

# Ynys Môn THE ISLE OF Anglesey

## Topic Paper 9: Waste



Prepared in support of the Wylfa  
Newydd Project: Supplementary  
Planning Guidance



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## I Introduction

### I.I Purpose of this Topic Paper

I.I.1 The purpose of this topic paper is to bring together the evidence base and policy context in relation to waste to inform the updating of the Wylfa Newydd Supplementary Planning Guidance (Wylfa Newydd SPG). It is one of 11 topic papers that have been prepared to support the:

- Identification of the key matters to be considered in drafting the revised SPG;
- Provision of guidance with respect to how the revised SPG could respond to the challenges and opportunities identified; and
- To offer further information to the public in support of consultation on a draft revised SPG.

I.I.2 **Box I.I** provides a full list of topic papers being prepared in support of the Wylfa Newydd SPG.

#### **Box I.I Topic Papers Prepared in Support of the Wylfa Newydd SPG**

- Topic Paper 1: Natural Environment
- Topic Paper 2: Historic Environment
- Topic Paper 3: Housing
- Topic Paper 4: Economic Development
- Topic Paper 5: Transport
- Topic Paper 6: Amenity
- Topic Paper 7: Climate Change
- Topic Paper 8: Infrastructure
- Topic Paper 9: Waste
- Topic Paper 10: Population and Community
- Topic Paper 11: North Anglesey

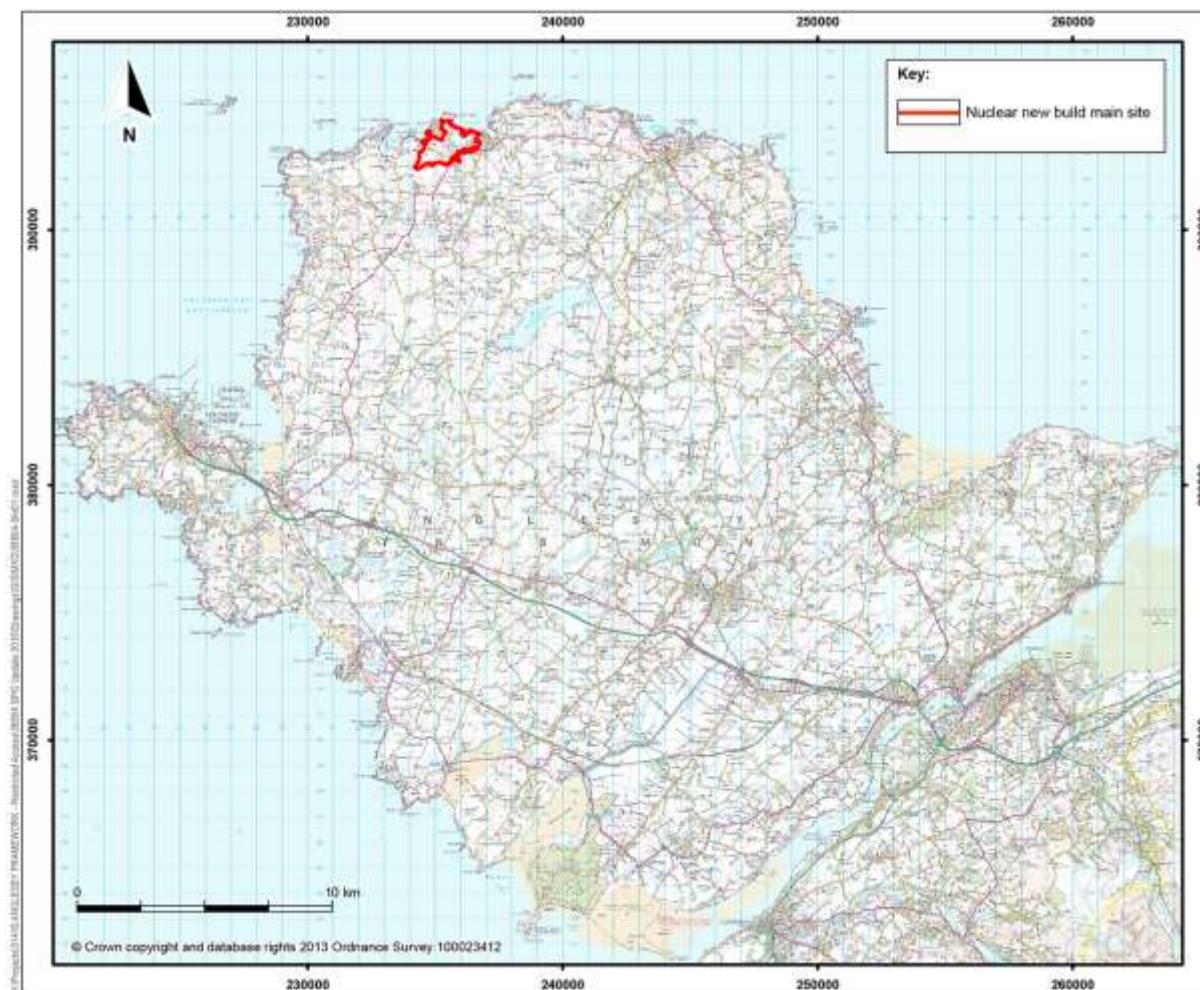
I.I.3 Ten topic papers were originally issued to support the SPG when it was first published by Isle of Anglesey County Council (the County Council) in 2014. Since that time the Anglesey and Gwynedd Joint Local Development Plan (JLDP) has been adopted which has required the topic papers to be updated in line with extant local planning policy including the drafting of an additional topic paper as indicated in **Box I.I** above.

## 1.2 Context

### Wylfa Newydd

1.2.1 Wylfa has been identified by the UK Government in the National Policy Statement (NPS) for Nuclear Power Generation (EN-6) as a possible site for a new nuclear power station (see Part 4 and Annex C of the NPS). Horizon Nuclear Power (Horizon) plans to deliver two Advanced Boiling Water Reactors (ABWRs), generating a minimum of 2,700MW, on the Wylfa Newydd main site. The Wylfa site is approximately 300 hectare (ha) in size and its located beside the existing Magnox nuclear power plant (which ceased electricity generation in December 2015). The project will also include associated development both on the Wylfa Newydd site and at various other off-site locations (see **Figure 1.1**).

**Figure 1.1 Location of the Wylfa Newydd Main Site**



1.2.2 Construction of the new nuclear power station is a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP) under the Planning Act 2008. Legislation provides that projects like Wylfa Newydd are of such potential importance to the UK that a

different consenting process to the “normal” grant of planning permission by the local planning authority applies. Under this process, Horizon (the project promoter) proposes to submit an application for a Development Consent Order (DCO) for the power station to the Secretary of State for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (Secretary of State). The application will be made through the Planning Inspectorate who, following examination, will recommend to the Secretary of State whether development consent should be granted or not. The final decision on whether to grant or refuse development consent rests with the Secretary of State<sup>1</sup>.

