

Pryderon Cymuned am gynlluniau'r Jones Brothers yn bygwth yr ardal yn ac o gwmpas hen safle Gwaith Briciau Seiont, Caernarfon

Mae Jones Brothers (Civil Engineering) Co Ltd a'u his-gwmni, Seiont Ltd yn gwneud cais am ganiatâd i osod 'ffatri brig' cynhyrchu trydan 20MW wedi'i bweru gan ddeg injan nwy a hefyd ffatri malu concriid gyda newidiadau ffyrdd cysylltiedig i'w defnyddio'n barhaus gan amcangyfrif o 120 Loriau HGV y dydd. Bwriedir i'r ddwy weithred niweidiol iawn hyn fod wrth ymyl ei gilydd ar safle Chwarel Seiont, sydd wedi'i amgylchynu gan eiddo preswyl cyfagos, stadau tai, ysbyty a chyfleusterau hamdden ar un ochr, ac Afon Seiont a choetir naturiol hynafol ar yr ochr arall. (*Gellir gweld manylion y gais gyfan yma:*

Cyfeirnod: [DNS CAS-02628-Y1D2Z7 - Seiont Quarry Gas Peaking Plant Planning Casework \(llyw.cymru\) ac yma: https://www.cadnantplanning.co.uk/seiont-brickworks \)](https://www.cadnantplanning.co.uk/seiont-brickworks)

Beth sy'n cael ei gynnig a sut y bydd penderfyniadau'n cael eu gwneud ar y ddau gais cynllunio?

Ers Awst 2023, mae'r gymuned lleol wedi bod yn casglu ac yn rhannu gwybodaeth a phryderon am y ddau datblygiad sy'n cael eu cynnig ar yr hen safle chwarel gyfagos i Ffordd Melin Seiont:

Pwrpas 'ffatri brig' ("peaking plant") yw cynhyrchu trydan ar gyfer y grid cenedlaethol ar adegau lle mae galw mawr a/neu adegau o allbwn isel o ynni adnewyddadwy. Mewn gwirionedd, mae hyn yn golygu, o leiaf yn ystod yr hydref, y gaeaf a'r rhan fwyaf o'r gwanwyn, y byddai'r orsaf yn cael ei thanio sawl gwaith y dydd. Bydd y corff Penderfyniadau Cynllunio a'r Amgylchedd yng Nghymru, PEDW, yn archwilio'r cais hwn ac yn gwneud argymhellion ar y penderfyniad terfynol i Weinidog Llywodraeth Cymru. Fel rhan o archwiliad PEDW, gofynnir i Gyngor Gwynedd lunio adroddiad "effaith leol" a bydd cynghorwyr lleol hefyd yn cael yr opsiwn i gyflwyno pryderon unigol i PEDW yn ystod y cyfnod hwnnw.

Dim ond cyflwyno cais i bwyllgor cynllunio Cyngor Gwynedd ar gyfer penderfyniad terfynol y bydd rhaid i Jones Brothers i osod **safle malu concriid** ar yr un safle. Mae'r gweithrediadau malu concriid yn cael eu disgrifio fel 'ailgylchu' concriid; ond bydd y broses yn defnyddio llawer iawn o drydan o'r grid (nid yr hyn a gynhyrchir gan y ffatri brig) a llawer iawn o ddŵr i leddfu'r llwch gwenwynig iawn a fydd yn cael ei greu. Bydd llawer o lorïau swnllyd a llygrol yn cludo'r concriid gwastraff i'r safle ac yn cludo'r cynnyrch terfynol i ffwrdd: deunydd wedi ei "lawr-gylchu" o ansawdd gwael, gyda chyfyngiadau ar ei ddefnydd, yn hytrach na deunydd wedi'i ailgylchu.

