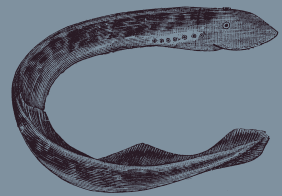


WESTERN CLEDDAU

The catchment of the Western Cleddau is low-lying, lacking the upland headwaters typical of many Welsh rivers. Flowing southwards, it cuts across the structural orientation of the underlying rocks, while its tributaries are controlled by faults and folds. It flows over sands and gravels deposited during the last glaciation and has more or less natural flow. Together with the eastern Cleddau, it discharges into the Pembrokeshire Marine Special Area of Conservation.

SPECIAL AREA OF CONSERVATION

to protect designated species and habitats, such as:



Sea Lamprey

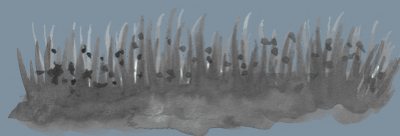


Bullhead



European Otter

Water courses with water crowfoot vegetation



Active raised bog



The aim is to achieve a favourable conservation status for these species and habitats, which means that they are able to thrive sustainably. *Currently, none of them are in a favourable status, except otter.*

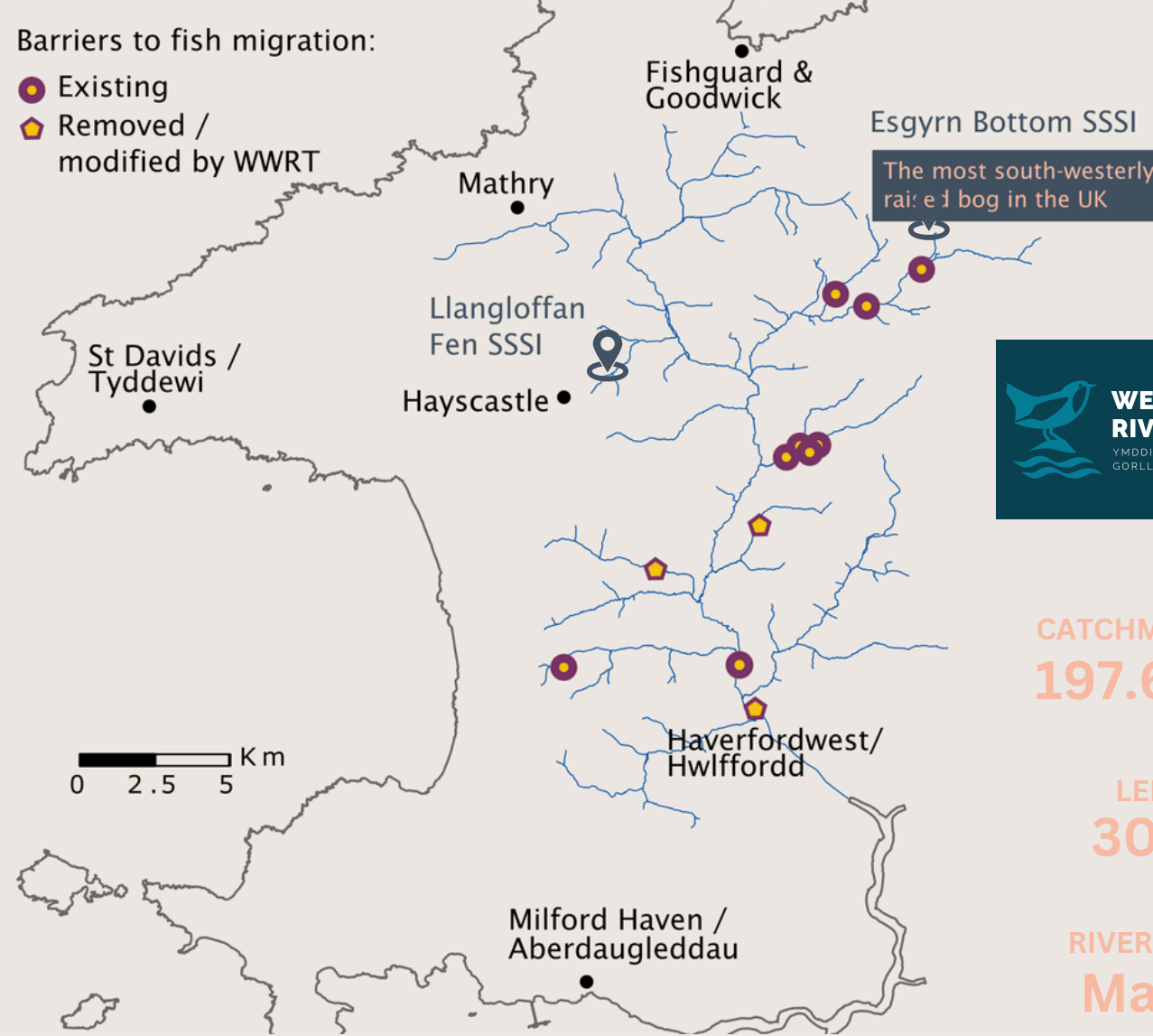


This river Factsheet was compiled by Afonydd Cymru with support from the Esmée Fairbairn Foundation.



Barriers to fish migration:

- Existing
- ◆ Removed / modified by WWRT

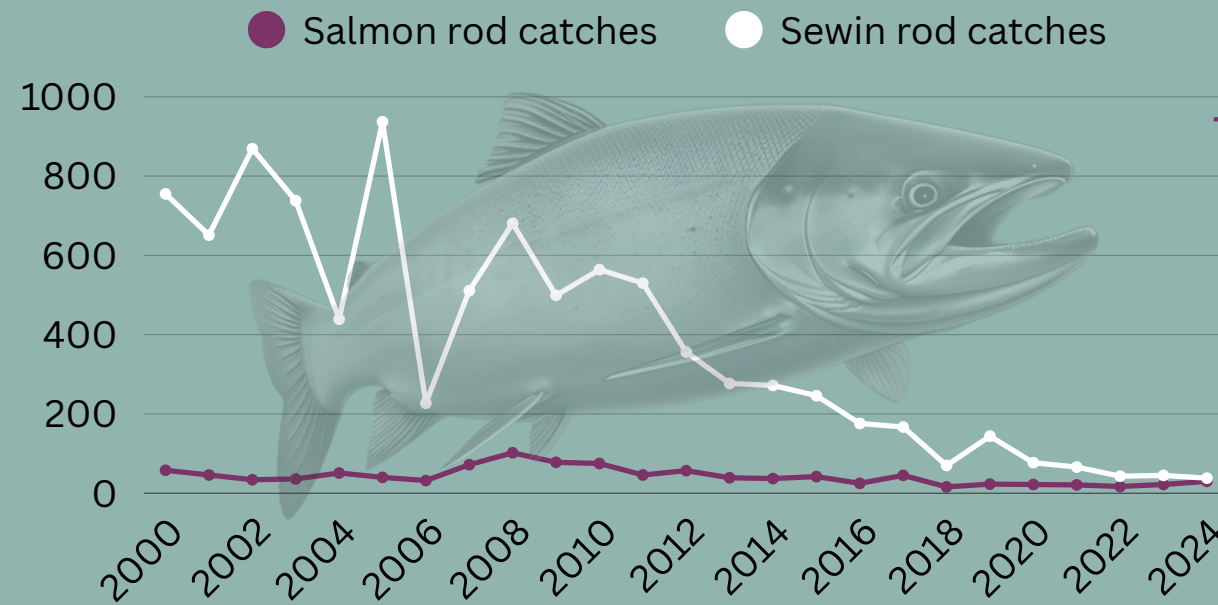


CATCHMENT AREA
197.6 km²

LENGTH
30 km

RIVER SOURCE
Mathry

FISH POPULATIONS AT RISK



Combined rod catches for the Western and Eastern Cleddau.

Salmon populations are depleted and at risk. This is unlikely to change in the next 5 years according to projections by NRW.

