

Anglesey Terns / Morwenoliaid Ynys Môn possible Special Protection Area: Draft conservation objectives

December 2015

Crynodeb a Chefndir

Mae'r ddogfen yma yn cyflwyno amcanion cadwraeth drafft ar gyfer Ardal Gwarchodaeth Arbennig arfaethedig Anglesey Terns / Morwenoliaid Ynys Môn

Mae'r AGA arfaethedig yn cael ei gynnig fel ymestyniad morol pellach i AGA presennol Ynys Feurig, Cemlyn Bay and The Skerries, a ddynodwyd (neu 'ddosbarthwyd') felly yn gyntaf yn 1992, er mwyn gwarchod nythfeydd bridio morwenoliaid. Dim ond y safleoedd nythu yn unig a warchodir yn yr AGA bresennol, a nid yw'n cynnwys yr ardaloedd morol cyfagos a ddefnyddir gan yr adar.

Cafodd y ddogfen hon ei pharatoi fel rhan o ystod o wybodaeth gefndirol er mwyn cefnogi ymgynghoriad cyhoeddus ynghylch cynigion i restru amryw o ardaloedd morol newydd o amgylch Cymru yn Ardaloedd Gwarchodaeth Arbennig ac yn Ardaloedd Cadwraeth Arbennig (ACA). Caiff ei darparu er gwybodaeth yn unig ac nid yw'n destun yr ymgynghoriad. Mae map o'r AGA arfaethedig ar gael ar y dudalen ymgynghoriadau ar wefan CNC: www.cyfoethnaturiol.cymru/mn2k

Mae AGA yn anghenraid yn ôl Cyfarwyddeb yr UE ar Warchod Adar Gwyllt yn 2009 (deddfwyd yn wreiddiol yn 1979). Maent, ynghyd ag ACA, a ddynodwyd yn sgil Cyfarwyddeb yr UE ar Gynefinoedd a Rhywogaethau yn 1992, yn cael eu galw'n safleoedd Ewropeaidd, neu'n safleoedd morol Ewropeaidd pan maent yn cynnwys ardaloedd morol.

Dan Reoliad 35 Rheoliadau Gwarchod Cynefinoedd a Rhywogaethau 2010, fel y'i diwygiwyd, mae gofyn i Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru (CNC) roi cyngor ynghylch yr amcanion cadwraeth ar gyfer safleoedd morol Ewropeaidd ac unrhyw weithredoedd a all achosi dirywiad neu amharu ar nodweddion y safleoedd, a elwir yn aml yn 'cyngor Rheoliad 35'. Yn achos AGA morol Cymru, mae'r cyfrifoldeb yn codi unwaith y caiff AGA ei ddynodi (neu 'ei ddosbarthu') yn ffurfiol gan y Gweinidogion Cymreig.

Mae'r amcanion cadwraeth ar gyfer AGA presennol Ynys Feurig, Cemlyn Bay and The Skerries yn cael eu nodi yn y cynllun rheoli craidd ar gyfer yr AGA a gyhoeddwyd gan CNC. Mae'r amcanion hyn yn parhau yn weithredol nes i CNC yn ei dro gyhoeddi 'cyngor Rheoliad 35' diwygiedig ar gyfer estyniad/aiddosbarthddiad yr AGA, pe dewisai Gweinidogion Cymreig aiddosbarthu safle. Mae'r cynllun rheoli craidd ar gael o:

<https://naturalresources.wales/media/671209/Cemlyn%20WES32%20plan%20Cymraeg.pdf>

Os oes gennych unrhyw gwestiynau ynghylch y ddogfen, a fydddech crystal ag e-bostio morol.n2k@cyfoethnaturiolcymru.gov.uk, neu roi galwad ffôn i ni ar 0300 065 3000.

Summary and background

This document presents draft conservation objectives for the Anglesey Terns / Morwenoliaid Ynys Môn possible Special Protection Area (pSPA).

The pSPA is being proposed as a marine extension to the existing Ynys Feurig, Cemlyn Bay and The Skerries SPA, which was first designated (or 'classified') in 1992 to protect breeding tern colonies. The existing SPA covers only the breeding sites themselves and does not include any of the surrounding marine areas used by the birds during the breeding season.

This document has been prepared as part of a range of background information in support of a public consultation over proposals to designate a number of new marine areas around Wales as SPAs and Special Areas of Conservation (SACs). It is provided for information only and is not the subject of the consultation. A map of the pSPA is available on the consultation page on the NRW website:

www.naturalresources.wales/mn2k

SPAs are a requirement of 2009 EU Wild Birds Directive (originally enacted in 1979). Together with SACs, which are designated under the 1992 EU Habitats and Species Directive, they are referred to as European sites, or European marine sites where they include marine areas.

