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To: Councillors: Nancy Matthews, Graham Rees, N. Phillips
Michael Priestly, Eryl Williams, Julian Thompson-Hill,
Arwell Pierce, W. G. Roberts, R. G. Parry and Thomas H. Jones

CS/NG

26 August 2010

Nicola Gittins

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Dear Sir / Madam

A meeting of the **NORTH WALES RESIDUAL WASTE JOINT COMMITTEE** will be held in the **COUNCIL CHAMBER, LLANGFNI, ISLE OF ANGLESEY** on **FRIDAY, 3 SEPTEMBER 2010** at **10.30a.m.** to consider the following items.

Yours faithfully

Democracy & Governance Manager

AGENDA

1. **APOLOGIES**
2. **APPROVAL OF PREVIOUS MINUTES**
3. **MATTERS ARISING FROM PREVIOUS MEETING**
4. **PROGRESS REPORT (SO REPORT)**

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The Council welcomes correspondence in Welsh or English
Mae'r Cyngor yn croesawau gohebiaeth yn y Cymraeg neu'r Saesneg

5. **RIR – RISK STATUS UPDATE (SP REPORT)**
6. **RAIL FEASIBILITY (SP REPORT)**
7. **INSURANCE ADVISORS (SP REPORT)**
8. **WAG OBC APPROVAL (SO REPORT)**
9. **FEEDBACK ON MEMBER SESSIONS (SO REPORT)**
10. **WAG MSP DRAFT CONSULTATION RESPONSE (SP REPORT)**

**LOCAL GOVERNMENT (ACCESS TO INFORMATION) ACT 1985 - TO
CONSIDER THE EXCLUSION OF THE PRESS AND PUBLIC**

The following items are considered to be exempt by virtue of Paragraph(s) 14 of Part 1 of Schedule 12A of the Local Government Act 1972 (as amended).

11. **RAIL FEASIBILITY REPORT (SP REPORT – THE MAIN DISCUSSION
WILL BE AT ITEM 6 HOWEVER THERE IS A SMALL AMOUNT OF
COMMERCIALY SENSITIVE FINANCIAL INFORMATION)**

**LOCAL GOVERNMENT (ACCESS TO INFORMATION) ACT 1985 - TO
CONSIDER THE EXCLUSION OF THE PRESS AND PUBLIC**

The following item is considered to be exempt by virtue of Paragraph(s) 14 of Part 1 of Schedule 12A of the Local Government Act 1972 (as amended).

12. **LAND ACQUISITION UPDATE (SP REPORT)**
13. **ANY OTHER BUSINESS**



NWRWTP

North Wales Residual Waste Treatment Project

NORTH WALES RESIDUAL WASTE JOINT COMMITTEE

Minutes of the meeting of the Joint Committee held in the Council Chamber, Bodlondeb, Conwy on Friday 18th June 2010 at 10.30am

PRESENT:

Councillor Eryl Williams – Denbighshire County Council - Chairman
Councillor Neville Philips – Flintshire County Council
Councillor Nancy Matthews – Flintshire County Council
Councillor Arwel Pierce – Gwynedd Council
Councillor Mike Priestley – Conwy County Borough Council
Councillor Hefin Wyn Thomas – Anglesey County Council

ALSO PRESENT

Denbighshire County Council

Steve Parker (for Iwan P. Jones)

Flintshire County Council

Mr Colin Everett (Chief Executive), Mr Carl Longland (Environment Director), Kerry Feather (Head of Finance) and Barry Davies

Conwy County Borough Council

Andrew Kirkham

Gwynedd Council

Dilwyn Williams

Isle of Anglesey County Council

Meirion P. Edwards (For Arthur Owen)

North Wales Residual Waste Treatment Partnership

Mr Stephen Penny
Mr Steffan Owen (Project Manager)

Partnerships UK

Mr Huw Roberts

1. APOLOGIES:

2. APPROVAL OF PREVIOUS MINUTES

The minutes of the meeting held on 9th December 2009 (previously circulated) were submitted.



RESOLVED that the minutes be received and approved as an accurate record.

3. MATTERS ARISING FROM PREVIOUS MEETING

There were no matters arising

4. RIR – RISK STATUS UPDATE

The Project Director presented the Risk Register Report which highlighted some of the amendments to the risk register that had been made to reflect the current understanding of the risk and mitigation measures that are in place.

- PS5 – the project team were identifying suitable sites and were confident that a solution would be forthcoming.
- PO4 – a potential change to legislation would always post a risk to any project and all the project team could do would be lobby and engage at a national level.
- CO4 – pressure from lobby groups in relation to potential sites was a risk and a strategy to engage effectively with stakeholders would be presented in September.
- PI3 – solutions to technological problems would be sought.
- PS11 – public opposition could lead to a delay in planning permission, again the strategy for effective engagement would deal with this risk
- PS5 – technology was always moving forward and the most up-to-date solutions would be sought and tested to check for flexibility

RESOLVED - That the updated risk register for the project be noted.

5. PROGRESS REPORT

The Project Manager presented the progress report and stated that the project spend for 2010/11 was £405,927.08. Confirmation with regard to and addition grant of £150,000 was awaited from WAG, which would confirm the final recharge to the partner authorities.

There were no major issues and an update with regard to minor issues was made as follows:-

- Discussions were being held with all the partner local authorities regarding a interim landfill /disposal contract; a report would be presented once various solutions had been sought
- All 5 of the Local Authorities were expected to have signed the IAA by the 25 June 2010
- The Project Team had learnt a great deal as a result of the “drop in” sessions held in Deeside, Flintshire.



- ACER Marketing (in partnership with AEA) had been the successful tenderer for the communications contract
- A positive press release would be published at the appropriate time regarding WAG’s approval of the OBC and confirmation of grant funding.
- Member workshops would be held in all 5 of the local authorities during July.

RESOLVED - *That the progress report for the project be noted.*

6. GATEWAY REVIEW OUTCOME

The Project Director stated that in summer the project was rated by the Gateway Review Team as Amber/Green. This was defined as “Successful delivery appears probable, however, constant attention will be needed to ensure risk do not materialise into major issues threatening delivery”. The delivery confidence assessment reaches an overall view that the “Project is currently well placed to succeed”.

One of the recommendations of the Review Team was that the project should consult with Wrexham to adopt a strategy for the region. As a way forward it was suggested that this issue be included as part of the discussion in the Member workshops. This option of collaboration would be put before all 5 Local Authorities and their comments and observations would be fed back to the NWRWTP at a future meeting.

RESOLVED-

- That the Gateway Review Outcome report of the project be noted.*
- That the suggestion of Wrexham being a consultee for a region wide strategy be discussed at the Member workshops.*
- That the option of collaboration with Wrexham is presented to all 5 Partner Authorities and a report on the outcome be presented at a future meeting of the NWRWTP.*

6. OJEU NOTICE AND PRE-QUALIFICATION DOCUMENT

Members were requested to approve the OJEU notice and Prequalification documents that will be utilised to commence the procurement process.

With regard of the number of tenders it was considered that 8 would be an appropriate number to enable the project team to fully evaluate the bids in a timely fashion. Further to this contractors may see a tender contract with 8 bidders a more attractive prospect with a higher possibility of winning.

RESOLVED-

- That the OJEU notice, PQQ questionnaire and the Initial Descriptive Document be approved*



- (b) *That the Project Director be authorised to make minor amendments to the documentation before issue to bidders.*

7. OUTCOME OF WAG'S CONSIDERATION OF THE OUTLINE BUSINESS CASE (OBC)

The Project Director updated Members on the progress in relation to WAG's consideration of the Partnership's OBC, WAG's associated funding offer and to see approval to commence procurement.

The Project Team had been give an early indication of conditions that are expected to be attached to the NWRWTP offer letter; these are as follows:-

- All participating authorities provide evidence that they have signed the Inter Authority Agreement prior to issue of the OJEU notice – target date for signing was 25 June 2010
- Prior to the detailed solutions stage that the Partnership provide greater clarity regarding the likely TUPE issues arising from the contractor taking over responsibility for operating transfer stations and the transportation of residual waste to the treatment facility, or any other matters arising during the course of the procurement not yet identified – the detailed solutions stage was due to commence in October 2010 and the implications of TUPE will be identified
- The Project Director be made a full-time post from the commencement of the detailed solutions stage – a report will be presented at a future meeting

It was noted that the life of the project was 25 years and WAG would not provide funding beyond the 25 years. However, it may become apparent that the project could have a lifetime of 20 years as that would provide the best value for money.

RESOLVED-

- (a) *That the proposed actions to meet expected conditions on the NWRWTP funding offer as set out in the report be agreed.*
- (b) *That the commencement of the procurement process, subject to confirmation of approval and funding by WAG to the OBC, be authorised.*
- (c) *That the timetable for the procurement process be noted.*

8. ANY OTHER BUSINESS

None.



AGENDA ITEM NUMBER 4

NORTH WALES RESIDUAL WASTE TREATMENT PROJECT PROGRESS REPORT

NORTH WALES RESIDUAL WASTE JOINT COMMITTEE

Date : 3 September 2010

Period: 12th June 2010 to 25th August 2010

PROJECT SUMMARY

To procure a sustainable waste management solution for the 5 local authorities in North Wales (Conwy, Denbighshire, Flintshire, Gwynedd and Isle of Anglesey) that will assist with the reduction in greenhouse gas emissions from landfill and will minimise the tonnage of waste residue sent to landfill thus ensuring that the authorities avoid Landfill Allowance Scheme (LAS) infraction penalties and meet National Waste Strategy targets.

PROJECT STATUS

Overall Project Status	
Green	All Member sessions on priorities for Evaluation Framework held, Acer and AEA currently working on summary reports and minutes from the sessions. Additional "mop up" Member sessions organised for 1 st and 2 nd of September for Members who weren't able to make their individual sessions, and invites sent. External stakeholder sessions organised for 6-10 September. Bidder's day held on 16 August. PQQ documentation being issued to bidders on 18 August. Legal, financial and technical sessions organised for September and October to finalise ISOS documentation for Joint Committee approval on 29 October 2010.

Budget status	
Green	2010/11 actual spend to date (up to 16 Aug 2010) = £205,235. Indicative profiled budget for same period = £378,686. Please note that Clare Glynn (Interim Lead Finance Officer) will be contacting partner authorities to provide details of future recharges and projected budget profile for remainder of project period.



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Status	Meaning
Green	There are no problems; all is progressing well and to plan
Amber	There are some minor/ less significant problems. Action is needed in some areas but other parts are progressing satisfactory
Red	There are significant problems and urgent and decisive action is needed.

PROJECT UPDATE – Activities due for completion 2nd March 2010 to 11th June 2010 (and highlighted longer term actions).

ID	Activity	RAG status	Comments	Forecast	Actual
1	The requirement for and approach to the potential need for interim residual waste treatment capacity will be identified as part of the OBC development process	Amber	Paper went to Project Board on 20 August 2010. Individual authorities now to consider contents to inform their own individual requirements	December 2009	August 2010
3	Finalised IAA	Amber	IAA signed on 24 June 2010	April 2009	Complete
7	Secure on going communication and engagement support for the project going forward into and through procurement	Amber	Acer Marketing (in partnership with AEA) appointed.	February 2010	Complete
10	Finalisation of evaluation framework and standard specification following Stakeholder engagement ready for Joint Committee approval	Green	Please note that the original timetable was indicative and is now finalised.	May 2010	
11	Procurement	Green	PQQ documentation	May 2010	Mid



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	documentation ready for Joint Committee approval		complete and issued to bidders. Sessions organised with legal, technical and financial groups during September and October to finalise ISOS documentation.		October 2010
12	Update position on sites and partner authority access to them prior to submission of OBC to WAG.	Green	The project team will work to gain access to sites up until the start of the procurement process. See item 12 on the agenda (part 2 item)	12 March 2009	
15	Approval of OBC by WAG.	Green	Ministerial approval received 15 July 2010. See item 8 on this agenda.	10 May 2010	Complete
16	OJEU notice published	Green	OJEU notice published on 18 July 2010.	21 June 2010	Complete
19	Prepare Pre qualification evaluation framework	Green	Discussion had with FCC's procurement unit and all advisors. Evaluation approach agreed.	End May 2010	Complete
20	Prepare Pre qualification Questionnaire	Green	Issued to bidders on 18 August 2010	End May 2010	End May 2010
22	Prepare 1st draft evaluation framework and agree elements that would benefit from stakeholder input. e.g. importance of visual design, rail verses road.	Green	Sessions held with Technical officers	End May 2010	Complete
23	Deliver Member evaluation workshops in all five partner authorities.	Green	See item 9 on this agenda.	End May 2010	July 2010 & September 2010
24	Deliver external	Green	These sessions are	End May 2010	Sept 2010



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	stakeholders evaluation workshops (e.g. FOE, EA)		organised for 6 – 10 September with one additional session on 13 September for statutory consultees.		
25	Prepare waste flow model for bidders	Green	2009/10 out turn data and composition analysis sent to Entec. Entec working on modelling.	June 2010	September 2010
26	Prepare existing facility plans, license, permit data. Confirmation of title information and easements / constraints	Green	Entec have gathered a good amount of information thus far, with some information still required. Aim to get all information by end of Sept 2010.	End July 2010	End September 2010
27	Gather information and identify site specific requirements and additional works for existing partner authority facilities / sites.	Green	Entec have gathered a good amount of information thus far, with some information still required. Aim to get all information by end of Sept 2010.	24 Sept 10	End September 2010
28	Organise bidder day for 25 June 2010	Green	Took place on 16 August 2010. Verbal feedback on day to be given at meeting.	Early June 2010	Complete
29	Commission and receive result of project specific rail feasibility study.	Green	See items 6 and 11 on this agenda (11 is a part 2 item).	March 2010	June 2010
30	Commission Geotechnical Study, Ecological Study, Initial Air Quality effects Assessment, and heat demand study for Deeside site	Green	Entec commissioned and studies underway	September 2010	