Data from the Environment Agency

NOT IN GOOD HEALTH

The health of our rivers is assessed using a range of ecological and chemical indicators. Under the Water Framework Directive, a river can be classified as High, Good, Moderate, Poor or Bad. High means close to natural conditions.

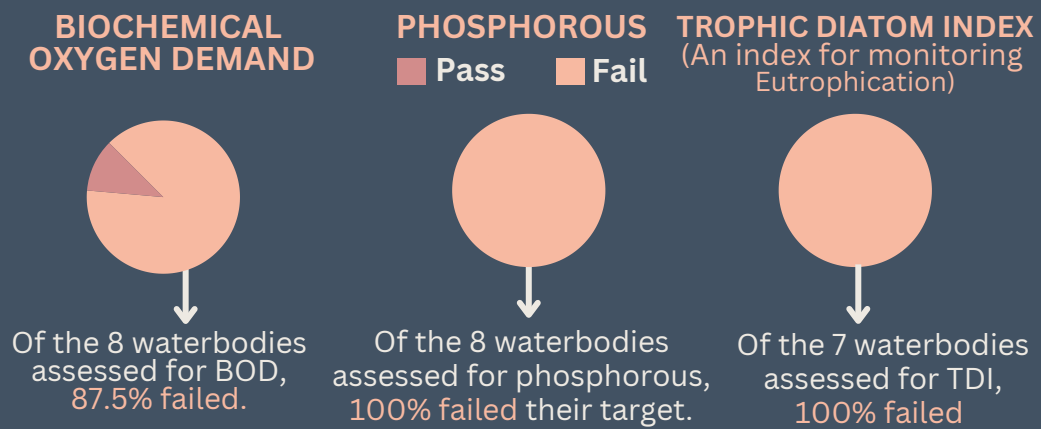
- Only 1 tributary in the Western Cleddau is in good overall health. The remaining 11 are moderate.
- Only 1 tributary in the Western Cleddau is in good ecological health. The remaining 11 are moderate.
- All tributaries in the Western Cleddau are in bad chemical health.

ORGANIC POLLUTION

The Afonydd Cleddau SAC has several water bodies failing for multiple water quality attributes.

It is the only SAC found to have recurrent Total Ammonia failures.

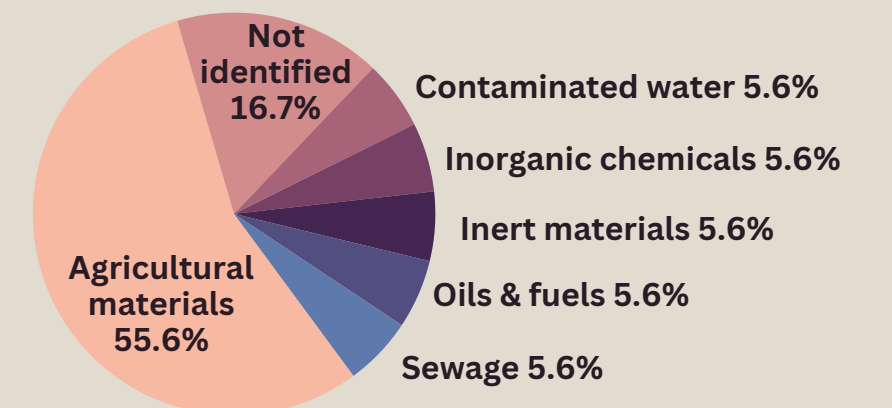
The Western Cleddau, in particular, suffers from some of the highest concentrations of phosphorous of all Welsh SAC rivers.



These results are consistent with issues related to organic pollution and nutrient enrichment. The problem is made worse by increasingly intensive agriculture.

