

Y Pwyllgor Amgylchedd a Chynaliadwyedd

Lleoliad:

Ystafell Bwyllgora 3 – y Senedd

Dyddiad:

Dydd Mercher, 25 Mehefin 2014

Amser:

09.20

Cynulliad
Cenedlaethol
Cymru

National
Assembly for
Wales



I gael rhagor o wybodaeth, cysylltwch â:

Alun Davidson

Clerc y Pwyllgor

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Agenda

Rhag gyfarfod anffurfiol (09:20 – 09:30)

1 Cyflwyniad, ymddiheuriadau a dirprwyon

2 Ymchwiliad i ailgylchu yng Nghymru (09:30 – 10:15) (Tudalennau 1 – 33)

E&S(4)-16-14 papur 1 : Swyddfa Archwilio Cymru

Jane Holownia, Cyfarwyddwr, Archwilio Perfformiad

Andy Phillips, Rheolwr Archwilio Perfformiad

Egwyl (10:15 – 10:25)

3 Ymchwiliad i ailgylchu yng Nghymru (10:25 – 11:40) (Tudalennau 34 – 92)

E&S(4)-16-14 papur 2 : Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Caerffili

E&S(4)-16-14 papur 3 : Cyngor Sir Ddinbych

Mark S. Williams, Pennaeth Gwasanaethau'r Gymuned a Hamdden, Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Caerffili

Andrew Wilkinson, Pennaeth Gwasanaethau'r Gymdogaeth, Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Conwy

Alan L. Roberts, Uwch-swyddog Gwastraff, Cyngor Sir Ddinbych

Stephen Thomas, Uwch-swyddog Strategaeth Gwastraff, Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Merthyr Tudful

Richard Brown, Pennaeth yr Amgylchedd ac Argyfyngau Sifil, Cyngor Sir Penfro

4 Ymchwiliad i ailgylchu yng Nghymru (11:40 – 12:20) (Tudalennau 93 – 99)

E&S(4)-16-14 papur 4: Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru

Isobel Moore, Pennaeth Busnes, Rheoliadau ac Economeg

Nadia De Longhi, Rheolwr Strategaeth – Gwastraff

5 Papurau i'w nodi (Tudalennau 100 – 101)

Cofnodion y cyfarfod a gynhaliwyd ar 11 Mehefin 2014

Bioamrywiaeth – Rhagor o wybodaeth gan Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru yn dilyn cyfarfod 21 Mai (Tudalennau 102 – 106)

E&S(4)-16-14 papur 5

Gohebiaeth rhwng y Cadeirydd a Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru yn dilyn y cyfarfod ar 7 Mai (Tudalennau 107 – 136)

E&S(4)-16-14 papur 6

Ymchwiliad i gynigion Llywodraeth Cymru ar gyfer yr M4 ger Casnewydd : Ymateb gan Weinidog yr Economi, Gwyddoniaeth a Thrafnidiaeth i'r llythyr gan y Gweinidog ar 5 Mehefin (Tudalennau 137 – 145)

E&S(4)-16-14 papur 7

6 Cynnig o dan Reol Sefydlog 17.42 i benderfynu gwahardd y cyhoedd o'r cyfarfod ar gyfer eitem 7

Sesiwn breifat

7 Blaenraglen Waith – Y diweddaraf (12:20 – 12:30)

Mae cyfyngiadau ar y ddogfen hon

Mae cyfyngiadau ar y ddogfen hon

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Mr Alun Ffred Jones AC
Cadeirydd y Pwyllgor Amgylchedd a Chynaliadwyedd
Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru
Bae Caerdydd
Caerdydd CF99 1NA

Dyddiad: 10 Mehefin 2014
Ein cyf: HVT/2163/mjb
Tudalen: 1 o 1

Annwyl Gadeirydd

YMCHWILIAD I AILGYLCHU YNG NGHYMRU

Diolch i chi am y cyfle i ymateb gyda fy sylwadau ar ailgylchu gwastraff yng Nghymru, ac am ein gwahodd i roi tystiolaeth i'r Pwyllgor ar 25 Mehefin 2014.

Yr wyf yn falch o dderbyn gwahoddiad y Pwyllgor a bydd Jane Holownia ac Andy Phillips yn fy nghynrychioli yn y cyfarfod hwnnw. Yr wyf yn ymwybodol bod Andy eisoes wedi bod mewn cysylltiad â thîm clericio'r Pwyllgor gan i'r Pwyllgor bennu'r cylch gorchwyl ar gyfer ei ymchwiliad. Andy oedd y rheolwr prosiect ar gyfer fy adroddiad o astudiaeth gwerth am arian ym mis Chwefror 2012, *Cyfranogiad y Cyhoedd o ran Ailgylchu Gwastraff*. Mae Andy hefyd yn rheoli gwaith ar feincnodi gwasanaethau ailgylchu gwastraff cynghorau a gwasanaethau rheoli gwastraff yn fwy cyffredinol.

Wedi ei atodi at y llythyr hwn mae ymateb cychwynnol i ymgynghoriad y Pwyllgor, a gellir, yn ddiau, ehangu arno fel rhan o'r sesiwn dystiolaeth sydd wedi'i chynllunio.

Yn gywir,



HUW VAUGHAN THOMAS
ARCHWILYDD CYFFREDINOL CYMRU

AMG: Atodiad: Ymateb Archwilydd Cyffredinol Cymru i Ymchwiliad y Pwyllgor Amgylchedd a Chynaliadwyedd i Ailgylchu yng Nghymru

ATODIAD: YMATEB ARCHWILYDD CYFFREDINOL CYMRU I YMCHWILIAD Y PWYLLGOR AMGYLCHEDD A CHYNALIADWYEDD I AILGYLCHU YNG NGHYMRU

1. Fel Archwilydd Cyffredinol, rwy'n annibynnol ar y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol a'r llywodraeth. Rwy'n archwilio ac yn ardystio cyfrifon Llywodraeth Cymru a'r cyrff cyhoeddus a noddir ganddi ac sy'n gysylltiedig â hi, yn cynnwys cyrff y GIG. Mae gennyf y pŵer hefyd i gyflwyno adroddiadau i'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol ar ddarbodusrwydd, effeithiolrwydd ac effeithlonrwydd y defnydd a wna'r sefydliadau hynny o'u hadnoddau wrth gyflawni eu swyddogaethau, a sut y gallent wella'r defnydd hwnnw. Gydag archwilwyr penodedig, rwyf hefyd yn archwilio cyrff llywodraeth leol yng Nghymru, yn cynnal astudiaethau gwerth am arian o lywodraeth leol ac yn archwilio cydymffurfiaeth â gofynion Mesur Llywodraeth Leol (Cymru) 2009.
2. Mae deddfwriaeth¹ yn ei gwneud hi'n ofynnol i mi roi sylwadau ar amcanion gwella cynghorau a'u trefniadau i gytuno arnynt a'u cyflawni, ac ar ansawdd eu hunanwerthusiad a sut maent yn cyfathrebu'r gwerthusiad hwn i bobl leol. Fel rheol, mae fy sylwadau ar ailgylchu wedi'u cyfyngu i broses olrhain yn erbyn dangosyddion perfformiad allweddol ond cynhelir gwaith archwilio manylach o bryd i'w gilydd.
3. Ym mis Medi 2013, cyhoeddais fy adolygiad o *Cynllunio ac Adrodd ar Welliannau Lleol yng Nghymru*². Cafodd ailgylchu ei gynnwys yn yr adroddiad hwn fel enghraifft o achos lle nad oedd cymariaethau perfformiad wedi bod o gymorth i gynghorwyr a phobl leol ddeall perfformiad eu cyngor. Yn arbennig, canfu fy adolygiad o adroddiad perfformiad un cyngor fod diffyg cydbwysedd a chymhariaeth briodol yn gwanhau cywirdeb yr adroddiadau i'r cyhoedd yn sylweddol. Nid oedd yr adroddiad yn nodi bod y cyngor yn annhebygol o fodloni targedau ailgylchu a gwastraff Llywodraeth Cymru ac nid oedd yn pwysleisio'r goblygiadau ariannol sylweddol posibl o beidio â gwneud hynny. Roedd fy adroddiad hefyd yn nodi fy mod wedi cael achos i roi barn archwilio amodol mewn perthynas â'r Dangosydd Strategol Cenedlaethol ar gyfer canran y gwastraff trefol a gesglir gan gyngor a gaiff ei baratoi i'w aildefnyddio a/neu ei ailgylchu. Nid oedd y rhan fwyaf o gynghorau arfordirol wedi gallu gwahanu gwastraff glanhau traethau o'r cyfanswm fel sy'n ofynnol gan ddiffiniad Llywodraeth Cymru o'r dangosydd. Fodd bynnag, roedd fy adroddiad hefyd yn dangos bod Cyngor Gwynedd wedi gwneud defnydd da o ddata monitro i ganolbwyntio ar ardaloedd ledled y sir lle roedd lefelau isel o ailgylchu a chompostio, a bod hyn yn enghraifft dda o'r cyngor yn defnyddio gwybodaeth am berfformiad i werthuso, llywio a sbarduno gwelliant.
4. Mae fy adolygiad o amcanion gwella cynghorau ar gyfer 2013-14 yn dangos bod gan sawl cyngor (yn cynnwys Casnewydd, Sir Benfro, Powys, Abertawe a Bro Morgannwg) amcanion penodol sy'n crybwyll ailgylchu. Mae gan lawer o gynghorau eraill amcanion gwella mwy cyffredinol ar gyfer yr amgylchedd, cynaliadwyedd, rheoli carbon a newid yn yr hinsawdd. Byddwn yn disgwyl i ailgylchu fod yn rhan o gynlluniau gwella ehangach y cynghorau yn y meysydd hyn.

¹ Mae Mesur Llywodraeth Leol (Cymru) 2009 yn ei gwneud hi'n ofynnol i'r Archwilydd Cyffredinol gynnal asesiad gwella blynyddol, ac i gyhoeddi adroddiad gwella blynyddol ar gyfer pob cyngor yng Nghymru yn nodi a yw'n credu eu bod wedi cyflawni'r ddyletswydd gyffredinol i wneud trefniadau i sicrhau gwelliant parhus wrth gyflawni eu swyddogaethau.

² <http://www.wao.gov.uk/cy/cyhoeddi/cynllunio-ac-adrodd-ar-welliannau-lleol-yng-nghymru>

5. Gan nodi'r cylch gorchwyl ar gyfer yr ymchwiliad, gallaf hysbysu'r pwyllgor fy mod wedi mynd i'r afael â llawer o'r materion hyn yn fy adroddiad o astudiaeth gwerth am arian a gynhaliwyd ym mis Chwefror 2012, *Cyfranogiad y Cyhoedd o ran Ailgylchu Gwastraff*³. Mae'r adroddiad yn sôn am waith Llywodraeth Cymru gyda chynghorau ar y pryd i gynyddu cyfraddau ailgylchu. Rwy'n falch bod y Pwyllgor Amgylchedd a Chynaliadwyedd yn bwriadu cynnal ymchwiliad, gan fod llawer o'r materion a godais yn fy adroddiad yn dal i fod yn berthnasol, er nad yw staff Swyddfa Archwilio Cymru wedi gwneud unrhyw waith archwilio dilynol ers fy adroddiad. Yn arbennig, mae'r adroddiad yn darparu sylwadau defnyddiol i'r ymchwiliad ar y rhesymau pam mae arferion ailgylchu yn amrywio cymaint. Mae'r adroddiad yn rhoi sylwadau hefyd ar gysoni arferion ailgylchu gyda'r dulliau a ffefrir gan Lywodraeth Cymru, dadl sy'n parhau heddiw hyd yn oed ar ôl egluro gofynion deddfwriaeth gartref a deddfwriaeth yr UE. Byddai Jane Holownia ac Andy Phillips yn hapus i roi rhagor o wybodaeth am ganfyddiadau adroddiad 2012 yn eu tystiolaeth lafar. Ni chynhaliodd y Pwyllgor Cyfrifon Cyhoeddus ei ymchwiliad ei hun mewn ymateb i'm hadroddiad, er iddo ofyn am ymateb gan Lywodraeth Cymru i rai o'r materion a godwyd ganddo sy'n rhan o'r cofnod cyhoeddus.
6. Mae gwaith diweddar arall gan staff Swyddfa Archwilio Cymru yn y maes hwn yn ymwneud â gwaith meincnodi gwastraff a wnaed ar y cyd â Chymdeithas Llywodraeth Leol Cymru. Bob blwyddyn, mae staff Swyddfa Archwilio Cymru yn adrodd ar brif ganfyddiadau a chasgliadau meincnodi gwasanaethau ailgylchu gwastraff cynghorau, a gwasanaethau rheoli gwastraff yn fwy cyffredinol, i Fwrdd Rhaglen Gweinidogol Gwastraff.
7. Ers tua 2000-01, mae staff Swyddfa Archwilio Cymru, a staff y Comisiwn Archwilio Cymru gynt, wedi hwyluso a chefnogi gwaith meincnodi gwasanaethau ailgylchu gwastraff cynghorau, a gwasanaethau rheoli gwastraff yn fwy cyffredinol. Yn ystod y cyfnod hwnnw, mae'r gwaith hwn wedi cynnwys cynhyrchu adroddiadau blynyddol ac adnoddau i hwyluso'r broses o rannu arferion da ac i alluogi timau rheoli gwastraff cynghorau i ddadansoddi a gwella gwasanaethau ailgylchu a gwasanaethau gwastraff eraill.
8. Mae'r broses feincnodi'n edrych yn ôl ar ddata ac yn tynnu casgliadau a all helpu gwasanaethau i wneud penderfyniadau mwy gwybodus am berfformiad, effeithlonrwydd a chostau. I wneud hyn, mae'n rhaid i ddata am gostau fod yn ddibynadwy, ac mae hyn yn golygu aros rhai misoedd ar ôl i gyfrifon gau i gael gwiriad archwilio dilynol. Nid yw cynghorau yn debygol o fod â gwybodaeth am gostau wedi'i gwirio'n llawn cyn mis Hydref, ac weithiau sawl mis wedi hynny, gyda dadansoddi ac adrodd yn digwydd yng ngwanwyn y flwyddyn ganlynol. Beirniadaeth gyson ar feincnodi yw nad yw'r broses yn adlewyrchu'r sefyllfa gyfredol. Fodd bynnag, dylai data dibynadwy fod yn sylfaen i'r broses hon ac mae'n profiad ni yn dangos bod ffynonellau data llai dibynadwy yn arwain at ganlyniadau meincnodi gwastraff nad oes hygrededd iddynt neu sy'n cael eu cam-ddatgan fel llwyddiant. Mae hyn yn arwain at amheuaeth, sy'n tanseilio defnyddioldeb y broses feincnodi a chanlyniadau sy'n ffynhonnell annibynadwy o arferion da i'w dilyn, gan wyro o bosibl

³ <http://www.wao.gov.uk/cy/cyhoeddi/cyfranogiad-y-cyhoedd-o-ran-ailgylchu-gwastraff>

penderfyniadau ynglŷn â sut i ddefnyddio arian i ffwrdd o'r dulliau sy'n cynnig gwerth am arian.

9. Er bod y gyfradd ailgylchu gyffredinol ar gyfer Cymru yn parhau i wella, mae ein profiad ni'n dangos bod y gyfradd yn cuddio llwybr gwella gwahanol i bob cyngor wrth iddynt gyflwyno a manteisio i'r eithaf ar berfformiad systemau newydd. Mae contractau gyda'r sector preifat neu'r trydydd sector ar gyfer trin deunyddiau y gellir eu hailgylchu, a'u casglu weithiau, yn rhan angenrheidiol o weithredu gwasanaethau ailgylchu cyngor, ond gall contractau hir ac anhyblyg rwymo cynghorau a llesteirio newid. Gall y contractau hyn fod yn gaeth iawn gan fod marchnadoedd lleol a byd-eang ar gyfer adnoddau y gellir eu hailgylchu yn amrywio'n fawr ac mae contractau hir ac anhyblyg yn gallu llesteirio'r dulliau cydweithio a all helpu i oresgyn rhwystrau daearyddol a demograffig. Nid yw'r llwybr i sicrhau gwell gwasanaethau ailgylchu a gwell effeithlonrwydd yn sefydlog, mae'n fwy tebygol o fod yn gyfres o newidiadau fesul cam gan gyflwyno mentrau newydd. Mae'n anodd cymharu perfformiad gan y bydd y camau hyn yn digwydd ar adegau gwahanol ac ar gyfraddau gwahanol mae'n debyg. Fodd bynnag, efallai fod pethau'n gwella wrth i gynghorau gynnig gwasanaeth ailgylchu gwastraff sych a bwyd ar garreg y drws i bron bob cartref ac wrth i sawl blwyddyn o brofiad sicrhau darpariaeth well. Mae hyn yn golygu bod modd dibynnu mwy ar ddadansoddiadau meincnodi nag yn y blynyddoedd a fu, ac mae hyn yn cryfhau'r broses o gymharu perfformiad.
10. Mae gwaith archwilio yn gwirio data'r gyfradd ailgylchu flynyddol ar gyfer pob cyngor ar gyfer y dangosydd perfformiad cenedlaethol, ond mae'r broses angenrheidiol hon yn oedi cyhoeddi'r data tan tua mis Tachwedd. Mae cyfartaleddau treigl 12 mis ac adroddiadau chwarterol ar gyfraddau ailgylchu cynghorau yn arwydd defnyddiol o gynnydd, ond mae yna amrywiad tymhorol sylweddol, tua phedwar pwynt canran o bosibl, gyda'n gyfradd ailgylchu yn cyrraedd uchafbwynt yn ystod y tymor tyfu a'r gwastraff gwyrdd.
11. Wrth wynebu cymaint o newidynnau gwahanol gall cynghorau danbrizio pwysigrwydd cyfranogiad gwirfoddol y dinesydd yn y broses ailgylchu. Hyd yn oed gyda'r cyfleusterau a'r gwasanaethau ailgylchu gorau, bydd llwyddiant yn dal i ddibynnu ar bobl yn cymryd rhan, ac ar newid ymddygiad pobl tuag at ailgylchu. Wrth i adnoddau a chyllid cyfalaf brinhau, ychydig o gynghorau a fydd yn gallu newid y systemau ailgylchu maent wedi'u cyflwyno yn ystod y blynyddoedd diwethaf. Yn yr hinsawdd ariannol ddiweddar, mae gwella perfformiad a lleihau costau'r uned wedi canolbwyntio ar wneud y gorau o'r cyfleusterau a'r gwasanaethau sydd ar gael. Mae dymuniad Llywodraeth Cymru i weld cynghorau yn mabwysiadu eu model 'Glasbrint Casgliadau' ar gyfer gwasanaethau gwastraff yn her sylweddol o ran arian, logisteg ac ymgysylltu â'r cyhoedd.
12. Dros yr wyth mlynedd diwethaf fwy na heb, mae pob cyngor yng Nghymru wedi cyflwyno gwasanaeth casglu gwastraff sych ailgylchadwy y cartref ar garreg y drws gan drigolion. Nid yw deunydd ailgylchadwy sych yn cynnwys y gwastraff bwyd a gardd sy'n cael ei gasglu a'i ailgylchu ar wahân ar hyn o bryd. Mae'n bwysig gwahanu gwastraff bwyd oddi wrth wastraff arall sydd i'w ailgylchu er mwyn osgoi halogiad diangen ac mae'n bosibl cael pris uwch am ddeunyddiau ailgylchadwy glân. Mae cael gwared ar wastraff bwyd a'i drin yn briodol ar wahân yn cael effaith sylweddol ar leihau ôl-troed ecolegol gwastraff trefol ac yn

helpu i ddatgloi potensial systemau ailgylchu 'dolen gaeedig'⁴ ar gyfer deunyddiau eraill. Mae ailgylchu ar garreg y drws wedi helpu i godi cyfradd ailgylchu Cymru o tua 20 y cant yn 2004-05 i'r gyfradd gyfredol o 52 y cant. Mae cynghorau hefyd yn parhau i ddarparu dulliau eraill o ailgylchu, fel canolfannau ailgylchu gwastraff cartrefi a banciau ailgylchu, gan roi amrywiaeth o ddewisiadau i ddinasyddion gymryd rhan mewn ailgylchu.

13. Mae cynghorau'n defnyddio amrywiaeth o ddulliau ar gyfer casglu deunyddiau ailgylchadwy sych ar garreg y drws a'u trin⁵ ac mae pob cyngor yn credu bod eu dull o gyflwyno, casglu a thrin yn cynnig y cymysgedd gorau o gyfleustra a gwerth da i'w trigolion. Ers 2001, mae Llywodraeth Cymru wedi cefnogi cynghorau trwy ddarparu grantiau gwastraff penodol a Grant Cymorth Refeniw⁶, sy'n galluogi cynghorau i ddewis y dull o gasglu a phrosesu adnoddau ailgylchadwy sy'n diwallu anghenion eu hardal orau. Yn ystod y cyfnod hwn, mae Llywodraeth Cymru wedi mesur perfformiad ailgylchu cynghorau drwy'r gyfradd ailgylchu, gan ganiatáu a chefnogi pob dull o ailgylchu yn fras.
14. Mae Llywodraeth Cymru wedi dewis⁷ yr ôl-troed ecolegol fel y mesur cynnydd ar gyfer rheoli gwastraff trefol cynaliadwy, ond ni ddarparodd ffordd i gynghorau gyfrif eu heffaith na chasglu a chymharu'r wybodaeth hon. Yr unig beth oedd gan gynghorau i farnu eu perfformiad oedd y gyfradd ailgylchu, ac yn absenoldeb mesurau ansoddol, mae cyfradd ailgylchu uwch yn gyfystyr â gwell perfformiad. Adeg cynnal fy astudiaeth gwerth am arian roeddwn yn bryderus am y diffyg cynnydd mewn perthynas ag atal gwastraff yng Nghymru er fy mod yn nodi bod mwy o waith yn cael ei wneud yn y maes hwn yn ddiweddar, ond nid wyf wedi adolygu'r gwaith hwn. Fodd bynnag, byddai mentrau atal gwastraff llwyddiannus yn lleihau'r ôl-troed ecolegol yn llawer mwy na'r dulliau ailgylchu mwyaf effeithiol a dyma lle y gellir sicrhau'r gwelliannau mwyaf sylweddol o ran perfformiad.
15. Mae canlyniadau meincnodi'r tair blynedd diwethaf yn awgrymu nad oes un dull penodol o gasglu adnoddau ailgylchadwy o gartrefi yn llawer gwell na'r gweddill o ran perfformiad, costau neu effeithlonrwydd. Fodd bynnag, mae perfformiad, costau neu effeithlonrwydd y tri phrif ddull casglu yn amrywio'n fawr ac ni ellir egluro hyn i raddau helaeth. Y tri dull yw: casgliadau cymysg, casgliadau aml-ffrwd a chasgliadau a ddidolir ar garreg y drws. Yn ogystal, nid oes un dull penodol yn sefyll allan fel y dull gorau gan fod pob dull yn gallu cael ei weinyddu'n dda gyda pherfformiad da, neu'n gallu cael ei weinyddu'n wael gyda pherfformiad gwael.
16. Mae Llywodraeth Cymru'n awyddus i hyrwyddo didoli ar garreg y drws, drwy ei Glasbrint Casgliadau a gyhoeddwyd ym mis Mawrth 2011 a Chynllun y Sector Trefol (Rhan 1), ond nid yw meincnodi gwastraff wedi profi mai hwn yw'r dewis cywir eto. Wrth i fwy o gynghorau gyflwyno system gasglu arddull Glasbrint, fel rhan o newidiadau gwasanaeth mwy

⁴ Ailgylchu dolen gaeedig yw ailgylchu lle mae deunyddiau'n cael eu defnyddio'n barhaus at yr un diben neu ddiben tebyg yn hytrach na chael ei israddio.

⁵ Y tri phrif ddull o gasglu deunyddiau ailgylchadwy ar garreg y drws yw casgliadau cymysg, casgliadau dwy ffrwd neu wastraff a ddidolir ar garreg y drws.

⁶ Yn astudiaeth Swyddfa Archwilio Cymru, Cyfranogiad y Cyhoedd o ran Ailgylchu Gwastraff (a gyhoeddwyd ym mis Chwefror 2012) nodwyd bod y buddsoddiad hwn yn £360.3 miliwn ers 2000-01.

⁷ Mae'r ôl-troed ecolegol yn mesur yr arwynebedd tir sydd ei angen ar gyfer bwyd, adnoddau, ar gyfer ynni a gwastraff, a dyma sut y mesurir defnydd cynaliadwy yn Cymru'n Un: Cenedl Un Blaned, Cynllun Datblygu Cynaliadwy Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru (2010), a Tuag at Ddyfodol Diwastraff, y strategaeth wastraff genedlaethol (2010).

sylweddol drwy'r Rhaglen Newid Gydweithredol a hyrwyddir gan Lywodraeth Cymru, mae'n bosibl y daw manteision y dull hwn i'r amlwg.

DIWEDD

Item 3

Welsh Assembly for Wales

Environment and Sustainability Committee

RW 33

Inquiry into recycling in Wales

Response from: Caerphilly County Borough Council

RECYCLING IN WALES/RECYCLING IN CAERPHILLY

Explore Reasons for and Impacts of Variations in Local Authority Household Waste Recycling Practice in Wales

Wales has a diverse mix of Local Authorities in terms of their population, socio-economic conditions and land status. Caerphilly County Borough is a "Valleys" Authority characterised by densely populated settlements interspersed with large areas of countryside. The Authority has developed a service that meets the needs of all stakeholders and is crucially achieving the key objective of continuous increases in the amount of materials diverted from landfill.

To what Extent Local Authorities' Recycling Practice Aligns with the Welsh Government's Municipal Waste Sector Plan Collections Blueprint, and to Explore Barriers and Enablers to Adherence

CCBC has tried a range of systems from source segregation through to the various comingled options. CCBC is now at the stage where it operates a system that suits the needs of its locality. The present service enables the Authority to meet the statutory recycling targets and at the same time satisfies the majority of residents and other stakeholders.