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31	Commission works to mitigate planning risk as a result of Best Practical Environmental Option (BPEO) still being in force in Wales	Green	Options Appraisal updated utilising the new WRATE2 model (previous model was WRATE). Workshop held with Planning officers to discuss carrying out a Strategic Environmental Assessment on the site selection work, rail access study and the North Wales Regional Waste Plan.	October 2010	
32	Option developed on second site that is capable of acceptance by Joint Committee	Green	Project Team in discussions with site owners.	22 October 2010	
33	Valuation of land and assets complete by District Valuer	Green	Information on site boundaries from actions 26 & 27 before DV can commence valuation	22 October 2010	
34	Condition Surveys of existing sites complete	Green	SP instructed Entec to carry out work, liaison with Technical Officers before work commences	End September 2010	
35	Develop proposed timetable and methodology for dealing with TUPE	Green	SO to liaise with Pinsent Masons to action	Mid September 2010	
36	Draft Specification and Performance Framework	Amber	SO to pass on comments from Technical officers to Entec. Comments have been received from some Technical Officers, others outstanding.	Mid September 2010	
37	Draft procurement	Green	Entec to circulate, sessions with	Mid September 2010	



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	Evaluation Framework		Finance and Technical Groups required on financial and technical aspects.		
38	Finalise Evaluation Framework	Green	Session in Mid October with Technical, Financial and Legal groups to finalise Evaluation Framework, given feedback from Member and external stakeholder sessions.	Mid October 2010	
39	Evaluation Criteria set for design standards in Evaluation Framework	Green	Entec commissioned to discuss with relevant stakeholders (e.g. Design Council for Wales etc)	End September 2010	
40	Invitation To Participate in Dialogue / Invitation To Submit Outline Solution documentation complete	Green	To be complete in time for Joint Committee on 29 October 2010	Mid October 2010	
41	PQQ Evaluation Complete	Green	PQQ submissions returned 29 September 2010 allowing 2 weeks for evaluation.	13 October 2010	
42	Engage with WAG re: potential rail related funding	Green	SP to liaise Michael Whittaker of TAITH to investigate potential for funding support for WAG	November 2010	
43	Commission second site studies (subject to approval)	Green	See item 12 on this agenda – a part 2 item).	Mid October 2010	
44	Payment Mechanism principles agreed	Green	Session with financial group organised for September	September 2010	
45	Update	Amber	Acer / AEA	September	



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	Communication and Engagement Strategy		instructed to carry out review and update strategy. Comms Group met to discuss. Strategy to be put to October Joint Committee for approval.	2010	
46	Develop detailed actions for inclusion in Project Plan following action 45	Amber	Will add actions with timeline in Project Plan following strategy approval by Project Board and Joint Committee.	November 2010	
47	Identify site for the location of a waste transfer station to service Conwy and part of Denbighshire's waste arisings	Amber	Entec have carried out initial assessment of site in Conwy's ownership, further consultation required with Conwy's planners to confirm site suitability	October 2010	

KEY RISKS – See item 5 on this agenda.



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AGENDA ITEM NO: 5

REPORT TO: NWRWTP JOINT COMMITTEE

DATE: 3 SEPTEMBER 2010

REPORT BY: PROJECT DIRECTOR

SUBJECT: RISK REGISTER REPORT

1. PURPOSE OF REPORT

- 1.1. The members of the NWRWTP Joint Committee have requested that they are provided with an update of the risk register at each meeting of the Joint Committee.
- 1.2. This report will highlight some of the amendments to the risk register that have been made to reflect the current understanding of risks and mitigation measures that are in place.

2. BACKGROUND

- 2.1. The Risk Register will require continual update throughout the project.

3. CONSIDERATIONS

- 3.1. There are no new risks/ issues identified this reporting period.
- 3.2. The only changes to the risk register in this period is in relation to risk PO2 (WAG Environmental policy and objectives change) and PO4 (Change in legislation or guidance either at European, National or Regional/Local level). These are shown at appendix 1. These changes have been brought about as a result of WAG's proposals on assumed growth rate targets within the draft Municipal Sector Plan consultation process and also correspondence between the WLGA and WAG in relation to potential legal guidance from DEFRA to WAG on potentially discounting bottom ash as a contributor to recycling for the partnership.
- 3.3. The Top 8 risks (after controls have been put in place) are shown in appendix 2.
- 3.4. The risk register has been updated as shown in the accompanying appendix 3.
- 3.5. The risk register will continue to be reviewed by the Project Director and reported to the Project Board at future meetings.



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4. RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1. That the Joint Committee notes the updated risk register for the project.

5. FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

5.1. Not applicable

6. ANTI-POVERTY IMPACT

6.1. None

7. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

7.1. Not applicable

8. EQUALITIES IMPACT

8.1. Not applicable

9. PERSONNEL IMPLICATIONS

9.1. Not applicable

10. CONSULTATION REQUIRED

10.1. Not applicable

11. CONSULTATION UNDERTAKEN

11.1. Not applicable

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACCESS TO INFORMATION ACT 1985

Background Documents:

None

Contact Officer: Stephen Penny NWRWTP



Appendix 1 Main additions /amendments to the Risk Register this period.

ID	Risk / Issue (i.e.: Threat to the Project)	Consequence	Current Assessment			How the risk will be managed and controlled				Residual risk after management			Impln Date	Review Date	Closure Date	Additional explanatory notes
			Impact	L'hood	Overall	Already in Place	Who is Managing	Not in Place (Proposed)	Who will Manage	Impact	L'hood	Overall				
PO2	WAG Environmental policy and objectives change	Project is now inappropriate	4	5	20	Keep in close contact with WAG to ensure potential policy changes that may impact on the project are identified early.	PD	Project team develop a partnership consultation response (for approval by the PB and Joint Committee) highlighting the potential impact of such a target on the project and to ensure WAG addresses how any such target is related to potential household numbers of population growth rates that authorities may be subject to in future.		4	4	16	Ongoing	Jul-10		WAG have indicated in the draft Municipal Sector Plan (MSP) just published that they may adopt a waste minimisation target for MSW. The draft indicates a negative growth rate (reduction) of -1.2% pa. Whatever the status of this target, if adopted may become the defacto growth rate assumption that would have to be followed by any party seeking a successful planning outcome. The existing OBC has growth rates modelled at 0.5% growth pa (to reflect projected HH number increases in the partner ship area). The WAG MSP does not as presently written take any account of individual or partner authority HH or population growth rates.
PO4	Change in legislation or guidance either at European, National or Regional/Local level	Could require revisit of preferred solution, possible termination of project, excessive LAS compliance costs	3	5	15	Keep in close contact with WAG to ensure potential policy changes that may impact on the project are identified early.	PD	Lobby WAG and liaise with WLGA on this issue.		3	4	12	Ongoing	Jul-10		WAG have in correspondence with the WLGA indicated that DEFRA's lawyers do not agree with WAG's guidance that bottom ash will count towards the solution's and partner authority recycling performance. If the recycling cannot be counted it will reduce the size of the proposed solution as the solution modelled was a maximum 30% EFW net of recycling (total circa 37% EFW). Any change would require partner authorities to carry out more than the modelled 63% front end composting and recycling. WAG are continuing to clarify with DEFRA.



Appendix 2 Top (Red) risks and issues

ID	Risk / Issue (i.e.: Threat to the Project)	Consequence	Current Assessment			How the risk will be managed and controlled				Residual risk after management			Impln Date	Review Date	Closure Date	Additional explanatory notes	
			Impact	L'hood	Overall	Already in Place	Who is Managing	Not in Place (Proposed)	Who will Manage	Impact	L'hood	Overall					
Policy & regulatory Risk – Change in WAG objectives / regulations																	
PO2	WAG Environmental policy and objectives change	Project is now inappropriate	4	5	20	Keep in close contact with WAG to ensure potential policy changes that may impact on the project are identified early.	PD	Project team develop a partnership consultation response (for approval by the PB and Joint Committee) highlighting the potential impact of such a target on the project and to ensure WAG addresses how any such target is related to potential household numbers of population growth rates that authorities may be subject to in future.		4	4	16	Ongoing	Jul-10		WAG have indicated in the draft Municipal Sector Plan (MSP) just published that they may adopt a waste minimisation target for MSW. The draft indicates a negative growth rate (reduction) of -1.2% pa. Whatever the status of this target, if adopted may become the defacto growth rate assumption that would have to be followed by any party seeking a successful planning outcome. The existing OBC has growth rates modelled at 0.5% growth pa (to reflect projected HH number	
PO4	Change in legislation or guidance either at European, National or Regional/Local level	Could require revisit of preferred solution, possible termination of project, excessive LAS compliance costs	3	5	15	Keep in close contact with WAG to ensure potential policy changes that may impact on the project are identified early.	PD	Lobby WAG and liaise with WLGA on this issue.		3	4	12	Ongoing	Jul-10		WAG have in correspondence with the WLGA indicated that DEFRA's lawyers do not agree with WAG's guidance that bottom ash will count towards the solution's and partner authority recycling performance. If the recycling cannot be counted it will reduce the size of the proposed solution as the solution modelled was a maximum 30% EFW net of recycling (total circa 37% EFW). Any changes would require partner authorities to carry out more than the modelled 63% front end composting and recycling. WAG are continuing to clarify with DEFRA.	
Communication & stakeholders – failure to proactively engage with key stake holders leading to delays and lack of public support for the proposed solution.																	
CO4	Pressure from lobby groups/public against the preferred solution and location.	Alternative solution/site has to be sought, increased project development costs, delays to project delivery programme, excessive LAS costs, impact on Partner Councils reputation	4	5	20			Project team will ensure an adequate stakeholder engagement and communications plan in place. Alternative site work will continue during early stages of procurement process.	PD	4	3	12	Ongoing	Apr-10			
Procurement Strategy and Process																	
P13	Technological solutions offered are not commissionable within LAS infraction timescales	LA's face infraction fines for additional landfill above allowance	4	4	16	OBC modelling has shown that each partner authority can meet LAS allowances if they increase "front end" recycling and composting" and the project is delivered to timetable. Any underperformance in this "front end" recycling and composting are outside the scope of this project	Partner authorities	Procurement process to ensure that is delivered in timely manner with the risk of late delivery of the residual waste treatment service minimised.	PD	4	3	12	Ongoing	Apr-10			
Planning and permitting – ability to secure successful planning and permitting outcome for solution																	
PS11	Public opposition to technical solution/planning application including legal challenge	Delays to project delivery programme, excessive LAS penalties, affordability envelope threatened.	4	5	20			Active stakeholder and communications plan.	PM	4	4	16	Ongoing	Apr-10		Risks apply to all sites including those proposed by Contractor, not just Authority sites. Highly probable if EFW	
PS5	Suitable sites are not in council ownership to support development of the solution	Project delayed whilst suitable sites are secured	5	3	15	Project team are identifying sites that could be suitable for location of both the waste transfer stations and residual waste treatment facility(s)	PD	Commence negotiations with land owners of (further) additional sites identified as potentially suitable for location of facilities with the aim of securing options/ heads of terms for sites.	PD	5	3	15	Ongoing	Apr-10			
Wastes																	
W3	Composition of waste is different from that anticipated (poor data, policy changes, changes in collection practices)	Performance is below required level, excessive LAS compliance costs	3	5	15			Waste composition to be monitored during procurement and data shared at Competitive Dialogue to inform solution. All Wales Waste composition analysis being delivered by WAG through WRAP. Initial work commencing in June 09. Performance of technology solution will be tested and understood as part of the	PD	3	4	12	Ongoing	Apr-10		Technology specific. EFW less sensitive to waste compositional change.	
Performance																	
PE1	Market/outlet is not available for outputs from the facility(s)	Increased project operational costs, increase in demand for	4	4	16			Ensure market deliverability demonstrated as part of procurement evaluation process.	PD	4	3	12	Ongoing	Apr-10		Electricity sound, ash uncertain. Project and market saturation dependant.	

IDENTIFYING THE RISK or ISSUE						MANAGING THE RISK or ISSUE								Additional explanatory notes		
ID	Risk / Issue (i.e.: Threat to the Project)	Consequence	Current Assessment			How the risk will be managed and controlled				Residual risk after management			Impln Date		Review Date	Closure Date
			Impact	L'hood	Overall	Already in Place	Who is Managing	Not in Place (Proposed)	Who will Manage	Impact	L'hood	Overall				
Policy & regulatory Risk – Change in WAG objectives / regulations																
PO1	WAG changes financial support available for residual waste treatment projects due to WAG affordability / budgetary constraints in the current economic climate	Residual waste treatment projects become less affordable for partnership and each partner authority	4	3	12	Project Team to monitor WAG positions in terms of budget availability and lobby at ministerial level if there are indications that proposed funding is to be reduced	PD			4	2	8	Ongoing	Jul-10		
PO2	WAG Environmental policy and objectives change	Project is now inappropriate	4	5	20	Keep in close contact with WAG to ensure potential policy changes that may impact on the project are identified early.	PD	Project team develop a partnership consultation response (for approval by the PB and Joint Committee) highlighting the potential impact of such a target on the project and to ensure WAG addresses how any such target is related to potential household numbers of population growth rates that authorities may be subject to in future.	4	4	16	Ongoing	Jul-10	WAG have indicated in the draft Municipal Sector Plan (MSP) just published that they may adopt a waste minimisation target for MSW. The draft indicates a negative growth rate (reduction) of - 1.2% pa. Whatever the status of this target, if adopted may become the defacto growth rate assumption that would have to be followed by any party seeking a successful planning outcome. The existing OBC has growth rates modelled at 0.5% growth pa (to reflect projected HH number increases in the partner ship area). The WAG MSP does not as presently written take any account of individual or partner authority HH or population growth rates.		

