Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru
Natural Resources Wales

Lleyn and Eryri Management Catchment Summary

Contents

1. Background to the management catchment summary

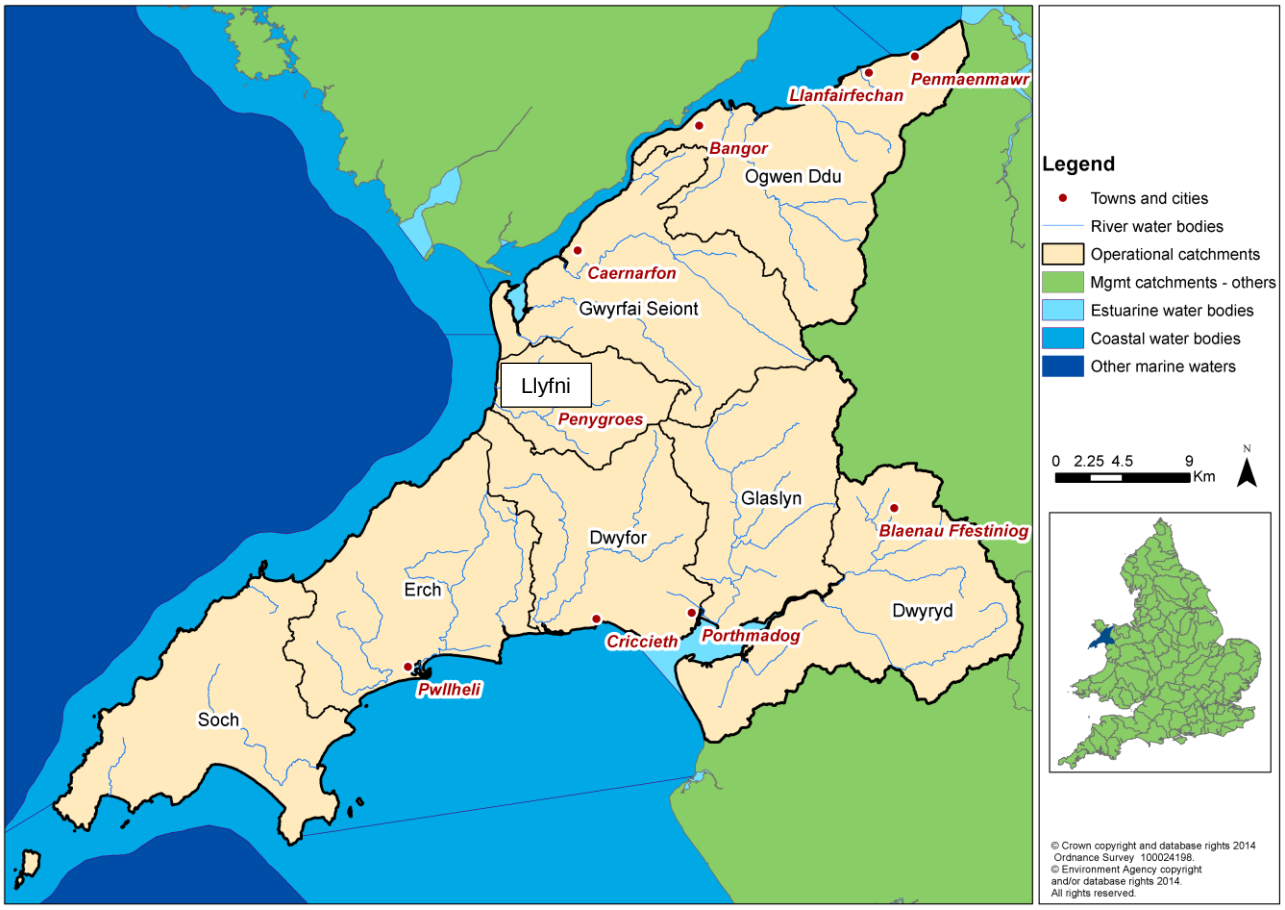
This management catchment summary supports the 2015 updated **Western Wales River Basin Management Plan (RBMP) Summary**. Along with detailed information on the **Water Watch Wales (WWW)** website, this summary will help to inform and support delivery of local environmental improvements to our groundwater, rivers, lakes, estuaries and coasts. Information on **WWW** can be found in Section 6.

Natural Resources Wales has adopted the ecosystem approach from catchment to coast. This means being more joined up in how we manage the environment and its natural resources to deliver economic, social and environmental benefits for a healthier, more resilient Wales. It means considering the environment as a whole, so that all those with an interest in the catchment weigh up the evidence and set priorities for the many competing demands on our natural resources in a more integrated way and achieve our shared ambition for the place.