Under Regulation 35 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010, as amended, Natural Resources Wales (NRW) is required to issue advice as to the conservation objectives for European marine sites and any operations which may cause deterioration/disturbance to the sites' features, often called 'Regulation 35 advice'. In relation to marine SPAs Wales, the duty arises once an SPA is formally designated (or 'classified') by the Welsh Ministers.

The conservation objectives for the existing Ynys Feurig, Cemlyn Bay and The Skerries SPA are set out in the core management plan for the SPA published by NRW. These objectives continue to apply until in due course NRW issues revised 'Regulation 35 advice' for the extended/reclassified SPA, should Welsh Ministers decide to reclassify the site. The core management plan is available from: <http://naturalresources.wales/media/671214/Cemlyn%20WES32%20plan%20English.pdf>

If you have any questions about this document, please email marine.n2k@naturalresourceswales.gov.uk, or call us on 0300 065 3000.

Draft conservation objectives

Feature 1: Breeding population of Arctic tern *Sterna paradisae*

Feature 2: Breeding population of common tern *Sterna hirundo*

Feature 3: Breeding population of roseate tern *Sterna dougallii*

Feature 4: Breeding population of sandwich tern *Sterna sandvicensis*

Feature 1: Breeding population of Arctic tern <i>Sterna paradisae</i>	
The size of the population should be stable or increasing, allowing for natural variability, and sustainable in the long term.	The breeding population of Arctic tern should be stable or increasing. The site was designated for 1,290 pairs across the SPA.
The distribution of the population should be being maintained, or where appropriate increasing.	The range and distribution of terns within the SPA and beyond is not constrained or hindered.
There should be sufficient habitat, of sufficient quality, to support the population in the long term.	The extent of supporting habitats used by terns is stable or increasing. Supporting habitats are of sufficient quality to support the requirements of terns There are appropriate and sufficient food sources for terns within access of the SPA.
Factors affecting the population or its habitat should be under appropriate control.	The number of chicks successfully fledged in the SPA and beyond is sufficient to help sustain the population. Actions or events likely to impinge on the sustainability of the population are under control. There should be no mammalian land predators present in the SPA, and control measures should be in place to ensure that accidental introduction does not take place.

Feature 2: Breeding population of common tern <i>Sterna hirundo</i>	
The size of the population should be stable or increasing, allowing for natural variability, and sustainable in the long term.	The breeding population of Common Tern should be stable or increasing. The site was designated for 189 pairs across the SPA.
The distribution of the population should be being maintained, or where appropriate increasing.	The range and distribution of terns within the SPA and beyond is not constrained or hindered.

There should be sufficient habitat, of sufficient quality, to support the population in the long term.	The extent of supporting habitats used by terns is stable or increasing. Supporting habitats are of sufficient quality to support the requirements of terns There are appropriate and sufficient food sources for terns within access of the SPA.
Factors affecting the population or its habitat should be under appropriate control.	The number of chicks successfully fledged in the SPA and beyond is sufficient to help sustain the population. Actions or events likely to impinge on the sustainability of the population are under control. There should be no mammalian land predators present in the SPA, and control measures should be in place to ensure that accidental introduction does not take place.

Feature 3: Breeding population of roseate tern <i>Sterna dougallii</i>	
The size of the population should be stable or increasing, allowing for natural variability, and sustainable in the long term.	The breeding population of Roseate tern should be stable or increasing. The site was designated for 3 pairs across the SPA.
The distribution of the population should be being maintained, or where appropriate increasing.	The range and distribution of terns within the SPA and beyond is not constrained or hindered.
There should be sufficient habitat, of sufficient quality, to support the population in the long term.	The extent of supporting habitats used by terns is stable or increasing. Supporting habitats are of sufficient quality to support the requirements of terns There are appropriate and sufficient food sources for terns within access of the SPA.
Factors affecting the population or its habitat should be under appropriate control.	The number of chicks successfully fledged in the SPA and beyond is sufficient to help sustain the population. Actions or events likely to impinge on the sustainability of the population are under control. There should be no mammalian land predators present in the SPA, and control measures should be in place to ensure that accidental introduction does not take place.

Feature 4: sandwich tern <i>Sterna sandvicensis</i>	
The size of the population should be stable or increasing, allowing for natural variability, and sustainable in the long term.	The breeding population of Sandwich tern should be stable or increasing. The site was designated for 460 pairs across the SPA.
The distribution of the population should be being maintained, or where appropriate increasing.	The range and distribution of terns within the SPA and beyond is not constrained or hindered.
There should be sufficient habitat, of sufficient quality, to support the population in the long term.	The extent of supporting habitats used by terns is stable or increasing. Supporting habitats are of sufficient quality to support the requirements of terns There are appropriate and sufficient food sources for terns within access of the SPA.
Factors affecting the population or its habitat should be under appropriate control.	The number of chicks successfully fledged in the SPA and beyond is sufficient to help sustain the population. Actions or events likely to impinge on the sustainability of the population are under control. There should be no mammalian land predators present in the SPA, and control measures should be in place to ensure that accidental introduction does not take place.