

THE WASTE STRATEGY

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The Council's Waste Strategy 2010 – 2025

Adopted 21 January, 2010

Summary:

‘to reduce the amount of waste produced and to substantially reduce our dependency on landfill by increasing recycling and composting levels.’

The Council's Strategy contributes to meeting the Welsh Government's aspirations:

'Towards Zero Waste – One Wales: One Planet'

.....to manage waste in a sustainable manner to protect the environment, human health and ensure economic and social benefits.

Welsh Government Aims:

- make Wales a Zero Waste Nation by 2050
- have a 'high recycling' society by 2025
- 70% of waste to be recycled/composted by 2025
- only 10% of waste to be landfilled in 2020, only 5% by 2025
- only 30% of waste can be treated by means of Energy from Wales in 2025

Welsh Government Targets: Landfill Allowance

Biodegradable waste: food, leaves, wood, paper, garden waste, cardboard, card and 50% of textiles.

- these would cause the greatest damage to the environment if landfilled.
- the Allowance reduces every year, a financial penalty of £200/t is due if the annual allowance is exceeded.

Year	Gwynedd's Allowance (t)	Performance
2010	28925	22261
2011	28909	25238
2012	25238	20606
2013	21567	20694
2014	20649	20167
2015	19731	19101
2016	18814	15329
2017	17895	
2020	15143	
2025	5000	

In Wales: £200 penalty for every tonne short of the target

Welsh Government's Statutory Targets

The following recycling levels have to be met:

Year	Percentage of the waste total that has to be recycled
2010	40% (Gwynedd 41.3%)
2013	52% (Gwynedd 51.52%)
2016	58% (Gwynedd 58.70%)
2020	64% (should be at 68%)
2025	70%

THE COUNCIL'S WASTE STRATEGY (2010 – 2025)

- 12 Steps/Developments
- Many steps or developments have already been taken/implemented.

Already achieved:

- Weekly collection of recyclates and food waste from residents
- The collection of poor grade plastics and cartons from residents
- The collection of food waste and recyclates from businesses, differential fees for commercial businesses.
- 3 weekly collections of residual waste
- Charge for the collection of garden waste

Already achieved:

Provision of 8 Recycling Centres for Gwynedd residents:

Llandygai, Garndolbenmaen, Dolgellau,
Caergyfchu, Bala, Blaenau Ffestiniog, Pwllheli and
Ffridd Rasus

..... need to

- Increase the Centres' recycling levels (80%)
- Review usage and provision

Already achieved

Prosiect *G*wyriAD Project

- First Anaerobic Digester in Wales, now fully operational at Llwyn Isaf, Clynnog Fawr.
- Processes food waste from Gwynedd's residents and businesses.
- Produces electricity and a valuable fertilizer.



Food Processing Site GwyríAD



Processes up to 11,500 tonnes of food waste per year
(domestic and commercial)

Ongoing work:

Treatment of Residual Waste (without landfilling)

North Wales Residual Waste Treatment Project

- 5 County partnership.
- Provider has been commissioned by contract.
- Energy from Waste solution, Shotton site in Flintshire.
- Operational 2019.
- 25 year contract.

Ongoing work:

- educational campaigns, raising awareness and enforcement, seek behavioural change
- review garden waste collection arrangements
- alterations to waste collection routes
 - to reflect change in usage/behaviour
- expand recycling provision on our streets.

Permanent considerations:

