu at yr ymgeisydd ar 23 Tachwedd 2023 mewn ymateb i ymgynghoriad cyn ymgeisio ar y cynnig presennol, i egluro ein pryderon a oedd yn dod i'r amlwg yn seiliedig ar y wybodaeth a oedd ar gael bryd hynny. Mae'r llythyr hwnnw ynghlwm wrth fy e-bost eglurhaol er gwybodaeth.

Rydym bellach wedi ystyried yr holl ddogfennau ategol ar gyfer y cais presennol. Rydym yn bryderus o ddarllen ar y ffurflen gais fod yr ENPA, mewn ymateb i gais am gyngor cyn ymgeisio, wedi nodi ym mis Ebrill 2023:

The principle of the scheme considered acceptable [our emphasis] on the basis of additional information which provides more detail and evidence than the previous application which was 'withdrawn'.

Ar 14 Awst 2024, cadarnhaodd ENPA mewn e-bost:

The Authority provided advice in relation to the proposal which was dated 25th April 2023. The advice was mainly based on the submission of surveys and updated surveys following the withdrawal of the previous application.

Esbonnir sail ein pryder a'r goblygiadau gweithdrefnol posibl yn Atodiad 1 i'r llythyr hwn.

Rydym drwy hyn yn cofrestru gwrthwynebiad ffurfiol y ddau fudiad. Mae ein rhesymau llawn wedi'u nodi yn Atodiadau 2 i 6, wedi'u crynhoi fel a ganlyn:

- Mae effaith weledol tynnu dŵr ar y rhaeadrau wedi'i thanddatgan oherwydd methodoleg asesu annigonol. Hepgorwyd effeithiau acwstig ac effeithiau synhwyraidd eraill o'r ystyriaeth, yn ogystal â chyfleoedd yn y dyfodol i hyrwyddo'r safle ar gyfer hamdden yn unol â pholisi - cyfle a fyddai'n lleihau pe bai'r rhaeadr yn dod yn brofiad synhwyraidd cyffredinol llai trawiadol. Dylai APCE dynnu'n ôl y safbwynt a gyrhaeddodd ar y materion hyn yn 2016 a mynd ati gyda meddwl ffres ac agored (Atodiad 2).
- Roedd bryoffytau (llysiâu'r afu a mwsoglau) a oedd yn bresennol ar hyd y ceunant yn rheswm allweddol dros ddynodiad SoDdGA. Mae cryn ansicrwydd ynghylch a fydd lefel arfaethedig y tynnu dŵr yn niweidio

bryoffytau, felly dylid defnyddio'r Egwyddor Ragofalus, yn unol â'r 'Egwyddorion Cynllunio Allweddol' ar dudalen 17 [Polisi Cynllunio Cymru 12](#), sy'n datgan :

... a thrwy ddilyn yr egwyddor rhagofalus, sicrheir mesurau cost-effeithiol i rwystro difrod amgylcheddol.

- Mae hyn yn arbennig o wir yng ngoleuni adroddiad a gyhoeddwyd gan CNC yn gynharach eleni am safleoedd bryoffyt sy'n dirywio ar hyd ceunant Bontddu yn dilyn cynllun trydan dŵr yno (gweler Atodiad 3).
- Yn groes i honiad yr ymgeisydd ar sail tystiolaeth simsan, ni fydd y cynllun yn darparu Buddiannau Net ar gyfer Bioamrywiaeth (NBB). Mae hyn yn unig yn sail dros wrthod (Atodiad 4).
- Nid oes gan APCE ddigon o wybodaeth i fod yn hyderus na fydd y groesfan bibell yn achosi difrod erydu lleol sylweddol a llygredd gwaddod i'r cwrs dŵr a SoDdGA i lawr yr afon, yn groes i nifer o bolisiau cynllun datblygu perthnasol (Atodiad 5).
- Nid yw'r cynnig ar gyfer 'clwb ynni lleol' i ddarparu trydan rhatach i'r gymuned leol wedi'i sicrhau drwy rwymedigaeth gynllunio neu ddulliau cyfreithiol eraill. Mae'n rhy gymhleth i gael ei sicrhau gan amod cynllunio. Felly nid yw'r cynnig hwn yn ystyriaeth berthnasol ddilys wrth benderfynu ar y cais. Mae'n bosibl bod llawer o ymgyngoreion lleol yn ystod y cam ymgyngori cyn ymgeisio wedi cael eu camarwain (yn anfwriadol yn ddiau), sy'n ei gwneud yn amhriodol rhoi llawer o bwys ar yr ymatebion hynny (Atodiad 6).

Am y rhesymau uchod rydym o'r farn bod y cynnig yn gwrthdaro â nifer o bolisiau perthnasol ym [Mholisi Cynllunio Cymru12](#), [Cynllun Datblygu Eryri statudol](#) (gan gynnwys yn ei 'haen uchaf -) a [Chynllun Eryri](#) – Cynllun Rheolaeth y Parc Cenedlaethol.

Rydym yn cydnabod bod ansicrwydd ynghylch difrifoldeb y niwed unigol y byddai'r datblygiad yn ei achosi. Fodd bynnag, rydym o'r farn y gallai rhai o'r effeithiau niweidiol fod yn arwyddocaol am y rhesymau manwl a nodir yn yr atodiadau. Byddai'n anghywir dod i'r casgliad nad yw'r un o'r effeithiau niweidiol yn debygol o fod yn sylweddol.

Er ein bod yn cefnogi'n gryf yr angen i ddatgarboneiddio'r economi, rhaid pwysu a mesur unrhyw fanteision o ran ynni adnewyddadwy yn ofalus yn erbyn y niwed amgylcheddol. Cymharol ychydig o drydan fyddai'r cynllun hwn yn ei gynhyrchu. Byddai ei gapasiti o 600kW - er enghraifft - dim ond tua 8% o ddim ond un o'r tyrbinau 7.2MW yn fferm wynt arfaethedig Y Bryn rhwng Maesteg a Phort Talbot.

Yn unol â hynny, rydym o'r farn bod y manteision o ran ynni adnewyddadwy - er eu bod yn haeddu pwysau sylweddol - yn cael eu gwrthbwysu'n bendant gan y pwysau mawr y dylid ei roi ar y posibilrwydd cryf o niwed sylweddol o ran dibenion parciau cenedlaethol statudol a pholisiau cenedlaethol cyfatebol, gan gynnwys ar SoDdGA. Gofynnwn felly i'r cais gael ei **wrthod**.

Mae'r ddau fudiad yn cytuno â'r llythyrau oddi wrth Plantlife, Buglife a Save our Rivers. At hynny, rydym wedi archwilio adroddiad ymgyngoriad cyn-ymgeisio'r ymgeisydd ddiwedd y llynedd. Er ei bod yn anodd tynnu'r ffigurau o'r adroddiad hwnnw, cymerodd 359 o unigolion neu sefydliadau ran. Nododd 276 nad oeddent

yn cefnogi'r cais. Roedd 181 o'r gwrthwynebwyr yn lleol i Barc Cenedlaethol Eryri, Gwynedd neu Ogledd Cymru. Dim ond 3 nododd eu bod yn cefnogi'r datblygiad.

Yn wyneb pwysigrwydd y cais hwn o ran pwrpas elusennol y ddau fudiad, fe hoffai Rory Francis annerch y Pwyllgor Cynllunio yn bersonol pan gaiff ei ystyried. Dylech drin y llythyr hwn fel fy nghais ffurfiol i siarad, yn unol â [chyfarwyddyd](#) APCE ar annerch y Pwyllgor.

Yr eiddoch yn gywir

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A joint letter from the North Wales Wildlife Trust and Cymdeithas Eryri Snowdonia Society

To: Aled Lloyd, case officer
Eryri National Park Authority

By email to: Aled.Lloyd@eryri.llyw.cymru
CC Jonathan.Cawley@eryri.llyw.cymru

20 September 2024

Dear Mr Lloyd

Application Ref: NP5/59/495C

Proposal: Hydro-electric generation scheme to generate up to (600kW) at Afon Cynfal, to include pipe route, intake weir, extraction pond, below ground

penstock (circa 1.2km), turbine building, metering building, alterations to existing access and re-positioning of an existing highway access, laydown areas, temporary construction compound, temporary footpath diversion and above and below ground electric power connection to national grid (circa 600m) (Re-submission)

Site: Land Near Pont yr Afon Gam, Llan Ffestiniog

OBJECTION TO THE APPLICATION

Introduction and summary of grounds for objection

Cymdeithas Eryri - Snowdonia Society has worked since 1967 to protect and enhance the special qualities of Eryri in the interest of all who live and work in or visit the National Park.

The North Wales Wildlife Trust's vision is of 'a thriving natural world, with wildlife and natural habitats playing a valued role in addressing the climate and nature emergencies and people empowered to take action for nature'. Its campaigns for the protection of wildlife and invests in the future by helping people of all ages to gain a greater appreciation and understanding of wildlife. It cares for 35 nature reserves spanning over 750 hectares.

In view of the Climate Emergency and need to reach 'Net Zero' the both of our organisations are, in principle, strongly supportive of renewable energy developments. This includes small and well-designed hydro-electric schemes in designated landscapes including Eryri National Park. We are aware of several successful schemes in Eryri.

However, Cwm Cynfal is a place that has inspired storytellers, artists and poets for over a millennium. Set deep within the gorge is one of Eryri's most majestic and, at present, completely unspoilt waterfalls. Its mist-shrouded torrent was immortalised in the Victorian landscape painter David Cox's iconic watercolour of 1836, displayed in the British Museum.

Each hydro proposal must be assessed on its own merits and in light of the particular circumstances. The Society took a close interest in the previous and similar applications for a hydro-electric scheme on Afon Cynfal that were eventually withdrawn in 1995 (NP5/59/495), refused in 2018 (NP5/59/495A) and withdrawn in 2020 (NP5/59/495B).

We wrote to the applicant on 23 November 2023 in response to a pre-application consultation on the current proposal, to explain our emerging concerns based on the information available then. That letter is attached to my covering email for information.

We have now considered all the supporting documentation for the current application. We are concerned to read on the application form that, in response to a request for pre-application advice, the ENPA stated in April 2023:

The principle of the scheme considered acceptable [our emphasis] on the basis of additional information which provides more detail and evidence than the previous application which was 'withdrawn'.

On 14 August 2024 ENPA confirmed in an email that:

The Authority provided advice in relation to the proposal which was dated 25th April 2023. The advice was mainly based on the submission of surveys and updated surveys following the withdrawal of the previous application.

The basis for our concern and the possible procedural ramifications are explained in Annex 1 to this letter.

Both organisations hereby register our formal objection. Our full reasons are set out in Appendices 2 to 6, summarised as follows:

- The visual impact of water abstraction on the waterfalls has been understated due to inadequate assessment methodology. Acoustic and other sensory impacts were omitted from consideration, as has future opportunity to promote the site for recreation in line with policy – an opportunity that would be diminished if the waterfall becomes a less impressive overall sensory experience. ENPA should retract the position it reached on these matters in 2016 and approach them with a fresh and open mind (Annex 2).
- Bryophytes (liverworts and mosses) present along the gorge were a key reason for SSSI designation. There is considerable uncertainty about whether the proposed level of water abstraction will harm bryophytes, so the Precautionary Principle should be engaged, in line with the 'Key Planning Principles' on page 17 of Planning Policy Wales 12 (Feb 2024, [PPW](#)), which states:
... applying the precautionary principle ensures cost effective measures to prevent environmental damage.
- This is particularly so in light of a report issued by NRW earlier this year about declining bryophyte colonies along the Bontddu gorge following a hydro-electric scheme there (see Annex 3).
- Contrary to the applicant's assertion based on flimsy evidence, the scheme will not deliver a Net Benefit for Biodiversity (NBB). This alone is grounds for refusal (Annex 4).
- ENPA has insufficient information to be confident that the pipe crossing will not create significant localised erosion damage and sediment pollution of the water course and downstream SSSI, contrary to several relevant development plan policies (Annex 5).
- The proposal for a 'local energy club' to provide cheaper electricity for the local community is not secured by a planning obligation or other legally binding means. It is too complex to be secured by a planning condition. Hence this proposal is not a valid material consideration in determining the application. Many local consultees at pre-application consultation stage may have been (doubtless inadvertently) misled, rendering it inappropriate to give much weight to those responses (Annex 6).

For the above reasons we consider the proposal conflicts with several relevant policies in [PPW12](#), the statutory Eryri Development Plan (including in its 'top tier' - [Future Wales the National Plan 2040](#)) and [Cynllun Eryri](#) - the National Park Management Plan.

We acknowledge there is uncertainty about the severity of the individual harms that the development would cause. However, we consider that several of the harms may be significant for the detailed reasons set out in the annexes. It would be wrong to conclude that none of the harms are likely to be significant.

Though we strongly support the need to decarbonise the economy, any renewable energy benefits must be carefully weighed against the environmental harms. This scheme would produce relatively little electricity. Its 600kW capacity would be - for example - only about 8% of just one of the 7.2MW turbines at the proposed Y Bryn windfarm between Maesteg and Port Talbot.

Accordingly, we consider that the renewable energy benefits - though meriting significant weight - are decisively outweighed by the great weight that should be placed to the strong possibility of substantial harms in terms of statutory national park purposes and corresponding national policies, including on SSSIs. We therefore request that the application is **refused**.

Both our organisations agree with the representations of Plantlife, Buglife and Save our Rivers. Moreover, we have examined the report of the applicant's pre-application consultation at the end of last year. Though the figures are difficult to extract from that report, 359 individuals or organisations took part. 276 noted that they did not support the application. 181 of those opposed were local to the Eryri National Park, Gwynedd or North Wales. Only 3 noted that they supported the development.

In view of the importance of this application in terms of our purpose, we would like Rory Francis to address the Planning Committee in person when it is considered. Please treat this letter as my formal request to speak, in line with ENPA's [guidance](#) on addressing the Committee.

Yours sincerely

Adrian Lloyd Jones

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Rory Francis

Cyfarwyddwr - Cymdeithas Eryri
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Annex 1: Pre-application advice from the ENPA that the principle of the scheme is considered acceptable

Information relevant to our concern

The application form states that, in response to a request for pre-application advice, ENPA's advice included that:

*The principle of the scheme [is] **considered acceptable** [our emphasis] on the basis of additional information which provides more detail and evidence than the previous application which was 'withdrawn'.*

The form stated that advice was given in April 2023.

On 14 August 2024 ENPA confirmed to us by email that:

*The Authority provided advice in relation to the proposal which was dated 25th April 2023. **The advice was mainly based on the submission of surveys and updated surveys following the withdrawal of the previous application** [our emphasis].*

In April 2023, ENPA would indeed have had a substantial body of environmental information. In addition to other documentation submitted with previous but withdrawn or refused applications, by April 2023 the ENPA had the following important evidence:

Table A

Current application document number	Document	Date of issue or, where known, date when draft was first sent to applicant
E60 & 61	Bryophyte assessment and update	2013 & 2015
C17	Pipe bridge drawing	February 2016 (Updated November 2018)
E38	Flow Study (updated in 2018)	2018
E57	Ecological Surveys	July 2018
E39	Archaeological Assessment	January 2019
N/A	Breeding bird survey	The original survey in 2019
N/A	Bat survey	The original survey in December 2020
E33	Landscape and visual assessment	September 2019

The ENPA's 'Scoping Response' in September 2020 to the applicant's EIA Scoping Assessment stated:

The purpose of this Scoping Opinion is for the Authority to provide the Applicant with an outline of the main issues upon which the Environmental Statement (ES) should focus.

However, in April 2023 ENPA did **not** have the benefit of the following environmental reports & surveys, as they were produced later.

Table B

Current application document number	Document	Date of issue or, where known, earlier date when draft was first sent to applicant - who might have shared it with ENPA at that stage
E72 & E42	Heritage Impact Assessment	July 2023
E66	Environmental Statement (main report)	August 2023
C4 et al	Turbine House layout & other diagrams	December 2023
E59	Breeding bird survey (updated)	Summer 2023
E58	Bat survey (updated)	Updated summer 2023
E62 & E63	Bryophytes – second update & annex	July 2023 & December 2023
E31	Habitats Regulations Screening Assessment	November 2023
E66	Green Infrastructure Statement	April 2024
DDM	Design & Access Statement	April 2024

[Grounds for concerns about ENPA procedure & planning judgement](#)

The applicant’s covering letter to ENPA in July 2024 stated:

*As you’re aware, our most recent planning application in 2019 was subsequently withdrawn. Based on the specialist advice available to us at the time along with pre application advice by ENP, we genuinely believed we had provided suitable and sufficient information for the planning application. However, we fully appreciate ENP’s requirement for us to undertake a **full environmental impact assessment (EIA)** [our emphasis]*

What concerns us is that ENPA stated the principle of the scheme was acceptable as early as April 2023 (not 2024), when it did not have any of the vital information in Table B, particularly the full Environmental Statement.

We appreciate that Section 6.3 of the Wales [Development Management Manual](#) on pre-application advice from the local planning authority to an applicant states:

6.3.21 Any assessment of the proposed development by the case officer should be made without prejudice to the formal determination of any subsequent planning application.

ENPA may have told the applicant in April 2023 that its assessment of the acceptability of the scheme might change in light of further information, correction of errors in earlier information, emerging new national planning policies, planning committee members' changing judgements on the weighting of material considerations (mindful of predetermination) etc, etc.

However, in giving pre-application advice, it is perfectly reasonable for a local planning authority to decline to commit to opining on whether the principle of a proposal is acceptable or not – especially if there is still insufficient information about environmental impacts.

The ENPA telling the applicant that the principle of the scheme was considered acceptable would have raised expectations for planning approval.

We consider that ENPA made an error of judgement in advising the applicant, as they did so without the benefit of vital environmental information, notably:

- The main body of the Environmental Statement
- The Green Infrastructure Statement (which covers measures to achieve Net Benefit for Biodiversity – see our objection in Annex 3)
- The 'Shadow' Habitats Regulations Screening Assessment
- Updated species assessments for bryophytes, birds and bats (i.e. the latest information)
- Design and Access Statement

Particularly surprising in view of the site's SAC and SPA designation, is that ENPA opined before seeing the HRA screening assessment.

Moreover, ENPA knew from opposition to previous applications that this renewed application would be controversial – and that representations would be likely to come from several interested third sector organisations with considerable ecological and other relevant technical expertise who would wish to interrogate the appellant's evidence. Cymdeithas Eryri is left feeling a second-class consultee compared with the applicant's consultants and statutory consultees.

We think there is an appearance of ENPA putting itself under inappropriate pressure to grant permission because it has, in our view prematurely, indicated the development is acceptable in principle despite insufficient information.

Annex 2: Landscape impacts - waterfall and related recreation & tourism policy matters

[Information relevant to objection](#)

The landscape and visual impact of the scheme is at Appendix 12 of the ES (*Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA)* - document E33, with illustrations and reference docs in 34 - 37).

Most of the LVIA follows well established methodology and its conclusions seem reasonable to us **other than** regarding the waterfalls, considered here, and the pipeline crossing of the river (Annex 5).

Assessment of effects on the waterfall is included only in summary at LVIA para 8.15:

*For a full evaluation of the effects on the waterfall, see document: 'Flow/photo survey for Rhaeadr y Cwm, Cwm Cynfal - Evaluating the effect of the proposed hydroelectric scheme on the amenity value of Rhaeadr y Cwm, Cwm Cynfal' produced by others. In summary the proposed hydro scheme would have an **insignificant effect** [our emphasis] on the visual amenity of Rhaeadr y Cwm since there is no effect on the shape and characteristic of the waterfall and only a small difference in the intensity of white water occasionally.*

Paragraph 9.3 summarising the long-term landscape effects, and 9.6 summarising visual impact, do not specifically mention the waterfall.

The referenced document '*Evaluating the effect of the proposed hydroelectric scheme on the amenity value of Rhaeadr y Cwm*' is Appendix 13 to the ES, dated February 2016 and updated 2018 (Doc E38). This is in fact authored by the current applicants, MED Dafydd after advice from NRW hydrology specialists, not by a qualified landscape architect.

The ES advances no additional evidence to support the conclusions in document E38.

The E38 assessment is cogently written but based only on 8 photos taken from a single roadside viewing point on the B4391, between 400 and 500m distance from the sequence of waterfalls. Each photo shows the waterfalls at a different water flow rate, roughly estimated by a formula linking measured flow on a comparable nearby river with modelled flow on Afon Cynfal.

The report states:

It can be seen from the photos that once there is a reasonable flow in the river, there is only a small change in the amount of white water visible on the waterfall. The amount of white water visible is not proportional to the volume of water. The deep and narrow channel formation means that there is no significant change in the shape and characteristic of the waterfall regardless of the flow.

Elsewhere, the report concludes:

There is a change in the intensity of the white water in the waterfall at low flows, however since the hydro scheme will not operate at low flows, it will not affect the

intensity of white water at these low flows. There is a slight reduction in the amount of white water when the hydro scheme is operating at moderate flows; however this does not have a drastic effect of the overall appearance of the waterfall as the intensity of the white water is not proportional to the flow in the river. At high flows, since there is an abundant amount of white water, the change in intensity of the white water wouldn't be detectable.

More specifically, we would summarise the findings as:

- During low flows, very little if any water would be abstracted, resulting little or no impact on the appearance of white water down the falls.
- During moderate flows, the amount of visible white water slightly decreases, but does not affect *'the overall shape or characteristic of the waterfall'* and there is *'only a small difference in the intensity of white water occasionally'*.
- During high flows (i.e. when the waterfall is in 'spate' after heavy rainfall), there is an *'undetectable'* visual change as the flow increases further. As the maximum abstraction will be 528 l/s, this will have an undetectable visual effect on the waterfall when natural flow rates are high, above say 2,000 l/s.

Grounds of objection

No information is available about the proportion of days each year when flows are 'low', 'moderate' and 'high'. However it seems reasonable to assume there will be a high proportion of days when the flow is 'moderate', i.e. other than during periods of drought or sustained wet weather.

We disagree with the E38 conclusion, based on a comparison of photos 3 and 4, that at moderate flows *'the amount of white water has slightly decreased [due to the quantum abstracted], but it hasn't affected the overall shape or characteristic of the waterfall'*. Likewise we disagree with the statement in the ES summary that *'the Flow Assessment demonstrates how sufficient water would remain in the river to maintain the white-water cascades.'*

Close inspection of the photos shows 'whiter', i.e. more visually impressive water in photo 4 (estimated 474 l/s natural flow) compared with photo 3 (estimated flow 160 l/s – being similar to the flow that would be left in the river after abstraction if natural flow is about 474 l/s.). The photos provide only flimsy evidence, taken far away from the falls. As we point out below, decision-making should assume many more visitors to the site in the future than at present, with many of them arriving on foot, and that they will wish to enjoy a close-to experience of the falls from nearby safe vantage points on Public Access Land. Close up video footage by an independent cameraman should have been commissioned, shot at a range of estimated flow conditions (i.e. using the same correlations as for the photos). Without this, a fully informed judgement of impact cannot be made.

But our objection goes much further. E38 does not address acoustic considerations or the sensory impact of spray & mist in varying light, wind and humidity conditions.

People enjoy waterfalls not only for the sight of turbulent falling water, but also and equally for the impressive range of noise and atmospheric effects. Poetry itself is not a material planning consideration, but great poetry about waterfalls confirms that noise and other physical attributes besides water 'shape' are key to the overall sense of wonder that waterfalls engender, and so are also highly material in this case.

Consider the following lines of poetry:

*Nant y Mynydd groyw loyw
Yn ymdroelli tua'r pant
Rhwyg y brwyn yn sisial ganu
O na bawn i fel y nant*

John Ceiriog Hughes

*With what deep murmurs through time's silent stealth
Doth thy transparent, cool, and wat'ry wealth
Here flowing fall ...*

From 'The Waterfall' by Welsh poet Henry Vaughan

*Always in that valley in Wales I hear the noise
Of waters falling.*

Welsh poet Vernon Phillips Watkins

*A hundred waterfalls, whose voices come
But as the murmuring surge.*

John Keats

*... the solid roar...
Of thunderous waterfalls and torrents hoarse,
Pouring a constant bulk, uncertain where.*

Also Keats

*... which the waterfalls
Illumining, with sound that never fails ...*

Percy Shelley

Through sounds of foaming waterfalls ...

Lord Byron

Once waterfall noise and other sensory effects besides water flow 'shape' are accepted as important aesthetic factors, then another serious flaw in the E38 analysis arises. This is because visitors are able to get much closer to the

waterfalls than the distant road vantage point from where the photos are taken, and indeed closer than anywhere on the route of footpath PRow 20. Visitors can go anywhere that is safe on the Open Access Land that includes and surrounds the waterfall. There are several places where it is safe to get close to the falls.

It stands to reason that a reduction in flow due to abstraction in the 'moderate flow' scenario of, for example, photo 4 (from 474 to 174 l/s) – a **63% reduction in waterfall flow** – will result in a substantial diminution in pleasing perceptions of noises and sensations arising from spray and humidity changes when experienced at close quarters. The same or even high percentage, up to just short of 70%, will be true across a range of 'moderate' flows'.¹

It is true that few people currently take the initiative to traverse PRow 20 and even fewer get closer to the waterfalls by descending on safe areas of Open Access Land. Moreover, parking at the roadside viewpoint is (rightly) limited to a handful of cars.

However, an important planning consideration is the potential for more people to enjoy the waterfall at close quarters. Anecdotally, we know that popular social media such as Instagram can lead to a substantial increase in visitors at streamside locations - such as the waterfalls and pools close to the Watkin Path on Yr Wyddfa. The same could happen at Cwm Cynfal, though of course unmanaged access of this type could become problematic. This leads to an important consideration.

ENPA may not have any plans at present to encourage and manage increased visitors to Cwm Cynfal. But that is not the point. ENPA could decide to do so in future, when resources and other priorities permit. That **potential** to do so is a key planning consideration, particularly as it fits with the thrust of policy to manage visitors to Eryri more sustainably in future. In particular:

- Even during periods of only moderate water flow, waterfalls are an important wet weather attraction - as shown by Aber Falls and Dolgoch Falls.
- Waterfalls are an attraction throughout the year, helping to spread visitors to periods outside the main visitor season, in line with policy in *Cynllun Eryri*.
- ENPA need not (and should not) increase parking at or near the B4391 viewpoint. Rather, in line with sustainable transport policy, the aim should be to ensure sufficient parking in Llan Ffestiniog and to waymark and promote a footpath route along attractive rights of way between the village and the waterfalls. The obvious route could incorporate other features of interest and would be a family-friendly ramble of just 2 to 3 miles each way through a

¹ Doc E38 states the 'Hands off Flow' is only 45 l/s. 70% of flow above that level would be abstracted, up to a maximum abstraction of 528 l/s. So, for example, when natural flow would be 800 l/s, the abstraction would be $[800 - 45] \times 0.7 = 528$ l/s. This is 66% of total flow. When natural flow would be even higher, at say 1,000 l/s, the percentage abstraction would still be over half of total natural flow (53%) despite the 528 l/s cap.

landscape that is just as renowned in Welsh literature² as the literary associations that the ENPA has already championed at nearby Yr Ysgwrn. Such a path would fit well with supporting local tourism-related business in small settlements and spreading visitor numbers away from pressured 'honey pot' locations - also in line with *Cynllun Eryri*.

For reasons above, a substantial increase in visitors to the falls should be welcomed and encouraged. Having set out above why the scheme would damage the sensory attractiveness of the waterfalls for an individual visitor, we underline that the harm becomes multiplied in proportion to the number of visitors in future.

Para 6.3.6. of PPW12 states:

*In National Parks, planning authorities should give **great weight** [our emphasis] to the statutory purposes of National Parks, which are to conserve and enhance their natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage, and to **promote** [our emphasis] opportunities for public understanding and enjoyment of their special qualities.*

We consider that promoting the public enjoyment of features such as Cwm Cynfal waterfalls exemplifies how ENPA can aspire to fulfil the statutory purposes. Accordingly, substantial harm to the attractiveness of the waterfalls when experienced safely at close quarters by an increasing number of visitors should be given great weight **against** the planning application.

We make two related observations arising from para 1 of document E38, which states:

... Having received a response to our pre-application (Ref: WA0650001021) for a water abstraction licence from Natural Resources Wales (NRW), one of their requirements before we submit a formal application is that we conduct a flow/photo survey to submit to the Snowdonia National Park Authority (SNPA) to confirm an abstraction regime which is acceptable to SNPA, NRW and ourselves.

*After receiving an approval letter from SNPA on 1st April 2016 stating that it considered that under controlled abstraction the impact of the depleted flow **will not adversely affect the visual impact of the falls to the detriment of the visitor experience** [our emphasis], NRW issued an abstraction licence (WA/065/0001/0020) and impoundment licence (WA/065/0001/0021) on 28th September 2017.*

The above extract implies that NRW only issued abstraction and impoundment licences in 2017 following ENPA's 'approval letter' opining no adverse effect on visual amenity to the detriment of the visitor experience. We are astonished that

² A promoted walking route could include listed Cwm Farmhouse and two landmarks explicitly mentioned in the **Mabinogion** - Bryn Cyfergyr (now the site of listed farmhouse Bryn Cyfergyd) and Llyn Morwynion, where Blodeuwedd's maidens drowned.

ENPA took this view, it seems in light of no more than the sparse evidence in E38 and - for our reasons given above - without adequately thinking through the totality of harm to amenity and recreation opportunity. We therefore ask ENPA to disavow the above quoted text highlighted in bold. In consequence, we also ask that no positive weight is given to NRW having issued an abstraction licence.

Annex 3: Bryophytes (mosses and lichens)

[Information relevant to objection](#)

The presence of many 'Atlantic' bryophytes, including rare and declining species, is one of the key features that led to designation of the waterfalls as part of the wider SSSI. Their conservation is therefore of paramount importance. Most of these species are concentrated along the waterfalls and their rocky margins, especially on steep, shady north facing slopes.

'Hydro-electric power schemes are identified as a 'Key Management Issue' in Section 4.12 of the citation notes for the Migneint - Arenig - Dduallt SSSI. These notes state that:

*'Hydro-electric power schemes are identified as a 'Key Management Issue' in Section 4.12 of the citation notes for the Migneint - Arenig - Dduallt SSSI. These notes state that 'Steep rocky gullies containing fast flowing streams are often targeted for potential hydro-electric power schemes. As this habitat is often important for Atlantic and nationally scarce species of moss and liverwort there can be a conflict of interests. By altering the flow and splash pattern of the stream, hydroelectric power schemes may alter the humidity and the delicate micro-climate which could have a negative impact upon these species. **Such proposals should be resisted unless it can be shown that they are of no threat to this special assemblage of mosses and liverworts.'***

The applicant's bryophyte survey was done in 2013 (E60), updated in 2015 (E61) and again in 2023 (E62 & 63 – the latter addressing concerns raised by NRW). These documents repeatedly emphasise the:

- Inaccessibility and therefore difficulty surveying the whole ravine
- Lack of robust research evidence on the impact of hydro-schemes
- Uncertainty about the impact of water abstraction on gorge/waterfall bryophytes for several interacting reasons.

In evidence of this we include the following quotes from E60 – 61. Bold type sections are our emphasis:

*Whilst the pipeline route and non-ravine sections of the river were easily covered, **most of the river channel and adjacent rock faces within the main ravine are inaccessible. Since this is the best part of the site for bryophytes, it is possible that a number of species evaded detection and are missing from the inventory.***

*The bryophyte flora seen along the river channel itself during the present survey was of relatively limited interest, though **much of the channel within the main ravine is inaccessible.***

*However, **large parts of the river channel of the main ravine are inaccessible** and it is possible that species of conservation concern occur in close association*

with the main river hydrology, **where they would be susceptible to the effects of the proposed HEP development.**

*The proposed scheme is unlikely to have any significant impact on any bryophyte features of significant conservation interest within areas that could be accessed during the survey. [but] **Significant lengths of good riverine habitat for bryophytes within the main ravine of Raeadr y Cwm are not accessible for surveying.***

*Demars & Britton (2011) reviewed the literature with regards to the impact of HEP schemes on bryophytes and found nothing of much relevance in the context of small-scale schemes such as the present proposal. Since that publication, nothing further has arisen within the peer-reviewed scientific literature. Evidence within the unpublished literature is very limited and is not considered here because it has not been subject to scientific peer-review. Prediction of effects of small-scale HEP schemes on bryophyte populations is therefore **limited to educated guesswork. The situation is complicated by the fact that bryophytes often occupy a dynamic patchwork of habitat patches whose distribution is dictated by many interacting variables.***

*A 2 km length of the Afon Cynfal will have a depleted flow when the proposed HEP scheme is in operation. During the lowest water levels, below Q95, the flow will not be affected and during the highest flows the effect will be negligible. Some possible effects on colonies of bryophytes from reduced flows include: (i) an increase in the frequency, length and severity of desiccation events; and (ii) a reduction in the frequency, length and severity of disturbance events. Such impacts, if they occur, **could cause a reduction in the population of a particular species along the depleted stream length, or even its complete loss. Attempting to predict what may happen to any particular species is clearly very difficult, but in general there will be a higher risk to those that are tied most closely to the river hydrology.***

*Within the depleted length of the Afon Cynfal a nationally important oceanic bryophyte assemblage occurs, concentrated deep within the main ravine. Whilst it is **very difficult to judge**, negative effects on the two main species of conservation interest, *Molendoa warburgii* and *Paraleptodontium recurvifolium*, seem unlikely.*

The 2023 update to the bryophyte assessment (E62) does not amend or withdraw any of the above texts from the 2013 and 2015 documents, and adds:

*There will be no direct impacts from the proposed HEP scheme on the assemblage of oceanic ravine bryophytes because the component species are largely confined to the main ravine, well away from the proposed construction activities. Due to a lack of scientific evidence, **it is not possible to predict with any certainty** what indirect impacts may occur on species from the assemblage due to reduced flows along the depleted reach. **Species most closely tied ecologically to the river hydrology may be at most risk**, for example including *Heterocladium wulfsbergii* and *Rhynchostegium alopecuroides*. Species that are disconnected from the river hydrology and which inhabit seepages on adjacent slopes are unlikely to be affected, for example including *Campylopus setifolius* and *Chionoloma recurvifolium*.*

*Assuming ... mitigation measures are incorporated into the scheme, the only possible adverse residual effect concerns the possibility of indirect effects from reduced flows on some of the species that comprise the oceanic ravine bryophyte assemblage. Two of the most important species from this assemblage, *Campylopus setifolius* and *Chionoloma recurvifolium*, will not be affected because they occupy bankside seepages that are hydrologically disconnected from the river.*

Residual effects on many of the other species from the assemblage are impossible to predict with any certainty due to a lack of scientific evidence.

Commented [JP1]: Rory, I've increased font size. I suggest this is a key quote - and it's from the 2023 update. One you might read out to Committee??

Document E63 addresses specific issues raised by NRW.

NRW noted that:

The operational phase involves the abstraction of flow from the Afon Cynfal which would result in a depleted reach for an approximate length of 1.2 km within the river. We consider the SAC feature of interest in this stretch to be the Old Sessile Oakwoods habitat: with an open canopy of birch and the typical Hyperoceanic/Atlantic bryophyte assemblage associated with this habitat.

The applicant's consultant replied that:

In fact, there are no vegetation communities dominated by trees. Some scattered trees occur on the steepest slopes, such as birch and rowan, but these are growing within non-woodland vegetation communities ...

NRW also noted that:

Abstraction of water from the river, resulting in a depleted reach, has the potential to reduce humidity levels which could consequently impact on desiccation-sensitive bryophytes in the vicinity of the river. We consider that further information and/or clarification should be provided to demonstrate whether the Atlantic Woodland bryophytes identified during the surveys ... are actually associated with mist zones and hence whether they could be affected by reduced flows in Cwm Cynfal, or whether they are genuinely only being buffered from desiccation by seepage and the depth of the ravine.

The applicant's consultant replied in detail, concluding:

Given the lack of a woodland canopy, which is often an important aspect of the habitat occupied by these species at other sites, it appears that local topography is particularly important for maintaining a sufficiently humid microclimate for these species in Cwm Cynfal. This is because at the base of the main ravine and in the vicinity of the north-facing rockfaces favoured by the more sensitive species, both solar radiation and air turbulence will be greatly reduced, compared to the free-air macroclimate. Air temperature is a major determinant of humidity, and the cooler air at the base of the ravine will require less water vapour to maintain the same relative humidity. Free moisture available to be absorbed into the air will be provided mostly by the river and direct rainfall. It is therefore my opinion that mist zones do not have any substantial influence at this site on the survival of desiccation-sensitive bryophytes.

Bryophytes are an issue of particular interest to Plantlife, which has also objected to this scheme. They have greater expertise in this field than we do and we understand that their concerns closely mirror ours.

Grounds of objection

The Pre-Application Consultation report (E75) repeatedly (e.g. on pages 36 and 40) states that the evidence submitted by the applicants on bryophytes:

'... concludes no evidence to confirm a negative impact on the bryophytes ...'

We consider this double negative is economical with the truth. The reports cited above (E60 to E62) include texts we have highlighted above to show considerable scientific uncertainty and a conclusion - variously worded and in our words - that there is at least a distinct possibility of the scheme resulting in permanent harm to rare bryophytes in proximity to the waterfalls.

The applicant's consultant recommends monitoring:

Given the bryological significance of the site, if the proposed scheme is given approval a suitable monitoring scheme should be put in place that is able to determine effects on the populations of key bryophyte species. Such a scheme should be agreed with NRW and the first monitoring visit conducted before any works on the scheme proceed.

We welcome the consultant's recommendation that monitoring be done - and we would expect a planning condition or obligation to secure this. Such monitoring could provide valuable evidence for future hydro applications elsewhere. However, if the hydro scheme is constructed and operated, then nothing can be done to remediate any significant harm to bryophytes unless NRW were to commit ahead of permission being granted that they would be prepared to amend the abstraction licence and only permit lower level of abstraction. That could threaten the financial viability of the scheme.

We recognise that the results of post-implementation bryophyte monitoring surveys at other hydro schemes cannot be not directly applied to the unique circumstances at Cwm Cynfal. However, in March 2024 NRW published an evidence report on population trends in hyper-oceanic liverworts in the Bontddu Gorge following a hydro-electric power development there. Bontddu is just 21 miles from Cwm Cynfal. The report's author, Dr Des Callaghan, is the same expert who prepared the reports for the Cwm Cynfal application. He surveyed the Bontddu Gorge before the hydro scheme was built in 2013 and again in 2017 and 2023. His report found a significant change between 2013 and 2023, **with four of the five species having undergone a decline of up to -43%, and a combined all species index showing a decline of -17%**. We consider this report underlines and reinforces the distinct possibility of harm to bryophytes at Cwm Cynfal. The report adds substantial weight to this concern in ENPA's planning decision and strengthens the case for ENPA to follow the Precautionary Principle.

We are dissatisfied with some of NRW's advice on this case. Their first query in E63 indicates a lack of expert focus, as they appear to have misunderstood the type of habitat in which the waterfalls are located. More important, we are astonished that soon after the Bontddu report, they did not contact ENPA again and:

- Outline the environmental similarities and differences between the cases

- Urge ENPA to revisit the advice on bryophytes given when the Bontddu case was determined and whether that advice was, with hindsight, overly-optimistic
- Underline that considerable doubt must now exist about the impacts on bryophytes at Cwm Cynfal
- Advise on what bearing the Precautionary Principle should have in this case.

It is, of course, still open to ENPA to ask for this advice and if necessary to defer determination.

In conclusion, para .4.6.6 of PPW12 was recently strengthened and now states:

*Statutorily designated sites **must** [our emphasis] be protected from damage and deterioration, with their important features conserved and enhanced by appropriate management. The contribution of the designated site to wider resilient ecological networks should be recognised and captured as part of a strategic approach to planning policy **and decision making** [our emphasis, meaning in development management as well as in policy making].*

Para 6.3.6. of PPW12 states:

*In National Parks, planning authorities should give **great weight** [our emphasis] to the statutory purposes of National Parks, which are to conserve and enhance their natural beauty, **wildlife** and cultural heritage, and ...*

In light of the considerable technical uncertainty, the new evidence from Bontddu and the applicability of the Precautionary Principle in this case in line with PPW12, we urge ENPA to place great weight on ensuring no harm to the bryophyte community identified in the SSSI citation.

Annex 4: Net Benefit for Biodiversity

[Information relevant to objection](#)

Welsh Government planning policy requires development to provide a **net** benefit for biodiversity (NBB), i.e. a **better** outcome than if the site were left undeveloped.

The applicant's Green Infrastructure Assessment (GIA: Docs E67 – 71) recognises the recently updated policy set out in a document issued by Welsh Government in October 2023: [Addressing the Nature Emergency through the Planning System: Updated National Planning Policy for Chapter 6 of Planning Policy Wales](#). This requires that all development must achieve NBB, and that design must follow the 'DECCA framework'. See GIA sections 2.6 & 2.7, also para 5.1.3.

GIA section 2.4 mentions the Eryri Local Development Plan, which was adopted before the updated PPW12 policy on NBB was published. However the GIA omits to mention that in February 2021 Welsh Government published what is now the national tier of the statutory development plan for all planning authorities including ENPA, entitled [Future Wales, The National Plan 2040](#) (NP 2040). Policy 9 entitled 'Resilient Ecological Networks and Green Infrastructure' includes the following (bold is our emphasis), which aligns closely with PPW12:

*'... action towards securing the maintenance and **enhancement** of biodiversity (to provide a **net benefit**), the resilience of ecosystems and green infrastructure assets **must** be demonstrated as part of development proposals through innovative, nature-based approaches to site planning and the design of the built environment.'*

Thus the policy requirement for all development - including hydro electric schemes - to secure NBB carries the statutory force of up to date development plan policy for Eryri.

In 2019, Welsh Government's published the [Chief Planning Officer's letter](#) on [Securing Biodiversity Enhancements](#). This states:

*'The attributes of ecosystem resilience should be used to assess the current resilience of a site, and this must be maintained **and enhanced** [our emphasis] post development. If this cannot be achieved, permission for the development should be refused.'*

[Grounds of objection](#)

The GIA contains long extracts from relevant policy & guidance, together with a great deal of environmental information published elsewhere about the site and its context. However, analysis and actual evidence that NBB will be achieved is very sparse. Table 2 on pages 20 - 22 and Table 3 on pages 24 - 25 list measures mainly to ensure - as far as possible - no harm to existing features. That falls short of achieving a net benefit.

Para 5.1.4 states the scheme has been designed taking into account the 'Step-wise' approach. However, Table 3 on alignment of the scheme with the Step-wise Approach misunderstands and misapplies Figure 12 on page 17 of updated PPW12 Chapter 6. This says that for designated sites including SSSIs, interaction with the Step-wise approach is to be **avoided**. The point is that any harm from development to the ecological features that gave rise to site designation is unacceptable. So NBB must be achieved only by additional positive measures, without any 'offsetting compensation' for harm to irreplaceable features.