The Water Framework Directive (WFD) provides a major overarching framework for river basin management. The Floods Directive sets out a strategic approach to flood risk management planning. An updated Flood Risk Management Plan (FRMP) has been produced in parallel to the 2015 updated **Western Wales RBMP Summary**. The FRMP details how we propose to manage flood risk across the river basin district by prioritising those communities that are most at risk of flooding and detailing the measures we intend to take to manage their risk.
The FRMP and the RBMP together will shape important decisions, direct investment and action, and deliver significant benefits to society and the environment.

2. The Lleyn and Eryri Management Catchment

Figure 1. Lleyn and Eryri Management Catchment map



The Lleyn and Eryri catchment covers the Lleyn Peninsula, extending south east to the Glaslyn estuary and north eastwards to Dwygyfylchi and Snowdonia. The eastern half is mountainous upland, dominated by sheep farming. Further west on the low lying land of the Lleyn Peninsula, dairy farming is more common. Outside of Bangor, Caernarfon and Porthmadog, the population is generally scattered in small towns and villages.

There are several EU bathing waters around the coastline and commercial shellfish waters along the Menai Strait. Tourism is of great economic importance to the area and maintaining the quality of coastal waters and inland rivers is a high priority. There are also many inland sites designated for conservation and biodiversity purposes, as well as Snowdonia National Park, which are important in attracting tourists to the area.

In February 2014 a Lleyn and Eryri management catchment workshop was held at Plas Tan Y Bwlch, Maentwrog. During this event the benefits of the catchment were captured. These included:

- Energy - hydropower & other sustainable energy development
- Biodiversity - designated sites & species e.g. Freshwater pearl mussel, Pen Llŷn a'r Sarnau & Corsydd Llŷn SAC through to local wildlife trust reserves
- Outstanding landscape and natural heritage - e.g. coastal geomorphology, lakes, river torrents and waterfalls
- Flood management – coastal
- Migratory fish - salmon, sea trout and eels

- Food production - sheep, beef and dairy, and also the importance of agriculture to economy of area
- Recreation and tourism - important for local economy e.g. coastal footpath, marinas such as Pwllheli, bathing waters, fishing
- Environmental education at all levels
- Water - public water supply
- Forestry - multiple benefits including timber, carbon storage, biodiversity, employment

Natural Resources Wales continues to work in partnership with a range of partners and sectors in innovative ways so that we can achieve even more together. A flavour of some of the projects that have been delivered within this management catchment over the last 3 years together with projects in development are included below:

For further information on projects please refer to **WWW.**

Table 1. Partnership projects in the management catchment

Project Name	Project Description	Partners	Funding sources
Loving our Lake	Community engagement and habitat improvement project to improve water quality at Llyn Padarn.	Snowdonia Active, DCWW	WFD TSO Fund,
A Snowdon Stream	The social enterprise Antur Waunfawr is restoring stream habitat on the Afon Gwyrfai.	Antur Waunfawr	WFD TSO Fund.

Case study. Loving our Lake – improving water quality and ecology of Llyn Padarn

'Loving our Lake' is a project to encourage those who live, work or holiday in the Llanberis valley to take small steps to help improve and protect Llyn Padarn and its wildlife.

This work followed the 2009 algal bloom which caused the lake to be 'off limits' for much of the summer and affected local businesses, wildlife, and people who could no longer enjoy the lake. The bloom was caused by a combination of weather conditions and nutrients such as phosphorus entering the lake.

Loving our Lake started by talking to local residents and businesses and was followed by a series of community events and activities to raise awareness and spread the word. The project is funded by Dŵr Cymru Welsh Water and has the backing of Natural Resources Wales. The project has been developed and delivered by Snowdonia-Active, a social enterprise based in Brynrefail.

Recent events have included litter picks and 'Winter Rubbish Walk, Paddle and Swim'. In June 2014 173 children from local schools took part in the Llyn Padarn Biodiversity Show in the Canolfan, Llanberis; learning how and why they should love Llyn Padarn.

Youngsters from the litter clean-up who are 'Loving our Lake' but not the wellies! Photo credit 'Ray Wood © 2013'

2.1 Key facts[1]

We use the term water bodies to help understand and manage the water environment. A water body is part, or the whole, of a river, lake, ground water or coastal water. The number and type of water bodies in the management catchment is shown in the table below.

Table 2 Number and type of water bodies.

Number of water bodies	Natural	Artificial	Heavily Modified	Total
River*	**34**	**0**	**11**	**45**
Lake	**6**	**0**	**11**	**17**
Coastal	**3**	**0**	**0**	**3**
Estuarine	**4**	**0**	**1**	**5**
Groundwater	**1**	**0**	**0**	**1**
Total	**48**	**0**	**23**	**71**

*River water bodies includes canals and surface water transfers

There are areas in the catchment where the water environment is recognised as being of particular importance, including rare wildlife habitats, bathing waters or areas around drinking water sources. These areas are known collectively as protected areas and are detailed in the table below.