SOURCE OF POLLUTION INCIDENTS

2016 - 2022



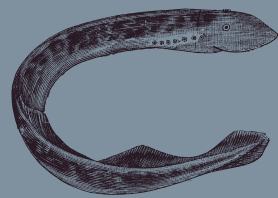
Data: NRW

CLEDDAU WEN

Mae dalgylch Cleddau'r Gorllewin yn isel, heb y blaenddyfroedd ucheldirol sy'n nodweddiadol o lawer o afonydd Cymru. Gan lifo tua'r de, mae'n torri ar draws cyfeiriadedd strwythurol y creigiau oddi tano, tra bod ei hisafonydd yn cael eu rheoli gan ffawtiau a phlygiadau. Mae'n llifo dros dywod a graean a ddyddodwyd yn ystod y rhewlifant diwethaf ac mae ganddo lif naturiol mwy neu lai. Ynghyd â Cleddau'r dwyrain, mae'n arllwys i Ardal Cadwraeth Arbennig Forol Sir Benfro.

ARDAL CADWRAETH ARBENNIG

i amddiffyn rhywogaethau a chynefinoedd dynodedig, megis:



Llysywen Bendoll y Môr

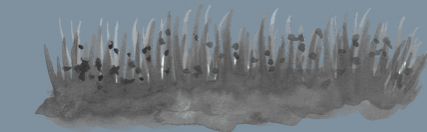


Penlletwad



Dyfrgi Ewropeaidd