I.2.3 Although the County Council is not the consenting authority for the NSIP, it will seek to ensure that development has regard to the strategic policies and principles of the Development Plan (the Anglesey and Gwynedd Joint Local Development Plan (JLDP)), the relevant NPSs, national (Wales) planning policy and guidance, and Supplementary Planning Guidance. The JLDP is the spatial plan that gives effect to, *inter alia*, the Anglesey Economic Regeneration Strategy and the Energy Island Programme (EIP).

I.2.4 In addition to the proposed power station, Horizon will bring forward other projects directly related to Wylfa Newydd. These include off-site power station facilities and other facilities and works connected with the development (associated developments). In accordance with the NPS (para 2.3.4), associated development may be proposed at the main site, or may relate to works on land located off the main site. Associated development applications are now covered by the Planning Act 2008 in Wales and can, therefore, also be determined through the DCO process. Separately, third parties may bring forward development proposals indirectly related to the project. These might include, for example, sites for housing that will be occupied by construction workers. These development proposals would require consent under the Town and Country Planning Act (TCPA).

I.2.5 Since the previous version of this Topic Paper, Horizon has refined the likely off-site power station facilities and associated development required as part of the Wylfa Newydd Project. It has undertaken three stages of pre-application consultation (in 2014, 2016 and 2017) relating to the proposals and, in the third of these stages (PAC 3), it presented a series of preferred options. The off-site power station facilities are now proposed on one site in Llanfaethlu and the associated development is likely to include:

- Site preparation, clearance and enabling works for the new power station (within the Wylfa Newydd main site);

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<sup>1</sup> Further information on the DCO application process is available via the Planning Inspectorate's website: <http://infrastructure.planningportal.gov.uk/application-process/the-process/>.

- Marine Off-Loading Facility (MOLF), breakwaters and Holyhead Deep, a deepwater disposal site for inert construction material;
- Off-line Highway improvements in four sections along the A5025;
- Temporary Freight Logistics Centre at Parc Cybi;
- Temporary Park and Ride facility at Dalar Hir; and
- Temporary accommodation for the construction workforce on the Site Campus (within the Wylfa Newydd main site).

1.2.6 In addition to the above associated development (that form part of the DCO application), Horizon also proposes to submit TCPA applications for site preparation and clearance works and for on-line improvements to the A5025. In this context, reference to the Wylfa Newydd Project in this document includes the proposed power station and other development on the Wylfa Newydd main site and also the off-site power station facilities and associated development proposals, including the TCPA applications. However, the Wylfa Newydd Project does not include the North Wales Connection Project (NWCP) which will connect Wylfa Newydd to the electricity transmission infrastructure (i.e. the National Grid). The NWCP is also an NSIP. It is being promoted by National Grid and will be subject to a separate DCO application process.

1.2.7 The term 'project promoter' relates to both Horizon and any other third parties proposing development in direct response to Wylfa Newydd (for example, the provision of construction worker accommodation or related employment uses).

### **Wylfa Newydd Supplementary Planning Guidance**

1.2.8 Supplementary Planning Guidance is a means of setting out detailed thematic or site-specific guidance on the way in which development plan policies will be applied in particular circumstances or areas. The purpose of the Wylfa Newydd Supplementary Planning Guidance (Wylfa Newydd SPG) is to provide supplementary advice on important local direct or indirect matters and to set out the County Council's response to national and local policy and strategies in the context of the Wylfa Newydd Project. The SPG is supplemental to the recently adopted Anglesey and Gwynedd Joint Local Development Plan.

1.2.9 The Wylfa Newydd SPG is intended to:

- Inform the position which will be adopted by the County Council in its Local Impact Report<sup>2</sup> and relevant sections of the Statement of Common Ground<sup>3</sup>;
- Provide a planning framework (alongside the Development Plan and other planning policy guidance) that helps guide the applicant(s) and influences the design and development of the Wylfa Newydd Project elements to ensure sustainable outcomes, with a focus on associated development;
- Inform pre-application discussions related to the main site and associated developments;
- Offer supplementary local level guidance, consistent with the relevant NPSs, which the Planning Inspectorate and the Secretary of State may consider both important and relevant to the decision-making process; and
- Form a material consideration in the assessment of any Wylfa Newydd Project related Town and Country planning applications submitted by Horizon or other development promoters and businesses who may have, or wish to pursue, an interest in the project.

## 1.3 Waste Management Overview

1.3.1 Waste management on Anglesey associated with the Wylfa Newydd project will be split into three discrete categories: Municipal, Commercial and Industrial, and Nuclear (radioactive).

### Municipal

1.3.2 Under the terms of the Environmental Protection Act, 1990, the IACC is classed as a Waste Collection and Disposal Authority, and as such, under section 45 (1), has a statutory duty to collect household waste from all domestic properties in the County. This will remain the case for the waste generated by residents on the Island, which will encompass the domestic waste associated with the construction and operational staff for the new build.

### Commercial and Industrial

1.3.3 Conventional (non-radioactive) Commercial and Industrial (C&I) waste is likely to be generated during demolition, construction and operational activities at the main Wylfa Newydd and associated development sites. The generation of these wastes

<sup>2</sup> As part of the Planning Act 2008 process, the County Council will be invited to submit a Local Impact Report giving details of the likely impact of the proposed Wylfa Newydd Project on Anglesey. Further information on the preparation of local impact reports is available via the Planning Inspectorate's website: <http://infrastructure.planningportal.gov.uk/wp-content/uploads/2013/04/Advice-note-1v2.pdf>.

<sup>3</sup> A statement of common ground is a written statement prepared jointly by the applicant and another party or parties such as the County Council, setting out any matters on which they agree. Statements of common ground help focus on the examination on the material differences between the main parties.

should be minimised as much as possible, and current building guidance includes many tools to help minimise waste, such as Site Waste Management Plans. These plans should therefore be implemented from the project inception to support designers in minimising, managing and recording waste and demonstrating high degrees of recycling.

- 1.3.4 Typically, though, a large proportion of the C&I waste will normally be recycled. This may be through the same facilities as municipal waste, and may therefore put some capacity pressure on municipal waste treatment. However, the nature of C&I waste, especially from construction and demolition activities, is such that it is well suited to source-segregation, which allows the material to be directly reused without further treatment.
- 1.3.5 IACC does not have a statutory duty to provide facilities to deal with C&I waste and it remains the responsibility of the organisation generating the waste to ensure that it is recycled or disposed of in an appropriate and safe manner. Therefore, the impact on municipal waste treatment will be minimal.