Para 5.1.4 also states that the addition of bat boxes and an eel pass enhance the local biodiversity. And Table 3 mentions a measure claimed to 'compensate' (erroneously, as the Step-wise approach is to be avoided), being the planting of 4 locally indigenous alder trees near to the turbine house (shown on C4 layout plan). However, none of these three modest measures are what they are purported to be:

- Two bat boxes on the turbine house are no more than a precautionary mitigation measure in view of local bat records. They may help to prevent further damage to biodiversity that exists now. But they are not biodiversity 'enhancements' as claimed at 6.1.3, as they do not contribute to any '**net benefit**' that would increase overall ecosystem resilience.
- The eel pass is also no more than a mitigation measure, aimed to conserve any eel stocks that may still be present in the river system. Likewise, they may help to prevent further damage to biodiversity but do not contribute to any '**net benefit**' that increases overall ecosystem resilience.
- The four alder trees look like a landscaping measure to help integrate the turbine house into the setting (hence the proposed planting of 'semi-standard' size trees, but note - these often do not grow vigorously because of root/shoot imbalance). In ecological terms, their contribution is marginal and does no more than mitigate for the permanent loss of soil & vegetation arising from construction of the building, its access track and also the track to the weir. These few trees make at most a trivial contribution to overall ecological resilience, unrelated to the ecological features that the waterfall is mainly designated for.

Para 6.1.2 says:

The baseline biodiversity is high and therefore [there is] limited possibility of enhancing the area with green infrastructure.

That second part of that assertion is fundamentally incorrect. The gorge and its margins are a degraded former woodland habitat. NRW explained this in Document E63:

Historic OS maps of the area dating back to 1875–1887 show no evidence of woodland habitat in this area, suggesting it was cleared well over 100 years ago. Woodland has not since re-established because regeneration of trees is largely prevented by sheep grazing.

In SSSI parlance, land within the applicant's ownership bordering the gorge is in 'unfavourable' condition due to the grazing pressure and also, on inaccessible rock faces, because of the start of seeding by invasive Sitka spruce – a process that will accelerate if left unchecked.

The applicant could have agreed to a substantive measure to genuinely enhance biodiversity and arguably result in NBB despite the uncertainty and concern about harm to bryophytes. An obvious measure would be fencing-off of substantive gorge-side areas to encourage natural colonisation of native tree and shrub species – leading eventually to what NRW described in document E63 as:

'... the SAC feature of interest ... the Old Sessile Oakwoods habitat: with an open canopy of birch and the typical Hyperoceanic/Atlantic bryophyte assemblage associated with this habitat'

In terms of wider ecosystem resilience, such an increase in that habitat would serve to extend the remnant Celtic Rainforest woodlands along the Cynfal river system, centred on the nearby [Ceunant Cynfal National Nature Reserve](#).

Any fencing would need to be routed to respect historic landscape features, perhaps by following existing old field boundaries.

However, ENPA must determine the application on the basis of what has actually been proposed, with no positive weight whatsoever attaching to missed opportunities such as that outlined above.

Far from providing **Net** benefit for biodiversity, the scheme will at best 'break even' in terms of net benefit – and only if it turns out there will be no harm to bryophytes or due to the design of pipeline crossing of the river (see Annex 5). More likely, having regard to the outcome at Bontddu there will be at least some harm to bryophytes and other aspects of river ecology - contrary to policy.

Overall and in terms of PPW12, the enhancement of biodiversity to provide a net benefit and increased ecosystem resilience have not been demonstrated as part of development through '*innovative, nature-based approaches to site planning*'.

In line with the Chief Planner's letter, as the current ecological resilience of this designated site would not be enhanced, permission for development should be **refused**.

Annex 5: Environmental risk inherent in design of pipeline river crossing

Information relevant to objection

The previous proposal for the pipe to cross the river via a visually intrusive bridge has been abandoned. The current proposal is to excavate / 'peck' / blast the river bed and bury the pipe under the river bed, explained at 3.4.3 of the ES (E66):

A decision was made to amend the design and to bury the pipe under the river bed rather than using a bridge. It is recognised that the cost of avoiding the pipe bridge is disturbance of the riverbed, but by minimising the duration of disturbance and effective construction stage mitigation adverse effects could be reduced.

The focus of mitigation is the construction phase, with further detail in the Construction Management Statement. However, the information provided does not address the longer-term performance of the pipe crossing, including mitigation of apparently unforeseen consequences with potential for significant environmental damage.

Grounds of objection

We are aware that Save our Rivers' (SoR) objection to the application expresses concern about the post-construction phase impact of the pipe river crossing. We defer to SoR's considerable technical expertise in this matter and do not repeat the detail of their objection.

They conclude that there is significant risk of one or more of the following:

- the pipeline being uncovered via erosion after construction
- the river diverting into the pipeline trench
- the river eroding ground above where the pipe crosses.

We agree with SoR's concern and think the ENPA has insufficient information to be confident that the pipe crossing will not create significant localised erosion damage and sediment pollution of the water course and downstream SSSI, contrary to the several relevant development plan policies.

The Precautionary Principle applies in view of the SSSI status of the site and the potential for visual eyesores.

We are surprised that NRW has not engaged with this matter.

Annex 6: Proposal for an Energy Local Club and the benefits arising

[Information relevant to objection](#)

The applicant's covering letter (E73) states the following (bold is our emphasis):

*Since our previous application, we have been able to confirm the viability of an Energy Local club for the proposed scheme which will enable the generated power to be utilised locally **at a reduced cost to the community**. It would be great to see local natural resources being utilised to benefit the local community. ...*

To further aid the consultation process, we hosted a local drop in event at Llan Ffestiniog Village Hall for the local community to allow us to further explain the scheme and the potential of the local energy scheme. We were encouraged that local support was strong with further support received from the elected representatives and the Ffestiniog Town Council. ...

*Given the current need for diversification in the agricultural sector, this proposed scheme will provide security for future generations as well as allowing us as a family to play a part in tackling the current climate crisis by generating electricity from a renewable source **for the local community to use** ...*

The applicant's reference to 'confirming the viability' stems from application document E73 entitled 'Energy Local Ffestiniog Modelling Report', dated Dec 2023 and prepared by Energy Local. The document explains how 700 or more local households could join an 'Energy Local Club' which would enable them to access a secure source of local energy at reduced cost compared with purchasing energy from commercial suppliers. E73 states:

*Energy Local enables a local group of households to form themselves into a new type of organisation, an Energy Local Club (ELC), with the demand consumers and the generators as members, facilitating local balancing. Everyone in the Club must switch to the same supplier. The supplier provides all the billing and licensed responsibilities. All members need half-hourly metering. Every half hour, this system attributes local generation to members using power as it is generated. By establishing an internal price for locally used power the generator can earn more and customers receive **more affordable power**.*

In a recent press [article](#) where the local MP expresses her support for the scheme, the applicant is quoted as saying:

*The proposed hydro scheme **will** [our emphasis] form part of Energy Local, a community interest company based in North Wales that aims to create fair and more sustainable energy systems for communities across the United Kingdom.*

The ES non-technical summary states:

*The Local Energy Club **will** be beneficial to local communities.*

Welsh Government policy is supportive of such schemes, notably in PPW12 at paragraphs 5.9.24 – 28 entitled 'Local Involvement and Community Benefit'. Indeed we are supportive, in principle. However, para 5.9.28 states:

*The Welsh Government supports commercial developers working together with community based organisations to take forward projects on a shared ownership basis. We also support the principle of securing financial contributions for host communities through voluntary arrangements. **Such arrangements must not impact on the decision-making process and should not be treated as a material consideration, unless it meets the tests set out in Circular 13/97: Planning Obligations.** [our emphasis]*

Grounds of objection

We do not doubt the applicant's sincerity or current intention to implement a scheme such as that explained in E73. However, intentions can and do change for many reasons not material to a planning application - including changing pecuniary interests. This is why, for example, the provision of a proportion of a housing scheme being 'affordable' units does not rest on the applicant simply saying they intend to make this happen. Rather, grant of planning permission is dependent on the signing of a legally robust Planning Obligation document that 'runs with the land' and will secure the relevant planning benefits.

PPW12 para 5.9.28 makes clear that similar arrangements must be in place regarding '*financial contributions for host communities through voluntary arrangements*' such as are promoted by Energy Local.

It would seem impracticable to secure such arrangements by ENPA imposing a planning condition - which is presumably why PPW12 does not mention conditions.

The application documents do not include a draft Planning Obligation document for the ENPA's consideration. It might be possible to produce one, but the applicant has not done so. Accordingly, no planning weight should be ascribed to the applicant's current intention to implement a Local Energy scheme. A local planning authority could find itself in legal jeopardy were it to do so.

We are concerned that, doubtless unintentionally, the applicant has misled many local consultees into thinking that the hydro-scheme will necessarily deliver financial benefit for the members of the local community, and that this may have influenced their expressions of support for the application. This renders it inappropriate to give much weight to those responses.

END OF SUBMISSION



SAVE OUR RIVERS

Plantlife



Aled Lloyd, Case Officer
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July 2025

Dear Mr Lloyd

Application Ref: NP5/59/495C

Proposal: Hydro-electric generation scheme to generate up to (600kW) at Afon Cynfal

Further consultation response regarding:

- (a) NRW engagement with this case and**
- (b) Technical Note 15414 which appeared on the Planning Portal on 1 April 2025**

The co-signatories to this letter are concerned about serious technical and advisory deficiencies in NRW's engagement on this case, most recently its letter to you dated 30 April. That letter expresses no substantive objections to the scheme (subject to some planning conditions), so we are concerned that ENPA may regard this as a 'green light' from the lead environmental advisory body in Wales to grant planning permission. I attach a joint letter to NRW's Chief Executive from Cymdeithas Eryri, NWWT, Save our Rivers, the North Wales Rivers Trust, Plantlife and the British Mountaineering Council. Our letter sets out serious concerns about NRW's performance in advising ENPA on this case. Please consider each of these concerns, which to some extent overlap with the points I make below.

The joint letter ends by referring to the recent report on NRW's performance by the Senedd's Climate Change, Environment and Infrastructure Committee. We put it to NRW that its handling of this planning application is an illustration of the concern that

the Committee expressed about NRW's overall performance. We have urged NRW to issue additional, technically more rigorous and complete advice to ENPA on this planning application. In view of NRW's unsatisfactory role, we respectfully remind you that our organisations, together, have a great deal of competence in environmental matters relevant to this case. We stand ready to engage with ENPA on these matters, if you feel that would be helpful before you start to draft a committee report on the case.

Response to the applicant's Technical Note 15414

The “subsurface river crossing”

You will recall that the letter from NRW dated 15 October 2024 expressed deep concern about the subsurface river crossing. The letter noted that: “Where a below riverbed pipeline is proposed, we advise that detailed construction methods, along with any necessary mitigation measures, should be provided as part of the planning application to inform on the likely impacts of the work.”

In other words, NRW was requesting that a Construction Environmental Management Plan be submitted, presumably as part of the planning application.

The applicants submitted a technical note which was lodged on the planning portal on 1 April this year. This letter appears to be a response to this note, and of course it has only been available to us since that date.

However, the technical note from the applicants is not, nor does it claim to be, a detailed Construction Environmental Management Plan for constructing a subsurface river crossing.

We note that in their letter dated 30 April 2025 NRW continue to voice concerns regarding the unnamed watercourse crossings at locations 16 and 17, noting:

“The site conditions at these locations indicate that installing the pipe using an open trench method will weaken the surrounding bed. Adding rock, as suggested in the report, may cause scour and is therefore not advisable. This could lead to the pipe becoming exposed in a relatively short time, causing issues for both the owner and the environment.”

We have the following additional concerns about the developers' Technical note:

- We don't feel the questions around the trenching versus drilling raised by NRW have been adequately answered
- The assessment by Waterco was carried out during the 4th driest March since 1836. This is not adequate for assessing the water runoff impact of trenching the pipeline, the numerous flushes and small streams that are present during wetter periods, or the likely erosion impact of the river crossing. Especially as we have to consider a future of more frequent, very high water events due to climate change. The crossings N16 and N17 look significantly different in wetter periods. We believe the impact of high flow states on erosion and diverting of the watercourses there has been underestimated.

All of this is sufficient to raise serious concern about this aspect of the plan. **There is one simple solution to this. That is, to require that a full Construction Environmental Management Plan should be presented to the Authority before the planning permission is granted, as NRW has previously suggested.** Until this is done, it is impossible to judge whether or not it is possible to construct the scheme without causing significant damage to an SSSI.

Construction of a permanent new road up the Cwm

We remain deeply concerned about plans by the developers to build a new permanent road up into the Cwm, on top of an ancient trackway. The developers admit that this road would be built and that it would be permanent, saying in EA 9.6.5: “there will be a permanent land take for access” and again in para 8.3 of CMS.

Nevertheless, the Geotec assessment and the Visual Impact Assessment fail assess its impact, as if it wasn't there. This alone is sufficient grounds for rejecting these documents and requiring this work to be redone.

Structure of the Road

The Application claims this road can be created by merely a little tidying up of the scree on the existing “farm track” – i.e., the Slate trail footpath (ES 2.4.5; CMS 8.3). This includes the really narrow part of that path (ES 2.4.11; CMS 8.3). But this road will have to be strong enough, wide enough and safe enough for loaded vehicles and heavy plant, including ready-mix concrete (CMS 8.6), pipe and pipe laying vehicle and welding machine. There is no proper discussion of the construction of the “construction corridor” in the Application other than scattered references:

- The track will be 3.6m wide, within a 6m wide construction corridor and pipe lay-down areas (ES 2.4.13; CMS 8.3)
- The track structure and 3.6m width shown in CYN-60002 rev005
- The track overall route shown in CYN-2001 rev0009, with details in 2002, 2003, 2004 and 2005
- The track extends to Turbine Building CYN-5005 rev 005 - which shows a grasscrete (or replacement as NRW objected to that) area in front of the building suggesting they want parking for maintenance. The track will have a robust surface: the Application admits they will need “aggregate surfacing for temporary or permanent access routes.” para 8.3 CMS

Can I ask, does your analysis of the application recognise that this application will mean building a permanent new road at this location, and if so, how is this compatible with **Development Policy 2**, on the basis that this is within a designated **Area of Natural Beauty**? This policy of course states:

Development Policy 2: Development and the Landscape (2)

The scale and design of new development, including its setting, landscaping and integration should respect and conserve the character, qualities and views of the landscape. Unacceptable impacts on the landscape will be resisted and particular regard will be had to the protection of:

- *The Snowdonia Dark Skies Reserve, in particular Core Areas.*
- *The Dyfi Biosphere Reserve.*

- *Section 3 areas of natural beauty*
- *Undeveloped coast.*
- *Panoramas visible from significant viewpoints.*
- *Sensitive Landscape Character Areas as defined in the Supplementary Planning Guidance documents the Landscapes of Eryri and the Landscape Sensitivity and Capacity Assessment*

Landscape Assessment produced the developers

The Landscape and Visual Assessment produced as part of the Environmental Statement is inadequate, in that it does not even mention the one of the key attributes of the magnificent water of Rhaeadr y Cwm, that is, its impressive sound. If as we know, nearly 70% of the water in is to be diverted around the waterfall, it is clear that the power and sound of the waterfall will be very substantially reduced. Yet the environmental statement does not even mention this as an issue. We referred to this in our letter dated 20 September, but this has still not been addressed. Does the National Park Authority view this issue as insignificant?

Furthermore, as noted above, the Landscape Assessment does not even consider the impact of the permanent new road that will be constructed up the Cwm. That alone is sufficient grounds for rejecting it and requiring this work to be carried out again.

Net Benefit for Biodiversity

As we outlined at length in our letter of 18 September, the scheme does not offer any demonstrable net benefit to biodiversity. A copy is attached. We note that since that date, no further evidence has been submitted by the applicants to demonstrate net benefit for biodiversity. This alone is grounds for refusal of the scheme.

The developers have suggested that they are unable to offer Net Benefit for Biodiversity due to the constrained nature of the site. Green Infrastructure Statement, Table 2, E (p 20) states: "There is limited opportunity within the land take area of the Scheme to allow for species' populations to expand, due to the small size of the areas of habitats within the redline boundary."

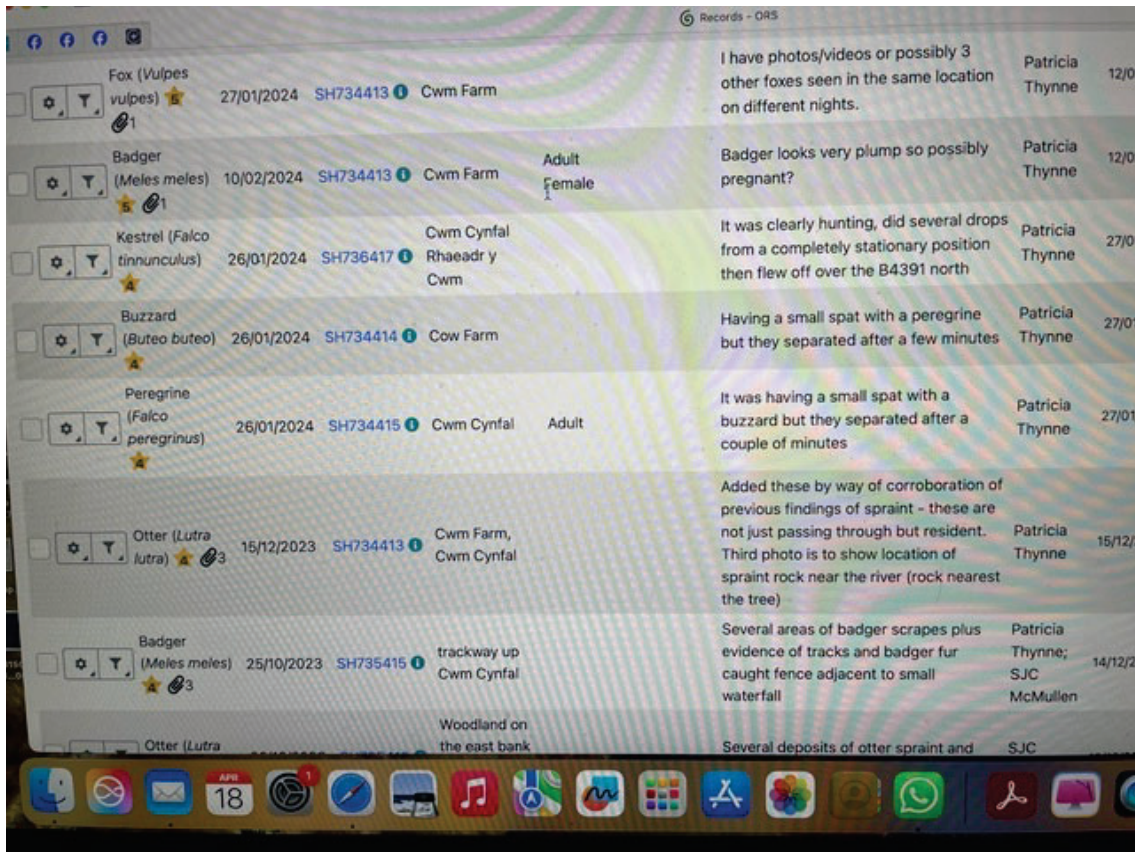
At present, the limit to any net benefit for biodiversity seems to be the planting of three alders around the turbine building and bat boxes on the turbine and metering building.

We point out that their land includes the entire ravine and crag. There is a significant problem of the uncontrolled spread of Sitka spruce, which will become a seed source for the spread of the these trees to the Migneint SSSI. The control of these would constitute a Net Benefit for Biodiversity, but not even this has been offered.

Inadequacy of the Environmental Statement

Since the application was first submitted, we have become aware of one additional inadequacy in Environmental Statement, which states that: "No territories of peregrine, hen harrier or merlin were identified within the site or 500m buffer zone, and no observations of these species occurred during the survey period."

In fact, peregrines nest in a rocky outcrop about 50m to the south west of Hafod Offeriad - grid reference SH733414. This has been recorded on Cofnod and I include a screenshot below.



Indeed, the presence of peregrine nesting is also noted by Caroline Wilson in her report dated 20 November 2018 (p5, 2nd para - appears as Appendix 3, part of E52). It appears therefore that those responsible for drafting the Environmental Statement had not read this.

It is worth noting that Caroline Wilson, who at the time worked for the Eryri National Park Authority, also criticises the adequacy of the report from Gritten Ecology (bottom of p1) and asks that the Applicants clarify which bits of the scheme are permanent and which temporary (2nd & 3rd para, p2).

Pollution

NRW's letter of 30 April 2025 raises significant questions regarding the risk of pollution. It states, for example:

“Accessing and managing any possible pollution during construction may prove challenging without working in accordance with GPP5. The Meirionnydd area has experienced numerous pollution events related to the construction of hydro schemes, primarily with trenching and the laying of pipes and tracks. The Afon Cynfal has good overall WFD status but is classified as high status

for fish and it is therefore important that no pollution from silt or cement should enter the river system.”

The developers' current proposals are inadequate to deal with this problem and this constitutes a significant pollution risk. NRW has rightly raised this as an issue, but has suggested that “soil stockpiles should not be stored within 10m of the watercourse and should not be located on any steep slopes”. In reality, there are few if any sites within practical reach of the construction site which meet these requirements. During periods of heavy rain there are considerable volumes of water flowing down the ravine side. Climate change is already making this problem worse.

We fear that the volume of arisings in the plans may have been significantly underestimated and bearing in mind steepness of the site and the frequency of sudden heavy rain events, we fear the risk of serious pollution incidents is high. Within an SSSI, this should surely be a reason to refuse the application.

Abstraction regime

The Environmental Statement says that:

“Abstraction would only occur when there is sufficient water remaining in the river to maintain what NRW regard as an adequate flow.”

It does not, however, show or explain how the mechanism of the scheme will ensure that this condition is always assured.

In conclusion

We believe that the above considerations add to the very powerful arguments presented in our previous letter of 20 September 2024, that the proposal conflicts with several relevant policies in [PPW12](#), the statutory Eryri Development Plan (including in its ‘top tier’ - [Future Wales the National Plan 2040](#)) and [Cynllun Eryri](#) - the National Park Management Plan.

As NRW pointed out in their letter of 15 October 2024, Planning Policy Wales now states clearly that there is a presumption against all forms of development in a SSSI as a matter of principle, except for developments necessary for the management of a SSSI and minor developments necessary to secure the SSSI's role as a living landscape. While exceptions are outlined, this development clearly does not meet any of them. They are that the development is:

- necessary for the management of the SSSI; or
- a minor development necessary to secure its role as a living landscape (where effects on the special features for which a site has been designated can be considered to be acceptable); or
- justifiable in the context of wholly exceptional circumstances and only where it is considered to be appropriate and not likely to damage a SSSI and where there is broad and clear agreement for mitigation and enhancement as part of a development plan.

It is clear that this development fits into none of these categories, as this letter and our previous letter of 20 September 2024 clearly demonstrate.

In view of the importance of this application in terms of our purpose, we would like Rory Francis to address the Planning Committee in person when it is considered. Please treat this letter as my formal request to speak, in line with ENPA's [guidance](#) on addressing the Committee.

Yours sincerely

Rory Francis, Director of Cymdeithas Eryri Snowdonia Society

Tom Carrick, Access and Conservation Officer (Wales), British Mountaineering Council

Dan Yates, Save our Rivers

Laura Owen Sanderson, Chief Executive, North Wales Rivers Trust

Lesley Fletcher, Head of Plantlife Cymru

Adrian Lloyd Jones, Head of Living Landscapes, North Wales Wildlife Trust

MED Dafydd
4 Tai'n Rhos
Parc
Bala
Gwynedd.
LL23 7YW

16^{eg} Gorffennaf 2024

CYF: Cynllun arfaethedig Hydro trydan Cwm Cynfal

Annwyl Parc Genedlaethol Eryri,

Yn gyntaf, hoffem fanteisio ar y cyfle hwn i ddiolch i Awdurdod Cynllunio Parc Cenedlaethol Eryri (PCE) am eu cefnogaeth barhaus yn ystod taith ein teulu i gael caniatâd cynllunio ar gyfer cynllun hydro trydan ar ein tir yng Nghwm Cynfal, Llan Ffestiniog. Rydym wedi buddsoddi swm sylweddol o amser ac arian personol ac rydym yn wirioneddol angerddol y gall y cynllun arfaethedig integreiddio i'r amgylchedd tra hefyd yn diogelu'r holl nodweddion naturiol ac adeiledig, o'r adeiladu hyd at y cam gweithredu.

Fel y gwyddoch, cafodd ein cais cynllunio diweddaraf yn 2019 ei dynnu'n ôl. Yn seiliedig ar y cyngor arbenigol a oedd ar gael i ni ar y pryd ynghyd â chyngor cyn ymgeisio gan PCE, roeddem yn wirioneddol grediniol ein bod wedi darparu gwybodaeth addas a digonol ar gyfer y cais cynllunio. Fodd bynnag, roeddem yn llwyr werthfawrogi gofynion PCE i ni gynnal asesiad effaith amgylcheddol (AEA) llawn ac felly rydym wedi comisiynu Richards, Moorehead & Laing Ltd (RML) o Rhuthun i ddatblygu AEA cynhwysfawr ar gyfer y cais cynllunio hwn.

Mae'r dogfennau AEA llawn ac atodiadau yn cynnwys swm sylweddol o wybodaeth sy'n ystyried yn drylwyr pob agwedd ar y cynllun trwy arolygon arbenigol ac adroddiadau a wneir gan arbenigwyr yn eu meysydd i'w cynnwys yn ein cais cynllunio diweddaraf. Mae'n galonogol i ni fod yr holl dystiolaeth ffeithiol ychwanegol a gyflwynwyd yn yr AEA yn ailadrodd rhinweddau'r datblygiad ac wedi rhoi'r hyder inni symud ymlaen â'r cynllun.

Ers ein cais blaenorol, rydym wedi gallu cadarnhau hyfywedd clwb Ynni Lleol ar gyfer y cynllun arfaethedig a fydd yn galluogi'r pŵer a gynhyrchir i gael ei ddefnyddio'n lleol am gost is i'r gymuned. Byddai'n wych gweld adnoddau naturiol lleol yn cael eu defnyddio er budd y gymuned leol.

Rydym yn cydnabod bod yr Asesiad o'r Effaith ar Gydraddoldeb llawn a'r adroddiadau cysylltiedig yn becyn dogfen sylweddol ei faint gyda dros fil o dudalennau o wybodaeth i gefnogi ein cais ac wrth gwrs yn mynd i gymryd llawer o amser i unrhyw un ei adolygu, ei grynhoi a'i gwblhau'n gywir cyn rhoi adborth dilys. Er mwyn cynorthwyo'r broses ymgynghori ymhellach, fe wnaethom gynnal digwyddiad galw heibio lleol yn Neuadd Bentref Llan Ffestiniog ar gyfer y gymuned leol i'n galluogi i egluro'r cynllun ymhellach a photensial y cynllun ynni lleol. Cawsom ein calonogi bod y gefnogaeth leol yn gryf gyda chefnogaeth bellach gan y cynrychiolwyr etholedig a Chyngor Tref Ffestiniog.

O ystyried yr angen presennol am arallgyfeirio yn y sector amaethyddol, bydd y cynllun arfaethedig hwn yn rhoi sicrwydd i genedlaethau'r dyfodol yn ogystal â chaniatáu i ni fel teulu chwarae rhan wrth fynd i'r afael â'r argyfwng hinsawdd presennol drwy gynhyrchu trydan o ffynhonnell adnewyddadwy i'r gymuned leol ei ddefnyddio. Mae'r cynllun arfaethedig hefyd yn cyd-fynd â bwriad Llywodraeth Cymru o ran cyflawni allyriadau sero net er budd cenedlaethau'r dyfodol.

Diolch yn Fawr

Mr. Elis Dafydd
Mr. Moi Dafydd
Mr. Dafydd Elis

**Awdurdod Parc Cenedlaethol Eryri –
Pwyllgor Cynllunio a Mynediad.**

Dyddiad: 24/06/2026

Rhif y Cais: NP5/66/273A

Dyddiad Cofrestru: 05/05/2026

Cymuned: Llanfair

Cyfeirnod Grid: 258301 328139

Swyddog Achos: Miss Eva Jones

Lleoliad:
Garth, Llanbedr. LL45 2HS

Ymgeisydd:

Mr. Dafydd Roberts,
Awdurdod Parc Cenedlaethol Eryri,
Swyddfa'r Parc Cenedlaethol,
Penrhyndeudraeth,
Gwynedd. LL48 6LF

Disgrifiad:

Adeiladu adeilad cwrtil newydd i'w
ddefnyddio dros dro fel clwydfan ystlumod.

Crynodeb o'r Argymhelliad:

RHOI caniatâd cynllunio yn ddarostyngedig i amodau:

- Dechrau o fewn pum mlynedd
- Cydymffurfiaeth â chynlluniau cymeradwy
- Cladin llarwydd
- Llechi
- Lliniaru
- Gwelliannau bioamrywiaeth

Rheswm(au) pam yr adroddwyd i'r Pwyllgor am y cais:

Awdurdod Parc Cenedlaethol Eryri yw'r ymgeisydd.

Dynodiadau Tir / Cyfyngiadau:

- Adeilad rhestredig Gradd II yn y cwrtil
- Cefn Gwlad Agored
- Ardal Diogelu Agregau Categori 1: Tywod a Graean
- Tirwedd o ddiddordeb hanesyddol – Ardudwy
- Cofnod Amgylchedd Hanesyddol – 34161
- Rhywogaethau Gwarchoddedig Categori 1 – cofnodwyd 2003/2004/2018/2019
- Parth Diogelu Maes Awyr Llanbedr

Disgrifiad o'r Safle:

Mae safle'r datblygiad wedi'i leoli ym Mhensarn, tua 1.2 milltir i'r gogledd o ganol pentref Llanbedr. Mae'r safle yn hygyrch trwy ffordd ddienw oddi ar yr A496.

Mae Garth yn eiddo Fictoraidd tair stori, gyda chyn-annedd rhestredig Gradd II o fewn ei dir, o'r enw'r 'Hen Fwthyn'. Dynodwyd statws Gradd II i'r Hen Fwthyn yn 2020 yn bennaf oherwydd prinder cwfl y lle tân mewnol.

Mae'r bwthyn hefyd yn gartref i glwydfan fagu ystlumod pedol lleiaf ac mae'n byw tua 1.3km i'r gorllewin o'r rhan agosaf o Ardal Cadwraeth Arbennig Coedydd Derw a Safleoedd Ystlumod Meirionnydd, ac mae'r ystlum pedol lleiaf yn brif reswm dros ei ddynodi.

Mae'r cais hwn am ganiatâd cynllunio i adeiladu adeilad cwrtil newydd i'w ddefnyddio dros dro fel clwydfan ystlumod ar y safle, tra bod y gwaith sydd wedi'i gynnwys yng nghais NP5/66/LB273B yn cael ei wneud.

Mae'r cais Caniatâd Adeilad Rhestredig cyfatebol (NP5/66/LB273B) ar gyfer Caniatâd Adeilad Rhestredig ar gyfer gwaith atgyweirio sylweddol, gosod blwch cynnes ar gyfer ystlumod, creu mynedfa newydd ar gyfer ystlumod, a mân newidiadau cysylltiedig.

Datblygiad Arfaethedig:

Y datblygiad arfaethedig yw adeiladu adeilad cwrtil newydd o fewn tiroedd Garth, i'w ddefnyddio fel cynefin ystlumod dros dro tra bod gwaith yn cael ei wneud i'r Hen Fwthyn (adeilad rhestredig Gradd II), a thrwy hynny ddarparu safle clwydo amgen i'r ystlumod pedol lleiaf.

Bydd yr adeilad allanol arfaethedig yn sied ffrâm bren wedi'i gorchuddio â byrddau llarwydd, gyda lloriau pren crog ar badiau concrit, ac wedi'i orffen â tho llechi ar oledf.

Bydd tua 3.3 metr o uchder o'r llawr i'r copa, 5.4 metr o hyd, a 3.4 metr o led. Bydd wedi'i leoli i'r de-ddwyrain o'r annedd a'r adeilad rhestredig. Mae wedi'i gynllunio i beidio â chael ffenestri, a bydd un drws yn darparu mynediad trwy'r drychiad gogleddol (a fydd yn cael ei gadw dan glo), gyda thwll mynediad ystlumod (300mm o led a 200mm o uchder) ar y talcen dwyreiniol. Bydd yr adeilad wedi'i gyfeirio gydag un drychiad to yn wynebu'r de i wneud y mwyaf o'r enillion solar i'r adeilad.

Deallir bod yr adeilad arfaethedig wedi'i leoli'n agos at ac ar linell hedfan y nythfa o ystlumod pedol lleiaf. Bydd yr adeilad allanol ar gael i ystlumod erbyn mis Mawrth 2027 (mewn pryd ar gyfer tymor nesaf yr ystlumod) a bydd yn parhau i fod ar gael nes bod y gwaith adeiladu clwydo presennol (gwaith i'r Hen Fwthyn) wedi'i gwblhau a bod tystiolaeth bod ystlumod yn aildefnyddio'r clwydo. Yn dilyn hyn, yn ystod y

gaeaf (Ionawr/Chwefror) bydd yr adeilad clwydo dros dro newydd yn cael ei gau i atal ystumod rhag ailymuno â'r adeilad yn y dyfodol a bydd yr adeilad yn cael ei aildefnyddio fel adeilad allanol ategol i berchnogion yr adeilad, fel tŷ haf neu debyg.

Er bod yr adeilad yn cael ei ddefnyddio fel clwydfan ystumod, ni fydd unrhyw oleuadau'n cael eu gosod ar du mewn na thu allan yr adeilad. Fodd bynnag, unwaith y bydd yr ystumod wedi rhoi'r gorau i ddefnyddio'r adeilad allanol newydd, bwriedir gosod un golau lawr sy'n gysylltiedig â PIR ar y drychiad gogleddol, y mae'r fanyleb ar ei gyfer wedi'i chyflwyno i gefnogi'r cais hwn.

Polisiau'r Cynllun Datblygu:

Cynllun Datblygu Lleol Eryri 2016-2031

- Polisi Strategol A: Pwrpasau'r Parc Cenedlaethol a Datblygu Cynaliadwy
- Polisi Strategol D: Amgylchedd Naturiol
- Polisi Strategol Ff: Amgylchedd Hanesyddol
- Polisi Datblygu 1: Egwyddorion Datblygu Cyffredinol
- Polisi Datblygu 6: Dylunio a Deunyddiau Cynaliadwy
- Polisi Datblygu 7: Adeiladau Rhestredig a Thraddodiadol

Canllawiau Cynllunio Atodol (CCA):

- Canllawiau Cynllunio Atodol 1: Dylunio Cynaliadwy ym Mharciau Cenedlaethol Cymru
- CCA 2: Asesiad Datblygu Cyffredinol
- Canllawiau Cynllunio Atodol 6: Cadwraeth Natur a Bioamrywiaeth

Polisi/Canllawiau Cenedlaethol:

- Polisi Cynllunio Cymru (PCC) (Argraffiad 12) 2024
- Nodyn Cyngor Technegol 24: Yr Amgylchedd Hanesyddol 2026 (TAN 24)
- Cadw 'Lleoliad Asedau Hanesyddol yng Nghymru' (2017)
- Dyfodol Cymru 2040

Ymgynghoriadau:

Cyngor Cymuned Llanfair	Cefnogi
Cynghorwyr Lleol	Dim Ymateb
Cadwraeth Adfer	Dim gwrthwynebiad Mae'r dyluniad yn briodol, ac mae'r maint a'r lleoliad yn addas. Mae hefyd i'w adeiladu o'r deunyddiau cywir.

	<p>Bydd y cladin llarwydd heb ei orffen yn integreiddio'n dda yn y lleoliad hwn.</p> <p>Ni fydd unrhyw effaith ar leoliad yr adeilad rhestredig.</p>
Heneb (Archaeoleg)	<p>Ymddengys nad oes unrhyw bryderon archaeolegol sylweddol ynghylch yr adeilad clwydo dros dro arfaethedig. Mae adeilad bach wedi'i farcio yma ar fapio hanesyddol, ond o luniau safle yn y cais, mae'n ymddangos bod y safle hwn wedi'i glirio.</p> <p>Gan fod y strwythur arfaethedig yn ysgafn ac i'w adeiladu heb fod angen sylfeini nodedig, mae potensial cyfyngedig iawn y bydd unrhyw dystiolaeth o'r adeilad blaenorol yn cael ei effeithio, ac felly nid oes angen lliniaru archaeolegol yn yr achos hwn.</p>
Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru	<p>Mae gennym bryderon ynghylch y cais fel y'i cyflwynwyd. Fodd bynnag, rydym yn fodlon y gellir goresgyn y pryderon hyn os yw'r ddogfen a nodir isod wedi'i chynnwys yn yr amod cynlluniau a dogfennau cymeradwy ar yr hysbysiad penderfyniad:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adroddiad Clwydfan Ystlumod Garth Barn gan Cartmel Ecology Ltd, dyddiedig 28/04/2026 <p>Heb gynnwys y ddogfen hon, byddwn yn gwrthwynebu'r cais cynllunio hwn.</p> <p>Ystyrir nad yw'r datblygiad yn debygol o fod yn niweidiol i gynnal poblogaeth y rhywogaeth dan sylw ar statws cadwraeth ffafriol yn ei hamrediad naturiol ar yr amod bod y mesurau a nodir yn yr adroddiad a gyflwynwyd yn cael eu gweithredu.</p> <p>Cynghorir fod y gwaith yn cael ei wneud o dan drwydded.</p>
Ecoleg	<p>Rydym wedi dderbyn dogfen 'Adroddiad Clwydfan Ystlumod Ysgubor Garth Barn gan Cartmel Ecology Ltd, dyddiedig 2 8/04/2026':</p>

	Mae Adran 9 o'r adroddiad yn ymwneud â 'Dulliau Gweithio Diogel a Lliniaru ar gyfer Ysgubor Garth (o dan drwydded Cadwraeth)', sy'n manylu ar greu'r glwydfan ystlumod dros dro newydd, a nodir ar ddogfennau ategol. Rhaid dilyn a gweithredu'r cynlluniau lliniaru/rhestr yn llawn yn unol â'r adroddiad ecolegol.
Swyddog Coedwigaeth	Dim Ymateb

Ymateb i Gyhoeddusrwydd:

Mae'r cais wedi cael ei gyhoeddi drwy hysbysiad safle.

Ar adeg ysgrifennu'r adroddiad hwn ni dderbyniwyd unrhyw lythyrau gwrthwynebiad/cefnogaeth.

Asesiad:

1. *Egwyddor Datblygiad*
 - 1.1 Mae Polisi Datblygu 1 (Egwyddorion Datblygu Cyffredinol) yn ymwneud â chadwraeth a gwella cyffredinol rhinweddau arbennig Parc Cenedlaethol Eryri. Mae meini prawf (i) hyd at (v) yn berthnasol i'r cynnig hwn ac yn ymwneud yn bennaf â graddfa, dyluniad ac effaith y datblygiad.
 - 1.2 Mae Polisi Datblygu 6 (Dylunio a Deunyddiau Cynaliadwy) a Pholisi Strategol Ff (Amgylchedd Hanesyddol) hefyd yn berthnasol i'r cynnig hwn. Mae DP6 yn ymwneud yn bennaf â hyrwyddo datblygu cynaliadwy yn Eryri a chynnal hynodrwydd a chymeriad lleol. Mae SPFf yn atal datblygiadau a fyddai'n effeithio'n andwyol ar asedau hanesyddol neu eu lleoliadau.
 - 1.3 Mae paragraff 6.1.7 o Bolisi Cynllunio Cymru 12 (PCC12) yn nodi y dylai'r system gynllunio amddiffyn, cadw a gwella arwyddocâd asedau hanesyddol. Dylid rheoli unrhyw newidiadau sy'n effeithio ar ased hanesyddol neu ei leoliad mewn modd cynaliadwy a sensitif. Ar gyfer ceisiadau sy'n effeithio ar adeilad rhestredig neu ei leoliad, y prif ystyriaeth berthnasol yw'r adeilad, ei leoliad, neu unrhyw nodweddion o ddiddordeb pensaernïol neu hanesyddol arbennig sydd ganddo (Paragraff 6.1.10).
 - 1.4 Mae Pennod 6 o PCC12 yn gosod rhwymedigaeth ar awdurdodau cynllunio a datblygwyr i sicrhau bod enillion net bioamrywiaeth yn cael eu cyflawni ar gyfer pob datblygiad sy'n destun y system gynllunio (paragraff 6.4.3). Dylai gwelliannau bioamrywiaeth fod yn gymesur â graddfa a natur y datblygiad arfaethedig.

- 1.5 Mae Polisi Strategol D yn sicrhau bod adnoddau naturiol, bioamrywiaeth, geoamrywiaeth a 'Nodweddion Arbennig' Eryri yn cael eu diogelu rhag datblygiad amhriodol. Disgwylir y bydd datblygwyr yn sicrhau bod yr amgylchedd naturiol yn cael ei ddiogelu a'i wella.
 - 1.6 Ystyrir bod codi adeilad i ddarparu clwydfan ystlumod dros dro tra bod atgyweiriadau'n cael eu gwneud i'r Hen Fwthyn yn gwbl gyfiawn ac yn dderbyniol mewn egwyddor. Er gwaethaf pwrpas gwreiddiol yr adeilad, ystyrir hefyd fod egwyddor codi adeilad cwrttil yn y lleoliad hwn yn dderbyniol. O ystyried hyn, ni fyddai'n rhesymol gosod amod yn ei gwneud yn ofynnol i'r adeilad gael ei symud o'r safle unwaith y bydd ei ddefnydd fel clwydfan dros dro yn dod i ben.
 - 1.7 Felly, ystyrir bod egwyddor y datblygiad yn dderbyniol, ar yr amod bod y datblygiad yn cydymffurfio â'r meini prawf manwl gyda'r polisïau a drafodir ymhellach isod.
2. *Asesiad*
 - 2.1 *Lleoliad a Graddfa*
 - 2.2 Bydd yr adeilad allanol wedi'i leoli o fewn cwrttil Garth, i'r de-ddwyrain o'r prif dŷ annedd a'r adeilad rhestredig, Old Cottage. Dewiswyd y lleoliad i sicrhau bod yr adeilad allanol yn agos at ac ar linell hedfan y nythfa o ystlumod pedol lleiaf. Nid yw'r safle datblygu yn hawdd ei weld o'r briffordd (A496) oherwydd twf llystyfiant a gorchudd coed naturiol, er ei fod yn rhannol weladwy o'r ffordd drac ddienw sy'n rhedeg yn union i'r de o'r safle tuag at Lanbedr.
 - 2.3 Serch hynny, mae maen prawf (iii) DP1 yn nodi na ddylai datblygiadau fod yn rhy amlwg yn y dirwedd ac na ddylent niweidio amwynder cymdogion. Mae maen prawf (i) yn nodi y dylai datblygiadau hefyd fod yn gydnaws â chynhwysedd a chymeriad y safle a'r ardal.
 - 2.4 O ystyried maint, màs, a phalet deunyddiau'r adeilad allanol arfaethedig, mae'n annhebygol y bydd yn rhy amlwg yn y dirwedd a dylai integreiddio, dros amser, â'i amgylchoedd. Nid oes unrhyw gymdogion uniongyrchol a fydd yn cael eu heffeithio gan yr adeilad allanol, ac felly ni fydd unrhyw amwynder yn cael ei niweidio. Ar ben hynny, mae maint yr adeilad arfaethedig yn sylweddol llai na'r adeilad allanol presennol (Hen Fwthyn) ac mae wedi'i leoli y tu ôl i'r cwrttil. Bydd y wal ffin garreg bresennol a'r gorchudd coed ar y safle yn lleihau effeithiau gweledol posibl o'r briffordd a'r llwybr dienw. O ganlyniad, mae'r datblygiad yn bodloni maen prawf (i) i (iii) o DP1.