Table 3. Number and type of protected area

Protected Area	Number
Bathing Waters	**10**
Shellfish Waters	**2**
Natura 2000 and Ramsar sites	**19**
Drinking Water Protected Areas	**12**
Nitrate Vulnerable Zones	**0ha**
Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive - Sensitive areas	**0**

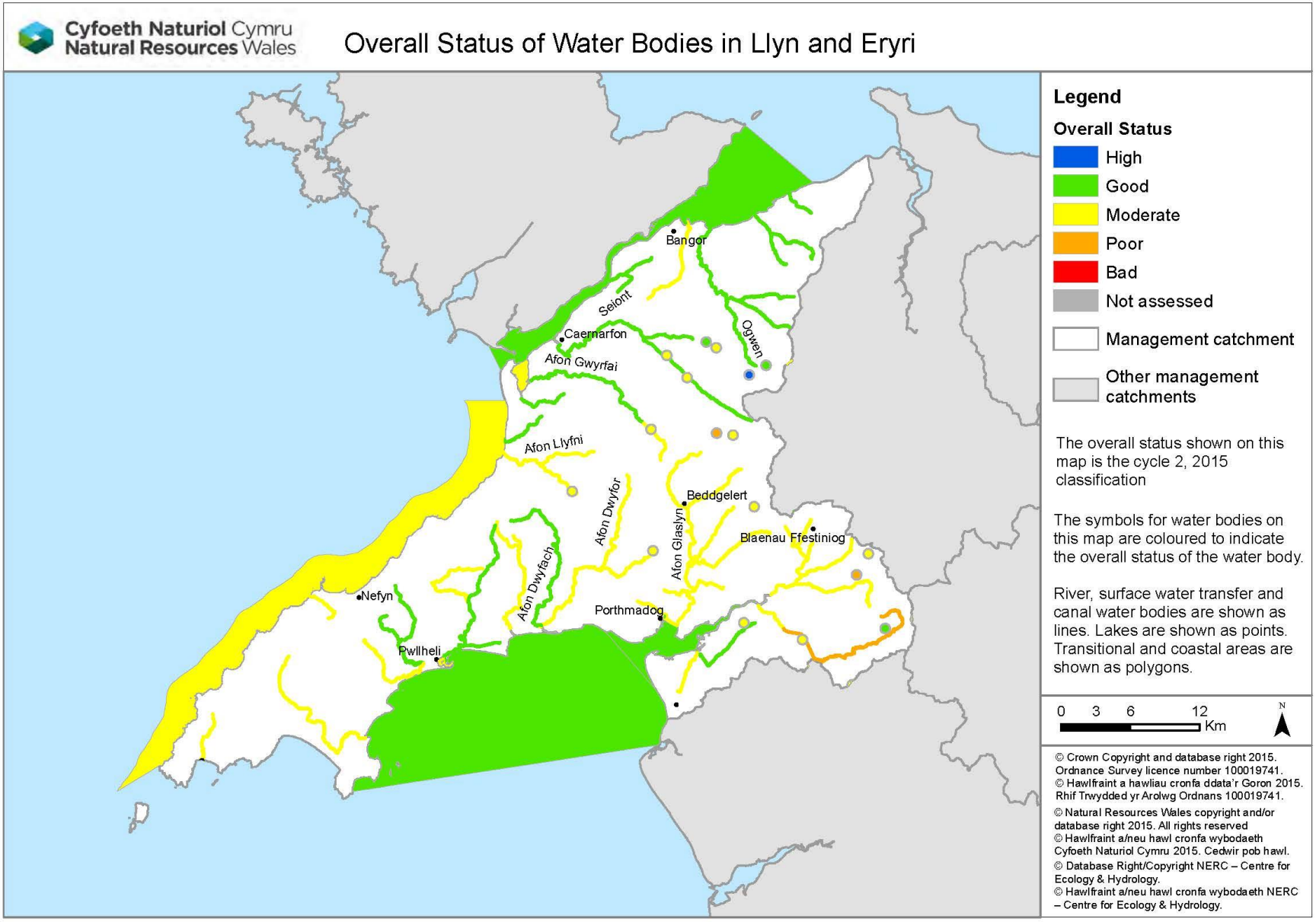
3. Current Status of the water environment

We assess the condition of water bodies through monitoring which produces a classification. The current status for each water body is shown in figure 2. Note, since 2009, we have updated some of the systems we use to classify water bodies, including changes to some standards and water body boundaries.