### **Nuclear (Radioactive) Wastes**

- 1.3.6 Any radioactive waste generated from the site must be handled in accordance with the Radioactive Substances Act 1993 (RSA93). In April 2010 RSA93 was incorporated into schedule 23 of Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2010.
- 1.3.7 In September 2011 the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) published environmental permitting guidance on radioactive substances regulation for the regulator (the Environment Agency) and organisations that use radioactive substances. In April 2012 the Department of Energy & Climate Change (DECC) published statutory guidance explaining how to deal with land contaminated by radioactive substances. This guidance and the treatment of radioactive wastes does not impact on the standard municipal waste treatment infrastructure.
- 1.3.8 IACC does not have a statutory duty to provide facilities to deal with radioactive wastes and it remains the responsibility of the organisation generating the waste to ensure that it is disposed of in an appropriate and safe manner.

### **Waste and the Wylfa Newydd SPG**

- 1.3.9 It is important to understand how the Wylfa Newydd Project could impact on waste management on Anglesey. This will help inform guidance contained in the Wylfa Newydd SPG with a view to ensuring that wastes generated by the project are managed sustainably and do not have an adverse impact on waste management infrastructure.

## 1.4 Structure of this Topic Paper

1.4.1 The remainder of this topic paper is structured as follows:

- **Section 2:** Identifies the key messages relative to waste management arising from a review of international/European, UK, national, regional and local strategies/policies;
- **Section 3:** Presents the baseline information about waste management in the Anglesey area; and
- **Section 4:** Identifies the key matters related to waste management to be addressed by the Wylfa Newydd SPG and considers how the SPG could respond to each.

## 2 Policy Context

### 2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The Wylfa Newydd SPG will influence, and be influenced by, other plans and programmes at an international / European, national, regional and local level. This section of the topic paper identifies the most relevant plans and programmes to waste management in the context of the Wylfa Newydd Project and distils the key policy messages that will need to be reflected in the SPG.

### 2.2 International/European Plans and Programmes

#### Landfill Directive (99/31/EC)

2.2.1 The overall aim of the Landfill Directive is to prevent or reduce as far as possible negative effects on the environment, in particular the pollution of surface water, groundwater, soil and air, and on the global environment, including the greenhouse effect, as well as any resulting risk to human health, from the landfilling of waste during the whole lifecycle of the landfill. It aims to promote recycling and recovery and to establish high standards of landfill practice across the European Union (EU).

2.2.2 The Directive sets the following targets on reducing the amount of biodegradable municipal waste that is sent to landfill:

- By 2010 to reduce biodegradable municipal waste landfilled to 75% of that produced in 1995;
- By 2013 to reduce biodegradable municipal waste landfilled to 50% of that produced in 1995;
- By 2020 to reduce biodegradable municipal waste landfilled to 35% of that produced in 1995.

#### Revised Waste Framework Directive (Directive 2008/98/EC on waste)

2.2.3 The Waste Framework Directive 75/442/EEC as amended by 91/156/EEC, 91/92/EEC and 2008/98/EC provides the overarching framework for waste management at the EU level. It relates to waste disposal and the protection of the environment from harmful effects caused by the collection, transport, treatment, storage and tipping of waste. In particular, it aims to encourage the recovery and use of waste in order to conserve natural resources. The key principles of the Directive include the 'Waste Management Hierarchy' which stipulates waste management options based on their desirability. In order, these are: prevention; preparing for re-use; recycling; other recovery (e.g. energy recovery); and disposal. Key objectives are to reduce the

adverse impacts of the generation of waste and the overall impacts of resource use. This should be done through a variety of mechanisms, including:

- By 2020 requiring member states to recycle 50% of their household waste and 70% of their non-hazardous construction and demolition waste;
- Applying the waste hierarchy - promoting waste minimisation followed by reuse and recycling, other recovery (such as energy recovery) and disposal - as a priority order in waste prevention and management legislation and policy;
- Ensuring that four specified materials (paper, metal, plastics and glass) are collected separately by 2015;
- Taking measures as appropriate to promote the re-use of products and preparing for re-use activities; and
- Extending the self-sufficiency and proximity principles to apply to installations for recovery of mixed municipal waste from households.

2.2.4 The Directive was transposed into legislation through the Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011 (SI2011 No.988), as amended by the Waste (England and Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2012 (SI 2012 NO. 1889) and the Waste (England and Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2014 (SI 2014 NO. 656).

2.2.5 A compromise agreement was reached between the Council of Environment Ministers and the European Parliament in June 2008 on revisions to the Waste Framework Directive. The main changes include EU-wide targets for reuse and recycling 50% of household waste by 2020, and for reuse, recycling and recovery of 70% of construction and demolition waste by 2020.

### **EU Thematic Strategy on the Prevention and Recycling of Waste (2002-2012)**

2.2.6 The EU Thematic Strategy on the Prevention and Recycling of Waste (2002-2012) is a long-term strategy, focusing on an integrated policy approach and building on EU regulatory frameworks, aimed at helping Europe become a recycling society that seeks to avoid waste and uses waste as a resource.

### **Basel Convention (1992)**

2.2.7 The Basel Convention came into force in 1992 and is a global agreement, ratified by several member countries and the European Union, for addressing the problems and challenges posed by hazardous waste. The key objectives of the Basel Convention are:

- To minimise the generation of hazardous wastes in terms of quantity and hazardousness;

- To dispose of hazardous wastes as close to the source of generation as possible; and
- To reduce the movement of hazardous wastes.

### **Waste Incineration Directive (Directive 2000/76/EC)**

2.2.8 The Waste Incineration Directive relates to standards and methodologies required by the Europe Union (EU) for the practice and technology of incineration. The aim of this Directive is to minimise the impact of negative environmental effects on the environment and human health resulting from emissions to air, soil, surface and ground water from the incineration and co-incineration of waste.

2.2.9 The requirements of the Directive have been developed to reflect the ability of modern incineration plants to achieve high standards of emission control more effectively.

### **Radioactive Substances Act 1993**

2.2.10 The Radioactive Substances Act 1993 is concerned with the control of radioactive material and any subsequent accumulation and disposal of radioactive waste. The conditions attached to the authorisation are concerned with the control and security of the accumulated radioactive waste and its subsequent disposal.

2.2.11 The purpose of this Act is to protect the environment from radioactive pollution by controlling the use of radioactive materials and in particular the disposal of radioactive waste. Any undertaking which uses radioactive substances, whether open or closed sources, must be registered to keep and use such materials and, if producing waste, must be authorised to accumulate and dispose of this waste.

## **2.3 UK Plans and Programmes**

### **Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy EN-1 (2011)**

2.3.1 This National Policy Statement (NPS) sets out the criteria by which applications for nationally significant energy infrastructure projects will be determined and the recommended focus of analysis of the accompanying Environmental Statement. The generic impacts identified in the NPS include waste management and the NPS stipulates that applicants “should set out the arrangements that are proposed for managing any waste produced and prepare a Site Waste Management Plan. The arrangements described and Management Plan should include information on the proposed waste recovery and disposal system for all waste generated by the development, and an assessment of the impact of the waste arising from development on the capacity of waste management facilities to deal with other waste arising in the

area for at least five years of operation. The applicant should seek to minimise the volume of waste produced and the volume of waste sent for disposal unless it can be demonstrated that this is the best overall environmental outcome.”