- 2.5 O ran lleoliad yr adeilad rhestredig, bydd gan y strwythur arfaethedig, oherwydd ei leoliad a'i ddyluniad, effaith ddibwys ar leoliad yr Hen Fwthyn ac ni ystyrir ei fod yn niweidiol. Felly, mae'r datblygiad yn cydymffurfio â SPFF.
- 2.6 ***Dylunio a Deunyddiau***
- 2.7 Mae'r adeilad allanol arfaethedig yn strwythur syml tebyg i sied; mae'n betryal o ran siâp, wedi'i orchuddio â llarwydd heb ei orchuddio â bwrdd-ar-fwrdd, gyda tho llechi naturiol dwbl-oleddf, wedi'i osod ar bad concrit. Nid oes ffenestri ar yr adeilad, ond drws pren sengl, wedi'i baentio'n ddu heb unrhyw wydr, ac agoriad mynediad ystlumod a fydd tua 300mm x 200mm.
- 2.8 Mae DP6 yn ei gwneud yn ofynnol i ddatblygiadau newydd fod o safon dylunio gynaliadwy a dylent adlewyrchu nodwedd a chymeriad Eryri. Mae'r datblygiad arfaethedig yn gymharol fach; fodd bynnag, bydd ganddo do dwbl-bigog wedi'i adeiladu o lechi mwynau, gan adlewyrchu cymeriad yr ardal leol. Bydd hefyd yn cael ei adeiladu o larwydd heb ei orchuddio, gan ganiatáu i'r strwythur arianu'n naturiol i integreiddio'n well â'i amgylchoedd. Os rhoddir caniatâd cynllunio, argymhellir bod y caniatâd yn cynnwys amod i gadw'r larwydd mewn cyflwr naturiol heb ei orchuddio.
- 2.9 Ar y cyfan, mae'r adeilad arfaethedig yn gymedrol o ran maint ac ymddangosiad. Bydd yn defnyddio deunyddiau sy'n gydymdeimladol â'r cyffiniau ac ni fyddant yn tynnu oddi ar gymeriad yr annedd bresennol na'r dirwedd. Ar y sail hon, mae'r datblygiad yn cydymffurfio â DP1 a DP6.
- 2.10 ***Materion Ecologol***
- 2.11 Bydd yr adeilad yn cael ei ddefnyddio i ddechrau fel clwydfan ystlumod. Ym mis Awst 2025, roedd tua 153 o ystlumod pedol lleiaf wedi'u cofnodi yn yr Hen Fwthyn yn y Garth. Oherwydd gwaith angenrheidiol i sefydlogi'r Hen Fwthyn (cyf NP5/66/LB273B), ni fydd y glwydfan ystlumod yn gallu dychwelyd i'r adeilad rhestredig yn ystod tymor 2027 tra bod y gwaith atgyweirio yn mynd rhagddo. O ganlyniad, bydd yr adeilad allanol arfaethedig hwn yn cael ei adeiladu fel clwydfan ystlumod amgen yn y cyfamser.
- 2.12 Mae safle'r datblygiad tua 1.3km i'r gorllewin o'r rhan agosaf o Ardal Cadwraeth Arbennig (ACA) Coedydd Derw a Safleoedd Ystlumod Meirionnydd. Yr ystlum pedol lleiaf, rhywogaeth sy'n bresennol yn y Garth, yw'r prif reswm dros ddynodi'r ACA ac mae ystlumod a'u manau bridio a gorffwys wedi'u gwarchod o dan Reoliadau Cadwraeth Cynefinoedd a Rhywogaethau 2017 (fel y'u diwygiwyd).

- 2.13 Mae angen gwaith ar yr Hen Fwthyn i gadw'r adeilad rhestredig ac i sicrhau cadwraeth hirdymor y glwydfan ystlumod. Er mwyn i'r gwaith hwn gael ei wneud, rhaid adeiladu clwydfan ystlumod amgen (neu dros dro) oherwydd amserlenni rhagamcanol y prosiect.
- 2.14 Mae'r glwydfan ystlumod dros dro arfaethedig wedi'i chynllunio yn seiliedig ar argymhellion a wnaed gan yr ecolegydd ystlumod trwyddedig (gweler yr adroddiad ystlumod a gyflwynwyd). Mae hyn yn cynnwys cyfyngiadau ar oleuadau allanol nes bod yr ystlumod yn rhoi'r gorau i ddefnyddio'r strwythur, ac ar yr adeg honno bwriedir gosod un golau wedi'i osod ar y wal ar yr adeilad, ac mae'r fanyleb ar ei chyfer wedi'i derbyn.
- 2.15 Ymgynghorwyd â Chyfoeth Naturiol Cymru ynghylch y cais ac maent wedi nodi bod ganddynt bryderon ynghylch y cais ond eu bod yn fodlon y gellir goresgyn y rhain ar yr amod bod yr adroddiad ecoleg a gyflwynwyd wedi'i gynnwys yn yr amod cynlluniau a dogfennau cymeradwy ar yr hysbysiad penderfyniad (Amod 02). Maent yn nodi ymhellach eu bod yn ystyried nad yw'r datblygiad yn debygol o fod yn niweidiol i gynnal poblogaeth y rhywogaeth dan sylw ar statws cadwraeth ffafriol yn ei hamrediad naturiol ar yr amod bod y mesurau a nodir yn yr adroddiad a gyflwynwyd yn cael eu gweithredu.
- 2.16 Mae ecolegydd APCE hefyd wedi gofyn bod Adran 9 o'r adroddiad ecoleg a gyflwynwyd, sy'n ymwneud â dulliau gweithio diogel a lliniaru ar gyfer y Garth, yn cael ei dilyn a'i gweithredu'n llawn yn unol â'r adroddiad ecolegol. Argymhellir bod hyn yn cael ei amodi'n unol â hynny.
- 2.17 Yn unol â PCC12, mae rhwymedigaeth i gyflwyno Datganiad Seilwaith Gwyrdd a darparu budd net i fioamrywiaeth fel rhan o bob cais cynllunio. Yn yr achos hwn, mae System Wybodaeth Ddaearyddol (GIS) wedi'i chyflwyno i gefnogi'r cais, sy'n nodi mai'r amcan o ddiogelu clwydfan ystlumod yn y Garth yw'r gwelliant bioamrywiaeth arfaethedig. Er y bydd yr adeilad allanol newydd arfaethedig yn cael ei feddiannu gan ystlumod dros dro, bydd y strwythur yn y pen draw yn cael ei ddefnyddio'n barhaol gan y perchnogion ar gyfer eu mwynhad eu hunain, felly ni ystyrir bod y gwelliannau arfaethedig yn ddigonol o ystyried defnydd hirdymor y datblygiad. Felly, os rhoddir caniatâd, argymhellir y dylid cyflwyno amod sy'n ei gwneud yn ofynnol cyflwyno cynllun gwella bioamrywiaeth i'r Awdurdod i'w gymeradwyo cyn dechrau'r gwaith.
- 2.17 **Yr Iaith Gymraeg**
- 2.18 Mae Polisi Datblygu 18 CDLIE yn nodi y bydd anghenion a buddiannau'r iaith Gymraeg yn cael eu hystyried wrth benderfynu ar bob cais cynllunio o fewn y Parc Cenedlaethol. Byddai hyn yn cael ei gyflawni drwy:

i. “Gefnogi datblygiad sy’n cynnal neu’n gwella cyfanrwydd yr iaith Gymraeg.

iv. ...annog pob arwydd gan ...gwmnïau masnachol a busnes i fod yn ddwyieithog neu yn y Gymraeg yn unig er mwyn amddiffyn a hyrwyddo amwynder diwylliannol nodedig y Parc Cenedlaethol

v. Annog defnyddio enwau lleoedd Cymraeg ar gyfer datblygiadau newydd...”

2.19 O ystyried bod y cynnig yn ceisio codi adeilad cwrttil o fewn gardd annedd bresennol, ni ystyrir y bydd y cynnig yn cael effaith ar yr iaith Gymraeg.

3. Casgliad

3.1 Mae'r datblygiad arfaethedig yn adeilad allanol cymedrol sydd ei angen i'w ddefnyddio dros dro fel clwydfan ystlumod tra bod yr adeilad rhestredig ar y safle yn cael ei atgyweirio'n helaeth ac yna'n cael ei gadw fel strwythur cwrttil.

3.2 Bydd y datblygiad yn cael ei adeiladu o ddeunyddiau sy'n gydnaws ag amgylchoedd y safle a bydd yn cynnwys to llechi mwynau dwbl-bôn, gan gydymffurfio felly â DP1 a DP6. Ar ben hynny, mae ei leoliad, ei osodiad, ei uchder, ei ffurf a'i raddfa i gyd yn gydnaws â chymeriad a chynhwysedd y safle, ac mae'n annhebygol y bydd y strwythur yn tynnu oddi ar gymeriad a ffurf y prif annedd a'r adeilad rhestredig.

3.2 Felly, y casgliad yw bod y cynnig yn cydymffurfio â pholisïau perthnasol y Cynllun Datblygu Lleol Eryri a gellir cefnogi'r cais.

Papurau Cefndir ym Mhentwr Dogfennau Rhif 1: Na

ARGYMHELLIAD: rhoi caniatâd cynllunio yn ddarostyngedig i'r amodau canlynol:

1) Rhaid i'r datblygiad a ganiateir drwy hyn ddechrau cyn diwedd PUM mlynedd o ddyddiad y penderfyniad hwn.

2) Rhaid cyflawni'r gwaith a ganiateir drwy hyn yn unol â'r cynlluniau cymeradwy canlynol:

- Cartmel, S. 2026. *Adroddiad Clwydfan Ystlumod Ysgubor Garth* gan Cartmel Ecology Ltd – adroddiad gan Sarah Cartmel 27/10/2025 – Diwygiwyd 28/04/2026.
- 485[3]03A – Drychiadau Arfaethedig (strwythur newydd) dyddiedig 28/04/2026
- 458[3]02 – Cynllun safle arfaethedig – dyddiedig 18/03/2026

- 458[1]03B – Cynllun gosodiad safle presennol – dyddiedig 24/04/2026
 - 458[3]01 – Cynllun lleoliad safle – dyddiedig 05/11/2025
 - 458adr – Datganiad Seilwaith Gwyrdd – f2 – dyddiedig 01/05/2026
 - 96700167-AXYL GLOW M DWN 3L927 WB HF BK – Thorn – Taflen fanyleb – cyflwynwyd 01/05/2026
 - BS: 5837/2012. Asesiad Effaith Coed, Garth Pensarn, Llanbedr, Gwynedd, LL45 2HS, Prosiect Lliniaru Ystlumod – paratowyd gan L O'Connor – dyddiedig 29/01/2026.
- 3) Dylid dilyn a gweithredu'r mesurau lliniaru ar gyfer y safle a gynhwysir yn Adran 9 o '*Cartmel, S. 2026. Adroddiad Clwydfa Ystlumod Garth Barn. Cartmel Ecology Ltd – adroddiad gan Sarah Cartmel 27/10/2025 – Diwygiwyd 28/04/2026*' yn llawn yn unol â'r adroddiad.
 - 4) Ni ddylid staenio, peintio na chreosotio'r cladin llarwydd ar yr adeilad allanol a gymeradwyir drwy hyn ar unrhyw adeg.
 - 5) Rhaid gorchuddio to'r adeilad allanol â llechi mwynau naturiol o Gymru neu lechi o liw, gwedd a nodweddion tywyddio cyfatebol a'i gynnal felly wedi hynny.
 - 6) Cyn dechrau'r gwaith a gymeradwyir drwy hyn, rhaid cyflwyno cynllun o fesurau gwella bioamrywiaeth i'r Awdurdod Cynllunio Lleol a'i gymeradwyo drwy gais ffurfiol iddo. Rhaid i welliannau o'r fath ddigwydd o fewn 3 mis i gwblhau'r adeilad allanol yn sylweddol.

Rhesymau:

- 1) Er mwyn cydymffurfio ag Adran 91 (fel y'i diwygiwyd) o Ddeddf Cynllunio Gwlad a Thref 1990.
- 2) I ddiffinio'r caniatâd ac er mwyn osgoi amheuaeth.
- 3) Er mwyn sicrhau safon foddhaol o ddatblygiad a lleihau'r risg o niwed neu aflonyddwch annerbyniol i rywogaethau gwarchoddedig yn unol â Pholisïau Cynllun Datblygu Lleol Eryri ac yn benodol Polisi D.
- 4) Er mwyn caniatáu i'r pren allanol hindreulio'n naturiol ac i ddiogelu cymeriad ac ymddangosiad yr ardal gyfagos, gan gynnwys lleoliad yr adeilad rhestredig cyfagos, yn unol â Pholisïau Cynllun Datblygu Lleol Eryri ac yn benodol Polisiâu A, Ff, 1, 6 a 7.

- 5) Er mwyn sicrhau safon foddhaol o ran ymddangosiad y datblygiad a defnyddio deunyddiau adeiladu lleol priodol, yn unol â Pholisïau Cynllun Datblygu Lleol Eryri ac yn benodol polisïau A, 1, 6.
- 6) Er mwyn sicrhau gwelliant mewn bioamrywiaeth yn unol â Pholisi Strategol D o Gynllun Datblygu Lleol Eryri a fabwysiadwyd a pharagraff 6.4.5 o Bolisi Cynllunio Cymru.

Nodiadau Cynghorol

Rhybudd: Mae angen Trwydded Rhywogaethau a Warchodir gan Ewrop (TRhG) ar gyfer y datblygiad hwn.

Nid yw'r caniatâd cynllunio hwn yn rhoi caniatâd i ymgymryd â gwaith sydd angen trwydded TRhG.

Mae'n drosedd dal, lladd neu aflonyddu ar TRhG yn fwriadol neu niweidio neu ddinistrio eu safleoedd bridio neu fannau gorffwys yn ddi-hid. Os cewch eich cael yn euog o unrhyw droseddau, gallech gael eich anfon i'r carchar am hyd at 6 mis a/neu dderbyn dirwy ddiderfyn.

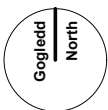
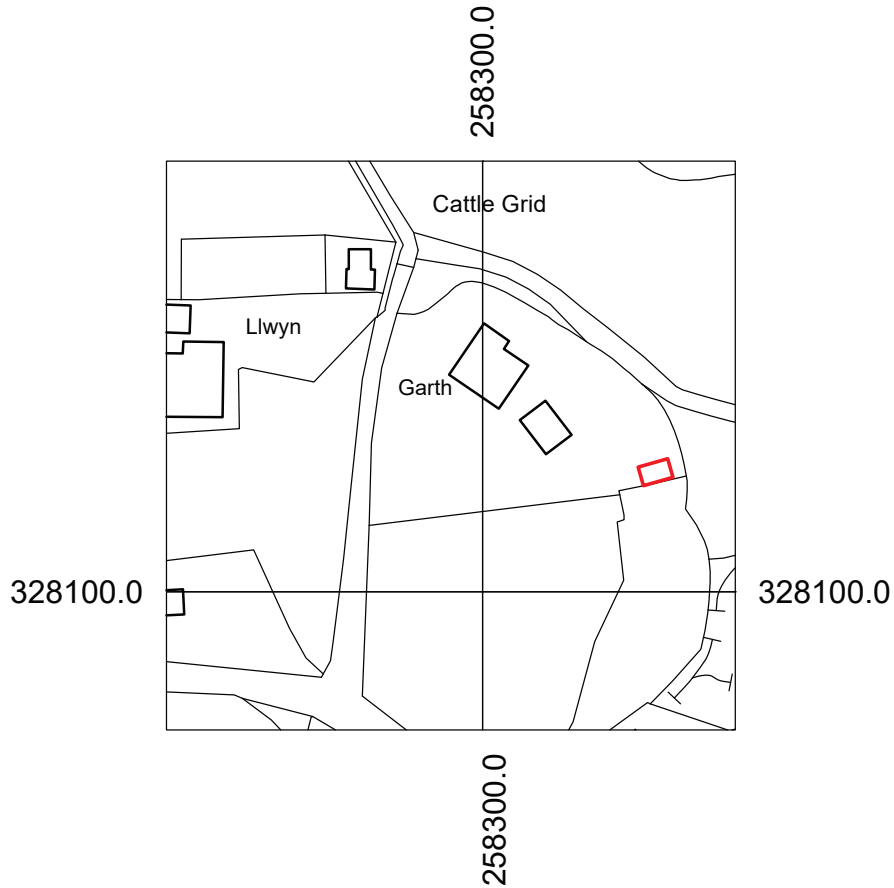
I ymgymryd â'r gwaith o fewn y gyfraith, gallwch gael rhagor o wybodaeth am yr angen am drwydded gan Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru ar 0300 065 3000 neu yma:

www.naturalresources.wales/permits-and-permissions/species-licensing/apply-for-a-protected-species-licence/?lang=cy

Wrth gyflwyno unrhyw gais am drwydded TRhG dylai'r ymgeisydd gynnwys:

- Diffinio ardaloedd mewnol yr adeilad lle bydd gan ystlumod ddefnydd hirdymol. Ymddengys o'r adroddiad y bydd gan yr ystlumod fynediad digyfngiad i'r adeilad yn dilyn yr ail-doi, sy'n dderbyniol. Fodd bynnag, byddai diffinio ardal nythu ystlumod yn fuddiol, yn enwedig os yw defnydd yr adeilad yn debygol o newid yn y dyfodol. Mae hyn hefyd yn berthnasol i unrhyw ardaloedd nythu adar o fewn yr adeilad.

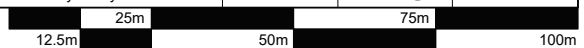
Cynllun goleuo: Bydd angen cyflwyno hwn os oes bwriad i ychwanegu goleuadau at yr adeilad hwn



Planning | Cynllunio

Rhys Llwyd Davies Architect Pensaer	Project & drawing title Prosiect a teitl darlun Renovation works: Old Cottage, Garth, Llanbedr <i>Site location plan (roost) Cynllun lleoliad safle (Clwydfan)</i>		Drawing reference Cyfeirnod darlun 458[3] 01	
	Rhys Llwyd Davies - Architect Pensaer, swyddfa Heulwen, Y Stryd Fawr, Y Bala, LL23 7AG post@rhyslwyddavies.co.uk 01678 521450 www.rhyslwyddavies.co.uk		Date Dyddiad: 05/11/25 Scale Graddfa: 1:1250@A4 Drawn Awdur: CR/RD	

Do not scale from drawing. Use figured dimensions only.
 Peidiwch a mesur o'r darlun. Defnyddir mesuriadau nodedig yn unig



Rev | Diwygiad →

Garth (tewlling | aneddi)

'Old cottage'
 (grade II listed building and
 registered bat roost to be
 renovated by separate
 consent | Adeilad
 rhestrdedig, gradd II a
 clwydfan ystumod, i'w
 adnewyddu dan ganiatâd
 ar wahân)

**Proposed new curtilage
 building** (to be used as temporary
 bat roost during renovation works)
Adeilad cwrtll newydd
 clwydfan ystumod tros dro yn ystod
 gwaith adnewyddu

5400 (approx)

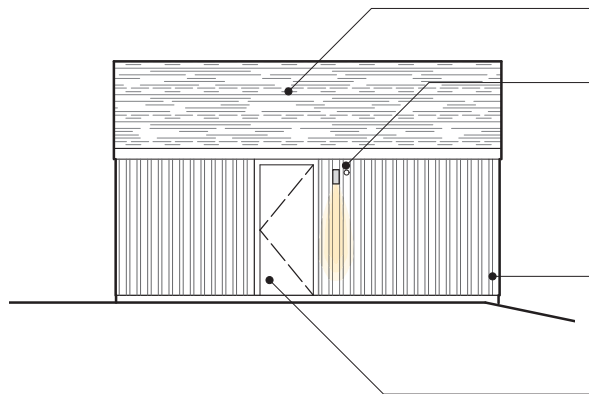
3400 (approx)

Planning | Cynllunio



Rhys Llwyd Davies Architect Pensaer	Project & drawing title Prosiect a teitl darlun Renovation works: Old Cottage, Garth, Llanbedr <i>Proposed site layout Gosodiad safle arfaethedig</i>	Drawing reference Cyfeirnod darlun 458[3] 02
	Rhys Llwyd Davies - Architect Pensaer, swyddfa Heulwen, Y Stryd Fawr, Y Bala, LL23 7AG post@rhysllwyddavies.co.uk 01678 521450 www.rhysllwyddavies.co.uk	Date Dyddiad 18/03/2026
Do not scale from drawing. Use figured dimensions only Peidwch a mesur o'r darlun. Defnyddir mesuriadau nodedig yn unig		Drawn Awdur CR/RD





north elevation (to house)
drychiad gogleddol (i'r tŷ)

Finish (roof): Double pitched natural slate roof with clay ridge tile. No rainwater goods.

Gorffeniad (to): To pig llechi naturiol, gyda teils crib clai traddodiadol. Dim nwyddau dwr glaw.

External light: Dark sky approved single downlighter linked to PIR. Fitting to be erected only when temporary use as bat roost has ceased. See product data sheet for details.

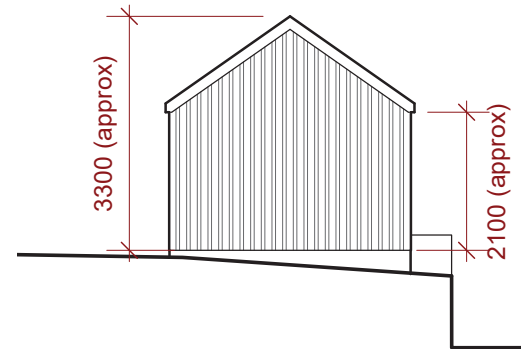
Golau allanol: Uned golau wedi eu gymeradwyo ar gyfer ardal Awyr Dywyll, i'w reoli gyda PIR. Uned i'w osod ar ôl i'r defnydd fel clwydfan ystlumod tros dro wedi dod i ben. Manylion pellach ar dafien gwybodaeth yr uned.

Finish (walls): Board on board uncoated larch cladding over timber frame. Suspended floor on concrete pads

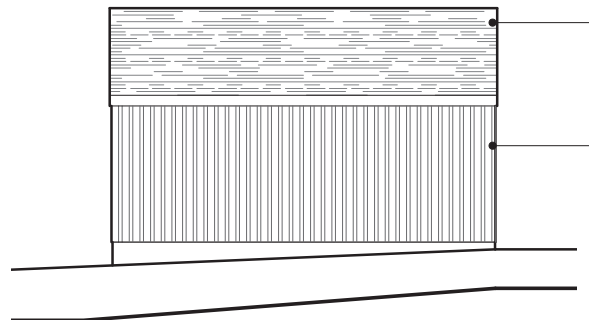
Gorffeniad (waliau): Cladin llarwydd 'board on board' wedi ei adael heb orffeniad, tros ffrâm bren, llawr crog a padiau concrit.

Finish (door): Painted timber door (black as existing dwelling) without glazing

Gorffeniad (drws): Drws pren soled wedi ei baentio (du fel yr annedd) heb wydr.



west gable elevation
drychiad y talcen gorllewinol



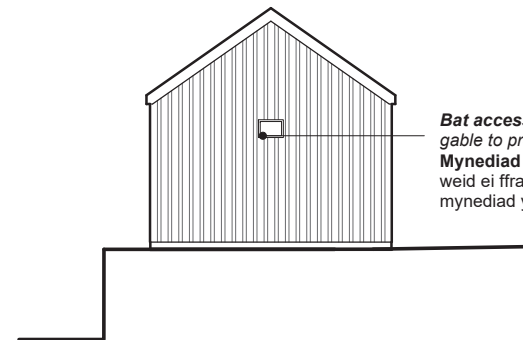
south elevation (to field)
drychiad deheuol (i'r cae)

Finish (roof): Double pitched natural slate roof with clay ridge tile. No rainwater goods.

Gorffeniad (to): To pig llechi naturiol, gyda teils crib clai traddodiadol. Dim nwyddau dwr glaw.

Finish (walls): Board on board uncoated larch cladding over timber frame. Suspended floor on concrete pads

Gorffeniad (waliau): Cladin llarwydd 'board on board' wedi ei adael heb orffeniad, tros ffrâm bren, llawr crog a padiau concrit.



east gable elevation
drychiad y talcen dwyreiniol

Bat access: Framed 300 x 200mm opening to gable to provide bat access into building
Mynediad i ystlumod: Agoriad 300 x 200mm weid ei fframio gyda pren, er mwyn darparu mynediad ystlumod i'r adeilad

Planning | Cynllunio

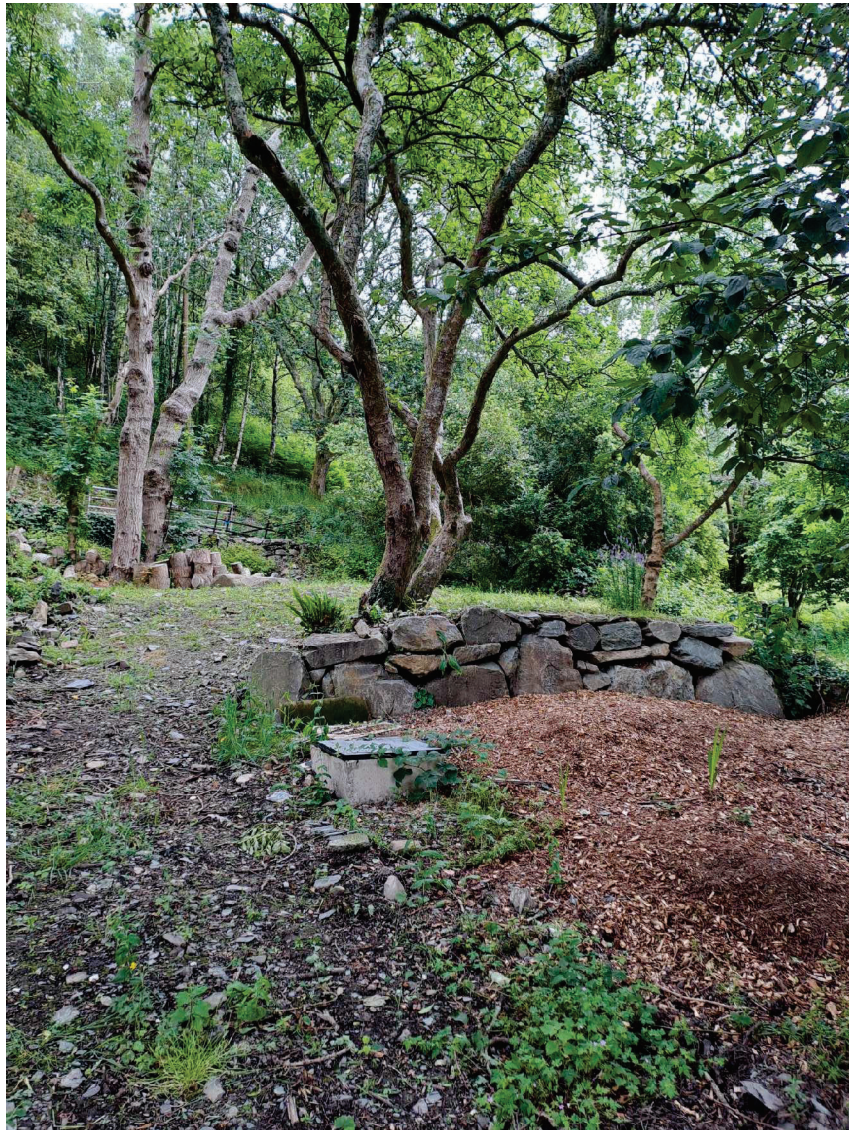
A 28/04/26 Extra information |
Ychwanegu gwybodaeth (RD)

Rhys Llwyd Davies Architect Pensaer	Project & drawing title Prosiect a teitl darlun Renovation works: Old Cottage, Garth, Llanbedr <i>Proposed elevations (new structure) / Drychiadau arfaethedig (strwythur newydd)</i>		Drawing reference Cyfeirnod darlun 458[3] 03 A	
	Rhys Llwyd Davies - Architect Pensaer, swyddfa Heulwen, Y Stryd Fawr, Y Bala, LL23 7AG post@rhysllwyddavies.co.uk 01678 521450 www.rhysllwyddavies.co.uk		Date Dyddiad 28/04/2026	Scale Graddfa 1:100@A3

Do not scale from drawing. Use figured dimensions only
Peidiwch a mesur o'r darlun. Defnyddir mesuriadau nodedig yn unig



Cais NP5/66/273A



**Awdurdod Parc Cenedlaethol Eryri –
Pwyllgor Cynllunio a Mynediad.**

Dyddiad: 24- Mehefin- 2026

Rhif y Cais: NP5/66/LB273B

Dyddiad Cofrestru: 04/05/2026

Cymuned: Llanfair

Cyfeirnod Grid: 258301 328139

Swyddog Achos: Miss Eva Jones

Lleoliad:

Garth, Llanbedr. LL45 2HS

Ymgeisydd:

Mr. Dafydd Roberts,
Awdurdod Parc Cenedlaethol Eryri,
Swyddfa'r Parc Cenedlaethol,
Penrhyndeudraeth. LL48 6LF

Disgrifiad:

Caniatâd Adeilad Rhestredig ar gyfer gwaith atgyweirio sylweddol, gosod blwch cynnes ar gyfer ystlumod, creu mynedfa newydd ar gyfer ystlumod, a mân newidiadau cysylltiedig

Crynodeb o'r Argymhelliad:

Dirprwyo'r hawl i'r Cyfarwyddwr Cynllunio a Phartneriaethau i gymeradwyo'r cais yn amodol ar yr amodau a restrir isod, derbyn cofnod adeilad hanesyddol a chymeradwyaeth gan CADW.

- Dechrau o fewn pum mlynedd
- Cydymffurfiaeth â chynlluniau cymeradwy
- Llechi
- Lliniaru

**Rheswm(au) pam yr adroddwyd i'r Pwyllgor am y cais:
Cynllun Dirprwyo**

Awdurdod Parc Cenedlaethol Eryri yw'r ymgeisydd.

Dynodiadau Tir / Cyfyngiadau:

- Rhestredig Gradd II
- Cefn Gwlad Agored
- Ardal Diogelu Agregau Categori 1: Tywod a Graean
- Tirwedd o ddiddordeb hanesyddol – Ardudwy
- Cofnod Amgylchedd Hanesyddol – 34161
- Rhywogaethau Gwarchoddedig Categori 1 – cofnodwyd 2003/2004/2018/2019
- Parth Diogelu Maes Awyr Llanbedr

Disgrifiad o'r Safle:

Mae safle'r datblygiad wedi'i leoli ym Mhensarn, tua 1.2 milltir i'r gogledd o ganol pentref Llanbedr. Mae'r safle yn hygyrch trwy ffordd drac ddiennw oddi ar yr A496.

Mae'r adeilad sy'n destun y cais hwn yn adeilad rhestredig Gradd II, o'r enw 'Hen Fwthyn', ac mae wedi'i leoli o fewn tiroedd Garth, tŷ annedd heb ei ddynodi. Dynodwyd statws Gradd II i'r Hen Fwthyn yn 2020 yn bennaf oherwydd prinder cwfl y lle tân mewnol.

Mae'r bwthyn hefyd yn gartref i glwydfan fagu ystlumod pedol lleiaf ac mae'n byw tua 1.3km i'r gorllewin o'r rhan agosaf o Ardal Cadwraeth Arbennig Coedydd Derw a Safleoedd Ystlumod Meirionnydd, ac mae'r ystlum pedol lleiaf yn brif reswm dros ei ddynodi.

Mae'r cais hwn am Ganiatâd Adeilad Rhestredig ar gyfer gwaith atgyweirio sylweddol, gosod blwch cynnes ar gyfer ystlumod, creu mynedfa newydd ar gyfer ystlumod, a mân newidiadau cysylltiedig.

Mae cais arall (NP5/66/273A) hefyd wedi'i gyflwyno am ganiatâd cynllunio i adeiladu adeilad cwrtill newydd i'w ddefnyddio dros dro fel clwydfan ystlumod, i'w hadeiladu ar y cyd â'r cais presennol hwn.

Arwyddocâd Hanesyddol

Dynodwyd yr Hen Fwthyn yn y Garth (cyfeirnod Cadw 87811) yn adeilad rhestredig Gradd II ym mis Medi 2020 *“fel enghraifft brin heb ei foderneiddio o fwthyn traddodiadol bach, sy'n cadw ffabrig a manylion cynnar, yn enwedig ei gwfl lle tân, math prin yng Ngogledd-orllewin Cymru ”* (Cadw 2020).

Mae'r Hen Fwthyn yn gyn-annedd gwag, wedi'i farcio ar fap Degwm Llanfair o 1839 fel 'Garth' (priodolir yr enw hwn bellach i'r trigolion Fictoraidd tair llawr y mae'r Hen Fwthyn yn byw yn eu gardd). Mae Cadw yn awgrymu gafodd y bwthyn ei adeiladu yn ddechrau'r 18fed ganrif a'i fod yn debygol o gael ei adael ar ôl adeiladu'r tŷ newydd ar y safle, nad yw o ddiddordeb pensaernïol na hanesyddol arbennig.

Bwthyn unllawr syml, dwy uned â simnai ar y pen yw'r adeilad, wedi'i adeiladu o gerrig rwbel, gyda linteli llechi a mortar calch. Y tu mewn mae un lle, er ei fod yn wreiddiol yn debygol o fod yn ddwy uned, o bosibl gyda llofft crog. O ddiddordeb arbennig yw olion cwfl y lle tân plastr, er mai dim ond y ffrâm gwaith gwiaill sydd wedi goroesi.

Mae goroesiad cwfl y lle tân o ddiddordeb arbennig ac yn cyfrannu'n fawr at arwyddocâd yr adeilad rhestredig. Mae enghreifftiau sydd wedi goroesi o gwflau mwg, fel y gwelir yn yr Hen Fwthyn, yn brin iawn yng Ngogledd-orllewin Cymru.

Credwyd mai dim ond yn Sir Gaerfyrddin a Gorllewin Cymru y defnyddiwyd y cwfl simnai gwaith gwaiail, fodd bynnag, mae tystiolaeth gynyddol i awgrymu eu bod hefyd yn cael eu defnyddio'n helaeth ym Meirionnydd.

Ar y sail hon, mae gwerth tystiolaethol y safle o bwys wrth lywio ein dealltwriaeth o sut y cafodd y cwfliau tân hyn eu hadeiladu, gan ganiatáu inni ddiddwytho'n well a oeddent yn bresennol mewn adeiladau hanesyddol eraill lle nad yw'r cwfl yn bodoli mwyach. Y tu hwnt i oroesiad y cwfl gwaiail, mae gan y safle arwyddocâd pensaernïol a/neu hanesyddol cyfyngedig.

Arfaethedig :

Gellir grwpio'r datblygiad arfaethedig yn ôl dau elfen ar wahân:

- 1) Gwaith adnewyddu i'r bwthyn; a
- 2) Newidiadau er budd lleoedd clwydo ystlumod.

1) Gwaith adnewyddu:

Mae'r Hen Fwthyn mewn perygl o ddymchwel, a fyddai'n arwain at gollir cwfl simnai prin a chlwydfan bwysig i ystlumod. Er mwyn diogelu'r adeilad, mae angen ailadeiladu sylweddol.

Bydd y talcen de-ddwyreiniol yn cael ei ddymchwel yn llwyr, a bydd y simnai a rhan uchaf y talcen gogledd-orllewinol hefyd yn cael eu hailadeiladu. Bydd angen ail-doi i leihau'r baich strwythurol ar yr adeilad wrth i'r talcenni pen gael eu hailadeiladu, a fydd hefyd yn caniatáu cywiro aliniad y to (mae marciau i nodi safle cyn-gynhaliol y to). Bydd y llechi presennol yn cael eu hailddefnyddio, gyda llechi wedi'u hachub ychwanegol i gyd-fynd yn ôl yr angen, gyda llosgi calch oddi tano i debyg i'r gorffeniad presennol.

Er mwyn amddiffyn cwfl y simnai yn ystod y gwaith, bwriedir codi sgaffald mewnol annibynnol, a fyddai'n cynnal cwfl y simnai yn ei le. Byddai'r sgaffald mewnol yn dal y lintel uchaf yn ei le, ac yn creu strwythur cefn i osod amddiffyniad pren haenog (neu debyg) i ffwrdd o ochrau'r cwfl, i amddiffyn rhag difrod damweiniol. Byddai angen i'r sgaffald mewnol dyllu gorffeniad presennol y to, ond mae'r gwaith arfaethedig yn cynnwys adnewyddu'r to presennol, fel y trafodwyd uchod.

Byddai ailadeiladu'r waliau fel ailadeiladu dilys yn anymarferol o ystyried ansawdd gwael cyffredinol y gwaith cerrig presennol. Bydd cerrig allweddol (megis cerrig cornel a chapio) yn cael eu nodi a'u hadfer i'w safleoedd gwreiddiol yn ystod yr ailadeiladu. Fel arall, bydd y waliau'n cael eu hailadeiladu gan ddefnyddio deunydd presennol, gyda cherrig lleol ychwanegol yn cael eu cyrchu yn ôl yr angen, mewn arddull sy'n debyg i'r gwaith cerrig presennol i'r drychiadau blaen a chefn. Bydd y waliau'n cael eu hailbwyntio i gyd-fynd â chymysgedd a chymeriad y mortar sydd wedi goroesi mor agos â phosibl. Rhoddir sylw arbennig i adfer y simnai yn gywir.

Mae'r cwteri a'r nwyddau dŵr glaw presennol wedi'u gwneud o blastig, felly nid ydynt yn wreiddiol, a bwriedir eu tynnu a pheidio â'u hailosod ar ôl cwblhau'r gwaith. Yn lle'r cwteri, bwriedir gosod draen tir (draen Ffrengig) ar hyd gwaelod y drychiadau blaen a chefn, gan ganiatáu i ddŵr glaw ddiferu o gwrs isaf y llechi i'r llawr, ond ei ddraenio i ffwrdd gan atal dirlawnder y llawr yn union wrth ymyl y waliau maen - bydd hyn yn lleihau'r risg o leithder.

2) Newidiadau er budd clwydo ystlumod

Yn ogystal â'r atgyweiriadau a grybwyllwyd uchod, mae mân newidiadau i'w gwneud i wella clwydfan yr ystlumod ar y safle. Mae'r rhain yn cynnwys:

- a) Amnewid y drws ffrynt sydd wedi'i ddifrodi ('tebyg am debyg') fel ei fod yn cyrraedd y llawr, gan atal ysglyfaethwyr rhag mynd i mewn i'r adeilad;
- b) Bordio y tu mewn i un ffenestr gyda phren haenog wedi'i baentio'n ddu i leihau lefelau golau mewnol;
- c) Adeiladu 'blwch poeth' i'r grib yn y pen deheuol (y pen gyferbyn â chwfl y simnai), i ddarparu amodau cysgu cynhesach i ran fach o'r adeilad;
- d) Diogelu'r prif bwynt mynediad i ystlumod (agoriad ffenestr) fel nad yw'n cael ei gau'n ddamweiniol; a
- e) Ffurio pwynt mynediad eilaidd yng nghefn yr adeilad gan ddefnyddio'r agoriad blaenorol sydd wedi'i flocio, fel bod gan ystlumod lwybr amgen i osgoi ysglyfaethwyr posibl a allai dargedu'r prif bwyntiau mynediad.

Polisiau Cynllun Datblygu:

Cynllun Datblygu Lleol Eryri 2016-2031

- Polisi Strategol A: Dibenion y Parc Cenedlaethol a Datblygu Cynaliadwy
- Polisi Strategol D: Amgylchedd Naturiol
- Polisi Strategol Ff: Amgylchedd Hanesyddol
- Polisi Datblygu 1: Egwyddorion Datblygu Cyffredinol
- Polisi Datblygu 6: Dylunio a Deunyddiau Cynaliadwy
- Polisi Datblygu 7: Adeiladau Rhestredig a Thraddodiadol

Canllawiau Cynllunio Atodol (CCA):

- Canllawiau Cynllunio Atodol 1: Dylunio Cynaliadwy ym Mharciau Cenedlaethol Cymru
- CCA 2: Asesiad Datblygu Cyffredinol
- Canllawiau Cynllunio Atodol 6: Cadwraeth Natur a Bioamrywiaeth

Polisi/Canllawiau Cenedlaethol:

- Polisi Cynllunio Cymru (PCC) (Argraffiad 12) 2024
- Deddf yr Amgylchedd Hanesyddol (Cymru) 2023
- Nodyn Cyngor Technegol 24: Yr Amgylchedd Hanesyddol 2026 (NCT 24)
- Cadw 'Rheoli Newid i Adeiladau Rhestredig yng Nghymru' (2017)

- Dyfodol Cymru 2040

Ymgynghoriadau:

Cyngor Cymuned Llanfair	Cefnogi
Cynghorydd Lleol	Dim Ymateb
Cadwraeth Adfer	<p>Dim gwrthwynebiad</p> <p>Mae'r adeilad mewn cyflwr gwael, a heb ymyrraeth, mae'n debygol o ddymchwel. Byddai hyn yn arwain at golli clwydfan yr ystlumod, yn ogystal â cholli ffabrig hanesyddol o bwys, sef cwfl y simnai prin.</p> <p>Cynigir sgaffaldiau mewnol ac allanol, ynghyd ag ailadeiladu lleol, gan gynnwys tynnu'r simnai i lawr a'i hailadeiladu'n ofalus. Cynigir hefyd ail-doi'r to, gydag elfennau pren newydd yn ôl yr angen, gydag unrhyw ddiffyg mewn llechi yn cael eu gwneud yn iawn gyda llechi cyfatebol.</p> <p>Mae maint y gwaith sydd ei angen yn helaeth ond mae ei angen i sicrhau dyfodol yr adeilad hwn.</p> <p>Mae'r gwaith arfaethedig yn dilyn egwyddorion cadwraeth derbyniol ac yn gwneud yr isafswm sy'n angenrheidiol i sicrhau goroesiad y bwthyn cymedrol hwn. Byddwn yn awgrymu cofnodi cwfl y simnai yn ofalus rhag ofn i'r gwaethaf ddigwydd a bod y cwfl yn cael ei golli.</p>
Heneb (Archaeoleg)	<p>Mae'n amlwg, er bod y bwriad cyffredinol yn gadarnhaol tuag at yr adeilad bregus hwn, fod y prosiect yn cynnwys gwaith strwythurol sylweddol a fydd yn disodli neu'n ailadeiladu llawer o'r ffabrig hanesyddol ac yn anochel yn effeithio ar ei ymddangosiad. Felly, mae cofnodi adeiladau hanesyddol cyn dechrau gwaith yn briodol.</p>

	<p>Mae'r cais yn cynnwys cyfres o luniadau a baratowyd gan 'ArchaeoDomus' a fyddai'n bodloni safon cofnodion archaeolegol technegol. Ynghyd â'r wybodaeth yn yr AET a'r ffotograffau a ddosbarthwyd rhwng yr AET, yr adroddiad strwythurol a'r adroddiad ecolegol, mae'r wybodaeth a gyflwynir gyda'i gilydd yn gofnod digonol at ddibenion lliniaru archaeolegol; fodd bynnag, nid yw'r ffotograffau'n benodol yn addas ar gyfer archifo, fel darluniau mewn pdf. Mae angen casglu'r ffeiliau delwedd gwreiddiol, ynghyd â'r lluniadau a'r AET, a'u cyflwyno i Gofnod Henebion Cenedlaethol Cymru i ffurfio cofnod archif o'r adeilad cyn ei adnewyddu.</p> <p>Dylai'r ymgeisydd/asiant gysylltu â'r archifydd yn RCAHMW i gael cyfarwyddiadau ar eu gofynion ar gyfer deunyddiau archif er mwyn sicrhau bod cofnodion y safle mewn fformat addas.</p>
Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru	<p>Mae bryderon ynghylch y cais fel y'i cyflwynwyd. Fodd bynnag, rwy'n fodlon y gellir goresgyn y pryderon hyn os yw'r ddogfen a nodir isod wedi'i chynnwys yn yr amod cynlluniau a dogfennau cymeradwy ar yr hysbysiad penderfyniad:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adroddiad Clwydfan Ystlumod Garth Barn gan Cartmel Ecology Ltd, dyddiedig 28/04/2026 <p>Heb gynnwys y ddogfen hon, byddwn yn gwrthwynebu'r cais cynllunio hwn.</p> <p>Ystyrir nad yw'r datblygiad yn debygol o fod yn niweidiol i gynnal poblogaeth y rhywogaeth dan sylw ar statws cadwraeth ffafriol yn ei hamrediad naturiol ar yr amod bod y mesurau a nodir yn yr adroddiad a gyflwynwyd yn cael eu gweithredu.</p> <p>Cynghorir fod y gwaith yn cael ei wneud o dan drwydded.</p>

<p>Ecoleg</p>	<p>Rydym wedi dderbyn dogfen 'Adroddiad Clwydfan Ystlumod Ysgubor Garth Barn gan Cartmel Ecology Ltd, dyddiedig 2 8/04/2026':</p> <p>Mae'r adroddiad yn cadarnhau presenoldeb clwydfan fagu sylweddol yr ystlum pedol lleiaf. Felly, bydd angen trwydded er mwyn bwrw ymlaen â'r gwaith.</p> <p>Oherwydd presenoldeb ystlumod pedol lleiaf a chyfagosrwydd ACA Coedydd Derw a Safle Ystlumod Meirionnydd, bydd angen Asesiad Rheoliadau Cynefinoedd (ARhC) ar gyfer y cais hwn.</p> <p>Rhestrir y mesurau lliniaru ar gyfer y gwaith arfaethedig yn adran 9 o'r adroddiad. Dylid dilyn a gweithredu'r mesurau lliniaru yn llawn yn unol â'r adroddiad ecolegol, a gwnewch yn siŵr bod hyn wedi'i sicrhau drwy amod.</p> <p>Dangosir manylion y glwydfan bresennol ar y lluniadau a gyflwynwyd. Dylid darllen y rhain ar y cyd â'r adroddiad ecolegol a rhaid eu dilyn a'u gweithredu'n llawn.</p>
<p>Adeiladau a Lleoedd Hanesyddol (AaLIH)</p>	<p>Mae AaLIH yn nodi mai'r prif reswm dros restru Garth yw'r cwfl tân pren gwiall prin sydd wedi goroesi. Mae'r cynlluniau adran yn dangos bod y gwaith maen cyfagos i'r wal dalcen i'w symud a'i ailadeiladu i lefel islaw'r cwfl tân, sy'n codi pryderon ynghylch ei ddiogelwch a'i sefydlogrwydd tra bod y gwaith yn digwydd.</p> <p>Cynigir sgaffald i ddarparu cefnogaeth, ond efallai y bydd angen amgáu mwy cadarn i'w amddiffyn wrth i'r to a'r talcen/simnai gael eu tynnu i osgoi difrod gan unrhyw ddeunyddiau sy'n cwmpo neu'n rhydd, a dylid ei ymgorffori mewn datganiad methodoleg neu'r cyffelyb ar gyfer y gwaith datgymalu dan sylw.</p> <p>O ystyried pa mor brin yw'r sefyllfa, rydym hefyd yn argymhell cynnal recordiad llawn cyn i'r gwaith ddechrau.</p>

Ymateb i Gyhoeddusrwydd:

Mae'r cais wedi cael ei gyhoeddi drwy hysbysiad safle a llythyrau hysbysu cymdogn.