Within this management catchment there is 1% of surface water bodies at high overall classification status, 36% at good, 59% at moderate and 4% at poor overall status. There are no water bodies at bad overall status.

[1] [1]There are differences in water bodies and protected area numbers compared to the first cycle plans and second cycle plans. This is due to changes in the water body network as well as refinement of the mapping methodologies and rules between water bodies, management catchments and protected areas.

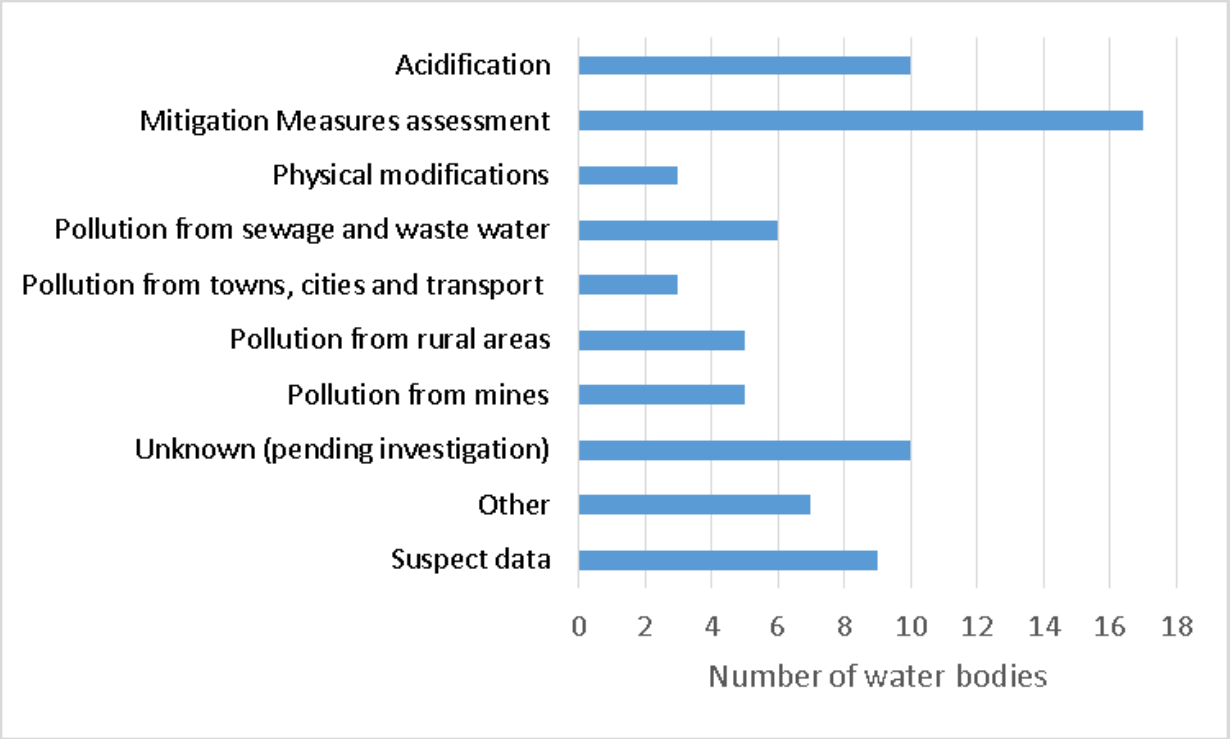
Figure 2. The current status of the Lleyn and Eryri Management Catchment (2015 classification)



4. The main challenges

We have carried out a programme of investigations to better understand the causes as to why water bodies are failing to meet the required standards. The results of our findings are summarised in Figure 3. The reasons for not achieving good status are listed under the Surface Water Management Issues (SWMI) in line with the updated RBMP. The graph below shows the number of water bodies listed under each SWMI to give an indication of the main issues in the management catchment, each water body may have more than one reason for not achieving good status.

Figure 3. Reason for not achieving good status in the Lleyn and Eryri Management Catchment



Reasons for not achieving good status include:
Bacteria from waste water treatment pose a risk of bathing and shellfish waters failing to meet EC quality standards. Work to identify and if necessary reduce the impact of physical modifications for water supply and hydropower is underway at sites including Cwmystradllyn, Llyn Cwellyn, Llyn Trawsfynydd and Llyn Llydaw. Abandoned metal and slate mines are causing impacts to a number of water bodies in the area. Rivers in the Blaenau Ffestiniog area have elevated metals and also experience sediment flushes in heavy rainfall. Acidification due to atmospheric deposition is identified as a problem in upland water bodies in the east of this area such as Llynnau Gamallt and Llyn Llagi. Acidification can cause toxic metals to leach out of the soils and enter watercourses, which can cause problems to aquatic organisms. Nutrients from sources such as agricultural land management, urban diffuse pollution or discharges from wastewater treatment are identified as a problem in some rivers and lakes including Llyn Padarn and the Afon Cegin near Bangor.