Assess the Availability of Information and Guidance to Householders about why and how they should be Recycling, and to Explore Potential Barriers and Enablers to Improving Recycling Rates

Caerphilly has developed a robust and comprehensive communications campaign to ensure that all residents are provided with the information and guidance they need to participate in the range of collection services.

Explore Local Authority Reactions to the Recently Published Waste Regulations Route Map and the Potential Impacts and Implications of this on Recycling Practice Across Wales

Caerphilly has always configured its frontline collection services to tie in with the requirements of its end markets. Caerphilly continues to be alert to the dynamics of the waste industry and will endeavour to comply with the ever more stringent requirements where practical.

Gain Greater Understanding of the Relationship Between Recycling Collection Practice and Recycling Rates

CCBC acknowledges that each Welsh Local Authority has different operating conditions to suit their local demography and their proximity to local disposal routes – there is no ‘one size fits all.’ People of Caerphilly can recycle wherever they work, rest and play and the Authority has proved that its current collection methods are the most suitable for its stakeholders as evidenced by continuous increases in recycling, exceeding Welsh Government recycling targets, and continuous improvement in customer satisfaction and participation rates.

1.) Setting the Scene

In 1998 Caerphilly County Borough Council introduced recycling collection services for the public. This regime was implemented in selected pilot areas across the County Borough initially delivering to 14,000 properties. The system consisted of the use of green 55 litre boxes for the placement of separated household materials.

2.) Developing a recycling service

The collection vehicles used were compartmentalised allowing an army of operatives to separate out the range of household recyclables. This collection system operated on a fortnightly basis. This was a revolutionary new service and like many other Local Authorities Caerphilly experienced many challenges.

This new collection system proved to be very labour intensive, time consuming, compounded by safety and capacity issues and generally proved to be quite an inefficient collection system compared to established services like refuse collection. In addition, the service suffered from low levels of public participation, limited coverage across the County Borough and inadequate collection frequencies.

Due to all these problems the Authority received a constant stream of complaints regarding:

- The frequency of collections (fortnightly was not sufficient)
- Insufficient storage (the boxes were too small)
- Capacity issues
- Materials being contaminated

- Containment issues (recyclables were subject to the vagaries of the weather, scavenging animals and littering)
- Burden on the public to separate at source
- Traffic congestion as a result of longer loading times on the highway

At the same time the Authority introduced a garden waste collection service on a fortnightly basis. This proved a very popular addition to the suite of frontline public services. However, this was only a seasonal service (operating between April and September) and there was a clamour from residents to increase the frequency of collections.

3.) Listening to local voices and meeting the needs and aspirations of its customers

As part of the Authority's continuous improvement process, Caerphilly has listened to the views and concerns of residents, elected members and partners and to this end trialled new ways of working that have been fine-tuned and currently operate today. These include:

- Weekly dry recycling (comingled)
- Weekly Food and Garden collection all year round
- Household Waste Recycling Centres (open all year round including weekends)
- Recycling on The Go! (24-hour facilities in a range of public places).

In 2007 the Authority trialled a weekly kerbside collection with wheeled bins. This pilot resulted in an immediate and dramatic increase in the public participation rate

and the tonnage of recyclable materials collected. Significantly, the council also received a stream of positive feedback from residents participating in the new scheme/trial and there followed many requests for this system to be rolled out across the County Borough. This happened in 2009.

4.) Continuous improvement

Public Participation

Following the major change to the collection regime the recycling performance has continuously improved with more people being encouraged to do their bit. For example, participation rates have increased significantly and have continued to improve (see table below).

Year	Participation Rate
2007/08	49%
2008/09	57%
2009/10	66%
2010/11	70%
2011/12	75%
2012/13	78%

Recycling Tonnage

In line with the increase in public participation, the amount of recyclable material diverted from landfill has also increased proportionally.

Year	Tonnage (kerbside dry recycling)
2005/06	4,768
2006/07	6,236
2007/08	8,229
2008/09	9,621
2009/10 (weekly co-mingled wheel bin service introduced)	16,286
2010/11	17,635
2011/12	20,106
2012/13	22,283

Recycling Percentages

The percentage of waste recycled has also increased year on year. In 2012/13 the Authority was just 1% shy of achieving the Welsh Government's 2015/16 statutory recycling target of 58% by i.e. achievement some 3 years early.

Year	Recycling Percentage (%)	Welsh Government Target
2007/08	32%	25%
2008/09	32%	
2009/10	44%	40%
2010/11	51%	

2011/12	55%	
2012/13	57%	52%

Satisfaction Rates

The recycling collection systems are geared towards busy, modern-day lifestyles and this is reinforced by public satisfaction levels which increased following the service change and remain constantly high and increasing. Since 2007 public satisfaction with recycling services has increased progressively. This is evidenced by the feedback received from biennial public satisfaction surveys (see table below).

Year	Public Satisfaction
2007	84%
2009	88%
2011	94%
2013	95%

In addition, the feedback from the public during door knocking sessions and road show events is generally very positive and constructive reinforcing the above satisfaction data.

5.) Rewarding Professionalism & Excellence

The Waste Management team at Caerphilly are enthusiastic, citizen focussed professionals experienced in all aspects of the sector. These attributes have helped

them develop an exemplar service that stands up to scrutiny and compares favourably to any other local authorities across the Country. This is a bold statement but is evidenced by the recognition they have received recently from a number of respected organisations that have bestowed a number of awards upon the Authority for their high performance levels, communication work and innovative developments in resource efficiency and frontline public recycling.

Caerphilly CBC has attained the following awards:

- Apse Service Awards – Waste Management and Recycling Service Team of the Year 2012 & 2013
- Larac Awards – Best Improved Recycling Rates (Target Success) 2012
- Chartered Institution of Waste Management – Local Authority Waste Hierarchy champions 2013
- Plant and Waste Recycling Show (PAWRS) – Food Waste Award 2012 and Local Authority of the Year 2013
- Zero Waste Awards – Waste hierarchy and minimisation campaigns 2012, 2013 and 2014
- CA Site of the Year Award 2012 (Lets Recycle.com)

6.) Sharing with Others

Whilst awards are important particularly the feel good factor they can generate to residents and staff alike, it is worth noting that our peers including neighbouring Authorities and third sector bodies communicate with staff regularly to see how Caerphilly functions and the waste team are always willing to share

experiences and practices to help create a better environment for us all. This is reinforced by a number of events that have been arranged to promote good practice, for example bodies including WRAP, CIWM, WLGA and LARAC have hosted seminars here.

7.) Closing the Loop

In line with Welsh Government's ambitions Caerphilly CBC has sustainable development as a guiding principle to all that it does. To this end, its procurement process and general day-to-day working systems do as much as practicable to ensure that the Authority avoids waste and reuses materials etc as per the waste hierarchy as well as buying products with a high recycled content. For example, the Highways department use kerbs made of recycled plastic and have used recycled glass in a number of construction schemes. In addition, the Parks department use compost created from our own organic waste in their parks and open spaces.

8.) Constant changes of waste composition

The packaging industry is constantly looking at ways of refining the composition and structure of containers for environmental and financial gain. It is interesting to note that over the last 15 years container packaging has evolved considerably and there is now a propensity of plastic containers in place of glass bottles and jars in the waste composition. Plastic containers are likely to continue to be more popular with retailers and freight companies and with this in mind, it seems likely that the proportion of the heavier packaging materials (such as glass and

metal) in the waste stream will continue to diminish. Therefore, Caerphilly recognises that it needs to continue to monitor its waste/recycling stream to ensure that appropriate reprocessing points remain available.

9.) Communications

Integral to the operational elements of the service is the communication of user information and awareness messages. The Authority has relentlessly shaped and fined-tuned the information to customers to ensure that everyone is singing from the same song sheet and not compromising the progress achieved to date (see attached Appendix 4 and 5 public information leaflets). The Authority realises the importance of continuing to engage and retain the support and commitment of its service users.

To this end the communications team regularly issue bulletins in the local press, update the corporate website and social media, report on performance and topical issues affecting waste and resource management. Complimenting this media work, the Waste team run a regular programme of road show events and door knocking exercises to reinforce the cleaner greener corporate and national campaign messages.

10.) Financial Implications

Caerphilly has worked towards a kerbside recycling regime that is proven, robust, safe and efficient. This has involved major investment in vehicles, communication and training. The positive outcome of this is that Caerphilly is ranked as the 9th

lowest cost Authority in the country. More importantly, Caerphilly has been ranked 1st in Wales for the capture rates per household for kerbside recycling (WLGA Waste Finance Report 2012-2013).

Therefore, any future changes to recycling schemes will impact significantly on the Authority's precious finances at a time when budgets are extremely limited. New systems will require major investment in new vehicle and reprocessing technologies. This will be difficult and indeed could be impractical to implement.

It is acknowledged that the end points for recycle are subject to change and the market price for materials is constantly fluctuating. Moreover we are under no illusion that the waste sector is continuing to research, invest, develop and refine technologies to mechanically separate materials and make system improvements that will inevitably make the industry more sustainable and economically practical and make the sorting process less onerous and less complex for all.

11.) Conclusion

Caerphilly Council is an area in the heart of Industrial South Wales. It is heavily urbanised and has a significant amount of deprivation in its communities. The introduction of recycling was challenging, but gradually the Authority has developed its service and configured it to meet the needs of its residents, workforce and end market users.

This was no mean feat and allowed the Authority to reap the rewards of public engagement in recycling. Presently, the service is user friendly and delivers to all its residents in rural and urban areas and now lends itself to being sustainable in terms of finance and frontline operations. This comprehensive suite of services is more popular than ever before and crucially it is sustainable in terms of finance and frontline delivery. In short, the people of Caerphilly “can recycle wherever they work, rest and play,” as set out in the ‘Towards Zero Waste’ mission.

The national table below clearly demonstrates the progress made in public recycling services at Caerphilly. Indeed it is significant to note that Caerphilly continues to be the top performing Authority in the “Valleys” region and moreover compares very well to other Welsh local authorities. Caerphilly has continued to achieve the progressive Welsh Government statutory targets whilst maintaining compliance with relevant environmental and health and safety

legislation.

Municipal waste reuse/recycling/composting rates by local authority (a)

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	
					Old definition (b)	New definition (c)
Isle of Anglesey	45.9	51.2	55.8	57.1	55.2	55.2
Gwynedd	36.7	43.0	45.9	48.1	51.2	51.2
Conwy	38.7	37.3	40.2	48.1	56.5	56.4
Denbighshire	33.7	52.5	56.8	55.7	57.4	58.0
Flintshire	42.4	43.2	47.1	48.3	50.6	54.9
Wrexham	37.4	41.0	48.8	53.3	53.0	52.8
Powys	41.3	39.7	37.7	42.6	51.2	50.9
Ceredigion	48.7	48.5	51.4	58.4	56.0	53.6
Pembrokeshire	38.9	44.3	48.9	50.0	52.9	53.1
Cardiff	33.8	40.1	43.4	49.3	54.3	53.8
Swansea	32.1	34.9	40.5	45.2	48.4	47.9
Neath Port Talbot	34.9	37.1	44.0	43.9	48.3	48.3
Bridgend	38.4	33.5	48.0	56.3	57.1	57.1
Vale of Glamorgan	40.4	41.2	43.8	52.4	54.5	54.5
Cardiff	34.5	38.3	41.6	51.2	49.1	52.2
Rhondda Cynon Taf	37.2	36.9	44.7	47.3	45.7	46.2
Merthyr Tydfil	31.6	35.7	36.4	43.2	49.2	49.1
Caerphilly	36.5	47.3	53.7	59.1	56.2	57.1
Blaenau Gwent	25.0	29.2	35.5	42.3	53.0	51.2
Torfaen	49.0	47.5	46.7	47.5	47.1	47.1
Monmouthshire	38.5	40.9	48.6	55.3	55.7	55.5
Newport	38.2	40.7	45.7	48.2	49.2	49.2
Wales	37.5	40.5	45.3	50.0	51.7	52.3

Source: WasteDataFlow

The Council has worked tirelessly to establish a sustainable and practical solution to the waste mountain. Reconfiguring services at this juncture is likely to be a retrograde step and there is major concern amongst officers and elected representatives that introducing a new regime will do irreparable damage to the recycling cause in terms of performance against targets. Moreover, it would be perceived by many in the borough as a blatant waste of money and resources to change a service that is operating extremely well and proving popular with all stakeholders. There is also significant concern among the controlling Labour administration that forced service changes against the wishes of citizens may have political implications with citizen views which will be expressed via the ballot box in the forthcoming elections.

The council acknowledge that there is room for improvement (particularly concentrating on targeting the minority of persistent non participants). However the Authority is concerned, particularly given the genuine positive feedback from residents that any change in dynamics will have a detrimental effect on the service and in turn the reputation of the Local Authority and Welsh Government as resource focussed and efficient organisations. Where central prescription prevails then the Welsh Government should provide assurance to Local Authorities that if their recycling performance reduces and they fail to achieve the statutory targets then there will be no fines levied.

In particular, central prescription over collection methods, disregards the wider duties set out in regulation 2 of the Local Government (Wales) Measure 2009 which include: strategic effectiveness; service quality; service availability;

fairness; efficiency; and innovation; whilst focusing on sustainability alone. Furthermore, it ought not to be automatically assumed that the separate collection of waste promotes or improves the environmental well-being of Wales (section 60 of the Government of Wales Act 2006). On the contrary, the restrictive and prescriptive enforcement of separate collection by Welsh Government may be acting contrary to this power and/or the intentions of section 60.

It is Caerphilly's understanding that for the purposes of deciding how to: fulfil their duties as an improvement authority; when making arrangements to secure continuous improvement in the exercise of its functions (section 2(1)); and, when setting its improvement objectives (section 3(1)), they must consult representatives who live, pay rates, use or are likely to use services and have an interest in the Authority's area. The local agenda and social impact consideration should not be overridden by sustainability considerations. It is therefore crucial that the views of the residents of the county borough on service delivery are taken into account and that central prescription must never take priority over the ability to make local service choices.

It is also worth noting that Caerphilly has recently come out top of the Welsh Government's *National Survey of Wales* which further demonstrates the satisfaction with the citizen focussed services delivered by the Authority. Consequently, given all of the issues outlined above, the Authority is firmly of the opinion that Local Service choice (as long as it achieves agreed outcomes) should

be allowed to prevail and that Local Authorities should not be constrained by Central Prescription over service delivery.

12.) Things to be Proud of

- National Awards
- Amount of Recycling material diverted from landfill
- Participation levels
- Increasing public satisfaction levels
- Recognition in the 2014 WG "National Survey of Wales"
- Household Waste Recycling Centres
- Recycling on the Go! Facilities
- Campaign work on public recycling, waste minimisation and resource efficiency
- Over 10, 000 bags for life issued (and pledges signed)
- 12,000 composter bins issued to residents
- Professional team/workforce



WLGA Waste Finance Project 2012-13 Local Authority Bulletin – Caerphilly County Borough Council

OVERVIEW

- Caerphilly's overall net expenditure on household waste services (Residual, Dry recycling, Organic, CA and Bring sites) for 2012/13 was **£12,214,179**.
- This represents an expenditure of **£158 per** household per annum (£3.04 per household per week).
- When compared with the other local authorities in Wales on a per household basis, Caerphilly are ranked as **9th** lowest cost authority (median expenditure per household is £181, lowest expenditure £120)
- Overall expenditure on household waste services has **risen by 7.8%** when compared to 2011/12.

INDIVIDUAL SERVICES

Dry Recycling

- Total Net service cost - £43.13 per household.
Ranked 14th lowest of 22, median cost £35.63, Lowest cost £9.29
- Collection cost - £25.10 per household.
Ranked 9th of 22, median cost £26.59, Lowest cost £9.29
- Post collection costs (Transfer, Treatment & Disposal) £18.03 per household.
Ranked 20th of 22, median cost £4.67, lowest cost -£6.18. (£6.18 income per household).
- Service collected a total of 22,460 tonnes, which equates to 291 kg per household. Ranked 1st of 22 authorities. Median mass per household 190 kg, highest mass 291 kg.

Organic Wastes

Caerphilly were one of 7 authorities which offered a commingled food and green waste collection service.

Commingled Food & Green Waste

- Total net service cost - £26.07 per household served.
Ranked 3rd of 7, median cost £31.88, lowest cost £23.69.
- Collection Cost – £16.20 per household served,

Ranked 2nd of 7, median cost £18.97, lowest cost £16.04.

- Post collection costs - £9.87 per household.
Ranked 3rd of 7, median cost £10.51, lowest cost £6.18.
- Service collected a total of 11,145 tonnes during 2012/13, which equates to 144 kg per household. Ranked 4th of 7 authorities. Median mass per household 144 kg.

N.B. Merthyr Tydfil CBC collect food and green wastes separately, but do so using the same vehicles & crew and are unable to disaggregate costs, so their data is listed under combined collections.

CA Sites

- Total net service cost - £39.65 per household.
- Ranked 17th from 22, median cost £29.96, lowest cost £12.73.
- CA sites handled 27,387 tonnes of waste at an average of 354 kg per household per annum. (Ranked 4th of 22, median 246 kg, highest 374kg). Of this total, 25,940 tonnes was recycled which represents a diversion rate of 95% (Ranked 1st of 22, median 69%, highest 95%)

Residual Waste

- Total net service cost - £49.14 per household served.
Ranked 3rd of 22, median cost £73.52, lowest £40.75.
- Collection Cost – £23.99 per household served
Ranked 8th of 22, median cost £28.25, lowest £14.06.
- Post collection costs - £25.15 per household.
Ranked 3rd of 22, median cost £40.55, lowest £22.67.



What can I recycle?



Paper



Plastic



Cans



Cardboard



Glass



If you have a brown bin for recycling - please place items loose in the bin and refrain from placing items in bags.

DO NOT place items listed below in your recycling container:



Crisp packets



Textiles



Toys & hard plastic



Nappies



Animal excrement



Black bags



Electrical items



Garden waste



Food waste

Carrier bags & plastic film/wrap



The following items can be taken to one of our household waste recycling centres:



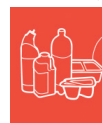
small appliances



discs



scrap metal



plastics



batteries



tetrapak



textiles



garden waste

Failure to recycle or placing inappropriate materials in your recycling container may result in prosecution.

Tudalen y pecyn 51



Beth allaf ei ailgylchu?



Papur



Plastig



Tuniau



Cardbord



Gwydr



Os oes gennych fin brown ar gyfer ailgylchu - rhwch eitemau yn rhydd yn y bin a pheidwch â rhoi eitemau mewn bagiau.

PEIDIWCH â rhoi yr eitemau a restrir isod yn eich cynhwysydd ailgylchu:



Pecynnau creision



Tecstilau



Teganau a phlastig caled



Clytiau



Baw anifeiliaid



Bagiau du



Eitemau trydanol



Gwastraff gardd



Gwastraff bwyd

Bagiau plastig a fflm blastig/lapio



Gellir cymryd yr eitemau canlynol i un o'n canolfannau ailgylchu gwastraff tai:



offer bach



disgiau



metel sgrap



plastig



batris



tetrapak



tecstilau



gwastraff gardd

Gall methu ag ailgylchu neu osod deunyddiau anaddas yn eich cynhwysydd ailgylchu arwain at erlyniad.

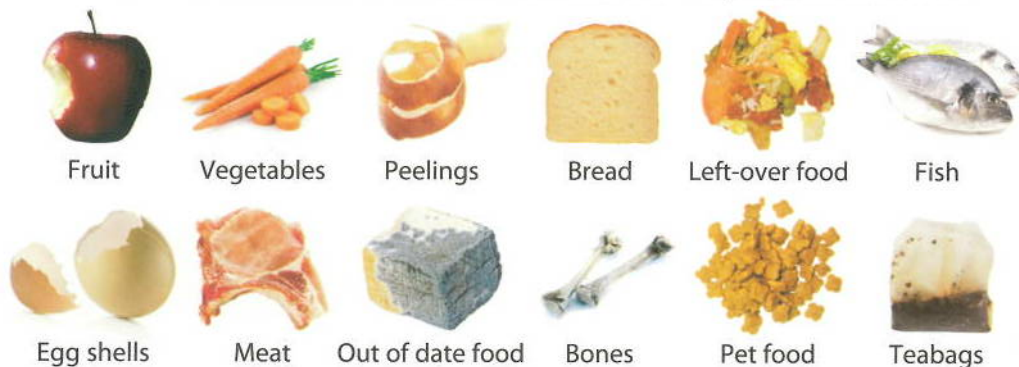
Tudalen y pecyn 52

Food Waste

CONTACT CENTRE
01443 866533

The green caddies are for your food waste. Use the small 5 litre kitchen caddy to store your food waste inside before emptying into the large 23 litre caddy for outside storage and collection. Please put your food waste caddy on the kerbside at the front of your property by 7am on your scheduled collection day.

All cooked and uncooked food waste can be placed in your food caddies.



3 steps to a cleaner, greener environment



1 Scrape waste food from plate onto double sheet of newspaper.



2 Place folded paper parcel into small caddy.



3 When full, empty small caddy into large caddy ready for collection.

Alternatively, line the inside of your small caddy with a double sheet of newspaper and transfer to the caddy when full. You could also purchase compostable liners from an approved stockist.

**PLEASE MAKE SURE ALL PACKAGING IS REMOVED.
PLEASE DO NOT PLACE FOOD WASTE IN PLASTIC BAGS.**

A greener place
Man gwyrddach





SERVICE AWARDS 2014



(Supported by the MJ)

Section One: - Contact Details

Contact Name: Nicole Kirke

Position: Trainee Waste Management Officer

Authority / Organisation: Caerphilly County Borough Council

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**Submission Title: Caerphilly's Waste Management Team of 2014
(Essential)**

Please note that exact copies of the same submission can not be entered into multiple categories.

Section Two: - Details of Award Categories

Please tick/mark relevant Category of entry for this submission.

Generic Categories: -

- | | |
|--|--------------------------|
| 1. Best Employment and Equality Initiative | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Best Housing & Regeneration Initiative | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. Best Efficiency Initiative | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. Best Health and Well-being Initiative (inc. Social Care) | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5. Best Partnership Working Initiative | |
| (a) Public / Private Partnership Working | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (b) Public / Public Partnership Working | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) Public / Voluntary Partnership Working | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6. Best Community & Neighbourhood Initiative (inc. Community Safety) | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 7. Best Information Technology & Communication Initiative | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 8. Best Renewable Energy & Energy Efficiency Initiative | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Internal Service Team of the Year (Individual Categories): -

- | | |
|--|--------------------------|
| 9 . (a) Construction and Building Service | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (b) Catering Service | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) Building Facilities Management Cleaning Service | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (d) Highways, Winter Maintenance & Street Lighting Service | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (e) Transport & Fleet Service | <input type="checkbox"/> |

- | | | |
|-----|---|-------------------------------------|
| (f) | Waste Management and Recycling Service | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| (g) | Streets Cleansing and Streetscene Service | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (h) | Parks, Grounds & Horticultural Service | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (i) | Sports, Leisure & Cultural Service | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Section Three: - Guidance Notes

As a general guide, submissions should be no more than 2080 words in length including any appendices which must be incorporated into this single document (this excludes the **953 words** contained within this actual template document). **The overall file size should be no larger than 2 megabytes (maximum).** Please note that the balance, depth and range of detail contained within each section is completely at the discretion of the entrant.

The submissions for any of the first nine categories should encompass: -

- **A description of the initiative (highlighting innovation, imagination & ambition)**
- **Why it was set up giving evidence of a good clear strategy for the project**
- **How does it work**
- **Evidence of good management & clear communication to stakeholders**
- **Good leadership in addressing challenges & creativity in overcoming challenges**
- **Evidence it achieved or is achieving what set out to do**
- **Shows value (e.g. value to customers, value for money or value to service)**
- **Benefits to customer/citizen**

The submissions for Best Service Teams should show in all cases that the team as well as the points outlined above: -

- **Deliver the best service possible**
- **Deliver in the spirit of continuous improvement**
- **Work as a team with other services and partners**

Generally, successful submissions will: -

- **Be clear, easy to read and well laid out**
- **Focus on content (pictures etc. can be used but content is paramount)**
- **Contain relevant, succinct appendices e.g. from partners or customers**

And most of all, don't forget the basics. The judges will be looking for clear evidence that your initiative / team meets the criteria and examples of excellence and targets exceeded to select the winning entries. They will also take into account any visible benchmarks of achievement such as independent auditor's reports, achievement of IIP or ISO 9000 etc. Finally, winning submissions will be able to demonstrate evidence of excellence in continually working to challenge internal/external benchmarks.

For general information, the following guidance on each section should be noted: -

Submission Summary

A short summary of 80 words or less which will be used within the APSE awards brochure should your submission be successful in reaching the finals.

Section Four: Executive Summary

A short one/two page critique of the key points from the overall submission.

Section Five: Background

An overview of the Initiative (categories 1 to 8) or Service (category 9) detailing the historical context and the key issues identified for action.

The section on background should contain details on: -

- Why the initiative or service development was instigated?
- How does it work?
- Initial aims and objectives
- Initial challenges or barriers

Section Six: Improvements Achieved & Challenges Overcome

Section six should promote the achievements of the initiative or service through a range of source evidence including customer feedback, performance outcomes, internal/external benchmarks etc.

Simply,

- What have the benefits been to the organisation?
- What have the benefits been to individuals?
- What benefits have been witnessed by the customer/citizen?

Submissions for one of Service Team categories should also demonstrate that the team: -

- Deliver the Best Service Possible
- Deliver in the Spirit of Best Value
- Work as a Team with other Services

Section Seven: Future Targets & Goals

Please detail your targets for the future and the framework within which they will operate.

Supplementary Evidence & Documentation

Please note that all supplementary evidence and documentation must be electronically incorporated into this actual template.

Awards 2014

Presentation of all the Award categories will be made at APSE's Annual Dinner at the National Seminar and Exhibition in **Nottingham, September 2014**.

If you require any further guidance or support in completing this electronic submission please do not hesitate to contact the APSE office on 01698 459 051.

Please note that all submissions should be forwarded electronically to lmcnab@apse.org.uk by 11 April 2014.