Ar adeg ysgrifennu'r adroddiad hwn ni dderbyniwyd unrhyw lythyrau gwrthwynebiad/cefnogaeth.

Asesiad:

1. *Egwyddor Datblygiad*

1.1 O ran cadwraeth adeiladau, mae Polisiâu Datblygu 6 a 7 a Pholisi Strategol Ff o Gynllun Datblygu Lleol Eryri 2016-2031 yn berthnasol. Ar gyfer materion ecolegol, mae Polisi Strategol D o Gynllun Datblygu Lleol Eryri 2016-2031 yn berthnasol.

1.2 Mae Polisi Datblygu 7 yn nodi mai dim ond lle nad yw'r cynnig yn cael effaith andwyol ar gymeriad eiddo rhestredig y gellir cefnogi newidiadau i adeilad rhestredig; rhaid cyfiawnhau'n ddigonol unrhyw niwed a achosir i arwyddocâd ased hanesyddol, neu ei leoliad.

1.3 Mae Polisi Cynllunio Cymru (12fed argraffiad), yn benodol pennod 6, a Nodyn Canllaw Technegol 24 (TAN24), yn cyfarwyddo awdurdodau cynllunio lleol i flaenoriaethu cadwraeth asedau hanesyddol a'u lleoliadau wrth benderfynu ar geisiadau datblygu.

1.4 Mae paragraff 5.14 o NCT24 yn nodi'r materion allweddol y dylai'r awdurdod cynllunio eu hystyried wrth benderfynu ar gais am ganiatâd adeilad rhestredig, sy'n cynnwys:

- Pwysigrwydd a gradd yr adeilad a'i ddiddordeb pensaernïol neu hanesyddol cynhenid.
- Nodweddion ffisegol yr adeilad sy'n cyfiawnhau ei restru ac yn cyfrannu at ei arwyddocâd, (er enghraifft ei ffurf a'i gynllun, deunyddiau, adeiladwaith a manylion) gan gynnwys unrhyw nodweddion o bwys fel y tu mewn, a allai fod wedi dod i'r amlwg ar ôl cynnwys yr adeilad ar y rhestr.
- Cyfraniad y cwrtil a'r lleoliad at arwyddocâd yr adeilad, yn ogystal â'i gyfraniad at ei olygfa leol.
- Effaith y gwaith arfaethedig ar arwyddocâd yr adeilad.
- Y graddau y byddai'r gwaith arfaethedig yn dod â manteision sylweddol i'r gymuned, er enghraifft, drwy gyfrannu at economi'r ardal neu wella ei hamgylchedd lleol.

2. **Asesiad**

- 2.1 Yng nghyswllt yr Hen Fwthyn, mae goroesiad y cwfl simnai prin yn nodwedd nodedig sy'n cyfrannu'n sylweddol at ei arwyddocâd.
- 2.2 Amcan y gwaith yw diogelu'r ffabrig adeiledig, gan gadw cymeriad cyffredinol a ffurf adeiledig y bwthyn. Mae cyfanrwydd strwythurol yr adeilad yn beryglus ar hyn o bryd, ac mae'r adroddiad strwythurol a gyflwynwyd yn nodi y gallai'r wal ochr chwith a'r simnai ddymchwel, gan arwain at ddymchweliad cyfan gwbl y talcen ochr chwith a strwythur y to os na fydd unrhyw ymyrraeth yn digwydd.
- 2.3 Yn ddiamau, mae'r gwaith arfaethedig yn helaeth ei natur; bydd y bwthyn yn cael ei ailadeiladu'n sylweddol. Fodd bynnag, yn y lle cyntaf, cydnabyddir bod maint y gwaith yn cael ei ystyried yr isafswm sy'n angenrheidiol i sicrhau goroesiad y bwthyn brodorol cymedrol hwn. Mae'r gwaith ailadeiladu arfaethedig wedi'i gyfyngu i elfennau o'r adeilad sydd mewn mwy o berygl o gwmpo, ac sy'n ymddangos fel pe baent wedi cael eu hailadeiladu o'r blaen, ac sydd o arwyddocâd cyfyngedig yn gyffredinol o ran dynodiad y bwthyn.
- 2.4 Ystyriwyd y cynllun fel yr opsiwn mwyaf addas gan y byddai gwneud atgyweiriadau i'r gwaith maen yn unig yn peri risg o gwmpo yn ystod y gwaith, gan roi'r gweithwyr adeiladu a'r elfennau hynny o'r adeilad sydd o'r pwys mwyaf mewn perygl. Ar ben hynny, cynhaliwyd asesiad strwythurol gan berson cymwys addas a'i gyflwyno i gefnogi'r cais. Gan fod waliau a tho'r gwaith maen o arwyddocâd llai i'r adeilad rhestredig, ar ôl pwysio a mesur, ystyrir bod ailadeiladu rhannol yn dderbyniol ar y sail y bydd dyfodol yr adeilad yn cael ei ddiogelu a bydd ei brif nodweddion pwysig, y cwfl gwail, yn cael eu hamddiffyn am hirhoedledd.
- 2.5 Dylid cydnabod bod y gwaith arfaethedig yn peri risg i'r cwfl gwail drwy gydol y cyfnod adeiladu. Wedi dweud hynny, mae risg uwch o golled yn ôl pob tebyg os gadewir yr adeilad yn ei gyflwr presennol a'i ganiatáu i barhau i ddirywio.
- 2.6 Er mwyn lliniaru'r posibilrwydd o golli'r cwfl yn ystod y gwaith, cynigir sgaffald mewnol. Bydd y sgaffald yn amddiffyn cwfl y simnai yn ei le tra bod gwaith yn cael ei wneud ar yr eiddo. Bydd wyneb allanol y cwfl yn cael ei amddiffyn â phren haenog, neu debyg, i atal difrod damweiniol.
- 2.7 Mae Heneb wedi datgan bod y bwriad cyffredinol tuag at yr adeilad yn gadarnhaol, ond bydd llawer o'r ffabrig hanesyddol yn cael ei ddisodli neu ei ailadeiladu, a fydd yn effeithio ar ymddangosiad y bwthyn. Maent yn nodi bod y lluniadau a gynhyrchwyd gan ArchaeoDomus, cynnwys yr Asesiad Effaith Treftadaeth, yr adroddiad strwythurol, a'r adroddiad ecolegol i gyd

- yn gyfystyr â chofnod adeiladu digonol. Fodd bynnag, nid yw'r ffotograffau a gyflwynwyd yn addas i'w harchifo fel pdfs. Maent yn cynghori y dylid casglu'r ffeiliau delwedd gwreiddiol, ynghyd â'r dogfennau ategol eraill, a'u cyflwyno i Gofnod Henebion Cenedlaethol Cymru i ffurfio cofnod archif o'r adeilad cyn ei adnewyddu. Mae cynghorydd treftadaeth yr Awdurdod ac Adeiladau a Lleoedd Hanesyddol wedi argymhell yn yr un modd y dylid gwneud cofnod manwl o'r cwfl gwaiail cyn dechrau'r gwaith. O ystyried y risg i'r cwfl yn ystod y gwaith hwn, ystyrir ei bod yn rhesymol gwneud y cofnod a'i adneuo gyda Chofnod Henebion Cenedlaethol Cymru yn Aberystwyth.
- 2.8 Mewn ymateb i'r sylwadau hyn, mae'r asiant wedi cadarnhau bod cofnodi ar y gweill ar y safle ar hyn o bryd. Er ei bod hi'n bosibl gosod amodau ar gyflwyno'r ddogfen hon cyn dechrau'r datblygiad, mae'r ymgeisydd yn awyddus i osgoi amodau cyn-gychwyn lle bo modd o ystyried brys y gwaith a'r cyfyngiadau ynghylch pryd y gellir cynnal y gwaith. Felly, mae'r argymhelliad yn ceisio cymeradwyaeth y pwyllgor i ddirprwyo'r hawl i Gyfarwyddwr Cynllunio a Phartneriaethau gymeradwyo'r cais yn amodol ar dderbyn yr adroddiad (i safon foddhaol) a chydsyniad CADW i gymeradwyo'r cais.
- 2.9 Mae Adran 96 o Ddeddf yr Amgylchedd Hanesyddol (Cymru) 2023 yn nodi, wrth ystyried a ddylid rhoi caniatâd adeilad rhestredig, fod yn rhaid i'r awdurdod cynllunio roi sylw arbennig i ddymunoldeb cadw: yr adeilad rhestredig, ei leoliad, ac unrhyw nodweddion o ddiddordeb pensaernïol neu hanesyddol arbennig sydd gan yr adeilad. Ailadroddir hyn yn yr un modd yn NCT24 a PCC12.
- 2.10 Yn yr achos hwn, er bod y gwaith arfaethedig yn gymharol helaeth ei natur, cydnabyddir, yn gyfannol, eu bod yn angenrheidiol i warchod yr adeilad rhestredig a'i nodweddion arbennig. Cynigiwyd cynllun amddiffyn ar gyfer y cwfl gwaiail – elfen bwysicaf y bwthyn. Awgrymwyd lliniaru ychwanegol ar ffurf cyflwyno cofnod manwl o'r cwfl. O ystyried arwyddocâd isel yr elfennau yr effeithir arnynt (waliau maen) a manteision posibl y gwaith i'r adeilad rhestredig, ar ôl pwysu a mesur, gellir ystyried bod y cynnig yn dderbyniol o ran polisi cenedlaethol.
- 2.11 Mae Polisi Datblygu 7 o'r CDLI yn nodi mai dim ond os yw'r cynnig yn cadw cymeriad yr adeilad rhestredig, a bod y deunydd a'r gorffeniadau a ddefnyddir yn y gwaith adeiladu yn gydnaws â rhai'r strwythur gwreiddiol y caniateir ceisiadau am ganiatâd adeilad rhestredig. O ystyried y materion hyn, mae'r gwaith arfaethedig i'w gwblhau gan ddefnyddio'r deunydd presennol (allanoli dim ond lle bo angen) a rhaid gwneud yr ailadeiladu mewn arddull sy'n debyg i gymeriad presennol y bwthyn. Bydd y waliau'n cael eu hailbwyntio mewn mortar tebyg.

- 2.12 Ar ben hynny, mae treftadaeth bensaernïol Eryri yn rhan o 'rinweddau arbennig' y Parc Cenedlaethol. Mae Polisi Strategol A yn ei gwneud yn ofynnol i ddatblygiadau barchu a gwella'r amgylchedd hanesyddol, gyda nod polisi cyffredinol o warchod a gwella'r 'rinweddau arbennig' hyn. Bydd y cynnig yn atal dirywiad pellach adeilad rhestredig a'i nodweddion arbennig, gan gyd-fynd â dibenion Polisi Strategol A. Fodd bynnag, mae'n debygol y bydd ymddangosiad yr adeilad yn cael ei newid rhywfaint; mae hyn yn anochel oherwydd natur y gwaith. Er hynny, mae'n annhebygol y bydd cymeriad y bwthyn traddodiadol cymedrol hwn yn cael ei effeithio'n andwyol gan y bydd y strwythur yn cael ei ailadeiladu fwy neu lai yr un fath, a bydd arwyddocâd yr adeilad yn cael ei gadw. Ar y sail hon, ystyrir bod y gwaith yn cydymffurfio â gofynion Polisi Datblygu 7 a Pholisi Strategol Ff.
- 2.13 Yn ogystal â'r awydd i warchod yr ased treftadaeth, mae'r Hen Fwthyn ar hyn o bryd yn cael ei feddiannu gan glwydfan fagu ystlumod pedol lleiaf. Mae'r ystlum pedol lleiaf yn brif nodwedd ar gyfer dynodi Ardal Cadwraeth Arbennig (ACA) Coedydd Derw a Safleoedd Ystlumod Meirionnydd. Ym mis Awst 2025, cofnodwyd tua 153 o ystlumod yn y bwthyn (Cartmel Ecology Ltd 2026).
- 2.14 Mae'r adroddiad ecoleg a gyflwynwyd, gan Cartmel Ecology Ltd, yn cynnig argymhellion ar gyfer y glwydfan ystlumod ar y safle. Fel rhan o'r argymhellion hyn, awgrymir mân newidiadau i'r adeilad rhestredig.
- 2.15 Mae'r newidiadau arfaethedig sy'n angenrheidiol i amddiffyn a gwella clwydfan yr ystlumod yn cynnwys gosod drws ffrynt pren newydd sy'n ymestyn i'r llawr (mae'r drws presennol wedi'i dorri'n fyr ar ryw adeg); ffinio un ffenestr i leihau gollyngiad golau i'r adeilad; mewnosod blwch poeth; sicrhau'r prif bwynt mynediad ystlumod (agoriad ffenestr) gyda bar metel; a ffurfio pwynt mynediad ystlumod eilaidd i'r drychiad cefn trwy agoriad a oedd wedi'i flocio o'r blaen.
- 2.16 Mae'r newidiadau hyn yn gymharol fach ac mae pob un yn gildroadwy. Nid ydynt ychwaith yn cael effaith ar elfennau arwyddocaol yr adeilad rhestredig. O ystyried manteision y gwaith arfaethedig o ran cadwraeth y glwydfan ystlumod bwysig, a'i effaith leiaf ar yr adeilad rhestredig, gellir cefnogi'r newidiadau hyn.
- 2.17 Ymgynghorwyd â Chyfoeth Naturiol Cymru ynghylch y cais. Yn eu hymateb, nodasant fod ganddynt bryderon ynghylch y cais, ond eu bod yn fodlon y gellid goresgyn y rhain pe bai'r adroddiad ecoleg a gyflwynwyd yn amodol ar unrhyw hysbysiad penderfyniad. Er mwyn sicrhau ymhellach weithredu'r lliniaru a nodir yn yr adroddiad ecoleg, mae amod yn nodi y dylid dilyn a gweithredu'r argymhellion a gynhwysir yn Adran 9 o'r adroddiad ystlumod yn llawn. Dangosir y mesurau hyn hefyd ar y cynlluniau a gyflwynwyd.

- 2.18 Ar ben hynny, mae ecolegydd APCE wedi darparu sylwadau ar y cais ac wedi gofyn am gynnal Asesiad Rheoliadau Cynefinoedd (ARhC) oherwydd agosrwydd y safle datblygu o ACA Coedydd Derw a Safleoedd Ystlumod Meirionnydd a phresenoldeb yr ystlumod pedol lleiaf.
- 2.19 Cynhaliwyd Asesiad Rheoliadau Cynefinoedd (ARhC) gyda'r casgliad y gellid osgoi effeithiau andwyol ar gyfanrwydd yr ACA drwy fabwysiadu'r mesurau lliniaru a nodir yn Adran 9 o'r adroddiad ystlumod. Ymgynghorwyd â Chyfoeth Naturiol Cymru ar yr ARhC ac maent wedi cadarnhau, wrth ystyried y mesurau lliniaru, eu bod yn cytuno â chasgliad yr Awdurdod na fydd effaith andwyol ar gyfanrwydd yr Ardal Cadwraeth Arbennig.
- 2.20 O ystyried yr uchod, ac yng ngoleuni gofynion Polisi Strategol D, sy'n ei gwneud yn ofynnol i gynigion datblygu amddiffyn a gwella'r amgylchedd naturiol, ystyrir bod y polisi wedi'i fodloni.

3. Casgliad

- 3.1 Cydnabyddir bod llawer iawn o adeiladwaith hanesyddol i'w ailadeiladu o ganlyniad i'r cynnig hwn. Fodd bynnag, darparwyd digon o wybodaeth i ddangos bod angen ailadeiladu'r waliau maen yn rhannol a gwneud y gwaith ail-doi er mwyn gwarchod yr ased treftadaeth hwn. Yn bwysig, mae'r gwaith wedi'i gynllunio gyda'r bwriad o warchod diddordeb arbennig yr adeilad a bydd yn sicrhau y bydd clwydfan yr ystlumod pedol lleiaf yn cael ei diogelu.
- 3.2 Rwy'n fodlon bod mesurau lliniaru a rhagofalus rhesymol wedi'u cynnig i sicrhau nad yw arwyddocâd yr adeilad rhestredig yn cael ei effeithio'n andwyol gan y gwaith. Bydd cadwraeth yr Hen Fwthyn yn sicrhau y bydd clwydfan fagu'r ystlum pedol lleiaf hefyd yn cael ei diogelu.
- 3.3 Daeth yr Asesiad Rheoliadau Cynefinoedd a gynhaliwyd gan yr Awdurdod i'r casgliad na fyddai cyfanrwydd yr Ardal Cadwraeth Arbennig yn cael ei danseilio gan y gwaith arfaethedig ar yr amod bod y mesurau lliniaru a restrir yn yr adroddiad ecoleg yn cael eu dilyn. Mae Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru wedi cadarnhau eu bod yn cytuno a chasgliad yr Awdurdod.

Papurau Cefndir ym Mhentwr Dogfennau Rhif 1: Na

ARGYMHELLIAD:

Dirprwyo'r hawl i'r Cyfarwyddwr Cynllunio a Phartneriaethau i gymeradwyo'r cais yn amodol ar yr amodau a restrir isod, derbyn cofnod adeilad hanesyddol a chymeradwyaeth gan CADW.

- 1) cychwyn y datblygiad a ganiateir drwy hyn cyn diwedd PUM mlynedd o ddyddiad y penderfyniad hwn.
- 2) Rhaid cyflawni'r gwaith a ganiateir drwy hyn yn unol â'r cynlluniau cymeradwy canlynol:
 - 458[1]02 – Cynllun llawr a drychiadau presennol – dyddiedig 16/01/2020
 - 458[3]11 – Cynllun lleoliad safle – dyddiedig 05/11/2025
 - 458[3]12 – Cynllun llawr arfaethedig – dyddiedig 29/04/2026
 - 458[3]13 – Drychiadau arfaethedig – dyddiedig 29/04/2026
 - 458[3]14 – Drychiadau arfaethedig – dyddiedig 29/04/2026
 - 458[3]15 – Adran A arfaethedig – dyddiedig 29/04/2026
 - 458[3]16 – Adran B arfaethedig – dyddiedig 29/04/2026
 - AD240-2- Adran AA fel y mae'n Bresennol – ArchaeoDomus – dyddiedig Ebrill 2026
 - AD240-3 – Adran BB fel y mae'n Bresennol - ArchaeoDomus – dyddiedig Ebrill 2026
 - 458[3]adr – AET – F1 – Asesiad Effaith Treftadaeth – dyddiedig 30/04/2026
 - Cartmel, S. 2026. *Adroddiad Clwydfan Ystlumod Garth Barn* gan Cartmel Ecology Ltd – adroddiad gan Sarah Cartmel 27/10/2025 – Diwygiwyd 28/04/2026.
 - WE1731/gw/R1 - Wolfenden Engineering – Archwiliad/Adroddiad Strwythurol, Hen Fwthyn ar dir Garth, Llanbedr – dyddiedig 1 Rhagfyr 2025.
- 3) Dylid cadw a hailddefnyddio'r llechi presennol lle bynnag y bo modd. Dylai llechi newydd fod o liw, gwead, maint a nodweddion tywyddio cyfatebol â'r rhai presennol a'u cadw wedi hynny.
- 4) Dylid dilyn a gweithredu'r mesurau lliniaru ar gyfer y safle a gynhwysir yn Adran 9 o ' *Cartmel, S. 2026. Adroddiad Clwydfa Ystlumod Garth Barn. Cartmel Ecology Ltd – adroddiad gan Sarah Cartmel 27/10/2025 – Diwygiwyd 28/04/2026 ' yn llawn yn unol â'r adroddiad.*

Rhesymau:

- 1) Er mwyn cydymffurfio ag Adran 98 o Ddeddf yr Amgylchedd Hanesyddol (Cymru) 2023.
- 2) I ddiffinio'r caniatâd ac er mwyn osgoi amheuaeth.
- 3) Er mwyn sicrhau safon foddhaol o ddatblygiad a diogelu cymeriad ac ymddangosiad yr adeilad rhestredig yn unol â pholisïau A, Ff, 1, 6 a 7 o Gynllun Datblygu Lleol Eryri 2016-2031.
- 4) Er mwyn sicrhau safon foddhaol o ddatblygiad a lleihau'r risg o niwed neu aflonyddwch annerbyniol i rywogaethau gwarchoddedig yn unol â Pholisïau Cynllun Datblygu Lleol Eryri ac yn benodol Polisi D.

Nodiadau Cyngorol

Rhybudd: Mae angen Trwydded Rhywogaethau a Warchodir gan Ewrop (RhGE) ar gyfer y datblygiad hwn.

Nid yw'r caniatâd cynllunio hwn yn rhoi caniatâd i ymgymryd â gwaith sydd angen trwydded RhGE.

Mae'n drosedd dal, lladd neu aflonyddu ar RhGE yn fwriadol neu niweidio neu ddinistrio eu safleoedd bridio neu fannau gorffwys yn ddi-hid. Os cewch eich cael yn euog o unrhyw droseddau, gallech gael eich anfon i'r carchar am hyd at 6 mis a/neu dderbyn dirwy ddiderfyn.

I ymgymryd â'r gwaith o fewn y gyfraith, gallwch gael rhagor o wybodaeth am yr angen am drwydded gan Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru ar 0300 065 3000 neu yma: www.naturalresources.wales/permits-and-permissions/species-licensing/apply-for-a-protected-species-licence/?lang=cy

Wrth gyflwyno unrhyw gais am drwydded RhGE dylai'r ymgeisydd gynnwys:

- Diffinio ardaloedd mewnol yr adeilad lle bydd gan ystlumod ddefnydd hirdymol. Ymddengys o'r adroddiad y bydd gan yr ystlumod fynediad digyfngiad i'r adeilad yn dilyn yr ail-doi, sy'n dderbyniol. Fodd bynnag, byddai diffinio ardal nythu ystlumod yn fuddiol, yn enwedig os yw defnydd yr adeilad yn debygol o newid yn y dyfodol. Mae hyn hefyd yn berthnasol i unrhyw ardaloedd nythu adar o fewn yr adeilad.
Cynllun goleuo: Bydd angen cyflwyno hwn os oes bwriad i ychwanegu goleuadau at yr adeilad hwn



Planning application reference number: - NP5/66/LB273B

A Record of a Habitats Regulation Assessment

- Site Address:** Outbuilding at Garth, Llanbedr, LL45 2HS
- Proposal:** Listed Building Consent for significant repair works, installation of a warm box for bats, creation of a new entrance for bats, and associated minor alterations.

Summary

A Listed Building Consent application for a proposal at Garth, Llanbedr, LL45 2HS, (Ref: NP5/66/LB237B) has been considered for the purpose of Regulation 63 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 as amended (or the Habitats Regulations) by Eryri National Park Authority (the Authority) as the 'competent authority' responsible for authorising the proposed development (or project).

Having carried out a Habitat Regulations Assessment (HRA) 'screening' of the project, the Authority concluded that likely significant effects could not be ruled out (alone and in-combination) due to the presence of a lesser Horseshoe bat maternity roost and proximity of the Meirionnydd Oakwoods and Bat Sites Special Area of Conservation (SAC or European site).

Consequently, the Authority was required to undertake an appropriate assessment to determine the impact on the integrity of this European site; a competent authority may only agree to the project if it can ascertain that it will not adversely affect the integrity of the site.

Following the appropriate assessment, the Authority was able to ascertain, beyond reasonable scientific doubt, that an adverse effect on the integrity of the SAC could be avoided. This positive outcome was dependent on the adherence to measures within:

- Cartmel, S. 2026. *Garth Barn Bat Roost Report* by Cartmel Ecology Ltd – report by Sarah Cartmel 27/10/2025 – Amended 28/04/2026.

Because an appropriate assessment has been carried out, Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru (CNC)/ Natural Resources Wales (NRW) must be consulted, and account taken of its

advice. Should NRW support the outcome of this HRA, and the measures secured by condition, the application may be determined accordingly.

Introduction

This application is for '*Listed Building Consent for significant repair works, installation of a warm box for bats, creation of a new entrance for bats, and associated minor alterations*.' Full details of the proposal may be found in the application submission documentation on the file – NP5/66/LB237B.

The proposed development site is located approximately 1.5km from the Meirionnydd Oakwoods Bat Sites SAC. This European site supports a range of qualifying features comprising types of woodland, heath and aquatic vegetation, and bats. However, the main concern is the Lesser horseshoe bat (*Rhinolophus hipposideros*), a primary reason for the designation of this SAC. Lesser horseshoe bats are known to be present at the site and are potentially at harm from development. Given its proximity to this European site and the potential for the development to disturb protected species and harm the SAC, this HRA was required to assess the impact on the protected site.

The Authority considers that the proposed development is not directly connected with or necessary to the management for nature conservation of the SAC and so rule out the possibility that this proposal could be excluded from the need for an HRA.

Screening

A screening test represents the first stage of an HRA and explores whether 'likely significant effects' on a qualifying feature can or cannot be ruled out '... alone or in combination with other plans or projects'. Drawing on case law, 'likely' is regarded as a 'risk' and 'significant' as anything that could 'undermine' the conservation objectives of the qualifying feature under threat. However, potential impacts should be 'credible' and not 'hypothetical', and in-depth scrutiny should be avoided.

Should there be no credible risk that the conservation objectives could be undermined, alone or in-combination, no further assessment is required, and development can proceed.

However, if likely significant effects cannot be ruled out, further scrutiny in the form of an 'appropriate assessment' is required. In this context, the screening test is seen only as a 'trigger' for the need for an appropriate assessment'.

For the avoidance of doubt, an in-combination assessment is only required where impacts are identified which in themselves are not significant 'alone' but the cumulative effects when evaluated in combination with other plans or projects could be significant.

Likely Significant Effect Test

Drawing on the information provided it is considered that there is credible risk that the proposed development could cause disturbance to the lesser horseshow bat roost that could undermine the conservation objectives of the SAC and so likely significant effects cannot be ruled out alone.

As the risk of a significant effect has been identified alone, there is no need to carry out an in-combination assessment.

Given this outcome, the Authority was required to undertake an appropriate assessment to determine the impact on the SAC.

Appropriate Assessment

Drawing again on case law, a competent authority may only consent to a project if, following an appropriate assessment, it can ascertain, beyond reasonable scientific doubt, that it will not adversely affect the integrity of an SAC. 'Integrity' is defined variously as the 'structure and function' or the 'constitutive characteristics' of a site or its features.

Importantly, the consideration of mitigation is restricted to this stage. In *Grace & Sweetman* the ECJ held that '*it is only when it is sufficiently certain that a measure will make an effective contribution to avoiding harm, guaranteeing beyond all reasonable doubt that the project will not adversely affect the integrity of the area, that such a measure may be taken into consideration*'. This is taken to mean that the measures are legal, effective, reliable, timely, guaranteed to be delivered and last as long term as they are needed to achieve their objectives.

For the purposes of this HRA, the SAC conservation objectives can be summarised as requiring that the favourable conservation status of the qualifying features should be maintained or restored as required.

The conclusion of the appropriate assessment is presented in the 'Integrity test' which follows.

Drawing on the information provided, the screening assessment has already described how the proposed development could result in disturbance and pollution incident(s) via the construction process, that could undermine the conservation objectives of the SAC. Of which the scale and magnitude of the impact is sufficient enough to make this an adverse effect.

Therefore, it is considered that in the absence of mitigation the Authority would not be able to conclude that an adverse effect on the integrity of the SAC could be avoided and mitigation is required.

CNC/NRW reviewed the ecological report, *Garth Barn Bat Roost Report* by Cartmel Ecology Ltd, and their comments dated 02/06/2026 state the following “*We consider that the development is not likely to be detrimental to the maintenance of the population of the species concerned at a favourable conservation status in its natural range provided the measures set out in the submitted report are implemented*”. We support this statement.

Section 9 of the submitted ecology report, *Garth Barn Bat Roost Report* by Cartmel Ecology Ltd, lists mitigation measures for the site which include, but are not limited to, a timing restriction to the works to avoid the sensitive maternity period, the retention and modification of the existing roost, in addition to the creation of a temporary roost structure to facilitate the works.

Details of modifications to the existing roost are shown on drawings ‘458[3]12 – Proposed floor plan – dated 29/04/2026’ and ‘458[3]13 – Proposed elevations – dated 29/04/2026’. The new temporary bat roost forms part of corresponding planning application NP5/66/273A and is shown on drawings ‘485[3]03A – Proposed Elevations (new structure) dated 28/04/2026’ and ‘458[3]02 – Proposed site layout – dated 18/03/2026’.

To allow a positive outcome, the mitigation must be adhered to and should be secured by condition.

Consequently, with the mitigation proposed above, it is considered that the Authority would be able to conclude that an adverse effect on the integrity of the SAC can be avoided.

Integrity Test

For the purposes of Regulation 63 of the Habitats Regulations, the Authority undertook an objective scientific assessment of the implications of the project on the qualifying feature(s) of the Meirionnydd Oakwoods Bat Sites SAC, using the best scientific knowledge in the field and in view of the site’s conservation objectives. It considered the manner in which the project was to be carried out and any conditions and restrictions to avoid, reduce or cancel any potentially harmful effects that it could impose before reaching its conclusion.

The appropriate assessment concluded that with the adoption of the mitigation measures in the form of modifying the existing roost, a timing restriction to the works, construction of a temporary bat roost at the site, and the full adherence to mitigation measures laid out in Section 9 of the report, the Authority could ascertain, beyond

reasonable scientific doubt, that adverse effects on the integrity of the SAC could be avoided (alone).

Where these measures have not been submitted as part of the plans for the proposed development, these must be secured by condition.

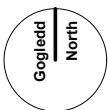
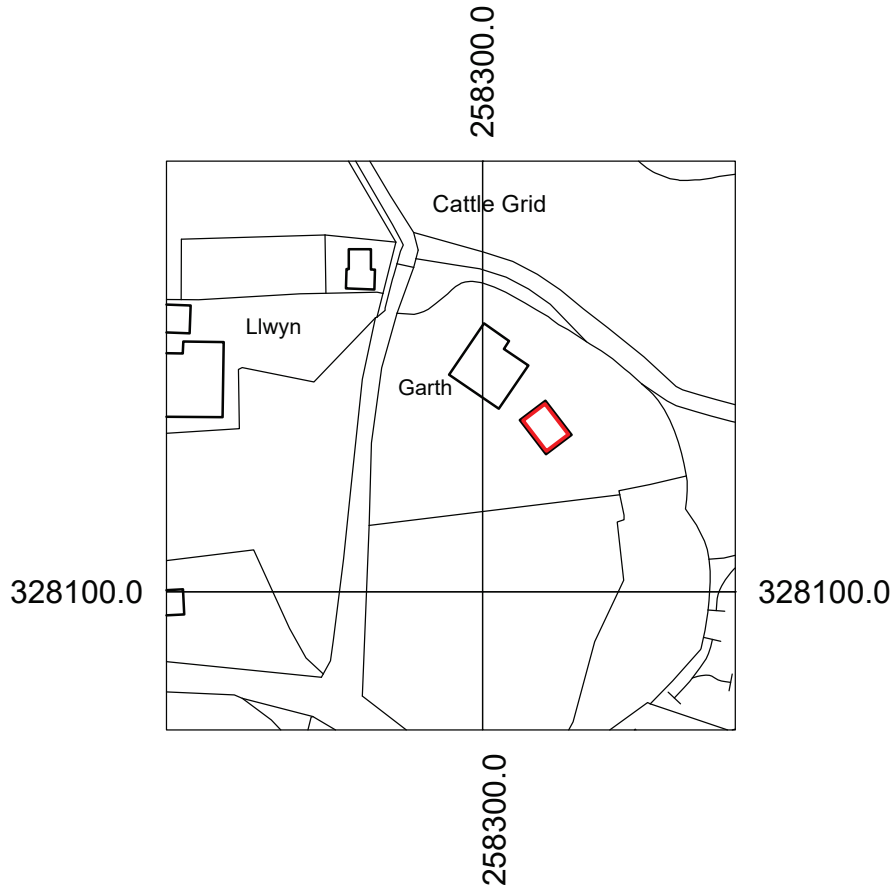
Furthermore, as an appropriate assessment has been carried out, NRW must be consulted, and its views taken account of before Listed Building Consent can be granted. Should NRW agree with the outcome of this HRA in writing, consent may be granted.

Undertaken by – ENPA

Date – 9th June 2026

Copy sent to NRW on date – 9th June 2026

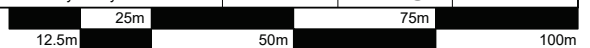
Written approval on date – N/A



Preliminary | Rhagarweiniol

Rhys Llwyd Davies Architect Pensaer	Project & drawing title Prosiect a teitl darlun Renovation Adnewyddu: Old Cottage, Garth, Llanbedr <i>Site location plan Cynllun lleoliad safle</i>		Drawing reference Cyfeirnod darlun 458[3] 11	
	Rhys Llwyd Davies - Architect Pensaer, swyddfa Heulwen, Y Stryd Fawr, Y Bala, LL23 7AG post@rhysllwyddavies.co.uk 01678 521450 www.rhysllwyddavies.co.uk		Date Dyddiad 05/11/25	
		Scale Graddfa 1:1250@A4		Drawn Awdur CR/RD

Do not scale from drawing. Use figured dimensions only.
 Peidiwch a mesur o'r darlun. Defnyddir mesuriadau nodedig yn unig



Rev | Diwygiad ↗

Chimney hood / Simdde gwaith: Hood to be carefully supported and protected for duration of works. Upper timber lintel to be supported in position by a scaffold cradle throughout re-building work, with masonry built back up to support ends. Encase outer face of hood with plywood or similar to prevent accidental damage. See section for outline proposals to be finalised by contractor.

Simnai gwaiail fewnol i gael ei gynnal yn ei safle, a'i warchod yn ystod y gwaith. Lintel bren uchel i gael ei gynnal yn ei lle gyda cryd sgaffald trwy'r cyfnod adeiladu, gyda wal gerrig i gael ei ail-adeiladu at y ddau ben. Gwynebau allanol y simnai i gael eu gorchuddio a pren haenog neu debyg i osgoi difrod damweiniol. Wela'r toriad am fanylion bras, sydd i gael eu ehangu armynt gan yr adeiladwr.

Secondary bat access: Carefully open void in external wall 200mm high and 300mm wide (approx) within former opening.
Creu twll (tua) 200mm wrth 300m o led o fewn hen agoriad ffenestr/drws, un union o dan y garreg lintel bresennol

Gable masonry / Talcen carret: Carefully take down and re-build east gable masonry to firm ground in accordance with Structural Engineer's report, recording and re-using corner stones to original position, and correcting masonry lean. Tie back to existing masonry as re-building work progresses.

Dymchwel ac ail-adeiladu talcen dwyreiniol o dir cadarn yn unol ac adroddiad strythurol. Cofnodi pob cerreg cornel iddynt gael mynd yn ôl i'r un safle, ond cwiro'r osgo. Cerrig newydd i gael eu cloi i mewn i'r rhan sydd yn cael ei gadw wrth i'r gwaith cerrig godi.

Hot box (at ridge) / 'Bocs cynnes' (i'r grib): Construct hot box in accordance with ecologist's report, with timber joists spanning across Purlins. Particle board facings and base.

Adeiladu bocs cynnes yn unol ac adroddiad ecolegol, gyda trwsiau pren o un trawstlath i'r llall. Gwynebau a gwaelod o fwrdd gronynnau neu bren haenog.

Drainage / Draenio: Lay french drains in ground along both principal elevations, and south gable, and connect into existing surface water drain under slate flag to southern corner of building. Take care to avoid existing drain runs. Provide narrow gravel margin allong front and back building faces with slate edging.

Gosod draen tir ar hyd dwy brif ochr yr adeilad, a'r talcen deheuol, gan gysylltu i'r system dwr gwyneb presennol i'r de o'r safle. Gofal angen i osgoi draeniau eraill presennol. Ymyl draenio cul yn erbyn wal flaen a chefn yr adeilad, gan greu ymyl gyda llechen

Gable masonry / Talcen cerrig: Carefully take down and re-build west gable masonry to eaves level in accordance with Structural Engineer's report, recording and re-using corner stones to original position, and correcting masonry lean. Internal timber hood to be firmly secured and protected before works are undertaken.

Dymchwel ac ail-adeiladu talcen gorllewinol yn ofalus hyd at lefel y bondo yn unol ac adroddiad strythurol i gywiro'r gwyr. Cofnodi pob cerreg cornel iddynt gael mynd yn ôl i'r un safle. Strwythur gwaiail mewnlol i gael ei warchod cyn cychwyn (gweler y toriad)

Alterations to Windows / Addasiadau i Ffenestr: Repaired as noted on elevations. Fix plywood board to inner face, to reduce light levels (for bats). Outer face (against glass) to be painted black.

Trwsio ffenestri fel ar y drychiadau. Gosod bwrdd pren haenog yn erbyn y ffenestr yma, i leihau lefelau golau (i'r ystumod). Wyneb allanol y pren (yn erbyn y gwyr) i gael ei baentio yn ddu

Garth
(dwelling | annedd)

Planning | Cynllunio



Rhys Llwyd Davies
Architect | Pensaer

Project & drawing title | Prosiect a teitl darlun

Renovation | Adnewyddu: Old Cottage, Garth, Llanbedr
Proposed floor plan | Cynllun llawr arfaethedig

Drawing reference | Cyfeirnod darlun

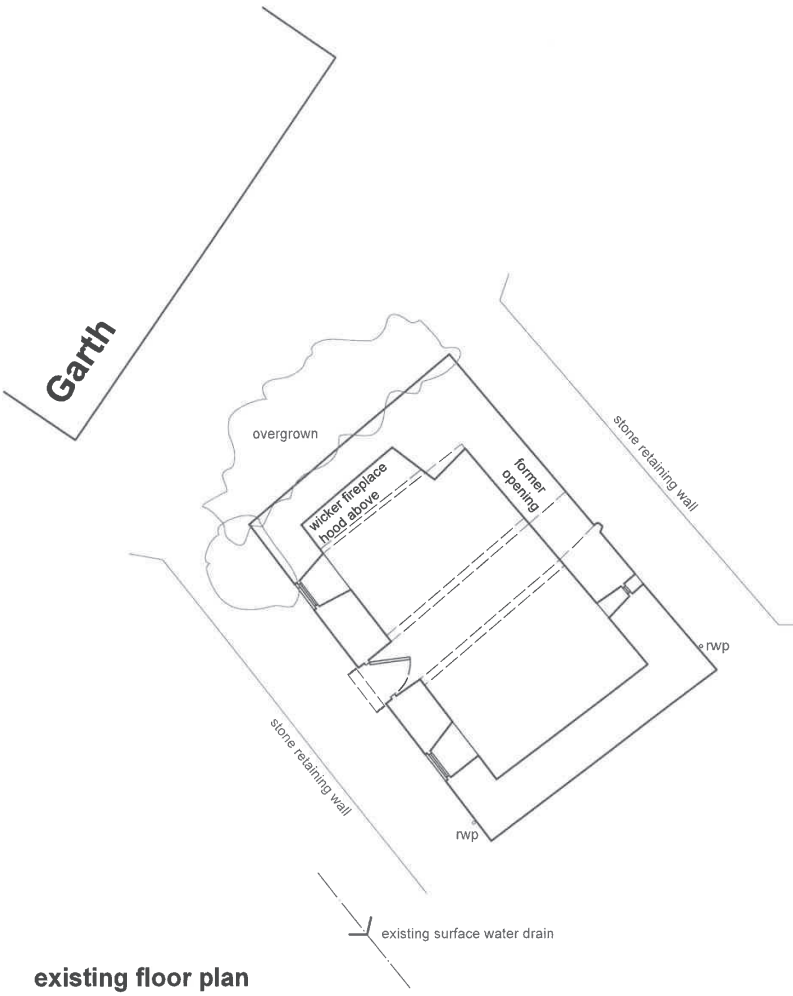
458[3] **12**

Rhys Llwyd Davies - Architect | Pensaer, swyddfa Heulwen, Y Stryd Fawr, Y Bala, LL23 7AG
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Date | Dyddiad | Scale | Graddfa | Drawn | Awdur
29/04/2026 1:100@A3 CR/RD

Do not scale from drawing. Use figured dimensions only
Peidwch a mesur o'r darlun. Defnyddir mesuriadau nodedig yn unig

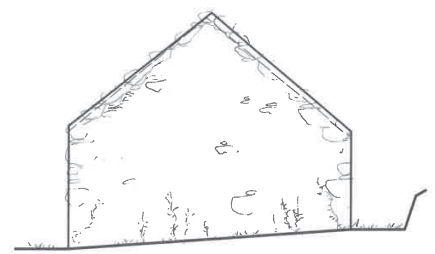




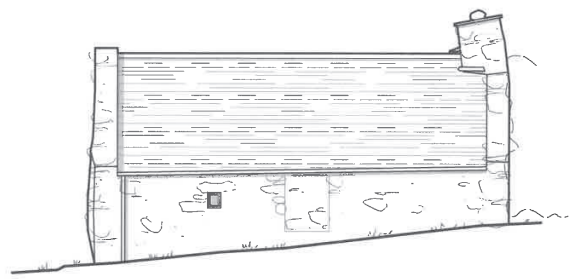
existing floor plan



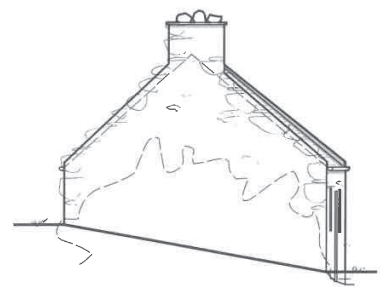
existing front elevation (south-west facing)



existing side elevation (south-east facing)



existing rear elevation (north-east facing)



existing side elevation (north-west facing)



Preliminary | Rhagarweiniol

Rhys Llwyd Davies <small>Architect Pensaer</small>	Project & drawing title Prosiect a teitl darlun Renovation works: Old Cottage, Garth, Llanbedr <i>Existing floor plan and elevations</i>	Drawing reference Cyfeirnod darlun 458[1] 02
Rhys Llwyd Davies - Architect Pensaer, swyddfa Heulwen, Y Stryd Fawr, Y Bala, LL23 7AG post@rhysllwyddavies.co.uk 01678 521450 www.rhysllwyddavies.co.uk	© Rhys Llwyd Davies 2025 Date Dyddiad: 16/01/2020 Scale Graddfa: 1:100@A3 Drawn Awdur: CR/RD	Rev Diwygiad →

Do not scale from drawing. Use figured dimensions only.
 Peidiwch a mesur o'r darlun. Defnyddir mesuriadau nodedig yn unig

Chimney / Simnai: Carefully record position and arrangement of chimney stones (including 'cerrig diddos') and take down to timber lintel over internal opening, and set aside for re-building as existing but correcting lean following repairs to gable below. Internal timber hood to be firmly secured and protected before works are undertaken.