4.1 Feedback on issues

- We need to work together to ensure the overall aims of the Water Framework Directive are met. In order to work together effectively we need to agree on the issues and solutions. The following section includes some of the issues that were raised as part of the catchment workshop and the RBMP consultation; however it is not a full list. More connectivity of rivers
- Important to maintain work done so far e.g. on Lleyn fens
- Need to share information
- Invasive non-native species
- Further water quality improvements required to enhance salmon and sea trout populations
- More effective working with Local Authorities needed
- Improved riparian management needed
- Ongoing concerns about Llyn Padarn nutrient enrichment and arctic char populations
- Effective hydropower development
- Coastal erosion and flooding
- Flooding in general
- Water quality impact of nutrients and chemicals
- Decline in aquatic habitats and species
- Integration with other plans

5. Objectives and measures

This section outlines what we are aiming to achieve and the measures that need to be put in place. We aim to develop a single integrated programme of measures by 2021 that meets Water Framework Directive objectives, including:

- **Prevent deterioration in status**

Water body status will not be allowed to deteriorate from the current reported status.

- **Achieve the objectives for protected areas**

Achieve the standards set by the relevant directive under which they were designated. For water dependent Natura 2000 sites we will aim to achieve conservation objectives, achieving good status by 2021 is a milestone towards this objective.

- **Aim to achieve good overall status for surface and ground waters**

Implement measures to achieve good overall status where they are technically feasible and not disproportionately costly.

5.1 Measures

We have reviewed the reasons why water bodies are failing to achieve objectives and identified required measures. Measures are divided into two groups:

National measures apply to the whole of Wales, or the United Kingdom. In general these set the legislative, policy or strategic approach. Examples include a national ban on using a particular chemical or a national strategy for prioritising and funding the remediation of abandoned mines A list of planned national measures is available in the updated RBMP and Water Watch Wales,

Local measures are specific to the river basin district or a part of it. For example, the removal of invasive plants along a length of designated river or a local campaign targeting

misconnections across an industrial estate. Many of the actions listed will also have multiple benefits. For example, sustainable urban drainage (SuDs) schemes help to reduce urban pollution, sewage pollution and changes to water levels. The table below summarises the types of local measures required for the management catchment, based on RNAG and protected area requirements. It includes actions from the N2K Actions database that will help the SAC/SPA/Ramsar to achieve favourable conservation status for water dependant features; for example: implementation of appropriate coastal management.

The high level categories describe the types of action required and broadly the options that are available, including voluntary and regulatory measures. At the local scale some of the options described might not be considered appropriate. There is overlap between some categories. The table also shows the number of water bodies that requires the measure type, the water body numbers in this table should be used as a guide to show the significance of the issue in the catchment, and these numbers will change through the course of the 6 year programme. Up to date Reasons for Not Achieving Good (RNAGs) data is available on WWW and should be referred to before scoping local measures.

Table 4. Summary of required local measure for the management catchment

Measure	Description	No. of water bodies
Acidification restoration	Emissions controls and upland restoration: blocking drainage, restoring blanket bog, within forestry plantation blocking forest drains and establishing native trees within the riparian zone, liming options. Some overlap with "address air pollution".	3
Address air pollution	Emissions controls to reduce nitrogen and acidic deposition. Some overlap with "acidification restoration".	14
Address point source pollution	Investigate and regulate pollution from point sources. Overlaps with "reduce pollution from sewage discharges" and "other waste water discharges".	14
Appropriate coastal process and sediment management	Measures to protect and restore integrity of dune systems	3
Complete first cycle investigation	All ongoing WFD investigations from first cycle programme.	27
Drainage and water level management	Investigate and implement changes to land drainage regimes and structures to restore water levels.	28
Dredging and silt management	Includes reducing siltation at source through land management, and implementing sustainable dredging and silt disposal regimes.	5