Please enter a summary of your submission below which should be a maximum 80 words. Should you be successful in reaching the finals of these awards this summary will appear the service awards brochure which will be issued to delegates at the awards dinner and which will subsequently appear on the APSE website. Summaries which exceed 80 words unfortunately will not be able to be placed in the awards brochure on the night.

Submission Summary

Caerphilly County Borough Council can undoubtedly always be found at the top the recycling tables for our outstanding achievements. Our efficient and effective services are complimented by growing customer satisfaction levels. Our achievement is no doubt a result of the tremendous service provided by our *"friendly, helpful and efficient"* team who are *"a credit to Caerphilly Council,"* delivering an *"admirable service in best value"*.

Section Four: - Executive Summary

Year on year services are enhanced at Caerphilly County Borough Council (CCBC), which corresponds with our continuous increase in recycling rates. Our improvements over the past year can undoubtedly be described as exceptional and our **"Double Award Winning Team"** continues to grow stronger each year!

In 2009 a major service change was introduced and recycling rates significantly increased from the lowest level in Wales in 2007/08 to reaching 'top of the tables' at present. As a result, we have become one of the top authorities in Wales. Leading the way, we provide an outstanding service and 'go the extra mile,' creating a 'feel good factor' for our communities.

Recycling and reuse continues to be enhanced at our top performing Household Waste Recycling Centres as a result of efficient management systems and increasing public satisfaction. All sites have been awarded ISO 9001-2008 and all operate to the WISH criteria. Plans in line with the Waste Hierarchy to significantly increase reuse at the sites has begun.

The team continue to build successful working relationships with a variety of service areas and departments. Year on year these relationships grow and new partnerships are always being formed. We also provide key support and guidance to outside organisations, including the third sector. Additionally, increasing our presence at

events within the community is important for our increasing levels of recycling and customer satisfaction.

Opportunities to gain qualifications and increased training facilities are always encouraged as they bring new and creative ideas to the team, advancing our services and improving efficiency to deliver in best value. We believe our 'top of the range' staff are at the centre of our success.

As an authority, we do not stop at targets, which are demonstrated by our outstanding recycling figures. Continuous service improvements will make this reality for 'our' Caerphilly. Our vision is to achieve a high recycling community by 2025 and ZERO waste to landfill by 2050.

Section Five: - Background

"*We Love Recycling!*" That's what Caerphilly's Waste Management department was hoping to hear from residents after the introduction of a fresh new service introduced in October 2009. This new service consisted of a weekly recycling collection including food and garden waste allowing over 80,000 residents to recycle waste at their doorstep and a fortnightly refuse collection.

It was clear that change was needed. Caerphilly had one of the poorest recycling rates in Wales in 2007/08 at 26%, meaning the majority of waste ended up in landfill. However, since then significant improvements have been made and this is the result of the ambitious service change and service enhancements the department has made. Feedback suggested that this fresh new scheme is easier and user-friendly and a recent survey found that 97% of residents prefer the new service.

Success shortly followed, in 2009/10 Caerphilly achieved the fourth highest recycling rate in Wales at 44%, well above the Welsh Government target of 40% and

the all-Wales recycling rate of 39.3%. Improvements continued into 2010/11 to 51% and public satisfaction with all recycling services has reached its highest level of 94.2% in 2013.

More impressively, in 2013/14, Caerphilly achieved an outstanding recycling rate of 59.42%. Therefore, remarkably, we have already exceeded the 2015/16 milestone of 58%. We're keeping the momentum going demonstrating our hard work and dedication as a team and a 'recycling community.'

Aims and Objectives

Wider Council Aims:

Our team has a clear vision to "improve the quality of life in our communities by making communities more sustainable, improving community pride, confidence and striving for excellence and continuous improvement in community health and well-being."

Through the delivery of efficient public services in a sustainable manner, in unity with legislation, national policies and business priorities we can achieve continuous improvement. By ensuring our borough is a clean, safe and well serviced area in which to live, work, invest and visit we can boost community pride and guarantee the long-term prosperity and development of the area.

Objectives:

Through our corporate service improvement plan, the department continuously works to achieve excellent standards by setting internal and external benchmarks through performance indicators (Appendix 1). To meet the wider council aims of our plan we:

- Will continuously work to increase the number of properties participating in the kerbside recycling schemes to reach a participation rate of 79% by the end of 2014

- Will reduce the total percentage of biodegradable municipal waste sent to landfill to 39% by the end of 2014
- Will increase the total percentage of Household Waste Recycling Centre waste recycled, reused or composted to 93% by the end of 2014 through the continued sorting of materials
- Will continue to exceed Welsh Government targets
 - 58% by 2015/16
 - 64% by 2019/20
 - At least 70% by 2025
 - **ZERO** waste to landfill by 2050
- Will continue to increase the activity of Waste Advisory Wardens and communication to target low/non-participating areas through education and awareness raising
- Will further improve public satisfaction levels with recycling from 96% to 97% by the end of 2014
- Will reduce the net cost of refuse collection per tonne by making efficiency savings and streamlining services and reducing our Carbon Footprint

Initial challenges and barriers

Pressures on diminishing resources

Finances are under an unprecedented level of pressure. Operations are becoming more expensive at a time when budgets are under stress. This trend, when combined with increased fuel prices, the continued need to find efficiency savings and reduce budgets places severe financial pressure on these services.

Public perception and demands on service

Increasing public perception and demand for services combined with an increase in the number of households within the County Borough places significant pressure on front-line services.

Public acceptance issues

The sustainable waste management agenda relies on the public playing a key role in accepting changes in collection services and the location of waste facilities within the County Borough. Overcoming public opposition to both of these elements therefore remains a key challenge.

Evolving Legislation

Waste management services have endured considerable legislative/policy changes over recent years and this is likely to continue. It is therefore important that service delivery is capable of adapting to these changes.

Increasing levels and impacts of Health & Safety Legislation against a background of stakeholder awareness and opportunities for claims requires a developed and robust approach to risk management. It is therefore crucial that key staff remain focused and trained to the highest level so that services can remain compliant and have effective risk management strategies in place

Sustainability and reducing carbon footprint

All services have a significant impact on sustainability and carbon foot printing. The development of our "greener" fuel strategy and "greener" vehicle procurement remain significant challenges.

Section Six:- Improvements Achieved and Challenges Overcome

Caerphilly's exceptional recycling rates are verification of the hard work put in each and every day by our waste team and the dedication of our green-minded residents. Our results have been achieved even with finances under pressure.

By remaining highly dedicated to continue to **exceed** Welsh Government targets and support the whole of Wales progress towards zero waste to landfill we are overcoming our challenges. Increases have been aided by our ambition, admirable management and effective communications. Service developments and enhancements are complimented by exceedingly high customer satisfaction and increasing recycling rates.

Improved Recycling, Composting, Participation and Satisfaction Rates

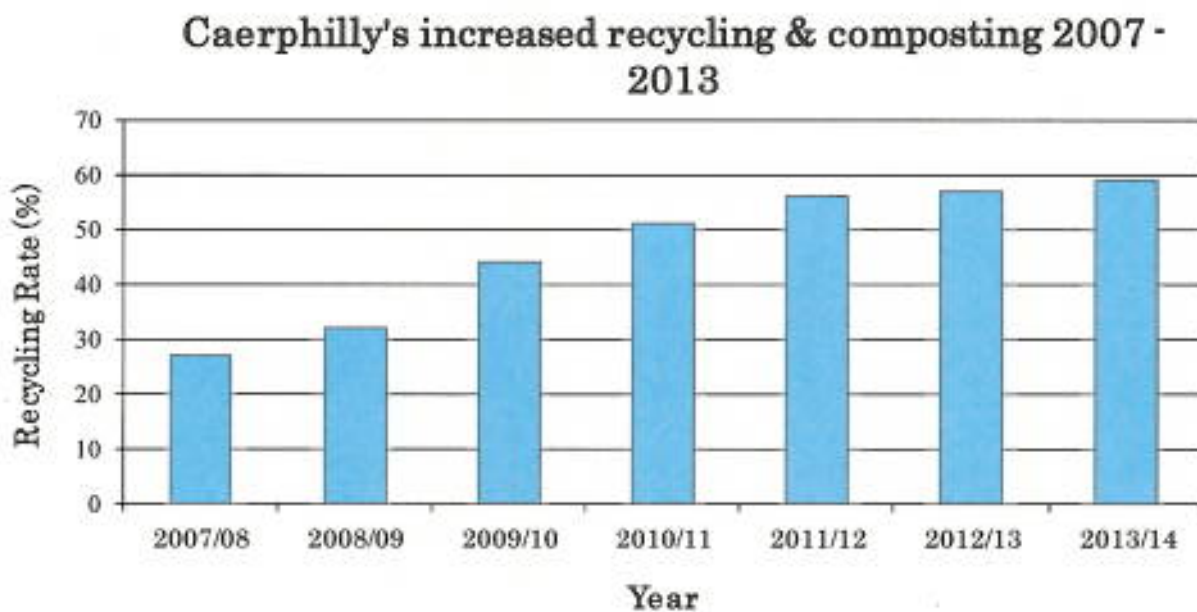
Figure 1 shows our impressive increase in recycling and composting from 2007 to 2013. Figure 5 shows resident satisfaction with our services in the latest household survey in 2013. Figure 6 shows the increase in the number of residents participating in the recycling service from 2007 – 2013.

Through increases in recycling the authority is making significant financial savings through the increasing cost of landfill disposal (gate fess and landfill tax). Also, increases in revenue are achieved through the sale of recyclable materials allowing us to invest more money into services and provide a superior value service for our customers. Closed loop recycling is maximised wherever possible to ensure a better quality material, in line with recommendations from Welsh Government. We are leading the way and creating a cleaner and greener place for our communities to grow. Our ever-improving, resourceful services allow us to continue to develop and achieve our aims, objectives and long-term goals.

By utilising our "user-friendly" service residents feel good about themselves when they participate, giving them a sense of pride and working together for the good of all. Our service has created a "feel good factor" allowing residents to recycle with a smile on their faces because we make it so easy for them to do their bit for their local environment. Over 92% of our residents say recycling is important to them,

72% recycle even if it requires additional effort and 71% recycle everything they can. Our team work exceptionally hard to achieve these outstanding reviews.

Figure 1 – Increasing recycling rates 2007 – 2013



First Class Service

Our services have been described as a *"flagship that should be adopted by all councils."*

Our customers are of significant value to us and this is revealed through the pleasing results of our public satisfaction surveys. Satisfaction with our recycling service has increased by 23% since 2007 and in 2013 satisfaction levels with all services did not fall below 89% (Figure 5). These improvements would not be possible without the commitment and enthusiasm of our *"pleasant, friendly, efficient, helpful, and polite"* team who have been described as a *"credit to Caerphilly Council"* providing a service where *"nothing is too much trouble"* and doing a *"marvellous job, going*

far beyond what is expected and making Caerphilly a lot more pleasant.” We believe this is the reason we are able to deliver the best service possible with continuous development.

Figures 2, 3 and 4 Happy, friendly collection crews and another happy resident!



In addition, throughout the year, collection crews work with a 'team spirit' and go the extra mile whilst doing their jobs. They go above and beyond what is expected by getting into the Christmas spirit every year wearing Santa outfits (Figure 4). This

shows their enjoyment at work during the festive period, contributing to their overall health and wellbeing and brings enjoyment for the residents.

Figure 5 Increase in the number of residents satisfied with our services

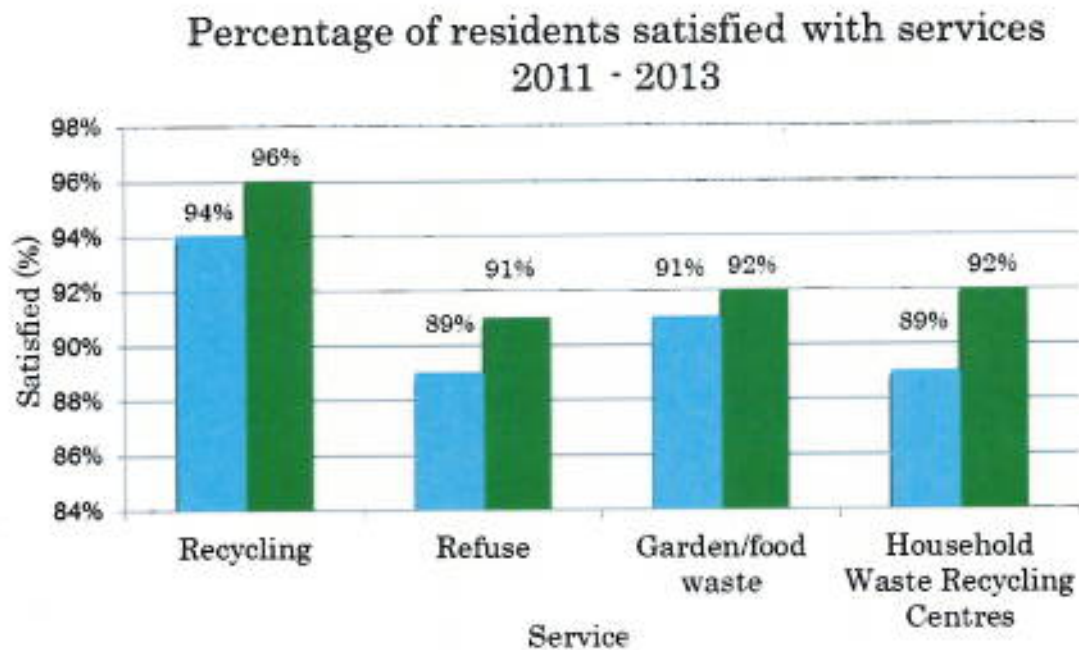
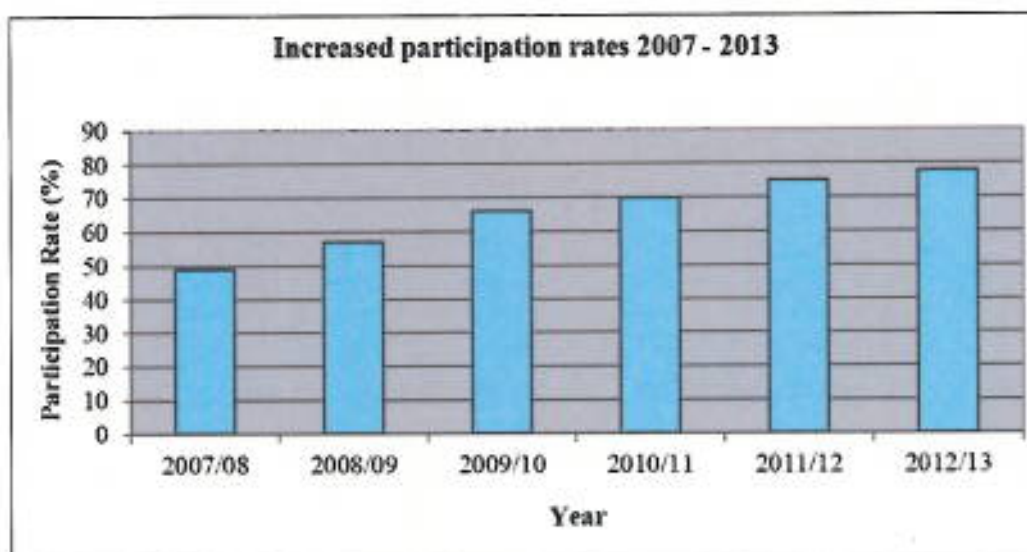


Figure 6 Increase in participation rate 2007 - 2013



Retaining and increasing these figures remains a key challenge as the department relies on the public playing a key role in accepting changes to collection services. However our continuous improvements are testament to the excellent leadership in Caerphilly to overcome these challenges and our ever-increasing participation rates are evidence that we are leading the way forward and delivering an excellent service with continuous improvement.

Appendix 4 provides an in depth detail of compliments received. This demonstrates our commitment to making our communities happy with everything we do and displays the benefits our first class service brings throughout the county borough.

First Class Training Opportunities

Through the delivery of quality training we aim to achieve safe and healthy working conditions for all employees. Competent employees are an essential component to the safe operation and delivery of our services. Training, in all its forms is an integral part of our organisation's strategy, closely tied to our business plan, which is regularly assessed, reviewed and revised. We actively encourage the ongoing training and continuing development of our entire workforce and to achieve a clear demonstration of individual competence.

We offer a range of Apprenticeships in Sustainable Resource Management and NVQ's in recycling operations, leadership, front line management and communication. We believe a skilled workforce is vital for meeting our challenges and pressures.

Benefits of training and additional qualifications to the department and the individual:

- Promotes sustainability and environmental good practice

- Developing and maintaining working relationships with colleagues and others
- Working in a manner that underpins effective performance
- Can bring new ideas and creativity, improving efficiency and streamlining operations, which in turn saves money
- Creates job satisfaction and confidence providing a better service to residents
- Development of personal skills and knowledge

These benefits have a knock-on-effect to the overall service. We believe "happy staff" provide an enhanced service.

Community Engagement

To complement our kerbside service, we go above and beyond our statutory duties to provide an even better package – we go the extra mile. The team regularly delivers workshops and presentations to schools and local community groups to raise awareness and overcome challenges/barriers. We also support all National incentives such as Real Nappy Week, Recycle Week and Compost Week and each year we increase our presence within the community, targeting a wider area and variety of locations.

Cookery demonstrations (in partnership with Waste Awareness Wales) (Appendix 3)

Through communications, advice and cookery demonstrations we inspire the public to reduce food waste by emphasising the environmental and cost benefits of keeping organic waste out of landfill. We demonstrate creative ways of reusing leftover food safely and healthily every year at various locations throughout the borough targeting a wide variety of people and groups.

Residents

We work collaboratively with residents by encouraging them to take part in new initiatives. The "Waste Free Challenge" is an excellent example of this partnership and is part of our ongoing efforts to reduce waste. The aim is for residents to gain hands on experience at implementing the 3R's and it goes above and beyond what is expected, we go the extra mile.

We also deliver presentations to community groups across the area including Brownies, Scouts, Churches and Charity groups such as Parkinson's, to get the whole community of Caerphilly on board.

Teamwork and Partnerships

We have a proven success of working in partnerships which has significant benefits to our department and the entire community, including outside organisations.

The Big Spring Clean

Now in its third year, the Big Spring Clean is about showcasing and celebrating the county borough's stunning scenery and natural beauty. Last year, over 49 tonnes of litter, recyclables and fly-tipped waste was collected during the 3-month long initiative. The initiative is widely advertised to ensure all have the opportunity to get involved and do their bit for their environment.

Residents, community groups, schools and officers from the team work collectively by grabbing their litter pickers, spades and wheelbarrows and join forces for the Big Spring Clean. The initiative encourages people to take pride in their local environment by getting involved in clean-up projects, helping to make Caerphilly an even cleaner and greener place.

Outside Organisations

The team (and the authority as a whole) provide key support and guidance to outside organisations such as the Community Furniture Enterprise (CFE). The CFE is a third sector organisation where household furniture can be re-used and sold back into the community. The department provided key support to the CFE in November 2011 during difficult financial times, which undoubtedly saved the business. Statement from the CFE website:

"Since the inception of the Community Furniture Enterprise in 1999, Caerphilly County Borough Council has been a key supporter and partner."

Community Repaint Project

Our prosperous partnership with the CFE has led to the development of a brand new initiative - The Community Repaint Reuse Project. This innovative project will involve water-based paint collected at Household Waste Recycling Centers being offered for sale to the public. It is thought that an exceptional 60% of the paint is reusable. The Project shows potential to make a saving of around £7,000 - £10,000 a year in this area – money that can be spent on improving services and the wider area.

In House Recycling

At Caerphilly we believe in the importance of *'practice what you preach.'* Staff located in offices throughout the borough are provided with adequate advice and facilities to recycle and prevent waste. Through educational and inspirational visits we work productively with various departments inspiring staff to implement the 3

R's. Our efforts are paramount and will have a significant impact on the volume of waste produced in South East Wales.

We also continue our work in collaboration with Catering throughout the authority (including schools) to implement food waste and dry recycling in canteens. Working together continues to increase our overall recycling rates.

Schools

Following the successful introduction of recycling for paper, plastic, cans, batteries and food, recycling is now second nature to the teachers and children. We have also provided schools with a free compost bin and 'how to use' handbook so the children can see the benefits of home composting.

Battery Recycling Initiative

In 2011, we introduced a Battery Recycling Initiative, in which schools compete to collect batteries for recycling. In 2013 an impressive 1.5 tonnes of batteries were collected and the winning schools were invited to a special award ceremony to claim their exciting prizes. This year a record-breaking 76 schools have signed up to take part.

Figure 7 Launch of the 2013 Battery Recycling Initiative in Maesycwmmmer Primary School



Kids Go Green

Kids Go Green is an interactive website dedicated to educating children and young people about the importance of environmental awareness and the impact we can all have on the future of our planet if we follow the 3R's, Reduce, Reuse, Recycle. We encourage the children to meet Rhodri the Recycling Ranger, the site's recycling mascot to learn how they can help keep our planet healthy and green. The site has been carefully created by the waste team and the dedicated staff from our internal IT department. With imagination, dedication and drive we have created this amazing site for all to use.

Figure 8 Snapshot of the Kids Go Green Website



Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) Initiative

The WEEE Initiative involved the authority working in collaboration with 4 Comprehensive schools (4,300 pupils) and CFE. An impressive 2.54 tonnes was

diverted from landfill and sent for reuse/recycling. The aim was to reuse as much as possible; items that were not safe were recycled. An impressive 30% was reused!

Figure 9 Celebrations at the WEEE Initiative



Communications and IT

Our relationship with the communications department continues to grow. Officers continue to meet monthly promoting success and informing residents about approaching events ensuring residents are updated on how well we are performing together. It also gives us an opportunity to give that all-important 'thank you,' which we believe is paramount.

Hospitals and Health Centres

The team continues to work collaboratively with local midwives, antenatal centres and hospitals to educate parents about the financial and environmental benefits of re-useable nappies. These events help us deliver a service with one-to-one contact with our residents to educate and encourage. It also allows residents to feel they have received a 'personal' service giving them the opportunity to ask questions and get involved. An event is planned during April this year at one of our local hospitals

to reinforce these important messages and keep the competitions running to provide parents with the opportunity to win free trial packs, allowing parents to 'try before they buy.'

Household Waste Recycling Centres

We currently operate six top-performing Household Waste Recycling Centres (HWRC). Collectively the sites have a recycling rate of 93% due to admirable management, pleasant front-line service and effective running operations. We aim to expand services by introducing new materials to reuse and recycle which ties in with the new Community Repaint Initiative. Reuse is extremely important as it demonstrates our commitment to drive waste up the Waste Hierarchy. A survey in 2013 confirmed 92% of residents are satisfied with our HWRCs due to the first class, personal service they receive. These figures reflect our continuing recycling increases.

The sites operate in compliance with Waste Industry Safety and Health (WISH) criteria and as a result of six monthly audits; ISO 9001-2008 has been retained due to proactive and effective health and safety management systems. Staff receive ongoing training and qualification opportunities to ensure customers receive the best service. Our top-of-the-range CCTV system has significantly reduced thefts at the sites ensuring we now recover all materials brought to us for reuse and recycling.

Figure 10 – Our helpful front-line staff ensure our residents have a pleasant visit to our HWRCs



Section Seven:- Outcomes and Future Targets & Goals

The outcomes and success of our service and teamwork is evident and victory is clear. There is no doubt that since 2009 the service has flourished and continues to achieve what it set out to do – increasing recycling rates, increase customer satisfaction and increase the overall enjoyment of our communities living with the Caerphilly County Borough. Despite initial challenges we have worked together as a community continuing to achieve our aims and objectives.

Our next main goal is to meet the recycling/composting target of 58% by 2015/16. However, based on our achievement in the first quarter of 2014, we have already exceeded this by 1.42%, demonstrating our commitment. We do not settle at the target, we **ALWAYS** go the extra mile.

Furthermore, we aim to maximise participation, taking us beyond the 78% currently being achieved.

Our vision is to achieve zero waste to landfill by 2050 and to achieve this we will continue to deliver efficient and resourceful services. We will continue to take the lead setting positive examples to the rest of Wales and the UK as a whole.

APPENDIX 1

SERVICE

IMPROVEMENT

PLAN (INTERNAL

BENCHMARKS)

D	PI ref	EVIDENCE / INDICATOR	12/13		13/14		Progress / Comments	14/15
			Target	Result	Target	Result		Target
1	WMT 008ii	The percentage of municipal waste recycled	40%	39.56%	40%		Due to the introduction of Q100 in Waste Data Flow (WDF) and a change in the method of reporting some of the wood material is included in the composting figure The result for 12/13 has been taken from WDF but has not been signed off by the Data Compliance Team and could be subject to change.	40.5%
2	WMT 008iii	The percentage of local authority municipal waste collected as source segregated bio wastes and composted or treated biologically in another way	16.5%	17.42%	17.5%		Some of the wood material that used to be included in the recycling figure is now classed as compost. Result could be subject to change as above.	18%
3	WMT 008i	The percentage of local authority municipal waste prepared for reuse	0.10%	0.09%	0.10%		Continued support of GC (Groundwork Caerphilly) Enterprises with the possibility to extend partnership of reuse of WEEE (Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment). Result could be subject to change as above.	TBC
4	WMT 009	The percentage of municipal waste collected by local authorities and prepared for reuse and/or recycled, including source segregated bio wastes that are composted or treated biologically in another way	56.6%	57.07%	57.5%		As points 1, 2 and 3 above.	56%
5	WMT 004	The percentage of tonnage of municipal waste sent to landfill	39% 38,500	41.7% 41,083	40% 39,500		Difficult to set accurate targets due to unknown waste growth factors. There was a large reduction in waste during 11/12. This does not appear to have continued into 12/13 but overall there is a downward trend (over the past 5 years). Result could be subject to change as above.	38,500
6	WMT 007	The total percentage Civic Amenity Site waste recycled, reused or composted (including rubble)	90%	93%	93%		Increase due to the continued sorting of the materials at site and the inclusion of rubble in the measure. Result could be subject to change as above.	93%
7	WMT 002	The total percentage of biodegradable municipal waste sent to landfill	37%	39.76%	38%		The tonnage targets are prescribed by Welsh Government. There was a large reduction in waste during 11/12. This does not appear to have continued into 12/13 but overall there is a downward trend (over the past 5 years). This is a cabinet priority indicator and CCBC have set this years target to 39%. Result could be subject to change as above.	38%
8	LB WM PI 1	The percentage of properties participating in kerbside recycling	76%	78%	78.5%		Increase due to the activity of Waste Advisory Wardens and communications. Further improvement difficult due to a high percentage already being achieved.	79%
9	LB WM PI 2	Net cost of refuse collection per household	£16.81		TBC		Target will be set when 2012/13 financial figures are known.	TBC
10	LB WM PI 3	Net cost of refuse collection per tonne collected	£54.10		TBC		As above.	TBC

APPENDIX 2

IN THE PRESS



Recycle Right!