Lleoliad a gosodiad cerrig simnai i'w cofnodi yn ofalus, i gynnwys cerrig diddos, cyn tynnu'r corn i lawr hyd at lintel bren fewnol. Simnai i gael ei ail-adeiladu 'fel ac yr oedd' ond gan wiro'r gwyr. Strwythur gwaiail mewnlol i gael ei warchod cyn cychwyn (gweler y toriad)

Gable masonry / Talcen cerrig: Carefully take down and re-build west gable masonry to eaves level in accordance with Structural Engineer's report, recording and re-using corner stones to original position, and correcting masonry lean. Internal timber hood to be firmly secured and protected before works are undertaken.

Dymchwel ac ail-adeiladu talcen gorllewinol yn ofalus hyd at lefel y bondo yn unol ac adroddiad strythurol i gywiro'r gwyr. Cofnodi pob cerreg cornel iddynt gael mynd yn ôl i'r un safle. Strwythur gwaiail mewnlol i gael ei warchod cyn cychwyn (gweler y toriad)

Windows / Ffenestri: Replace damaged glass pane, and re-putty all glass panes to existing windows. Localised repairs as agreed with architect on site, retaining cast iron opening casements. Renew paint finish on completion

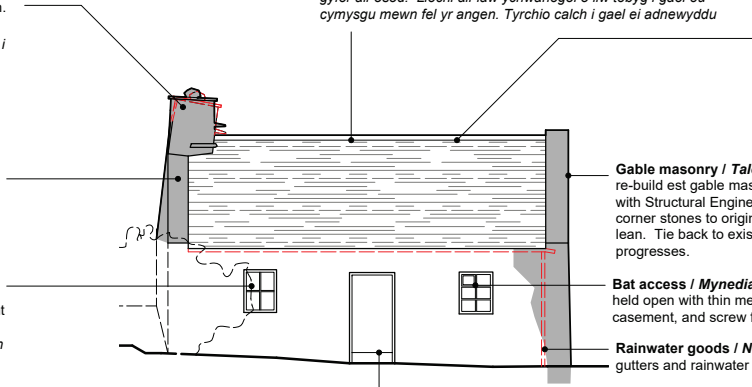
Amnewid gwydr sydd wedi torri, gan adnewyddu pwti pob paen. Mân waith trwsio i'w gadarnhau gyda'r pensaer ar y safle, gan gadw'r casmenti dur. Adnewyddu gorffeniad paent fel ac y mae wrth offren

Roofing (finishes) | To (gorffeniad) : Carefully strip off ridge tiles and roofing slates, setting aside for reuse. Renew at completion, sourcing replacement second hand slates to mix in as necessary. Renew lime torching to underside

Tynnu llechi a teils crib presennol yn ofalus, a'i gosod i un llaw ar gyfer ail-osod. Llechi ail-law ychwanegol o liw tebyg i gael eu cymysgu mewn fel yr angen. Tyrchio calch i gael ei adnewyddu

Roofing (struture) | To (strwythur): Take off all roofing battens and rafters, disposing of all material that cannot be re-used. Take down existing roof purlins and ridge beam and set aside for re-use. Prop and support existing A-frame in position. On completion of masonry repairs, reform roof structure, to correct alignment along building centre line. Re-use existing rafters where possible. Splice repair to purlin at western end.

Tynnu holl estyll a trawstiau to, gan gadw eitemau all gael eu ail-ddefnyddio yn uing. Tynnu trawstlathau, a crib a'u gosod i un llaw ar gyfer ail-adeiladu'r to ar ôl ail-adeiladu'r talcennau. Prif ffram y to i gael ei gynnal yn ei safle yn ystod y gwaith. Aliniad i grib i fgael ei gywiro i fod yn ganolog a'r ddau dalcen wrth ail-adeiladu gan ail-ddefnyddio trawstiau lle'n bosibl, a trwsio pen un trawstlath i'r talcen gorllewinol



Gable masonry / Talcen carret: Carefully take down and re-build east gable masonry to firm ground in accordance with Structural Engineer's report, recording and re-using corner stones to original position, and correcting masonry lean. Tie back to existing masonry as re-building work progresses.

Dymchwel ac ail-adeiladu talcen dwyreiniol o dir cadarn yn unol ac adroddiad strythurol. Cofnodi pob cerreg cornel iddynt gael mynd yn ôl i'r un safle, ond cwiro'r osgo. Cerrig newydd i gael eu cloi i mewn i'r rhan sydd yn cael ei gadw wrth i'r gwaith cerrig godi.

Bat access / Mynediad i ystumod: Steel casement to be held open with thin metal bar angled against inner face of casement, and screw fixed to timber window frame.

Casment dur i gael ei gadw ar agor gyda plat dur tennau wedi ei osod yn erbyn y casment a'i sgriwio i'r ffram fenestr bren

Rainwater goods / Nwyddau dwr glaw: Remove plastics gutters and rainwater pipes

Tynnu nwyddau dwr glaw plastig

Door / Drws: New accoya door leaves, like-for-like but omitting gap at base of door. Localised repair to frame as agreed with architect on site. New paint finish. Fit clasp with heavy duty padlock

Drws newydd Accoya, tebyg-am-debyg ond i lenwi'r agoriad (ac osgoi bwch i'r gwaelod). Mân waith trwsio i'r ffram i gael ei gytuno gyda'r pensaer ar y safle. Gorffeniad paent, du (fel yr annedd-dy). Clo 'padlock' safonol

**front elevation (south-west facing)
drychiad blaen (de-orllewin)**

Roofing (finishes) | To (gorffeniad) : Carefully strip off ridge tiles and roofing slates, setting aside for reuse. Renew at completion, sourcing replacement second hand slates to mix in as necessary.

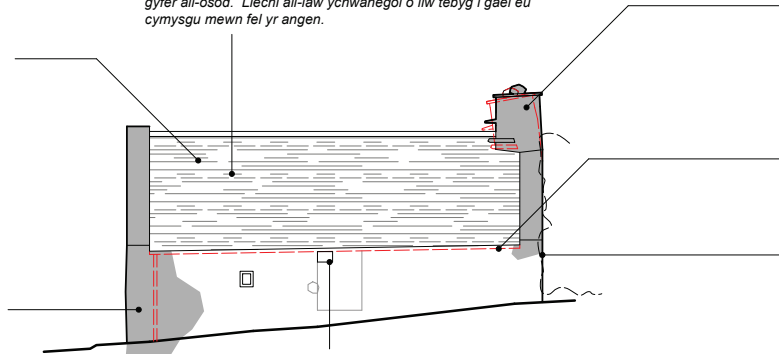
Tynnu llechi a teils crib presennol yn ofalus, a'i gosod i un llaw ar gyfer ail-osod. Llechi ail-law ychwanegol o liw tebyg i gael eu cymysgu mewn fel yr angen.

Roofing (struture) | To (strwythur): Take off all roofing battens and rafters, disposing of all material that cannot be re-used. Take down existing roof purlins and ridge beam and set aside for re-use. Prop and support existing A-frame in position. On completion of masonry repairs, reform roof structure, to correct alignment along building centre line. Re-use existing rafters where possible. Splice repair to purlin at western end.

Tynnu holl estyll a trawstiau to, gan gadw eitemau all gael eu ail-ddefnyddio yn uing. Tynnu trawstlathau, a crib a'u gosod i un llaw ar gyfer ail-adeiladu'r to ar ôl ail-adeiladu'r talcennau. Prif ffram y to i gael ei gynnal yn ei safle yn ystod y gwaith. Aliniad i grib i fgael ei gywiro i fod yn ganolog a'r ddau dalcen wrth ail-adeiladu gan ail-ddefnyddio trawstiau lle'n bosibl, a trwsio pen un trawstlath i'r talcen gorllewinol

Gable masonry / Talcen carret: Carefully take down and re-build east gable masonry to firm ground in accordance with Structural Engineer's report, recording and re-using corner stones to original position, and correcting masonry lean. Tie back to existing masonry as re-building work progresses.

Dymchwel ac ail-adeiladu talcen dwyreiniol o dir cadarn yn unol ac adroddiad strythurol. Cofnodi pob cerreg cornel iddynt gael mynd yn ôl i'r un safle, ond cwiro'r osgo. Cerrig newydd i gael eu cloi i mewn i'r rhan sydd yn cael ei gadw wrth i'r gwaith cerrig godi.



Secondary bat access / Ail fynediad ystumod: Carefully open void in external wall 200mm high and 300mm wide (approx) within former opening.
Creu twll (tua) 200mm wrth 300m o led o fewn hen agoriad ffenestr/drws, un union o dan y garreg lintel presennol

Chimney / Simnai: Carefully record position and arrangement of chimney stones (including 'cerrig diddos') and take down to timber lintel over internal opening, and set aside for re-building as existing but correcting lean following repairs to gable below. Internal timber hood to be firmly secured and protected before works are undertaken.

Lleoliad a gosodiad cerrig simnai i'w cofnodi yn ofalus, i gynnwys cerrig diddos, cyn tynnu'r corn i lawr hyd at lintel bren fewnol. Simnai i gael ei ail-adeiladu 'fel ac yr oedd' ond gan wiro'r gwyr. Strwythur gwaiail mewnlol i gael ei warchod cyn cychwyn (gweler y toriad)

Rainwater goods / Nwyddau dwr glaw: Remove plastics gutters and rainwater pipes
Tynnu nwyddau dwr glaw plastig

Gable masonry / Talcen cerrig: Carefully take down and re-build west gable masonry to eaves level in accordance with Structural Engineer's report, recording and re-using corner stones to original position, and correcting masonry lean. Internal timber hood to be firmly secured and protected before works are undertaken.
Dymchwel ac ail-adeiladu talcen gorllewinol yn ofalus hyd at lefel y bondo yn unol ac adroddiad strythurol i gywiro'r gwyr. Cofnodi pob cerreg cornel iddynt gael mynd yn ôl i'r un safle. Strwythur gwaiail mewnlol i gael ei warchod cyn cychwyn (gweler y toriad)

**rear elevation (north-east facing)
drychiad i'r cefn (gogledd-ddwyrain)**

Re-pointing works / Gweith ail-bwytyo:

Re-built masonry and other areas as instructed by architect to be re-pointed with hot-lime mortar in accordance with lime manufacturer's instructions. Remove existing mortar carefully, working down from top of wall, without damaging adjacent masonry or widening joints. Complete an area of work, 2m x 2m and arrange for inspection before proceeding with the remaining surfaces.

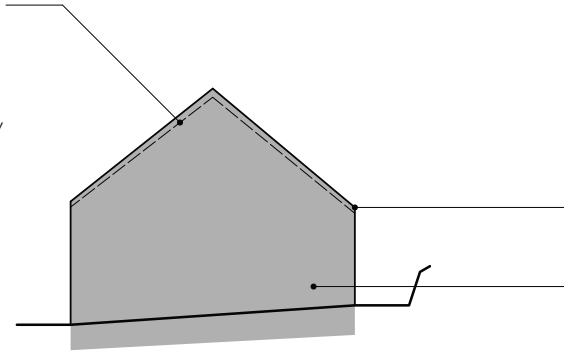
Waliau sydd wedi eu ail-adeiladu, yn ogystal a rhannau eraill sy'n cael eu cyfarwyddo gan y Pensaer, i gael eu ail-bwyntio gyda mortar calch poeth yn unol a cyfarwyddiadau'r cynhyrchwr calch. Mortar presenol i gael ei dynnu allan yn ofalus, gan weithio i lawr o ben y wal heb ddifrodi gwaith cerrig na lleadaenu bylchau. Dylir darparu ardal sampl o 2m x 2m i gael ei archwilio cyn parhau gyda gwaith yn ei gyfarwyddo

Planning | Cynllunio

Rhys Llwyd Davies Architect Pensaer	Project & drawing title Prosiect a teitl darlun	Drawing reference Cyfeirnod darlun
	Renovation Adnewyddu: Old Cottage, Garth, Llanbedr Proposed elevations Drychiadau arfaethedig (1)	458[3] 13
Rhys Llwyd Davies - Architect Pensaer, swyddfa Heulwen, Y Stryd Fawr, Y Bala, LL23 7AG post@rhysllwyddavies.co.uk 01678 521450 www.rhysllwyddavies.co.uk	Date Dyddiad Scale Graddfa Drawn Awduwr 29/04/26 1:100@A3 CR/RD	© Rhys Llwyd Davies 2020
Do not scale from drawing. Use figured dimensions only Peidwch a mesur o'r darlun. Defnyddir mesuriadau nodedig yn unig		
		Rev Ddiwygiad →

Roofing (structure) / To (strwythur): Take off all roofing battens and rafters, disposing of all material that cannot be re-used. Take down existing roof purlins and ridge beam and set aside for re-use. Prop and support existing A-frame in position. On completion of masonry repairs, reform roof structure, to correct alignment along building centre line. Re-use existing rafters where possible. Splice repair to purlin at western end.

Tynnu holl estyll a trawstiau to, gan gadw eitemau all gael eu ail-ddefnyddio yn uing. Tynnu trawstlathau, a crib a'u gosod i un llaw ar gyfer ail-adeiladu'r to ar ôl ail-adeiladu'r talcennau. Prif ffram y to i gael ei gynnal yn ei safle yn ystod y gwaith. Aliniad i grib i fgael ei gywiro i fod yn ganolog a'r ddau dalcen wrth ail-adeiladu gan ail-ddefnyddio trawstiau lle'n bosibl, a trwsio pen un trawstlath i'r talcen gorllewinol



existing side elevation (south-east facing)

Rainwater goods / Nwyddau dwr glaw: Remove plastics gutters and rainwater pipes
Tynnu nwyddau dwr glaw plastig

Gable masonry / Talcen carret: Carefully take down and re-build est gable masonry to firm ground in accordance with Structural Engineer's report, recording and re-using corner stones to original position, and correcting masonry lean. Tie back to existing masonry as re-building work progresses.

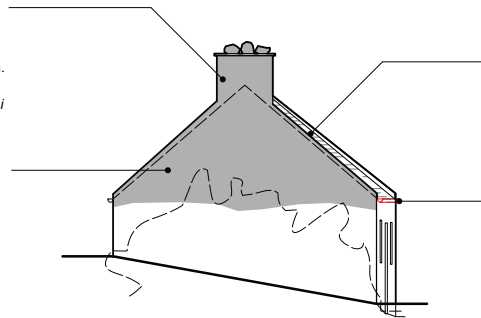
Dymchwel ac ail-adeiladu talcen dwyreiniol o dir cadarn yn unol ac adroddiad strythurol. Cofnodi pob cerreg cornel iddynt gael mynd yn ôl i'r un safle, ond cwiro'r osgo. Cerrig newydd i gael eu cloi i mewn i'r rhan sydd yn cael ei gadw wrth i'r gwaith cerrig godi.

Chimney / Simnai: Carefully record position and arrangement of chimney stones (including 'cerrig diddos') and take down to timber lintel over internal opening, and set aside for re-building as existing but correcting lean following repairs to gable below. Internal timber hood to be firmly secured and protected before works are undertaken.

Lleoliad a gosodiad cerrig simnai i'w cofnodi yn ofalus, i gynnwys cerrig diddos, cyn tynnu'r corn i lawr hyd at lintel bren fewnol. Simnai i gael ei ail-adeiladu 'fel ac yr oedd' ond gan wiro'r gwyro. Strwythur gwiall mewnlol i gael ei warchod cyn cychwyn (gweler y toriad)

Gable masonry / Talcen cerrig: Carefully take down and re-build west gable masonry to eaves level in accordance with Structural Engineer's report, recording and re-using corner stones to original position, and correcting masonry lean. Internal timber hood to be firmly secured and protected before works are undertaken.

Dymchwel ac ail-adeiladu talcen gorllewinol yn ofalus hyd at lefel y bondo yn unol ac adroddiad strythurol i gywiro'r gwyro. Cofnodi pob cerreg cornel iddynt gael mynd yn ôl i'r un safle. Strwythur gwiall mewnlol i gael ei warchod cyn cychwyn (gweler y toriad)



existing side elevation (north-west facing)

Roofing (structure) / To (strwythur): Take off all roofing battens and rafters, disposing of all material that cannot be re-used. Take down existing roof purlins and ridge beam and set aside for re-use. Prop and support existing A-frame in position. On completion of masonry repairs, reform roof structure, to correct alignment along building centre line. Re-use existing rafters where possible. Splice repair to purlin at western end.

Tynnu holl estyll a trawstiau to, gan gadw eitemau all gael eu ail-ddefnyddio yn uing. Tynnu trawstlathau, a crib a'u gosod i un llaw ar gyfer ail-adeiladu'r to ar ôl ail-adeiladu'r talcennau. Prif ffram y to i gael ei gynnal yn ei safle yn ystod y gwaith. Aliniad i grib i fgael ei gywiro i fod yn ganolog a'r ddau dalcen wrth ail-adeiladu gan ail-ddefnyddio trawstiau lle'n bosibl, a trwsio pen un trawstlath i'r talcen gorllewinol

Rainwater goods / Nwyddau dwr glaw: Remove plastics gutters and rainwater pipes
Tynnu nwyddau dwr glaw plastig

Re-pointing works / Gweith ail-bwyntio:

Re-built masonry and other areas as instructed by architect to be re-pointed with hot-lime mortar in accordance with lime manufacturer's instructions. Remove existing mortar carefully, working down from top of wall, without damaging adjacent masonry or widening joints. Complete an area of work, 2m x 2m and arrange for inspection before proceeding with the remaining surfaces.

Waliau sydd wedi eu ail-adeiladu, yn ogystal a rhannau eraill sy'n cael eu cyfarwyddo gan y Pensaer, i gael eu ail-bwyntio gyda mortar calch poeth yn unol a cyfarwyddiadau'r cynhyrchwyr calch. Mortar presenol i gael ei dynnu allan yn ofalus, gan weithio i lawr o ben y wal heb ddifrodi gwaith cerrig na lledaenu bylchau. Dylir darparu ardal sampl o 2m x 2m i gael ei archwilio cyn parhau gyda gwaith yn ei gyfarwyddo

Planning | Cynllunio

Rhys Llwyd Davies Architect Pensaer	Project & drawing title Prosiect a teitl darlun	Drawing reference Cyfeirnod darlun
	Renovation Adnewyddu: Old Cottage, Garth, Llanbedr Proposed elevations Drychiadau arfaethedig (2)	458[3] 14
Rhys Llwyd Davies - Architect Pensaer, swyddfa Heulwen, Y Stryd Fawr, Y Bala, LL23 7AG post@rhysllwyddavies.co.uk 01678 521450 www.rhysllwyddavies.co.uk	Date Dyddiad 29/04/26	Scale Graddfa 1:100@A3 Drawn Awdur CR/RD
Do not scale from drawing. Use figured dimensions only Peidwch a mesur o'r darlun. Defnyddir mesuriadau nodedig yn unig	© Rhys Llwyd Davies 2020 	

Temporary works shown in green
Gwaith tros dro wedi ei ddangos mewn gwyrdd

Chimney / Simnai: Carefully record position and arrangement of chimney stones (including 'cerrig diddos') and take down to timber lintel over internal opening, and set aside for re-building as existing but correcting lean following repairs to gable below. Internal timber hood to be firmly secured and protected before works are undertaken.

Lleoliad a gosodiad cerrig simnai i'w cofnodi yn ofalus, i gynnwys cerrig diddos, cyn tynnu'r corn i lawr hyd at lintel bren fewnol. Simnai i gael ei ail-adeiladu 'fel ac yr oedd' ond gan wiro'r gwyr. Strwythur gwiall mewnol i gael ei warchod cyn cychwyn (gweler y toriad)

Gable masonry / Talcen cerrig: Carefully take down and re-build west gable masonry to eaves level in accordance with Structural Engineer's report, recording and re-using corner stones to original position, and correcting masonry lean. Internal timber hood to be firmly secured and protected before works are undertaken.

Dymchwel ac ail-adeiladu talcen gorllewinol yn ofalus hyd at lefel y bonddo yn unol ac adroddiad strythurol i gywiro'r gwyr. Cofnodi pob cerreg cornel iddynt gael mynd yn ôl i'r un safle. Strwythur gwiall mewnol i gael ei warchod cyn cychwyn (gweler y toriad)

Scaffold / Sgaffald: Roofed scaffold to protect building during winter. Engineered detail design by specialist sub-contractor

Sgaffald gyda to i warchod yr adeilad trwy'r gaeaf. Dyluniad peirfanyddol gan is-gontractwr arbennigol

Rainwater goods / Nwyddau dwr glaw: Remove plastics gutters and rainwater pipes
Tynnu nwyddau dwr glaw plastig

Alterations to Windows / Addasiadau i Ffenestr: Repaired as noted on elevations. Fix plywood board to inner face, to reduce light levels (for bats). Outer face (against glass) to be painted black.

Trwsio ffenestri fel ar y drychiadau. Gosod bwrdd pren haenog yn erbyn y ffenestri yma, i leihau lefelau golau (i'r ystlumod). Wyneb allanol y pren (yn erbyn y gwyrdd) i gael ei baentio yn ddu

Drainage / Draenio: Lay french drains in ground along both principal elevations, and south gable, and connect into existing surface water drain under slate flag to southern corner of building. Take care to avoid existing drain runs. Provide narrow gravel margin along front and back building faces with slate edging.

Gosod draen tir ar hyd dwy brif ochr yr adeilad, a'r talcen deheuol, gan gysylltu i'r system dwr gwyneb presennol i'r de o'r safle. Gofal angen i osgoi draeniau eraill presennol. Ymyl draenio cul yn erbyn wal flaen a chefn yr adeilad, gan greu ymyl gyda llechen

Scaffold / Sgaffald: Internal scaffold to support hood lintel and plywood protection to hood, to be independent from outer scaffold
Sgaffald mewnol yn strwythur i gynnal lintel y simnai fewnol a dal pren haenog i warchod y simnai gwiall. I fod yn anibynnol o'r brif sgaffald

Roofing (structure) / To (strwythur): Take off all roofing battens and rafters, disposing of all material that cannot be re-used. Take down existing roof purlins and ridge beam and set aside for re-use. Prop and support existing A-frame in position. On completion of masonry repairs, reform roof structure, to correct alignment along building centre line. Re-use existing rafters where possible. Splice repair to purlin at western end.

Tynnu holl estyll a trawstiau to, gan gadw eitemau all gael eu ail-ddefnyddio yn uing. Tynnu trawstlathau, a crib a'u gosod i un llaw ar gyfer ail-adeiladu'r to ar ôl ail-adeiladu'r talcennau. Prif ffram y to i gael ei gynnal yn ei safle yn ystod y gwaith. Aliniad i grib i fgae ei gywiro i fod yn ganolog a'r ddau dalcen wrth ail-adeiladu gan ail-ddefnyddio trawstiau lle'n bosibl, a trwsio pen un trawstlath i'r talcen gorllewinol

Chimney hood / Simdde gwiall: Hood to be carefully supported and protected for duration of works. Upper timber lintel to be supported in position by a internal scaffold cradle throughout re-building work, with masonry built back up to support ends. Encase outer face of hood with plywood or similar to prevent accidental damage.

Simnai gwiall fewnol i gael ei gynnal yn ei safle, a'i warchod yn ystod y gwaith. Lintel bren uchel i gael ei gynnal yn ei lle gyda cryd sgaffald mewnol trwy'r cyfnod adeiladu, gyda wal gerrig i gael ei ail-adeiladu at y ddau ben. Gwynebau allanol y simnai i gael eu gorchuddio a pren haenog neu debyg i osgoi difrod damweiniol.

Planning | Cynllunio

Rhys Llwyd Davies
Architect Pensaer

Project & drawing title | Prosiect a teitl darlun
Renovation | Adnewyddu: Old Cottage, Garth, Llanbedr
Proposed section A | Toriad arfaethedig A

Drawing reference | Cyfeirnod darlun

458[3] **15**

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Date | Dyddiad | Scale | Graddfa | Drawn | Awdur
29/04/2026 | 1:50@A3 | RD

Do not scale from drawing. Use figured dimensions only
Peidiwch a mesur o'r darlun. Defnyddir mesuriadau nodedig yn unig

0.5m 1m 2m 3m 4m

Temporary works shown in green
Gwaith tros dro wedi ei ddangos mewn gwyrdd

Hot box (at ridge) / 'Bocs cynnes (i'r grib): Construct hot box in accordance with ecologist's report, with timber joists spanning across Purlins. Particle board facings and base.

Adeiladu 'bocs cynnes' yn unol ac adroddiad ecolegol, gyda trwstiau pren o un trawstlath i'r liall. Gwynebau a gwaelod o fwrdd gronynnau neu bren haenog.

Roofing (struture) / To (strwythur): Take off all roofing battens and rafters, disposing of all material that cannot be re-used. Take down existing roof purlins and ridge beam and set aside for re-use. Prop and support existing A-frame in position. On completion of masonry repairs, reform roof structure, to correct alignment along building centre line. Re-use existing rafters where possible. Splice repair to purlin at western end.

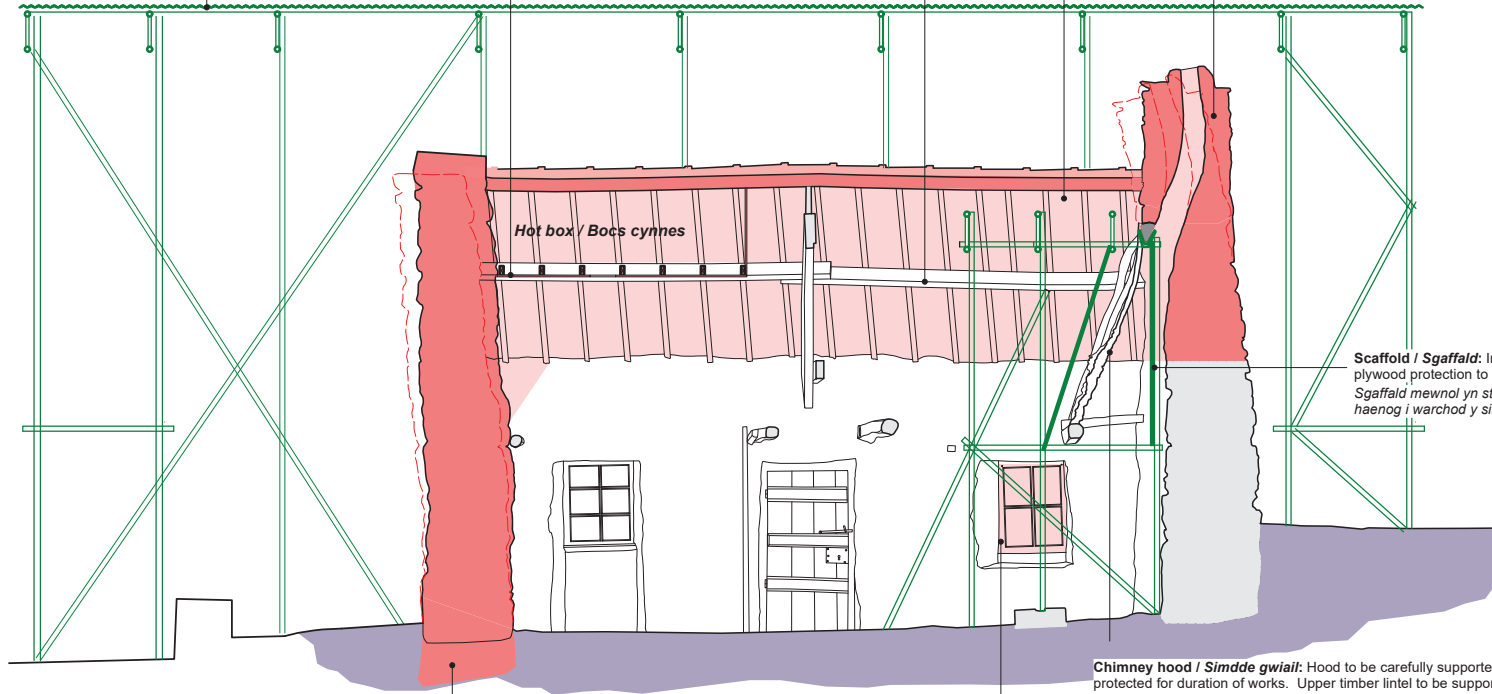
Tynnu holl estyll a trawstiau to, gan gadw eitemau all gael eu ail-ddefnyddio yn uing. Tynnu trawstlathau, a crib a'u gosod i un llaw ar gyfer ail-adeiladu'r to ar ôl ail-adeiladu'r talcennau. Prif ffram y to i gael ei gynnal yn ei safle yn ystod y gwaith. Aliniad i grib i fgael ei gywiro i fod yn ganolog a'r ddau dalcen wrth ail-adeiladu gan ail-ddefnyddio trawstiau lle'n bosibl, a trwsio pen un trawstlath i'r talcen gorllewinol

Chimney / Simnai: Carefully record position and arrangement of chimney stones (including 'cerrig diddos') and take down to timber lintel over internal opening, and set aside for re-building as existing but correcting lean following repairs to gable below. Internal timber hood to be firmly secured and protected before works are undertaken.

Lleoliad a gosodiad cerrig simnai i'w cofnodi yn ofalus, i gynnwys cerrig diddos, cyn tynnu'r corn i lawr hyd at lintel bren fewnol. Simnai i gael ei ail-adeiladu 'fel ac yr oedd' ond gan wiro'r gwyrto. Strwythur gwiall mewnol i gael ei warchod cyn cychwyn

Scaffold / Sgaffald: Roofed scaffold to protect building during winter. Engineered detail design by specialist sub-contractor
Sgaffald gyda to i warchod yr adeilad trwy'r gaeaf. Dyluniad peiriaryddol gan is-gontractwr arbennigol

Scaffold / Sgaffald: Internal scaffold to support hood lintel and plywood protection to hood, to be independant from outer scaffold
Sgaffald mewnol yn strwythur i gynnal lintel y simnai fewnol a dal pren haenog i warchod y simnai wiall. I fod yn anibynnol o'r brif sgaffald



Gable masonry / Talcen carreg: Carefully take down and re-build est gable masonry to firm ground in accordance with Structural Engineer's report, recording and re-using corner stones to original position, and correcting masonry lean. Tie back to existing masonry as re-building work progresses.

Dymchwel ac ail-adeiladu talcen dwyreiniol o dir cadarn yn unol ac adroddiad strythurol. Cofnodi pob cerreg cornel iddynt gael mynd yn ôl i'r un safle, ond cwiro'r osgo. Cerrig newydd i gael eu cloi i mewn i'r rhan sydd yn cael ei gadw wrth i'r gwaith cerrig godi.

Alterations to Windows / Addasiadau i Ffenestr: Repaired as noted on elevations. Fix plywood board to inner face, to reduce light levels (for bats). Outer face (against glass) to be painted black.

Trwsio ffenestri fel ar y drychiadau. Gosod bwrdd pren haenog yn erbyn y ffenestr yma, i lleihau lefelau golau (i'r yslumod). Wyneb allanol y pren (yn erbyn y gwyrdr) i gael ei baentio yn ddu

Chimney hood / Simdde gwiall: Hood to be carefully supported and protected for duration of works. Upper timber lintel to be supported in position by a internal scaffold cradle throughout re-building work, with masonry built back up to support ends. Encase outer face of hood with plywood or similar to prevent accidental damage.

Simnai gwiall fewnol i gael ei gynnal yn ei safle, a'i warchod yn ystod y gwaith. Lintel bren uchel i gael ei gynnal yn ei lle gyda cryd sgaffald mewnol trwy'r cyfnod adeiladu, gyda wal gerrig i gael ei ail-adeiladu at y ddau ben. Gwynebau allanol y simnai i gael eu gorchuddio a pren haenog neu debyg i osgoi difrod damweiniol.

Planning | Cynllunio

Rhys Llywyd Davies
Architect | Pensaer

Project & drawing title | Proiect a teitl darlun
Renovation | Adnewyddu: Old Cottage, Garth, Llanbedr
Proposed section B | Toriad arfaethedig B

Drawing reference | Cyfeirnod darlun

458[3] **16**

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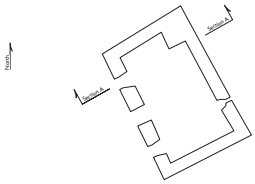
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29/04/2026 | 1:50@A3 | RD

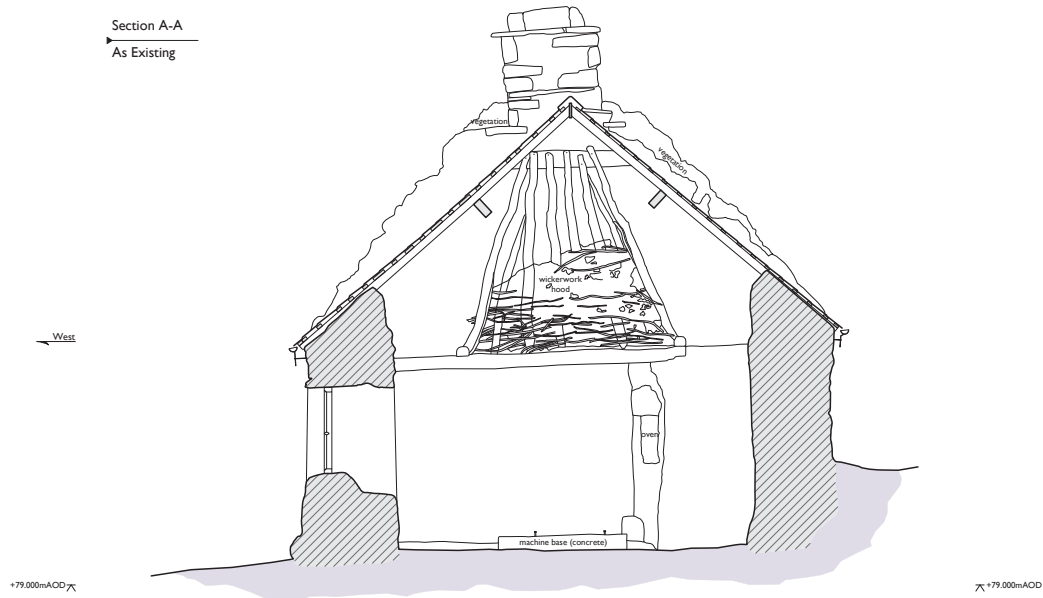
Do not scale from drawing. Use figured dimensions only
Peidiwch a mesur o'r darlun. Defnyddir mesuriadau nodedig yn unig

0.5m 1m 2m 3m 4m

Garth Cottage, Pensarn



Section A-A
As Existing



Project

Survey of Garth, Pensarn, Gwynedd

Drawing Title

Section A-A as Existing

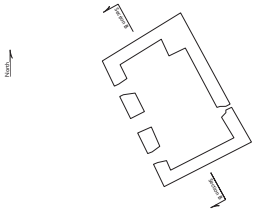
Surveyor	Drawn	Scale
Ross Cook	Ross Cook	1:50 @ A3
Drawing No.	Revision	Date
AD240-2	0	April 2026



Notes
All heights are given over Ordnance Survey Datum Newlyn.
Derived from point cloud data.



Garth Cottage, Pensarn



Section B-B
As Existing

Project
Survey of Garth, Pensarn, Gwynedd

Drawing Title
Section B-B as Existing

Surveyor	Drawn	Scale
Ross Cook	Ross Cook	1:50 @ A3

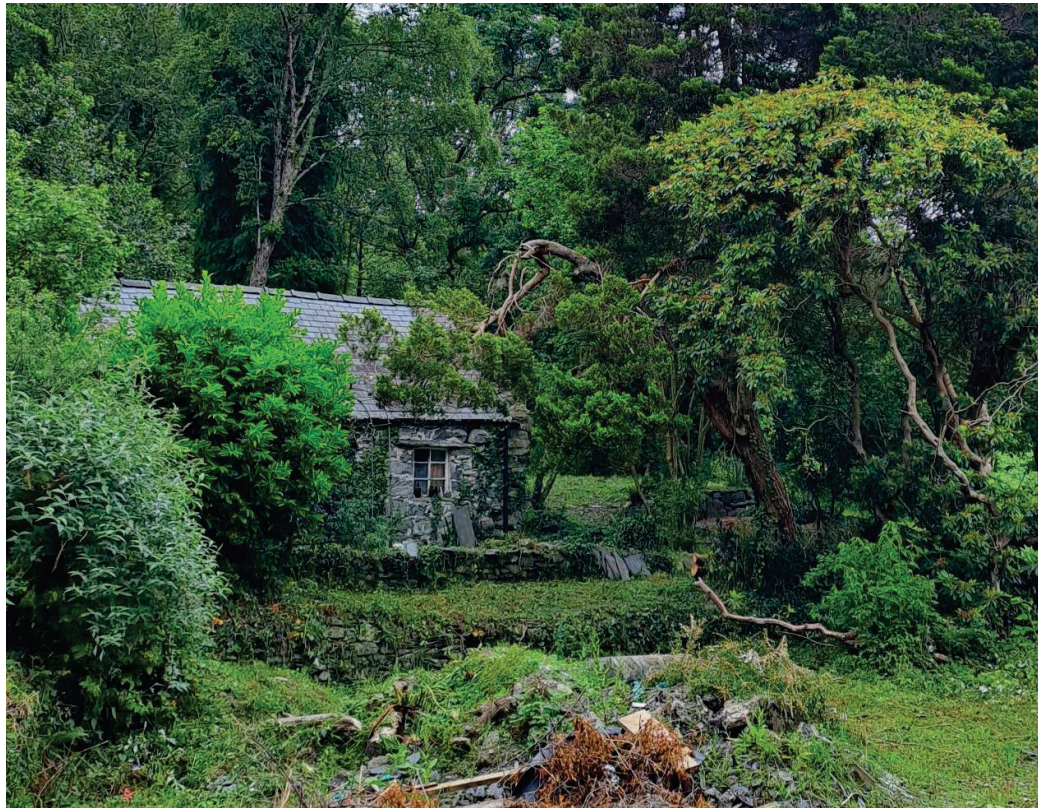
Drawing No.	Revision	Date
AD240-3	0	April 2026



Notes
All heights are given over Ordnance Survey Datum Newlyn.
Derived from point cloud data.



Cais NP5/66/LB273B



**Awdurdod Parc Cenedlaethol Eryri –
Pwyllgor Cynllunio a Mynediad.**

Dyddiad: 24- Mehefin- 2026

Rhif y Cais: NP2/11/52T

Dyddiad Cofrestru: 24/04/2026

Cymuned: Beddgelert

Cyfeirnod Grid: 264705 355605

Swyddog Achos:
Mr. Dafydd Thomas

Lleoliad:
Maes Parcio Pen-y-Pass, Nant Gwynant.
LL55 4NU

Ymgeisydd:
EE Ltd,
One Braham,
1 Braham Street,
London, E1 8EE

Disgrifiad:
Dileu Amod 3 (Defnydd o fast gan y
gwasanaethau brys yn unig) sydd ynghlwm
wrth Ganiatâd Cynllunio NP2/11/52L
dyddiedig 06/12/2023.

Crynodeb o'r Argymhelliad:

CYMERADWYO

Rheswm(au) pam Yr adroddwyd i'r Pwyllgor am y cais:

Wedi'i leoli ar dir y mae gan APCE fuddiant ynddo.

Dynodiadau Tir / Cyfyngiadau:

- Cefn Gwlad Agored
- Wrth ymyl Hawl Tramwy Cyhoeddus (Llwybr Ceffylau/ Marchogaeth a Llwybr Troed)
- O fewn ACA (Eryri)
- O fewn SoDdGA (Eryri)

Disgrifiad a Chefndir y Safle:

Mae'r safle sy'n destun y cais hwn wedi'i leoli ger maes parcio APCE ym Mhen y Pass. Nodweddir yr ardal fel tir glaswelltrog sy'n codi wedi'i amgáu gan ffens atal stoc gyda brigiadau creigiog achlysurol. Mae sgri a glaswelltir sy'n codi y tu hwnt i'r ffens post a gwifren atal stoc, wedi'u torri ar draws gan bolion telegraff a gwifren sy'n rhedeg yn groeslinol.

Mae nifer fawr iawn o ymwelwyr yn ymweld â'r safle bob blwyddyn i gael mynediad at y prif lwybrau i fyny i gopa'r Wyddfa. Rhoddwyd caniatâd gydag amodau ar gyfer "Gosod mast telathrebu monopol 15m gydag antenâu cysylltiedig, cyfarpar ar y ddaear a seilwaith ategol" trwy'r pwyllgor cynllunio ar 6 Rhagfyr 2023.