PO4	Change in legislation or guidance either at European, National or Regional/Local level	Could require revisit of preferred solution, possible termination of project, excessive LAS compliance costs	3	5	15	Keep in close contact with WAG to ensure potential policy changes that may impact on the project are identified early.	PD	Lobby WAG and liaise with WLGA on this issue.		3	4	12	Ongoing	Jul-10		WAG have indicated in correspondence with the WLGA that DEFRA's lawyers do not agree with WAG's guidance that bottom ash will count towards the solution's and partner authority recycling performance. If bottom ash recycling cannot be counted it will reduce the size of the proposed solution as the solution modelled was a maximum 30% EFW net of recycling (total circa 37% EFW). Any change would require partner authorities to carry out more than the modelled 63% front end composting and recycling. WAG are continuing to clarify with DEFRA to seek a resolution.	
PO5	WAG fail to provide clarity within their strategic objectives	Delay and loss of stakeholder support	3	4	12	Keep in close contact with WAG to ensure potential policy changes that may impact on the project are identified early.	PD			3	3	9	Ongoing	Jul-10			
Strategy risk – change in any participating council's waste strategy or technology / solution preference																	
SR 1	A change in any participating council's waste strategy or technology / solution preference by any of the partner authorities		4	4	16	Existing MWMS in place. Impartial options appraisal process carried out to identify reference solution (based on WAG national evaluation framework). Multi partner authority officer input to this process. Ongoing communications and information to partner authorities on need for the project, technologies, benefits of adopted approach and a technology neutral procurement process.	PM & partner authorities			4	2	8	Ongoing	Jul-10			
Political																	
AP1 (ex T1)	Multi-Authority Approach leads to protracted discussions to resolve issues	Consultancy costs increase. End date not met. LAS penalty risk increased.	3	3	9	Project Plan detailing timescales. OBC Approvals process mapped out for each partner authority. Offer of support form project team and advisors in approvals processes.	PM			3	2	6	Dec-09	Jul-10			

AP2 (ex P11)	Decision on award of contract is multi authority	Selection of Contractor is delayed due to multi-Authority Involvement (Cabinet Process)	4	3	12		Project Champions from participating Authorities shall evaluate the bid without disclosure to members/senior staff (GMWDA Model)- Evaluation approach will be determined prior to OJEU publication	PD	4	2	8	July - Aug 2010	Jul-10		
AP4	Lack of Council political support within one or more of the Partner Authorities.	Delays to project, increase in costs, loss of competitive pressure, threat to VFM, possible procurement challenge, or total abortion of the project	4	3	12	Existing work on PID has fleshed out core principles of agreement. Provision of briefings and information to partner authorities - offered proactively by project team and advisors. Ongoing communication and engagement on key project parameters.	Lead chief Executive, Project Board members (lead Officers for each partner authority)		4	2	8	Ongoing	Jul-10		
AP5	Change in priorities in a Council	Major funding issues	4	3	12	OBC will identify affordability of project and benefits of the reference solution in terms of costs management.	Lead chief Executive, Project Board members (lead Officers for each partner authority)		4	2	8	Ongoing	Jul-10		
AP6	Local Government re-organisation	Confusion and uncertainty	4	4	16	To be managed if and when prospect occurs during the project period	TBC		4	2	8	Ongoing	Jul-10		
Joint Working – one or more partners exiting the partnership															
JW1	One of the Partner LA's withdraw during procurement process	New OJEU notice has to be placed	5	2	10	IAA 1 drafted to show clear consequences of Authorities leaving the process during and after procurement phase.	BD		5	1	5	Ongoing	Jul-10		
Finance & Affordability															
F1	Lack of Budget profile leads to unexpected surplus	Surplus is absorbed and re-application required	3	2	6	Finance Officer to be appointed to the team. Payments based on milestones. PD has updated project budget profile. PD to monitor and manage	PD		3	1	3	Ongoing	Jul-10		
F2	Procurement delays lead to increased procurement costs (due to extended procurement process)	LA's seek additional funding or withdraw	1	2	2	Cabinet reports sought to extend finance as required beyond budget	PD	Manage procurement delays by appropriate design of procurement process.	PD	3	2	6	Jan-10	Jul-10	
F3	Commodity and construction prices increase significantly during procurement and construction phases	Increased project costs and possible exceedance of affordability envelope	4	5	20	Advisors have utilised current market pricing and liaising with WAG / PUK in relation to projected costs in future and sensible assumptions to be made. A range of sensitivity tests carried out as part of the OBC process to ensure range of costs understood	PD		4	2	8	Ongoing	Jul-10		

F4	Long term interest rates volatility beyond current anticipated levels	Increased project costs and effective impact on affordability envelope	3	5	15	OBC to include a number of sensitivities to be modelled to inform affordability profile.	PD			3	3	9	Ongoing	Jul-10		
F5	The bid prices are outside of the affordability envelope	Delay to project programme, excessive LAS compliance costs, excessive costs associated with securing and implementing an alternative solution	4	4	16	Advisors have utilised current market pricing and liaising with WAG / PUK in relation to projected costs in future and sensible assumptions to be made. A range of sensitivity tests carried out as part of the OBC process to ensure range of costs understood	PD	High market interest to be encouraged by active market engagement. Procurement process is to be run under competitive dialogue enabling the partnership to seek to drive down costs of the solution	PD	4	2	8	Ongoing	Jul-10		
F6	Preferred solution is not bankable	Delay to project programme, excessive LAS compliance costs, excessive costs associated with securing and implementing an alternative solution	5	3	15			Procurement process to be designed to ensure that only those solutions capable of delivery (e.g. including bankability) are capable of being awarded the contract	PD	5	2	10	Ongoing	Jul-10		
F7	Inappropriate funding structure adopted	Failure, delay, and cost	4	3	12			Procurement process to be designed to ensure that only those solutions capable of delivery (e.g. including finance structure) are capable of being awarded the contract	PD	4	2	8	Ongoing	Jul-10		
F8	Inadequate due diligence where a non project finance structure is adopted	Increase in procurement cost and transfer of risk to Authority	3	3	9			Ensure that adequate advice is taken from WAG, PUK and advisors so that risk of prudential borrowing or other finance route are well understood by the partner authorities.	PD	3	2	6	Ongoing	Jul-10		
F9	Foreign exchange rate changes adversely	Affordability compromised	4	3	12	Advisors to make prudent assumptions (checked with PUK and WAG) and carry out sensitivity analysis as part of OBC development	PD			4	2	8	Ongoing	Jul-10		
F10	Financial assumption incorrect	Re-procurement and reduced level of service	5	3	15	Advisors to make prudent assumptions (checked with PUK and WAG) and carry out sensitivity analysis as part of OBC development	PD			4	2	8	Ongoing	Jul-10		
F11	Banking sector cannot provide capital	Increased costs or procurement failure	4	4	16			Procurement process to be designed to ensure that only those solutions capable of delivery (e.g. including finance availability) are capable of being awarded the contract	PD	4	2	8	Ongoing	Jul-10		

F12	Robustness of bank funding clubs	Increased costs or procurement failure	3	4	12		Procurement process to be designed to ensure that only those solutions capable of delivery (e.g. including finance availability) are capable of being awarded the contract	PD	3	3	9	Ongoing	Jul-10		
F13	WAG financial support evaporates	Project is unaffordable	5	3	15	Assurances already received from WAG that funding is available for the project as has been agreed previously for project Gwyrdd.	PD	PD	5	2	10	Ongoing	Jul-10		
Advisers – change in key personnel															
AD 1	Key advisor personnel team leave or are no longer available to support the project	Delays and lack of familiarity with the project by any replacement advisory staff.	3	3	9	Advisor's project directors to keep an overview of the advisor work. Capacity of teams providing advice tested during appointment of the advisors. Ongoing monitoring of advisor situation to ensure adequate advisor cover an knowledge often project .	PD		3	2	6	Ongoing	Jul-10		
Project Delivery															
PD1	Potential bidders do not bid due to the costs associated with Competitive Dialogue process	Reduced Competition on bid process	4	2	8		To ensure a suitably streamlined, timely and well delivered procurement process adopted. Appropriate use and instruction of advisors. Input from WAG PO and PUK.	PD	4	1	4	Ongoing	Jul-10		
PD2	Potential bidders do not bid due to the Risks being passed to the Contractor	Reduced Competition on bid process	4	3	12	A risk allocation workshop was held with input from Advisors to ensure appropriate risk allocations are made for the procurement and that the Partnership adopt a commercially deliverable and sustainable position.	PD	PD	4	2	8	Ongoing	Jul-10		
PD3	Potential bidders do not bid due to lack of cohesiveness of the Partnership	Reduced Competition on bid process	4	3	12	IAA drafted & Governance Arrangements for procurement period defined in OBC/ IAA.	PD	PD	4	2	8	Ongoing	Jul-10		
PD4	Potential bidders do not bid due to the prescriptive requirements	Reduced Competition on bid process	4	3	12	Procurement is to be "Technology Neutral"	PD	PD	4	2	8	Ongoing	Jul-10		
PD5	Potential bidders do not bid as volumes of waste are too small	Reduced Competition on bid process	4	3	12		Consider adding Commercial and Industrial waste to scope of project. Consider allowing bidders to be open to other contracts Review of this position to be undertaken in conjunction with advisors as part of procurement design process	PD	4	2	8	Ongoing	Jul-10		

PD6	Too many bidders come forward and difficult to de-select to suitable shortlist	Delays to procurement programme, increased development phase costs	3	3	9		Procurement process will be designed and resourced to allow a number of bidders to be assessed.	PD	3	1	3	Ongoing	Jul-10	Limited level of criteria at PQQ and ISOS procurement stages.
PD7	The Preferred Bidder drops out or fails to reach a satisfactory commercial/financial close	Programme delay, increased development phase costs, excessive LAS penalties, loss of competitive pressure and possible increase in overall solution costs	5	2	10		Procurement process will be designed to ensure ability and /or appetite for contract closure is understood pre preferred bidder appointment. No major issues to be allowed to remain unresolved prior to preferred bidder.	PD	5	1	5	Ongoing	Jul-10	To date not happened as at this late Contractor is heavily involved.
PD8	One of the two final bidders drops out	Threat to VFM, price escalation, possible exceedance of affordability envelope, delay to procurement programme	4	3	12		Procurement process will be designed to ensure ability and /or appetite for contract closure is understood pre final tender appointment. Will seek agreement with all bidders at this stage in relation to major issues.	PD	4	2	8	Ongoing	Jul-10	Has occurred on a number of UK PFI projects.
PD9	Utility connections may not be available for the solution	Possible threat to affordability, delay to programme	3	3	9		Technical advisors to be tasked to ensure ability to secure utility connections is understood early in the procurement process.	PD	3	2	6	Ongoing	Jul-10	
PD10	Construction contractor goes into liquidation/receivership during construction phase	Delay to commencement of waste processing, excessive LAS costs, replacement constructor required - increased capital costs	3	3	9		Bidders to demonstrate financial position as part of PQQ and also re-checked at key stages during procurement process	PD	3	2	6	Ongoing	Jul-10	Current concern especially
PD11	Insufficient project resource (numbers and knowledge/experience of staff/project team)	Delays to projects, increased development costs to 'repair' project, reduced market interest and consequent loss of competitive pressure VFM	3	3	9	PD and PM now in post	Authorities to nominate appropriate individuals and to backfill their posts. Input required from key officers in Partner Authorities. PD has produced an estimated resource input schedule to assist Partner authorities in resource management	Individual Partner Authorities	3	2	6	Ongoing	Jul-10	Natural outward selection of smaller incapable contractors due to affordability of high bid costs.
PD12	Negotiations on contract are protracted beyond planned programme	Contractor has opportunity to re-bid, price escalation, loss of VFM, affordability threatened, project delay, possible excessive LAS costs.	3	4	12		Procurement process will be clearly defined. Clear partner positions to be articulated to the bidders at all stages.	PD	3	2	6	Ongoing	Jul-10	Criteria for project may change if excessive delay.
PD13	Delay in production/approval of OBC	Possible delay to project programme, potential loss of WAG funding, LAS compliance costs incurred	4	3	12	Programme in place, tasks allocated and WAG supplied with approvals timeline for partner authorities.	Partner authorities to ensure that adequate senior management support given to approvals processes	Partner authority Cexs, Corporate Directors, PB members,	4	2	8	Ongoing	Jul-10	If funding is put at risk by OBC submission delay.