### **National Policy Statement for Nuclear Power Generation (EN-6) (2011)**

2.3.2 NPS EN-6 is the primary decision-making framework for development consent applications for new nuclear power stations in England and Wales. Aside of the generic impact considerations outlined in EN-1 above, the NPS EN-6 considers the requirements for dealing with radioactive waste streams.

2.3.3 The Government approach to nuclear waste disposal is that geological disposal will be preceded by safe and secure interim storage. NPS EN-6 states that having considered the issue of radioactive waste, the Government is satisfied that effective arrangements will exist to manage and dispose of the waste that will be produced from new nuclear power stations and that the Planning Inspectorate should not consider this further. However, proposals for waste management facilities (such as interim storage) that either form part of the development of the NSIP or constitute associated development should be considered.

2.3.4 The proposals for Wylfa are therefore likely to include some interim storage facilities for the management and storage of high level radioactive waste. The IACC should therefore consider what interim proposals are presented, and how they will affect the local communities, especially as there are negative perceptions associated with nuclear waste storage facilities, and uncertainty around the timescale of the required storage.

2.3.5 It is also considered that new nuclear power stations will also produce other waste streams: low level waste, liquid and gaseous discharges, and non-radioactive wastes. The Government considers that arrangements already exist for the effective management and disposal of wastes in these categories, as demonstrated by the UK’s experience of dealing with such wastes from existing nuclear power stations.

## **2.4 National (Wales) Plans and Programmes**

### **Wales Spatial Plan (2008)**

2.4.1 The Wales Spatial Plan was updated to be in keeping with the One Wales: One Planet Sustainable Development Scheme in 2008 and provides the context and direction of travel for local development plans and the work of local service boards. The key themes of the update are:

- Building sustainable communities;

- Promoting a sustainable economy;
- Valuing our environment;
- Achieving sustainable accessibility; and
- Respecting distinctiveness.

2.4.2 For the North-West Wales region, which includes Anglesey, the Plan identifies expanding activity in waste reduction, re-use and re-cycling as a key priority.

### **Planning Policy Wales: (9<sup>th</sup> Edition) (2016)**

2.4.3 Planning Policy Wales sets out the policy framework for local planning authorities' development plans. Chapter 12 deals with infrastructure including waste management, underpinned by the objective to ensure that appropriate facilities are established to reduce, re-use, recover and, where necessary, safely dispose of waste, so as to meet the Welsh Government's objectives for waste management. It endorses the proximity principle for waste, in that it should be dealt with locally where possible; and that the use of renewable resources and of sustainably produced materials from local sources should be encouraged and recycling and re-use levels arising from demolition and construction maximised and waste minimised.

### **Technical Advice Note (TAN) 21: Waste (2014)**

2.4.4 TAN 21, a component of the overall waste management plan for Wales, sets out how the land use planning system should contribute towards sustainable waste management and resource efficiency within the delivery of waste management infrastructure, reflecting drivers at both EU and Wales levels. It sets out that land use planning should:

- Recognise and support the economic and social benefits that can be realised from the management of waste as a resource within Wales;
- Contribute to the objectives, principles and strategic waste assessments set out in Towards Zero Waste and the relevant waste sector plans and the relevant development plan for the area;
- Provide a planning framework which enables adequate provision to be made for waste resource management facilities to meet the needs of society for the prevention, re-use, recovery and disposal of waste;
- Drive the management of waste up the waste hierarchy and facilitate the provision of an adequate network of appropriate facilities located in the right place to meet environmental, economic and social needs;

- Minimise the impact of waste management on the environment and human health through the appropriate location and facility type;
- Help meet the needs of business and encourage competitiveness;
- Ensure and maintain effective dialogue between planning authorities and other stakeholders within the waste sector, on a local, regional and national level;
- Encourage sensitive waste management, enhance the overall quality of the environment and avoid risks to human health;
- Have regard to the need to protect areas of designated landscape and nature conservation value from inappropriate development;
- Have regard to the need to protect the amenity of the community and of land uses and users affected by existing or proposed waste management facilities;
- Minimise adverse environmental impacts resulting from the handling, processing, transport and disposal of waste;
- Consider what new facilities may be needed, in the light of waste forecasts;
- Consider the co-location of facilities alongside heat users to allow utilisation of waste heat from any combustion process; and
- Ensure that opportunities for incorporating re-use/recycling facilities in new developments are properly considered.

#### **Towards Zero Waste One Wales: One Planet - The Overarching Waste Strategy Document for Wales (2010)**

2.4.5 Towards Zero Waste sets out the Welsh Government's revised waste strategy for Wales to 2050. As part of the Welsh Government's wider commitment to reduce Wales' ecological footprint to 'One Wales: One Planet' levels, the strategy adopts a 'zero waste' approach, the aim being to produce no residual waste by 2050. The strategy sets out a long-term framework for resources efficiency and waste management in Wales up until 2050, taking into account social, economic, and environmental outcomes. Achieving the aims of the strategy relies on a series of waste sectors plans, each providing details on how the outcomes, targets and policies in Towards Zero Waste are to be implemented.

- By 2025, there will be a need to ensure that all sectors in Wales recycle 70% of their waste. This will include commercial, domestic and public sector waste;
- By 2050, the aim is to succeed to become a zero-waste nation. This means that products and services need to be designed so that waste is abolished in its entirety.

2.4.6 In 2015 Welsh Government produced a Progress Report which found that good progress had been made against targets including reducing waste arisings, improving recycling, reuse, composting and recovery rates and that the amount of waste to landfill had reduced.

### **Municipal Sector Plan (2011)**

2.4.7 The Municipal Sector Plan supports 'Towards Zero Waste', the overarching waste strategy document for Wales, by detailing outcomes, policies and delivery actions for this sector. The approach being followed for Part I of the Municipal Sector Plan is to take forward the following four key areas:

- Waste prevention – to reinforce the important role of local authorities engaging with householders and communities to reduce waste put out for collection, thus helping to meet environmental outcomes, increasing opportunities for enhancing social wellbeing through waste reuse and reducing the costs of waste collection and management;
- Preparing for reuse – to ensure that a far greater proportion of wastes collected by local authorities is "prepared for reuse", in order to meet wellbeing through involvement in reuse activities and reduce the costs of waste management;
- Recycling collection service delivery improvements – to deliver sustainable development outcomes in a cost effective way and work towards the new municipal waste recycling targets set in Towards Zero Waste;
- Sustainable treatment and disposal – to deliver sustainable treatment and disposal of municipal waste in a cost effective way and work towards the targets set in Towards Zero Waste.