Mae risgiau sylweddol i iechyd a lles pobl, ac i'r amgylchedd naturiol, o'r ddau ddatblygiad hyn. Mae'r papur byr hwn yn crynhoi Papur Gwrthwynebiadau Cymunedol llawer hirach sy'n ymdrin â'r Ffatri Brig ac rydym ar hyn o bryd yn gweithio ar bapur tebyg yn gwrthwynebu'r cynigion malu concriid. Mae llawer o'r niwed sy'n cael ei fygwth gan y ddau gynnig hyn yr un fath ac felly bydd effaith gyfunol y ddau, os caiff y ddau eu cymeradwyo, hyd yn oed yn fwy. I ofyn am gopi o'r cyntaf o'n dau Bapur Gwrthwynebiad llawn, ynghyd â chyfeiriadau gwyddonol, ac i ymuno â'n hymgyrch a derbyn diweddariadau rheolaidd ar gynydd, cysylltwch â ni drwy www.caernaerfonlan.cymru/cy/cysylltwch-a-ni

Risgiau i iechyd a lles pobl

Llygredd aer: Mae ffatriau brig wedi'i pweru a nwy yn allyrru sawl nwy niweidiol gan gynnwys Nitrogen Ocsidau (NOx). Mae effeithiau iechyd NOx yn cynnwys cynnydd mewn clefydau anadlol ac asthma; llid y llygad, y trwyn a'r gwddf; cyflyrau'r galon; a niwed i'r ysgyfaint. Gall NOx hefyd waethygu clefyd y galon sy'n bodoli eisoes, gan arwain at farwolaeth gynamserol. Yng nghais Jones Brothers, ni roddwyd ystyriaeth i lanhau allyriadau sy'n cynnwys NOx. Yn hytrach, mae bwriad i ddefnyddio 'ffliw' i'w gwasgaru. Fodd bynnag, gan fod y safle mewn dyffryn, gyda llethrau serth ar ddwy ochr yr afon, nid yw'n rhesymol bosibl i'r 'ffliw' fod yn ddigon uchel i'w wasgaru'n effeithiol. Bydd pobl sy'n byw gerllaw, clefion a staff yn Ysbyty Eryri, a phlant ac oedolion sy'n defnyddio'r caeau rygbi a'r cae pêl-droed '3G' yng Nghlwb Rygbi Caernarfon yn anadlu yn y nwyau gwenwynig hyn. Mae tystiolaeth wyddonol glir bod dod i gysylltiad â llygryddion yn ystod ymarfer corff yn cynyddu eu heffeithiau niweidiol yn sylweddol.

Llygredd sŵn: Bydd lefelau sŵn di-stop o'r deg injan nwy a'u gwyntyllau oeri, o'r gweithrediadau malu a phrosesu concrit trwm ar y safle ac o symudiadau amcangyfrifedig 120 o lorïau'r dydd. Mae Asiantaeth Amgylcheddol Ewrop wedi adrodd bod sŵn anthropogenig (hy sŵn a achosir gan weithgareddau dynol, fel

diwydiant) yn ail yn unig i lygredd aer fel yr amlygiad amgylcheddol sydd fwyaf niweidiol i iechyd y cyhoedd. Gall llygredd sŵn achosi gorsensitifrwydd i sain a gwaethygu clefyd cardiofasgwlaidd; diabetes math 2; aflonyddwch cwsg; straen; problemau iechyd meddwl a gwybyddol, gan gynnwys nam ar y cof a diffygion sylw; oedi dysgu plentyndod; a phwysau geni isel. Mae gwyddonwyr hefyd yn ymchwilio i gysylltiadau posibl eraill, gan gynnwys dementia. Mae effeithiau niweidiol sain nid yn unig yn ymwneud â lefelau uchel o sŵn ond hefyd am amllder sain a hyd yr amser y clywir y sŵn.