PD14	Delay in production/approval of inter-Authority agreement	Possible delay to project programme, potential loss of WAG funding, LAS compliance costs incurred	3	3	9	Programme in place, tasks allocated and WAG supplied with approvals timeline for partner authorities.		Partner authorities to ensure that adequate senior management support given to approvals processes	Partner authority Cexs, Corporate Directors, PB members,	3	2	6	Ongoing	Jul-10	Criteria for project may change if excessive delay.
PD15	Inadequate project management discipline	Possible delay to project programme, LAS compliance costs incurred, delivery management objectives not met, internal stakeholders complain	2	2	4	PD and PM now in post. PD to check that adequate PM controls in place. Internal audit to be engaged prior to Procurement.		WAG to carry out gateway review of the project pre procurement. PD to take on board any recommendations.	PD	2	1	2	Ongoing	Jul-10	Unlikely. Risk to Authority.
PD16	Facilities not commissioned on time	Possible delay to project programme, LAS compliance costs incurred.	3	3	9			Procurement process will be designed to ensure sites are identified and understood in terms of planning deliverability. Preliminary site investigate works to be carried out on reference sites. Procurement process to test bidders delivery timetables.	PD	2	2	4	Ongoing	Jul-10	Project/technology specific.
PD17	OBC rejected by WAG (due to omissions, too much competition from other authorities)	Possible delay to project programme, LAS compliance costs incurred.	3	3	9	OBC follows WAG guidance. Regular meetings with WAG and input from PUK transactor.	PD			3	2	6	Ongoing	Jul-10	Partnership risk
PD18	Only one acceptable bidder comes forward	Delay to project, increased cost of going back to market, increased bid prices, failure to secure VFM, excessive LAS compliance costs	4	2	8	PD has commenced market engagement. Good feedback and high level of interest already expressed by a number of potential bidders.	PD	Ensure consistency of message to market.	PD	4	1	4	Ongoing	Jul-10	Unlikely based on current situation.
PD19	There is no market interest due to limited capacity within the industry	Delay to project programme, excessive LAS compliance costs, excessive costs associated with inflation and need to revisit market to secure an acceptable solution. Partnership reputation damaged.	5	2	10	PD has commenced market engagement. Good feedback and high level of interest already expressed by a number of potential bidders.	PD			5	1	5	Ongoing	Jul-10	Market currently near saturation for recyclates and IBA's recycling growing.
Communication & stakeholders – failure to proactively engage with key stake holders leading to delays and lack of public support for the proposed solution.															
CO1	Mis-information to Members caused by differences in reports and documentation	Authorities working to different agendas/outcomes leading to a breakdown in the consortia	3	3	9	Communication Officer Group established, with a media protocol agreed to ensure consistency of message.	PM		PM	3	2	6	Ongoing	Jul-10	

CO2	Risk of challenge to planning approvals if opportunity not given to stakeholders to input to the development of the specifications and evaluation frameworks that will underpin the procurement and subsequent facility planning approvals process.	Risk of an successful planning application or judicial review against planning consent and therefore inability to deliver the project as procured.	4	3	12	Consultation sessions with members of the 5 authorities in May/June 2010 to get input into the evaluation framework.	PM	Consultation sessions on the evaluation framework to be organised for late May / early June.	PM	4	2	8	Jul-10			
CO3	Reference sites identified within OBC could lead to significant opposition to proposed development. As a result planning committee(s) and /or judicial review may not support a positive planning outcome if early engagement is not carried out with affected communities.	Risk of an successful planning application or judicial review against planning consent and therefore inability to deliver the project as procured.	4	3	12	"Drop in" sessions organised in the area of the Reference Site. Contact made with key businesses around Reference Site.	PM	Further engagement work around reference site (and other reference sites if identified) at key stages of project.	PM	4	2	8	Ongoing	Jul-10		
CO4	Pressure from lobby groups/public against the preferred solution and location.	Alternative solution/site has to be sought, increased project development costs, delays to project delivery programme, excessive LAS costs, impact on Partner Councils reputation	4	5	20	Communication and Engagement Strategy drafted and agreed in draft form by Communication Officer group. To be "live" document and therefore updated when necessary.	PM	Alternative site work will continue during early stages of procurement process.	PD	4	3	12	Ongoing	Jul-10		
Timescales																
T4b	Procurement delays lead to increased procurement costs (due to extended Approvals processes)	LA's seek additional funding or withdraw	3	3	9	PID identifies projected timeline and key decision points.	PD	Project Director (with support from the Waste Board) to seek to ensure approvals processes are identified early and streamlined.	PD	3	2	6	Ongoing	Jul-10		
T5	Key Activities not identified in Project Plan	Potential for project to be delayed due to lack of resource or dependability issues	3	2	6	WAO and PUK experts to scrutinise Project documentation	PD	Technical, Legal and finance advisors feedback on project plan to be sought and any required amendments incorporated	PD	3	1	3	Ongoing	Jul-10		
Procurement Strategy and Process																
P2	Existing contracts and facilities prevent all participating authorities to utilise all elements of the proposed final solution	Payment made by authorities in duplication	2	2	4	Facilities paid for on a gate fee by use (minium tonnage guarantees will apply). Agreement on Universal gate fee principal written into IAA. Projected timeline for commencement or residual waste treatment servie clearly communicated to partner authorities. No existing partner authority contracts will over lap with commencmen of this service.	PD			2	1	2	Ongoing	Jul-10		

P10	Risks regarding funding methodologies requires variant bid and resultant funding arrangements are present in PQQ	PQQ evaluation period extended to accommodate variations and risks regarding funding methodologies	2	2	4	Financial assessment to be undertaken by consultancy	PD	Review of this position to be undertaken in conjunction with advisors as part of procurement design process	PD	2	2	4	Ongoing	Jul-10		
P12	Solution offered is not technically viable	landfill diversion not obtained, LA's incur infraction penalties	5	3	15	LAS infraction fine passed to contractor. Technical viability scored within procurement documentation	PD	Appropriate evaluation framework (based on WAG Framework) to be developed and utilised for the project.	PD	5	2	10	Ongoing	Jul-10		
P13	Technological solutions offered are not commissionable within LAS infraction timescales	LA' s face infraction fines for additional landfill above allowance	4	4	16	OBC moeddling has shown that each partner authority can meet LAS allowances if they increase "front end" recycling and composting" and the project is delivered to timetable. Any underperformance in this "front end" recycling and composting are outside the scope of this project and any subsequent LAS liabilities will lie with the individual partner authorities. See also risk W1	Partner authorities	Procurement process to ensure that is delivered in a timely manner with the risk of late delivery of the residual waste treatment service minimised.	PD	4	3	12	Ongoing	Jul-10		
P14	Bids scored by inexperienced internal team	Solution selected is not the most advantageous tender and is open to challenge by unsuccessful bidders	4	3	12			Bid team selected by Project Director and PUK	PD	4	2	8	Ongoing	Jul-10		
P15	Bids scored by external consultants	Solution selected does not meet local requirements and is not accepted by LAs	4	3	12			Bid team selected by Project Director and PUK including mix of appropriate skills (including advisors)	PD	4	2	8	Ongoing	Jul-10		
P16	Officer(s) are perceived to have preconceived ideas of the 'best' solution	Lack of trust of bidder selection and solution selected	4	3	12			Agreed scoring criteria and evaluation Framework (Based on WAG Framework) Moderation of scores to ensure consistency of evaluation approach.	PD	4	2	8	Ongoing	Jul-10		
Scope Change – Material change in the scope of services required																
SC1	Material change in the scope of services required	Delay to procurement process of bidders withdraw from procurement due to uncertainties	4	3	12	Technical officer input on draft specification and approved as part of OBC by partner authorities	PM	Draft Specification will be subject to further member and officer review and input from stakeholders via use of focus groups etc.	PM	4	2	8	Ongoing	Jul-10		
Planning and permitting -ability to secure successful planning and permitting outcome for solution																
PS1	Regional Waste Plan is in conflict with potential solutions	Reduced Competition on bid process	4	3	12	Planning and Site Workstream has been set up to assist in reducing site and planning uncertainty and improve prospects for a positive planning outcome for the project.	PD			4	2	8	Ongoing	Jul-10		

PS5	Suitable sites are not in council ownership to support development of the solution	Project delayed whilst suitable sites are secured	5	3	15	Project team are identifying sites that could be suitable for location of both the waste transfer stations and residual waste treatment facility(s)	PD	Commence negotiations with land owners of (further) additional sites identified as potentially suitable for location of facilities with the aim of securing options/ heads of terms for sites.	PD	5	3	15	Ongoing	Jul-10	
PS6	There is a delay on obtaining planning permission (identified reference site)	Failure to comply with LAS, increased costs, impact on award of Environmental Permit	3	3	9			Ongoing engagement / consultation with relevant planning authorities and other stakeholders/ statutory consulters. Site assessment and investigate works carried out by partnership.	PD	3	2	6	Ongoing	Jul-10	On identified reference site
PS7	There is a delay on obtaining planning permission (main site and additional site solution)	Failure to comply with LAS, increased costs, impact on award of Environmental Permit	4	4	16			Ongoing engagement / consultation with relevant planning authorities and other stakeholders/ statutory consultees. Site assessment and investigate works carried out by partnership.	PD	3	3	9	Ongoing	Jul-10	Main site and additional site (additional site not yet identified)
PS8	There is a delay on obtaining planning permission (alternative main reference site solution - non identified)	Failure to comply with LAS, increased costs, impact on award of Environmental Permit	4	4	16			Early identification of potentially suitable alternative main site. Ongoing engagement / consultation with relevant planning authorities and other stakeholders/ statutory consultees. Site assessment and investigate works carried out by partnership.	PD	3	3	9	Ongoing	Jul-10	On unidentified reference sites
PS9	Planning permission has onerous conditions	Sub-optimal solution, performance below required level, increased costs	3	3	9			Ongoing engagement / consultation with relevant planning authorities and other stakeholders/ statutory consultees. Site assessment and investigate works carried out by partnership.	PD	3	2	6	Ongoing	Jul-10	Risks apply to all sites including those proposed by Contractor, not just Authority sites
PS10	Planning permission not secured even after appeal.	Diversion performance is below required level, excessive LAS penalties, increased costs	5	3	15			Procurement process to identify deliverability risks of contractor proposals, including likelihood of a successful planning outcome.	PD	5	2	10	Ongoing	Jul-10	Risks apply to all sites including those proposed by Contractor, not just Authority sites
PS11	Public opposition to technical solution/planning application including legal challenge	Delays to project delivery programme, excessive LAS penalties, affordability envelope threatened.	4	5	20			Active stakeholder and communications plan.	PM	4	4	16	Ongoing	Jul-10	Risks apply to all sites including those proposed by Contractor, not just Authority sites. Highly probable if EfW facility
PS12	Environmental Permit not secured in accordance with project programme	Project development costs exceed expectations, delays to project, excessive LAS penalties	4	3	12			Procurement process to identify deliverability risks of contractor proposals, including likelihood of a successful permit application.	PD	4	2	8	Ongoing	Jul-10	Technical exercise

PS13	Planning application from successful bidder fails to demonstrate Best Practicable Environmental Option (BPEO)	Unsuccessful planning application	4	4	16	To identify BPEO in Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) (Wizard) as part of OBC development, and to ensure supplementary measures employed to deliver sites and evaluation framework for procurement process, thereby supporting delivery of BPEO			PD	4	2	8	Ongoing	Jul-10		Technical exercise
Sites																
Sites	Site conditions are not as anticipated	Delay in project programme, excessive LAS costs, excessive Capex prices, possible threat to affordability	3	3	9	Technical advisors have been tasked to review site constraints	PD	Technical advisors to be instructed to carry out site investigative and EIA related studies prior to commencement of procurement	PD	3	2	6	Ongoing	Jul-10		On all sites
Sites	Single site not available for residual facility	Re-define the project, delayed, cost, etc	5	3	15	Initial reference solution site already identified		Further site identification work to be carried out prior to and including early stages of procurement process	PD	5	2	10	Ongoing	Jul-10		On identified reference site
Sites	One or more of the sites not available for some residual facilities	Re-define the project, delayed, cost, etc	4	3	12	A number of potential sites already identified.	PD	Additional assessment and potential acquisition work required.	PD	4	2	8	Ongoing	Jul-10		Main site and additional site
Sites	One or more of sites not available for some TS facilities	Disproportionate costs on some partner authorities	4	3	12	A number of potential sites already identified.	PD	Additional assessment and potential acquisition work required.	PD	4	2	8	Ongoing	Jul-10		On unidentified reference sites
Wastes																
W1	A Council fail to reach recycling targets or exceeds them significantly	Potential excessive project costs, threat to affordability, possible excessive LAS penalties if facilities under-sized.	2	3	6	Initial discussions already held on key payment mechanism and inter authority principles to describe risk and how costs will be assigned amongst the partner authorities for under/ over provision of waste tonnages as a result of under/over recycling/ composting performance against agreed waste profiles.	PD	Ongoing engagement and communication with partner authorities to understand proposed waste recycling and composting services so that tonnage profiles can be finalised prior to ISDS stage of the procurement process	PD	2	2	4	Ongoing	Jul-10		Councils likely to reach targets but 'significant' exceedance or underperformance unlikely
W2	Waste flow model is inaccurate due to incorrect assumptions	Possible re-bidding resulting in increased project costs, delays to project, possibly excessive LAS compliance costs	3	3	9	A number of sensitivities are being carried out to that the impact of differing assumptions used can be understood.	PD	Ensure that the waste flows can be modified through early stages of procurement (up to ISDS). "Headroom" to be built in- in terms of maximum / minimum tonnages to be agreed with bidders (dependant on their proposed solution)	PD	3	2	6	Ongoing	Jul-10		Model quite likely to have inaccuracies as dealing with a number of elements including both waste composition and tonnages. Schedule 2 issues.

W3	Composition of waste is different from that anticipated (poor data, policy changes, changes in collection practices)	Performance is below required level, excessive LAS compliance costs	3	5	15		Waste composition to be monitored during procurement and data shared at Competitive Dialogue to inform solution. All Wales Waste composition analysis being delivered by WAG through WRAP. Initial work commencing in June 09. Performance of technology solution will be tested and understood as part of the procurement process to identify the ability of each solution to process wastes with changed composition.	PD	3	4	12	Ongoing	Jul-10		Technology specific. EfW less sensitive to waste compositional change.
W4	Potential changes in the legal definition of (currently) non-Municipal Solid Wastes such that they become the responsibility of the partnership authorities	Additional wastes may have to be accommodated in solution	3	2	6	Project team to continue monitoring WAG and UK Government Policy	PD	PD	3	2	6	Ongoing	Jul-10		
Performance															
PE1	Market/outlet is not available for outputs from the facility(s)	Increased project operational costs, increase in demand for landfill void	4	4	16		Ensure market deliverability demonstrated as part of procurement evaluation process.	PD	4	3	12	Ongoing	Jul-10		Electricity sound, ash uncertain. Project and market saturation dependant.
PE2	The selected technology fails to perform to required level (unreliable or poor performance)	Excessive LAS compliance costs, Environment Agency close facility, contractor defaults, need to modify the solution resulting in increased Capex	3	3	9		Ensure technical track record proven, adequate test of contractor operations experience and that contractor proposals are explored in detail and well understood.	PD	3	2	6	Ongoing	Jul-10		Natural outward selection of smaller incapable contractors due to affordability of high bid costs.
Contractor															
C1	Contractor default	Re-procurement and additional costs	5	3	15		Ensure track record of contractor, deliverability of proposal (as at reasonable commercial return to the contractor) understood. Those contractor proposals viewed as potential high risk of non-delivery will be marked accordingly in line with the evaluation framework	PD	5	2	10	Ongoing	Jul-10		Change in waste composition and demand is highly likely. Flexibility to tonnages and contract length needed for OJEU notice.