### **Collections, Infrastructure and Markets Sector Plan (2012)**

2.4.8 This Sector Plan covers the collection and management of all wastes in Wales arising from all sectors (public and private). The Plan supports 'Towards Zero Waste', the overarching waste strategy document for Wales, by detailing outcomes, policies, targets and delivery actions for the waste management sector. It forms part of the suite of documents that overall comprise the waste management plan for Wales in accordance with the requirements enshrined in UK and EU legislation.

2.4.9 The Plan:

- Seeks to create the conditions for a sustainable approach to resource management by ensuring that a high volume of clean, source segregated recyclate is collected and delivered to re-processors (based in Wales as far as possible), and that closed loop end markets are developed for the recyclate (within Wales as far as possible);

- Aims to ensure, as far as possible, that the economic value of the recyclate is retained within the Welsh economy;
- Identifies that there are still significant amounts of recyclable material being sent to landfill, especially from the household and commercial sectors;
- Highlights that some materials are accessing end markets which are not the most sustainable option for Wales;
- States that the quality of collected recyclate needs improving;
- Identifies where improvements in recyclate collection are required and where opportunities to develop infrastructure exist. The draft plan aims to facilitate developments in infrastructure by demonstrating the need for such investments;
- Seeks to prevent waste.

### **Construction and Demolition Sector Plan (2012)**

2.4.10 The Construction and Demolition Sector Plan supports Towards Zero Waste by detailing outcomes, policies and delivery actions for organisations, companies and individuals involved with the construction and demolition sector in Wales.

2.4.11 The key areas for action identified in the Plan are:

- Waste prevention – to ensure that waste arisings are reduced by around 1.4 % each year across the C&D sector, in order to achieve the One Planet goal for 2050. Reuse of unwanted or unused materials will be encouraged. Minimising hazardous waste will be a key action for this sector plan;
- Preparing for reuse – to ensure that a far greater proportion of wastes arising within the C&D sector within Wales are ‘prepared for reuse’, in order to meet environmental outcomes, increase opportunities for enhancing social wellbeing through involvement in reuse activities and reduce the costs of waste management. As far as possible, items that are discarded as waste are ‘prepared for reuse’ and are able to be a resource and reused by others;
- Recycling – to ensure that wastes arising within the C&D sector within Wales which are unsuitable for ‘preparation for reuse’ are segregated at source as far as is practicable, in such a way that they are capable of being recycled to a high quality by local re-processors and used in the closed-loop production of new product where possible;
- Other recovery and disposal – to ensure that wastes which are not suitable for ‘preparation for reuse’ or ‘recycling’ are segregated at source during C&D projects or separately collected as far as is practicable, in such a way that they are capable of being recovered in local applications, and to ensure that the retention of economic value in Wales from recovery operations is maximised.

### Industrial and Commercial Sector Plan (2013)

2.4.12 The Industrial & Commercial (I&C) Sector Plan outlines proposed policy interventions which will result in Wales meeting the aims and objectives of the 2008 Revised Waste Framework Directive and Towards Zero Waste for all of the industrial and commercial sectors. It focuses on the waste produced directly by the sectors (with a focus on waste prevention, and segregation at source ready for separate collection of recyclate) and products produced by the sectors.

2.4.13 The Plan sets out a total of 14 overarching objectives and associated actions which seek to address the following main issues:

- Waste prevention:
  - Reducing waste arisings produced by the sectors covered in the plan;
  - Greening supply chains; and
  - Enabling ecodesign of products to become mainstream throughout Welsh businesses.
- Preparing for reuse:
  - Encouraging businesses to consider preparation for reuse before items are sent for recycling or disposal; and
  - Encouraging businesses to store waste items correctly to enable preparation for reuse.
- Recycling:
  - Encouraging businesses to source segregate priority materials that are currently arising in the mixed waste stream, and thus increasing their recycling rates;
  - Providing a universal separate collection service for certain materials;
  - Ensuring recyclate can be recycled closed loop or ‘up-cycled’, ideally in Wales;
  - Ensuring food waste is sent to anaerobic digestion plants (where reuse, e.g. as animal feed, is not possible);
  - Increasing the recyclability of products and packaging; and
  - Increasing the recycled content of products and packaging.
- Treatment and disposal:
  - Delivering sustainable treatment and disposal of this commercial and industrial waste in a cost effective way and work towards the targets set in Towards

Zero Waste, including those that limit energy from waste and seek to reduce landfill to zero.

### **Waste Licensing Regulations 2004**

2.4.14 These Regulations provide a framework for the development of a 'Waste Management Licensing System' under part II of the Environmental Protection Act 1990. Provisions are made, for the disposal of waste oils and lubricants. Provision is also made for the protection of groundwater, from contamination via discharge of certain listed substances.

### **One Wales: One Planet, A New Sustainable Development Scheme for Wales Sustainable Development Scheme (2009)**

2.4.15 The focus of One Wales: One Planet is the vision of a sustainable Wales, to be achieved through high-level sustainable development actions and reducing the ecological footprint of Wales. The Sustainable Development Scheme identifies the following objective in relation to waste: "have a radically different approach to waste management, moving towards becoming a zero waste nation. By this, we mean a society where we focus on eliminating waste, and waste that can't be eliminated must be recycled in "closed loop" systems that achieve the best reduction in ecological and carbon footprints. This will build on our stated goal of achieving 70% recycling across all sectors, and diverting waste from landfill by 2025".

## **2.5 Regional Plans and Programmes**

### **Regional Waste Plan for North Wales 1st Review (2009)**

2.5.1 The North Wales Regional Waste Plan (RWP) 1<sup>st</sup> Review was endorsed by the North Wales Local Authorities in April 2009 and agreed by the Welsh Assembly Government in September 2009. It was intended that the RWP 1<sup>st</sup> Review would become a strategic framework for the preparation of Local Development Plans and a material consideration in the development control process. However, waste policy targets and drivers have evolved significantly since this plan was prepared and consequently the Regional Waste Plans, which were based upon land take, are now outdated. Whilst the requirement for Councils to prepare Regional Waste Plans ended with the publication of the revised TAN 21 in 2014, these documents contain useful background information including Areas of Search Mapping to help identify potential strategic sites at the regional level.

## 2.6 Local Plans and Programmes

### Joint Local Development Plan

- 2.6.1 The Anglesey and Gwynedd Joint Development Local Plan (JLDP) sets out the planning policy framework and strategic aims for development and land use from 2011 to 2026.
- 2.6.2 The JLDP is underpinned by a set of strategic objectives. Objective S018 relates specifically to waste and seeks to encourage waste management based on the hierarchy of reduce, re-use, recovery and safe disposal.
- 2.6.3 Several of the JLDP Strategy Strategic Policies also reference waste. These policies are summarised in **Box 2.1**.