Thanks to your help, Caerphilly is leading the way in Wales with its recycling efforts.

In December it was revealed that Caerphilly was 2nd in the Welsh recycling league table, recycling an impressive 59.9% of waste in our county borough! Our award-winning efforts are made possible thanks to the ongoing support and co-operation of residents across the area.

It is important that you only dispose of recyclable material in your recycling bin to avoid cross-contamination. The most common issue we face is food waste being incorrectly placed in the recycling bin. Food waste must only be placed in your food waste caddy for collection.

If any items in your brown recycling bin are not able to be recycled, a leaflet will be provided detailing which items need to be removed before it can be collected on the next collection day.

For a full list of items that can be recycled visit www.caerphilly.gov.uk/recycling



Cleaner and greener

- We continue to lead the way in Wales with a Recycling Rate of 60.44% (April – Sept 2013).
- Our waste management team scooped 5 prestigious national awards in 2013.
- 76 Schools signed up to taking part in a new Battery Recycling Initiative.
- 61 have also become Eco Schools by proudly displaying a 'Green Flag'.
- Kids Go Green! – New interactive website launched <http://your.caerphilly.gov.uk/kidsgogreen/>



- There are very high levels of satisfaction with all aspects of recycling & refuse services.

Batteries Recycling in Caerphilly

The Battery Recycling Scheme organised by Caerphilly County Borough Council and ERP UK is going from strength to strength. The competition, which sees schools compete against each other to recycle the most batteries, recycled 1,255kg of batteries across 45 participating schools in 2012. The 2013 competition involved 59 schools, and an impressive 18,900 pupils, who collected a total of 1,511 tonnes of batteries for recycling. Once again, ERP supplied the prizes for the winners and runners up.

National Recycling Week

8 June 2013

To promote the 10th anniversary of National Recycle Week in Wales Caerphilly County Borough Council's Waste Management Team will be out and about promoting recycling.

In the past 10 years Caerphilly County Borough Council has seen recycling figures rise by a whopping 900% and is one of the leading local authorities in Wales for Recycling Rates.

To help get the Caerphilly County Borough to the top the waste management team will be at Pontlottyn square on Tuesday 18th 10am - 1pm and Tesco, Ystrad Mynach on Thursday 20th 10am - 1pm. Here they will be able to give out helpful tips and advice on recycling, reuse and reducing waste.

Mr Dave Poole, Cabinet Member for Community and Leisure Services said "I'd like to thank our residents who through their efforts in recycling are helping us increase our recycling rates year after year. Don't forget when thinking about recycling, don't just think about the kitchen. We accumulate rubbish from every room in the house, much of which can be recycled – think about toilet roll tubes in the bathroom, clothing tags and cosmetic boxes in the bedroom and newspapers and magazines in the lounge – all can be recycled."

Andrew Osborne from Waste Awareness Wales offers some advice on how you can do more "The best thing you can do with food waste is not to produce it in the first place by planning your meals in advance and also by using any leftovers creatively. Planning meals can save up to £50 a month for a typical family."

For leftover recipes, tips and advice visit www.lzvelbodhatwaste.com

Tudalen y pecyn 82

For more information on recycling can be found at www.caerphilly.gov.uk/recycling

For information about recycling in the whole of Wales go to www.wasteawarenesswales.org.uk



APPENDIX 3
ADDITIONAL
PHOTO
EVIDENCE

LFHW cookery demonstrations



Free compost bins for schools



Launch of Kids Go Green



Handing out Bags for Life in the community



Launch of food waste recycling in schools

Battery Recycling Initiative celebrations at one of our schools



APPENDIX 4

COMPLIMENTS

Customer Testimonials

From	Date	Comment
Resident	31/01/2013	I would like to praise the refuse collectors who come to this address. My two recycling bags had been ripped open this morning, leaving a dreadful mess. Before I was able to re-bag it, your men arrived and cleared it all onto the truck. Fantastic, thank you very much. I have now requested a brown recycling bin to avoid this in the future. The men are always pleasant and polite, nothing is too much trouble, and they are a credit to Caerphilly Council.
Resident	21/02/2013	I just wanted to send a quick email to say a big thank you to the team that collects litter from the roadsides; their efforts have not gone unnoticed/ unappreciated. I live in Energlyn Parc and "in the old days" the drive up Heol Las was pretty grim as there was rubbish everywhere; these days it's spotless. I am always pretty quick to complain when things go wrong so I thought I should make an effort to give praise where it's due. I just wanted to say that they do an excellent job at making the environment in Caerphilly a lot more pleasant. Anyway, please could you pass on my comments to the team responsible? Kind regards,
Resident Via Customer First	27/02/2013	Resident from Lewis Street Ystrad Mynach rang to say thank you for clearing dog fouling in her street so promptly
Cwmfelinfach Allotment Association Secretary	04/03/2013	On behalf of the Cwmfelinfach Allotments Association, I would like to take this opportunity to thank you all so very much for the assistance you provided us, with the cleaning up of the Cwmfelinfach Allotments "rubbish." The crew you provided was extremely helpful and courteous and worked so hard to help us clear this rubbish, which would have proven very difficult for us without your help. On behalf of the Committee I would like to give our appreciation of your service, it was a great help. Once again many thanks.
Resident	06/03/2013	I have just received a telephone call from a lady and she wished to praise one of your street cleaners. She only knows his name is Clive and he services the Gilfach/Bargoed area. She could not praise Clive enough and thinks he should be given recognition for his hard work. What a lovely phone call to take
Resident	08/03/2013	Resident has asked that his appreciation be passed on to the relevant crews for the excellent service they provide.
Resident	27/03/2013	A resident from Old Bedwas Road called to thank you for keeping Old Bedwas road so clean. Very impressed with the man who is picking up the rubbish.
Visitor	12/04/2013	My wife and I brought our seven year old grandson for a three-day stay in Caerphilly last weekend (5 th – 7 th). The weather was an added bonus, of course, being very Spring-like, but we were incredibly impressed by Caerphilly Borough in general. Don't know what residents' comments might be, but certainly from a tourist viewpoint it was excellent. The town was clean, and the services which we received were provided with consistent polite and friendly efficiency. Our previous visit with our own children – must be close on twenty years ago now – was equally impressive, but our experience of revisits to places previously enjoyed have often proved somewhat disappointing. Most definitely NOT in this case, however. I hope that you have some mechanism for informing your staff of well-deserved positive feedback since they are all, unquestionably, a credit and a distinct asset to the authority. So, thank you and VERY well done Caerphilly Borough Council – long may your success continue!
Resident	08/05/2013	I thought I would write a quick email to yourselves about the gentleman how keeps Senghenydd clean around the Windsor hotel and Ysgol Ifor Bach, Every morning rain or shine he greets me and my son with a good morning and a smile as well as a quick chat about the weather. Never have I seen him looking down he must constantly be in a good mood, he probably don't have to stop and say hello but he does an I just thought someone who goes that extra mile in their job should get some recognition as people are to quick to complain about poor customer service but hardly ever mention good customer service.

		Many Thanks
Resident	15/05/2013	My husband and I would like to express ore appreciation of the wonderful service given to us. Their kindness and consideration to us has been wonderful. The area always do polite and helpful, a marvellous service. Please thank them on our behalf
Specialist nurse for resident	24/05/2013	My name is Patricia and I am a Children's palliative care nurse working for Aneurin Health Board. I care for a family in Caerphilly with a seriously ill child. He requires a high level of complex care and equipment. The family have recently had problems with their collection of waste primarily from a private company adding to the family stress. I contacted Mr Ian Jones in waste management today to see if he could help. Within minutes he had a solution for me and was able to action it immediately with the bin men helping too. The family rang me amazed and delighted within a couple of hours saying they had a new bin. This is a fantastic result and I am really impressed and grateful with the service.
Resident	10/07/2013	I would just like to say that the 3 men who just emptied the green bins in Gwyn Drive Churchill Park are true assets to the council. no matter what the weather they are always here the same time to empty the bins, as a little thank you to them I took all 3 of them pints of water out to them as they came to my house, the 3 of them where so grateful and thankful it made my day. Once again they are an asset to you. It's great to see Residents sharing how happy they are with Council services on Social Media.
Resident	13/08/2013	As I am always passing on troubles to you, thought it would be nice to pass on some praise just received for the refuse /recycling crew covering Aberbargoed. Mrs Griffiths of Highfield Crescent said she is delighted with the service, with her garden waste sacks and food caddy being returned over the gate every week. She says as an elderly resident this makes her life a lot easier and feels CCBC give an excellent service. Well done crew!!
Resident	20/08/2013	Mrs Davies, aged 87, has rung to say thank you to the crews who have been assisting her since she broke her arm. She wants to pass on her gratitude for all they are doing, collecting and returning bins and recycling boxes.
Resident	28/08/2013	Just wanted to let you know how helpful the staff at the Full Moon recycling centre were over the weekend. We are in the process of renovating a house and I made several trips to the site. There were two members of staff who were particularly helpful, Gareth and Robert.
Resident	03/09/2013	I just wanted to say a big thank you to the Green collection crew who must have collected from our house a few weeks ago (Lewis Street, Machen). I had run out of refuse bags and had not been able to bag up all of the hedge cuttings so these were left near the bags. However the team must have collected both the loose and the bagged rubbish, which I'm sure, is above and beyond. Just wanted to say thanks very much – I'd appreciate it if my thanks could be passed to the relevant department. Thanks again
Resident	25/09/2013	I would just like to say I huge thank you to the staff at the Llanbradach recycling centre. They were friendly and very helpful.
Resident	10/01/2014	I had a call from the above resident today to thank the refuse crew, practically Gareth and his supervisor for finding and returning her mobile phone to her today and to say the refuse crew always do a great job on her street. Please can you pass on the thanks to the crew.

Please email
all entries to:

[Imcnab@aps
e.org.uk](mailto:Imcnab@aps
e.org.uk)

by 11 April
2014

1. Reasons for and impacts of variations in collection service

- 1.1. The power of LAs to select and specify containers is set out in Section 46 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990. Therefore, the underlying reason why there are variations in collection service is because Government believes that LAs must make the decisions regarding the services they have a duty to provide.
- 1.2. Decisions are based on factors such as the proximity of waste facilities, local housing and infrastructure, the timing of contracts expiring, corporate priorities, Government strategy, prevailing waste theory and the availability of funding. In Denbighshire, the key decisions in these areas have been made based on these and the following factors: -
- 1.3. **Receptacles:** In 2006, started switching residual waste collections from sacks to bins. Key factors were that the public wanted bins as seagulls and other scavengers caused problems with sacks. Bins are a practicable way of avoiding potentially hazardous manual handling and therefore a duty of the LA as an employer. At a time before food waste was collected separately, the Council felt bins were the only acceptable container for fortnightly residual waste collections.
- 1.4. **Frequency:** With a few exceptions, residual waste collections in Denbighshire are made fortnightly. In 2006, the evidence was clear that the reduced collection frequency was a key driver in improving recycling rates. Also, as more waste is recycled, collecting residual waste fortnightly is an effective and appropriate efficiency measure to take.
- 1.5. **Recycling:** Despite operating a “good” kerbside sort scheme, the Council could not ignore clear evidence that mixed recycling collections captured significantly more material. Because the statutory recycling target was set so high, the higher recovery of mixed recycling schemes could not be ignored (a 60% target might have been considered achievable). Coupled with acceptable cost projections and the duty to avoid manual handling referred to above, meant the Council could not justify doing anything other than to collect recycling in a wheeled bin.
- 1.6. **Garden waste:** In 2006, WAG had a specific target for the composting of waste which is why Denbighshire introduced a free collection service funded through the efficiencies achieved in residual waste collection and SWMG. A small 140 litre bin was selected for garden waste to limit quantities collected, but still achieve the WAG target.
- 1.7. **Colours:** Black bins for residual waste and green bins for garden waste are self-explanatory. Blue has long associations with recycling so that was the colour chosen for the recycling bins. Orange was selected for food waste because it was a bright colour, not typically associated with other waste types. The caddies are easy to see in dark mornings. Coincidentally, orange was later selected as the colour of food waste bins at the London Olympic Games in 2012.
- 1.8. The result of the differing systems is a creative and innovative approach to waste management in Wales today and is driving the best performance in the UK. It cannot be argued that the current approach is not working.
- 1.9. A single, uniform approach set out by WG dictat, like the *Blueprint*, might represent the “cutting edge” in waste theory at a given point in time. However, resource management theory is constantly evolving and it is hard to see how a national Waste Collection Authority could deal effectively with local circumstances.

- 1.10. In the June edition of *The Loop* (the journal of the Local Authority Recycling Advisory Committee) The Minister, Alun Davies AM, champions this diversity of approach, saying, “Welsh Councils decide the most appropriate collection systems for their communities...” Denbighshire would agree wholeheartedly with the Minister on this.

2. Alignment with Collections Blueprint

- 2.1 Generally, Denbighshire’s collection system aligns closely with the discretionary *Blueprint* which cites Denbighshire’s use of small 140 litre bins for residual waste. However, Denbighshire uses its discretion to depart from the *Blueprint* in two main ways.
- 2.2 The reasons for using wheeled bins to collect mixed recycling are mentioned earlier. The HSE has itself made this same point in official responses to Government consultations but have not done so in the clearest terms. The *Blueprint* recognises that LAs are “employers and commissioners of services” and that H&S decisions on collection should be made locally – but then goes on to tell LAs what conclusions they must reach!
- 2.3 Denbighshire also departs from the *Blueprint* by offering a garden waste collection that is free at the point of service. Although the specific target for composting has now gone, Denbighshire believes charging could jeopardise the achievement of the 70% statutory recycling target and therefore lead to financial penalties.
- 2.4 The *Blueprint* sets out what was “cutting edge” three years ago; published when some LAs were still collecting residual waste weekly. Wales now has one LA opting to collect residual waste every three weeks and others consulting on monthly collections. In short, it is very much of its time and time has now marched on.
- 2.5 In the past, WAG/WG has adopted various positions which have later been re-assessed in the light of new evidence. *Wise About Waste*, the first Welsh waste management strategy, steered LAs towards MBT (Mechanical Biological Treatment) as a means of residual waste treatment and showcased the use of glass cullet in aggregates: both positions the WG has now distanced itself from. More recently, WAG steered LAs to consider the third sector model for recycling collections, such as the Cleanstream approach used by Newport Wastesavers, but which has proved less successful as targets have become more testing.
- 2.6 In the past, Denbighshire has described such changes of approach as “moving the goalposts” but the ability to switch priorities and change direction is a necessity, and not just for Governments. A national strategy as prescriptive as *Towards Zero Waste* is not helpful to the WG, LAs or any other stakeholder.
- 2.7 Additionally, Denbighshire has long questioned much of the evidence selected by WAG/WG to support its advocacy of kerbside sort schemes. This is clearly illustrated in the *Blueprint* by the claim that Bridgend Council “collect more materials for recycling than authorities using co-mingling”. This was put to the WG at the time but, despite an acknowledgement that the wording used was misleading, no correction was ever made.

3. Availability of Information to Householders

- 3.1 Denbighshire spends relatively little on recycling PR and information: less than any other LA in Wales according to recent WLGA benchmarking data. Recycling just happens to be the way the Council deals with 63% of the rubbish it handles now and, because it is slightly more

complicated than throwing all the rubbish in one bin, the Council provides clear explanatory information and collection calendars.

- 3.2 The right service does not need a great deal of explanation. With the right drivers (i.e. making recycling easy and convenient, and the reverse for residual waste) it is possible to alter behaviour without necessarily going through the expensive business of trying to change attitudes first.
- 3.3 In 2011, 4,223 individuals (the vast majority from Denbighshire) responded to a public consultation to disagree with the proposal that WG should withhold SWMG funding from LAs making mixed recycling collections. These individuals, plus the further 1,173 who signed petitions, that showed support for their simple, convenient recycling service would no doubt be shocked to learn that withholding grant funding is still on WG's agenda.

4. Waste Regulations Route Map

- 4.1 The process outlined by the route map is similar to the approach taken by Denbighshire, and presumably every other LA, when selecting a recycling collection. To a person new to preparing a business case the Route Map sets out the process quite clearly.
- 4.2 Denbighshire is reviewing its services in the light of the Waste Regulations 2012. Early findings suggest that a switch to separate collection is unnecessary to meet quality recycling aspirations. Moreover, given Denbighshire's leading performance, a switch to kerbside sorting could result in a 22% reduction in recycling yields, a reduction of 4.5% on the Council's recycling rate and an additional 2,000 tonnes of residual waste requiring disposal. This is based upon the capture rate for kerbside collected dry recyclables falling to that achieved by the best Welsh kerbside sort scheme (i.e. Bridgend).
- 4.3 The Route Map will probably have minimal impact in itself other than to prompt LAs to undertake a timely review of earlier decisions. For LAs that undertook a robust decision making process in the past there is unlikely to be a change. However, by threatening to withdraw the SWMG funding of any LA switching to mixed recycling the WG is effectively making it impossible for any kerbside sort LA to consider all the options open to it.

5. Relationship between practice and recycling rates

- 5.1 The evidence Denbighshire has gathered indicates that "good" commingled recycling services enjoy greater capture rates or yields than "good" kerbside sort schemes. Is the collection schedule clear and convenient? Do residents understand what can be recycled? Do the collection vehicles turn up? Are suitable containers provided? Is opting out of recycling made difficult by limits on the volume or frequency of collection? If the service is poor then the method makes little difference, but LAs that can run a good service will benefit by offering a commingled collection.
- 5.2 Evidence, such as the data collected after Denbighshire's switch from kerbside sorted to a commingled service, is dismissed by WG on the basis that any "new" scheme will enjoy high participation and capture rates. Unfortunately, there are very few LAs that have switched from a commingled service to kerbside sort; but there is Torbay Council.
- 5.3 Data collected from Torbay appears to show that recycling has flatlined since dropping commingled collections. Prior to the adoption of a kerbside sort service, the Council

provided commingled collection to 40,000 residents and in 2010/11 (the last year of commingled service) reached a recycling rate of 45%. In the calendar year 2013 (the most recent year for which data is available) it can be seen that the kerbside sort service was provided to 60,000 households (a 50% increase) but the recycling rate has increased by just 1% (after food is taken out of the equation).

- 5.4 Some might argue that this is a problem of Torbay's contractor performing poorly, rather than of kerbside sort schemes in general. However, the excellent recovery rates for the food waste scheme would appear to contradict this. In its recent guidance on evaluating recycling schemes, the Welsh Government suggests that the "popularity" of commingled recycling collections cannot be a material consideration when choosing a collection method. However, when there is such clear quantitative evidence to support this popularity by way of improved capture rates, it appears perverse to rule this out.

6. Other Points

- 6.1 Denbighshire's choice of collection system in 2009 appears to have been justified by the Council consistently being the highest recycling LA in Wales.
- 6.2 In response to criticism of their stance on mixed recycling collections a few years ago, WG officials stated that, theoretically, kerbside sorted systems can capture as much of the available material as mixed recycling schemes. Whilst there is no arguing the logic of this theory, several years on there is still no evidence of Welsh LAs using kerbside sort systems to capture recyclate at the levels of the better mixed recycling schemes.
- 6.3 Despite Denbighshire using a mixed recycling approach, the vast majority of materials collected are sent for "high quality recycling" as defined by WG. Since it opened in 2011, Denbighshire has sent all its mixed recycling to the MRF operated by UPM-Kymmene in Flintshire, where the newsprint is used in UPM's own papermill.
- 6.4 It is a fallacy that all mixed recycling is necessarily of low quality and is exported. Being a paper manufacturer themselves, quality of materials is critical to UPM and all the recovered paper and board go into new paper products, over 90% of glass goes for re-melt, aluminium is all sent to Novelis in Warrington, steel to Tata Steel in South Wales and plastics are sorted by polymer and colour and largely enter closed loop recycling at a number of reprocessors, many in the UK.
- 6.5 The knock-on effect of the extremely effective dry recycling collection is that food waste capture rates in Denbighshire are also the best in Wales. It has to be said though, that food waste capture levels are still not high enough.
- 6.6 Denbighshire's households produce less residual waste than any others in Wales. This means less waste goes to landfill and less Landfill Tax being paid to HMRC and Denbighshire enjoys a high margin of safety from WG's Landfill Allowance Scheme fines.
- 6.7 It is a fallacy that mixed recycling collections are more expensive than kerbside sort. WLGA benchmarking information show Denbighshire 8th out of 22 LAs in for dry recycling service costs in 2012/13, which is very good for a largely rural LA achieving high performance levels.

Cyflwyniad gan Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru Ymchwiliad Pwyllgor Amgylchedd a Chynaliadwyedd Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru i Ailgylchu yng Nghymru



Cyfoeth
Naturiol
Cymru
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Resources
Wales

Crynodeb

- Cymru yw'r unig wlad yn y Deyrnas Unedig sydd wedi cyflwyno targedau statudol i awdurdodau lleol ar adennill gwastraff. Gyda'i gilydd cyrhaeddodd awdurdodau lleol Cymru'r targed cyntaf o 52 y cant yn 2012-13.
- Rydym yn gefnogol iawn o'r bwriad yng nghynigion LIC i leihau swmp y gwastraff sy'n mynd i safleoedd tirlenwi, cynyddu'r cyfraddau ailgylchu a gwella ansawdd deunyddiau eildro a gwnaethom ymateb yn gadarnhaol i'r cynigion hyn yn ymgynghoriad LIC yn ddiweddar ynghylch Bil yr Amgylchedd.
- Mae Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru wedi monitro canlyniadau'r gwasanaeth ailgylchu er 2004/05 drwy ei swyddogaethau statudol. Gyda datblygiadau deddfwriaethol arwyddocaol pellach i ddod i rym yn ddiweddarach eleni a fydd yn effeithio ar ansawdd y gwasanaethau ailgylchu, efallai ei bod yn rhy gynnar i lwyr asesu canlyniadau cymharol y gwahanol fathau o wasanaethau ailgylchu sy'n cael eu darparu gan awdurdodau lleol.
- Mae amseriad cymharol darparu canllawiau manwl Llywodraeth Cymru (LIC) a'r rheidrwydd i ddatblygu'r gwasanaeth ailgylchu wedi cyfrannu at y sefyllfa a welwn heddiw lle mae amrywiadau mawr yn y dulliau cyflenwi gwasanaeth.

1. Rôl Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru

- 1.1 O'r 1af Ebrill daeth Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru â gwaith Cyngor Cefn Gwlad Cymru, Asiantaeth yr Amgylchedd Cymru a Chomisiwn Coedwigaeth Cymru ynghyd, yn ogystal â rhai o swyddogaethau Llywodraeth Cymru. Ein diben yw sicrhau bod adnoddau naturiol Cymru'n cael eu cynnal, eu defnyddio a'u gwella mewn modd cynaliadwy, yn awr ac yn y dyfodol.
- 1.2 Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru sy'n gyfrifol am reoleiddio'r diwydiant gwastraff ac mae'n brif gynghorydd i LIC, yn gynghorydd i ddiwydiant a'r cyhoedd ehangach a'r sector gwirfoddol, ac yn gyfathrebwr sy'n ymdrin â materion yn ymwneud â'r amgylchedd a'i adnoddau naturiol.
- 1.3 Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru yw'r awdurdod monitro dynodedig o ran Rheoliadau Targedau Ailgylchu, Paratoi i Ailddefnyddio a Chompostio (Monitro a Chosbau) (Cymru) 2011 a Rheoliadau'r Cynllun Lwfansau Tirlenwi (Cymru) 2004. Rydym yn dilysu data'r awdurdodau lleol yn chwarterol drwy gyfres o wiriadau ansawdd data. Mae'n trefn ddilysu yn cynnwys traws wirio yn erbyn WasteDataFlow a data datganiadau safle am dirlenwi, ynghyd â cheisiadau am dystiolaeth gan yr awdurdodau lleol am dnyged derfynol y gwastraff y maent wedi'i adennill.
- 1.4 Diben y Cynllun Lwfansau Tirlenwi yw sicrhau bod awdurdodau lleol yn dargyfeirio gwastraff trefol pydradwy o dirlenwi. Caiff ein mesur i ddangos cywirdeb data ei gyhoeddi'n flynyddol yn Adroddiad

CNC ar Gynllun Lwfansau Tirlenwi Cymru¹. Mae'r adroddiad yn manylu ar brydlondeb data a dderbynnir oddi wrth yr awdurdodau lleol yn unol â'r terfynau amser cyflwyno data.