Key
 PD Project Director
 PM Project Manager
 BD Barry Davies (FCC Monitoring Officer)



AGENDA ITEM NUMBER 6

REPORT TO : **NWRWTP JOINT COMMITTEE**

DATE : **3 SEPTEMBER 2009**

REPORT BY : **PROJECT DIRECTOR**

SUBJECT : **RAIL FEASIBILITY REPORT**

1.00 PURPOSE OF REPORT

1.01 To inform the Joint Committee on the outcome of a technical study that was carried out to test the feasibility of the use of rail as part of the residual waste treatment solution.

2.00 BACKGROUND

2.01 In development of the NWRWTP Outline Business Case it was identified that it would be beneficial to carry out a rail feasibility study to test if rail could potentially form part of the solution to meet the Partnership's needs. During the OBC approvals process feedback was obtained from members that they would like to see rail considered in any future procurement process.

2.02 The existing OBC Base Case is based on a road transport model. The Project Team have commissioned a feasibility study to identify the following:

- Deliverability of a rail based solution (e.g. are there constraints that would not allow a viable rail based solution to be adopted ?)
- The costs of a rail based reference solution in comparison to the OBC base case (that is based on road transport)

3.00 CONSIDERATIONS

3.01 Specialist advisors with rail expertise were commissioned to identify options for supporting the delivery of a rail based solution to the Partnership. This included testing if there was capacity on the existing rail network, identification of potential and existing rail heads that could support the NWRWTP solution and to estimate the costs of a number of scenarios. These costs were then modelled by the project's external financial advisors and compared to the OBC Base case solution. The external advisors summary report is shown at Appendix 1.

Technical Options

- 3.02 A number of technical options were considered including utilising differing numbers of rail heads/ access points (maximum of 5). The project team view the most deliverable of these is a 3 rail head/ access point solution that includes potentially the use of an existing rail head on Anglesey, development/ upgrade of the exiting rail head at Llandudno Junction and the development of suitable works to enable rail access to the Deeside reference site as the treatment location (the base case assumes Deeside as the reference solution location).¹
- 3.03 Another factor that was considered was the physical system that would need to be adopted to contain, load and move the waste materials, these are:
- a) The “ACTIS” system utilised predominantly in Europe where the existing residual waste collection fleet is replaced with vehicles with demountable containers that are filled/ compacted on the collection rounds and then deposited at drop off points (these do not need to be highly engineered Waste transfer stations as the waste is already compacts/ containerised). These containers can then be transferred from the drop off points to the rail head for loading onto the rail wagons.
 - b) Waste is delivered to waste transfer stations where it is compacted into standard containers (requires compactors to be installed at all waste transfer stations). These containers are then transported to the rail heads for loading onto the rail wagons.
- 3.04 The second Option (option b as described above) was selected for modelling purposes as it does not require a change to the existing refuse collection fleets and is the most cost effective. This option includes increased capital requirement over the OBC Base Case as compactors will need to be installed at the Waste transfer stations (WTSs) and containers, haul vehicles and loading equipment will also be required. Additional revenue costs are also incurred (although there are reduced haulage costs when compared to the road based OBC Base Case). Under this scenario Flintshire’s waste would be directly delivered to Deeside (as per the OBC Base Case) and part of Denbighshire’s waste arisings would be road hauled from the Ruthin WTS to Deeside. All other wastes would travel via the rail service (approximately 66% of wastes would travel by rail).

Costs

¹ It should be noted that if another location was selected as the location for a single residual waste treatment solution then (on the assumption that this site would also support rail access), Deeside would in these circumstances potentially need to be developed as a rail head.

- 3.05 The financial modelling shows that (as per OBC) if the assumed transport inflation level is 2.5% across all options there is little difference between the Reference Project and the option using rail transport.
- 3.06 If the assumption on transport inflation is changed to 5% the Reference Project costs are increased and the rail options are cheaper. This shows how sensitive the Base Case solution is to changes in transport costs over the project period. The rail option would seem to better protect the Partnership against unexpected increases in inflation rates than a road based solution (this is because a significant proportion of the costs associated with rail arise from the capital investment required).
- 3.07 The Project team have been made aware that there may be available additional funding from WAG to support the additional capital costs of delivering such an inter-modal solution (Freight Facilities Grant). Early indications are that this could equate to approximately 50% of the additional capital requirement for the rail based solution. Where 50% of the capital expenditure is funded through a grant the cost of the project is below the Reference Project by nearly £20m. Please also note that the grant funded option even with the 5% transport inflation is almost the same as the Reference Project costs with 2.5% inflation.
- 3.08 Based on the information provided and the modelling carried out it would seem that rail may be a financially viable solution. This will need to be tested as part of the procurement process. The Project team will engage with WAG to test further the availability of the Freight Facilities Grant that could support the NWRWTP project.

How rail can be accommodated / tested within the NWRWTP Procurement

- 3.07 Following discussion with the Project's external advisors the following approach is recommend for testing proposals for the inclusion of rail as part of the NWRWTP's procurement process.
- 3.08 The Competitive Dialogue process commences when bidders are issued with the Invitation to Submit Outline Solutions (November 2010). These documents will set out (the approach suggested here) that during the invitation to Submit Detailed Solution (ISDS) stage the Partnership will enter into dialogue with all bidders to explore the option of a rail based solution for each of their proposed solutions. Utilising this approach will allow the procurement team to test and understand the option of rail for all technical solutions that are still "in the running" at that time. This will allow the Partnership to explore the rail option with all bidders with no particular bidder being disadvantaged in the event that they had not initially proposed rail as part of their solution.

RECOMMENDATIONS

That members:-

- 4.01 Note the outcome of the rail feasibility study
- 4.02 Agree the intended approach to accommodating rail as an option to be explored as part of the NWRWTP Procurement process
- 4.02 Endorse the NWRWTP Project team's intention to engage with WAG in exploring the potential for securing additional funding via the Freight Facilities Grant.

5.00 FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

- 5.01 Contained within the report.

6.00 ANTI POVERTY IMPACT

- 6.01 None

7.00 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

- 7.01 Rail is likely to have significant environmental benefits over the use of road transport for the solution. However this will have to be balanced against affordability constraints.

8.00 EQUALITIES IMPACT

- 8.01 None

9.00 PERSONNEL IMPLICATIONS

- 9.01 None

10.00 CONSULTATION REQUIRED

- 10.01 None

11.00 CONSULTATION UNDERTAKEN

- 11.01 None

12.00 APPENDICES

- 12.01 None

LOCAL GOVERNMENT (ACCESS TO INFORMATION) ACT 1985 BACKGROUND DOCUMENTS

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DRAFT

Movement of Waste by Rail in North Wales – Summary Report

Background

AECOM was commissioned by the North Wales Residual Waste Treatment Project to produce a high level feasibility study to examine the potential for the movement of household (non hazardous) domestic waste from across the North Wales Region to a potential Energy from Waste (EfW) plant in the area of Deeside.

The North Wales regions covered under this report comprise:

1. Anglesey
2. Gwynedd
3. Conwy
4. Denbighshire
5. Flintshire

This document is a summary version of the full scoping study completed by AECOM in July 2010.

Why Rail Freight?

Rail freight has good potential to move large volumes of goods from a variety of sources to a single point. The 5 authorities identified as part of this study all have borders with the North Wales coastline and all have direct access to the North Wales Coastal Rail Line which runs between Chester and Holyhead. This presents a significant opportunity for the use of rail in a solution to their collective waste management.

How was the Study Conducted?

As all of the Authorities produce different waste tonnages, a flexible solution was required. To ensure the most flexible solution, the scoping study considered the workability of the solution against 3 scenarios.

1. Waste is collected by road vehicles in the North Wales regions and transported to a local siding where it is then moved by rail to a single centralised facility at Deeside
2. Waste is collected by road vehicles in the North Wales regions and transported to a local siding where it is then moved by rail to serve two facilities - one at Deeside and another on Anglesey
3. The final scenario will operate in the same manner as scenario 1 but will serve a facility located within 50 miles of Deeside

In order to fully consider the possibility of rail the scoping study looked at 4 elements.

1. **Is the rail line in North Wales suitable for waste?**
2. **What sites along the North Wales line are capable of being upgraded for the use of waste transfer onto rail?**
3. **What road/rail equipment is required to move goods by rail?**
4. **What is the outline cost of the new rail system?**

A summary of the findings from each element is presented in this report and an overview of the whole system is presented in the table below.

System Comparison

The following table outlines the 2 proposed systems contained in the scoping study and gives an outline cost for the project. System 1 requires the procurement of RCVs, these costs have been disaggregated in the corresponding line in the table.

System Comparison	Current System	Proposed System 1	Proposed System 2
		ACTS	ISO
Household Collections	Bin collections are made at the road-side with rear loading Rubbish Collection Vehicles (RCVs)	Bin collections are made at the road-side with side loading Rubbish Collection Vehicles (RCVs). The vehicle also has an on-board compactor that allows it to carry larger volumes	Collection remains the same as the current system
Waste Transfer	The RCVs unload at regional Waste Transfer Stations (WTS). The waste is then re-handled and put into large open top containers ready for transfer to the waste disposal point.	The ACTS RCVs are able to detach their containers at either the WTS or directly at the rail siding . The waste is fully contained and does not require re-handling .	Waste Transfer remains similar to the Current System, but, standard 20ft ISO side-loading containers are loaded at WTS sites.
Transfer to Rail	Rail is not currently used	The RCVs are capable of unloading their containers directly onto the train without the need for handling equipment. Where the RCV is too far from the rail line, the individual containers will be transferred 2 at a time by a drawbar vehicle. This drawbar vehicle is also capable of loading directly onto rail .	The ISO containers are transferred to the rail siding by standard articulated vehicles or by a special 'side-lift' vehicle . Where a standard vehicle is used, a piece of handling equipment is required to lift the container from the vehicle to the train.
Transfer to Disposal Point	Road vehicles are used to trunk the open top containers to a landfill site where the waste is disposed of.	The ACTS containers are transferred by rail directly to the potential Energy from Waste site.	The ISO containers are transferred by rail directly to the potential Energy from Waste site.
Indicative Cost Comparison (excl. ACTS RCV procurement)	-	£16.00 - £25.00 /tonne	£17.00 - £29.00 /tonne
Indicative Cost Comparison (incl. ACTS RCV procurement)	-	£34.00-£44.00 / tonne	£17.00 - £29.00 / tonne

Is the Rail Line in North Wales Suitable for the carriage of Waste?

The scoping study identified that there were few barriers to operation on the North Wales Coast Line (NWCL). There is good route availability, capacity and suitable gauge and train length for the handling of waste by the systems presented in the scoping study.

Two operational barriers were presented. The first related to track maintenance timings, the second is related to the lack of a 'Shotton Curve' which would enhance the capability of the rail system. Solutions to both these issues were presented and they do not preclude a waste-by-rail solution.

Specific details are outlined below:

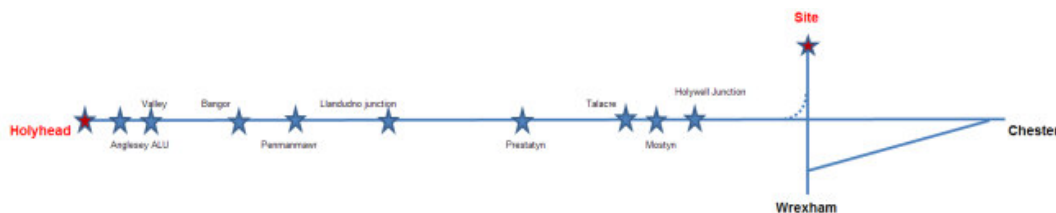
NWCL Characteristics	56t coupling	34.5t coupling
Maximum Permissible Trailing Load (Class 66) Crewe to Holyhead	2980 tonnes	2285 tonnes
Maximum Permissible Trailing Load (Class 66) Holyhead to Crewe	2515 tonnes	2270 tonnes
Maximum Permissible Train Length	73 SLU (457m)	
Gauge	W7 (H: 3448) (W: 2500)	
Route Availability	RA8 (22.8 tonne axle weight)	

Which Rail Sites along the North Wales Line are Capable of being upgraded for the use of Waste Transfer onto Rail?

Suitable rail sidings are needed in order to load and unload the containers full of waste onto the rail network. As part of the scoping study, AECOM identified 11 potentially suitable sites along the length of the NWCL.

The criteria for the site selection was as follows:

- The site was an intended site for a Waste Processing plant (Holyhead / Deeside 'Site')
- The site has an existing rail siding and is sufficiently near to waste volumes
- The site had a rail siding that has since been removed but is near to waste volumes
- The volume of waste in an area necessitates the construction of a siding in this location/area.



Following the identification of each site, a suitability assessment helped to sift the sites into a shortlist. Following the sifting process, 5 sites (in addition to those marked in red) were considered feasible as part of the study. These 5 sites were considered against different operational systems. A system that used 3, 4 or 5 of the identified sites was considered and costed. These were identified as potential 'solutions; to the three possible scenarios. These are presented in the table below.

Scenario	Scenario Description	Solution Suitability	
		5 Site	3 / 4 Site
1	WTF ¹ at Deeside	✓	✓
2	WTF at Deeside and Holyhead	✓	✓
3	WTF within 50 miles of Deeside	✓	✓/✗

¹ Waste Treatment Facility

North Wales Residual Waste Treatment Project **AECOM**

Assuming Scenario 1; the following system would be recommended for the 5, 4 and 3 site options.