Datblygiad Arfaethedig:

Mae'r ymgeisydd (EE) yn ceisio caniatâd i ddileu amod 3 o'r caniatâd cynllunio uchod. Nodir Amod 3 fel a ganlyn:-

"Dim ond y Gwasanaethau Brys fydd yn defnyddio'r mast telathrebu arfaethedig a gymeradwyir drwy hyn, ac ni chaiff ei ddefnyddio ar gyfer unrhyw ddarparwr gwasanaeth telathrebu symudol arall."

Mae'r ymgeisydd yn ceisio caniatâd i ddileu'r amod uchod i ddarparu gwasanaeth masnachol o'r safle.

Polisiau Cynllunio Perthnasol :

Cynllun Datblygu Lleol Eryri 2016-2031

- Polisi Strategol A: Pwrpasau'r Parc Cenedlaethol a Datblygu Cynaliadwy
- Polisi Strategol C: Strategaeth Datblygu Gofodol.
- Polisi Strategol D: Amgylchedd Naturiol.
- Polisi Strategol Ff: Amgylchedd Hanesyddol.
- Polisi Datblygu 1: Egwyddorion Datblygu Cyffredinol.
- Polisi Datblygu 2: Datblygu a'r Tirwedd.
- Polisi Datblygu 18: Yr Iaith Gymraeg a Ffibr Cymdeithasol a Diwylliannol Cymunedau
- Polisi Datblygu 26: Telathrebu.

Canllawiau Cynllunio Atodol

- Canllawiau Cynllunio Atodol 2: Ystyriaethau Datblygu Cyffredinol.
- CCA 7: Tirwedd a Morweddau Eryri.
- CCA 13: Asesiad Sensitifrwydd a Chapasiti Tirwedd.
- CCA 15: Telathrebu a Mastiau.

Polisi/Canllawiau Cenedlaethol:

- Polisi Cynllunio Cymru (PCC), Rhifyn 12, Chwefror 2024.
- Cylchlythyr Llywodraeth Cymru 016/2014: Defnyddio Amodau Cynllunio ar gyfer Rheoli Datblygu.

Ymgynghoriadau:

Cyngor Cymuned Beddgelert	Hyd yn hyn, ni dderbyniwyd unrhyw ymateb.
Cynghorydd Lleol	Hyd yn hyn, ni dderbyniwyd unrhyw ymateb.

Asesiad

1. Egwyddor Datblygiad

- 1.1 Mae egwyddor y datblygiad (lleoli mast) yn y lleoliad hwn wedi'i sefydlu gan ganiatâd cynllunio a roddwyd o dan gyfeirnod NP2/11/52L dyddiedig 6 Rhagfyr 2023.
- 1.2 Mae'r cwmpas ar gyfer asesu'r cais hwn o dan adran 73 o'r Ddeddf Gynllunio wedi'i gyfyngu i dderbynioldeb dileu amod 3. Mae'r amod yn atal defnyddio'r mast telathrebu at unrhyw ddiben heblaw ar gyfer gwasanaethau brys. Mae angen ystyried derbynioldeb hyn o ran cynllunio.

2. Asesiad Cynllunio

- 2.1 Nodwyd yn adroddiad pwyllgor y swyddog ar gyfer y cais a gymeradwywyd yn flaenorol (cyfeirnod NP2/11/52L) y *dylid "cydnabod ar y dechrau bod y cynnig hwn ar gyfer mast telathrebu, yn wahanol i'r rhan fwyaf o fastiau tebyg, ar gyfer defnydd unigryw'r gwasanaethau brys i ddarparu signal cyfathrebu ar hyd priffyrdd cyhoeddus cyfagos a rhanbarthau mynyddig cyfagos. Ni fydd y mast hwn yn darparu estyniad i fynediad cyffredinol y cyhoedd at signal ffôn symudol"*.
- 2.2 Mae'n amlwg felly bod amod cynllunio 3 wedi'i osod oherwydd natur y cais blaenorol, sef cais yn ceisio caniatâd ar gyfer mast gwasanaethau brys newydd arfaethedig. Yn unol â'r hysbysiad penderfyniad i'w gymeradwyo NP2/11/52L, gosodwyd yr amod o gyfyngu defnydd y mast i wasanaethau brys yn unig i ddiffinio'r caniatâd ac er mwyn osgoi amheuaeth yn unig.
- 2.3 Fodd bynnag, mae'r ymgeisydd bellach yn cynnig ymestyn cwmpas y mast presennol trwy ddileu'r amod yn ei gyfanrwydd. Mae'r ymgeisydd yn dymuno cael gwared ar yr amod hwn er mwyn darparu gwasanaeth masnachol ar y safle. Fel yr amlinellwyd, yn yr achos hwn, nid yw'r asesiad cynllunio hwn yn ymwneud ag egwyddor datblygu mast ym Mhen y Pass ond â dileu'r amod uchod yn unig. Waeth beth fo'r math o geisiadau, fodd bynnag, yr hyn sydd fwyaf perthnasol wrth benderfynu ar

geisiadau sy'n ymwneud â mastiau telathrebu yw DP1 – Egwyddorion Datblygu Cyffredinol a DP26 – Telathrebu y mae angen eu hystyried.

- 2.4 Mae DP1 yn nodi mai dim ond lle gellir darparu gwasanaethau a seilwaith priodol heb beryglu ansawdd a chymeriad y dirwedd a'r dreftadaeth ddiwylliannol y caniateir datblygiad. Mae DP26 yn nodi y caniateir datblygiad telathrebu ar yr amod nad ydynt yn niweidio amwynder gweledol a chymeriad tirwedd yr ardal yn sylweddol nac yn effeithio'n andwyol ar amwynder pobl sy'n byw yn agos at y safle. Mae'r polisi hefyd yn tynnu sylw at bwysigrwydd rhannu cyfleusterau telathrebu presennol lle bo modd (meini prawf i).
- 2.5 Wrth asesu'r cynnig hwn, dylid ystyried hefyd i Gylchlythyr Cymraeg y Llywodraeth 016/2014: Defnyddio Amodau Cynllunio ar gyfer Rheoli Datblygu. Mae'r Cylchlythyr yn rhoi canllawiau ar y pŵer i osod amodau a phroffion y dylid eu bodloni wrth osod amodau. Mae'r chwe phrawf ar gyfer dilysrwydd amodau yn ei gwneud yn ofynnol y dylai unrhyw amodau a osodir fod:
- Angenrheidiol
 - perthnasol i gynllunio;
 - perthnasol i'r datblygiad i'w ganiatáu;
 - gorfodadwy;
 - manwl gywir; a
 - rhesymol ym mhob agwedd arall.
- 2.6 Dylid nodi nad yw caniatáu defnyddio'r mast telathrebu presennol at ddibenion gwasanaethau nad ydynt yn rhai brys yn gofyn am unrhyw estyniadau na newidiadau i'r mast telathrebu presennol ac felly ni fyddai'n arwain at unrhyw effaith ychwanegol ar y dirwedd nac ar 'rinweddau arbennig' y Parc Cenedlaethol. Nid oes angen unrhyw addasiadau nac antenâu ychwanegol a byddai'r ymgeisydd yn syml yn defnyddio'r seilwaith presennol ar y safle. Felly dangosir bod y cynnig yn dderbyniol o ran cydymffurfio â DP1 gan y gellir darparu gwasanaethau priodol heb beryglu ansawdd a chymeriad y dirwedd. Dangosir hefyd fod y cynnig yn cydymffurfio â DP26 gan na fyddai ymestyn defnydd y safle at ddibenion masnachol yn arwain at unrhyw niwed ychwanegol i amwynder gweledol a chymeriad tirwedd yr ardal. Mae'r cynnig hefyd yn sicrhau bod mast telathrebu presennol yn cael ei ddefnyddio yn unol â gofynion DP26.
- 2.7 I gefnogi'r cais, mae'r ymgeisydd wedi nodi "*Mae EE yn dymuno actifadu eu gwasanaeth masnachol o'r safle. Byddai hyn yn caniatáu i ddefnyddwyr yn yr ardal ddefnyddio'r gwasanaeth a hefyd yn caniatáu i ddefnyddwyr ar rwydweithiau eraill gael mynediad i'r rhwydwaith ar gyfer galwadau brys 999. Mae hyn er budd diogelwch yn y lleoliad hwn sydd â gwasanaeth gwael iawn ar hyn o bryd gan bob darparwr symudol. Yr unig ffordd arall o*

wneud hyn fyddai gosod mast arall ar y ddaear yn yr ardal - yn groes i bolisi cenedlaethol a lleol. Nid yw actifadu'r safle ar gyfer gwasanaethau masnachol EE yn cynnwys unrhyw ddatblygiad ffisegol o gwbl."

- 2.8 Mae'r Awdurdod yn gwbl ymwybodol o'r angen am gyfathrebu modern er mwyn manteisio'n llawn ar botensial datblygu cymdeithasol ac economaidd yr ardal. Mae'r Awdurdod hefyd yn gwbl ymwybodol o'r gwasanaeth gwael presennol yn yr ardal a'r angen i wella hyn.
- 2.9 Mae'r Awdurdod o'r farn, drwy ddarparu signal ychwanegol yn yr ardal hon, y bydd yn dod â manteision i'r rhai yn yr ardal sy'n mwynhau 'rhinweddau arbennig' y Parc Cenedlaethol, drwy wella galluedd cyfathrebu, mewn modd nad yw'n niweidiol i'r dirwedd na chymeriad arbennig yr ardal. O ganlyniad i'r uchod, bydd hyn yn sicrhaf hefyd yn gwella diogelwch y rhai ym Mhen y Pass a'r ardaloedd cyfagos a gall hefyd leihau galwadau i'r gwasanaethau brys.
- 2.10 Er y sylweddolir pam y gosodwyd yr amod, ar ôl rhoi ystyriaeth ddyledus i bolisiâu'r Cynllun Datblygu Lleol Eryri a'r profion o fewn cylchlythyr 01/2014, ni ystyrir bod gosod yr amod yn gwbl angenrheidiol i wneud y datblygiad yn dderbyniol.

Materion Eraill

Yr Iaith Gymraeg

- 2.11 Mae Polisi Datblygu 18 CDLIE yn nodi y bydd anghenion a buddiannau'r iaith Gymraeg yn cael eu hystyried wrth benderfynu ar bob cais cynllunio o fewn y Parc Cenedlaethol. Byddai hyn yn cael ei gyflawni drwy:

i. "Gefnogi datblygiad sy'n cynnal neu'n gwella cyfanrwydd yr iaith Gymraeg.

iv. ...annog pob arwydd gan ...gwmnïau masnachol a busnes i fod yn ddwyieithog neu yn y Gymraeg yn unig er mwyn amddiffyn a hyrwyddo amwynder diwylliannol nodedig y Parc Cenedlaethol

v. Annog defnyddio enwau lleoedd Cymraeg ar gyfer datblygiadau newydd..."

- 2.12 O ystyried bod y cynnig yn ceisio dileu amod a oedd yn cyfyngu ar y gwasanaeth y gall y mast ei ddarparu, ni ystyrir y bydd gan y cynnig unrhyw effaith wahanol i effaith y caniatâd presennol.

Ecoleg

2.13 Mae'r safle o fewn dalgylch Ardal Cadwraeth Arbennig (ACA) Eryri a Safle o Ddiddordeb Gwyddonol Arbennig (SoDdGA) Eryri. Daeth y cais blaenorol (NP2/11/52L) i'r casgliad *"er bod y safle arfaethedig o fewn ACA Eryri a SoDdGA Eryri, nid oedd unrhyw faterion biolegol na daearegol arwyddocaol o ddiddordeb o fewn cyffiniau'r cynnig"*. O ystyried bod y cynnig yn ceisio dileu amod a oedd yn cyfyngu ar y gwasanaeth y gall y mast ei ddarparu, ni ystyrir y bydd gan y cynnig unrhyw effaith ar yr uchod sy'n wahanol i effaith y caniatâd presennol.

3. Casgliad

- 3.1 Rhoddwyd caniatâd gydag amodau ar gyfer "Gosod mast telathrebu monopol 15m gydag antenâu cysylltiedig, cyfarpar ar y ddaear a seilwaith ategol" trwy'r pwyllgor cynllunio ar 6 Rhagfyr 2023.
- 3.2 Mae'r cais sy'n cael ei asesu yn ymwneud â dileu amod 3 o'r caniatâd uchod er mwyn ymestyn cwmpas y mast presennol at ddibenion nad ydynt yn argyfwng.
- 3.3 Ni chynigir unrhyw addasiadau na newidiadau i'r mast presennol, ac ystyrir y bydd cael gwared ar yr amod hwn sy'n cyfyngu ar y defnydd i wasanaethau brys yn gwella'r gwasanaeth telathrebu yn yr ardal i bawb mewn modd nad yw'n effeithio ar gymeriad y dirwedd ac amwynder gweledol y Parc Cenedlaethol yn fwy na'r effeithiau sy'n gysylltiedig â'r caniatâd presennol. Felly, dangosir bod y cynnig yn cydymffurfio â DP1 a DP26 o Gynllun Datblygu Lleol Eryri.
- 3.4 Mae'r Awdurdod hefyd yn ystyried y byddai ehangu'r gwasanaeth i bawb hefyd yn gwella cyfathrebu a diogelwch y rhai ym Mhen y Pass a'r ardaloedd cyfagos.
- 3.5 Felly, ar y cyfan, ystyrir nad yw'r amod yn angenrheidiol i wneud y datblygiad yn dderbyniol ac felly argymhellir cymeradwyo'r cais a dileu'r amod.
- 3.6 Effaith cais o dan Adran 73 yw creu caniatâd cynllunio newydd sy'n eistedd ochr yn ochr â'r caniatâd gwreiddiol, nid yw'n ei ddisodli. Felly, dylid ailadrodd amodau o'r caniatâd gwreiddiol lle maent yn dal yn berthnasol. Ers y caniatâd gwreiddiol, mae nifer o'r amodau wedi'u rhyddhau, ac mae geiriad y rhain wedi'i ddiweddarau yn unol â hynny.

Papurau Cefndir ym Mhwndel Dogfennau Rhif 1: Ydi/ Nac ydi

ARGYMHELLIAD: RHOI caniatâd i ddileu amod 3

Rhestr o Amodau

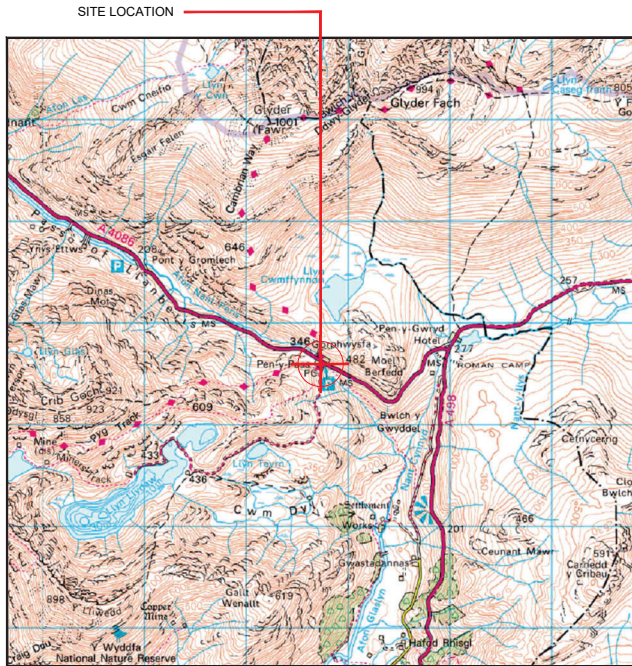
1. Rhaid cyflawni'r datblygiad a ganiateir drwy hyn yn unol â'r cynlluniau a'r dogfennau cymeradwy canlynol:
 - EAS1019F_78823_SRN1019_M001, Cynllun Diwygiedig G 200: Cynllun Safle Arfaethedig
 - EAS1019F_78823_SRN1019_M001, Cynllun Diwygiedig F 002A: Cynllun Lleoliad Safle A
 - EAS1019F_78823_SRN1019_M001, Cynllun Diwygiedig F 250: Drychiad Safle Arfaethedig A
 - EAS1019F_78823_SRN1019_M001, Cynllun Diwygiedig G 251: Drychiad Safle Arfaethedig B
 - Adroddiad manwl ar y gwaith archaeolegol (Heneb, Hydref 2024)
2. Os bydd y mast telathrebu a'r offer cysylltiedig yn dod yn ddiangen neu'n hen ffasiwn, yna rhaid symud y mast a'r offer o fewn chwe mis i'r cyfleuster telathrebu hwn roi'r gorau i weithredu ac adfer y safle i'w gyflwr blaenorol.
3. Rhaid i'r ymgeisydd sicrhau bod y mast wedi'i orffen mewn lliw 'Siocled Sur / Bitter Chocolate BS4800:08 B29' ac wedi hynny'n cael ei gynnal yn y lliw hwnnw.
4. Rhaid i'r ymgeisydd/datblygwr sicrhau bod y cynigion ar gyfer unrhyw ffasadau llechi (lle bo'n berthnasol) a cherrig ar gaeau yn cyd-fynd â'r rhai, o ran teipoleg ddeunyddiau, yn Hostel Ieuencid Pen y Pass.
5. Rhaid adeiladu gwaith maen yr adeilad yn unol â'r sampl gymeradwy a gymeradwywyd o dan gyfeirnod NP2/11/52S dyddiedig 19/06/26.
6. O fewn 3 mis i ddyddiad y caniatâd hwn, rhaid i'r ymgeisydd/datblygwr gyflwyno a chael Cynllun Lliniaru Tirwedd wedi'i gymeradwyo, drwy gais ffurfiol i'r awdurdod cynllunio lleol. Rhaid gweithredu unrhyw Gynllun Lliniaru Tirwedd cymeradwy o'r fath yn llawn o fewn chwe mis i gymeradwyo cynllun o'r fath, a rhaid ei gynnal wedi hynny i foddhad llwyr yr Awdurdod Cynllunio Lleol a rhaid iddo gynnwys:
 - Manylion y gwaith pridd a mesurau i sicrhau bod y rhain yn cael eu hintegreiddio'n sensitif â'r tiffurf presennol.
 - Manylion adfer tir gan gynnwys storio a diogelu unrhyw bridd uchaf, adfer tir, a chynefin/llystyfiant.
 - Manylion y gofal ôl-weithredol am 5 mlynedd ar ôl cwblhau'r gwaith i sicrhau bod unrhyw ardaloedd a aflonyddwyd arnynt yn cael eu hadfer yn llawn a bod y toeau gwyrdd yn ymsefydlu.
 - Manyleb systemau to gwyrdd i'w defnyddio ar gaeau.

- Manyleb y dresin uchaf a'r staenio lliw arfaethedig ar gyfer arwynebau concrit fel yr amlinellir yn Asesiad Gweledol Lleol (AGLI) yr ymgeisydd, dyddiedig 05/12/2022.
7. Bydd y datblygiad a gymeradwywyd yn gaeth i'r "Cynllun Ymchwiliad Ysgrifenedig ar gyfer Briff Gwyllo Archaeolegol", Ymddiriedolaeth Archaeolegol Gwynedd, Rhagfyr 2023" a gyflwynwyd ac a gymeradwywyd o dan gyfeirnod NP2/11/52N dyddiedig 12/12/2023.
 8. Rhaid i'r ymgeisydd/datblygwr sicrhau bod yr Arfer Gorau a argymhellir yn adran 5.1.6 o adroddiad yr Asesiad Effaith Ecoleg (Dylunio Tirwedd Madfall ac Ecoleg) yn cael ei ddilyn a'i weithredu'n llawn ac i foddhad llwyr yr ACLI.

Mae rhesymau dros benderfyniad yr Awdurdod i roi caniatâd ar gyfer y datblygiad yn ddarostyngedig i gydymffurfiaid â'r amodau a nodwyd yma yn flaenaorol, megis:

1. Er mwyn diffinio'r caniatâd ac er mwyn osgoi amheuaeth.
2. Er mwyn sicrhau bod effaith weledol y datblygiad arfaethedig yn cael ei lleihau os daw'r cyfleuster yn ddiangen yn unol â Pholisïau Cynllun Datblygu Lleol Eryri ac yn benodol Polisiâu 2 a 26.
3. Er mwyn sicrhau bod effaith weledol y datblygiad arfaethedig yn cael ei lleihau i'r lleiafswm yn unol â Pholisïau Cynllun Datblygu Lleol Eryri ac yn benodol Polisiâu 2 a 26.
4. Er mwyn sicrhau safon foddhaol o ran ymddangosiad y datblygiad a defnyddio deunyddiau adeiladu lleol priodol, yn unol â Pholisïau Cynllun Datblygu Lleol Eryri ac yn benodol polisiâu A, 1, 6.
5. Er mwyn sicrhau safon foddhaol o ran ymddangosiad y datblygiad a defnyddio deunyddiau adeiladu lleol priodol, yn unol â Pholisïau Cynllun Datblygu Lleol Eryri 2016-2031 ac yn benodol polisiâu A, 1, 6.
6. Er mwyn sicrhau safon foddhaol o ran ymddangosiad y datblygiad yn unol â Pholisïau Cynllun Datblygu Lleol Eryri ac yn benodol polisiâu A, 1, 6.
7. Er mwyn sicrhau bod rhaglen briodol o liniaru archaeolegol yn cael ei gweithredu yn unol â gofynion Polisi Cynllunio Cymru 2021 a NCT24: Yr Amgylchedd Hanesyddol.
8. Er mwyn sicrhau safon foddhaol o ddatblygiad a lleihau'r risg o niwed neu aflonyddwch annerbyniol i rywogaethau gwarchoddedig yn unol â Pholisïau Cynllun Datblygu Lleol Eryri ac yn benodol Polisi D.

Penderfynwyd ar y cais gan ystyried y polisi(au) canlynol yng Nghynllun Datblygu Lleol Eryri 2016 – 2031: A, C, 1, 2, D, Ff, 26.



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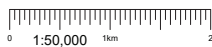
Proposed 46.09m² Access Area

Proposed 8mx8m = 64.6m² Demise Area

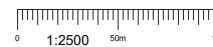


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SITE AREA PLAN



SITE LOCATION PLAN



SITE PHOTOGRAPH



GOOGLE MAPS QR CODE

GOOGLE MAPS - <https://goo.gl/maps/Y5TSpK95inUg8CyV9>

GOOGLE STREET VIEW - <https://goo.gl/maps/qfDgK4cekW8UsNKY6>

What3Words - <https://www.what3words.com/?w=goodnight.saloons.changes>

NOTES:

1. ALL DIMENSIONS IN MM UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.

DIRECTIONS TO SITE:

From N Wales Expy/A55 to Conway Rd/A470 in Conwy Principal Area. Take exit 19 from N Wales Expy/A55. Head east on MS3 0.7 mile. At Junction 5, take the A41 exit to North Wales/Ferry/Eastham 0.3 mile. At the roundabout, take the 3rd exit onto New Chester Rd/A41 0.6 mile. Slight right onto Welsh Rd/A550 4.6 mile. Use the right lane to merge with A494 via the ramp to North Wales/Queensferry/A550 5.1 mile. Continue onto N Wales Expy/A55 3.5 mile. At Junction 19, take the A470 exit to Betws-y-Coed/Llandudno 0.3 mile. At Glan Conwy Interchange, take the 1st exit onto Conway Rd/A470 404 ft. At the roundabout, take the 3rd exit and stay on Conway Rd/A470 230 ft. Continue straight to stay on Conway Rd/A470 11.0 mile. Turn right onto BS106 0.4 mile. Turn left to stay on BS106 3.1 mile. Turn left to stay on BS106 180 ft. Turn right onto A5 5.2 mile. Turn left onto A4086 4.2 mile. Turn right to stay on A4086 1.0 mile. Turn left 89 ft. Turn right 180 ft. Destination will be on the left.

Demise:



Access Route To Site:



Existing Access Route:



Proposed Access Route:



Master:	MBNL / EE / H3G	Project:	EE EAS	Purpose of Issue:	Issue:
M001	MBNL	EE EAS	Planning	F	
Date:	30/03/2023	Revision / Upgrade Description:	Seventh Issue: Comments Revised		
Drawn:	Naveen B	Checked:	IFB		
Approved:	MITIE DA	Project:	EE EAS	Purpose of Issue:	Issue:
M001	MBNL	EE EAS	Planning	E1	
Date:	23/01/2023	Revision / Upgrade Description:	Sixth Issue: Comments Revised		
Drawn:	AMG	Checked:	ES		
Approved:	MITIE DA	Project:	EE EAS	Purpose of Issue:	Issue:
M001	MBNL	EE EAS	Planning	E	
Date:	20/12/2022	Revision / Upgrade Description:	Fifth Issue: Comments Revised		
Drawn:	AMG	Checked:	ES		
Approved:	MITIE DA				



Site Name:	PEN Y PASS	
EAS Site Reference:	EAS1019	
Address:	PEN-Y-PASS NANT GWYNANT CAERNARFON LL55 4NU	
Title:	002A SITE LOCATION PLAN - A	
Project:	EE EAS	
Purpose of Issue:	GENERAL ARRANGEMENT	
EE Site ID:	78823	SRN Site ID:
Master Drawing No:	EAS1019F_78823_SRN1019_M001	Issue:
		F



**Awdurdod Parc Cenedlaethol Eryri –
Pwyllgor Cynllunio a Mynediad.**

Dyddiad: 24/06/2026

Rhif y Cais: NP5/73/287V

Dyddiad Cofrestru: 02/01/2026

Cymuned: Maentwrog

Cyfeirnod Grid: 26914 33852

Swyddog Achos: Mr. Aled Lloyd

Lleoliad:

Safle Datgomisiynu, Trawsfynydd. LL41 4DT

Ymgeisydd:

Mr. Michael Tuke,
National Grid Electricity Transmission PLC,
Pentir,
Bangor,
Gwynedd, LL57 4ED

Disgrifiad:

Gosod ceblau tanddaearol newydd, a phennau selio ceblau, adweithydd siynt, nenbont a lledu rhan o'r ffordd fynediad bresennol o fewn y compownd wedi'i ffensio yn is-orsaf Trawsfynydd a gwaith ategol cysylltiedig fel rhan o Brosiect Atgyfnerthu Pentir i Drawsfynydd.

Crynodeb o'r argymhelliad:

RHOI caniatâd, yn ddarostyngedig bod y cyfnod cyhoeddusrwydd yn dod i ben heb unrhyw wrthwynebiadau"

- Bod y gwaith yn dechrau o fewn 5 mlynedd
- Yn unol â'r cynlluniau a gymeradwywyd
- Gorffen y nenbont newydd
- Y cyflwynir Cynllun Rheoli Manwl ac Amgylcheddol (CRhMA)
- Y cyflwynir Cynllun Rheoli Traffig Adeiladu (CRhTA)
- Asesiad halogiad
- Oriau gwaith
- Gwella a Monitro Bioamrywiaeth

**Rheswm(au) Pam yr Adroddir am y Cais i'r Pwyllgor:
Cynllun Dirprwyo**

Mae'r cais yn un sy'n gofyn am Ddatganiad Effaith Amgylcheddol.

Datblygiad Mawr

Mae adran 17 o Ddeddf Cynllunio (Cymru) 2015 a Gorchymyn Cynllunio Gwlad a Thref (Gweithdrefn Rheoli Datblygu) (Cymru) 2012 (GRhDC), fel y'u diwygiwyd, yn ei gwneud yn ofynnol i ymgeiswyr gynnal ymgynghoriad cyn cyflwyno cais ar gyfer datblygiad mawr. Mae datblygiad mawr yn cynnwys datblygiad a wnaed "ar safle sydd ag arwynebedd o 1 hectar neu fwy" ac, felly, mae'r datblygiad arfaethedig yn dod o fewn y gofyniad ymgynghori cyn cyflwyno cais. Ni ddylid cymysgu hyn â'r diffiniad o 'Ddatblygiad Mawr' ym Mholisi Strategol B o'r CDLI – sy'n cyfeirio at ddatblygiadau sydd o arwyddocâd mawr yng nghyd-destun y DU

e.e. rhaglenni adeiladu ffyrdd mawr neu brosiectau ynni mawr Nid yw'r cynnig hwn yn cael ei ystyried yn bwysig yn y cyd-destun penodol hwnnw.

Ymgynghoriad cyn cyflwyno cais

Gan fod y cais yn ddatblygiad mawr, yn unol â'r Ddeddf Cynllunio, mae'n ofyniad cynnal ymgynghoriad cyn cyflwyno cais (YCC) i'w gynnal gyda'r gymuned leol a rhanddeiliaid.

Dechreuodd yr ymgynghoriad cyn cyflwyno cais mewn perthynas â'r datblygiad arfaethedig ar 18 Medi a daeth i ben ar 16 Hydref 2025. Mae'r canfyddiadau wedi'u cynnwys mewn Adroddiad Ymgynghori Cyn Cyflwyno'r Cais

Asesiad o'r Effaith Amgylcheddol

Mae'r Datganiad Amgylcheddol (DA) yn cyd-fynd â cheisiadau gan National Grid Electricity Transmission (plc) (NGET) i geisio pwerau i adeiladu, gweithredu a chynnal a chadw Prosiect Atgyfnerthu Pentir i Drawsfynydd. Mae ceisiadau'n cael eu gwneud o dan Ddeddf Cynllunio Gwlad a Thref 1990, ac Adran 37 o Ddeddf Trydan 1989

Mae Datganiad Amgylcheddol (DA) ac atodiadau technegol yn cyd-fynd â'r cynnig.

Sgrinio

Mae Rheoliadau Asesiad Effaith Amgylcheddol (AEA) TCP 2017 yn nodi bod datblygiad sy'n dod o fewn categorïau Atodlen 2 sydd naill ai i'w wneud mewn ardal sensitif neu sy'n bodloni trothwy neu faen prawf yng ngholofn 2 o Atodlen 2 yn gofyn am AEA gan ei fod yn debygol o gael effeithiau sylweddol ar yr amgylchedd.

Asesiad Rheoliadau Cynefinoedd (ARhC):

Fel yr 'Awdurdod Cymwys' at ddibenion Rheoliadau Cadwraeth Cynefinoedd a Rhywogaethau 2017, mae'n ofynnol i'r Awdurdod hwn gynnal Asesiad Rheoliadau Cynefinoedd.

Mae Asesiad o dan y Rheoliadau Cynefinoedd wedi'i gynnal. Cytunodd Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru â chanfyddiadau'r Awdurdodau nad yw'r datblygiad yn debygol o gael effaith andwyol ar gyfanrwydd *Ardal Cadwraeth Arbennig Pen Llyn a'r Sarnau*, o ystyried y mesurau lliniaru a nodir ynddynt.

Y Safle a'r Cyffiniau

Mae'r safle gwaith arfaethedig oddeutu 3.05 hectar ac mae'n cynnwys y tir o fewn compownd is-orsaf bresennol Trawsfynydd yn bennaf. Mae gan y safle ffordd fynediad bresennol sy'n darparu mynediad deul i Lyn Trawsfynydd, yn ogystal ag is-orsaf Trawsfynydd. Mae ffin y llinell goch yn ymestyn tua 413 o fetrau i'r dwyrain o ffin yr isorsaf i gwrrdd â'r A470.

Mae is-orsaf Trawsfynydd wedi'i ffinio ar y rhan fwyaf ochrau gan goetir a llystyfiant aeddfed, ac eithrio'r ffordd fynediad i'r A470, sy'n darparu mynediad i'r is-orsaf ar hyd y ffiniau deheuol a dwyreiniol. Mae'r safle gwaith arfaethedig yn cynnwys gwaith caled yn bennaf, er bod rhai coed a phrysgwydd wedi'u gwasgaru ar draws y safle gwaith arfaethedig.

Mae is-orsaf Trawsfynydd yn cynnwys seilwaith trawsyrru presennol, sy'n cynnwys y llinell uwchben 4ZC bresennol sy'n rhedeg o'r Is-orsaf i'r gogledd-orllewin, a'r gwaith cysylltiedig. Mae'r Is-orsaf yn cynnwys adeiladau a ddefnyddir fel cyfleusterau swyddfa a lles, seilwaith trydanol fel gantri ac ynysyddion, a phrysgwydd gwasgaredig a choed gwasgaredig.

Yn union i'r de o'r safle gwaith arfaethedig mae dau faes parcio, un sy'n ffryntio Llyn Trawsfynydd a'r llall sydd ymhellach i'r de-orllewin ac yn ymestyn i flaen yr hen Orsaf Bŵer Niwclear. Mae Llyn Trawsfynydd, tua 155 m i'r de o'r safle gwaith arfaethedig, yn gyrchfan boblogaidd i dwristiaid a ddefnyddir ar gyfer cerdded, beicio, pysgota, canŵio a chafiocio. Mae canolfan bysgota a chaffi tua 420 m i'r de o'r safle gwaith arfaethedig.

Dynodiadau / Cyfyngiadau Tir:

- Cefn Gwlad Agored
- Ardal Cymeriad Tirwedd Genedlaethol
- Parth Menter Eryri
- Perygl Llifogydd
- O fewn 1.08 km i ACA, AADd a SoDdGA Mignaint-Arenig-Dduallt
- Gwarchodfa Awyr Dywyll Ryngwladol

Datblygiad arfaethedig

Mae'r gwaith arfaethedig yn Nhrawsfynydd yn cynnwys

- amnewid tenynnau sy'n gysylltiedig â Thŵr 4ZC005,
- gosod ceblau tanddaearol newydd a phennau selio ceblau,
- Adweithydd siynt a nenbont
- - a lledu rhan o'r ffordd fynediad bresennol yn y compownd ffensio a'r gwaith ategol.

Dogfennau

Cyflwynwyd y dogfennau canlynol fel rhan o'r cais ac maent ar gael ar wefan yr Awdurdod tra'r ystyrir y cais

- Llythyr Atodol
- Adroddiad cyn cyflwyno cais (CCC)
- Datganiad Dylunio a Mynediad
- Datganiad Cynllunio
- Datganiad Cymunedol ac Ieithyddol
- Datganiad Seilwaith Gwyrdd

Deddfwriaeth a Pholisi Cynllunio

Cynllun Datblygu Lleol Eryri 2016-2031

- SP A: Pwrpasau'r Parc Cenedlaethol a Datblygu Cynaliadwy
- SP C: Strategaeth Datblygu Gofodol
- DP 1: Egwyddorion Datblygu Cyffredinol
- DP 2: Datblygu a'r Dirwedd
- SP D: Amgylchedd Naturiol
- SP Dd: Newid yn yr hinsawdd
- DP 3: Ynni
- DP 6: Dylunio a Deunyddiau Cynaliadwy
- DP 8: Diogelu safleoedd nad ydynt wedi'u dynodi
- SP L: Hygyrchedd a Thrafnidiaeth
- DP 18: Y Gymraeg a Gwead Cymdeithasol a Diwylliannol Cymunedau
- DP 27: Parth Menter Eryri

Canllawiau Cynllunio Atodol

- SPG 1: Dylunio Cynaliadwy ym Mharciau Cenedlaethol Cymru
- SPG 2: Ystyriaethau Datblygu Cyffredinol
- SPG 6: Cadwraeth Natur a Bioamrywiaeth
- SPG 7: Tirwedd a Morluniau Eryri
- SPG 10: Ynni Adnewyddadwy a Charbon Isel

Polisi Cenedlaethol

- Cymru'r Dyfodol: Cynllun Cenedlaethol 2040
- Polisi Cynllunio Cymru (Argraffiad 12) 2024

Nodiadau Cyngor Technegol

Nodyn Cyngor Technegol 5: Cadwraeth a Chynllunio Natur

Nodyn Cyngor Technegol Sŵn

11:

Nodyn Cyngor Technegol Dyluniad

12:

Nodyn Cyngor Technegol Datblygu, Ilifogydd ac erydiad arfordirol

15

Nodyn Cyngor Technegol Trafnidiaeth

18:

Nodyn Cyngor Technegol Datblygu Economaidd

23:

Nodyn Cyngor Technegol Yr Amgylchedd Hanesyddol

24:

Diddymwyd y NCT 8 Cynllunio ar gyfer Ynni Adnewyddadwy ym mis Chwefror 2021 ar y sail bod canllawiau gofodol a thechnegol diwygiedig ynddo bellach yn cael eu darparu ym Mholisi FW 17.

Ymgynghoreion ac Ymatebion

Cyngor Cymuned Maentwrog	Dim ymateb
Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru	<p>Sylwadau – argymhell amodau</p> <p>Safleoedd Gwarchoddedig</p> <p>Ardal Gadwraeth Arbennig (ACA)</p> <p>Mae'r Cynigion wedi'u lleoli i fyny'r afon o Ardal Gadwraeth Arbennig Pen Llyn a'r Sarnau. Rydym wedi nodi llygredd fel llwybr effaith bosibl i'r safleoedd hyn.</p> <p>Er mwyn sicrhau mesurau lliniaru priodol, rydym yn cynghori y dylid atodi'r amod a nodir isod yn yr adran rheoli amgylcheddol at unrhyw ganiatâd cynllunio ar gyfer y datblygiad hwn. Ar yr amod bod y datblygiad yn cael ei wneud yn unol â'r amod hwn, nid ydym o'r farn y bydd yn effeithio'n andwyol ar uniondeb y safle.</p> <p>Fel yr awdurdod cymwys o dan Reoliadau Cadwraeth Cynefinoedd a Rhywogaethau 2017 (fel y'u diwygiwyd), rhaid i'ch awdurdod, cyn penderfynu rhoi caniatâd ar gyfer prosiect sy'n debygol o gael effaith sylweddol ar ACA, naill ai ar ei ben ei hun neu mewn cyfuniad â chynlluniau neu brosiectau eraill, wneud asesiad priodol o oblygiadau'r prosiect i'r safle hwnnw yng ngoleuni ei amcanion cadwraeth. Rhaid i chi ymgynghori â CNC at ddibenion yr asesiad a rhoi sylw i unrhyw sylwadau a wneir o fewn yr amser rhesymol a bennir gennych. Yn absenoldeb yr asesiad hwnnw, ni all CNC roi gwybod na fyddai'r cynigion yn arwain at effaith andwyol ar safle ACA/AADd/Ramsar.</p> <p>Safle o Ddiddordeb Gwyddonol Arbennig (SoDdGA)</p> <p>Rydym o'r farn bod gan y datblygiad arfaethedig y potensial i ddifrodi Coedydd De Dyffryn Maentwrog, Safle o Ddiddordeb Gwyddonol Arbennig (SoDdGA), SoDdGA Morfa Harlech. Os yw'r llwybrau effaith y cyfeirir atynt uchod ar gyfer yr Ardal Gadwraeth Arbennig yn cael sylw yn ddigonol, mae CNC o'r farn y bydd nodweddion hysbysedig SoDdGA hefyd yn cael eu diogelu'n ddigonol.</p> <p>Rheolaeth amgylcheddol</p> <p>Mae safle gwaith Trawsfynydd wedi'i lleoli yn agos at amgylcheddau dyfrol sensitif, gan gynnwys Llyn Trawsfynydd a llednentydd Afon Tafarn-helyg. Mae rhai cyrsiau dŵr o fewn 12–40 metr i'r safle. Mae pryderon ansawdd dŵr allweddol yn cynnwys dŵr ffo gwaddod o</p>

	<p>gloddio, llygredd cemegol o danwydd a sylweddau peryglus ac aflonyddu priddoedd a allai fod wedi'u halogi ger yr orsaf bŵer niwclear wedi'i ddatgomisiynu.</p> <p>Er mwyn mynd i'r afael â'r risgiau hyn, mae'r prosiect yn cynnig cyfres gadarn o fesurau lliniaru. Mae'r rhain yn cynnwys gweithredu Cynlluniau Atal Llygredd a Rheoli Digwyddiadau, defnyddio tanciau anheddu a rhyng-gipwyr, parthau clustogi llym o amgylch cyrsiau dŵr, a gwahardd gollyngiadau uniongyrchol heb ganiatâd rheoleiddiol.</p> <p>Mae'r strategaeth liniaru a'r amlinelliad Cynllun Rheoli'r Amgylchedd Adeiladu (CRhAA) (atodiad 2.2.A) yn gryf, gydag ymwybyddiaeth glir o agosrwydd at dderbynyddion sensitif, mesurau rheoli llygredd manwl, ac ymrwymiad i fonitro a rheoli addasol. Fodd bynnag, mae risgiau gweddilliol yn parhau. Mae gweithgareddau adeiladu ger cyrsiau dŵr yn cario risgiau llygredd, yn enwedig yn ystod tywydd garw neu fethiant offer.</p> <p>Er bod y lliniariadau arfaethedig yn lleihau'r risg i ansawdd dŵr yn sylweddol, nid ydynt yn ei ddileu'n gyfan gwbl. Er ein bod yn fodlon â'r mesurau a gyflwynir yn y dogfennau amlinellol, dylid ymgorffori'r pwyntiau canlynol mewn unrhyw CRhAA safle-benodol terfynol.</p>
Ecoleg	<p>Prosiect Atgyfnerthu Pentir i Drawsfynydd, Datganiad Amgylcheddol - Tachwedd 2025, cyfrol 5 – Ecoleg a Chadwraeth Natur Trawsfynydd</p> <p>Mae adrannau 5.8.4 - 5.8.15 yn cynnwys Tabl 5-6, ac Adran 5.9 o'r adroddiad yn ymwneud â lliniaru a monitro ar y safle, bydd y rhain yn cael eu dilyn a'u gweithredu'n llawn, gwnewch yn siŵr bod hyn yn cael ei sicrhau gan yr amod.</p> <p>5.2.Cynllun Rheoli Amgylcheddol Amlinellol Adeiladu</p> <p>Mewn perthynas â'r CRhAA, datganodd CNC/NRW (03/02/2026) <i>"Mae'r strategaeth liniaru a'r amlinelliad CRhAA (atodiad 2.2.A) yn gryf, gydag ymwybyddiaeth glir o agosrwydd at dderbynyddion sensitif, mesurau rheoli llygredd manwl, ac ymrwymiad i fonitro a rheoli addasol. Fodd bynnag, mae risgiau gweddilliol yn parhau. Mae gweithgareddau adeiladu ger cyrsiau dŵr yn cario risgiau llygredd, yn enwedig yn ystod tywydd garw neu fethiant offer.</i></p> <p><i>Er bod y mesurau lliniaru arfaethedig yn lleihau'r risg i ansawdd dŵr yn sylweddol, nid ydynt yn ei ddileu'n gyfan</i></p>

	<p><i>gwbl. Er ein bod yn fodlon â'r mesurau a gyflwynir yn y dogfennau amlinellol, dylai'r pwyntiau canlynol fod wedi'u hymgorffori mewn unrhyw CRhAA safle-benodol terfynol". Mae CNC/CNC yn mynd ymlaen i ofyn am wybodaeth ychwanegol yn y CRhAA Amlinellol presennol (manylion wedi'u rhestru yn yr adran Safleoedd Gwarchodedig yn llythyr CNC), ac mae'n cael ei sicrhau gan yr amod, rydym yn cytuno â'r datganiad hwn a'r angen am amod ysgrifenedig ffurfiol.</i></p> <p>5.5.D Datganiad Budd Net ar gyfer Bioamrywiaeth a Seilwaith Gwyrdd</p> <p>Mae adran 6.1.2 a 7.17 o'r adroddiad yn ymwneud â'r dull graddol, sef cynnwys 3 blwch adar Schwegler a 3 blwch ystlumod Schwegler sy'n addas ar gyfer rhywogaethau annedd atrau. Cynigir rhaglen fonitro, a restrir yn adran 7.1.8, lle bydd blychau yn cael eu glanhau, eu hatgyweirio neu eu disodli yn ôl yr angen gan ecolegwyr cymwys/trwyddedig priodol. Gofynnwn, ar ôl ei osod, cyflwynir cynllun sy'n dangos lleoliad y ddarpariaeth yn glir, gan ddefnyddio anodiadau lle bo angen, i alluogi unrhyw archwiliad ar y safle. Gwnewch yn siŵr y ddarpariaeth hon ar gyfer ystlumod/adar ynghyd â'r monitro arfaethedig rhaglen yn cael ei sicrhau gan amod.</p> <p>Sylwadau CNC/CNC</p> <p>Rydym yn cefnogi sylwadau CNC/CNC (03/02/2026). O ran eu sylwadau ynglŷn â 'Safleoedd Gwarchodedig', dywed CNC/CNC "<i>Mae'r cynigion wedi'u lleoli i fyny'r afon o Ardal Gadwraeth Arbennig Pen Llyn a'r Sarnau.</i> Rydym wedi nodi llygredd fel llwybr effaith posibl i'r safleoedd hyn". Rydym yn cytuno â'r datganiad hwn ac yn cadarnhau y bydd angen ARhC ar gyfer y cais hwn.</p>
<p>Llywodraeth Cymru (Awdurdod Priffyrdd)</p>	<p>02/06/26 – Cyfeiriau at eich ymgynghoriad ar gefnffordd yr A470 ac fe'ch cynghorir bod Llywodraeth Cymru, fel awdurdod priffyrdd ar gyfer cefnffordd yr A470, yn cyfarwyddo y bydd unrhyw ganiatâd a roddir gan eich awdurdod yn cynnwys yr amodau canlynol:</p> <p>Bydd Cynllun Rheoli Traffig Adeiladu yn cael ei gyflwyno i'r Awdurdod Cynllunio Lleol, i'w gymeradwyo gan Lywodraeth Cymru, sef y Canllaw a Gweithdrefn Cynghori (CGC) fel y Sefydliad ar Oruchwylio'r Rhwydwaith Ffyrdd Strategol, cyn dechrau unrhyw waith ar y safle. O leiaf, bydd yn egluro cydymffurfiaeth â gofynion dogfen y Canllawiau Gweithdrefn a Chyngor (PAG) "<i>Tynnu at</i></p>

	<p><i>ei gilydd, Arfer Gorau ar gyfer Cludo Llwythi Annormal yng Nghymru</i>", gweler y copi atodedig. Nodwch Adran 5 ynglŷn â "Llwythi Anarferol a Rheolaeth Datblygu" gan gynnwys darparu:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Manylion llawn y llwybr b. Pwysau, hyd, lled ac uchder y cerbyd c. Dadansoddiad Llwybr Ysgubo o'r holl gyffyrdd RhFfS <p>Mae'r amod uchod wedi'i gynnwys er mwyn cynnal diogelwch a llif rhydd traffig cefnffyrdd.</p> <p>02/02/26 – Cyfarwyddir nad yw caniatâd cynllunio yn cael ei roi ar hyn o bryd gan nad yw'r ymgeisydd wedi darparu digon o wybodaeth i benderfynu ar y cais.</p>
Heneb	Dim Sylwadau

Ymatebion i Gyhoedduswydd:

Mae'r cais wedi cael ei gyhoeddi drwy hysbysiad safle a hysbysiad i'r wasg gan fod y cais yn ddatblygiad AEA. Mae'r cyfnod cyhoedduswydd yn dal i fod ar agor a gellir cyflwyno sylwadau.