Mynediad a thraffig: Bydd y cynigion yn arwain at gynydd mawr mewn traffig o ganlyniad i'r gweithrediadau prosesu concrit, yn ogystal ag yn ystod adeiladu'r ffatri brig sy'n llosgi nwy. Mae'n anochel y bydd y lefel honno o draffig yn achosi cynnydd difrifol yn lefelau llygredd aer a sŵn yng nghyffiniau'r holl lwybrau mynediad, yn enwedig ar hyd Ffordd Melin Seiont. Bydd y cludiant i ac o'r gwaith malu concrit yn golygu bod HGVs yn gyrru trwy Gaethro a Pharc Muriau/Ffordd Melin Seiont bob dydd. **Y symudiad traffig disgwylidiedig yw: 1 lori bob 5 munud, 10 awr y dydd, 5.5 diwrnod yr wythnos.**

Peryglon i'r amgylchedd naturiol

Yn ogystal â bod yn agos at gartrefi pobl, yr ysbyty a'r clwb rygbi, mae'r safle hefyd yn agos iawn at ardal o goetir hynafol dynodedig, parc, ac Afon Seiont. Mae'r ardaloedd hyn yn gartref i ystod eang o fywyd gwyllt gan gynnwys dyfrgwn, tylluanod, gwiwerod, ystumod, draenogod a llwynogod, yn ogystal â phoblogaethau adar a phryfed llewyrchus.

Niwed i ecosystemau a bioamrywiaeth: Bydd adeiladu a gweithredu'r ddau datblygiad yn niweidio ecosystemau, bywyd gwyllt a bioamrywiaeth. Bydd y llygredd aer a sŵn, a sônwyd amdanynt uchod mewn perthynas ag iechyd a lles pobl, hefyd yn effeithio'n negyddol ar y pridd, dŵr, coed, planhigion, adar ac anifeiliaid, gan niweidio ecosystemau bregus ac arwain at golli bioamrywiaeth.

Cyfrannu at newid hinsawdd: Tanwydd ffosil – glo, olew a nwy – sy'n cyfrannu fwyaf o bell ffordd at newid hinsawdd byd-eang. Er mwyn mynd i'r afael â'r argyfwng hwn, yn ôl yr *Asiantaeth Ynni Rhyngwladol*, ni ellir caniatáu unrhyw ddatblygiadau olew, nwy na glo newydd os yw'r byd i gyrraedd sero net erbyn 2050 a chyfyngu cynhesu byd-eang i 1.5°C. Mae gan Lywodraeth Cymru darged i Gymru gyrraedd 100% o'i defnydd trydan blyneddol o drydan adnewyddadwy erbyn 2035. Mae Cyngor Gwynedd wedi mabwysiadu *Cynllun Argyfwng Hinsawdd a Natur* gyda'r uchelgais o fod yn gyngor di-garbon net ac yn ecolegol bositif erbyn 2030. Byddai gwaith brigo nwy arfaethedig yn allyrru nwyon tŷ gwydr sy'n cyfrannu at newid hinsawdd. Byddai caniatáu iddo hedfan yn wyneb realiti'r argyfwng hinsawdd, a datganiadau a thargedau Llywodraeth Cymru a Chyngor Gwynedd mewn ymateb i'r argyfwng hwn.

Risgiau i les cenedlaethau'r dyfodol

Mae Deddf Llesiant Cenedlaethau'r Dyfodol (Cymru) 2015 yn ei gwneud yn ofynnol i gyrff cyhoeddus yng Nghymru feddwl am effaith hirdymor eu penderfyniadau, gweithio'n well gyda phobl, cymunedau a'i gilydd, ac i geisio atal problemau parhaus fel anghydraddoldebau iechyd a'r niwed a achosir gan newid hinsawdd. Mae'n cynnwys saith Nod Llesiant Genedlaethol: Cymru lewyrchus, Cymru gydnerth, Cymru iachach, Cymru fwy cyfartal, Cymru o gymunedau cydlynol, Cymru o ddiwylliant bywiog a iaith Gymraeg ffyniannus, Cymru sy'n gyfrifol yn fyd-eang. Byddai effaith y datblygiad arfaethedig hwn yn negyddol ar draws pob un o'r saith nod hyn.

Rhaid i'r cynnig hwn gael ei atal

Nid oes dadleuon argyhoeddiadol i awgrymu y byddai unrhyw fudd i'r economi leol yn deillio o'r datblygiad arfaethedig, o ran swyddi lleol neu fuddion i fusnesau lleol ac ychydig iawn o'r gweithrediadau malu concrid.