#### Box 2.1 Summary of JLDP Strategic Policies Relevant to Waste

- **Strategic Policy PS 2: Infrastructure and Developer Contributions** sets out that the Councils will expect new development to ensure sufficient provision of essential infrastructure to make the development acceptable, by means of a planning condition or obligation. Where the essential infrastructure cannot be provided on site (“in kind”), financial contributions will be requested. This infrastructure should include sustainable waste management facilities;
- **Strategic Policy PS 5: Sustainable Development** sets out that proposals should reduce the effect on local resources, avoiding pollution and incorporating sustainable building principles in order to contribute to energy efficiency; using renewable energy; reducing /recycling waste; using materials from sustainable sources; and protecting soil quality;
- **Strategic Policy PS 6: Alleviating and Adapting to the Effects of Climate Change** states that proposals will only be permitted where it is demonstrated that they have fully taken account of and responded to a number of criteria including helping to reduce waste;
- **Strategic Policy PS 8: Proposals for National Significant Infrastructure Projects and Related Developments** sets out the criteria the Councils will require compliance with for National Significant Projects;
- **Strategic Policy PS 9: Wylfa Newydd and Related Development** states that any proposal (outside a DCO) to treat, store or dispose of Very Low level, Low Level or Intermediate Level Waste or to treat or to store spent fuel arising from the existing nuclear power station or any future nuclear development in an existing or proposed facility on or off the nuclear site would need to:
  - Demonstrate that the environmental, social and economic benefits outweigh any negative impacts.
- **Strategic Policy PS 21: Waste Management** states that the Councils will seek to ensure an adequate availability of land in appropriate locations for an integrated network of waste facilities to meet regional and local obligations in accordance

**Box 2.1 Summary of JLDP Strategic Policies Relevant to Waste**

with the requirements of the current relevant national/regional policy/guidance. The sites and types of facilities chosen will promote a sustainable approach to waste management based on the waste hierarchy of prevention and reuse, preparation for reuse, recycling, other recovery and then disposal whilst taking into consideration the unique characteristics of the area including the transport links and rural nature.

2.6.4 These JLDP strategic policies are supporting by more detailed development management policies. Those relevant to waste are set out in **Box 2.2**.

**Box 2.2 JLDP Development Management Policies Relevant to Waste**

- Policy ISA 1 Infrastructure Provision;
- Policy GWA 1 Provision of Waste Management and Recycling Infrastructure;
- Policy GWA 2 Waste Management and Allocated Sites;
- Policy GWA 3 Radioactive Waste Management.

**Isle of Anglesey Single Integrated Plan (2013-2025) (2012) & Strengthening Communities in Anglesey and Gwynedd – A Single Integrated Plan for Anglesey and Gwynedd 2013-2017**

2.6.12 The Single Integrated Plan brings together the arrangements for health, social care, community, children and safety for 2013-2025 with the purpose of improving quality of life by enhancing economic, social and environmental wellbeing. The Plan sets out a vision as well as priorities for action and targets which include increasing municipal waste re-used, recycled and/or composted.

## 2.7 Key Policy Messages for the Wylfa Newydd SPG

2.7.1 Based on the review of plans and programmes in this section, a number of key messages/issues relevant to waste management have been identified that will need to be considered in preparing the Wylfa Newydd SPG. These messages are summarised in **Box 2.3** below.

**Box 2.3 Key Policy Messages for the Wylfa Newydd SPG: Waste**

- The need to ensure that waste arising from the Wylfa Newydd project during construction and operation is managed in accordance with the waste hierarchy and proximity principle;
- The need to ensure that the Wylfa Newydd SPG supports the delivery of Towards Zero Waste;
- The need to ensure that adequate and appropriately sited/designed facilities are in place to manage waste arising from the construction and operation of the Wylfa Newydd project (including associated developments);
- There is a need to consider requirements for the preparation of Site Waste Management Plans;
- Consideration should be given to interim radioactive waste storage;
- The need to ensure that waste management activities associated with the Wylfa Newydd project do not adversely affect the environment or human health.

## 3 Baseline Information and Future Trends

### 3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 This section describes the existing baseline characteristics of Anglesey in respect of Municipal Waste Management and identifies how this baseline could change in the future, taking into account the proposed nuclear power station at Wylfa Newydd. This helps develop an understanding of the key opportunities and challenges that should be addressed by the SPG.

3.1.2 All Wales authorities are required to meet municipal solid waste (MSW) performance targets, set by the Welsh Government, of 64% recycling by 2019/20 and 70% by 2024/25.

3.1.3 It is expected that the construction of the proposed Wylfa Newydd will result in the deployment of up to 9,000 construction workers. The majority of these workers will require accommodation in the local area and will make use of local services and facilities throughout the construction phase. The provision of baseline data allows the impact on service demand, specifically waste management, as a result of facility construction.

3.1.4 In addition to MSW the construction will result in a significant increase in waste arisings across commercial and industrial (C&I), hazardous and construction and demolition (C&D) waste streams during the construction phase and following into the operation of the facility.

3.1.2 **Table 3.1** below shows data from the original Topic Paper, namely the 1998/9 and forecast waste flows for 2013, taken from the North Wales Regional Waste Plan.

**Table 3.1 Waste Tonnages, 1998/9 and 2013**

	Municipal Solid Waste	Commercial & Industrial	Hazardous & Special	Construction & Demolition	Agri	Sub Total
1998/9	42,872	75,610	7,090	72,578	2,210	200,360
2013	65,537	82,261	5,672	109,222	1,920	264,612

3.1.3 Since the initial forecasts, there have been significant actual reductions in municipal waste (see total tonnage in **Table 3.2**), due to both changes in collection systems and recycling in response to recycling targets, plus a general reduction due to the current economic downturn. This reduction in waste has been experienced across the North Wales local authorities, and the current plans are based on the more recent

reduced municipal waste tonnages rather than those forecast in the North Wales Regional Waste Plan. Actual tonnages for Commercial, Hazardous, Construction and Demolition and Agricultural are not however collected and reference therefore has to be made to **Table 3.1** above.

## 3.2 Baseline Information

### Domestic Waste and Recycling

- 3.2.1 The Council currently operates a household waste and recycling collection service throughout the Island.
- 3.2.2 It consists of a domestic waste and recycling service serving approximately 34,000 properties. All households on Anglesey are entitled to a 240 litre black wheeled bin, a 55 litre blue recycling box, a 55 litre orange box, a 40 litre red recycling box, a 23 litre brown mini food waste bin with a 7 litre brown kitchen caddy, and a 240 litre green wheeled bin. All households on Anglesey receive a food waste and recycling collection on a weekly basis, a garden waste collection on a fortnightly basis, with residual waste being collected every three weeks. Collected food waste along with the green garden waste is processed and turned into a rich soil enhancer.
- 3.2.3 In addition the kerbside collection of waste and recyclable material, IACC maintain and support a network of recycling banks and community bring banks for residents to recycle material. A total of 25 sites are provided across Anglesey, collecting a variety of recyclable materials including cans, paper, glass, textiles and drinks cartons.
- 3.2.3 Anglesey has two household waste recycling centres which can be used by residents for a wide range of household waste and recycling, at Gwalchmai and Penhsgyn.
- 3.2.4 The Penhsgyn Household Waste Recycling Centre (near Menai Bridge) is located just off the B5420, and the Gwalchmai Household Waste Recycling Centre is located on the A5, just outside of Gwalchmai.
- 3.2.5 The locations of the recycling and bring sites on the Island are identified in the following graphic, taken from the Council's website<sup>4</sup>.