Ar adeg ysgrifennu'r adroddiad hwn, nid oedd unrhyw sylwadau wedi'u derbyn o ganlyniad i'r hysbysiad safle.

1.0 Egwyddor Datblygu

1.1 Y polisiâu perthnasol yn yr achos hwn fyddai polisiâu CDLIE sy'n amddiffyn rhag niwed gweledol neu amgylcheddol. Yn yr achos hwn, ystyrir bod polisi DP1 a DP 27 yn berthnasol gan eu bod yn ceisio amddiffyn rhag unrhyw niwed gweledol o ganlyniad i ddatblygiad.

1.2 Bydd y gwaith arfaethedig yn cefnogi ehangu cynhyrchu ynni adnewyddadwy yn barhaus yn y DU, yn enwedig, twf y sector gwynt ar y môr yng Nghymru. Yn ei dro, bydd hyn yn cyfrannu at ddatgarboneiddio'r sector pŵer wrth i ynni adnewyddadwy ddisodli ffynonellau cynhyrchu carbon uwch. Mae hyn yn cyd-fynd â nod Llywodraeth y DU o gyflawni system drydan annibynnol ar danwydd ffosil erbyn 2035 a nodau Llywodraeth Cymru o leihau allyriadau nwyon tŷ gwydr (GHG) i Sero Net erbyn 2050, gyda'r uchelgais o gyrraedd sero net erbyn 2030 gyda'i gilydd yn y sector cyhoeddus. Mae polisi lleol hefyd yn ailadrodd yr angen am ddarparu seilwaith gwasanaeth a chyfleustodau, gyda Pholisi Datblygu 1 o'r CDLIE yn nodi y gellir darparu gwasanaethau a seilwaith priodol heb gyfaddawdu ansawdd a chymeriad y Parc Cenedlaethol. Mae Polisi Strategol C CDLIE yn nodi y bydd datblygiad gofodol yn y Parc Cenedlaethol yn seiliedig ar hierarchaeth a byddai datblygiad yng nghefn

gwlad yn cynnwys datblygu economaidd fel rhan o Ddyraniad Menter Eryri yn unol â Pholisi Datblygu 27

- 1.3 Mae Polisi Datblygu 27, Rhan C yn ymwneud â Thrawsfynydd, ac mae'n nodi y byddai defnyddiau ar gyfer busnesau ynni carbon isel a thechnolegau cynhyrchu ynni, yn cael eu derbyn ac mae Polisi Strategol A, maen prawf vi, yn annog datblygiadau i wneud defnydd effeithlon o dir a seilwaith a maen prawf xiii, sy'n annog datblygu tir a ddatblygwyd yn flaenorol mewn lleoliad cynaliadwy.
- 1.4 Mae'r gwaith arfaethedig yn is-orsaf weithredol bresennol Trawsfynydd, lle mae capasiti seilwaith digonol yn bodoli i gefnogi'r gwaith arfaethedig, felly mae'r egwyddor o ddatblygu eisoes wedi'i sefydlu oherwydd presenoldeb seilwaith trydan presennol a byddai'n gwneud defnydd effeithiol o dir, yn unol â Pholisi Strategol A.
- 1.5 I gloi, mae egwyddor y gwaith arfaethedig yn unol â Pholisïau Datblygu 1 a 27 a Pholisi Strategol A CDLIE, Polisïau 5, 17 a 24 Cymru'r Dyfodol a PCC a NPS EN-1. Mae angen sylweddol am y gwaith arfaethedig a'r egwyddor o ddatblygu ac uwchraddio rhwydweithiau trawsyrru i hwyluso cysylltu 50 GW o wynt ar y môr erbyn 2030, ac mae uwchraddio capasiti grid yn cael ei gefnogi gan bolisi cenedlaethol (gan gynnwys y Cynllun Cenedlaethol) a pholisi lleol

2.0 Asesiad

Tirwedd ac effeithiau gweledol

- 2.1 Mae Polisi Datblygu 2 yr CDLIE yn ei gwneud yn ofynnol i raddfa a dyluniad datblygiadau newydd barchu a gwarchod cymeriad, rhinweddau a golygfeydd y dirwedd, yn enwedig mewn perthynas â diogelu Gwarchodfa Awyr Dywyll Eryri.
- 2.2 Yn PCC, mae adran 6.3 yn nodi "*Mae holl dirweddau Cymru yn cael eu gwerthfawrogi am eu cyfraniad cynhenid at ymdeimlad o le, a dylai awdurdodau lleol amddiffyn a gwella eu nodweddion arbennig, tra'n rhoi sylw dyledus i'r manteision cymdeithasol, economaidd, amgylcheddol a diwylliannol y maent yn eu darparu, ac i'w rôl wrth greu lleoedd gwerthfawr*".
- 2.3 Mae Polisi Strategol G - Tirweddau a Morluniau Eryri, yn darparu canllawiau a sylfaen dystiolaeth i gefnogi'r polisïau yng Nghynllun Lleol Eryri.
- 2.4 O ran derbynyddion gweledol, mae anheddiad preswyl wedi'i gyfyngu i nifer fach o ffermydd gwasgaredig ac eiddo unigol yng nghyffiniau'r safle gwaith arfaethedig, gyda'r agosaf tua 315 m i'r gogledd o'r safle gwaith arfaethedig. Y prif lwybr trafnidiaeth yng nghyffiniau'r safle gwaith arfaethedig yw'r A470, oddi arno mae'r fynedfa i'r Safle a chyfres o ffermydd lleol a mân sy'n cysylltu'r ffermydd gwasgaredig a'r eiddo unigol. Mae pedair Hawl Tramwy Cyhoeddus o fewn 500 m i'r Safle: llwybr troed

Maentwrog Rhif 18, 50 m i'r gogledd; Llwybr troed Rhif 5 Maentwrog; Llwybr troed Maentwrog Rhif 21 a llwybr ceffylau Maentwrog Rhif 5; ond nid oes gan yr un fynediad uniongyrchol ar draws y Safle.

- 2.5 Mae canlyniadau'r Asesida Effaith Gweledol ar y Dirwedd (AEGT) yn dangos y byddai'r mwyafrif o'r effeithiau posibl ar gymeriad tirwedd ac amwynder gweledol yn ymwneud â gweithrediadau adeiladu. Fodd bynnag, byddai'r effeithiau hyn yn dros dro, gyda'r effeithiau yn gyfyngedig ac yn lleol. Byddai cyfansoddion adeiladu yn cael eu lleoli i leihau effeithiau posibl, gydag unrhyw ardaloedd sy'n cael eu tarfu wedi'u hadfer i arwain at ychydig neu ddim newid amlwg. Byddai'r gwaith arfaethedig wedi'i gynnwys yn is-orsaf bresennol Trawsfynydd ac felly, prin y byddai unrhyw effeithiau ar gymeriad y dirwedd i'w weld.
- 2.6 I gloi, mae'r AeGT yn dangos, er bod potensial ar gyfer effeithiau tirwedd a gweledol lleol yn ystod y gwaith adeiladu, mae'n annhebygol y bydd natur gyfyngedig a dros dro yr elfennau hyn yn arwain at unrhyw effeithiau sylweddol ar y dynodiadau tirwedd a nodwyd, cymeriad tirwedd a derbynnyddion gweledol. Yn ystod y gweithrediad, ar ôl cwblhau'r gwaith adeiladu a'i adfer, ychydig neu ddim newid amlwg ac felly ni ddisgwylir unrhyw effeithiau sylweddol.

Dyluniad

- 2.7 Polisi Strategol CDLIE Mae maen prawf 'x' yn ei gwneud yn ofynnol i ddatblygiadau gael dyluniad cynaliadwy o ansawdd da, gyda maen prawf Polisi Datblygu 1 'iv' yn cefnogi hyn ac yn ei gwneud yn ofynnol i ddatblygiad adlewyrchu safon ddylunio cynaliadwy dda a defnyddio deunyddiau sy'n cydymdeimlo i wella eu hamgylchoedd. Mae Polisi Datblygu 6 yn gofyn am ddeunyddiau priodol a dyluniad cynaliadwy, ac y bydd pob math o ddatblygiad newydd yn cyflawni o leiaf y gofynion adeiladu cynaliadwy cenedlaethol, gydag unrhyw adeiladau newydd â thoeau llechi mwynol naturiol Cymreig. Mae Polisi Cymru'r Dyfodol 17 yn gofyn am ddylunio seilwaith grid strategol newydd i leihau'r effaith weledol ar gymunedau cyfagos.
- 2.8 Mae Polisi Datblygu 27 yn nodi, ar gyfer datblygu ym Mharth Menter Eryri, y dylai'r dyluniad fod yn gydlynol ac o safon uchel ac ymateb yn gadarnhaol i dirwedd sensitif a lleoliad gweledol a Rinweddau Arbennig y Parc Cenedlaethol. Dylai'r lleoliad, uchder, ffurf a graddfa, deunyddiau a lliw defnydd yn y datblygiad gynorthwyo gydag integreiddio'r dirwedd a lleihau effeithiau andwyol sylweddol ar gymeriad y dirwedd ac amwynder gweledol.
- 2.9 Bydd y gwaith arfaethedig yn parchu cyd-destun y safle gwaith arfaethedig a'i le yn y dirwedd leol gan ei fod yn cynnwys seilwaith trydanol ychwanegol, fel yr adweithydd siynt, mewn is-orsaf bresennol. Mae dewis cyfyngedig o ran dyluniad y gwaith arfaethedig gan fod yn rhaid i'r seilwaith hwn fod yn swyddogaethol ac yn gwasanaethu pwrpas ond byddai'n adlewyrchu'r seilwaith presennol ar y safle gwaith arfaethedig. Mae'r lleoliad yn lleihau'r effeithiau ar aneddiadau cyfagos gan ei fod mewn is-

orsaf sydd eisoes wedi'i sefydlu. Byddai'r deunyddiau yn briodol ar gyfer y gwaith arfaethedig a byddai'n debyg i'r seilwaith trydanol presennol ar y safle. Ni fydd adeiladau newydd, Mae'r gwaith arfaethedig yn unol â Pholisi Strategol A CDLIE a Pholisïau Datblygu 1 a 6.

Ecoleg a Chadwraeth Natur

- 2.10 Mae CDLIE yn tynnu sylw at yr angen am ddiogelu a gwella'r amgylchedd naturiol a phwysigrwydd gwarchod bioamrywiaeth. Mae Polisi Datblygu 1 yn ei gwneud yn ofynnol bod "... ni fydd datblygiad yn cael effaith andwyol annerbyniol ar fioamrywiaeth nodweddiadol Eryri, yn enwedig cynefinoedd a rhywogaethau a warchodir o dan ddeddfwriaeth genedlaethol ac Ewropeaidd." Ar ben hynny, mae Polisi Strategol D yn nodi bod "... bioamrywiaeth... o Barc Cenedlaethol Eryri yn cael ei ddiogelu rhag datblygiad amhriodol. Lle ystyrir bod datblygiad yn dderbyniol, bydd disgwyl i ddatblygwyr sicrhau bod yr amgylchedd naturiol yn cael ei ddiogelu a'i wella." Mae'r polisi hwn yn nodi ymhellach na ddylai datblygu effeithio'n andwyol ar adnoddau bioamrywiaeth y Parc Cenedlaethol, gan gynnwys safleoedd dynodedig yn ogystal ag adnoddau bioamrywiaeth ehangach (e.e. y tu allan i safleoedd dynodedig).
- 2.11 Mae asesiad o'r effeithiau sylweddol tebygol ar dderbynyddion ecolegol sensitif yn rhan o'r cyflwyniad. Mae hyn yn dod i'r casgliad na fyddai unrhyw effeithiau sylweddol yn digwydd wrth adeiladu, gweithredu a chynnal a chadw'r gwaith arfaethedig.
- 2.12 Mae chwe safle dynodedig statudol rhyngwladol o fewn 10 km i'r Safle, a 15 safle dynodedig statudol cenedlaethol arall o fewn 5 km. Mae'r rhan agosaf o'r ddau oddeutu 1.08 km i'r gogledd o'r Safle.
- 2.13 Byddai'r gwaith arfaethedig yn cael ei gynnwys o fewn ardal galed bresennol is-orsaf Trawsfynydd ac yn ymgorffori byfferau o faint addas o gynefinoedd cyfagos. Bydd mesurau lliniaru yn cael eu manylu yn y CRhAA a byddant yn cael eu gweithredu trwy gydol y gwaith adeiladu. Ni fyddai unrhyw effeithiau sylweddol ar safleoedd dynodedig statudol neu anstatudol o gadwraeth natur, cynefinoedd nodedig neu rywogaethau gwarchodedig neu nodedig. Byddai'r gwaith arfaethedig yn cyd-fynd â Pholisi Strategol D a Pholisi Datblygu 1 o Gynllun Lleol Eryri, CCA 6 a pholisïau cenedlaethol sy'n ymwneud â bioamrywiaeth.

Manteision Net ar gyfer Bioamrywiaeth

- 2.14 Mae Datganiad Budd Net ar gyfer Bioamrywiaeth (DBNB) a Seilwaith Gwyrdd (SG) wedi'i gyflwyno fel rhan o'r cais cynllunio. Mae'r datganiad DBNB a SG wedi'i gynhyrchu mewn ymateb i'r dull o gyflawni DBND a SG yng Nghymru, fel y gorchymynnir ym Mholisi Cynllunio Cymru 12. Mae'r Datganiad DBNB a SG cyfunol hwn yn dangos sut mae'r gwaith arfaethedig wedi cymhwyso'r dull cam trwy osgoi, lliniaru, creu a/neu wella cynefinoedd i leihau effaith barhaol a dros dro cynefinoedd o fewn ffin y cais cynllunio a darparu iawndal cymesur lle bo hynny'n bosibl. Mae mesurau lliniaru wedi'u cynnwys yn y CRhAA i leihau effeithiau posibl nodweddiol ecolegol pwysig ar y safle.

- 2.15 I gloi, yn unol â'r gwelliannau rhywogaeth-benodol a nodir yn y DBNB a'r Datganiad Seilwaith Gwyrdd, byddai'r gwaith arfaethedig yn arwain at fudd bioamrywiaeth net

Amgylchedd Hanesyddol

- 2.16 Mae'r Datganiad Amgylcheddol (DA) yn crynhoi'r derbynyddion Amgylchedd Hanesyddol posibl sydd wedi'u hadolygu. Mae'r holl asesiadau o effeithiau amgylchedd hanesyddol wedi'u cwmpasu oherwydd nad oes rhyngweledd rhwng Henebion Cofrestredig, ac Adeiladau Rhestredig a'r gwaith arfaethedig, ac, gan fod y gwaith arfaethedig yn is-orsaf bresennol Trawsfynydd, byddai unrhyw olion archeolegol wedi'u claddu eisoes wedi'u symud ymaith. Felly, ni fyddai'r gwaith arfaethedig yn arwain at niwed andwyol i'r amgylchedd hanesyddol a byddai'n cyd-fynd â pholisi strategol Ff o Gynllun Lleol Eryri a pholisiau cenedlaethol sy'n ymwneud â'r amgylchedd hanesyddol.

Traffig a Thrafnidiaeth

- 2.17 Mae'r DA yn cyflwyno asesiad o'r effeithiau Traffig a Thrafnidiaeth tebygol a allai deillio o adeiladu, gweithredu a chynnal a chadw'r gwaith arfaethedig.
- 2.18 Disgwylir y byddai cynnydd mewn traffig yn ystod y gwaith adeiladu, ond byddai hyn yn bennaf ar hyd y ffordd fynediad tuag at y safle gwaith arfaethedig, gan y disgwylir y byddai angen i 140 o gerbydau gweithwyr adeiladu fynd i mewn ac allan o'r safle gwaith arfaethedig ar ddiwrnod cyffredin. Rhagwelir y byddai cyfanswm o hyd at wyth symudiad Llwyth Annormal Annormal yn gysylltiedig â chyflenwi'r adweithydd synt a'r ceblau i safle gwaith Trawsfynydd a fydd yn dilyn llwybr penodol. Byddai cynnydd lleiaf mewn symudiadau cerbydau ar hyd llwybrau eraill i'r safle gwaith arfaethedig ac oddi yno, gyda chynnydd ar hyd yr A487 a'r A470 yn is na 5%. Ar gyfer HGVs, byddai cyfartaledd o 16 HGV yn mynd i mewn ac yn gadael y safle gwaith arfaethedig ar ddiwrnod ar gyfartaledd, a fyddai'n gynnydd o 256% mewn traffig. Fodd bynnag, byddai'r effaith hon yn dros dro ac yn cael ei reoli trwy fesurau lliniaru wedi'u hymgorffori a'r mesurau yn y Cynllun Rheoli Traffig Adeiladu (CRhTA). Byddai un daith o lwyth anranadwy anarferol (LIAA) i'r safle gwaith arfaethedig ac oddi yno ar gyfer cyflenwi'r adweithydd synt a byddai hyn yn cael ei gynllunio a'i gydlynu i leihau'r effaith ar draffig.
- 2.19 Ar y cyfan, disgwylir na fyddai'r gwaith arfaethedig yn arwain at gynnydd sylweddol mewn traffig yn ystod gweithredu a chynnal a chadw a byddai unrhyw gynnydd yn ystod y gwaith adeiladu yn cael ei dro ac yn cael ei reoli yn ystod mesurau lliniaru wedi'u hymgorffori a'r CRhTA. Ni ddisgwylir unrhyw effeithiau sylweddol, ac nid oes angen lliniaru pellach. Felly, byddai'r gwaith arfaethedig yn cyd-fynd â Pholisi Datblygu L o'r CDLIE a'r PCC a'r polisi cenedlaethol perthnasol sy'n ymwneud â thraffig a thrafnidiaeth.

Amwynder

- 2.20 Nid oes unrhyw anheddau preswyl o fewn 250 m i'r Safle, ond mae yna weithgareddau hamdden a fyddai'n gorwedd o fewn 200 m i'r Safle. Fodd bynnag, ni ddisgwylir y byddai effeithiau sylweddol ar y derbynyddion hyn nac ar ansawdd aer yr ardal leol.

Sŵn a Dirgryniad

- 2.21 Nid oes derbynyddion a fyddai'n sensitif i sŵn o fewn 300 m o'r Safle. Er bod HTCau o fewn 300 m i'r safle gwaith arfaethedig, byddai sŵn adeiladu ond yn effeithio ar ddefnyddwyr HTC am gyfnod cyfyngedig o amser pan fyddant yn agos at ffynhonnell sŵn. Gan fod y HTCau yn profi ystod o effeithiau sŵn o sŵn amgylchynol a sŵn o ffyrdd, ni fyddai'r gwaith arfaethedig yn arwain at newid sylweddol yn y lefelau sŵn a brofwyd gan ddefnyddwyr HTC i raddau a fyddai'n cael ei ystyried yn newid sylweddol.
- 2.22 Ni fyddai'r gwaith arfaethedig yn arwain at unrhyw effaith sylweddol ar sŵn a dirgryniad yn yr ardal leol agos a byddai mesurau lliniaru yn helpu i leihau unrhyw effeithiau yn ystod adeiladu, gweithredu a chynnal a chadw.
- 2.23 Am y rhesymau a grynhoir uchod, byddai'r gwaith arfaethedig yn cyd-fynd â Pholisi Datblygu 1 o Gynllun Lleol Eryri mewn perthynas ag amwynder.

Yr Iaith Gymraeg

- 2.24 Mae Polisi Datblygu CDLIE 18 yn nodi, wrth benderfynu ar bob cais cynllunio o fewn y Parc Cenedlaethol, y bydd anghenion a buddiannau'r Gymraeg yn cael eu hystyried. Byddai hyn yn cael ei gyflawni drwy:

i. "Gefnogi datblygiad sy'n cynnal neu'n gwella uniondeb yr iaith Gymraeg.

iv.... annog fod yr holl arwyddion gan... cwmnïau masnachol a busnes i fod yn ddwyieithog neu yn Gymraeg yn unig i ddiogelu a hyrwyddo amwynder diwylliannol nodedig y Parc Cenedlaethol

v. Annog y defnydd o enwau lleoedd Cymraeg ar gyfer datblygiadau newydd..."

- 2.25 Yn unol â Pholisi Datblygu CDLIE 18 ac CCA 3, mae Datganiad Cymunedol ac Ieithyddiaeth (DCI) wedi'i gynhyrchu fel rhan o'r dogfennau cais cynllunio. Mae'r DCI yn dangos na fydd y gwaith arfaethedig yn arwain at effeithiau andwyol ar gymeriad a chydbwysedd iaith cymunedau lleol. Er gwaethaf unrhyw effeithiau andwyol, disgwylir y bydd mesurau yn cael eu gweithredu i sicrhau bod y defnydd o'r Gymraeg yn cael ei gadw. Gall mesurau gynnwys defnyddio arwyddion dwyieithog ar lwybrau ffyrdd yr effeithir arnynt a HTC, a lle bo'n bosibl, sicrhau bod pobl leol yn cael eu cyflogi a allai siarad neu fod â gwybodaeth o'r Gymraeg. Yn ogystal, fel y nodwyd yn adran Ystyriaethau Allweddol y DCI, gallai'r Prosiect ddarparu adnoddau i weithwyr, fel rhestr ymadroddion allweddol, i helpu'r rhai nad ydynt yn gallu siarad Cymraeg.

- 2.26 Mae'r DCI yn nodi y bydd ymgynghori pellach â rhanddeiliaid yn parhau, gydag unrhyw wybodaeth yn cael ei darparu i randdeiliaid yn Gymraeg a Saesneg a byddai siaradwr Cymraeg yn bresennol mewn unrhyw ddiwyddiadau personol. Bydd hyn yn sicrhau bod gofynion iaith y gymuned leol yn cael eu darparu ac yn bodloni safonau polisi cenedlaethol a lleol mewn perthynas â'r Gymraeg.
- 2.27 Gyda'r mesurau a grybwyllir uchod ac yn y DCI ar waith, gellir cyflawni gwarchod a gwella'r Gymraeg yn ystod y gwaith arfaethedig yn unol â pholisi lleol a chenedlaethol.

Gwarchodfa awyr dywyll

- 2.28 Mewn perthynas â Gwarchodfa Awyr Dywyll Eryri, byddai goleuadau wedi'u cyfyngu i dasgau penodol a goleuadau lefel isel i gael mynediad at lwybrau cerdded er mwyn sicrhau taith ddiogel i gerddwyr o gyfleusterau lles y safle i'r wyneb gwaith. Byddai angen goleuadau lefel isel hefyd ar gyfer sefydlu'r safle adeiladu a'r compownd. Fodd bynnag, byddai unrhyw waith yn cael ei wneud yn ystod oriau golau dydd yn unig, neu lle mae'r gwaith yn cael ei ddechrau yn ystod oriau golau dydd ac ni ellir ei stopio ar ôl dechrau. Ni fydd unrhyw ffynonellau golau parhaol ychwanegol. Mae asesiad o'r dynodiad Awyr Dywyll wedi'i gwmpasu allan o asesiadau sydd wedi'u cynnwys yn yr DA. Yn ogystal, gan fod y safle gwaith arfaethedig yn is-orsaf bresennol, mae yna eisoes rywfaint o oleuadau presennol sy'n cael eu sgrinio o'r ardal gyfagos gan y tress a'r llystyfiant presennol ac ni fyddai unrhyw oleuadau arfaethedig yn ystod y gwaith adeiladu yn cynyddu'r lefelau yn sylweddol y tu hwnt i'r hyn sydd eisoes yn bresennol ar y safle gwaith arfaethedig.

3. Casgliad

- 3.1 Mae angen y datblygiad arfaethedig hwn i gefnogi'r Prosiect Atgyfnerthu ehangach o Pentir i Drawsfynydd. Mae'r Prosiect yn gynllun uwchraddio trosglwyddo i gynyddu capasiti'r rhwydwaith rhwng is-orsafedd Pentir a Thrawsfynydd. Mae'r Prosiect yn rhan o'r uwchraddiadau trosglwyddo rhwydwaith ehangach sy'n ofynnol i hwyluso cysylltu 50 GW o wynt ar y môr erbyn 2030.
- 3.2 Cydnabyddir bod angen cynnal a chadw ac uwchraddio'r rhwydwaith presennol gan fod rhai cydrannau bellach sawl degawd oed, ar ôl cael eu gosod yn y 1960au, ac yn dod i ddiwedd eu hoes weithredol.
- 3.3 Mae Polisi Cynllunio Cymru yn amlinellu ym mhennod 5 fod angen rhwydwaith grid trydan effeithiol i gyflawni uchelgeisiau adnewyddadwy a charbon isel Llywodraeth Cymru, ac ar ben hynny y dylid darparu seilwaith grid trydan ychwanegol. Bydd y gwaith arfaethedig yn atgyfnerthu'r rhwydwaith trydan gan helpu i ateb y galw yng Ngogledd Orllewin Cymru, gan gynnwys drwy ddisbarthu trydan o brosiectau ynni adnewyddadwy ar y môr/ alldraeth.

- 3.4 Mae'r cyflwyniad yn dangos bod effeithiau andwyol wedi'u lleihau gyda'r holl faterion amgylcheddol yn cael effeithiau niwtral trwy gynnwys lliniaru wedi'i fewnosod ac yn bennaf oherwydd bod y gwaith arfaethedig yn digwydd gydag ôl troed is-orsaf bresennol sy'n cynnwys seilwaith ac offer trydanol presennol.
- 3.5 I gloi, cefnogir datblygu ac uwchraddio rhwydweithiau trawsyrru i hwyluso cysylltu cynhyrchu ynni adnewyddadwy newydd, ac uwchraddio capasiti grid gan Gynllun Datblygu Lleol Eryri a'r Polisi Cenedlaethol.
- 3.6 O ystyried yr uchod, argymhellir cymeradwyo'r cais

ARGYMHELLIAD: 'I ddirprwyo awdurdod i'r Cyfarwyddwr Cynllunio a Phartneriaethau i gymeradwyo'r cais yn ddarostyngedig i amodau a gynhwysir yn yr adroddiad ac yn amodol ar y cyfnod cyhoeddusrwydd yn dod i ben heb unrhyw wrthwynebiadau

1. Bydd y datblygiad a ganiateir drwy hyn yn cael ei gychwyn cyn diwedd pum mlynedd o ddyddiad y penderfyniad hwn.
2. Bydd y datblygiad a ganiateir drwy hyn yn cael ei wneud yn unol â'r cynlluniau cymeradwy canlynol:

PTNO-WSP-SS51-C00484-DRW-CP-000002 Cynllun Lleoliad y Safle

PTNO-WSP-SS51-C00484-DRW-CP-000004 Cynllun Cyffredinol Arfaethedig Trawsfynydd

PTNO-WSP-SS51-C00484-DRW-CP-000005 Gwaith arfaethedig Trawsfynydd uwchben lefel y ddaear

PTNO-WSP-SS51-C00484-DRW-CP-000006 Trawsfynydd Drychiadau Presennol a Arfaethedig

PTNO-WSP-SS51-C00484-DRW-CP-000007 Trawsfynydd Trawsfynydd Gwaith Tanddaearol Arfaethedig Trawsfynydd

PTNO-WSP-SS51-C00484-DRW-CP-000008 Cynllun Safle Presennol Trawsfynydd

PTNO-WSP-SS51-C00484-RP-ODS-000001 Datganiad Draenio Dŵr Arwyneb Amlinellol Trawsfynydd: Tachwedd 2025

PTNO-WSP-CONS-TRAW4_-PLN-CP-000002 Cynllun Rheoli Traffig Adeiladu Amlinellol Trawsfynydd: Tachwedd 2025

PTNO-AEC-ZZZZ-ZZZZZZ-RPT-ES-000031 Datganiad Cymunedol ac Ieithyddol: Gwaith Trawsfynydd: Tachwedd 2025

PTNO-AEC-ZZZZ-ZZZZZZ-RPT-ES-000036 Gwaith Trawsfynydd: Datganiad Cynllunio: Tachwedd 2025

PTNO-AEC-ZZZZ-ZZZZZZ-RPT-ES-000037 Is-orsaf Trawsfynydd:
Datganiad Dylunio a Mynediad: Tachwedd 2025

Datganiad Amgylcheddol Prosiect Atgyfnerthu Pentir i Drawsfynydd:
Medi 2025

Adran 5.5.D (Datganiad Amgylcheddol) Budd Net ar gyfer
Bioamrywiaeth a Seilwaith Gwyrdd Datganiad

3. Cyn gosod y gantri newydd parhaol, bydd cynllun sy'n manylu ar eu gorffeniad a'u lliw yn cael ei gyflwyno i'r Awdurdod Cynllunio Lleol a'i gymeradwyo drwy gais ffurfiol i'r Awdurdod Cynllunio Lleol. Bydd y datblygiad yn cael ei wneud ar y safle yn unol â'r manylion cymeradwy.
4. Ni fydd unrhyw ddatblygiad yn dechrau nes y bydd Cynllun Adeiladu Manwl a Rheoli Amgylcheddol (CAMRhA) ac unrhyw ddogfennau cysylltiedig yn cael eu cyflwyno i'r Awdurdod Cynllunio Lleol a'u cymeradwyo drwy gais ffurfiol i'r Awdurdod Cynllunio Lleol. Bydd y datblygiad yn cael ei gyflawni yn unol â'r Cynllun cymeradwy oni bai bod yr Awdurdod Cynllunio Lleol wedi cytuno fel arall yn ysgrifenedig. Bydd y (CAMRhA) yn cynnwys y manylion fel y'u manylir yn yr ymateb i'r ymgynghoriad dyddiedig 03 Chwefror 2026 gan Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru
5. Ni fydd unrhyw ddatblygiad yn dechrau nes bod canlyniadau ymchwiliad safle, a gynhaliwyd yn unol â'r BS10175: Cod Ymarfer ar gyfer Ymchwilio i Safleoedd a Allai fod wedi'u Halogi, wedi'u cyflwyno a'u cymeradwyo drwy gais ffurfiol i'r awdurdod cynllunio lleol. Bydd yr ymchwiliad yn cynnwys samplu pridd ger yr wyneb, gyda'r gyfres ddadansoddol wedi'i lywio gan weithgareddau safle hanesyddol a chyfredol, a phrofion ar gyfer halogiad radiolegol. Os nodir halogiad, bydd adroddiad adfer sy'n nodi'r mesurau, amserlenni, methodoleg, dilysu a monitro gofynnol yn cael ei gyflwyno i'r awdurdod cynllunio lleol a'i gymeradwyo'n ysgrifenedig ganddo. Yna bydd y safle yn cael ei adfer yn unol â'r manylion cymeradwy.
6. Ni fydd unrhyw ddatblygiad yn dechrau hyd nes Cynllun Rheolaeth Traffig Adeiladu (CRhTA) wedi'i gyflwyno drwy gais ffurfiol i'r Awdurdod Cynllunio Lleol. Bydd y (CRhTA) yn cael ei i gymeradwyo gan Lywodraeth Cymru, fel y Goruchwylio'r Sefydliad ar gyfer y Rhwydwaith Ffyrdd Strategol (RHfFS), cyn dechrau unrhyw waith ar y safle. O leiaf mae'n yn egluro cydymffurfiaeth â gofynion y Canllaw Gweithdrefn a Chyngor (CGC) "*Tynnu Gyda'n gilydd, Arfer Gorau ar gyfer Cludo Llwythi Anarferol yng Nghymru*", ac Adran 5 ynglŷn â "Llwythi annarferol a Rheolaeth Datblygu" gan gynnwys darpariaeth o:
 - a. Manylion llawn y llwybr
 - b. Pwysau, hyd, lled ac uchder y cerbyd
 - c. Dadansoddiad Llwybr Ysgubo o'r holl gyffyrdd RhFfS

7. Bydd yr oriau gwaith ar gyfer gwaith adeiladu cyffredinol yn cael eu cyfyngu i rhwng dydd Llun a dydd Gwener 7yb-7yh (gan gynnwys awr wedi'i sefydlu a awr ar gau) ac 8yb-6yh ddydd Sadwrn, oni bai bod yr Awdurdod Cynllunio Lleol yn cymeradwyo fel arall yn ysgrifenedig.
8. Mae'r mesur gwella bioamrywiaeth a ddisgrifir yn Adran 6.1.2 a 7.17 o'r Datganiad Budd Net ar gyfer Bioamrywiaeth a Seilwaith Gwyrdd ar ffurf 3 bocs adar Schwegler a 3 blwch ystlumod Schwegler yn cael ei weithredu o fewn 3 mis ar ôl cwblhau'r datblygiad yn sylweddol a ganiateir a'u cynnal felly wedi hynny.
9. Cyflwynir rhaglen fonitro, a restrir yn adran 7.1.8, o'r Datganiad Budd Net ar gyfer Bioamrywiaeth a Seilwaith Gwyrdd sy'n manylu ar sut y bydd y blychau adar ac ystlumod sydd wedi'u gosod yn cael eu glanhau, eu hatgyweirio neu eu disodli yn ôl yr angen gan ecolegwyr cymwysedig/trwyddedig priodol a chymeradwywyd drwy gais ffurfiol i'r Awdurdod Cynllunio Lleol Bydd y cynllun yn cael ei weithredu yn unol â'r bocsys a gymeradwywyd.
10. Rhaid i unrhyw arwyddion sy'n llywio ac yn hyrwyddo'r datblygiad o fewn a thu allan i'r safle fod yn Gymraeg neu'n ddwyieithog gyda blaenoriaeth i'r Gymraeg.

Dyma'r rhesymau dros benderfyniad yr Awdurdod i roi caniatâd ar gyfer y datblygiad yn ddarostyngedig y cydymffurfir â'r amodau a bennwyd:

1. Cydymffurfio ag adran 91 (fel y'i diwygiwyd) o Ddeddf Cynllunio Gwlad a Thref 1990.
2. Diffinio'r caniatâd ac er mwyn osgoi amheuaeth.
3. Diogelu ymddangosiad gweledol y datblygiad cyffredinol ac i warchod amwynderau'r ardal yn unol â Pholisïau Cynllun Datblygu Lleol Eryri ac yn benodol Polisi Datblygu 1.
4. Er mwyn osgoi amheuaeth ac er mwyn diogelu bioamrywiaeth, amgylchedd yr ardal a'r effaith weledol ar y dirwedd ehangach yn unol â Pholisïau Cynllun Datblygu Lleol Eryri 2016-2031 ac yn benodol polisïau 1 ac A.
5. Er mwyn sicrhau bod y risgiau sy'n gysylltiedig â halogiad ar y safle wedi'u hystyried yn llawn cyn dechrau'r datblygiad gan fod dyfroedd a reolir yn sensitif iawn yn amgylcheddol; a lle bo angen mesurau adfer a monitro hirdymor yn cael eu gweithredu i atal risgiau annerbyniol rhag halogiad.
6. Er mwyn cynnal diogelwch a llif rhydd traffig cefnffordd yr A470.
7. I leihau colli amwynder i'r ardal gyfagos yn gyffredinol yn unol â Pholisïau Cynllun Datblygu Lleol Eryri ac yn benodol Polisi 1.
8. I sicrhau safon ddatblygu foddhaol ac i leihau'r risg o niwed neu aflonyddwch annerbyniol i rywogaethau a warchodir yn unol â Pholisïau Cynllun Datblygu Lleol Eryri ac yn arbennig Polisi D.

9. I nodi union lwybr y biblinell er mwyn diogelu'r Ecoleg yn unol â Chynllun Datblygu Lleol Eryri ac yn benodol polisi D.
10. Er mwyn cydymffurfio â pholisi SP A DP 18 o Gynllun Datblygu Lleol Eryri.

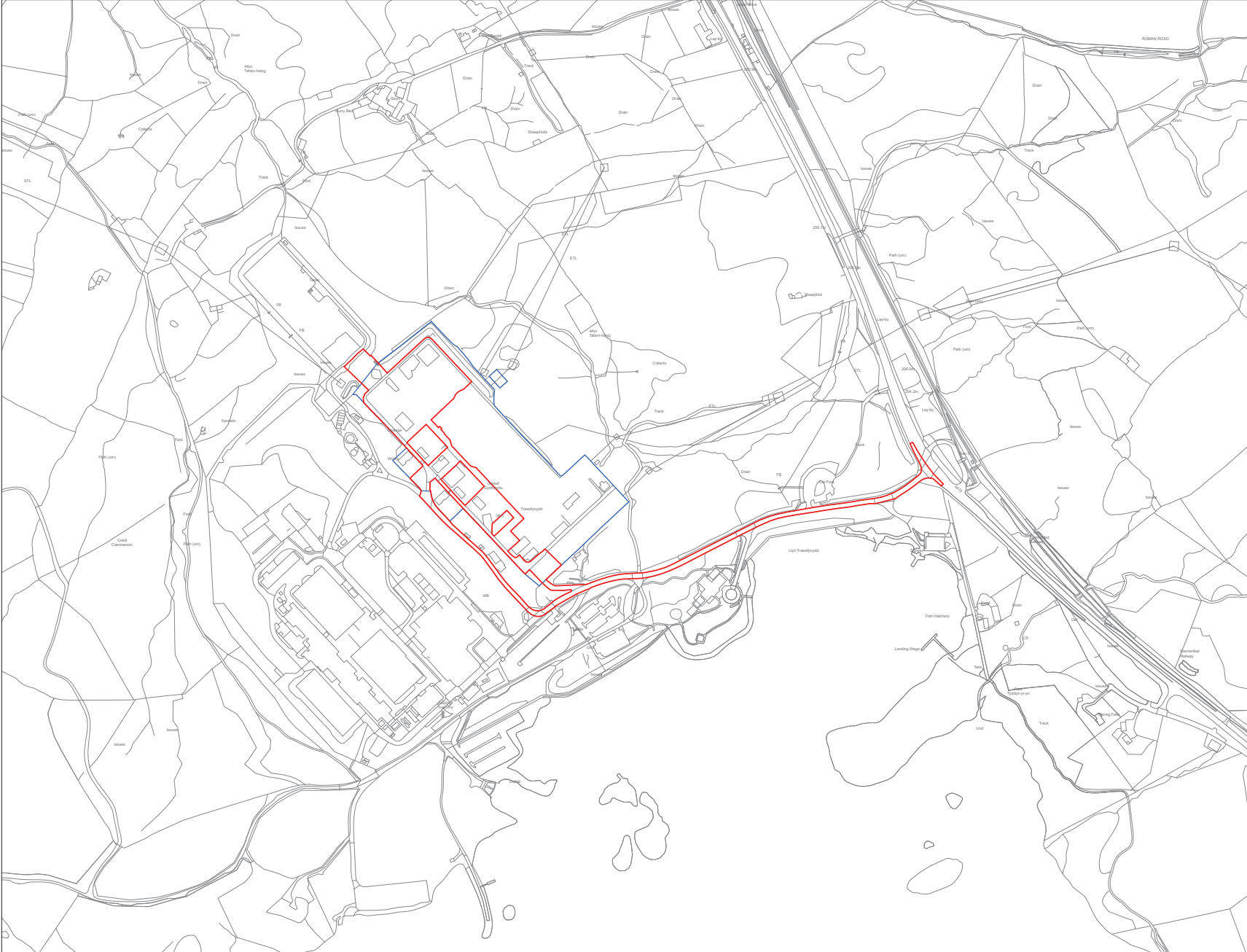
Nodiadau Cynghorol

1. Er mwyn sicrhau nad oes llygredd yn deillio o'r datblygiad arfaethedig hwn, rhaid i'r ymgeisydd/datblygwr gadw at y canllawiau atal llygredd safonol fel y'u cyhoeddir gan Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru yn y cyhoeddiadau canlynol:
 - GPP 5: Gwaith a chynnal a chadw mewn dŵr neu gerllaw dŵr
 - GPP 6: Gweithio ar safleoedd adeiladu a dymchwel

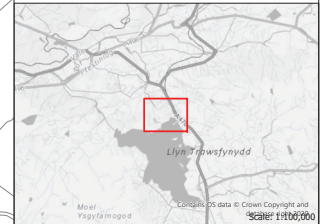


SITE LOCATION PLAN (TCPA)

- Legend**
- Boundary of the Proposed Works
 - Land in control of the applicant



Notes
 This drawing is scaled at paper size A1, therefore any prints taken at smaller sizes will affect accuracy of the measurement units and should not be scaled against.