- 1.5 Mae'r Targedau Adennill i Awdurdodau Lleol yn rhoi mwy o bwyslais ar i awdurdodau lleol Cymru adennill rhagor o'r deunyddiau sy'n cael eu casglu a chyflwyno data cywir am y cyfleusterau didoli canolradd, y cyfraddau gwrthod a'r cyrchfannau. Rydym yn gweithio gydag awdurdodau lleol i ganfod a nodi cyrchfannau'r gwastraff maen nhw'n ei gasglu, fel mai dim ond deunyddiau sydd mewn gwirionedd wedi cael eu hailgylchu, eu paratoi i gael eu defnyddio neu'u compostio sy'n cael eu cynnwys wrth iddynt gyfrifo'u cyfraddau adennill. Rydym yn dilysu'r datganiadau data gwastraff a gyflwynir yn chwarterol gan awdurdodau lleol Cymru. Ar ôl iddo gael ei ddilysu mae'r data'n cael ei gyhoeddi ar StatsCymru bob chwarter. Er mwyn i'r awdurdodau lleol gyrraedd y targedau adennill, mae gofyn iddynt ddarparu tystiolaeth ategol inni fod y gwastraff y maent wedi'i ddargyfeirio wedi bodloni'r meini prawf perthnasol. Rydym yn darparu Adroddiad ar Dargedau Adennill Awdurdodau Lleol i LIC sy'n crynhoi'r gwaith dilysu ychwanegol a wneir yn ystod blwyddyn cynllun.
- 1.6 Rydym hefyd yn gweithio gydag eraill i gynyddu ffydd y farchnad yn ansawdd y cynhyrchion sy'n cael eu gwneud o wastraff a thrwy hynny yn annog rhagor o adennill ac ailgylchu, er enghraifft drwy ddatblygu protocolau ansawdd.
- 1.7 Ni hefyd yw'r rheoleiddiwr o ran y newidiadau diweddar i'r fframwaith rheoleiddio mewn perthynas â Chyfleusterau Adennill. Rhaid i weithredwyr cyfleusterau adennill ein hysbysu os ydynt yn gymwys ar gyfer yr amod trwyddedu newydd (hunanasesu), a rhaid iddynt ddechrau cyflwyno gwybodaeth samplu benodol inni o 1^{af} Hydref 2014 i ni ei chyhoeddi fel rhan o'n cofrestr gyhoeddus.

2. Y Sefyllfa Gyfredol

- 2.1 Cyrhaeddodd cyfanswm y gwastraff trefol a gynhyrchwyd o fewn awdurdodau lleol Cymru, ar wahân i gerbydau gadawedig, ei lefel uchaf yn 2004-05, ar fwy nag 1.9 miliwn tonnell. Mae wedi gostwng yn gyson ers hynny; cynhyrchwyd 1.55 miliwn tonnell yn 2012-13. Yn ddiweddar cyhoeddwyd canlyniadau arolwg gennym a oedd yn amcangyfrif bod y gwastraff diwydiannol a masnachol a gynhyrchwyd yn 3.7 miliwn tonnell a'r gwastraff adeiladu a dymchwel a gynhyrchwyd yn 3.4 miliwn tonnell yng Nghymru yn 2012. Mae'n werth nodi felly fod y gwastraff trefol sy'n cael ei gynhyrchu gan awdurdodau lleol yn llai nag un rhan o bump o'r holl wastraff sy'n cael ei gynhyrchu yng Nghymru.
- 2.2 Yn 1998-99 dim ond 5 y cant o holl wastraff trefol awdurdodau lleol yng Nghymru a gasglwyd i gael ei baratoi i'w aildefnyddio, ei ailgylchu neu'i gompostio. Mae hyn wedi codi i fwy na hanner yr holl wastraff a gasglwyd gan awdurdodau lleol Cymru yn 2012-13. Cymru yw'r unig wlad yn y Deyrnas Unedig sydd wedi cyflwyno targedau adennill statudol i awdurdodau lleol o ran ailgylchu gwastraff a, chyda'i gilydd, cyrhaeddodd awdurdodau lleol Cymru'r targed cyntaf o 52 y cant yn 2012-13. Yn unigol, roedd 13 o'r 22 awdurdod lleol yng Nghymru wedi cyrraedd y targed 52 y cant yn 2012-13 neu wedi rhagori arno. Mae Atodiad 1 yn dangos perfformiad pob awdurdod lleol yn erbyn targed 2012-13.
- 2.3 Mae Cymru wedi lleihau swmp y gwastraff trefol pydradwy (bwyd, papur a gwastraff gardd) sy'n cael ei anfon i safleoedd tirlenwi 57 y cant dros wyth mlynedd lawn ddiwethaf y Cynllun Lwfansau Tirlenwi. Mae hyn yn dangos yn glir fod gwaith gan awdurdodau lleol Cymru i leihau swmp y gwastraff pydradwy sy'n cael ei anfon i safleoedd tirlenwi yn llwyddo. Mae Atodiad 2 yn dangos perfformiad pob awdurdod lleol o dan y Cynllun Lwfansau Tirlenwi yn 2012-13.
- 2.4 Mae gan LIC lawer o bolisiau yn ei strategaeth wastraff, "Tuag at Ddyfodol Diwastraff". Ei nod yw cynyddu'r cyfeintiau gwastraff sy'n cael eu hailgylchu a gwella ansawdd y deunyddiau eilaidd sy'n

¹ <http://naturalresourceswales.gov.uk/our-work/policy-advice-guidance/waste-Policy/landfill-allowance-scheme/?lang=cy#.U5cK-SjqhJk>

cael eu cynhyrchu o ganlyniad. Mae un elfen allweddol yn cael ei thargedu tuag at wella'r defnydd o ddeunyddiau crai eilaidd (gwastraff wedi'i ailgylchu) mewn diwydiant yng Nghymru a symud tuag at economi gylchol lle mae pob deunydd gwastraff yn cael ei ddefnyddio yn hytrach na'i waredu.

- 2.5 Mae LIC wedi targedu'r gwastraff sy'n cael ei gasglu gan awdurdodau lleol yn gyntaf. Y rheswm am hynny yw'r lefel uchel o reolaeth sydd gan lywodraeth dros y ffrwd wastraff hon – mae hynny oherwydd y cydbwysedd rhwng arian sy'n cael ei ddarparu i lywodraeth leol gan LIC o'i gymharu â thaliadau'r dreth gyngor, ac arian grant ychwanegol wedi'i neilltuo – elfennau fel y Grant Rheoli Gwastraff Cynaliadwy blynyddol. I'r sector preifat, deddfwriaeth gwastraff yw prif gyfrwng dylanwad llywodraeth a rhaid ystyried yr effaith ar dwf economaidd.

3. Ystyriaethau

- 3.1 Mae Glasbrint Casgliadau Cynllun Sector Gwastraff Trefol LIC a gyhoeddwyd yn 2011 yn nodi'r proffil gwasanaeth sy'n cael ei argymhell o ran casglu gwastraff aelwydydd. Fodd bynnag, roedd llawer o awdurdodau lleol eisoes wedi dechrau darparu gwasanaeth ailgylchu flynyddoedd lawer cyn hynny er mwyn cydymffurfio â gofynion i ddargyfeirio gwastraff o safleoedd tirlenwi o dan Reoliadau Cynllun Lwfansau Tirlenwi (Cymru) 2004. Mae hyn wedi golygu bod pob awdurdod lleol yn cyflenwi gwasanaethau mewn ffyrdd gwahanol. Mae LIC yn cynnig y cyfle i bob awdurdod lleol i gymryd rhan mewn Rhaglen Newid Gydweithredol o ran cyflenwi gwasanaethau. Nod y rhaglen yw sicrhau bod Cymru'n cyrraedd y targedau ailgylchu uchel a nodwyd yn Tuag at Ddyfodol Diwastraff ac yn dilyn model cyflenwi'r Glasbrint Casgliadau.
- 3.2 Gall costau newid y math o wasanaeth casglu gwastraff ailgylchu fod yn sylweddol o ystyried darparu biniau a bocsys ynghyd â'r cerbydau casglu arbenigol. Mae'r costau hyn, ynghyd ag ystyriaethau ymarferol cyflwyno gwasanaeth newydd (h.y. rhoi gwybod i drigolion am y newidiadau) yn golygu ei bod yn cymryd cryn lawer o amser i roi newidiadau ar waith ar draws ardal gyfan awdurdod lleol. Hefyd, hyd yn oed ar ôl cyflwyno'r gwasanaeth newydd, bydd yna ystyriaethau lleol lle na fydd efallai yn bosibl darparu'r un gwasanaeth casglu i bob annedd o fewn awdurdod lleol, er enghraifft, mewn ardaloedd dwys eu poblogaeth (h.y. fflatiau) ac ardaloedd gwasgareddig eu poblogaeth (h.y. ardaloedd gwledig).
- 3.3 Mae newidiadau diweddar i'r fframwaith rheoleiddio mewn perthynas â Chyfleusterau Deunyddiau, sy'n dod i rym ar 1^{af} Hydref 2014, a darpariaethau'n ymwneud â chasglu deunyddiau ar wahân i'w hailgylchu, sy'n dod i rym ar 1^{af} Ionawr 2015, yn berthnasol i'r ystyriaethau y mae a wnelo'r ymchwiliad hwn â nhw. Effaith y rheoliadau hyn fydd cynyddu tryloywder y cyfraddau gwrthod ac ansawdd y deunyddiau sy'n cael eu cynhyrchu gan bob cyfleuster deunyddiau, ynghyd ag ansawdd y deunyddiau sy'n cael eu cyflenwi gan bob cyflenwr. Bydd hyn yn galluogi awdurdodau lleol i dargedu'u cyngor i ddeiliaid tai yn well er mwyn gwella ansawdd y deunyddiau maen nhw'n eu danfon i gyfleusterau deunyddiau i gael eu didoli. Byddant hefyd yn gallu dewis pa gyfleusterau deunyddiau i'w defnyddio ar sail y dystiolaeth ynglŷn ag effeithlonrwydd eu harferion didoli. Fodd bynnag, yn ein barn ni mae'n rhy gynnar i ddadansoddi sut bydd hyn yn newid arferion o ystyried nad yw'r datblygiadau rheoleiddio wedi cael eu rhoi ar waith eto.
- 3.4 Mae data hanesyddol am y ddarpariaeth gwasanaethau ar gael drwy WasteDataFlow. O 2005-2012 casglwyd set fach o ddata ynglŷn â'r mathau o ddarpariaeth gwasanaethau yr oedd awdurdodau lleol yn ei darparu o ran gwastraff sych, gweddilliol a chompostiadwy. Fodd bynnag, nid oedd ffurf y data wedi'i ddylunio'n dda, gan arwain at amwysedd yn y data a ddarparwyd. Roedd y dull casglu hefyd yn anhyblyg, a olygai nad oedd awdurdodau'n gallu disgrifio amrywiaethau traws-awdurdod yn y ddarpariaeth gwasanaethau. Yn 2012 cafodd y set ddata hon ei hailddatblygu er mwyn ei gwella a'i hehangu. Ar hyn o bryd, elfen ddewisol yw darparu'r set ddata hon i'r awdurdodau lleol, oherwydd yr adnodd ychwanegol y mae ei angen arnynt i gyflwyno gwybodaeth ar sail y targedau adennill statudol o 2012-13 ymlaen. Byddwn yn dechrau dilysu'r data hwn am flwyddyn adrodd 2014-15. Fodd bynnag, nid oes modd mesur darpariaeth gwasanaethau awdurdodau lleol yn llawn yn erbyn glasbrint casgliadau LIC drwy ddefnyddio'r set ddata hon yn unig.

- 3.5 Fel yr awdurdod monitro i'r Cynllun Lwfansau Tirlenwi a Thargedau Adennill Awdurdodau Lleol yng Nghymru, rydym yn gallu cyrchu at y data perfformiad sy'n cael ei ddarparu gan yr awdurdodau lleol drwy system adrodd WasteDataFlow. Er ei bod yn hawdd cael gafael ar y tunelli a'r canrannau, nid oes gwybodaeth am y dulliau casglu a ddefnyddiwyd gan awdurdodau lleol ar gael yn hwylus drwy WasteDataFlow yn unig, a c mae'n anodd perthnasu hyn i'w perfformiad ailgylchu. Fodd bynnag, gwyddom fod Rhaglen Weithredu'r Cynllun Gwastraff ac Adnoddau (WRAP) yn dadansoddi data WasteDataFlow ymhellach a'i bod yn casglu data ychwanegol am y ddarpariaeth gwasanaethau. Mae'r wybodaeth hon ar gael i'r awdurdodau lleol ar gyfer meincodi, a hefyd i'r cyhoedd. Mae'n cynnwys data manylach am y ddarpariaeth gwasanaethau, ac mae hefyd yn cynnwys y cynnyrch fesul deunydd. Mae'r set ddata hon ar gael am y 3 blynedd diwethaf o leiaf drwy borthol WRAP (<http://laportal.wrap.org.uk/>).
- 3.6 Mae awdurdodau lleol yn cofnodi'r mewnbwn/allbwn o bob cyfleuster deunyddiau y maen nhw'n anfon gwastraff iddo ar WasteDataFlow. Drwy ddefnyddio'r data hwn mae'n bosibl cyfrifo cyfradd wrthod ar gyfer llif gwastraff pob awdurdod lleol drwy bob cyfleuster. Yn ystod 2012-13 fe gynhalion ni ymarferiad cwmpasu er mwyn deall y mathau o wybodaeth yr oedd awdurdodau lleol yn eu cael ynglŷn â'r cyfraddau gwrthod oedd yn cael eu cofnodi ar gyfer pob cyfleuster. Byddwn yn parhau â'r ymarferiad hwn yn y blynyddoedd i ddod er mwyn monitro gwelliannau yn y data sy'n cael ei roi i awdurdodau lleol gan gyfleusterau deunyddiau. Maes o law bydd y newidiadau i'r fframwaith rheoleiddio, sydd ar fin cael eu cyflwyno mewn perthynas â chyfleusterau deunyddiau, yn help inni wella'n trefniadau i ddilysu'r cyfraddau gwrthod a nodir i awdurdodau lleol gan gyfleusterau deunyddiau o safbwynt Targedau Adennill Awdurdodau Lleol.

4. Sialensiau i'r Dyfodol

- 4.1 Mae'r Targedau Adennill statudol i awdurdodau lleol yn mynd i fyny i 70% yn 2024-25. Os yw awdurdodau lleol i gyrraedd targedau mwyaf heriol Tuag at Ddyfodol Diwastraff, rhaid iddynt gynnal y momentwm o ran cynyddu'r cyfraddau paratoi i aildefnyddio, ailgylchu a chompostio. Bydd cynydd cyson yn anodd i'r awdurdodau lleol gan fod llawer ohonynt eisoes wedi gwneud y rhan fwyaf o'r newidiadau ffisegol angenrheidiol drwy ddarparu cyfleusterau ailgylchu a chynnig gwell gwasanaethau rheoli gwastraff. Mae newidiadau pellach llai yn dal yn bosibl, ond mae'r rhan fwyaf o'r newidiadau mwyaf arwyddocaol eisoes wedi cael eu gwneud. Mae'r dystiolaeth sydd ar gael yn awgrymu bod gwneud mwy o ran gwastraff bwyd yn un maes o'r fath sydd â photensial sylweddol i wella cyfraddau ailgylchu aelwydydd, a dylid felly canolbwyntio arno.
- 4.2 Mae perswadio rhagor o bobl i gymryd rhan mewn ailgylchu yn flaenoriaeth. Rhywbeth gwirfoddol i'r cyhoedd yw cymryd rhan mewn ailgylchu; prin yw'r cymhellion, ac mae'r cosbau'n brinnach fyth. Mae'r her i Lywodraeth Cymru, mewn partneriaeth ag awdurdodau lleol, yn sylweddol o ran cynyddu dealltwriaeth, herio canfyddiadau a newid ymddygiad deiliaid tai. Er enghraifft, mae dryswch o hyd ynglŷn â pha fathau o ddeunyddiau, fel plastigau, y gellir eu hailgylchu. Mae angen cyngor clir, syml a chyson ar ddeiliaid tai er mwyn iddynt barhau i ymroi a deall pwysigrwydd cymryd rhan. Hefyd, daw'r her hon ar adeg o bwysau economaidd cynyddol ar bawb.
- 4.3 Er bod cynyddu'r cyfraddau cyfranogi yn bwysig, mae'n hanfodol fod mecanweithiau a dulliau sbarduno yn cael eu rhoi ar waith i annog atal ac aildefnyddio gwastraff, fel sy'n cael ei gydnabod yn rhaglen atal gwastraff LIC. Mae gan weithgynhyrchwyr rôl i helpu deiliaid tai i atal gwastraff drwy ddylunio cynnyrch yn y fath ffordd fel nad yw'n cynnwys gwastraff, yn ogystal â sicrhau bod modd i ddeiliaid tai aildefnyddio'u cynnyrch a'u deunyddiau neu'u hailgylchu'n eang ar ôl gorffen eu defnyddio. Rhaid i awdurdodau lleol a chyrrff sector cyhoeddus eraill, yn gynnwys Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru, sicrhau eu bod yn cymryd camau i ddylanwadu ar gaffael cynaliadwy fel bod cyn lleied â phosibl o wastraff yn flaenoriaeth. Rhaid i Gymru greu economi gylchol sy'n symud oddi wrth y model llinol cyfredol, lle caiff deunyddiau eu bwydo i'r economi ar y dechrau a'u gwaredu ar y diwedd.

4.4 Rhaid bod yn ofalus i sicrhau nad yw'r ymgyrch i gyrraedd Targedau Adennill Awdurdodau Lleol yn arwain at ganlyniadau amgylcheddol ac economaidd gwrthnysig. Er enghraifft, gallai problemau o'r fath ddeillio, yn rhannol, o'r diffyg cyfleusterau trin amgen addas yng Nghymru ac yn ehangach. Gallai hyn gael ei ddwysáu gan anghysondeb rhwng cyflymdra targedau ailgylchu uchel a'r ddarpariaeth cyfleusterau gwastraff sydd ar gael a chan y diffyg canllawiau addas i awdurdodau lleol fel eu bod yn deall yr opsiynau dilys sy'n agored iddynt. Er ein bod yn gryf ein cefnogaeth i egwyddorion adennill gwastraff a'r buddion clir sy'n deillio i economi ac amgylchedd Cymru drwy ailgylchu gwastraff yn briodol fel adnodd, dim ond yng nghyd-destun rheoli gwastraff yn briodol, gyda mesurau diogelu amgylcheddol angenrheidiol, y gellir cyflawni hyn.

Byddem yn croesawu'r cyfle i ddarparu tystiolaeth lafar pe bai Pwyllgor yr Amgylchedd a Chynaliadwyedd yn ein gwahodd i wneud hynny ym mis Gorffennaf 2014.

[I gael rhagor o wybodaeth](#)

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Atodiad 1 – Perfformiad Awdurdodau Lleol yn erbyn y Targedau Adennill (LART) 2012-13

Awdurdod	(a) Cyf. Gwastraff Trefol Soled (t)	(b) Cyf. Ailddefnyddio, Ailgylchu, Compostio LART (t)	(c) Cyfradd Ailddefnyddio, Ailgylchu, Compostio LART (%)	Targed LART (t)	(d) Gwahaniaeth i'r targed o ran canran (%)	(e) Gwahaniaeth i'r targed mewn tunelli
Blaenau Gwent	32,911	16,853	51.2%	17,114	-1.5%	-260
Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr	63,536	36,284	57.1%	33,039	9.8%	3,245
Caerffili	98,431	56,172	57.1%	51,184	9.7%	4,988
Caerdydd	174,103	90,950	52.2%	90,533	0.5%	416
Sir Gâr	71,188	38,280	53.8%	37,018	3.4%	1,262
Ceredigion	34,584	18,532	53.6%	17,984	3.0%	548
Conwy	66,812	37,712	56.4%	34,742	8.5%	2,970
Sir Ddinbych	43,543	25,262	58.0%	22,643	11.6%	2,620
Sir y Fflint	88,133	48,401	54.9%	45,829	5.6%	2,572
Gwynedd	76,976	39,412	51.2%	40,027	-1.5%	-616
Ynys Môn	41,942	23,162	55.2%	21,810	6.2%	1,352
Merthyr Tudful	29,518	14,504	49.1%	15,349	-5.5%	-845
Sir Fynwy	46,007	25,545	55.5%	23,924	6.8%	1,621
Castell-nedd Port Talbot	71,695	34,652	48.3%	37,282	-7.1%	-2,629
Dinas Casnewydd	65,802	32,362	49.2%	34,217	-5.4%	-1,855
Sir Benfro	64,516	34,283	53.1%	33,549	2.2%	735
Powys	78,683	40,088	50.9%	40,915	-2.0%	-827
Rhondda Cynon Taf	114,325	52,822	46.2%	59,449	-11.1%	-6,627
Abertawe	111,437	53,343	47.9%	57,947	-7.9%	-4,604
Torfaen	43,749	20,616	47.1%	22,749	-9.4%	-2,133
Bro Morgannwg	59,780	32,568	54.5%	31,086	4.8%	1,482
Wrecsam	75,840	40,063	52.8%	39,437	1.6%	626
Cymru	1,553,512	811,866	52.3%	807,826	0.5%	4,040

(a) cyfaint llawn y gwastraff trefol sy'n deillio o bob awdurdod lleol;

(b) cyfaint llawn y gwastraff trefol sydd wedi cael ei ailgylchu, ei baratoi i'w aildefnyddio a'i gompostio, fel y'i dilyswyd gan yr awdurdod monitro;

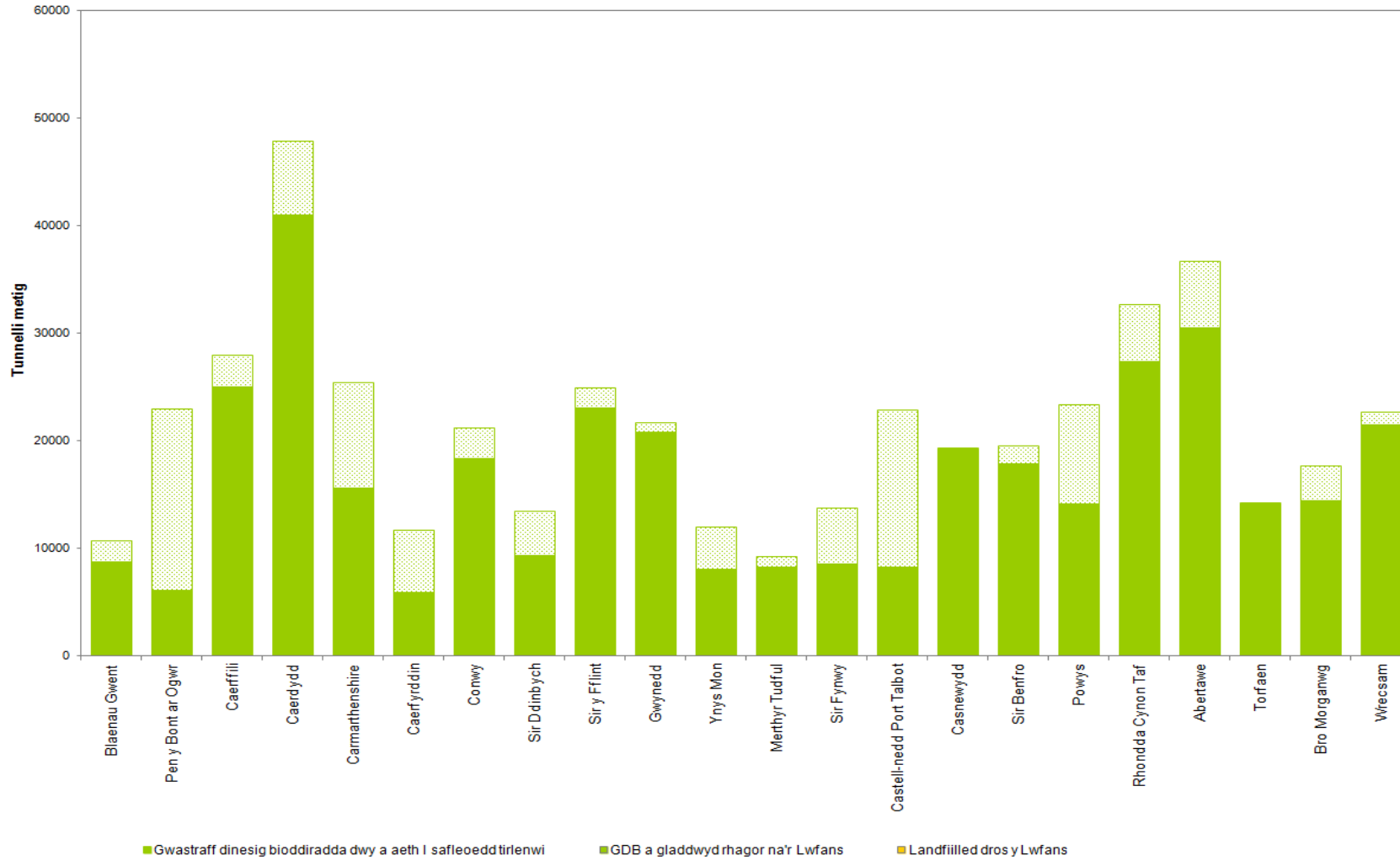
(c) cyfraddau ailgylchu, paratoi i aildefnyddio a chompostio pob awdurdod lleol;

(d) y gwahaniaeth rhwng cyfaint targed y cyfraddau ailgylchu, paratoi i aildefnyddio a chompostio a'r gyfradd wirioneddol a gyflawnwyd gan bob awdurdod lleol; ac

(e) y gwahaniaeth rhwng cyfaint targed y cyfraddau ailgylchu, paratoi i aildefnyddio a chompostio a'r gyfradd wirioneddol a gyflawnwyd gan yr awdurdodau lleol i gyd, gyda'i gilydd.

Atodiad 2 – Faint o BMW a anfonwyd i safleoedd tirlenwi o'i gymharu â lwfans tirlenwi Awdurdodau Lleol Cymru yn 2012/13

Tudalen y pecyn 99



Eitem 5

Y Pwyllgor Amgylchedd a Chynaliadwyedd

Lleoliad: Ystafell Bwyllgora 3 – y Senedd

Dyddiad: Dydd Mercher, 11 Mehefin 2014

Amser: 09.30 – 11.30

Cynulliad
Cenedlaethol
Cymru

National
Assembly for
Wales



Gellir gwyllo'r cyfarfod ar Senedd TV yn:

http://www.senedd.tv/archiveplayer.jsf?v=cy_400000_11_06_2014&t=0&l=cy

Cofnodion Cryno:

Aelodau'r Cynulliad:

Alun Ffred Jones AC (Cadeirydd)
Mick Antoniw AC
Russell George AC
Llyr Gruffydd AC
Julie James AC
Julie Morgan AC
William Powell AC
Antoinette Sandbach AC

Tystion:

James Byrne, Ymddiriedolaethau Natur Cymru
Jessica McQuade, WWF Cymru
Lila Haines, Oxfam Cymru
Gareth Clubb, Cyfeillion y Ddaear Cymru
Peter Davies, Comisiynydd Dyfodol Cynaliadwy
Lorraine Whitmarsh, Prifysgol Caerdydd
Dr Sharon Hopkins, Bwrdd Iechyd Prifysgol Caerdydd a'r Fro
Clare Sain-ley-Berry, Cyngor Gweithredu Gwirfoddol Cymru

Staff y Pwyllgor:

Alun Davidson (Clerc)

TRAWSGRIFIAD

Gweld [trawsgriafiad o'r cyfarfod](#).