Nid oes rhaid iddo fod fel hyn. Gellid defnyddio'r safle at ddibenion da a buddiol, fel prosiect addysgol a redir gan y gymuned sy'n amddiffyn yr amgylchedd, yn darparu swyddi ac yn cefnogi'r economi leol. A byddai'n llawer gwell i fuddsoddi mewn ffynonellau ynni adnewyddadwy, fel gwynt, solar, hydro a biomas, sy'n rhatach, yn lanach ac yn fwy cynaliadwy na gorsafoedd sy'n cael eu pweru gan nwy. Ynghyd â'r dechnoleg storio pŵer sy'n datblygu'n gyflym a gwelliannau hanfodol i'r grid, gallant ddarparu cyflenwad trydan dibynadwy a hyblyg heb niweidio'r amgylchedd neu iechyd pobl.

Community Concerns about the plans of Jones Brothers' Ltd - threatening the area in and around the former Seiont brickworks site, Caernarfon

Jones Brothers (Civil Engineering) Co Ltd and their subsidiary, Seiont Ltd are applying for permission to install a ten engine, 20MW gas-fired electricity generating 'peaking plant' and a concrete crushing plant with associated road changes for continuous use by an estimated 120 HGV lorries a day. These two very harmful operations are planned to be next to each other on the Seiont Quarry site, which is surrounded by nearby residential properties, housing estates, a hospital and recreation facilities on one side, and the River Seiont and ancient natural woodland on the other. (The full application details can be found here: [Reference: DNS CAS-02628-Y1D2Z7 - Seiont Quarry Gas Peaking Plant Planning Casework \(gov.wales\)](#) and here: <https://www.cadnantplanning.co.uk/seiont-brickworks>)

Since August 2023, the local community has been gathering and sharing information and concerns about these two threatened developments on the old quarry site adjoining Seiont Mill Road:

The purpose of a 'peaking plant' is to generate electricity for the national grid at times of high demand and/or times of low output from renewables. In reality this means that, at least during the autumn, winter and most of the spring, the station would be fired up several times a day. The Planning and Environment Decisions body in Wales, PEDW will examine this application and make recommendations on the final decision to a Welsh Government Minister. As part of PEDW's examination, Cyngor Gwynedd will be asked to produce a "local impact" report and local councillors will also have the option to submit individual concerns to PEDW during that period.

Jones Brothers' application to install a **concrete crushing plant** on the same site will only have to go to Cyngor Gwynedd planning committee for a final decision. The concrete crushing operations are described as concrete 'recycling'; but the process will consume large amounts of electricity from the grid (not that produced by the peaking plant) and large amounts of water to dampen down the very toxic dust that will be created. Many noisy and polluting lorries will deliver the waste concrete to the site and transport the end product away: poor quality, 'downcycled' rather than 'recycled' material with restrictions on its use.

There are significant risks to human health and well-being, and to the natural environment, from both of these developments. This short paper summarises a much larger Community Objections Paper covering the Gas-Fired Peaking Plant and we are currently working on a similar paper objecting to the Concrete crushing proposals. Many of the harms threatened by these two proposals are the same and therefore the combined impact of the two, if both are approved, will be even greater. To request a copy of the first of our two full Objection Papers, complete with scientific references, and to join our campaign and receive regular updates on progress, contact us at www.caernarfonlan.cymru/contact

Risks to human health and well-being

Air pollution: Gas-fired peaking plants emit several harmful gases including Nitrogen Oxides (NOx). The health impacts of NOx include increases in respiratory diseases and asthma; eye, nose, and throat irritation; heart conditions; and lung damage. NOx can also worsen pre-existing heart disease, leading to premature death. In the Jones Brothers' application, no consideration has been given to the cleaning up of NOx emissions; instead, they propose to use 'flues' to disperse them. However, as the site is in a valley, with steep slopes on both sides of the river, it is not reasonably possible for the 'flues' to be high enough to disperse these toxic emissions effectively. People living close by, patients and staff in Ysbyty Eryri, and children and adults using the rugby fields and the '3G' football pitch at Caernarfon Rugby Club will be breathing in the toxins. There is clear scientific evidence that exposure to pollutants during exercise significantly increases the their harmful effects..