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<sup>4</sup> <http://www.anglesey.gov.uk/planning-and-waste/recycling-and-waste/recycling-centres/>

### GWALCHMAI

Located on the A5, just outside of Gwalchmai on the Holyhead side of the village. Accessible from the A55 (Junction 5).



### PENHESGYN

Penhessyn is located off the B5420 the Penmynydd Road from Llangefni to Menai Bridge. If driving from the Menai Bridge direction you go past 'Pili Palas' for half a mile and the turning for the recycling centre is on the right.

- 3.2.6 The Penhessyn and Gwalchmai Household Waste Recycling Centres (HWRCs) offer facilities to accept, recycle and dispose of a wide range of household waste as defined on the Council's website<sup>5</sup>
- 3.2.9 The waste collected by the kerbside, bring bank and HWRC services over the period 2012/13 to 2015/16 is shown in the Table 3.2<sup>6</sup>:

<sup>5</sup> <http://www.anglesey.gov.uk/planning-and-waste/recycling-and-waste/recycling-centres/>

<sup>6</sup> Data from waste flow data accessed by Amec Foster Wheeler

**Table 3.2 Waste Tonnage 2012-2016**

Tonnes	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
<b>Kerbside Residual Waste</b>	14,735	15,191	15,368	15,228
<b>Kerbside Recyclate (dry and organics)</b>	14,011	13,835	13,387	13,481
<b>Bring Banks</b>	630	575	571	580
<b>HWRC</b>	6119	4833	5424	5828
<b>Total Waste Arisings</b>	35,494	34,434	34,750	35,117

3.2.10 These waste streams are transferred to a variety of treatment facilities for sorting, processing and disposal, including composting and anaerobic digestion (organic waste), landfill, and material separation at materials recovery facilities (MRF).

3.2.11 All the municipal waste is collected on behalf of the Council under a single contract with Biffa, who collect all material streams and arrange for their appropriate recycling / composting / disposal. The contract is understood to be flexible with no specific tonnage ceiling. The structure of the contract is such that there is sufficient infrastructure currently in place to manage the above forecast arisings<sup>7</sup>.

### Commercial and Industrial Waste

3.2.13 IACC does not have a statutory duty to provide facilities to deal with commercial and industrial waste and it remains the responsibility of the organisation generating the waste to ensure that the waste is disposed or recycled in an appropriate and safe manner.

3.2.14 Commercial waste operators active on Anglesey include:

- Grays Waste Management;
- PAR;
- Biffa;
- CMP Plant Hire; and
- Cymru Lan Ltd.

3.2.15 These operators offer a wide range of waste services including:

<sup>7</sup> Informal Amec Foster Wheeler discussions with IACC Waste Officer.

- Collection;
- Skip Hire;
- Material Recovery Facilities;
- Demolition;
- Waste Haulage; and
- Landfill.

3.2.16 The services cover a very wide range of waste materials, from agricultural waste, septic tanks, demolition waste, office waste and industrial wastes.

3.2.17 It is the responsibility of the construction contractor to arrange for the effective and legal management of waste arising from their operations during site development. This may be through local waste management companies or through existing national agreements.

3.2.18 A list of the recorded waste management sites on Anglesey in 2017 is shown in **Appendix A**.

### 3.3 Future Trends

3.3.1 Historical waste disposal has been characterised by low but rapidly increasing levels of recycling/composting, and with residual waste disposal to landfill. Increasingly, landfill resources are scarce, and no longer form a key part of waste disposal policy.

3.3.2 IACC, as part of the North Wales Residual Waste Treatment Project, have procured a long-term residual waste treatment contract to meet the targets set within “Towards Zero Waste”. This facility will provide a stable long-term waste service comprising of receipt of waste, onward transport, and residual treatment. The residual treatment facility will be outside the Island and is expected to be operational in 2019.

3.3.3 The future trends in municipal waste arisings are expected to increase at a very low rate matched to a fairly balanced population and household increase, with a nominal 0.3% year on year increase from 2020 to 2050, based on discussions with Anglesey Waste Officers, and looking at general population trends.

3.3.4 Anglesey has challenging performance targets in line with the other local authorities in Wales. However, the evolving recycling services available across the area have improved recycling rates in recent years and will continue to do so.

- 3.3.5 The Wylfa Newydd Project is expected to lead to the construction of temporary accommodation to house a proportion of the workforce. These additional 'households' have not been considered within the current municipal waste arisings forecast.
- 3.3.6 Assuming that the additional households could generate a similar amount of waste to the existing households on Anglesey, this could lead to around an 8.5% increase in waste arisings during the temporary construction period, (based upon the size of the construction workforce as an estimated peak of approximately 6,000 given that the remainder could be home-based) and around a 1.2% increase over the longer term.
- 3.3.7 The current waste management facilities, and the residual waste service are expected to be able to manage the waste arisings occurring from these future trends.

### **3.4 Key Issues for the Wylfa Newydd SPG**

- 3.4.1 Based on the findings of the baseline analysis and evidence base, a number of key issues relevant to waste management have been identified that will need to be considered in preparing the Wylfa Newydd SPG. These issues are summarised in **Box 3.1**.

**Box 3.1 Key Issues for the Wylfa Newydd SPG: Waste**

- A potential temporary increase in waste arisings of around 8.5% throughout the construction phase;
- A potential long-term increase in waste arisings of around 1.2%;
- Existing municipal waste management infrastructure is adequate to accommodate with increases of the magnitude predicted;
- However, this may require increases in collection resources, increasing costs and local vehicle movements;
- Industrial, Commercial and Radioactive waste is not to be dealt with by the local authority; and
- There is no specific link between the Project and Industrial and Commercial wastes.

## 4 Challenges and Opportunities

### 4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 Based on the review of plans and programmes presented in **Section 2** and analysis of the baseline and emerging evidence base in **Section 3**, this section draws together the key strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats related to waste management to be addressed by the Wylfa Newydd SPG. Where appropriate, it also provides guidance in respect of how the SPG could respond to the issues identified in order to help inform the preparation of the document.

### 4.2 SWOT Analysis

4.2.1 **Table 4.1** presents an analysis of the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats associated with the construction and operation Wylfa Newydd Project on waste management and in the context of the Wylfa Newydd SPG.