Coordinate System: British National Grid
 Sheet X Centroid Coordinate: 299411.55E Sheet Y Centroid Coordinate: 338385.44N
 0 125 250 Metres

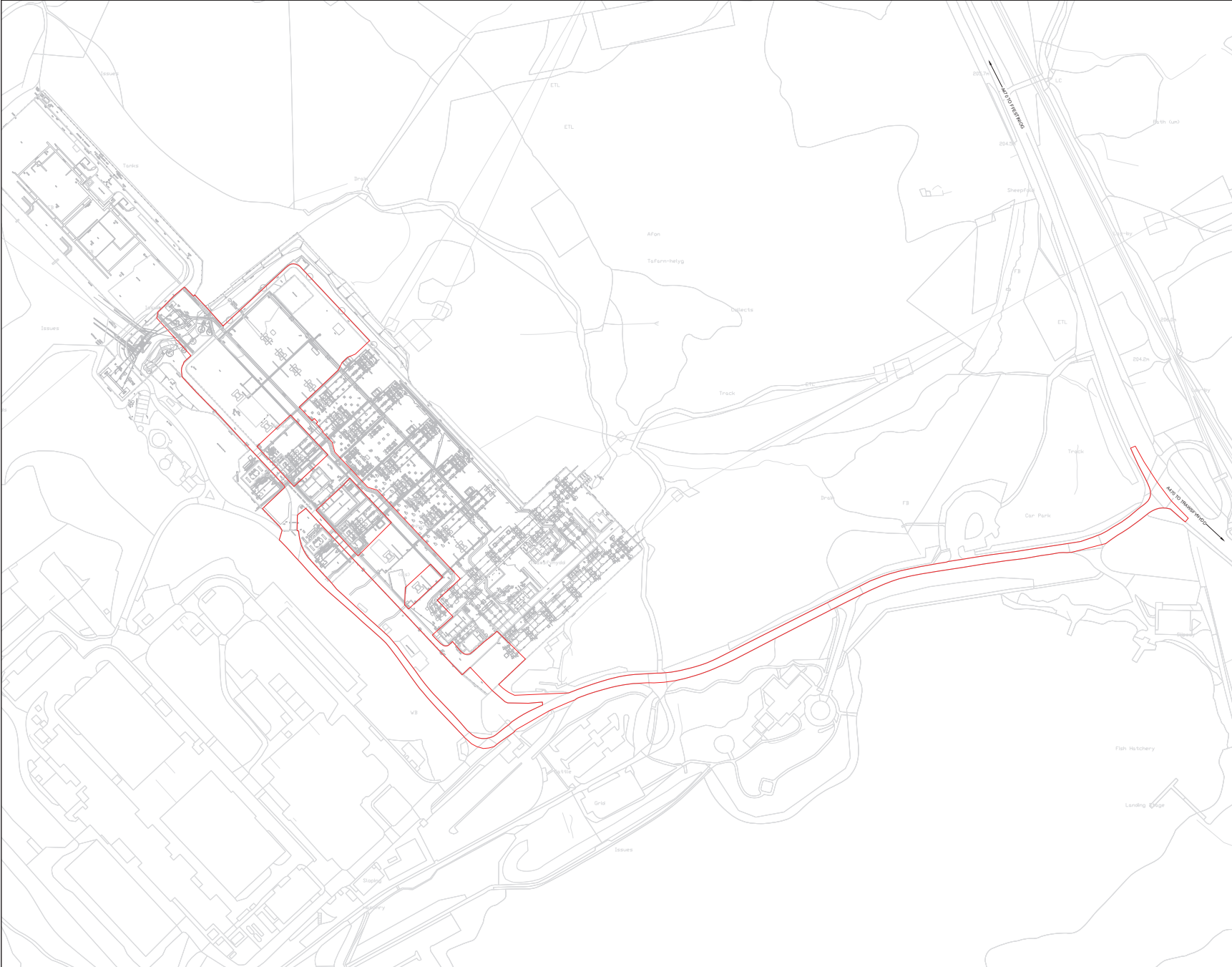
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PD1	SEP 25	FIRST	PN	SB	RW
Issue	Date	Remarks	Drawn	Checked	Approved

Title

SITE LOCATION PLAN (TCPA)

nationalgrid			
Figure Number			
PTC/PTNO - TRAWSFYNYDD			
Drawing Reference			
PTNO-WSP-SS51-C00484-DRW-CP-000002			
Scale	Sheet Size	Sheet	Issue
1:2,500	A1	SHEET 1 OF 1	1



Legend

- APPLICATION SITE BOUNDARY
- EXISTING TRASPYNYDD SUBSTATION

Notes

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Scale Bar

20m 10m 0m 50m 100m
1:1000

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NO	120525	FIRST ISSUE	DR	MT	AW
Issue	Date	Remarks	Drawn	Checked	Approved

Title

TRASPYNYDD
EXISTING SITE LAYOUT
(FOR TCPA)

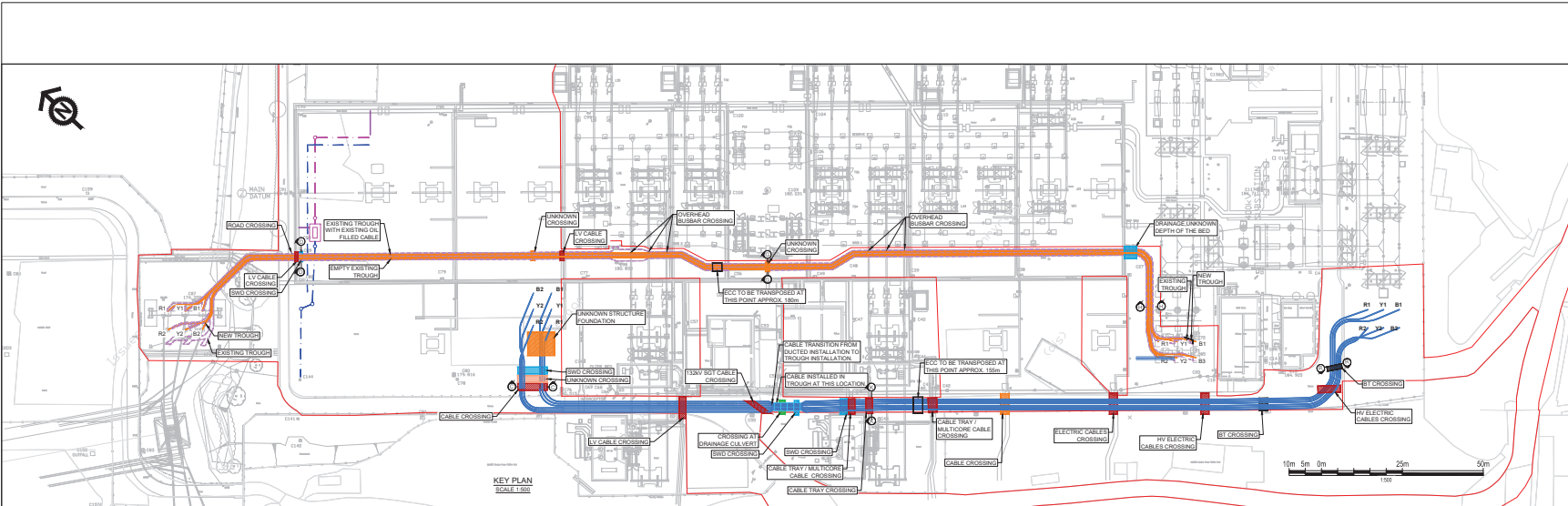
Figure Number

PTC1 | PTND - TRASPYNYDD

Drawing Reference

PTND-WSP-SS1-C0444-DRW-CP-00008

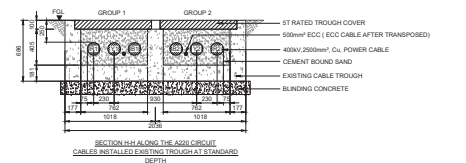
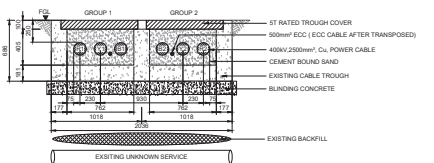
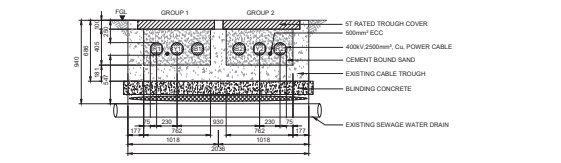
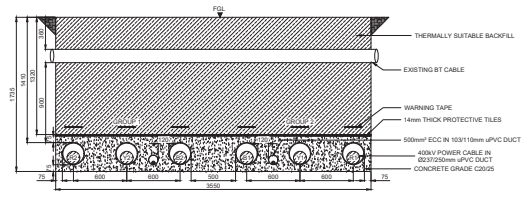
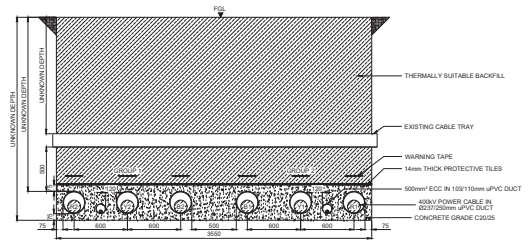
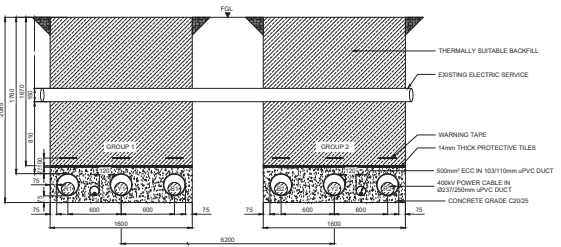
Scale	Sheet Size	Sheet	Block
1:1000	A3	SHEET 1 OF 1	1



- Legend**
- APPLICATION SITE BOUNDARY
 - EXISTING TRANSFYNYDD SUBSTATION
 - EXISTING UNDERGROUND A26V CABLE TROUGH
 - PROPOSED UNDERGROUND A26V CABLE ROUTES
 - PROPOSED UNDERGROUND A26V CABLE ROUTES
 - PROPOSED OIL SUPPLY
 - PROPOSED WATER SUPPLY
 - PROPOSED VEHICLE BARRIER
 - PROPOSED ROAD REALIGNMENT WORKS
 - PROPOSED PLANT FOUNDATION
 - EXISTING PENTR-TRANSFYNYDD 400V CABLE CIRCUIT
 - PROPOSED ROAD CROSSING
 - PROPOSED SWB BEAMER CROSSING
 - PROPOSED HV ELECTRIC CABLE CROSSING
 - PROPOSED UNKNOWN SERVICE CROSSING
 - PROPOSED BANK OF CABLE CROSSING
 - PROPOSED DRAINAGE CULVERT CROSSING

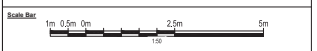
GENERAL NOTES:

1. THE LOCATION OF THE NEW EQUIPMENTS SHOWN WITHIN THIS DRAWING WILL BE DETERMINED BASED ON SUFFICIENT CLEARANCE FROM THE OVERHEAD LINE (OHL) EXTENDING OF THE EXISTING LINE BAYS. THIS CLEARANCE WILL BE REVIEWED CONSIDERING OUTAGES OF ADJACENT BAYS & BAYW ACCESS & GRESS DURING THE SITE VISIT OR IN THE NEXT PROJECT STAGE.
2. ECC IS NOT SHOWN FOR CLARITY.



Notes

This drawing is scaled at paper size A3, therefore any prints taken at smaller sizes will affect accuracy of the measurement units and should not be scaled against.



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NO	DATE	REVISION	BY	CHKD	APPD
001	12/09/23	FIRST ISSUE			

Title

TRANSFYNYDD
PROPOSED UNDERGROUND WORKS CROSS SECTIONS
(FOR TCPA)

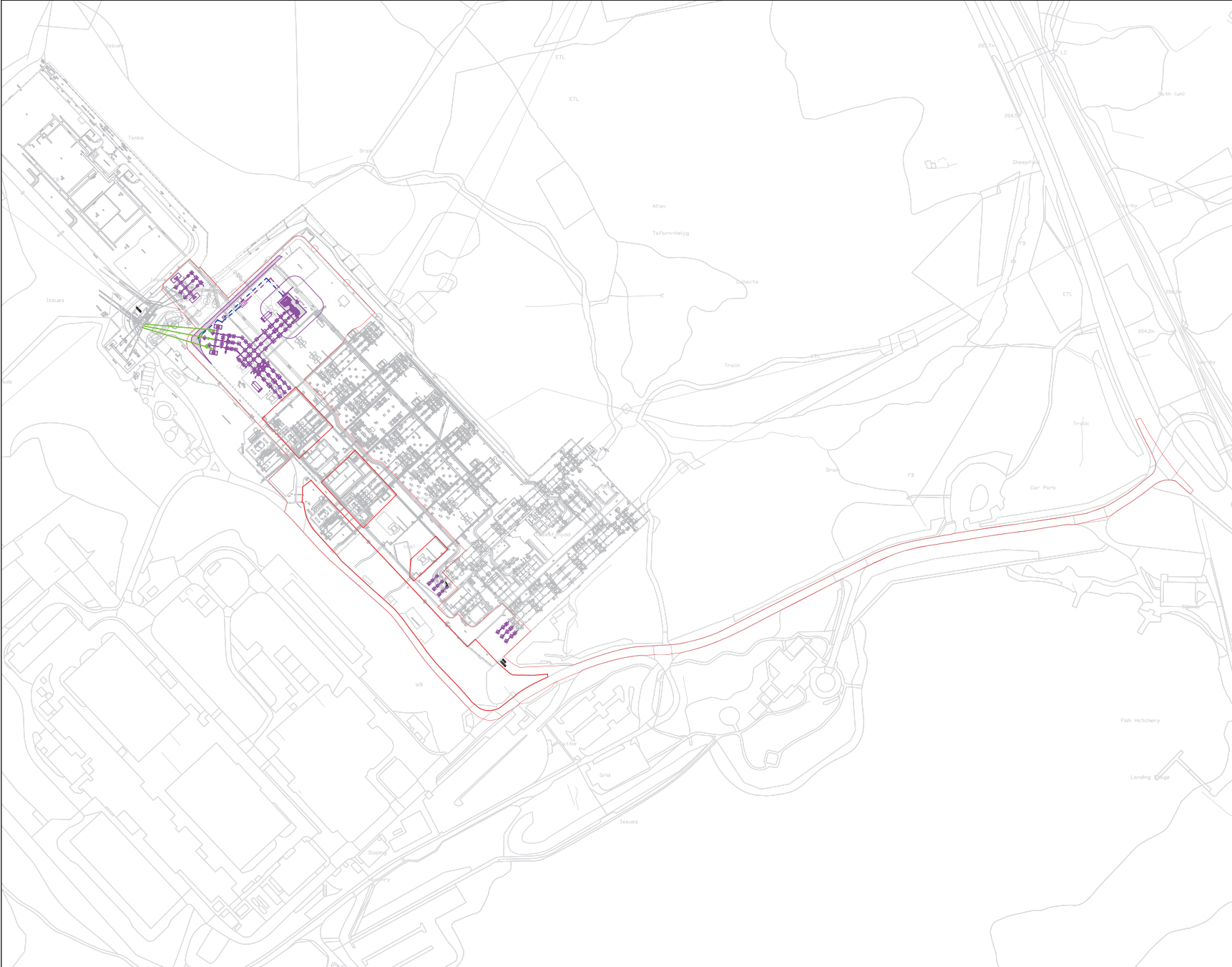
nationalgrid

Figure Number: PFC1 | FTND - TRANSFYNYDD

Drawing Reference: FTND-WSP-BSS1-C0448-DRW-CR-000007

Scale: 1:50

Sheet No.	Sheet	Total
40	SHEET 1 OF 1	1



Legend

- APPLICATION SITE BOUNDARY
- PROPOSED ABOVE GROUND EQUIPMENT
- WORKS TO BE CARRIED OUT UNDER SECTION 37 AGREEMENT
- - - EXISTING TRAWSPFYNYDD SUBSTATION
- - - PROPOSED OIL SUPPLY
- - - PROPOSED WATER SUPPLY
- - - PROPOSED VEHICLE BARRIER
- PROPOSED ROAD REALIGNMENT WORKS
- PROPOSED PLANT FOUNDATIONS

Notes

This drawing is scaled at paper size A3, therefore any prints taken at smaller sizes will affect accuracy of the measurement units and should not be scaled against.

Scale Bar

20m 10m 0m 50m 100m
1:1000

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NO	DATE	REVISION	BY	CHK	APP
001	12/09/25	FIRST ISSUE			

Title

TRAWSPFYNYDD
PROPOSED WORKS ABOVE GROUND
(FOR TCPA)

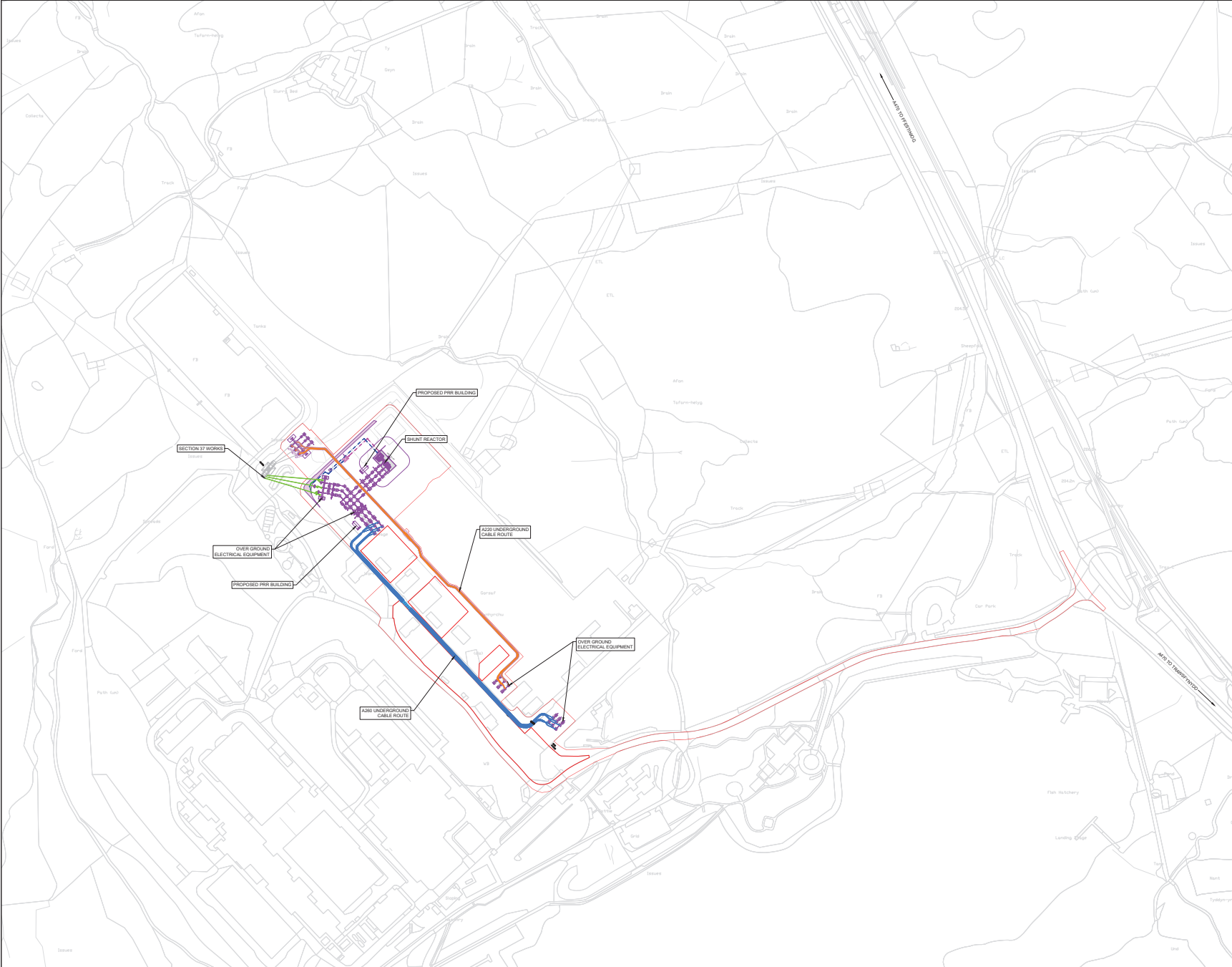
Figure Number

PFC1 | FTND - TRAWSPFYNYDD

Drawing Reference

FTND-WSP-SS1-C0484-SRW-CP-000005

Scale	Sheet Size	Sheet	Sheet	Sheet
1:1000	A3	01	01	01



- Legend**
- APPLICATION SITE BOUNDARY
 - PROPOSED ABOVE GROUND EQUIPMENT
 - WORKS TO BE CARRIED OUT UNDER SECTION 37 AGREEMENT
 - EXISTING TRAWSPYNYDD SUBSTATION
 - EXISTING UNDERGROUND A220 CABLE TROUGH
 - PROPOSED UNDERGROUND A220 CABLE ROUTES
 - PROPOSED UNDERGROUND A300 CABLE ROUTES
 - PROPOSED DL SUPPLY
 - PROPOSED WATER SUPPLY
 - PROPOSED VEHICLE BARRIER
 - PROPOSED ROAD REALIGNMENT WORKS
 - PROPOSED PLANT FOUNDATIONS

Notes
 This drawing is scaled at paper size A3, therefore any prints taken at smaller sizes will affect accuracy of the measurement units and should not be scaled against.



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NO	120625	FIRST ISSUE	DR	MT	RW
Issue	Date	Remarks	Drawn	Checked	Approved

Title
 TRAWSPYNYDD
 PROPOSED OVERALL LAYOUT
 (FOR TCPA)



Figure Number
 PFC1 | FTND - TRAWSPYNYDD

Drawing Reference
 FTND-WSP-SS51-C04484-DRW-CP-000004

Scale	Sheet Size	Sheet	Sheet
1:1250	A3	SHEET 1 OF 1	1

Rhif cais NP5/73/287V / Application No.





**PWYLLGOR CYNLLUNIO A MYNEDIAD
24 MEHEFIN 2026**

CYTUNDEBAU ADRAN 106

**AWDURDOD PARC CENEDLAETHOL ERYRI
PWYLLGOR CYNLLUNIO A MYNEDIAD, 24 MEHEFIN 2026**

CYTUNDEBAU ADRAN 106

Rhif	Rhif y cais	Dyddiad y daeth y cais i law	Lleoliad	Datblygiad	Y Sefyllfa Ddiweddaraf
1.	NP3/15/T173C	01/08/2024	Yr Helfa, Llanberis. LL55 4UW	Newid defnydd annedd i'w osod ar gyfer gwyliau tymor byr (Defnydd Dosbarth C6) yn dy annedd marchnad agored (Defnydd Dosbarth C3).	Ymgeiswyr yn y broses o werthu eu heiddo fel eu bod yn gallu talu'r swm cymudo.
2.	NP4/32/L205A	15/12/2025	Hen Ysgol Gynradd, Trefriw. LL27 0RX	Trosi hen ysgol gynradd yn annedd sengl (dosbarth defnydd C3)	Cytundeb drafft wedi ei anfon 18/5/2026
3.	NP5/61/647A	12/03/2024	Ty'n y Gwater, Harlech. LL46 2UW	Dymchwel adeiladau presennol ac adeiladu ty menter gwledig (Ail-gyflwyniad).	Ymgeiswyr yn y broses o brynu'r eiddo maent yn rhentu fel mai mond nhw fydd angen arwyddo'r cytundeb.

Nifer o geisiadau ar restr Pwyllgor 13 MAI 2026 = 2

**CEISIADAU SY'N DESTUN CYTUNDEB ADRAN 106 A SYDD WEDI EU CWBLHAU ERS
PWYLLGOR CYNLLUNIO & MYNEDIAD 13 MAI 2026**

Rhif y cais	Lleoliad	Datblygiad

**CEISIADAU SY'N DESTUN CYTUNDEB ADRAN 106 SYDD WEDI EU GWRTHOD, TYNNU'N ÔL, NEU WEDI EU
GWAREDU, NEU LLE NAD OES ANGEN CYTUNDEB PELLACH ERS PWYLLGOR CYNLLUNIO & MYNEDIAD
13 MAI 2026**

Rhif y cais	Lleoliad	Datblygiad



**PWYLLGOR CYNLLUNIO A MYNEDIAD
24 MEHEFIN 2026**

**CEISIADAU NA PHENDERFYNWYD
ARNYNT ERS 13 WYTHNOS A MWY**

AWDURDOD PARC CENEDLAETHOL ERYRI

**PWYLLGOR CYNLLUNIO A MYNEDIAD 24 MEHEFIN 2026
CEISIADAU NA PHENDERFYNWYD ARNYNT ERS 13 WYTHNOS A MWY**

Disgwyl Gwybodaeth Ecolegol / Ymateb

NP2/11/679H	30/09/25	Safle Gwersylla Cae Du, Beddgelert. LL55 4NE	Gwella llety a chyfleusterau twristaidd drwy greu lleiniau carafan teithiol/gwersylla ychwanegol, codi blociau toiledau newydd, a gwelliannau i dirlunio a gwella bioamrywiaeth ynghyd â gwaith cysylltiedig.
NP4/11/45G	26/02/26	Canolfan Addysg Awyr Agored Nant Bwlch Yr Haearn, Trefriw. LL27 0JB	Gosod paneli solar ar y to
NP5/72/254	22/01/24	Tir ger Dol Hir, Frongoch, LL23 7NT	Adeiladu tŷ menter gwledig a gosod uned trîn carthion.

Disgwyl Manylion gan yr Asiant / Ymgeisydd

NP4/11/337E	15/01/25	Tir ger Hendre Farm, Pentre Du, Betws-y-Coed. LL24 0BN	Rhyddhau Amodau 3 (Manylion yn Ymwneud â System Garthffosiaeth Breifat), 4 (Manylion Llechi), 6 (Sampl Gwaith Cerrig) a 10 (Manylion y Goleuadau Allanol) ynghlwm i Ganiatâd Cynllunio NP4/11/337D dyddiedig 05/01/2024.
NP5/50/LB59F	29/08/25	14 Rhos Glandyfi, Aberdyfi. LL35 0EB	Caniatâd Adeilad Rhestredig i ailosod ffenestri dormer presennol, newidiadau mewnol, tynnu'r strwythur cefn presennol, a'i ddisodli ag estyniadau unllawr a deulawr newydd.
NP5/53/T154N	17/06/24	Adeiladau Banc y National Westminster, 44-46 Stryd Fawr, Y Bala. LL23 7NE	Newid defnydd y llawr gwaelod o ddefnydd A2 (Gwasanaethau ariannol a phroffesiynol) i ddefnydd A1 (Siopau adwerthu a storfeydd), hepgor yr anheddau pâr a ganiatawyd yn flaenorol (2) a hepgor yr estyniad unllawr a ganiatawyd yn flaenorol y tu ôl i'r adeilad presennol.
NP5/56/153D	13/11/24	Dyfi Bike Park, Pantperthog. SY20 9AS	Cais ôl-weithredol i adeiladu caffi/bloc gweinyddol, codi lloches ymgodi, traciau ychwanegol a neidiau cysylltiedig a newidiadau i oriau agor.
NP5/56/153E	12/02/25	Dyfi Bike Park, Pantperthog. SY20 9AS	Ail-osod trac ac estyniad i ffin bresennol y safle
NP5/57/494W	10/11/25	Coleg Meirion Dwyfor, Ffordd Ty'n y Coed, Dolgellau. LL40 2SW	Codi adeilad addysgol a datblygiadau cysylltiedig, gan gynnwys llwybrau mynediad a llwybrau cerdded, paneli ffotofoltäig solar, peiriannau allanol gan gynnwys pymphiau gwres ffynhonnell aer, waliau cynnal, draeniad, ardal rhandir a thirlunio
NP5/58/227E	23/10/24	Tir ger Tan-y-Foel, Dyffryn Ardudwy.	Codi 3 annedd ar wahân (1 fforddiadwy a 2 farchnad agored).
NP5/63/281	15/05/24	Gorseddau, Cwmtirmynach, Y Bala. LL23 7EB	Cais rhannol ôl-weithredol am do newydd gydag uchder bondo uwch yn y cefn gan greu llety ychwanegol ar lefel llawr cyntaf, tynnu 2 simnai ac ychwanegu 2 simnai newydd, gosod 4 ffenestr dormer a 4 ffenestr to, addasu/ychwanegu ffenestri a drysau, a thirlunio gan gynnwys creu llawr caled ar gyfer parcio a man troi.

NP5/68/T187B	05/11/25	The Drum House, Croesor. LL48 6SP	Trosi adeilad i lety gwyliau hunan arlwyo (Defnydd C6) fel rhan o gynllun menter gwledig ynghyd a gosod paneli solar, a gosod tanc septig newydd
NP5/71/LB272M	27/02/25	Ty'n-y-Ffridd, Llanuwchllyn. LL23 7UN	Rhyddhau Amod 9 (Ffaniau aer) ynghlwm i Ganiatâd Cynllunio NP5/71/LB272J dyddiedig 29/01/2024.
NP5/73/LB27S	24/11/25	Gwesty'r Grapes, Maentwrog. LL41 4HN	Newid defnydd o dir i ffurfio maes parcio ychwanegol, ynghyd a myneda cerbydau newydd o'r maes parcio presennol a ail-leoli compownd presennol y biniau.
NP5/73/LB27T	24/11/25	Gwesty'r Grapes, Maentwrog. LL41 4HN	Caniatâd Adeilad Rhestredig i ffurfio maes parcio, ynghyd a creu mynedfa cerbydau newydd yn wal derfyn y maes parcio presennol
NP5/73/440	05/09/25	Tir gyferbyn a 1 & 2 Cefn Llys, Gellilydan. LL41 4ED	Cais amlinellol i godi tŷ ar wahân sengl (tŷ farchnad agored) gyda holl faterion wedi eu cadw'n ôl

Disgwyl Cynlluniau Diwygiedig

NP2/11/53A	22/08/25	Maes Parcio Awdurdod Parc Cenedlaethol Eryri, Pont Bethania, Nant Gwynant.	Gosod uned trîn carthion, tanc gwaredu cetris carafanau modur, adeiladu waliau cynnal gabion ynghyd a gwaith cysylltiedig
NP4/13/258A	04/04/25	Tir yng Nghoed Bryn Engan, Capel Curig. LL24 0ES	Gosod tŵr dellt 27.5m o uchel i'w orffen gyda phaent mat anadlewyrchol (RAL6009) ac wedi'i osod ar sylfaen goncrit 3000 x 2500mm, 9 antenau, 2 dysglau trawsyrru 600mm a datblygiad ategol cysylltiedig gan gynnwys gosod offer daear sy'n cynnwys 1 cabinet mesurydd, 1 generadur, 1 cabinet gwiber, 1 cabinet M35, 1 cabinet 'AIRO' gyda chabinet is-amgaead â sgôr IP, 1 cabinet AC cyswllt MK4, 1 cabinet Ericsson 6130, 1 cabinet PSC, 3 nodau GPS a thrac mynediad

Disgwyl Ymateb i Ymgynghoriadau a'r fanylion a dderbyniwyd yn ddiweddar

NP2/11/31P	10/07/25	Gwersyllfa Forest Holidays, Beddgelert. LL55 4UU	Amnewid 85 o leiniau carafanau a gwersylla gyda 22 caban gwyliau hunanarlwyo, hunangynhwysol, sy'n agored drwy gydol y flwyddyn. Codi adeilad derbynfa a chaffi newydd, darparu cyfleusterau ategol, tirlunio a gwellianau bioamrywiaeth
NP2/16/472	30/01/26	Parc Gwyliau Plas Aberdunant, Prenteg. LL49 9SR	Codi adeilad lles newydd, a mân newidiadau i fynedfa bresennol.
NP3/15/246	02/10/25	Sgubor ger 1 Mur Mawr, Llanberis, LL55 4TG	Trosi a newid arfaethdig i adeilad allanol presennol er mwyn ffurfio llety gwyliau hunangynhwysol newydd (sy'n dod o dan Dosbarth Defnydd C6).
NP4/11/73H	19/12/24	Gwydyr Hotel, Betws y Coed. LL24 0AB	Cais ôl-weithredol i godi hafdy ar wahân, tirlunio newydd ac ail-wynebu'r lle parcio.
NP4/11/AD383H	20/02/26	Alpine Coffee Shop, Station Approach, Betws y Coed. LL24 0AE	Caniatâd Hysbysebion i arddangos arwyddion allanol heb eu goleuo.
NP4/11/383G	24/02/26	Alpine Coffee Shop, Station Approach, Betws y Coed. LL24 0AE	Amnewid blaen y siop
NP4/26/348A	23/12/25	Tir wrth yr A470, ger Hendre Wen, Llanrwst.	Storfa gwartheg a thail arfaethedig ynghyd a gwaith cysylltiedig.
NP5/50/LB59G	29/08/25	14 Rhos Glandyfi Terrace, Aberdyfi, LL35 0EB	Amnewid ffenestri dormer bresennol.

NP5/53/576D	18/12/25	Tir yn Y Bala.	Rhyddhau Amodau 2 (Gwelliannau arfaethedig i Gwaith Triniaeth Dŵr Gwastraff Y Bala), 7 (CEMP / Datganiad Dull), 11 (Cynllun Rheoli Traffig Adeiladau), 12 (Cynllun adfer mewn perthynas a gwaith priffyrdd) & 15 (Cynllun goleuo manwl) ynghlwm i Ganiatâd Cynllunio NP5/53/576B dyddiedig 03/09/2025.
NP5/57/LB406B	23/12/25	Bryn Mair, Dolgellau. LL40 1SR	Trosi adeilad allanol yn llety atodol mewn cysylltiad â'r defnydd Gwely a Brechwast, newidiadau mewnol ac allanol a gosod pwmp gwres ffynhonnell aer, a gwaith peirianeg i'r mynediad cerbyd, yn cynnwys ail wynebu (CYNLLUNIAU DIWYGIEDIG WEDI EI DERBYN)
NP5/58/629A	26/02/26	Tir rhwng Plas Meini & Swyn y Môr, Dyffryn Ardudwy. LL42 2BH	Cais Amlinellol i godi 3 tŷ gyda garej mewnol (2 farchnad agored ac 1 fforddiadwy), a ffurfio mynediad cerbydau newydd i'r A496.
NP5/62/LB297B	05/10/22	Capel Gwynfryn, Llanbedr. LL45 2PA	Trosi capel yn dŷ, newidiadau i'r fynedfa bresennol (Adleoli plinth), a gosod uned trin carthion a draeniau cysylltiedig.
NP5/67/352	07/08/25	Coed y Fedw, Abergynolwyn.	Mynediad cerbydau i briffordd gyhoeddus ac adeiladu trac mynediad at ddibenion coedwigaeth.
NP5/70/6H	19/12/25	Maesyfallen, Rhosygwaliau. LL23 7EY	Adeiladu storfa amaethyddol
NP5/71/83C	23/01/26	Y Bryn, Cynllwyd, Llanuwchllyn. LL23 7DE	Adeiladu storfa gwartheg a bwydo gyda storfa slyri tanddaearol
NP5/71/140A	22/12/25	Weirglodd Ddu, Llanuwchllyn. LL23 7SU	Trosi adeilad allanol i greu anecs a gosod gwaith trin carthion.
NP5/71/145B	14/01/26	Craig-y-Tan, Llanuwchllyn. LL23 7TA	Adeiladu tŷ menter wledig
NP5/73/LB74W	17/02/26	Plas Dol-y-Moch, Maentwrog. LL41 3YT	Caniatâd Adeilad Rhestredig i godi estyniad mewnlewni unllawr o fewn adain cwrw y gegin a mân newidiadau, a mân newidiadau i drefniant mewnol dormitory a cyfleusterau ystafell molchi ar y lloriau uchaf.
NP5/73/LB74X	17/02/26	Plas Dol-y-Moch, Maentwrog. LL41 3YT	Codi estyniad mewnlewni unllawr o fewn adain cwrw y gegin a mân newidiadau.

Cael ei Ddal yn ol i Brosesu y Cais Cynllunio

NP5/57/LB406A	18/08/25	Bryn Mair, Dolgellau. LL40 1SR	Caniatâd Adeilad Rhestredig i drosi'r adeilad allanol yn llety atodol mewn cysylltiad â'r defnydd Gwely a Brechwast, newidiadau mewnol ac allanol a gosod pwmp gwres ffynhonnell aer
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Aros am Ymateb yr Ymgeiswyr i Lythyr Cais Adran 106

NP4/12/228C	01/10/24	Ysgol Tal-y-Bont, Tal-y-Bont. LL32 8QF	Dymchwel cyn gaban ystafell ddosbarth ac addasu cyn ysgol a phorthdy prifathro yn ddau annedd a garej/gweithdy dwbl newydd (Ail-gais)
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Yn Aros am Ymateb Ynghylch Tai Fforddiadwy

NP5/55/60L	14/11/25	Tir yn Ffordd-y-Felin, Brynchrug.	Datblygiad preswyl (yn cynnwys 8 annedd marchnad agored a 4 annedd forddiadwy) a datblygiadau cysylltiedig gan gynnwys manau agored, parcio, mynediad a seilwaith draenio (cynlluniau diwygiedig & gwybodaeth cefnogol)
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Nifer o geisiadau ar y rhestr = 40

Nifer o geisiadau ar y rhestr Pwyllgor 13 Mai 2026 = 36



**PWYLLGOR CYNLLUNIO A MYNEDIAD
24 MEHEFIN 2026**

PENDERFYNIADAU DIRPRWYEDIG

AWDURDOD PARC CENEDLAETHOL ERYRI

PWYLLGOR CYNLLUNIO A MYNEDIAD 24 MEHEFIN 2026

PENDERFYNIADAU DIRPRWYEDIG

Ceisiadau wedi ei caniatáu

	Rhif y Cais	Bwriad	Lleoliad	Dyddiad Penderfyniad	Swyddog Achos
1.	NP4/11/398E	Amrywio Amod 6 (Gwaith i Gefnffordd yr A5) ynghlwm i Ganiatad Cynllunio NP4/11/398 dyddiedig 17/01/2022	Tir ger y Feddygfa, Betws-y-Coed. LL24 0BP	28/04/26	Mr. Dafydd Thomas
2.	NP4/26/334D	Estyniad i adeiladau amaethyddol presennol	Moel-yr-lwrch Uchaf, Nebo, Llanrwst. LL26 0TF	23/04/26	Mr. Dafydd Thomas
3.	NP4/32/371A	Storfa slyri concrit torfol a tho uwchben	Tan-yr-Eglwys, Llanrhychwyn. LL27 0YJ	27/04/26	Mr. Dafydd Thomas
4.	NP5/50/743A	Rhyddhau Amodau Rhif 5 (Manylion gorffeniad y dreif arfaethedig a'r llain caled) & 6 (Manylion goleuadau allanol) ynghlwm i Ganiatad Cynllunio NP5/50/743 dyddiedig 29/07/2023	Braich Gwyn, Aberdyfi. LL35 0RD	23/04/26	Mr David Jones
5.	NP5/50/L435B	Amnewid ffenestr	Fflat 1, Bryntegwel, Balkan Hill, Aberdyfi. LL35 0NH	21/04/26	Mr David Jones
6.	NP5/52/LU212B	Tystysgrif Defnydd neu Ddatblygiad Cyfreithiol (Presennol) ar gyfer defnyddio'r adeilad fel tŷ annedd annibynnol (Dosbarth Defnydd C3) a tŷ annedd heblaw fel unig neu brif breswylfa (Dosbarth Defnydd C5) yn groes i Amod 4 sydd ynghlwm i Ganiatâd Cynllunio NP5/52/212A dyddiedig 19/06/1997	The Barn, Y Waen, Islawr'dref, Dolgellau. LL40 1TS	20/04/26	Mr David Jones
7.	NP5/53/106S	Datblygiad masnachol sy'n cynnwys defnyddiau B2 a B8 gan gynnwys a) Cyfleuster Storio b) Iard Storio/Gwasanaeth Allanol c) ffordd fynediad arfaethedig a pharcio ceir; a ch) triniaethau ffin a thirlunio medal.	Llain C1, Parc Menter Y Bala, Y Bala. LL23 7NL	30/04/26	Mr Ben Jones

8.	NP5/54/459B	Rhyddhau Amodau 3 (Manyleb ar gyfer gwaith archeolegol), 14 (Manylion Clerc Gwaith Ecolegol) a 15 (Datganiad dull ar gyfer tir wedi ei aflonyddu gan y datblygiad) ynghlwm i Ganiatad Cynllunio NP5/54/459A dyddiedig 10/06/2024	Coedwig Cefn Ceunant Isaf, Brithdir.	05/05/26	Mr Ben Jones
9.	NP5/59/644E	Gosod 2 antena newydd i ddisodli'r hen rai ac offer radio ategol wrth y mast dellt presennol a gosod 1 Modiwl GPS, ac 1 cabinet offer newydd o fewn y compownd ynghyd â'r datblygiad ategol.	Llety Fadog, Llan Ffestiniog. LL41 4PS	20/04/26	Mr Aled Lloyd
10.	NP5/61/678B	Codi ports blaen â tho llechi, 'veranda' ir cefn a wal garreg 1.7m o uchder rhwng yr annedd a'r ffin ochr bresennol	17 Parc Bron-y-Graig, Harlech. LL46 2SR	28/04/26	Mr Aled Lloyd
11.	NP5/71/L277B	Cais ôl-weithredol i osod fflw bwyler a amnewid cladin [Fliw ddiwygiedig]	2 Pont Afon Fechan, Llanuwchllyn. LL23 7DE	23/04/26	Mr. Gavin Roberts
12.	NP5/73/444A	Estyniad to brig i ddisodli'r estyniad to fflat presennol	The Old Tannery, Maentwrog. LL41 4HU	01/05/26	Mr Ben Jones
13.	NP5/74/5D	Amnewid ffenestri a drysau dianc mewn argyfwng allanol newydd, gosod pwmp gwres ffynhonnell aer, a golau allanol	Ormiston Forge Mountain Centre, Dinas Mawddwy. SY20 9LU	28/04/26	Mr Ben Jones
14.	NP5/75/68E	Rhyddhau Amod 7 (Sampl carreg) ynghlwm wrth Ganiatad Cynllunio NP5/75/68B dyddiedig 21/12/2023	Tir ger Maesteg, Pennal. SY20 9DL	28/04/26	Mr David Jones

Ceisiadau wedi ei gwrthod

	Rhif y Cais	Bwriad	Lleoliad	Rheswm Gwrthod	Swyddog Achos
1.	NP2/11/LU111E	Tystysgrif Defnydd Cyfreithol neu Ddatblygiad cyfreithiol i leoli 3 uned symudol	Tir gyferbyn Bistro Hebog, Caernarfon Road, Beddgelert	04/06/26 Mae'r strwythurau, oherwydd eu graddfa o barhaolrwydd, yn gyfystyr â datblygiad gweithredol.	Mrs Alys Tatum
2.	NP5/58/100F	Trosi adeilad allanol diangen yn lety gwyliau hunanarlwyo (Dosbarth Defnydd C6) a newidiadau allanol cysylltiedig	Coed y Bachau, Dyffryn Ardudwy. LL44 2EP	22/04/26 By reason of the applicant failing to demonstrate that the proposed conversion and change of use of the outbuilding would be part of an existing rural enterprise scheme, this application is in conflict with ELDP policies C, 9 and SPG 8.	Mr Aled Lloyd