Crafanc y dŵr

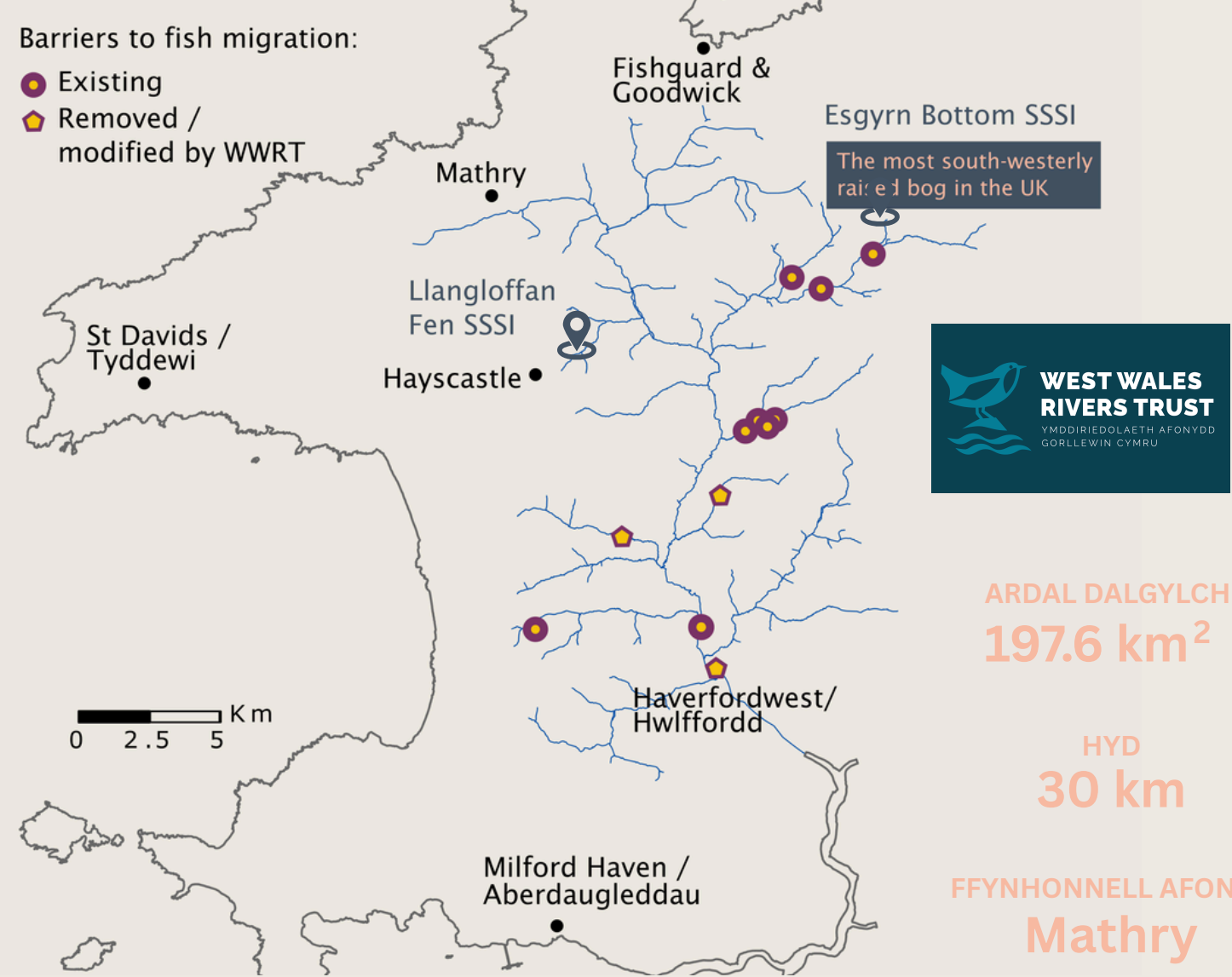


Cors gyforges weithredol

Y nod yw cyflawni statws cadwraeth ffafriol ar gyfer y rhywogaethau a'r cynefinoedd hyn, sy'n golygu eu bod yn gallu ffynnu'n gynaliadwy. Ar hyn o bryd, nid oes yr un ohonynt mewn statws ffafriol, ac eithrio dyfrgwn.

Barriers to fish migration:

- Existing
- Removed / modified by WWRT

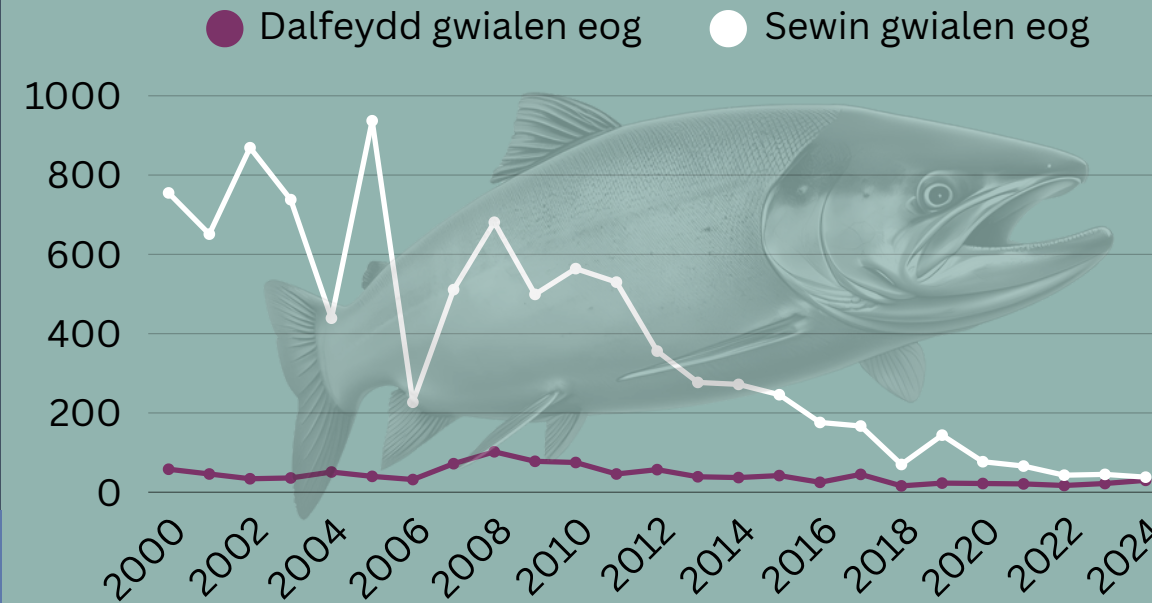


ARDAL DALGYLCH
197.6 km²

HYD
30 km

FFYNHONNELL AFON
Mathry

POBLOGAETHAU PYSGOD MEWN PERYGL



Dalzeydd gwialen gyfun ar gyfer Cleddau Gorllewinol a Dwyrainol.

Data gan Asiantaeth yr Amgylchedd

Mae poblogaethau eogiaid wedi prnhau ac mewn perygl. Mae'n annhebygol y bydd hyn yn newid yn y 5 mlynedd nesaf yn ôl rhagamcanion gan Gyfoeth Naturiol Cymru.