1 Cyflwyniad, ymddiheuriadau a dirprwyon

1.1 Cafwyd ymddiheuriadau gan Gwyn Price a Joyce Watson. Nid oedd unrhyw ddirprwyon.

2 Newid yn yr hinsawdd – grŵp trafod

2.1 Bu'r tystion yn ateb cwestiynau gan aelodau'r Pwyllgor.

2.2 Cytunodd Jessica McQuade i ddarparu rhagor o wybodaeth i'r Pwyllgor am yr enghraifft a roddodd ynghylch sut mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn gweithio gydag Awdurdodau Lleol a chymdeithasau tai i gael cyllid drwy'r Fargen Werdd.

3 Newid yn yr hinsawdd – grŵp trafod

3.1 Bu'r tystion yn ateb cwestiynau gan aelodau'r Pwyllgor.

4 Papurau i'w nodi

4.1 Nododd y Pwyllgor y cofnodion.

Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru – Rhagor o wybodaeth yn dilyn y cyfarfod ar 7 Mai

4.2 Nododd y Pwyllgor y papur.

Polisi morol yng Nghymru – Ymateb gan y Gweinidog Cyfoeth Naturiol a Bwyd yn dilyn y llythyr a anfonwyd ym mis Mai 2014

4.3 Nododd y Pwyllgor y llythyr.

Eitem 5.1

Additional Information for National Assembly for Wales Roundtable Discussion on Biodiversity - 21 May 2014

Biodiversity baselines on Natural Resources Wales' estate and on protected sites

Following the National Assembly for Wales Biodiversity Round Table on Biodiversity, Natural Resources Wales offered to provide further information on biodiversity baseline on its estate and on designated sites. This paper fulfils this offer.

Two components of the above will benefit from further definition:

Baseline: A baseline is something against which it is possible to make an assessment of change and this has some methodological implications, in that methods have to be precise enough so that real change is not obscured by measurement error. For this reason, many surveys, unless designed to be precisely repeatable, do not provide baselines that are as good as monitoring programmes. Monitoring programmes are designed with repeatability in mind. Surveys can however be enormously valuable in developing such monitoring.

Natural Resources Wales' estate: This paper includes information for both the land that Natural Resources Wales owns e.g. some National Nature Reserves (NNRs) or much of the Welsh side of the Dee Estuary, and the land that we manage on behalf of others e.g. the Welsh Government Woodland Estate. It also provides information on available the baseline for other designated sites that are owned and managed by third parties.

Land that Natural Resources Wales owns

NNRs, whether owned by Natural Resources Wales or third parties, are, like any other areas of Wales, covered by several Wales-wide surveys, including:

- Phase 1 survey, published as the *Habitats of Wales* (1979 to 1997), which is a Wales-wide field-based habitat survey that mapped all land cover in Wales.
- Remote sensing - habitat information captured from remotely-sensed satellite imagery across Wales. This is still under development.
- Woodland on NNRs (and elsewhere) will be covered to some extent by the National Forest Inventory (NFI), which distinguishes between broad categories such as coniferous and broadleaved woodland.
- More detailed Phase 2 vegetation survey, using the National Vegetation Classification (NVC), for some key habitats such as lowland grassland, peatlands, heathlands and some uplands has been carried out on our estate and other targeted areas, based on the priority of those areas for that habitat.

60 of the 76 NNRs are wholly or partly nested within Natura 2000 sites (Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and Special Protection Areas (SPAs)), whose habitats and species features are subject to an ongoing programme of condition monitoring (see below). It may not, however, always be possible to disaggregate results from the SAC monitoring programme such that robust data can be derived specifically for NNRs.

Monitoring is carried out on NNRs in addition to the SAC monitoring. The focus of the NNR monitoring programmes is on the non SAC features of each reserve.

Land/water owned by third parties and managed directly by Natural Resources Wales

Evidence is available from the NFI and its predecessor survey NIWT (the National Inventory of Woodland and Trees) as well as from monitoring designed to support forest operations. The NFI records (amongst other things) the amount of woodland, broadleaved and coniferous, on a five year cycle and includes biodiversity information such as National Vegetation Classification communities in the field layer. Natural Resources Wales is currently working with Forestry Commission to develop a methodology to assess forest condition for biodiversity from the data collected. As the current cycle is in its final year, we will be able to assess the condition for the last 5-year period.

An updated Ancient Woodland Inventory has recently been published. This includes a digital map of all woodlands in Wales considered to be ancient, based on their presence on the earliest OS maps. This distinguishes between sites retaining semi-natural composition, and those replanted with conifers. Natural Resources Wales has completed an Ancient Woodlands Baseline Survey (AWBS) for all of the ancient woodland resource on the WGWE (including ancient semi natural woodland (ASNW) and plantations on ancient woodland sites (PAWS)). This provides a baseline on 12 key attributes and associated factors within the woodlands structure against which we can monitor the progress that our management interventions are making and as such is designed to be repeatable. As a requirement by UK Woodlands Assurance Standard (UKWAS), the AWBS also provides an assessment for critical and threatened sites and allows prioritisation for targeted management.

A deadwood provision assessment for the whole of the WGWE (126,000ha) has been completed, enabling managers to incorporate deadwood interventions into coupe plans. Monitoring change in deadwood provision may be a part of annual auditing requirement for the UKWAS.

A baseline for riverine woodland is available for all forests in the South Wales forest districts; this records condition and issues such as invasive non-native species. This survey informs management requirements and the methodology is designed to be repeatable so that the impact on biodiversity of any intervention can be monitored. Both the riverine and AWBS are spatially captured within GIS which aids future evaluation and assessment of progress.

We hold a database of species present on the WGWE. While not a definitive record of the estate - it is not carried out systematically, rather where operations are planned and where projects or the public report records - there is a large amount of data available. Specific projects have been carrying out recording for long periods; examples are dormouse recording in Bontuchel and the work with Butterfly Conservation Wales which has identified woodland sites across Wales important for Lepidoptera priority species, and has planned and completed conservation work for them. The partnership with Butterfly Conservation carries out annual monitoring and has been operating for over 10 years.

Land owned by third parties where we work in partnership, share land management objectives or influence management through designation

The protected sites series includes areas designated under European legislation – SAC and SPA (from the Habitats and Birds Directives respectively) and UK legislation (Special Sites of Scientific Interest (SSSI)). In most cases, European designations are underpinned by SSSI designation (though not in the marine environment), and the designations themselves can overlap. Consequently, a single area of land can be designated as SSSI, SAC and SPA. Different ‘features of

interest' are associated with each designation type (and can relate in either simple or complex ways). It is these features that are the focus of monitoring.

For **SACs**, there is an ongoing, comprehensive programme of monitoring, undertaken by, or commissioned by, Natural Resources Wales staff. At any particular site, only those habitats and species for which a site was designated are monitored. Monitoring takes place on a 6-year cycle, with each listed habitat or species feature monitored at least once in each 6-year period. The first more-or-less complete set of assessments covers the period 2001-2006, with a repeat set completed (mostly) during 2007-2012.

For **SPAs**, Natural Resources Wales has worked with RSPB to collate and regularly update data on counts of listed bird species. This draws heavily on a range of surveys and monitoring programmes undertaken by partner organisations, often involving collection of data through citizen science schemes, such as the Wetland Bird Survey (WeBS) coordinated by the British Trust for Ornithology (BTO). This approach is vulnerable to gaps in data arising if underlying surveys cease or take place on a less frequent basis.

Data from SAC and SPA monitoring have been used to compile an indicator of protected site condition, published (until 2012) in Welsh Government's State of the Environment report; and these same data are also supplied for background use in the equivalent UK indicator (published annually in the UK Biodiversity Indicators in Your Pocket report).

For **SSSIs**, there is no comprehensive programme of monitoring across all feature types. Some are monitored regularly (e.g. geological features, intertidal features, some freshwater features), others more intermittently, and some probably not at all.

In addition to monitoring datasets, we also have National Vegetation Classification data for the majority of sites, collected through strategic national surveys for habitat groups such as lowland grasslands, woodlands, peatlands and heathlands; an example of this is the *Grasslands of Wales* book, published in 2010. Equivalent comprehensive surveys of intertidal habitats around Wales have been completed.

As mentioned in relation to NNRs, a varied set of broader surveys (such as Phase 1 survey) will also provide evidence relating to these protected areas, even if these do not provide strong baselines against which to measure change.

For some sites, there are detailed time series of data for a wider range of species and other environmental parameters (e.g. from the Environmental Change Network site on Snowdon and the Skomer Marine Nature Reserve).

For other priority habitats and species (i.e. where not identified as features of interest), available information is variable and patchy, with the scope for identifying trends often very limited. Generally, this is true for both 'our estate' and for the wider countryside. Examples of available data include the Botanical Society of Britain and Ireland (BSBI) vascular plant atlas and the annual monitoring carried out by Butterfly Conservation which will include transects on the Natural Resources Wales estate

General point for biodiversity information for any site or location

Natural Resources Wales also has access to third party species and habitats records occurring on our estate through our partnership work with Local Records Centres (LRCs), the National Biodiversity Network (NBN), Marine Environmental Data and Information Network (MEDIN) and national schemes and societies. Through our

partnership support for LRCs we receive bespoke GIS layers of priority and protected species locations and LRCs can provide a report of all records for any location. The NBN gateway has a map of the boundaries for designated sites and can provide an automated report of species records for that site. The main challenge that we face is creating a single view that effectively pulls these records together into one place. We work with national schemes and societies to develop targeted monitoring schemes to help gather records suitable for status and trend reporting and with the Centre for Ecology and Hydrology to investigate modelling techniques that enhance the use of ad hoc and citizen science data for robust monitoring.

Authors

David Allen: Team Leader Environmental Monitoring & Surveillance Team

Chris Tucker: Biodiversity and Heritage Officer

Julia Korn: Ecosystem and Biodiversity Advisor

Natural Resources Wales

Date: 4 June 2014

Additional Information for National Assembly for Wales Roundtable Discussion on Biodiversity - 21 May 2014

Information on progress with the development of the Information Hub

Welsh Government (WG) arranged two early meetings with Natural Resources Wales (NRW) on the scope of the Information Hub. Since then a draft proposal was presented to the WG Natural Resources Policy Board and WG staff have been consulting with policy branches within government to scope their requirements .

The focus so far has been working with the WG GIS teams on creating the right infrastructure and underlying architecture, with relevant data content or links to relevant data. Stakeholders have a number of different requirements and expectations of 'a hub'. Providing the initial infrastructure with content is seen as a useful and practical deliverable for the first phase. This can then be used to scope requirements for 'views' on the content.

WG met recently with NRW staff to update. It is proposed that WG use their Lle site as the first phase of developing the hub.

Lle is the WG publishing mechanism, currently set up for spatial datasets

(<http://lle.wales.gov.uk/>)

It also intended to publish the map views through Google's new public maps gallery

<https://maps.google.com/gallery/>

Example search for maps in Wales

<https://maps.google.com/gallery/search?hl=en&q=wales>

Example search for WG maps

<https://maps.google.com/gallery/search?hl=en&q=welsh+government>

WG also aim to create a landing page that point users to this content ready for the July Royal Welsh.

NRW is working with WG to co-ordinate the submission of NRW open data sets for publishing through the WG portal. The timetable is tight but we will publish as many open datasets as we can. In the short term we will need to maintain manual uploads to the WG portal as an overhead, but we will be looking at automating this in the medium/long term. We are assessing the frequency of update as part of our publishing plans in order to understand the administration overhead.

NRW is also working with WG on drafting a MoU/MoA to document the data exchange and service commitments of the partnership.

Author

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Natural Resources Wales

Date

6 June 2014

Y Pwyllgor Amgylchedd a Chynaliadwyedd

Environment and Sustainability Committee



Dr Emyr Roberts
Prif Weithredwr
Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru

3 Mehefin 2014

Annwyl Emyr

Sesiwn dystiolaeth Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru ar 7 Mai – gwybodaeth bellach

Hoffai'r Pwyllgor ddiolch ichi a'r Athro Peter Matthews am ddod i'n cyfarfod ar 7 Mai i drafod y cynnydd a wnaed gan Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru yn ystod y flwyddyn gyntaf ers iddo gael ei sefydlu. Yn ystod y sesiwn, codwyd nifer o faterion a byddem yn ddiolchgar pe gallech ddarparu gwybodaeth bellach yn eu cylch. Diolch ichi am y wybodaeth a ddarparwyd eisoes mewn perthynas â rhagweld llifogydd a Llwybr Arfordir Cymru – mae'r wybodaeth hon wedi cael ei dosbarthu i Aelodau'r Pwyllgor.

Byddem yn ddiolchgar pe gallech roi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf ynghylch pryd yr ydych yn disgwyl i'r strwythur staffio gael ei gwblhau, gan gynnwys cynnydd o ran ymgorffori'r Byrddau Draenio Mewnol, yn enwedig o ran y trefniadau ar gyfer gweithrediadau traws-ffiniol a sicrhau ymgysylltiad parhaus tirfeddianwyr lleol.

Yn dilyn y cwestiynau a godwyd gan Antoinette Sandbach a Julie Morgan, byddem yn gwerthfawrogi eglurhad o'r prosesau sydd ar waith i ddarparu cyngor i Lywodraeth Cymru. Byddai'n ddefnyddiol

cael manylion ynglŷn â sut y mae'r cyngor gan swyddogion arbenigol yn cael ei ddarparu i Weinidogion Cymru ac eglurhad ynghylch sut y mae cyngor o'r fath yn cael ei ddefnyddio/ei ddilyn e.e. mewn perthynas â'r cyngor a roddwyd ar gynigion ar gyfer yr M4 o amgylch Casnewydd.

Byddai hefyd yn ddefnyddiol cael eglurhad ynghylch cynlluniau i leihau gweithlu Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru i 1,850. Yn ystod y sesiwn, dywedasoeh y byddai lleihau'r gweithlu i'r nifer hon yn creu bylchau sgiliau ac y byddai angen ailgydbwyso sgiliau o fewn y sefydliad – a wnewch chi egluro beth fyddai hyn yn ei olygu a sut yr ydych yn bwriadu cyflawni hyn? Byddem yn ddiolchgar pe gallech gyfeirio yn eich ymateb at sut y mae'r cynlluniau hyn yn rhoi ystyriaeth i ofynion adnoddau posibl y disgwylir iddynt ddeillio o Fil yr Amgylchedd a hefyd y meini prawf a ddefnyddir i benderfynu pa staff fydd yn cael eu derbyn ar gyfer diswyddo gwirfoddol.

Byddem yn ddiolchgar pe gallech roi rhagor o fanylion am ddatgysylltu'r systemau TG, a chadarnhad ynghylch a oes gennych syniad terfynol o'r costau a'r amserlenni cysylltiedig.

Unwaith eto, byddwch yn cofio bod yr Aelodau wedi crybwyll bod angen gwiriad annibynnol o'r broses o wahanu swyddogaethau, yn enwedig o ystyried y cynigion ar gyfer datblygu mwy o weithgareddau menter. Rwy'n deall bod y wybodaeth hon yn cael ei chasglu ac y bydd yn cael ei anfon atom yn fuan.

Byddem hefyd yn ddiolchgar pe gallech roi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf mewn perthynas â'r camau yr ydych wedi'u cymryd i wella pa mor gyflym yr ydych yn ymateb i ymgynghoriadau cynllunio ac erbyn pryd yr ydych yn disgwyl gweld y gwelliant.

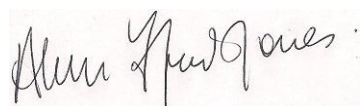
O ran materion yn ymwneud â mesur buddion nad ydynt yn arian parod sy'n gysylltiedig â'r Achos Busnes ar gyfer creu un corff amgylcheddol, byddem yn ddiolchgar pe gallech roi manylion ynghylch sut y cafodd buddion nad ydynt yn arian parod eu cyfrifo yn y flwyddyn ariannol ddiwethaf a sut yr ydych yn bwriadu cyfrifo a

chyflwyno buddion nad ydynt yn arian parod ar gyfer y flwyddyn ariannol bresennol ac yn y dyfodol.

Yn olaf, byddem yn ddiolchgar am eglurhad ynghylch y £3 miliwn o arbedion, yr arian a gariwyd ymlaen ac a yw hyn yn berthnasol i brosiectau a gafodd eu gwthio yn ôl ac y bydd angen eu hariannu eleni neu a yw'n ymwneud ag arbedion yr oedd yn ofynnol ichi ddod o hyd iddynt i ariannu pwysau ychwanegol eleni. Roedd y papur cyllid a gyflwynwyd i gyfarfod Bwrdd Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru ar 3 Ebrill yn awgrymu ei fod o ganlyniad i arbedion ac nid tanwario; fodd bynnag, byddem yn ddiolchgar pe gallech gadarnhau hyn.

Edrychwn ymlaen at gael eich ymateb i'r cwestiynau hyn.

Yn gywir

A handwritten signature in black ink on a light-colored rectangular background. The signature is written in a cursive style and reads "Alun Ffred Jones".

Alun Ffred Jones AC

Cadeirydd y Pwyllgor Amgylchedd a Chynaliadwyedd



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Caerdydd
CF99 1NA

19 Mehefin 2014

Annwyl Alun,

Sesiwn dystiolaeth Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru 7 Mai – cais am wybodaeth bellach

Diolch i chi am eich llythyr dyddiedig 3 Mehefin lle gwnaethoch ofyn am wybodaeth bellach ar nifer o faterion a godwyd yn y cyfarfod Pwyllgor ar 7 Mai.

Mae fy llythyr yn darparu diweddariad ar bob un o'r pynciau yr ydych wedi gofyn am fwy o wybodaeth arnyn nhw.

1. Dyddiad disgwylidig ar gyfer cwblhau'r strwythur staffio

- Mae strwythurau ein Tîm Gweithredol a'n Tîm Arweinyddiaeth eisoes yn bodoli a byddwn cyn bo hir wedi cwblhau penodiad ein Haen Reoli. Yn ogystal, mae gwaith ar y gweill i ddatblygu'r strwythurau staff sy'n weddill mewn ffordd a fydd yn cyflawni ein hamcanion busnes, ac mae'r rhain yn cael eu hystyried yn unol â'n

hegwyddorion dylunio sefydliadol, h.y. timau yn seiliedig ar leoedd yn gweithio mewn cymunedau, gwneud pethau unwaith i Gymru ayyb. Mae'n bwysig cofio bod strwythurau yn esblygu'n barhaol a byddan nhw angen addasu a bod yn hyblyg er mwyn cwrdd â'n blaenoriaethau busnes sy'n newid yn barhaol.

- Fodd bynnag, strwythurau yw un rhan o'r ateb yn unig ac rydym yn ystyried ein ffyrdd o weithio er mwyn ategu trefniadau strwythurol yn ogystal. Gan weithio gyda rheolwyr a chydweithwyr undebau llafur, mae amryfal raglenni ar gyfer newid yn digwydd yn ystod y 3/6 mis nesaf. Mae rhai yn ailgynllunio llwyr o swyddogaethau gwaith ac maen nhw angen y drefn briodol er mwyn bod yn deg gyda staff; tra bod eraill yn adlinio syml o staff a thimau i reolwyr newydd.
- Felly, mae'n anodd bod yn hollol bendant ynghylch 'cwblhau' ein strwythur staffio, ond byddwn yn disgwyl cwblhau'r penodiadau i'n Haen Reoli erbyn diwedd Gorffennaf, a byddwn wedi cwblhau strwythurau eraill i raddau helaeth erbyn diwedd Medi 2014.

2. Cynnydd ar ymgorffori'r Byrddau Draenio Mewnol (BDMau), trefniadau ar gyfer gweithrediadau trawsffiniol ac ymgysylltu parhaus gyda thirfeddianwyr lleol

- Mae Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru wedi sefydlu perthynas waith agos a chynhyrchiol gyda staff y tri BDM er mwyn trafod a datblygu trefniadau ar y cyd ar gyfer trosglwyddo staff, asedau a swyddogaethau.
- Ynglŷn â threfniadau trawsffiniol yn y dyfodol, rydym yn gweithio ar hyn o bryd mewn partneriaeth gyda BDMau Powys a Gwy Isaf, Asiantaeth yr Amgylchedd, Llywodraeth Cymru a Defra. Rydym yn sicrhau bod trefniadau yn bodoli ar gyfer 1 Ebrill 2015 ar gyfer cyflawni gwaith gweithredol yn gydgysylltiedig yng Nghymru ac ar ochr Lloegr o'r ffin yn ogystal. Bydd hyn yn adeiladu ar ddulliau presennol CNC, yr AA a'r BDMau tuag at reoli dŵr trawsffiniol.
- Mae angen trefniadau newydd ar gyfer llywodraethu ac ymgysylltu â rhanddeiliaid o 1 Ebrill 2015. O ganlyniad, mae Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru yn cysylltu â Chadeiryddion presennol y tri BDM a staff y BDMau er mwyn datblygu trefniadau pwrpasol sy'n adlewyrchu'r materion unigol a blaenoriaethau'r cwsmeriaid ar gyfer pob un o'r Rhanbarthau Draenio Mewnol y bydd CNC yn eu gweinyddu o fis Ebrill nesaf.

3. Esboniad ar y mecanweithiau sy'n bodoli ar gyfer darparu cyngor i Lywodraeth Cymru

- Mae'r protocol ar gyfer cynghori Llywodraeth Cymru yr un fath, beth bynnag yw maes y pwnc, h.y. cynllunio neu unrhyw faes arall. Mae cyngor ar gyfer y Gweinidog yn dod yn bennaf o weision sifil Llywodraeth Cymru, ac rydym yn eu cynghori; naill ai drwy fewnbwn uniongyrchol i ddatblygu polisi pan mae swyddogion yn gofyn, trafodaethau drwy grŵp cyfeirio/byrddau rhaglen, fforwm polisi ayyb, neu

drwy ddarparu gwybodaeth er mwyn hwyluso eu hymatebion i Gwestiynau'r Cynulliad.

- Fel rheol, gofynnir am gyngor yn uniongyrchol i'r Gweinidog drwy ein cyfarfodydd rheolaidd gyda'r Gweinidog, ac wedi'i gyflwyno trwof i.
- 4. Sut mae cyngor gan swyddogion arbenigol yn cael ei ddarparu ar gyfer Gweinidogion Cymru. Esboniad sut mae cyngor o'r fath yn cael ei ddilyn ac yn benodol, sut y darparwyd cyngor ar gynigion ar gyfer yr M4 o gwmpas Casnewydd**
- Mae CNC yn darparu cyngor i Lywodraeth Cymru drwy ein swyddogaeth fel ymgynghorai statudol.
 - Mewn perthynas ag ymgysylltiad CNC gyda Gweinidogion Cymru a Llywodraeth Cymru ar y Cynllun drafft ar gyfer Coridor yr M4 o gwmpas Casnewydd, gwnaethom ymateb ym mis Rhagfyr 2013 gan ddarparu ein cyngor arbenigol ar y Cynllun drafft a'i Asesiad Amgylcheddol Strategol (AAS) a'i Asesiad Rheoliadau Cynefinoedd (ARhC) cysylltiedig. Roedd yr ymatebion hyn wedi'u rhoi i Arup, a oedd yn rheoli'r ymgynghoriad ar ran Llywodraeth Cymru.
 - Mae Llywodraeth Cymru wedi cynnal nifer o gyfarfodydd o'r Grŵp Cyswllt Amgylcheddol ers Gorffennaf 2013, ac mae Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru wedi'u mynychu, gan ddarparu cyngor technegol fel bo'n briodol. Yn ychwanegol, cawsom nifer o gyfarfodydd gydag Arup, sy'n gweithio ar ran Llywodraeth Cymru er mwyn darparu cyngor technegol penodol mewn meysydd ecoleg a chadwraeth natur, risg llifogydd a chynllunio. Mae'r cyngor hwn wedi cael ei ddarparu 'heb ragfarn' i unrhyw benderfyniad gan Lywodraeth Cymru i symud y cynllun drafft ymlaen.
 - Fel gyda holl ymatebion CNC i gwsmeriaid allanol, rydym yn ymgynghori'n eang yn fewnol ar gyfer mewnbwn arbenigol ac yn ei grynhoi i ddarparu ymateb 'un llais'.
 - Ochr yn ochr â'r cyngor a ddarparwyd mewn cyfarfodydd, rydym yn ogystal wedi darparu cyngor ysgrifenedig penodol mewn perthynas ag ymgynghori ar ofynion arolygon a methodolegau ar gyfer nifer o arolygon ecolegol, unwaith eto ar sail 'heb ragfarn'. Mae ein holl ymatebion angen cael eu harwyddo gan uwch reolwr.
 - Felly, bu ein cysylltiad ar gynigion yr M4 gyda swyddogion Llywodraeth Cymru a'u prif ymgynghorwr (Arup) yn hytrach na gyda Gweinidogion Cymru.
- 5. Esboniad ar gynlluniau i leihau ein gweithlu i 1,850**
- Rydym wedi ein hymrwymo i leihau nifer ein gweithlu i 1,850, sy'n unol â'r achos busnes gwreiddiol. Fodd bynnag, dylai gael ei gydnabod nad oedd y ffigwr

gwreiddiol o 1,850 yn ystyried rhai o'r swyddogaethau ychwanegol a staff a oedd wedi trosglwyddo i CNC, er enghraifft Labordy Llanelli.

