



<b>Meeting:</b>	<b>Flintshire, Community Group Meeting</b>
<b>Date:</b>	<b>Monday 10th December 6pm –8pm</b>
<b>Venue:</b>	<b>Theatre Clwyd, Mold, Flintshire</b>
<b>Region:</b>	<b>North Wales</b>
<b>Hyder Staff :</b>	<b>Victoria Bond &amp; Georgina Taubman</b>
<b>Other :</b>	<b>Andy MacBeth (Flintshire CC), Nigel Trueman (Flintshire CC), Gaby Yoxall (Flintshire CC), Ann Weedy (EA)</b>

**Minutes:**

**Q= Question**

**C= Comment**

**A= Answer**

C – “The £200 per tonne fine is very misleading as local authorities are not starting at £0.”

Q – “Who is monitoring waste tonnage to landfill?”

A – “The local authorities and the WAG.”

Q – “Doesn’t this make them both poacher and game keeper?”

A – “No because local authorities are audited and have to fill in waste data flow.”

Q – “Who pays the fines if the targets are not met?”

A – “local authorities will meet these fines as it is based on an analysis of all domestic waste and the proportion of this that is biodegradable.”

Q – “Who pays the fine on the commercial waste element of the waste?”

A – “Not sure, but I do know that Industry and construction & demolition sector have been set targets (waste reduction & recycling).”

A – “Most construction & demolition waste is not biodegradable, so it is not part of the landfill allowance scheme. The increasing cost of waste disposal is the main driver to waste reduction.”

A – “19% of Flintshire’s waste in municipal, the rest is commercial, agricultural, C&D etc.”

Q – “What is there to show that reduction is/has taken place? It’s not clear how reduction is considered in the RWP, what targets have been set?”

Q – “What is in place to address packaging waste produced by supermarkets?”

*re: Landfill capacity*

C – “Other forms of waste (not municipal) are putting pressure on landuse.”

*re: Technologies*

Q – “What happens to people in flats (re: composting)?”

A – “Some local authorities are starting to collect food waste from households.”

A – “Flintshire collects green waste from local authority (CA) sites in the area; this is then transported as compost to an organic farm in Corwen.”



*re: recycling*

Q - "I believe there are only a few types of plastic that can only be recycled a few times – how do households know which?"

A - "They don't always – however, Flintshire Council will still take it and have tried to educate the public about which types of plastic are not currently recyclable."

C - "Rejected plastic has a calorific value i.e. EfW."

Q - "Why are manufacturers allowed to use these non-recyclable plastics?"

A - "WRAP are currently supporting industry in finding better alternatives and using more recyclable plastics. Also markets for plastic as a source of energy are being developed."

Q - "What is the calorific value of RDF?"

Q - "What about selected recovered fuel SRF?"

A - "SRF is a general term also covered by RDF."

Q - "Is there a market for the RDF?"

A - "There is a huge demand in industry for fuel for energy. "

C - "There is much potential for commercial and industrial waste to create RDF for use by industry."

Q - "Does selection criteria appear in the RWP?"

A - "yes it does."

C - "Other land filling options have not been considered e.g. using sub terrain/mine workings as sites for landfill."

C - "It's debateable that larger sites with fewer lorry movements are actually a better health option."

Q - *re: no negative health impacts from waste facility* "Who made that statement? – I don't agree at all, especially if you live by one."

C - "For people living next to landfills – they have real concerns which are making them ill. It's a real issue and we must address this concern. We want evidence to show that waste facilities are safe."

Q - "Does it actually state that waste treatment operations should be carried out away from built up areas?" \*\*No\*\* "Stunning!"

Q - "Currently HIA are not a requirement for planning applications so how do we know if these facilities, including recycling facilities, really are safe and that they have no negative impacts?"

C - "Whilst there will always be waste we (UK) do not want to be the dustbin for everyone. I am concerned that if we create large facilities requiring inputs of waste we will create a demand for waste."

A - "This RWP is for the next 3-6 years and it can be reviewed."



Q – “What % of our waste needs to be recycled to avoid fines and avoid the necessity to develop EfW facilities?”



C – “I feel that the government are doing a deal with industry to keep waste coming.”

A – “We won’t meet landfill targets in the next 6 years so we will need to address the issue of residual waste in the mean time to avoid fines.”

C – “A report for the Department of Health showed birth defects and cancers in people living near landfill sites.”

A – “A request for baseline HIA should be made before facilities are developed.”

C – “I agree.”

Q – “If landfills have been operating for so long why is there so little HIA data available?”

A - “As no baseline studies have been done it is hard to blame landfill for any negative impacts totally.”

C – “I invite all to read the Purchon Report (FYI: *David Purchon is an Assembly appointed investigator considers his findings after an investigation into the notorious Nantygwyddon Tip in the Rhondda*). Many examples of communities living near tips experiencing health and environmental issues. Some contracts that are entered into for landfills are for 25+ years – this may leave local authorities carrying the can if they go wrong and if technology is not proven in terms of health and environmental impacts and end markets.

A – “We are now picking up on lessons and experiences learnt by other authorities in England etc. A regional approach to developing new waste facilities means that any risk is shared.”

Q – “If it is accepted that not all of the proposed waste treatment technologies are proven shouldn’t it then show that these facilities should not be developed in built up areas?”

Q – “Has anyone else read the HIA? – I think it is lightweight and unimpressive.”

*re: Proximity principle*

C – “We (Wales) should treat our own waste and not take England’s.”

Q – “How big are these facilities? i.e. one per village/ one per town? Is there an optimum size for each option?”

C – “The size of facilities is all about the commercial viability – they can be any scale, it depends on the amount of waste available. The danger is that a facility will be invested in and then waste tonnages will drop (due to increasing recycling rates) and then they become financially unviable.”

A – “We will always need waste treatment facilities as there will always be a demand and waste to serve these.”

C – *re: transportation of waste cross borders* “In Flintshire we have taken our fair share of other areas wastes – we don’t want any more, we should give it out now.”

A – “Commercial and industrial waste still needs diverting from waste – the answer to this may be EfW.”



C – “I am not happy with the prospect of ending up with commercial and industrial waste in landfills.”



*re: areas of search and planning implications*

C – “Thanks for the presentation. Where are we at this point in time regarding Flintshires strategy – we have no landfill or recycling facility and we feel that current (waste facility) planning applications are being pushed through onto the local community. We don’t want to be the dumping ground of North Wales.”

A – “Flintshire County Council are aware of public feeling.”