Noise pollution: Noise will be generated from the ten gas-fired engines and their cooling fans, from the heavy concrete processing operations and from the passage of an estimated 120 lorries a day to, from and

on the site. The European Environment Agency has reported that anthropogenic noise (i.e. noise caused by human activities, such as industry) is second only to air pollution as the environmental exposure most harmful to public health. Noise pollution can cause hypersensitivity to sound and exacerbate cardiovascular disease; type 2 diabetes; sleep disturbances; stress; mental health and cognition problems, including memory impairment and attention deficits; childhood learning delays; and low birth weight. Scientists are also investigating other possible links, including to dementia. The damaging effects of sound are not only about high levels of noise but also about the sound frequency and length of time the noise is heard.

Access and traffic: The proposals will lead to a major increase in traffic as a result of the concrete processing operations, as well as during construction of the gas-fired plant. That level of traffic will inevitably cause serious increases in the levels of air and noise pollution in the vicinity of all the access routes, especially along Seiont Mill Road. The transportation to and from the concrete crushing plant will involve HGVs driving through Caethro and Muriau Park/Seiont Mill Road every day. **The expected traffic movement is: 1 lorry every 5 minutes, 10 hours per day, 5.5 days per week.**

Risks to the natural environment

As well as being close to people's homes, the hospital and rugby club, the site is also very close to an area of designated ancient woodland, a park, and the River Seiont. These areas are home to a wide range of wildlife including otters, owls, squirrels, bats, hedgehogs and foxes, as well as flourishing bird and insect populations.

Damage to ecosystems and biodiversity: The construction and operation of the two proposed developments will harm ecosystems, wildlife and biodiversity. Both the air and the noise pollution, mentioned above in relation to human health and well-being, will also negatively affect the soil, water, trees, plants, birds and animals, damaging delicate ecosystems and leading to a loss of biodiversity.

Contributing to climate change: Fossil fuels – coal, oil and gas – are by far the largest contributor to global climate change. To tackle this emergency, according to the *International Energy Agency*, no new oil, gas or coal development can be permitted if the world is to reach net zero by 2050 and limit global warming to 1.5°C. The Welsh Government has a target for Wales to meet 100% of its annual electricity consumption from renewable electricity by 2035. Cyngor Gwynedd has adopted a *Climate and Nature Emergency Plan* with the ambition of being a net zero carbon council and ecologically positive by 2030. The proposed gas-fired peaking plant would emit greenhouse gases that contribute to climate change. Allowing it would fly in the face of the reality of the climate crisis, and the declarations and targets of the Welsh Government and Cyngor Gwynedd in response to this crisis.

Risks to the well-being of future generations

The Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015, requires public bodies in Wales to think about the long-term impact of their decisions, to work better with people, communities and each other, and to seek to prevent problems, such as health inequalities and the harms caused by climate change. It includes seven National Well-being Goals: a prosperous Wales, a resilient Wales, a healthier Wales, a more equal Wales, a Wales of cohesive communities, a Wales of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language, a globally responsible Wales. The impact of Jones Brothers' plans would be negative across all seven of these goals.

These proposals must be stopped

There are no convincing arguments to suggest any benefit to the local economy would result from the peaking plant development, in terms of local jobs or benefits to local businesses and very little from the concrete crushing operations

It doesn't have to be this way. The site could be used for good and beneficial purposes, such as a community-run educational project that protects the environment, provides jobs and supports the local economy. And it would be far better for there to be investment in renewable energy sources, such as wind, solar, hydro and biomass, that are cheaper, cleaner and more sustainable than gas-powered stations. Along with the rapidly developing power storage technology and essential improvements to the grid, they can provide reliable and flexible electricity supply without harming the environment or human health.