DIM MEWN IECHYD DA

Caiff iechyd ein hafonydd ei asesu gan ddefnyddio amrywiaeth o ddangosyddion ecolegol a chemegol. O dan y Gyfarwydddeb Fframwaith Dŵr, gellir dosbarthu afon fel Uchel, Da, Cymedrol, Gwael neu Wael. Mae Uchel yn golygu amodau sy'n agos at amodau naturiol.

- Dim ond 1 llednant yn Afon Cleddau Orllewinol sydd mewn iechyd cyffredinol da. Mae'r 11 sy'n weddill yn gymedrol.
- Dim ond 1 llednant yn Afon Cleddau Orllewinol sydd mewn iechyd ecolegol da. Mae'r 11 sy'n weddill yn gymedrol.
- Mae pob llednentydd yn Afon Cleddau Orllewinol mewn cyflwr cemegol gwael.

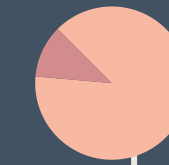
LLYGRWYDD ORGANIG

Mae gan ACA Afonydd Cleddau sawl corff dŵr sy'n methu â chyflawni nifer o nodweddion ansawdd dŵr.

Dyma'r unig ACA a geir lle mae methiannau Amonia Cyfanswm yn rheolaidd.

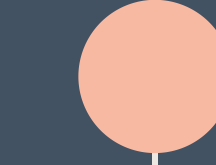
Mae Cleddau Wen, yn benodol, yn dioddef o rai o'r crynodiadau uchaf o ffosfforws o holl afonydd ACA Cymru.

GALW AM OCSIGEN BIOCEMEGOL



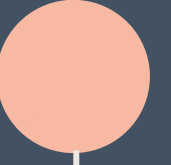
O'r 8 corff dŵr a aseswyd ar gyfer BOD, methodd 87.5%.

FFOSFFORWS



O'r 8 corff dŵr a aseswyd ar gyfer ffosfforws, methodd 100% â chyflawni eu targed.

MYNEGAI DIATOM TROFFIG (Mynegai ar gyfer monitro Ewtraffigedd)

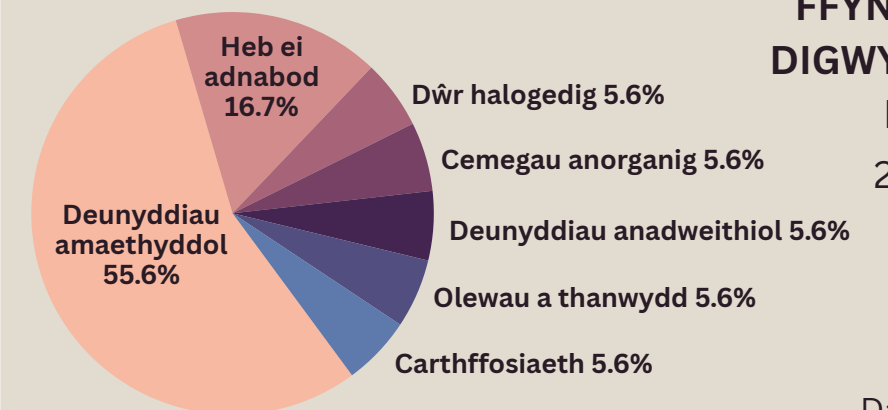


O'r 7 corff dŵr a aseswyd ar gyfer TDI, methodd 100%.

Mae'r canlyniadau hyn yn gyson â phroblemau sy'n gysylltiedig â llygredd organig a chyfoethogi maetholion. Mae'r problem yn cael ei gwaethygu gan amaethyddiaeth gynyddol ddwys.

FFYNHONNELL DIGWYDDIADAU LLYGREDD

2016 - 2022



Data: NRW



Lluniwyd y Daflen Ffeithiau hon am yr afon gan Afonydd Cymru gyda chefnogaeth gan Sefydliad Esmée Fairbairn.