Proposed Facility	Tonnage per input WTS (2016/17)	System			
		5 Site System	4 Sites (Option 1)	4 Sites (Option 2)	3 Site Option
Flintshire	35,536	Deeside	Deeside	Deeside	Deeside
Denbighshire, Transfer Station	9,472	Prestatyn or Talacre	Prestatyn or Talacre	Deeside	Deeside
Conwy, Transfer Station	11,576	Prestatyn or Talacre	Prestatyn or Talacre	Llandudno Junction	Llandudno Junction
	27,400	Llandudno Junction	Llandudno Junction	Llandudno Junction	Llandudno Junction
Conwy, Transfer Station	6,000	Llandudno Junction	Llandudno Junction	Llandudno Junction	Llandudno Junction
Gwynedd, Transfer Station	22,967	Bangor	Llandudno Junction	Bangor	Llandudno Junction
Gwynedd, Transfer Station	12,367	Bangor	Llandudno Junction	Bangor	Llandudno Junction
Isle of Anglesey	20,045	Anglesey	Anglesey	Anglesey	Anglesey
145,363					

	Transported by Road
	Transported by Rail

In this scenario, if a 3 site option is suggested for use – the table recommends that Anglesey, Gwynedd and Conwy waste is transported to Deeside by rail, whereas Denbighshire and Flintshire waste would be transported by road vehicles directly to site.

What Road Equipment is required to Move Goods by Rail?

Kerb side collection of waste will always mean that roads and road vehicles are required as part of the waste supply chain – whether rail is used or not. As the current system is based around an end-to-end road solution, the scoping study needed to identify where and how ‘collection by road’ and ‘transfer by rail could be achieved.

The study considered two systems. Firstly a European system (ACTS) that would be able to collect waste, compact waste on-board and self transfer its own waste receptacle/container directly to rail. This system would replace those RCVs already in operation in North Wales. In addition, as the new RCVs’ container(s) would be detachable and pre-compacted – their procurement might replace the need for Waste Transfer Stations in the supply chain.

The second system is designed to fit alongside and complement the current waste collection system. The second system uses the same RCVs as are currently in operation – but the ‘bins’ (open-top containers) used to transport the waste (currently waste to landfill) would need to be ISO 20ft containers. The recommended ISO containers are sealed units and are prevalent on the UK rail network.

If an ISO system was selected it is recommended that consideration be given to side-lift vehicles that are able to self-discharge the containers they carry. If these vehicles could not be procured a reach stacker would be required at each site to pick up/place the containers on and off the rail wagons.

While the ACTS system is slightly more expensive, it is operationally more flexible and may result in net cost savings through supply chain system change.

Photograph 2: ACTS RCV loading directly to rail



Photograph 3: Side Lift vehicle in operation



Photograph 1: Reachstacker Lifting an ISO Container



What Rail Equipment is required to Move Goods by Rail?

To move goods by rail, there is a requirement for both a locomotive for traction and wagons for carrying capacity. The train would load full containers of waste and transport them to the EfW site. The train would then return empty and off load containers ready for re-filling the following day.

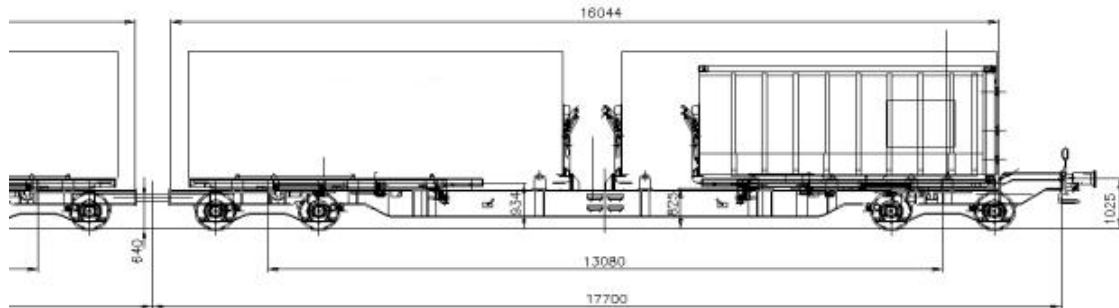
Rail Locomotive

In order to overcome some of the operational barriers in running between Holyhead and Deeside, it has been recommended in the scoping study that due consideration is given for a freight train that can be driven from either end. To facilitate this, the use of a Driving Van Trailer (DVT) has been recommended with a Class 57 locomotive. This set-up will minimise the time spent in sidings and at Wrexham and Chester stations as the locomotive would not need to ‘run-round’ in order to remain at the front of the train.



Rail Wagons

The choice of the road based system dictates the choice of rail wagon. If an ACTS system is utilised 'ACTS Megafret' wagons must be used. If an ISO system is utilised a more standard 'Container Flat' can be used. The number of wagons required will vary with the waste tonnages identified.



How will the Rail System Work?

Understanding the routing, volumes and scheduling of the potential rail service is crucial to determining the costs of the proposed system. There are 2 principal rail route systems suitable for the North Wales line these are outlined below:

- Rail Route System 1

The train would leave Deeside Energy from Waste Plant (EfW) sidings and drop off the appropriate numbers of rail wagons at each siding en route to Anglesey. The locomotive would return without any wagons. These would then be progressively loaded and unloaded during the day and collected by a second run working down from Prestatyn to Llandudno Jct. to Bangor to Anglesey. The full wagons will have been loaded by an ACTS system, reachstacker (ISO system 1) or sidelifting vehicle (ISO system 2). The train would then run directly to Deeside with a full train load.

- Rail Route System 2

The train is fitted with a Driving Van Trailer (DVT) at the rear and makes one run out and back visiting each siding in sequence from Prestatyn to Anglesey for the containers to be loaded and off loaded in the evening by an ACTS system, reachstacker (system 1) or sidelifting vehicle (system 2).

For the purposes of scoping and costing, rail route 2 has been selected as the favoured system and has been run through the scoping study's indicative cost model.

What is the outline cost of the new rail system?

The following table summarises the **indicative costs** of the rail system per tonne of waste moved.

System Cost Comparison	System				Elements Included
	5 Site System	4 Sites (Option 1)	4 Sites (Option 2)	3 Site Option	
ACTS System Costs/Tonne	£ 44	£ 41	£ 38	£ 34	Site Development
					Container Procurement
					RCV Procurement and Operation
					Draw Bar Vehicle Procurement and Operation
					Rail Traction and Rolling stock Procurement and Operation
ISO System Costs/Tonne	£ 28	£ 25	£ 22	£ 19	Site Development
					Container Procurement
					Draw Bar Vehicle Procurement and Operation
					Reachstacker Procurement and Operation
					Rail Traction and Rolling stock Procurement and Operation
ISO System 2 Costs/Tonne	£ 26	£ 23	£ 20	£ 17	Site Development
					Container Procurement
					Sidelift Vehicle Procurement
					Rail Traction and Rolling stock Procurement and Operation
% Authority Tonnage Handled by Rail	76%	76%	69%	69%	

Conclusion and Recommendations

This scoping study had identified a number of suitable sites on the North Wales rail line that are capable of being developed to handle waste. In addition, 2 systems have been proposed that can enable waste transfer to rail.

The first system, called ACTS, is an extremely flexible European system that can readily handle a road based transportation system and/or a rail based system. This represents an option to really re-focus on the supply chain characteristics of North Wales waste collection and improve end-to-end operational efficiency. The ACTS system could potentially reduce the need for Waste Transfer Stations altogether – or at least align them to a less sensitive location.

The second system is based on the use of an ISO 20ft container and interfaces with the current methods of waste transfer and the use of Waste Transfer Stations. This requires slight upgrade to Waste Transfer Station handling equipment and process and the investment in specialised road vehicles that can pick up and drop off containers without any supplementary equipment.

The rail line itself running along the North Wales coast is suitable for the transfer of waste and is relatively underutilised with plenty of opportunity for train scheduling and volume growth. The sites identified along the line can be multi use depending on the waste processing system selected – be it single site or dual site – owing to the selection of a locomotive and Driving Van Trailer (DVT) as part of the solution.

Furthermore the 4 possible site systems could be further enhanced through the wider use of:

1. The redeveloped sidings proposed by the system
2. The potential for commercial waste volume handling.



AGENDA ITEM NUMBER 7

REPORT TO : **NWRWTP JOINT COMMITTEE**

DATE : **3 SEPTEMBER 2010**

REPORT BY : **PROJECT DIRECTOR**

SUBJECT : **INSURANCE ADVISORS TENDER AWARD**

1.00 PURPOSE OF REPORT

1.01 To update Members of the Joint Committee on the appointment of Insurance Advisors to the NWRWTP procurement process.

2.00 BACKGROUND

2.01 The Project Board of 23 April 2010 considered a report from the Project Director that described the requirement for the appointment of suitably experienced and qualified Insurance Advisors to the project.

2.02 The costs of the external specialist insurance advisors were estimated at £50k over the period 2010/11 to 2011/12.

3.00 CONSIDERATIONS

3.01 Tenders were received from two suitably experienced insurance advisors.

- Jardine Lloyd Thompson
- Willis

3.02 These tenders were evaluated on 30th July 2010. See appendix 1 for details of the tender evaluation assessment.

Summary of tender evaluation assessment

	Willis	JLT
Quality	490.00	600.00
Financial	304.40	400.00
Total (£)¹	20,000.00	15,220.00
Total (Max 1,000)	794	1000.00

¹ Please note these costs are for fixed fee elements only. The project team anticipate that the full costs of the insurance advisors may be more than this, will be within the budget of £50k set aside for this.



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North Wales Residual Waste Treatment Project

- 3.02 Jardine Lloyd Thompson received the highest score (1000 points) whereas Willis scored 794 points.
- 3.03 The Project Board approved the appointment of Jardine Lloyd Thompson at their meeting on the 20 August 2010.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- 4.01 To note the appointment of Jardine Lloyd Thompson as insurance advisors to the NWRWTP

5.00 FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

- 5.01 The Project Director can confirm that the costs of the services to be provided by the insurance advisors can be accommodated within the approved NWRWTP budget.

6.00 ANTI POVERTY IMPACT

- 6.01 None

7.00 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

- 7.01 None

8.00 EQUALITIES IMPACT

- 8.01 None

9.00 PERSONNEL IMPLICATIONS

- 9.01 None

10.00 CONSULTATION REQUIRED

- 10.01 None

11.00 CONSULTATION UNDERTAKEN

- 11.01 None

12.00 APPENDICES

- 12.01 Appendix 1 NWRWTP Insurance advisor tender evaluation meeting

LOCAL GOVERNMENT (ACCESS TO INFORMATION) ACT 1985 **BACKGROUND DOCUMENTS**



Contact Officer : Stephen Penny
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Appendix 1 NWRWTP Insurance advisor tender evaluation meeting

30 July 2010

Optic Technium, St Asaph

Attendees

Stephen Penny (NWRWTP Project Director), Steffan Owen (NWRWTP Project Manager), Jim Espley (NE food hub Project Manager), Martin Rickers (FCC Insurance Manager)

Tender Evaluation process

Tenders were received from Willis and Jardine Lloyd Thompson (JLT)

The team reviewed the tenders with scores allocated in accordance with the published evaluation criteria.

Quality assessment

The assessment team evaluated the written submission of both tenderers with scores and comments relating to each assessment entered into the assessment spreadsheet. Summary comments were made on each bidder's submissions.

Financial assessment

The bidders pricing schedules were assessed by entering into the appropriate fields. The spreadsheet calculated the scores in accordance with the published financial scoring approach.

Summary of tender evaluation assessment

	Willis	JLT
Quality	490.00	600.00
Financial	304.40	400.00

Total (Max 1,000)	794	1000.00
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JLT received the highest score (1000 points) whereas Willis scored 794 points.

The team that as there a significant gap in scores between the highest scoring tender and the second tender there was no need to call either to an interview. These scores are therefore final and Jardine Lloyd Thompson should be awarded the contract.



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The financial and quality scores have been extracted from the evaluation worksheet and are shown below.



Financial Evaluation

	Willis	JLT
Insurance Advice up to and including post financial close		
Tasks 1.1 to 1.12 inclusive	16000	14220
Provisional items		
Task 1.13	2000	0 ²
Task 1.14	2000	1000
Total (£)	20,000.00	15,220.00
% Difference to lowest tender	76.10	100.00
Score	304.40	400.00

Quality Assessment

Willis			
Quality Criteria	Weighting (%)	Score allocated (%)	Comments
A clear understanding of the requirements of the project	13	13	A comprehensive submission showing tasks and activities for all stages of the procurement process. Described in headline how they would interface with the project's other external advisors.
Appropriate experience and expertise offered by the team and the nominated lead advisor	18	18	5 residual waste treatment projects described, including 2 of largest waste PFI projects in the UK. All relevant to the NWRWTP project.
Ability of the firm to communicate effectively (including the ability to do so through the medium of Welsh)	8	6	Comprehensive submission broken down into the stages of the procurement process. A clear explanation provided for all tasks. Overall presentation a bit unclear, especially for non-insurance specialists to understand (acronyms not explained and

² Costs included within tasks 1.1 to 1.12



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			no glossary of terms)
Time and resources to be made available	13	9	The two personnel are suitable experienced. However no details of availability or substitution of key staff provided.
Flexibility	8	3	Two staff proposed but no demonstration of wider team availability or ability to deal with variations in workload
Total	60	49	
Final Quality score (Max 600 - as % of highest score)		490.00	

JLT			
Quality Criteria	Weighting (%)	Score allocated (%)	Comments
A clear understanding of the requirements of the project	13	13	A comprehensive submission showing tasks and activities for all stages of the procurement process. Described in headline how they would interface with the project's other external advisors.
Appropriate experience and expertise offered by the team and the nominated lead advisor	18	18	5 relevant residual waste treatment projects described.
Ability of the firm to communicate effectively	8	8	Comprehensive submission broken down into the stages of the procurement process. A clear explanation provided for all tasks. Good overall presentation with clear non-technical explanation of planned activities
Time and resources to be made available	13	13	The team are suitably experienced. Details of wider team included, some of which have waste experience. Address contingency plan.
Flexibility	8	8	8 project team members listed. 3 staff with waste experience. Workflow monitoring process described.
Total	60	60	
Final Quality score (Max 600 - as % of highest score)		600.00	



NWRWTP

North Wales Residual Waste Treatment Project

AGENDA ITEM NO: 8

REPORT TO: NWRWTP JOINT COMMITTEE

DATE: 3 SEPTEMBER 2010

REPORT BY: PROJECT MANAGER

SUBJECT: WAG APPROVAL OF OBC AND CONFIRMATION OF GRANT

1. PURPOSE OF REPORT

- 1.1. To update and formally inform Members of the NWRWTP Joint Committee of the Welsh Assembly Government's (WAG) approval of the Outline Business Case (OBC) and confirmation of the grant funding for the project.