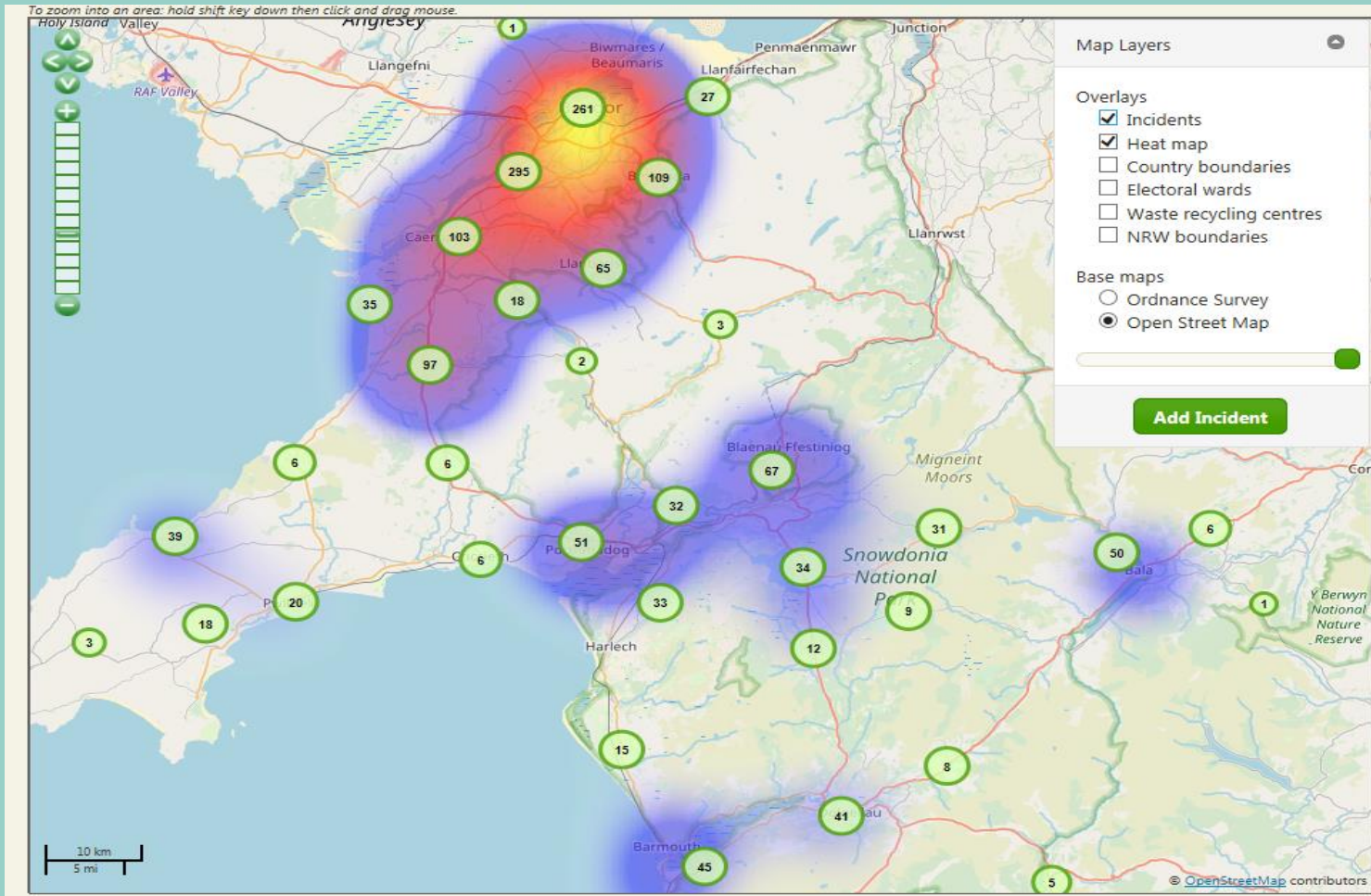
Risks:

- Composition and waste growth
- Change of culture
- Consequences of not achieving
 - financial (substantial i.e. £50 million)
 - failing to manage waste sustainably
 - failing to protect the environment
 - failing to reduce our ecological footprint
 - failing to respond appropriately to Climate Change.

On a Local Level

- Bangor City is the most populated of Gwynedd But is small in comparison with other cities. The population doubles during the University term time and brings different challenges.
- Fly tipping of all kinds is an issue

Fly Mapper Heat Maps



- There is a high percentage of HMO's which does lead to problems as regards collection of waste and street cleaning. This is not a problem confined to Bangor as with any university cities this is an issue which is highlighted by most.
- This is a transient population and the issues of getting the recycling waste collection message across is a hard and ongoing task.
- Bangor has a lively night time economy and brings other issues when it comes to cleaning and littering.
- Unfortunately Bangor can be perceived as a dirty city because of waste problems.
- We are of the opinion that a lot of work has been done and significant improvements visible. However, there is more work to be done here.



Gwynedd Council's Waste Strategy for our children, and our children's children.

Many thanks.