6. Bylchau mewn sgiliau o ganlyniad, ac ail-gydbwyso sgiliau i reoli hyn

- Ymgwymerwyd ag archwiliad sgiliau yn ein blwyddyn gyntaf o weithredu a oedd yn nodi lle'r oedd ein talent a'n profiad, ac er mwyn ein galluogi i gynllunio strategaethau dysgu a datblygu a strategaethau recriwtio fel ei gilydd. Gwnaethom nodi bylchau mewn sgiliau, yn arbennig felly mewn perthynas â rhai o'r gwasanaethau arbenigol a oedd yn cael eu darparu o'r blaen gan un ai staff yn Asiantaeth yr Amgylchedd neu Comisiwn Coedwigaeth Prydain Fawr. Rydym yn parhau i weithio gyda'r meysydd busnes er mwyn deall yr angen a datblygu ffyrdd er mwyn cynnal ein gwybodaeth yn fewnol. Yn gyfochrog â hyn, rydym yn archwilio cyfleoedd ar gyfer cynlluniau lefel mynediad a phrentisiaethau ar gyfer CNC, ac rydym yn datblygu cysylltiadau gyda sefydliadau academaidd a darparwyr er mwyn lliniaru'r bylchau presennol hyn.
- Bu nifer o staff yn ymadael o CNC drwy ein cynllun ymadael gwirfoddol cyntaf (2013/14). Roedd y meini prawf a ddefnyddiwyd yn rhoi blaenoriaeth ymadael ar gyfer ein Gwasanaethau Corfforaethol. Yn dilyn datblygu ein Cynlluniau Corfforaethol a Busnes (sy'n cynnwys cynllun gweithlu lefel uchel ar gyfer CNC), mae gennym yn awr gynlluniau gweithlu ar gyfer pob maes o'r busnes, a bydd y cynlluniau hyn yn sbarduno ein recriwtio, ein dysgu a'n buddsoddiad datblygu.

7. Sut mae'r cynlluniau hyn yn ystyried gofynion adnoddau posibl a ddisgwylir gan Fil yr Amgylchedd

- Bydd newidiadau ym mhroffil ein gweithlu yn cael ei sbarduno gan ffactorau lluosog yn cynnwys newidiadau i bolisi Llywodraeth Cymru a gofynion newydd a roddwyd arnom ni. Mae hyn yn golygu ein bod angen cynnal datblygiad proffesiynol parhaus ar gyfer yr holl staff a sicrhau bod ein diben craidd yn cael ei ddeall yn dda. Rydym, er enghraifft, wedi bod yn cynnal gweithdai a gafodd eu mynychu'n dda ar y dull rheoli ar lefel yr ecosystem.
- Rydym wedi bod yn gweithio gyda Llywodraeth Cymru er mwyn deall gofynion CNC o ran adnoddau yn dilyn Bil arfaethedig yr Amgylchedd (Cymru). Rydym hefyd yn gweithio gyda Llywodraeth Cymru i sefydlu ym mhle y gallai cynlluniau amgylcheddol cyfredol gael eu stopio, eu symleiddio neu eu cynnwys o fewn yr ymagwedd ardal-seiliedig newydd tuag at reolaeth adnoddau naturiol integredig. Rydym wedi clustnodi angen tymor byr ar gyfer adnoddau wrth inni fuddsoddi yn y trawsnewid tuag at ffyrdd newydd o weithio ac ymagwedd mwy integredig; rydym wedi diogelu arian gan y Gronfa Natur i gefnogi'r gwaith trawsnewid.

8. Meini prawf sy'n cael eu defnyddio er mwyn penderfynu pa staff sy'n cael eu derbyn ar gyfer ein cynllun ymadael gwirfoddol

- Mae ein cynllun ymadael gwirfoddol yn fecanwaith pwysig er mwyn cyflawni ein ffigur o 1,850 o staff. Bydd unrhyw staff sy'n ymadael drwy'r cynllun hwn yn amodol ar feini prawf sgorio, a fydd yn cynnwys asesiad o'r effaith o golli sgiliau a phrofiad a chynllunio ar gyfer olyniaeth. Bydd ein cynlluniau gweithlu manwl yn sbarduno'r broses ar gyfer ein rownd nesaf o ymadael gwirfoddol. Ni fydd staff yn cael eu rhyddhau lle mae'r sgiliau a'r profiad yn cael eu hystyried yn hanfodol i'r busnes ac ni ellir eu darparu mewn ffordd wahanol.

9. Manylion pellach ar ddatgysylltu systemau TG a chadarnhad o fynegiant terfynol y costau a'r amserlenni cysylltiedig

- Mae datgysylltu systemau TG yn mynd yn ei flaen yn unol â'r amserlen ac o fewn y cyllidebau a ragwelwyd. Ar hyn o bryd, mae 800 o staff CNC ar offer a systemau newydd CNC, a bydd holl staff CNC yn cael eu symud ar offer CNC erbyn diwedd y flwyddyn galendr. Yna, bydd gwaith yn parhau i ddileu'r ddibyniaeth ar y rhan fwyaf o'r gwasanaethau TGCh sy'n cael eu darparu gan y cyrff sy'n bartneriaid yn ystod 2015/16, gydag ychydig o wasanaethau gweddilliol yn aros lle mae'n fuddiol i'r naill ochr a'r llall. Cyfanswm y gost ar gyfer gwaith datgysylltu yn 2013/14 oedd £ 9.7m a'r gost a ragwelwyd ar gyfer 2014/15 yw £14.2m.

- Yn ogystal, mae'r buddion cysylltiedig â'r datgysylltu ar y trywydd iawn.

10. Angen am wirio annibynnol ar wahanu swyddogaethau, yn arbennig felly o ystyried y cynigion ar gyfer datblygu mwy o weithgareddau menter

- Rydw i'n cynnwys dogfen gyda'r llythyr hwn sy'n amlinellu ein hymateb gweithredol, drwy ddefnyddio dylunio trefniadol ac offerynnau eraill, er mwyn ein cynorthwyo i gyflawni ein swyddogaethau lluosog yn dryloyw ac yn deg. Mae'r trefniadau hyn yn amodol ar adolygiad rheolaidd gan ein Bwrdd, yn cynnwys ei Bwyllgor Archwilio a Sicrhau Risg, er mwyn sicrhau eu bod yn parhau'n addas i'r diben.

11. Camau gweithredu a gymerwyd er mwyn gwella amseroedd ymateb i ymgynghoriadau cynllunio, pa bryd rydym yn disgwyl gweld gwelliannau

- Rydym wedi bod yn gweithio gyda chrynhoad o brosesau etifeddol er mwyn darparu un llais a rheoli ein baich gwaith parhaus; ac mae ein gweithlu wedi cwrdd â'r her sylweddol o ddod â gwasanaethau cyngor y tri chorff etifeddol at ei gilydd. Yn ogystal, rydym wedi gweld cynnydd sylweddol yn ein llwyth gwaith Prosiect Seilwaith Cenedlaethol ei Arwyddocâd (PSCA), ac wedi addasu'n llwyddiannus iddo; nifer sylweddol o ymgynghoriadau Cynllun Datblygu Lleol; a nifer o achosion cynllunio eraill gyda phroffil uchel.
- Buom yn datblygu'r model gweithredol ar gyfer y Gwasanaeth Cynllunio yn CNC. Er enghraifft, rydym wedi sefydlu model llywodraethu cenedlaethol mewn perthynas â darparu a chyflawni cyngor i'r system gynllunio. Mae'r Bwrdd Cyflawni Cyngor

Cynllunio Datblygiadau yn awr yn darparu'r "Pennaeth Busnes" ar gyfer gwasanaeth cynllunio cenedlaethol CNC, yn darparu perchnogaeth prosesau, blaenoriaethu gwellhad a chysondeb, rheoli trawsnewid ac yn darparu'r cyfeiriad a'r llywodraethu sydd eu hangen.

- Yn ogystal, rydym wedi datblygu amcanion strategol ar gyfer ein cyngor cynllunio. Mae hyn yn allweddol ar gyfer sicrhau sefydlu dull cadarnhaol a'r ymgysylltiad rhagweithiol gyda'r system gynllunio fel ffordd bwysig o gyflawni datblygiad cynaliadwy, rheoli adnoddau naturiol a chanlyniadau cadarnhaol ar gyfer etifeddiaeth naturiol Cymru. Yn ogystal, mae hyn wedi hwyluso i adlinio ein dulliau yn y dyfodol i newidiadau allanol a gynigiwyd, er enghraifft y rhai hynny a amlinellwyd yn Cynllunio Cadarnhaol.
- Rydym wedi recriwtio staff ac wedi llenwi swyddi gwag ac wedi dod ag arbenigedd technegol ychwanegol er mwyn cefnogi meysydd lle mae galw uchel ar arbenigwyr technegol, e.e. tirwedd. Mae ein Cyfarwyddiaeth Gweithrediadau'r De newydd adlinio ac integreiddio ei hadnodd rheoli achosion cynllunio i ddau dîm (o 9), un yn cynnwys y de-ddwyrain ac un yn cynnwys y de-orllewin; bydd ein Cyfarwyddiaeth ar gyfer Gogledd a Chanolbarth Cymru yn adlinio'n ogystal.
- Rydym wedi ymgymryd â dadansoddiad manwl o'r prosesau ac wedi datblygu atebion. Mae'r crynhoad cymhleth presennol o brosesau etifeddol wedi cael ei ddadansoddi ac mae meysydd allweddol ar gyfer gwellhad wedi cael eu nodi, atebion ar gyfer gwellhad mewn prosesau wedi'u dyfeisio, a ffyrdd gwell o weithio wedi cael eu cytuno.
- Rydym wedi gosod targedau ar gyfer amseroedd ymateb gwell ar ein cyfer, ac rydw i'n hyderus y bydd gwellhad amlwg yn ystod y chwe mis nesaf.

12. Sut yr oedd buddion heb fod yn arian parod wedi cael eu cyfrifo yn y flwyddyn ariannol ddiwethaf / sut yr ydym yn bwriadu cyfrifo a chyflwyno buddion heb fod yn arian parod ar gyfer y flwyddyn ariannol bresennol ac yn y dyfodol

- Yn bennaf, y budd heb fod yn arian parod a wireddir yw gwerth amser staff yr ydym yn eu rhyddhau drwy wella cynhyrchiant a lleihau ymdrech wastraffus. Rydym yn creu'r arbedion effeithlonrwydd hyn gyda phrosiectau gwella busnes sy'n symleiddio'r prosesau ac yn eu canolbwyntio fwy ar y cwsmer. Bydd y prosiectau hyn yn dechrau cyflawni gwelliannau yn ystod 2014/15 ac ymlaen. Er enghraifft, bydd gwaith i symleiddio casglu samplau dŵr yn gwneud y broses honno 20% yn fwy effeithlon ac ymhen amser yn rhyddhau amser staff sy'n gyfwerth â saith swydd amser llawn. Bydd hyn yn cynyddu ein gallu ar gyfer gwaith arall gyda blaenoriaeth. Yn yr un modd, roedd newidiadau cynnar yn 2013/14 yn rhyddhau amser staff a oedd yn werth oddeutu £0.5M y flwyddyn.

- Rydym yn rheoli'r holl fuddion gwirioneddol a chynlluniedig drwy ddefnyddio cofrestr buddion, ac rydym yn tracio cyflawniad buddion heb fod yn arian parod drwy gerdyn sgorio buddion, ac yn y pen draw, drwy ein hysbysfwrdd corfforaethol.

13. Esboniad ar y £3 miliwn o arbedion

- Roedd yr arbedion o £3m yn ostyngiadau ac arbedion yn y gyllideb a gafodd eu targedu ac nid tanwariant. Cymerwyd y cam gweithredu hwn er mwyn cwrdd â phwysau yn y gyllideb yn ein rhaglen Peirianeg Sifil ar gyfer Ffyrdd mewn Coedwigoedd a chostau mewn perthynas â thrawsnewid o seilwaith TGCh a chymwysiadau Awdurdod yr Amgylchedd. Fel rhan o'r ymarfer hwnnw, roeddem yn targedu gwarged cyllidol ar ddiwedd y flwyddyn yn ogystal, er mwyn helpu i gwrdd â phwysau ariannol yn 2014-15.

Gobeithiaf fod hyn yn eich darparu gyda'r wybodaeth bellach yr oeddech yn chwilio amdani. Pe byddech angen unrhyw eglurhad pellach ar y rhain, neu ar unrhyw faterion eraill, mae croeso i chi gysylltu â mi.

Yn gywir,



Emyr Roberts

**Prif Weithredwr
Chief Executive**



**Cyfoeth
Naturiol
Cymru**
**Natural
Resources**
Wales

Delivering our Multiple Roles as a Land Manager, Statutory Adviser and Regulator (Version 1) –

*Integrated decision making supported
by transparency and accountability*

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1. Introduction and Purpose

It was a deliberate and strategic decision by the Welsh Government to establish Natural Resources Wales (NRW) with multiple land management, advisory and regulatory roles. This decision reflected an aspiration to create a new and innovative approach to deliver integrated natural resource management, whereby a single organisation has at its disposal a range of tools and roles to better achieve positive outcomes for people, the environment and the economy.

This document establishes the context for our multiple roles, as well as acknowledging the challenges that these roles give us in two main areas. First, with regard to transparency of our own responsibilities as an organisation that directly delivers services, especially as a land manager - an 'operator' - in our own right. And second, in respect of our statutory responsibilities, where legislation and case law means that we are required to organise our delivery with particular requirements in mind.

The purpose of the document is to establish clarity and transparency for external stakeholders and customers. We describe our organisational design and operational responses established to achieve these objectives. They are all designed to support the decision to establish a new approach towards the delivery and facilitation of integrated natural resource management, through the creation of Natural Resources Wales.

2. Our Purpose and Roles as an organisation

The Establishment Order states the purpose of Natural Resources Wales is to ensure that the environment and natural resources of Wales are:

- (a) sustainably maintained;
- (b) sustainably enhanced; and
- (c) sustainably used.

(2) In this article –

(a) “sustainably” (“yn gynaliadwy”) means –

- (i) with a view to benefitting, and
 - (ii) in a manner designed to benefit, the people, environment and economy of Wales in the present and in the future;
- (b) “environment” (“amgylchedd”) includes, without limitation, living organisms and ecosystems.

Our purpose requires a balance to be struck and does not ascribe weight to any aspect (e.g. the environment or the economy) in preference to another. However, we have a duty to implement existing legislation and whilst it informs our approach, we must also have due regard to our purpose and use discretion and judgement in the application of specific legal requirements.

The ‘Functions Order’ transferred many duties and functions from the existing legislation and our roles can be summarised as follows:

Regulator: protecting people and the environment including marine, forest and waste industries, and prosecuting those who breach the regulations that we are responsible for

Statutory Adviser: to some 9,000 planning applications a year and also in respect of Strategic Environmental Assessment, Habitats Regulation Assessments and Environmental Impact Assessment.

Land Manager (Operator): managing seven per cent of Wales' land area including woodlands, National Nature Reserves, water and flood defences, and operating our visitor centres, recreation facilities, hatcheries and a laboratory

Technical/Policy Adviser: principal adviser to Welsh Government, and adviser to industry and the wider public and voluntary sector, and communicator about issues relating to the environment and its natural resources

Designator: for Sites of Special Scientific Interest – areas of particular value for their wildlife or geology, Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONBs), and National Parks, as well as declaring National Nature Reserves

Responder: to some 9,000 reported environmental incidents a year as a Category 1 emergency responder

Partner, Educator and Enabler: key collaborator with the public, private and voluntary sectors, providing grant aid, and helping a wide range of people use the environment as a learning resource; acting as a catalyst for others' work

Evidence gatherer: monitoring our environment, commissioning and undertaking research, developing our knowledge, and being a public records body

Employer: of almost 1,900 staff, as well as supporting other employment through contract work.

For many of the activities we are involved in we may exercise more than one role, either simultaneously or sequentially. For instance, we may provide a local authority with advice as a statutory adviser in respect of a proposed development and then be required to consider an application for a permit under a regulatory regime for the same development.

For a range of our own land management activities and those undertaken by our contractors, we are also the regulator – the body responsible for granting permits, assessing compliance, investigating potential offences and taking enforcement action. We also act as the consultation body for our own programmes, plans and projects in respect of environmental assessments such as Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA), Habitat Regulations Assessment (HRA) and Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). In this operator mode we also consider / facilitate third party activity on which we may then provide statutory advice to other authorities and then be required to consider applications for permits against regulatory regimes where we have responsibility.

Our Board has established high level principles to help us manage and organise these roles to achieve an agreed corporate position and avoid undue criticism. In addition our founding legislation and our legal purpose provides an overarching principle that is vital in managing our multiple roles. Namely, that no one role has primacy or priority over another. It is our responsibility to use evidence and judgement to agree the most optimal course of action recognising all our roles and our overarching purpose.

This means that our strategy decisions are key and once they have been made, all our roles can be delivered in line with our wider legislative responsibilities.

3. The principles we have adopted for managing our multiple roles

In developing its approach to corporate governance and mindful of the organisation's purpose and strategic case for a new approach to integrated natural resource management, our Board agreed to adopt a number of governance principles that aim to guide our operational responses to the management of our multiple roles:

- a. All proposals will facilitate integrated decision making by NRW in support of the ecosystem approach
- b. Functional separation will only be used when necessary, in recognition that NRW is one organisation and that regulatory and advisory functions support the same outcomes;
- c. Transparency will be a fundamental requirement both internally and externally;
- d. Delegated authorities will be based on risk thresholds.

4. Our Operational Response when Land Manager, Statutory Adviser and/or Regulator

The organisational structure for Natural Resources Wales (Annex 3) is a key component in managing our multiple roles in line with the agreed principles:

Our **Operations Directorates** fulfil the Land Manager role through their management of the Welsh Government woodlands and our own land, as well as when acting as the 'client' for services provided by other Directorates e.g. when constructing flood defence schemes or other developments and activities on the land we manage or own. In addition our **Operations Directorates** also provide all our statutory advice to local authorities and the Welsh Government, as well as project level statutory responses to HRA and EIA, including those of the Directorate as a 'Land Manager'. The teams that fulfil our Land Manager role in Operations are separate to the teams that provide our statutory responses and report through to a different manager at Leadership Team level. Our **Operations Directorates** do not make regulatory consenting and permitting decisions, which are made by our National Services Directorate reporting to a different Executive Director. However our **Operations Directorates** do undertake compliance and enforcement work based on agreed permits and the protocol for how this is undertaken for our own operations is set out in 4.1

Our **National Services Directorate** provides internal and external services. The internal services are primarily provided to our Operations Directorate as Land Manager and 'client'. For example harvesting & marketing of timber from the woodland estate and project management of flood defence schemes. In addition, **National Services Directorate** also provides an 'enterprise development' service. Where this involves the land that we manage, the Operations Directorate acts as 'client'. All these activities report to a single Leadership Team level manager. **National Services Directorate** also provides a

Permitting and Consenting Service to third parties and to Natural Resources Wales as a Land Manager through our Operations Directorate. These activities report to a different Leadership Team level manager.

Our **Knowledge, Strategy and Planning Directorate** is responsible for strategy development on behalf of the whole organisation. These strategies consider our multiple roles and are the method by which we will achieve alignment for all our roles to achieve our purpose. **Knowledge, Strategy and Planning Directorate** also provides a plan making assessment service for Natural Resources Wales own programmes and plans that require assessment under the SEA and HRA Directives.

Due to the case law requirements for functional separation when a plan making body is also the relevant Consultation Body for Strategic Environmental Assessment, our **Governance Directorate** fulfils the Consultation Body role, as the Directorate has no plan making, land manager or regulatory responsibilities. Due to the close process links with Habitat Regulations Assessments, the **Governance Directorate** also acts as the Consultation Body for these requirements at 'Plan' level.

4.1 As a Regulator of our own Land Manager role

The following explains how we will regulate our own activities including determining applications using principles of fairness, transparency, independence, and an exemplar level of environmental protection.

In some cases such as water abstraction, the legislation prescribes the process for permitting our own activities. However, most of the applicable legislation does not specifically cover self-permitting or compliance and enforcement. The Natural Resources Body for Wales (Functions) Order 2013 ("the Functions Order") imposes a duty on NRW to have a publication scheme, part of which relates to self-permitting; the scheme imposes some specific requirements.

Where we are responsible for a regulatory regime then we will apply the following standards to our application for a permit, determination of permit applications, participation in internal consultation, compliance assessment and investigation of potential offences in relation to own activities. The standards also apply to permitting, compliance and enforcement activities in relation to works conducted by contractors on behalf of NRW; for example, a licence to translocate dormice resulting from construction works within woodland.

Our standards will ensure that:

- a. We apply equivalent scrutiny and standards to our own activities as those required for external individuals and businesses. In particular, we should comply with our published enforcement policy and follow relevant public interest considerations.
- b. We follow clear and transparent decision making processes that are robust to challenge and clearly documented.

- c. There is an appropriate degree of separation between the business unit being regulated and the team undertaking the regulation. This is to help demonstrate fairness and transparency, and to support the public's and Welsh Government's confidence in our decision making.

4.1.1 Permitting

The decision making level for internal permits is as specified in the Non-Financial Scheme of Delegation (NFSoD). This will usually be the same as for external applications unless specified otherwise. Where a decision is likely to be contentious, or subject to internal or external challenge it will usually be appropriate to escalate the sign off to a higher level.

Separate guidance exists on functional separation relating to internal consultation on permit determination involving EU obligations, e.g. Habitats Regulations appropriate assessments and environmental impact assessments. These arrangements should be followed for internal permitting, where appropriate.

The arrangements in sections 4.1.3 to 4.1.5 below also apply to permitting activities in relation to works conducted by contractors on behalf of NRW.

4.1.2 Arrangements between National Services and Operations

Where an internal application is made by the Operations Directorates, and submitted to the permitting teams within the National Services Directorate for determination, then a separation of function already exists.

The team that determines the application may need to consult teams within the Operations Directorate that made the application. This may be entirely appropriate as local information will often be needed. However, if the information is critical to the decision then a degree of separation is applied through sign off rather than by local teams being organised specifically to deal with internal applications. This is normally by separation of line management to at least tier 3 (level below Leadership Team) or validation of the advice by subject experts in another directorate (KSP, NS or the other Ops Directorate).

Examples of internal permissions determined by permitting teams within National Services include:

- Water quality discharge consents for an NRW hatchery
- Marine licences for flood defence schemes
- Water abstraction licences for an NRW hatchery
- Septic tank registrations for NRW offices and depots
- Waste exemptions for NRW offices and depots
- Forest resource plans and felling licences for the Public Forest Estate

4.1.3 Arrangements where the application originates and is determined within National Services.

Any internal application is determined by a team separate from the team where the application originated, and provide a separation of function to at least Leadership Team level.

If the application is potentially contentious or likely to be subject to internal or external challenge, then as an additional safeguard the proposed decision can be referred to the Governance team for advice on an appropriate approach.

4.1.4 Arrangements where the application originates and is determined within Operations.

Where applications arise from within Operations Directorates that would normally be determined within Operations for external applicants, then a degree of separation through sign off by different area teams is in place.

Examples include:

- SSSI consents issued for NRW flood and coastal risk management schemes
- Flood defence consent for works carried out by NRW

Where possible, applications are determined according to the inter-area arrangements set out in table 1 below. Where this is not possible or the application is potentially contentious, then as an additional safeguard the proposed decision can be referred to the Governance team for review. As a minimum there is a separation to at least Leadership Team level.

Where applications are submitted by contractors on behalf of Natural Resources Wales the same arrangements described above are applied.

There may be some circumstances where it could be appropriate that some of the work can be carried out by the local team. For example, where extensive site visits are required. However, the permitting decision will be taken in accordance with the general arrangements above and clear evidence (e.g. photographs) will be provided.

Table 1- Inter-area arrangements

Area	Will regulate	Will be regulated by
North Wales	South East Wales	South West Wales
Mid Wales	South West Wales	South East Wales
South East Wales	Mid Wales	North Wales
South West Wales	North Wales	Mid Wales

Note:

Where the team permitting the activity covers all of South or all of North & Mid Operations Directorates, then the application will be determined by the Directorate other than the one where the application arises.

4.1.5 Compliance

Once permissions have been granted the inter-area arrangements described in Table 1 above will be applied for any compliance assessment work. The arrangements in this section also apply in relation to works conducted by contractors on behalf of NRW.

Where the team undertaking compliance assessment covers all of South or all of North & Mid Operations Directorates then the compliance assessment will be carried out by the Directorate other than the one where the regulated activity takes place.

There may be some circumstances where these arrangements are not practicable. In these cases, functional separation to at least Leadership Team level will be applied. If an issue develops that is likely to be contentious e.g. an offence is identified, then functional separation to at least Executive Director level will be applied for oversight or review.

4.1.6 Investigation of potential offences

In general, the arrangements described above for compliance will be applied to investigations where potential offences are identified. Offences could be breaches of permit conditions or contraventions of directly applicable legislation such as Duty of Care requirements or causing an unpermitted water discharge.

Where a potential offence relates to a pollution incident, the initial response will usually need to be provided by local officers, but follow up investigations should be in accordance with the arrangements described above.

Whenever a potential offence is identified, it will immediately be communicated through line management to Director level, in both the Directorate undertaking the activity and the Directorate undertaking the role of regulator.

4.1.7 Enforcement

Where an offence has been committed we will comply with our published enforcement policy and take account of relevant public interest considerations. Report of contravention forms will be completed for all cases and should be referred to the relevant enforcement panel and the Wales Enforcement Panel. Relevant Directors will have been informed.

Where the appropriate response is a warning and/or the issue of a notice this will be completed internally. In most cases a notice will not be necessary, because we would expect complete co-operation and prompt action. This is equitable with the approach we take with external parties.

For circumstances where a prosecution, formal caution or civil sanction is potentially appropriate, legal advice will be sought immediately*.

**We are seeking further legal advice in relation to these circumstances, and this procedure will be updated when the advice is received.*

4.1.8 Charging

Where a permit application would normally attract a fee there is no charging requirement for internal applications or subsistence fees for internal permits.

Where applications are required to be advertised in a newspaper during the determination process, then the applying department needs to cover these advertisement costs.