2. BACKGROUND

- 2.1. Following an extensive approvals process of the NWRWTP's OBC during January – March 2010 by all partner authorities, the OBC was submitted to WAG on 9 April 2010 as per timetable.
- 2.2. As reported to this Joint Committee on 18 June 2010, the Project Team (comprising of the Project Director and the technical, financial and legal advisors), met with WAG on 12 May 2010 at a scrutiny panel meeting.
- 2.3. During that scrutiny panel meeting the Project Team were given an indication of the likely conditions that would be attached to any grant.

3. CONSIDERATIONS

- 3.1. The NWRWTP could not begin the procurement process until WAG confirmed their approval of the OBC and confirmed the grant funding. The letter from WAG confirming the above was received by the Project Director on 15 July 2010.
- 3.2. The letter confirmed the grant amount of £5.716m per year for the project on an annuity basis. The grant will differ from that set out above if the actual gate fee offered by the preferred bidder is lower than that projected within the reference project at OBC. The funding requirement per annum will therefore be the lower of:
 - 25% of the gate fee as set out in the Final Business Case; or
 - £5.716m.



NWRWTP

North Wales Residual Waste Treatment Project

3.3. The conditions attached the grant are:-

- Prior to issuing the OJEU Notice, the partnership provide evidence that all participating authorities have signed the Inter Authority Agreement;
- Prior to issuing the Invitation to Submit Detailed Solutions (ISDS) to the shortlisted bidders, the partnership provide:
 - Evidence that the project director be made a full-time post from the commencement of the detailed solutions stage; and
 - Greater clarity regarding the likely TUPE issues arising from the contractor taking over responsibility for operating transfer stations and the transportation of residual waste to the treatment facility, or arising from any other matters arising during the course of the procurement not yet identified.

3.4. The IAA was signed by all partner authorities on 24 June 2010.

3.5. A copy of WAG's approval letter is attached in appendix 1 to this report, however Annex A to that letter has been redacted due to it holding some commercially sensitive information.

4. RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1. That the Joint Committee note WAG's approval of the OBC and confirmation of grant.

4.2. That the Joint Committee note the conditions attached to the grant as noted in the letter attached in appendix 1.

5. FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

5.1. Not applicable

6. ANTI-POVERTY IMPACT

6.1. None

7. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

7.1. Not applicable

8. EQUALITIES IMPACT

8.1. Not applicable



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9. PERSONNEL IMPLICATIONS

9.1. Not applicable

10. CONSULTATION REQUIRED

10.1. Not applicable

11. CONSULTATION UNDERTAKEN

11.1. Not applicable

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACCESS TO INFORMATION ACT 1985

Background Documents:

None

Contact Officer: Steffan Owen NWRWTP



NWRWTP
North Wales Residual Waste Treatment Project

Appendix 1 – WAG letter of approval of OBC



NWRWTP

North Wales Residual Waste Treatment Project

Adran yr Amgylchedd a Cynaliadwyedd
Department for Environment and Sustainability



Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru
Welsh Assembly Government

Stephen Penny
Project Director –
North Wales Residual Waste Treatment Project
Environment Directorate
Flintshire County Council
County Hall
Mold CH7 6NF

15 July 2010

OBC Endorsement - North Wales Residual Waste Treatment Project

Dear Stephen

I am writing to let you know that consideration of the Outline Business Case (OBC) you submitted in May in respect of the North Wales Residual Waste Treatment Project has now been completed.

I am pleased therefore to confirm the offer from the Welsh Assembly Government (WAG) in support of your project. The Minister has approved WAG's funding of **£5.716m** pa on an annuity basis, payable from the date of full service commencement, following completion of acceptance testing.

Your project should be developed so that it is affordable within this offer. You will need to ensure that funds are available to cover that part of the payments to the contractor which will not be met via the above financial support.

The conditions stipulated by the Scrutiny Panel are such that:

- prior to issuing the OJEU Notice, you provide evidence that all participating authorities have signed the Inter Authority Agreement;
- prior to issuing the Invitation to Submit Detailed Solutions (ISDS) to the shortlisted bidders, you provide:
 - evidence that the project director be made a full-time post from the commencement of the detailed solutions stage; and
 - greater clarity regarding the likely TUPE issues arising from the contractor taking over responsibility for operating transfer stations and the transportation of residual waste to the treatment facility, or arising from any other matters arising during the course of the procurement not yet identified.





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Funding Conditions

Support for this project depends on the project continuing to meet the criteria set out in Appendix A of the Outline Business Case Template for Residual Waste Treatment Facilities. Approval at the OBC stage does not guarantee approval at the Final Business Case stage if the solution procured fails, to a material extent, to meet any of these criteria.

In particular, may I remind you of the requirement to use WPP0 approved standardised contract documentation and to discuss any proposed project specific derogations with the WPP0 at the earliest opportunity. Written approval from the WPP0 will be required for any such derogations, which must be obtained in good time before the contract is signed. Please refer also to your obligations under the terms of the Memorandum of Understanding between yourselves and WAG.

Funding will be finally confirmed via an FBC funding endorsement letter upon approval of the Final Business Case (FBC). However, this will only differ from that set out above if the actual gate fee offered by the preferred bidder is lower than that projected within the reference project at OBC. The funding approved at OBC will not be increased if actual costs at or after FBC are higher than projected at OBC. The funding requirement per annum will therefore be the lower of:

- 25% of the gate fee as set out in the FBC (in accordance with steps 2, 3 and 4 of the established funding methodology set out in Annex A); or
- £5.716m.

Should the authorities decide to utilise prudential borrowing as a way to reduce the gate fee, this shall be disregarded for the purposes of determining WAG funding, which shall be assessed on the assumption that the contribution from prudential borrowing would be replaced by corporate/project funding on the same terms offer to the project.

Form of Financial Support

Financial support will be in the form of additional revenue funding payable via the Sustainable Waste Management Grant but ring-fenced for the purpose of providing revenue support over the duration of the project.

Financial support will commence on full service commencement, following completion of acceptance testing. It will terminate upon natural expiry of the contract. In event of early termination, financial support will continue to be payable only if the services are still being provided by another contractor on the same commercial basis. Financial support will not be extended following a decision to extend the contract period.

You will need to inform the WPP0 at FBC whether you require the financial support to be payable to a single nominated lead authority, or shared between all participating authorities. If the latter, you will need to provide the WPP0 with an agreed allocation.

Procedures

Please keep in contact with the WPP0 through your nominated PUK Transactor about the progress of your project during procurement. In particular, you must inform us immediately if you wish to change aspects of the project in any material way from the case agreed. That particularly includes the project scope, capacity and timetable.

You should submit an FBC to the WPP0 shortly before final close is targeted and when you are confident that there will not be further significant changes to the project. It should take the form of a



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concise document stating where the business case remains as set out in the OBC and where it has changed, with a fuller explanation for any changes. The FBC should be based on the Preferred Bidder's proposed solution. The FBC will be subject to approval by the Scrutiny Panel and in turn Minister for Environment Sustainability and Housing and The Minister for Finance. A letter will subsequently be required from yourselves confirming the date financial close was reached.

This letter is without prejudice to any other consents that may be required, for example, in connection with planning legislation or permitting requirements.

Yours sincerely,

JASPER ROBERTS
Head of Waste & LEQ Division
Department for Environment and Sustainability



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AGENDA ITEM NUMBER 9

REPORT TO : **JOINT COMMITTEE**

DATE : **3 SEPTEMBER 2010**

REPORT BY : **PROJECT MANAGER**

SUBJECT : **INITIAL OUTCOME FROM MEMBER CONSULTATION**

1.00 PURPOSE OF REPORT

- 1.01 To update the Joint Committee on the outcome of the initial member consultation workshops and to seek agreement for addressing the report's recommendations.

2.00 BACKGROUND

- 2.01 WAG has now supported the OBC for the NWRWTP. While the OBC contains a reference technology and site no decisions have been made on the technologies or sites for the project. Stakeholder consultation is needed to understand the needs of North Wales and shape both the specification and evaluation criteria for market engagement. The project has begun engaging members to understand priorities and an indication of their relative importance in relation to the procurement of alternative solutions to treat residual waste. These priorities will be analysed, together with those from forthcoming community stakeholder groups to provide supporting information for organisations tendering to provide a solution. While member sessions have been conducted in all five of the partner local authorities a further two additional sessions will be held on the 1st and 2nd September and the results of these will be reported on verbally.

3.00 CONSIDERATIONS

MEMBER CONSULTATION WORKSHOPS

- 3.01 Below in Appendix 1 are copies of the minutes from each of the workshops.
- 3.02 In summary, members from each session were divided into groups and invited to select their top ten priorities after discussion of a range of issues relating to the needs of any alternative solution. Some initial priorities were provided for discussion and members were encouraged to add any of their own.

The results from the groups are shown below:



3.03 Gwynedd members worked together as a single group and developed their top ten in priority order. They considered priorities 1 and 2 to be most important with flexibility being of high importance. The other priorities were of much less importance. The asterisk indicates that members grouped water quality and air quality together to form an Environment priority.

1. Environment *
2. Cost
3. Flexibility
4. Climate change
5. Energy efficiency
6. Reliability
7. Ability to take commercial and industrial waste
8. A number of sites
9. Traffic movement

3.04 Denbighshire members formed 2 groups and provided their top ten priorities and an indication of their relative importance. The Asterisk indicates that members from Group 1 incorporated air quality, water quality, climate change and exceeding environmental targets into an environment priority. The group also created a new priority: Community Benefit.

Group1

- | | |
|------------------------------------|----|
| 1. Cost / Value for money | 10 |
| 2. Transport | 8 |
| 3. Environment * | 8 |
| 4. Community Benefit (Heat) | 6 |
| 5. Commercial and Industrial Waste | 6 |
| 6. Exporting Waste | 4 |
| 7. Energy Efficiency | 3 |
| 8. Number of sites | 2 |

Group 2

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Reliability | 8 |
| 2. Energy Efficiency | 8 |
| 3. Flexibility (Future Proofing) | 7 |
| 4. Air Quality | 6 |
| 5. Exceed Environmental Targets | 5 |
| 6. Climate Change | 4 |
| 7. Water Quality | 4 |
| 8. Accepting other waste | 4 |
| 9. Traffic Movement and Number of Sites | 3 |



10. Cost

1

3.05 Flintshire members divided into 3 groups and indicated the relative importance of the priorities they selected. Group 1 grouped air quality, water quality and climate change together in their top priority. The asterisk indicates members in this group added a further priority, mechanical and contractual responsibilities and added this to the priority Reliability. Group 3 combined air quality with low emissions as their top priority. Impact on the landscape referred to the aesthetics of a facility. Reselling recyclates and generating energy was also grouped together.

Group 1

1. Air and Water Quality / Climate Change	13
2. Reliability *	8
3. Traffic	9
4. Additional Recycling	8
5. Commercial / Industrial Waste, N. Wales	10
6. Cost / Value for money	7
7. Energy Efficiency	5
8. Number of Sites	3
9. Look and Design	1

Group 2

1. Flexibility	35
2. Meeting Environmental Targets	12
3. Efficiency	10
4. Water Quality	10
5. Air Quality	10
6. Climate Change	10
7. Look and Design	7
8. Community Education Room	10

Group 3

1. Air Quality / Low Emissions	7
2. Cost / Value for money	5
3. Design / Impact on Landscape	4
4. Produce Cheap Energy from Waste / Resale Recyclates	4
5. Energy Efficiency	3
6. Exceed Environmental Targets	4
7. Flexibility	4
8. Water Quality	2
9. Exporting Waste	2



10. Education on Site / public perception

1

3.06 Conwy members formed 3 groups and provided their top ten priorities and an indication of their relative importance. In group 1's feedback reliability was not given a value for relative importance as the group felt it should be implicit in any solution that was procured. Group 2 combined cost and exceeding environmental targets. Group 3 members generated reliability of the delivery of the facility as a priority and combined reliability of operation with energy efficiency.

Group 1

1. Exceeding Environmental targets	30
2. Reliability	
3. Flexibility	26
4. Additional Recycling	6
5. Education	4
6. Employment	9
7. Value for Money	4

Group 2

1. Cost & Exceeds Environmental Target	25
2. Energy Efficiency	5
3. Education Room / Communication	8
4. Transport Emissions	5
5. Flexibility of Solution	1
6. Employment	4
7. Accept Commercial / Industrial Waste	2
8. Reliability of Delivery	3

Group 3

1. Cost / Value for money	16
2. Income Generation	14
3. Get Rid of All the Rubbish	6
4. Future Transport Costs	8
5. Flexibility of Solution	5
6. Reliability of Delivery of the Solution	8
7. Output Reliability / Energy Efficiency	6
8. Commercial / Industrial / Importing W	7
9. Employment	5
10. Siting	5



3.07 Isle of Anglesey members also formed 3 groups and provided their top ten priorities and an indication of their relative importance. Members in group 1 created a priority called community benefit. Group 3 combined air and water quality into one priority.