Measure	Description	No. of water bodies
Improve fish passage and habitat	Remove or modify barriers to fish passage	6
Improve flows and water levels	Reduce impacts of regulated flows and abstractions, restore more natural flow regimes, implement options to improve water levels, such as water efficiency and recycling measures, alternative sources and supplies.	15
Manage invasive non-native species	Eradication and/or management of invasive non-native species in line with current national invasive species Action Plans. Includes biosecurity good practice, such as "CHECK-CLEAN-DRY" and Be Plant Wise.	32
Mine water and contaminated land remediation	Coal and metal mine, and contaminated land remediation - including passive and active mine water treatment, capping of spoil, removal of wastes to landfill, and channel diversion	6
Mitigate impacts of flood and coastal defences	Reduce impacts of flood defence structures and operations - improve connectivity, habitat, and morphology by implementing options through capital and maintenance programmes, such as soft engineering, opening culverts, upgrading tidal flaps, changing dredging and vegetation management. Includes the national habitat creation programme to address coastal squeeze.	15
Mitigate impacts of shipping, navigation and dredging	Assess and implement options for adapting dredging regimes and reducing the impacts of physical modifications.	4
Mitigate impacts of water resource impoundments	Assess and implement options for improving fish passage and habitat.	2
New Investigation	Includes investigations for all new failures, deterioration, and drinking water protected areas.	51
Other sustainable land and marine management practices	Includes measures to mitigate impacts from construction and maintenance of infrastructure,	3

Measure	Description	No. of water bodies
	including within military training sites.	
Reduce impacts of other physical modifications	Improve connectivity, habitat and morphology through soft engineering and restoration techniques.	1
Reduce pollution from other waste water discharges	Reduce pollution from other (non-sewage) point sources, both regulated and unregulated. Investigate and implement basic pollution prevention measures, including provision of up to date advice and guidance, such as correct handling and storage of chemicals and waste, management of trade effluent, and regulation.	3
Reduce pollution from septic tanks	Target actions to ensure septic tanks are maintained correctly. Where necessary issue formal works notices to owners to relocate or replace tanks and soakaways.	2
Reduce pollution from sewage discharges	Reducing pollution from continuous and intermittent discharges, includes additional treatment at sewage treatment works (e.g. phosphate stripping), investigating and tackling sewer blockages, and implementing sustainable drainage to reduce surface water drainage to sewers.	4
Specific habitat and feature works	Restoration and/or conservation of specific habitat and features, including natural (e.g. caves, geological outcrops) and human structures (e.g. bridges, ruins).	24
Sustainable access and recreation management	Reduce the impacts of erosion, disturbance and damage from both water-based and terrestrial access, including tackling illegal off-roading.	42
Sustainable agricultural practices	Implement basic and additional measures such as correct management of slurry, silage, fuel oil, and agricultural chemicals; clean and dirty water separation; nutrient management planning; buffer strips and riparian fencing; cover crops and soil management. In N2k sites	52

Measure	Description	No. of water bodies
	changes to grazing regimes may be required, includes scrub management.	
Sustainable fisheries management	Includes measures for both freshwater and marine fisheries to reduce and mitigate impacts	10
Sustainable marine development	Includes off-shore energy developments, such as oil and gas exploration and tidal energy.	3
Sustainable woodland and forestry management	Restore the riparian zone, disconnect forest drains, monitor the effectiveness of the 5 principle risks associated with forestry and use forestry and woodland to reduce diffuse pollution.	26
Tackle misconnections and urban diffuse pollution	Investigate and solve misconnections to surface water drains (at residential and commercial properties) and implement sustainable drainage schemes (SuDS) to reduce diffuse pollution.	1
Waste management	Includes appropriate management of spoil and sludge, illegal fly-tipping and litter	12

Details for specific local measures can be found on **WWW**, some examples of actions that are already under way in the Lleyn and Eryri management catchment include:

- Private dischargers are tackling diffuse pollution to minimise pollution reaching the beaches around the Lleyn and northern coastline.
- Welsh Water is monitoring the performance of their assets to focus investment in improvements.
- Quarry operators in the Blaenau area are working to reduce pollution. Improvements have been made to onsite drainage and management of runoff, and this has helped reduce polluting emissions in to the Goedol catchment, including the Afon Barlwyd.
- Natural Resources Wales is improving forest management to reduce the impact of acidification and protect rivers from sediment
- The Afon Ogwen was damaged by drainage and canalisation in the 1960s, today; extensive restoration has restored fish and invertebrates to the river and removed unsightly rubble that was lining a kilometre of the river bank within the National Park.
- Natural Resources Wales has worked with partners on the Wen, Cegin, Ogwen – lower, and Caseg water bodies as part of our focus during the first river basin cycle.