4.1.9 Publishing requirements for all internal permissions

The Functions Order 2013 requires that we publish information* about 'all applications for permits made by the Body, in cases where the Body is responsible for determining the application'. We are also required to inform Welsh Government of all internal applications (where it has the power to call in an application) at the time of the application.

The 'self permitting decisions' spreadsheet on the document management system is used to record the receipt and determination of internal permit applications. It is the responsibility of the team involved in the determination of the permit to ensure this spreadsheet is completed promptly when applications are received and when they are determined.

Once a month the spreadsheet detailing all internal permitting applications and decisions for the previous month is uploaded to the NRW external website and forwarded to the Welsh Government.

**The interim permitting publication scheme is currently being reviewed and any new requirements will be incorporated into this procedure*

4.2 Our own plans and programmes – Consultation Body (Statutory Advice) arrangements

In our roles as relevant nature conservation body (HRA- plans) and consultation body (SEA) for the plans and programmes of other authorities, as well as for our own plans and programmes that require either SEA or HRA (plans) we have a number of statutory and non-statutory roles including;

- Provision of information on European Sites, their features of interest and conservation objectives.
- Provision of scientific and technical advice and guidance on the environment and natural resources of Wales, including natural heritage, landscape and cultural heritage.
- Provision of statutory comment and representation as 'statutory consultee'

As well as these specific roles in respect of SEA and HRA, we have many other roles and duties arising from our role as land managers/project developers/operators and as the Regulators for some 30+ regulatory regimes. For SEA, there is European caselaw (the 'Seaport' case) that requires the 'functional separation', where Natural Resources Wales or any other authority is both the 'responsible authority (plan maker) and statutory consultant body.

In response to our responsibilities and these principles, a 'functionally separate' Strategic Assessment team (SAT) has been established within the Governance Directorate of NRW. This team's primary role is to fulfil the Consultation Body role for the SEA of NRW's own plans and programmes (legally required by Seaport ruling). However, based on the strong interdependencies between the SEA and HRA (plans) processes, our Board recommended that this team should also fulfil the relevant nature conservation body role on HRA (plans) for NRW's internal plans.

For those plans, programmes and projects produced by Responsible authorities external to NRW, the consultant body role for SEA (programmes and plans) and HRA (plans and projects) is provided by either the Knowledge, Strategy and Planning Directorate or the relevant Operations Directorate, according to the type of plan, programme or project (national/sectoral or regional respectively). However if NRW is formally contracted to develop the SEA or HRA plan level assessment by a third party 'responsible authority' then the Governance SAT team provides NRW's statutory consultee response as the Consultation Body.

4.3 Our own projects – Consultation Body (Statutory Advice) arrangements

For our own projects our Operations Directorates fulfils the Consultation Body role but through a separate team reporting to different Leadership Team manager to the one responsible for the project. The Land Manager role responsible for the project reports through to the Head of Operational Services and the relevant teams responsible for project level Habitats Regulation Assessment Consultation Body role reports through to the Head of Ecosystems Planning & Partnerships.

Where our own project requires planning permission through the Town & Country Planning system, our role as statutory adviser to local authorities within this regime is separate at Leadership Team level to the senior manager accountable for the project. Our role as a land manager responsible for the project is accountable to the Head of Operational Services. The teams who provide the statutory advice as a Consultation Body to enable the Local Authorities as the responsible body for permitted development to make a decision are accountable to the Head of Ecosystem Planning & Partnerships.

5. Our Operational Response when Statutory Adviser and Regulator

Although NRW is a single corporate entity, we will often exercise the distinct functions of statutory advisor and regulator in the context of a single development most notably Nationally Significant Infrastructure Plan developments. As well as using our agreed principles for managing our multiple roles to guide us where we are a regulator we have also taken into account an important theme that runs through administrative law: where legislation confers discretion on a body like NRW, the body must not surrender or abdicate that discretion – to a "policy". The body (NRW in our case) must keep an open mind and consider each case on its own merits: otherwise we would be failing to exercise our discretion. We must keep an open mind and consider the facts of the particular case.

In relation to the Development Consent Order application under the Planning Act 2008, we are a statutory consultee advising the decision maker on the land use planning implications of the development. For those developments which impact on Welsh waters, certain aspects of the development will comprise marine licensable activities for which a licence is required under the Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009. NRW (acting on behalf of Welsh Ministers) is the licensing authority. For those developments which involve a

regulated activity requiring an Environmental Permit under the Environmental Permitting Regulations 2010, NRW is the permitting authority.

There is therefore a distinct legislative framework for NRW's respective functions. The implications for cross-over between the respective functions could be opening up any decision or consent to be challenged upon the grounds of pre-determination and/or bias i.e. that one function has been unduly influenced by the others. Therefore, internal separation between the functions has been maintained with the Statutory Consultee responses for developments requiring planning permission being the responsibility of our Operations Directorates, whilst our National Services Directorate is responsible for all permits, consents and licences.

Annex 1 – When operating as Land Manager and Statutory Adviser and/or Regulator - Roles and Responsibilities

NATURAL RESOURCES WALES AS LAND MANAGER, STATUTORY ADVISOR AND REGULATOR	
ROLE	ROLE & RESPONSIBILITIES
<p>Role 1 – Applicant. Natural Resources Wales is land manager</p> <p>The person who makes an application for a permit. Any registration, exemption, approval, permission, licence, consent, assent or other authorisation.</p>	<p>Operations Directorates Applicant / land manager is Natural Resources Wales</p> <p>Welsh Ministers are notified of all applications at the time they are made</p>
<p>Role 2 - Originator of plan, programme or project is Natural Resources Wales</p> <p>The 'Responsible Authority' in statute for preparing Environmental Assessments: •Strategic Environmental Assessment &or Habitat Regulations Assessment (plans and programmes), •Environmental Impact Assessment &or Habitat Regulations Assessment (projects)</p>	<p>Transparency – publication scheme</p> <p>Knowledge, strategy, Planning Directorate for strategic plans, programmes, projects</p> <p>Operations Directorates for regional & local plans, programmes, projects</p>
<p>Role 3 – Natural Resources Wales is Regulator</p> <p>NRW is the body, as defined by statute, that supervises a particular industry or business activity including its own activities. The provider of a permitting decision / determination.</p>	<p>Transparency – publication scheme</p> <p>National Services Directorate Permitting decision</p> <p>Operations Directorates* Enforcement & Compliance casework *geographical separation</p>
<p>Role 4 - Natural Resources Wales is Statutory Consultee (Planning and Development Control)</p> <p>NRW is the body, as defined by statute, that must be consulted on relevant planning applications. The provider of evidence, information, advice to Local Planning Authorities to allow them to make an informed permitting decision.</p>	<p>Transparency – publication scheme</p> <p>Operations Directorates (separate team to applicant / originator)</p> <p>Receive & reply regional & local</p>
<p>Role 5 - Nature Conservation, Countryside and /or Forestry Consultation Body (environmental assessments)</p> <p>a) NRW is the body, as defined by statute, that gives opinion upon and must be consulted on relevant environmental assessments. The provider of evidence, information or expertise and advice as Competent Authority for plans and programmes (SEA, HRA) and projects (EIA, HRA) as the nature conservation, countryside or forestry body.</p> <p>b) NRW is the body, as defined by statute, that gives opinion upon and must be consulted on relevant environmental assessments.</p>	<p>Transparency – publication scheme</p> <p>a) Evidence & advice role – assessment preparation</p> <p>Operations Directorates Receive & reply Plans, programmes and projects</p> <p>b) Statutory advisory role</p> <p>Governance Directorate Plan / programme due diligence (SEA and HRA)</p>

Annex 2 – When operating as Statutory Adviser and Regulator - Roles and Responsibilities

NATURAL RESOURCES WALES AS STATUTORY ADVISOR AND REGULATOR

ROLE	ROLES & RESPONSIBILITIES				
<p>Role 1 - Applicant</p> <p>The person who makes an application for a permit. Any registration, exemption, approval, permission, licence, consent, assent or other authorisation.</p>	<p>Applicant is external (includes third party on WG Woodland Estate)</p> <p>Customer service centre logged & assigned 'Exceptional' casework identified Corporate risk register entry</p>				
<p>Role 2 - Originator of plan, programme or project</p> <p>The 'Responsible Authority' or plan, programme or project maker in statute for preparing environmental assessments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Strategic Environmental Assessment &or Habitat Regulations Assessment (plans and programmes), •Environmental Impact Assessment &or Habitat Regulations Assessment (projects) 	<p>Originator of plan, programme or project is external. The external applicant may need to prepare a Strategic Environmental Assessment, Habitat Regulations Assessment and / or Environmental Impact Assessment.</p>				
<p>Role 3 – Natural Resources Wales is Regulator</p> <p>NRW is the body, as defined by statute, that supervises a particular industry or business activity including its own activities. The provider of a permitting decision / determination.</p>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td data-bbox="882 940 1157 1064"> <p>National Services Directorate</p> <p>Permitting decision</p> </td> <td data-bbox="1165 940 1436 1176"> <p>Operations Directorate</p> <p>Enforcement & Compliance casework</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="882 1075 1157 1176"> <p>Operations Directorates</p> <p>Permitting decision (eg SSSI consent)</p> </td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	<p>National Services Directorate</p> <p>Permitting decision</p>	<p>Operations Directorate</p> <p>Enforcement & Compliance casework</p>	<p>Operations Directorates</p> <p>Permitting decision (eg SSSI consent)</p>	
<p>National Services Directorate</p> <p>Permitting decision</p>	<p>Operations Directorate</p> <p>Enforcement & Compliance casework</p>				
<p>Operations Directorates</p> <p>Permitting decision (eg SSSI consent)</p>					
<p>Role 4 - Natural Resources Wales is Statutory Consultee (planning development control)</p> <p>NRW is the body, as defined by statute, that must be consulted on relevant planning applications. The provider of evidence, information, advice to Local Planning Authorities to allow them to make an informed permitting decision.</p>	<p>Operations Directorates</p> <p>Receive & reply regional & local</p>				
<p>Role 5 - Nature Conservation, Countryside and /or Forestry Consultation Body (environmental assessments)</p> <p>a) NRW is the body, as defined by statute, that gives opinion upon and must be consulted on relevant environmental assessments. The provider of evidence, information or expertise and advice as Competent Authority for plans and programmes (SEA, HRA) and projects (EIA, HRA) as the nature conservation, countryside or forestry body.</p> <p>b) NRW is the body, as defined by statute, that gives opinion upon and must be consulted on relevant environmental assessments.</p>	<p>a) Evidence & advice role – assessment preparation</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td data-bbox="882 1456 1157 1624"> <p>Knowledge, Strategy, Planning Directorate</p> <p>Receive & reply Plans & programmes</p> </td> <td data-bbox="1165 1456 1436 1624"> <p>Operations Directorates</p> <p>Receive & reply Projects</p> </td> </tr> </table> <p>b) Statutory advisory role</p> <p>Governance Directorate</p> <p>Plan / programme due diligence (SEA and HRA) only where NRW are a Partner or act as consultant</p>	<p>Knowledge, Strategy, Planning Directorate</p> <p>Receive & reply Plans & programmes</p>	<p>Operations Directorates</p> <p>Receive & reply Projects</p>		
<p>Knowledge, Strategy, Planning Directorate</p> <p>Receive & reply Plans & programmes</p>	<p>Operations Directorates</p> <p>Receive & reply Projects</p>				

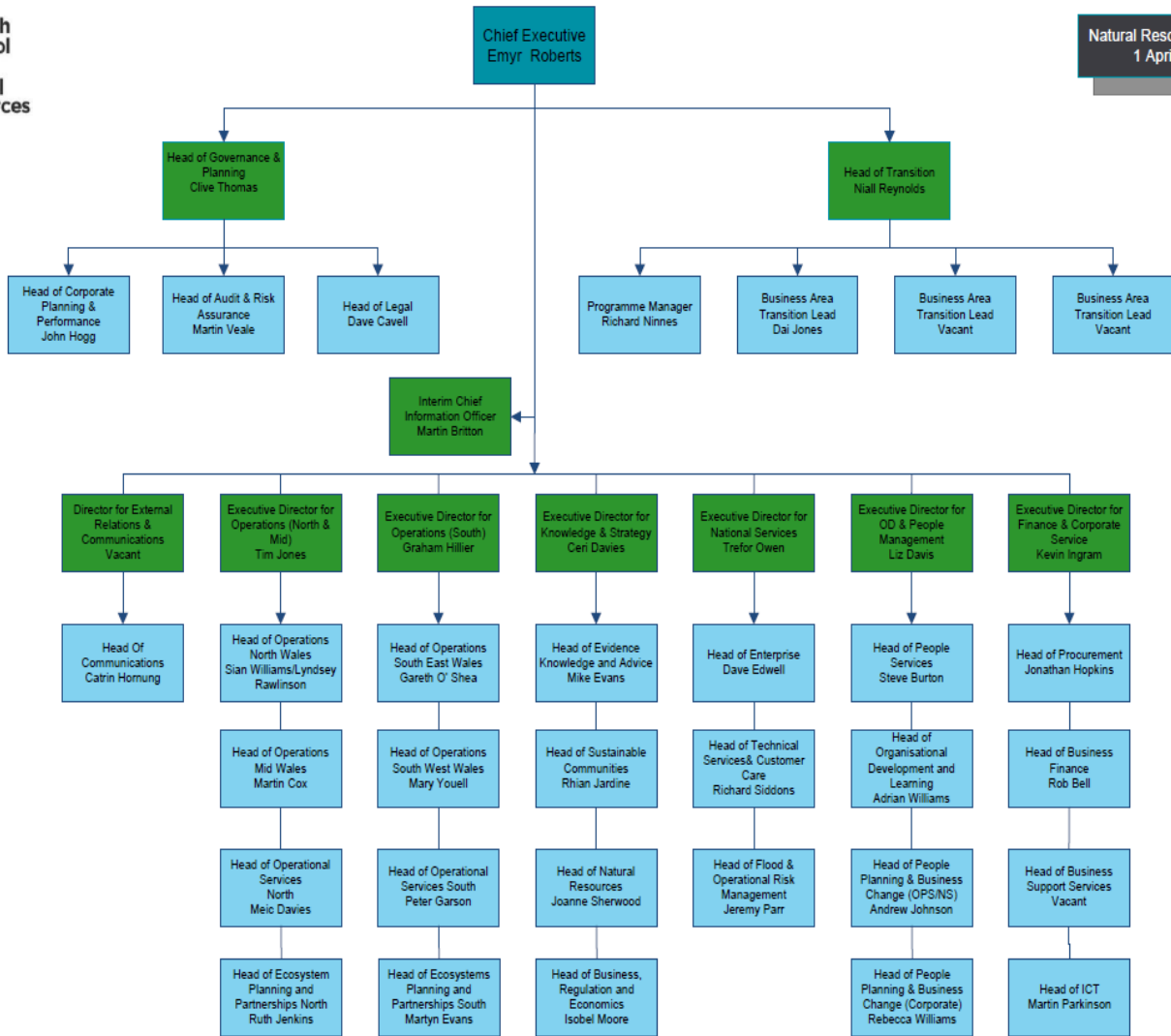
Related policies/procedures

- NRW Publication Scheme
- Guidance on functional separation covering all activities.
- Non - Financial Scheme of Delegation
- Internal Environmental Management procedures.

Annex 3 – Organisation Structure



Natural Resources Wales
1 April 2014



Version 1.0



**Cyfoeth
Naturiol**
Cymru
**Natural
Resources**
Wales

Edwina Hart MBE CStJ AC / AM
Gweinidog yr Economi, Gwyddoniaeth a Thrafnidiaeth
Minister for Economy, Science and Transport



Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government

Eich cyf/Your ref
Ein cyf/Our ref DC/EH/1965/14

Alun Ffred Jones AM

Chair Environment and
Sustainability Committee

20 June 2014

Dear Alun

Thank you for your letter of 5 June about the proposals for the M4 around Newport.

My officials are currently reviewing responses to the recent consultation on a draft Plan for the M4 Corridor around Newport and will shortly report to me on the findings which will inform the next stage of the decision-making process.

Therefore, at this stage, and because of the need to remain fully impartial and follow all due process, it is not possible to provide any further information than I have already provided to the Committee or is already in the public domain.

Thank you for the invitation to attend a Committee meeting. As there is a formal decision-making process ongoing, unfortunately I am unable to accept an invitation to attend a Committee meeting at present.

Bae Caerdydd • Cardiff Bay
Caerdydd • Cardiff
CF99 1NA

English Enquiry Line 0845 010 3300
Llinell Ymholiadau Cymraeg 0845 010 4400
Correspondence.edwina.Hart@Wales.gsi.gov.uk

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Y Pwyllgor Amgylchedd a Chynaliadwyedd

Environment and Sustainability Committee

Edwina Hart AM
Minister for Economy, Science and
Transport
Welsh Government

5 June 2014

Annwyl Edwina

Welsh Government Proposals for the M4 around Newport

You will be aware that the Committee has been considering the Welsh Government's proposals for the M4 around Newport and that we have taken evidence from various stakeholders and experts.

A number of concerns have been raised about the assessment of the potential environmental impacts of the proposals for the M4 Corridor around Newport. Stakeholders have expressed concerns about both the validity of Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) process followed to date and the content of the Environmental Report published alongside the consultation document as part of that process.

1. Process for Selecting and de-selecting options

Evidence provided to us has questioned whether the processes followed for the selecting and de-selecting of options for consultation and environmental assessment have met the requirements of the SEA Directive. In particular, we have heard concerns about selection process of the options contained in the M4 Corridor around Newport

consultation and how the de-selection of options contained M4 CEM consultation was carried out.

Given that a new motorway was not included as an option in the M4CEM consultation stakeholders are unclear about the reasons for the selection of the Black Route as the preferred option. Stakeholders have also told us that there is a lack of clarity as to the status of the Environmental Report that was published alongside the M4CEM in November 2012 and as a result its relationship to the consultation on the M4 Corridor around Newport. This confusion has led to questions about the validity of the SEA process followed to date.

As such we would be grateful if you could set out:

- The process that was followed for the selection and de-selection of options between the M4CEM Consultation and the M4 Corridor Around Newport Consultation and how you believe the processes followed by Welsh Government meet the requirements of the SEA Directive.**
- The reasons for the selection of the Black Route as the preferred option in the M4 Corridor Around Newport Consultation given that the M4CEM consultation did not include a new motorway option.**
- The status of the November 2012 Environment Report on the M4 CEM and confirmation as to whether or not it was withdrawn.**
- If the report was withdrawn the reasons for this decision.**
- The relationship between the November 2012 M4CEM Environmental Report and the M4 Corridor around Newport Environmental Report.**

2. Options Assessed

Some stakeholders have questioned whether the three options assessed as part of the consultation on the M4 Corridor around Newport are sufficiently distinct enough to allow for meaningful comparison as required by the SEA Directive. In your letter to us on 19

March you outlined that consideration was being given as to whether or not the Blue Route would be considered as a reasonable alternative to the draft plan.

Given the concerns expressed about the distinctiveness of the three options included in the M4 Corridor around Newport consultation we would be grateful if you could confirm:

- Whether you intend to assess the Blue Route as a reasonable alternative in accordance with the requirements of the SEA Directive.**
- If you do intend to assess the Blue Route whether you intend to consult stakeholders on the results of the assessment.**
- Whether the Blue Route will be subject to a published WelTAG evaluation allowing it to be directly compared to the other route options being considered.**

3. Content of the Environmental Report

We note that the responses from NRW's Operations South Directorate and Governance Directorate make a number of recommendations about the content of the Environmental Report on the M4 Corridor around Newport. In particular we note that both Directorates express disappointment that some of the issues raised by the body in its responses to the Scoping Report on the environmental assessment were not taken into account in the production of the final Environmental Report.

With regards to biodiversity impacts, NRW's Governance Directorate concludes that it is unable to agree with the assessment's findings of impacts on biodiversity as 'minor negative' and recommends that this is amended to 'major negative'. Both of NRW's Directorates also question the completeness of the assessments contained in the Environmental Report on soil contamination, greenhouse gas emissions, water quality, landscape and townscape. In addition NRW

outlines that it would expect the Environment Report to have assessed the impacts of not only the motorway itself but any ancillary junction and construction developments.

Given the conclusions reached by both NRW Directorates we would be grateful if you could outline to the Committee:

- Why recommendations made by NRW in the Scoping Report were not taken into account in the production of the Environmental Report.
- The reason why the Environmental Report concluded that the proposals would only have a ‘minor negative’ impact on ‘biodiversity’ and your response to NRW’s conclusion that the proposals would have a ‘major negative’ impact.
- How you are taken account of the other concerns and questions raised by NRW about the content of the Environmental Report.

4. Consideration of public transport issues.

We note that your letter of 20 December 2013 states “traffic modelling during the draft plan development identified that a highly significant increase in public transport usage in the Newport area would not solve the problems on the M4 around Newport” and that “a **dedicated separate task group**” is taking forward public transport improvements.

We understand that the *M4 Corridor Enhancement Measures Public Transport Overview* considered illustrative measures with an estimated capital cost of around £300m. Evidence provided to us suggests that this work was undertaken before the scale of the Metro proposals, which estimates total investment of £2bn, became clear.

We note that in its response to the Environmental Report NRW Operations South Directorate recommends that findings from the Metro study ‘may influence the evidence presented relating to problems, aims and goals for the M4 around Newport consultations and inform decisions made on sustainable options’.

We also heard evidence suggesting that integrated transport policy should consider the effect of all interventions together, and that the combined effect of sustainable / public transport and highway interventions can have a greater impact on travel behaviour than public transport investment alone. It has been suggested that the appraisal of the M4 highway schemes should consider all public transport and sustainable transport options.

We would be grateful if you could set out:

- **How the public transport measures considered during the M4 CEM preparatory work compare to those included in the Metro Impact Study;**
- **What assessment has been made of the potential for the Metro to alleviate congestion on the M4 around Newport, and whether you intend to assess its potential contribution to addressing the problems, aims and goals presented in the consultation on the M4 Corridor around Newport; and**
- **Your response to the suggestion that an integrated transport strategy should consider sustainable transport and highway interventions together.**

5. Validity of Traffic Forecasts

We note that M4 forecasts are produced using the Department for Transport's (DfT's) forecasting methodology, and that you have referred to observations contained in DfT's Command Paper *Action for Roads* and research by Prof Jones and Dr Le Vine.

However, we have heard evidence, including academic evidence from Dr Le Vine, which suggests that DfT's methodology has consistently predicted significant traffic growth while actual traffic data shows the trend to be broadly flat. Weaknesses in the model have been suggested, including an assumption of increasing future car ownership which has been described as difficult to justify given actual trends.

Witnesses emphasised significant uncertainty in future traffic trends, and that the factors underlying the recent levelling in traffic trends are currently poorly understood.

Given this uncertainty we have been advised that planners should consider a “scenario approach” to assess the impact of schemes under various “alternative futures”.

Finally, while the validity of the forecasting model has been questioned in evidence, it has also been suggested that if the forecasts on which the M4 proposals are based are correct, the options considered will be insufficient to improve traffic conditions.

We would be grateful if you could set out:

- **Your response to the suggestion that the forecasting approach used in developing proposals for the M4 has tended to predict growth where actual trends are flat, and does not take account of uncertainty in future traffic trends;**
- **Details of how the forecasts on which the current proposals are based compare to actual traffic flows in the period since the forecasts were produced;**
- **Your response to the suggestion that, as a result of uncertainty about future trends, a scenario approach to planning, which considers how schemes perform under various “alternative futures”, should be adopted; and**
- **Your response to the suggestion that if the Welsh Government traffic forecasts are correct the current proposals will not significantly improve traffic conditions.**

6. Financial viability and opportunity cost

We note the estimated costs for the options contained in the M4 Corridor Around Newport consultation. However, we are unclear whether the cost of environmental mitigation, compensatory habitat etc., as well as enhancements to the local road network, have been

considered by the Welsh Government and how these costs will affect the final cost of the scheme.

We have also heard evidence suggesting that the current proposals are unnecessarily expensive, risking a significant opportunity cost if excessive resources are allocated to the M4 around Newport. In particular, it has been suggested that using borrowing powers to fund the scheme would limit the opportunity to use borrowing for other schemes.

We are aware that the UK Government will provide early access to limited capital borrowing powers in advance of the Wales Bill to invest in the M4. However, we note that the Wales Bill Command Paper makes clear that it will provide Welsh Ministers with **up to £500m of current borrowing powers** from April 2018. We also note that the Wales Bill Explanatory Memorandum states that any borrowing under existing powers **after the passage of the Bill**, explicitly including borrowing for the M4, will count towards the £500m capital borrowing limit.

We are not clear about how this approach to borrowing powers will affect the delivery of proposals for the M4 around Newport given that the total proposed borrowing limit is approximately half that of the current estimated cost of the scheme.

We would be grateful if you could set out:

- What consideration has been given to the cost of environmental mitigation, compensatory habitat and local highway interventions associated with the proposals for the M4, and when the total cost of any scheme including these elements will become clear;**
- Your response to the suggestion that the M4 draft plan and reasonable alternatives currently proposed represent a significant opportunity cost;**

- What assessment has been made of the actual impact of delivery of the M4 draft plan on other capital programmes / investments; and
- How investment in the M4 at Newport will be funded, including the portion of the £500m borrowing limit envisaged in the Wales Bill which will be used and how any balance will be funded.

7. Timeline for your response and appearance before the committee

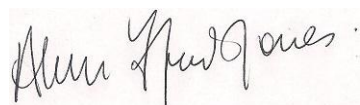
We very much wish to consider your response to the above points before drawing our final conclusions. We intend to draw these conclusions before the summer recess. Therefore, I should be grateful if you could provide us with a response by **Friday 20 June 2014**.

Additionally, we note that you have declined our invitation to appear before us on the basis of legal advice that you have received. I would be grateful if you could indicate a date from which we can expect you to appear before us in relation to this issue.

The Clerk to the committee is happy to liaise with your officials should they wish to discuss any aspect of the requests contained within this letter.

It is our intention to publish this letter on our website, given the public interest in this issue.

Yn gywir,



Alun Ffred Jones AM

Chair of the Environment and Sustainability Committee