**Table 4.1** SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Existing infrastructure capacity has sufficient headroom to accommodate small increases in waste arisings;</li> <li>Small growth in waste already forecast;</li> <li>Flexible residual waste treatment service has been procured;</li> <li>Towards Zero Waste firmly established in policy;</li> <li>Existing policy in place to minimise construction waste; and</li> <li>Existing policy in place to govern radioactive waste disposal.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Regional Waste Plan anticipates the existing Magnox nuclear power station closing, but does not explicitly take into account any change in waste generation;</li> <li>Residual waste treatment service facility unproven, and will not be operational until 2019.</li> </ul>

Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New developments to include and extend best practice designs and layouts to maximise recycling opportunities;</li> <li>• Encourage sustainable waste management as part of the construction and operation of new development.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Other significant developments in Anglesey and Gwynedd which may use current spare capacity;</li> <li>• Budget pressures on current waste services could lead to a reduction in the service;</li> <li>• Increase in waste collection and transportation costs, particularly during the construction phase, with associated increases in vehicle movements;</li> <li>• Potential pressure on HWRCs due to increased throughput will need to be assessed;</li> <li>• Concerns associated with the interim storage of nuclear waste.</li> </ul>

### 4.3 Summary of Key Matters to be addressed by the Wylfa Newydd SPG

4.3.1 The SWOT analysis suggests that the current provision for waste appears to be sufficient to accommodate Wylfa Newydd, however there could potentially be changes as Welsh Government develops its waste strategy and updates targets. There could also be external changes from waste management in Gwynedd leading to further pressure on the current Anglesey infrastructure.

4.3.2 The following are considered to be key matters to be addressed by the Wylfa Newydd SPG in relation to waste management:

- The need to ensure that appropriate waste management collection and treatment infrastructure (if required) is provided in time to allow the development to be delivered according to programme;
- The need to evaluate capacity in existing waste collection services, identifying tipping points where additional resources will be required;
- The need to ensure that sustainable waste management principles are incorporated into the construction and operation of the Wylfa Newydd Project;
- The need to minimise socio-economic and environmental impacts associated with the interim storage of nuclear waste.

## 4.4 How should the Wylfa Newydd SPG Respond?

- 4.4.1 Generally, with the current provision appearing adequate, the SPG requires a watching brief on WG waste consultations and wider trends in waste generation and treatment.
- 4.4.2 Closer to the start of the development, a collection optimisation review should look at any changes in the distribution of population clusters and the degree to which this puts stress on the collection and disposal systems, which may in turn lead to transport issues. In this situation, it may be appropriate to consider provision of some new infrastructure, such as a satellite depot and / or waste transfer station close to the population cluster(s).
- 4.4.3 The Wylfa Newydd SPG will need to include guidance and detailed criteria which seeks to ensure that the Project addresses the issue of waste management. More specifically, the SPG should:
  - Set out the Council's expectations in terms of the preparation of Site Waste Management Plans, promoting sustainable waste management<sup>8</sup>;
  - Seek to ensure that appropriate waste management facilities are in place to accommodate arisings during both construction and operation; and
  - Include guidance that seeks to minimise adverse socio-economic and environmental impacts associated with the interim storage of nuclear waste.

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<sup>8</sup> Subject to review of the Welsh Government consultation on waste management plans.

## Appendix A – Waste Management Facilities

A.I.1 Waste Management Facilities on Anglesey (2017), as provided by County Council Waste Officer.

Type	Operator	Site	Address
Fixed collection	Green Skips (Environmental) Ltd	Green Skips Environmental Ltd	Gaerwen Industrial Estate, Gaerwen, Isle of Anglesey LL60 6HR
Fixed collection	Cymru Lan Cyfyngedig	Plot 4, Gaerwen Industrial Estate	Gaerwen, Isle of Anglesey LL60 6HR
Physical treatment	Alwyn Davies & Colin Davies	Phoenix Metals and Colin Davies Non-Ferrous Metals	Gaerwen, Isle of Anglesey LL60 6HR
Fixed collection	Dawnus Construction Holdings Limited	Anglesey CC Highways Depot	Gaerwen, Isle of Anglesey LL60 6HR
Fixed collection	Isle of Anglesey County Council	Penhesgyn Waste Transfer & Recovery Facility	Llansadwrn, Menai Bridge, Isle of Anglesey LL59 5RY
Fixed collection	Isle of Anglesey County Council	Penhesgyn Household Waste Recycling Centre	Llansadwrn, Menai Bridge, Isle of Anglesey LL59 5UR
Disposal	Cyngor Sir Ynys Mon	Penhesgyn Gors Landfill (area 2)	Llansadwrn, Menai Bridge, Isle of Anglesey LL59 5RY
Disposal	Cyngor Sir Ynys Mon	Penhesgyn Gors Landfill (area 3)	Llansadwrn, Menai Bridge, Isle of Anglesey LL59 5RY
Biological treatment	Isle of Anglesey County Council	Penhesgyn In Vessel Composting Facility	Llansadwrn, Menai Bridge, Isle of Anglesey LL59 5UR

Type	Operator	Site	Address
Physical treatment	Glyngwyn Foulkes	Cae Uchaf Farm	Cae Uchaf, Menai Bridge, Isle of Anglesey LL59 5RY
Physical treatment	Mr Lee Matthews & Mr Sion Matthews	KG Matthews Auto Salvage	Pentre Berw, Gaerwen, Isle of Anglesey LL60 6LF
Fixed collection	Grays Waste Management Ltd	Plot 8A, Unit 8	Mona Industrial Estate, Gwalchmai, Isle of Anglesey LL65 4RJ
Fixed collection	Grays Waste Management Limited	Grays Waste Management Ltd	Mona Industrial Estate, Gwalchmai, Isle of Anglesey LL65 4RJ
Fixed collection infrastructure; Biological treatment infrastructure	IG Hughes & JG Hughes	Ty Mawr	Llanbeulan, Ty Croes, Isle Of Anglesey LL63 5UR
Physical treatment	Hogan Aggregates Ltd	Caer Glaw Quarry	Gwalchmai, Holyhead, Isle of Anglesey LL65 4PW
Fixed collection	Isle of Anglesey County Council	Gwalchmai Civic Amenity Site	Gwalchmai, Holyhead, Isle of Anglesey LL65 4 PW
Disposal	Jean Tyrer Owen & Gwilym Tyrer Owen	Nant Newydd Quarry	Brynteg, Llangefni, Isle of Anglesey LL78 7JJ
Fixed collection infrastructure; Disposal infrastructure	Clive Hurt (Plant Hire) Ltd	Rhuddlan Bach Quarry Landfill Site	Brynteg, Isle of Anglesey LL78 7JJ
Unknown	WJ Owen & Son Ltd	Nant Newydd Quarry	Brynteg, Isle of Anglesey LL78 7JJ

Type	Operator	Site	Address
Fixed collection	Kevin Humphreys	Refail Newydd	Caergeiliog, Holyhead, Isle of Anglesey LL65 3DX



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