5.2 Feedback on priorities and solutions

Concerns on current status raised at the workshop have been highlighted in Section 4, solutions and priorities were also discussed. Of the issues raised, the following were flagged as priorities:

- **Diffuse pollution from rural land management - sediment**
  Suggested solutions include: Encourage good practice, Incentives to encourage wider buffer zone, improve Glastir, change single farm payment so not penalised by having buffer strip, this would help protect the most productive parts of land. From forestry, block some of the drainage to slow down the flow of water.
- **Invasive non-native species**
  Suggested solutions include: Continue to trap mink, more education required about the issues, use recreational help available to clear invasive plants, need a catchment scale partnership response but also need to understand the problem areas.
- **Effective hydropower development**
  Suggested solutions include: Identify "no go" or high risk areas, ensure collaboration with stakeholders (new guidance), consider join consenting and planning process
- **Impacts of coastal erosion/flooding**
  Suggested solutions include: More joint working between Local Authorities and NRW, consider where managed retreat and no active intervention may be appropriate. Integration of Shoreline Management Plans required, need to manage changes within the local community, WG decisions needed and a compensation fund.
- **Water quality impact of nutrients and chemicals**
  Suggested solutions include: Continue work to improve infrastructure for sewage treatment, where required take enforcement action and don't just use warnings.
- **Flooding**
  Suggested solutions include: Increased community engagement to explain roles and reduce negative attitude to government agencies, monitor Local Development Plans (LDPS) for plans to build on flood plains, slow down water flows from catchments by ditch blocking and peat restoration in the uplands.
- **Decline in aquatic habitats and species**
  Suggested solutions included: restoration of peat bogs and ditch blocking to hold back the water, riparian habitat restoration to act as buffer strip from land runoff and help prevent erosion.
- **Integration with other plans**
  Suggested solutions included: Implementation plan showing lead organisations – better integration with Local Authority Plans and other stakeholder delivery plans.

5.3 Target areas for 2015-21

We have worked across Natural Resources Wales to develop an affordable programme of local and national measures, based upon our current understanding of existing resources. Our focus is:

- Preventing deterioration in all water bodies
- Within the Western Wales RBD - improving compliance with good overall status in 21 water bodies that are currently moderate/poor, and also improving 4 poor water bodies to moderate.
- Targeting measures locally in an integrated way to deliver environmental improvements in WFD water bodies and Protected Areas, including areas protected for water habitats and species.

- Identifying where element level improvements will be achieved during the second cycle, but where further measures will be required to deliver an overall ecological status change.
- Developing our approach to natural resource management by working at a local catchment level and capturing the wider benefits delivered through WFD.

The summary provided below is not comprehensive, it provides a snapshot of the information currently available, and will be updated periodically – please refer to **WWW** for further information.

Table 5. Water bodies in the Lleyn and Eryri management catchment that NRW will target to achieve an improvement in status by 2021

Water body ID	Name	Target Status	Details
GB110065048060	Daron	Good by 2021	For further information on the target water bodies please refer to **WWW**
GB110065053760	Soch		
GB110065053680	Wen (Lleyn Peninsula)		

Investigations programme
All water bodies for which the cause of adverse impact is as yet unknown require investigation. This applies in the case of both failing water bodies and those that have deteriorated over the first cycle.

Natura 2000 programme – actions underway/planned
The RBMP programme of measures must include any measures necessary to achieve compliance with standards and objectives for Natura 2000 sites listed in the register of protected areas.

The list below is a summary of sites where Prioritised Improvement Plans (PIP) measures are planned /underway. It does not summarise all the required actions. (Further information can be obtained by contacting NRW: enquiries@naturalresourceswales.gov.uk)

The number of planned actions is low partly because it is difficult to assess what might be funded beyond 2015/16. Our ambition for the second cycle will develop as opportunities/resources become available. We have identified a further 90 priority actions in the Lleyn and Eryri Management Catchment which can be taken forward when opportunities arise.

We have also worked with stakeholders to develop and plan a number of strategic actions to support delivery of Natura 2000 objectives. These are included within the updated Programme of Measures.

The table below shows the Natura 2000 sites that have actions that are planned or underway, further information on the actions can be found on the **WWW** website.

Table 6. List of Natura 2000 sites with measure planned or underway

Natura 2000 site	Planned	Underway
Afon Gwyrfai a Llyn Gwellyn		1
Corsydd Eifionydd	1	
Corsydd Llyn /Lleyn Fens		2
Pen Llyn ar Sarnau/Lleyn Peninsula and the Sarnau	3	
Y Fenai a Bae Conwy / Menai Strait and Conwy Bay	2	

Know Your River – Salmon and Sea Trout Catchment Plan
NRW collects a range of specific salmonid data for management purposes and this is presented in the local Salmon and Sea Trout Catchment Summaries. Salmonid specific tools, measures and data acquisition such as electrofishing results, declared catches and annual salmon egg deposition estimates are used to guide ongoing investment in fish passage and habitat restoration schemes. The summaries are updated annually and ensure that there is effective prioritisation in waterbodies to improve salmonid fisheries. The planned actions are always delivered in association with partners and contribute to enhancement and protection of this valuable resource in Wales. Further information can be obtained by contacting NRW: enquiries@naturalresourceswales.gov.uk)

Flood Risk Management Plan Measures
Further information on local measures is available in the catchment summary section of the updated FRMP.

Water company programme
Within the 2015 RBMP; there are a number of measures required of Water Companies. A funding allocation for these measures was included in company business plans submitted to Ofwat for the 2015-20 period. Natural Resources Wales and the Environment Agency have published a revised National Environment Plan detailing all water company measures. The National Environment Programme details improvements required to comply with all water quality legislation.
An outline of the measures included within this management catchment can be found in the table below, further information can be found on the **WWW** website.

Table 7. Water company investigations and improvement schemes

Water body ID	Name	Outcome
GB110065058540	Cegin	Achieve good ecological status in combination with other sectors.
GB31033730	Llyn Padarn	Achieve required phosphorous standards.
GB31034870	Llyn Trawsfynydd	Understand the impact of assets and other sectors. Identify cost effective GES measures.
GB110065054190	Gwyrfai - downstream of Cwellyn	Investigations into risks to drinking water quality
GB110065053970	Llyfni	

Water body ID	Name	Outcome
GB110065053690	Cwmystradllyn	
Multiple	Dwyfor	
GB110065053670	Teigl	
GB110065058520	Ogwen - lower	
GB110065054010	Nant Peris	
GB110065053510	Glaslyn	
Multiple	Afon Gwril	
GB681010120000	Menai Strait	Shellfish Water investigations
GB651009350000	Tremadog Bay	Investigations at bathing beaches

5.4 Alternative objectives

We have identified 30% of water bodies where because of the nature of the problem or the required measures we have an extended deadline or less stringent objective (less than good). In each case we have provided a justification.

Table 8. Alternative objectives and justifications

Alternative objective	Justifications	Number of water bodies	Water body
Extended deadline	Cause of adverse impact unknown	10	Dwyryd estuary south Cwmystradllyn Dwyfawr – upper Glaslyn estuary north trib – Porthmadog Penrhos Geirch Marchlyn Mawr Reservoir Llyn Peris Llyn Llagi Erch
	Ecological recovery time	8	Dwyfawr – upper Prysor - upstream Llyn Trawsfynydd Croesor Nanmor Colwyn Glaslyn - upstream Colwyn Gwyrfai - upstream of Cwellyn Llyn Cwm Dulyn
Less stringent objective	Technically infeasible - minewater scheme	1	Llyn & Eryri groundwater
	Background conditions	2	Cynfal Tremadog Bay

5.5 Opportunities for partnerships

There are several external funding opportunities, which could support projects that contribute towards Water Framework Directive outcomes. Each fund has its own priorities, budgetary allocation and application process. Types of funding for consideration include:

- Lottery funding – such as Heritage Lottery Fund, Postcode Lottery and BIG Lottery Fund which have a range of programmes from £5000 up to £millions.
- Charities, trusts & foundations – there are many of these operating and they often have a specific focus – either geographically or topically and will support local charities and projects.
- Businesses and sponsorship opportunities – including making the most of the Welsh carrier bag charge!
- Public bodies – local authorities, Welsh Government, UK Government and NRW may have annual funding opportunities or one-off competitions for their priority areas.
- Crowd funding – gathering support from a wide range and number of funders, often including individuals and usually using the internet to raise awareness for a specific project needing funds.
- Trading – increasingly funders are looking to support organisations with longer term sustainability in mind so developing trading opportunities can be something to consider too.

Your local County Voluntary Council and Wales Council for Voluntary Action will have up to date information on opportunities such as these as well as a host of other support available.

6. Water Watch Wales

During the implementation phase of the first river basin management plan many of our partners and stakeholders requested access to data and information to assist them in helping to deliver local environmental improvements. Many stakeholders felt that the first plan was difficult to navigate and access information at a local scale. Consequently with both the support and input from the river basin district liaison panels a web based tool has been developed called Water Watch Wales. This is an interactive spatial web-based tool that provides supporting information and data layers.

We will continue to develop this tool and see it as a critical link between the more strategic river basin management plan and local delivery. It enables the user to access information on:

- classification data at the water body scale
- reasons for not achieving good status
- objectives
- measures/actions, including protected area information
- partnership projects

Data can be retrieved in a number of formats (spreadsheets and summary reports). A user guide together with frequently asked questions is included with the tool and can be accessed from a link on the home page.
Link to home page: waterwatchwales.naturalresourceswales.gov.uk

Published by:
Natural Resources Wales
Cambria House
29 Newport Road
Cardiff
CF24 0TP

0300 065 3000 (Mon-Fri, 8am - 6pm)

enquiries@naturalresourceswales.gov.uk
www.naturalresourceswales.gov.uk