Group 1

1. Cost	18
2. Environmental targets	10
3. Water and air quality	10
4. Traffic congestion	10
5. Energy efficiency	6
6. Community benefit	6
7. Look and design	6
8. Flexibility	5
9. Additional recycling	3
10. Reliability of delivery	3

Group 2

1. Cost	15
2. Reliability of delivery	10
3. Traffic movement	8
4. Flexibility	6
5. Efficiency	6
6. Number of sites	4
7. Air quality	4
8. Employment	4
9. Communications facility	3

Group 3

1. Cost	10
2. Energy efficiency	8
3. Reliability and delivery	8
4. Exceed environmental targets	7
5. Flexibility of the solution	6
6. Traffic movement	6
7. Climate change prevention	5
8. Air and water quality	5
9. Location of site	5

3.08 While member analysis is not complete, as we will be feeding in the results of the other member sessions into the analysis, there are some key trends emerging with regard to priorities. Cost and value for money together with environmental performance feature highly. Transportation of waste is also an issue, as is the flexibility of the solution to cope with increases or decreases in predicted waste quantities.

3.09 During the course of the member sessions the issue of where technology may be sited was raised by members. While members in Flintshire expressed concern about a facility based in their area,



members in Conwy and Isle of Anglesey were keen to explore opportunities for a facility in the West of the partnership area.

RECOMMENDATIONS

4.01 This briefing note provides an initial insight into the priorities that need to be analysed and used to help shape the procurement of an alternative treatment solution. A more in depth analysis of the results gathered needs to be undertaken with feedback from the further member sessions and the community engagement sessions that are being held in early September. At this stage in the process continued consultation with community stakeholders is recommended together with publication of the highlight results from member sessions on the member section of the website once analysis is complete. This will allow members to raise any questions they may have regarding the analysis and confirm that the results are representative and can be fed into the evaluation process.

5.00 FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

5.01 None

6.00 ANTI POVERTY IMPACT

6.01 None

7.00 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

7.01 None

8.00 EQUALITIES IMPACT

8.01 None

9.00 PERSONNEL IMPLICATIONS

9.01 None

10.00 CONSULTATION REQUIRED

10.01 Further consultation with community stakeholders, statutory stakeholders and environmental groups are scheduled for early September

11.00 CONSULTATION UNDERTAKEN



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11.01 Two further member workshops have been held on the first two days of September and the results of these will be fed into the detailed analysis of member priorities.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT (ACCESS TO INFORMATION) ACT 1985
BACKGROUND DOCUMENTS

Contact Officer : Steffan Owen
Telephone : (01352) 704915



APPENDIX 1

Minutes from the Member Consultation Workshops

This document presents minutes from the member consultation workshops held in July 2010 for each of the five local authorities in the NWRWTP partnership. There will be two further sessions held in September that will be included in this document when they have occurred.

GWYNEDD MEMBER SESSION JULY 7TH 2010

COUNCIL CHAMBERS, GWYNEDD COUNTY COUNCIL, CAERNARFON

List of attendees:

Steffan Owen, David Kidby (Acer), Sarah Jane Widdowson (AEA), Nia Owen (AEA), Peter Evans, Gwyn Morris Jones, Councillor Huw Edwards, Councillor Alun Wyn Evans, Councillor Gwen Griffith, Councillor Dafydd Ll. Hughes, Councillor Silvia A. Humphreys, Councillor John Wynn Jones, Councillor Dewi Llewelyn, Councillor Richard Arwel Pierce, Councillor W. Gareth Roberts, Councillor Ioan Ceredig Thomas, Councillor Ann Williams, Councillor John Wyn Williams, Councillor R.H. Wyn Williams.

The session was introduced by the Environmental Portfolio Holder and set into the context of the regional plan and the progress members had made to date in relation to the OBC and appointing members to the joint committee.

Steffan Owen made a brief introduction and handed over to Nia Owen who presented the format of the session and the need for the project. Members asked questions relating to fly tipping and the length of the procurement timetable, particularly whether it could be shortened. Nia Owen explained that the procurement timetable ensured there was transparency, due process and opportunity for extensive consultation across the five partner authorities. Members also questioned the extent to which the carbon footprint for proposed technologies would be important and the footprint associated with transportation of waste. Members were invited to include this in their priorities later in the workshop if they considered this to be important.

Steffan Owen informed members that the project was investigating sites in the west of the project area and that bidders would also be invited to suggest sites. Members were asked to consider the possibility of different technologies on different sites in looking at their priorities. This led to questions regarding the amount of waste required to make a site or technology work.

Sarah Jane Widdowson made a presentation on technologies currently available and illustrated how different priorities would tailor the technological solution that would be procured. She highlighted the need to treat 150,000 tonnes of waste per year and members considered how waste may vary seasonally in type and quantity given Gwynedd is a tourist area.



Members were presented with a list of priorities to consider. Members worked together as a single group to discuss the priorities and decide which were the top 10.

Members asked for an indication of the number of jobs each technology may create. Sarah Jane Widdowson explained that this was difficult to quantify at this stage and that mechanical processes had more jobs associated with handling the waste, but there were also jobs surrounding associated processes with energy producing facilities in relation to running CHP plants etc. Some members suggested that it was important to focus on treating residual waste as the primary aim of the technology and recognise that creating cheap energy was a secondary benefit. The system should be flexible to cope with varying waste quantities. Members suggested that they would like to visit sites that were operating currently.

Some members expressed the need for the technology to be green. This was in relation firstly to traffic movements. The potential to move waste by rail was suggested. The ability for the technology to exceed targets was deemed important particularly in the context that Gwynedd is being marketed as a green healthy place. Low environmental impact, particularly with regard to climate change was considered very important. Councillors felt that this was a central priority and should be attained irrespective of cost.

The size of a potential facility was also raised and members suggested size was not an important consideration given that technology could be sited near an industrial park. Members considered emissions to be important from the public's perspective.

Members discussed recycling rates and the ability to recycle plastic in the future. They considered whether additional recycling from the facility would be a priority. Members were reminded that the NWRWTP assumes the recycling targets of 70% are being met and the residual waste is being treated. There was some discussion about addressing people who do not recycle. The issue of quantities of waste with changing recycling patterns in the future and the potential to recycle more was also discussed. Members considered whether less than 150,000 tonnes of residual waste may be produced. Importing waste and whether this should include commercial and industrial waste was considered by the Members.

Members discussed design standards with a focus on aesthetics. The need for an educational facility was considered beneficial but not a top 10 priority. Flexibility of the solution was raised again and the issue of water quality and air quality resulting from a technology was grouped together. All members agreed that reliability of delivery was very important.

Members were asked to provide an indication of relative importance for each of their top ten priorities. The member group agreed that the first two were equally highly important and that the order of the priorities reflected their level of relative importance.



The group's priorities were:

10. Environment
11. Cost
12. Flexibility
13. Climate change
14. Energy efficiency
15. Reliability
16. Ability to take commercial and industrial waste
17. A number of sites
18. Traffic movement

Members were thanked for their opinions and informed that their priorities would be used with those of the other members and stakeholder groups to generate evaluation criteria that will help to tailor the alternative treatment solution for residual waste in North Wales.



FLINTSHIRE MEMBER SESSION
JULY 19TH 2010
ALYN AND DEESIDE ROOM, COUNTY HALL, FLINTSHIRE COUNTY
COUNCIL

List of attendees:

Steffan Owen, David Kidby (Acer Marketing), Adam Read (AEA), Sarah Jane Widdowson (AEA), Sarah Myers (Acer), Carl Longland, Louise Pedreschi, Andy MacBeth, Councillor Nancy Matthews, Councillor Hilary Isherwood, Councillor Klaus Armstrong-Braun, Councillor Mike Peers, Councillor Neville Philips, Councillor David Barratt, Councillor Robin Baker, Councillor Ray Hughes, Councillor Fred Gilmore, Councillor Christine Jones, Councillor James Falshaw, Councillor Ron Hampson, Councillor Patrick Heesom, Councillor Robin Guest, Councillor Haydn Bateman, Councillor Doreen Mackie, Councillor Louise Penderson, Councillor Aaron Shotton, Councillor Marion Bateman.

Councillor Nancy Matthews opened the session and welcomed all those members who had attended. Steffan Owen introduced the team and offered everyone a warm welcome to the session.

Adam Read began the presentation and members had a number of questions regarding measures to reduce business waste, the definition and composition of residual waste and measures to encourage people to recycle more.

Members also enquired about how the amount of residual waste was predicted and the source of the waste. Members asked questions regarding the treatment of commercial waste at the facility.

Members raised further questions regarding the OBC and the likelihood of a facility being sited in Deeside.

Adam Read presented information on the options appraisal conducted for the OBC. Members asked why an options appraisal had been conducted for a business case and enquired whether the site had already been decided. Adam Read confirmed to members that no site or technology had been decided and that their priorities would help to shape the evaluation criteria.

Sarah Jane Widdowson presented the format of the workshop and highlighted some of the priority issues members may wish to consider. Members were asked to consider whether a facility should import waste from other areas outside North Wales and whether it should take commercial waste. Members were asked to consider whether the facility should be sited in Wales. Some members supported the possibility of a facility not in North Wales initially. Some members expressed again concern that a facility may be built in Flintshire as detailed in the OBC.

During coffee break members discussed issues regarding the presentation with Steffan. Councillor Nancy Matthews rallied members for the workshop



session. Members were invited to form into groups, look at lists of priorities and add other priorities they may have to them before selecting their top ten. Members had further questions relating to which technology would be the cheapest, funding from WAG and the ability to have a number of sites with associated reductions in traffic and emissions. Members also requested an opportunity to visit sites that were already operating.

Steffan Owen invited members to participate in the workshop to generate priorities and reinforced the objectives of the workshop. Members divided into three groups and after much discussion, generated their top ten priorities. They then assigned relative importance to these priorities. Figures in brackets illustrate relative importance.

Group 1 Priorities: air quality/ climate change / water quality (13), commercial and industrial waste (10), traffic (9), reliability and contractor responsibility (8), additional recycling (8), cost and vfm (7), energy efficiency (5), number of sites (3), look and design (1).

Group 2 Priorities: air quality (7), cost / vfm (5), produce cheap energy from waste, resale of recyclates (4), design impact on the landscape (4), flexibility (4), energy efficiency (3), exceed environmental targets (3) exporting waste (2), education on site (1).

Group 3 Priorities: flexibility (35), meeting environmental targets (12), climate change (10), air quality (10), water quality (10), efficiency (10), look and design (7), community room and education (6).

Members were thanked for their opinions and invited to visit the member section of the NWRWTP site for the results of the member consultation sessions in September. Members were also encouraged to ask fellow members to attend forthcoming member sessions in early September.



DENBIGHSHIRE MEMBER SESSION JULY 20TH 2010

CONFERENCE ROOM, COUNTY HALL, RUTHIN, DENBIGHSHIRE

List of attendees:

Steffan Owen, Adam Read (AEA), Sarah Jane Widdowson (AEA), Sarah Myers (Acer), Alan Roberts, Councillor Meirick Lloyd Davies, Councillor Bill Cowie, Councillor C M Evans, Councillor June Cahill, Councillor Gwilym Evans, Councillor George Green, Councillor E R Jones, Councillor Dewi Owens.

Steffan Owen opened the session, introducing the team and giving a brief overview of the plan for the afternoon. Adam Read presented the range of technologies available in the marketplace currently. Members asked questions relating to the criteria from WAG with regard to the OBC and how the OBC satisfied these criteria. Some members asked whether a facility would be built at Deeside given it was in the OBC. Adam Read explained that no decisions had been made on technologies or sites. Members also asked for clarity on some of the acronyms used in the presentation. Adam Read presented the acronyms and explained them.

Members raised questions regarding the bar chart presenting results from the evaluation criteria conducted for the OBC. Adam Read explained the chart. Members were invited to consider a range of priorities, add any others they felt appropriate and select their top ten. They were then invited to assign relative importance to their top ten priorities.

Members commented on their perceived impressions from other authorities in the partnership on future potential sites. Sarah Jane Widdowson reinforced that no site or technologies had been decided upon. She explained that the workshop would gather their priorities that would help tailor the evaluation criteria.

There was a strong feeling amongst members that the need for an educational facility was not of great importance and that the funds could be used more beneficially.

Members formed two groups and Sarah Jane Widdowson invited members to develop their top ten priorities. The first group had six members with one very authoritarian leader who didn't seem inclined to debate the issues and wanted to come up with the priorities as quickly as possible, in the most efficient manner. This caused a sense of unease with a couple of the members as they felt their opinions were being disregarded by those who had the loudest voice and the most assertive way to put forward their opinions.

Group 1 members examined the priorities listed and each member rated the importance of each priority on a scale of 1 to 10. These figures were then collated to decide upon their final list of priorities. Figures in brackets illustrate the relative importance of the top ten priorities in each group.



Their priorities were: reliability (8), energy efficiency (8), flexibility (7), air quality (6), exceeding environmental targets (5), climate change (4), water quality (4), accepting commercial waste (4), traffic movement and number of sites (3), cost (1)

Group 2 members examined each priority assigning positive or negative effects to each. Their discussion centred on the economics of the project and they also grouped some priorities they deemed to be interlinked.

Their top ten priorities were: cost (10), transport (8), environmental effects (8), community benefit (6), commercial and industrial waste (6), exporting waste (4), energy efficiency (3) and the number of sites (2).

Adam Read and Sarah Jane Widdowson summarised the groups' priorities and thanked everyone for their time and their contributions. Steffan Owen also thanked all members for their input. Many members expressed how the workshop had provided clarity, stimulated debate and was beneficial.



**CONWY MEMBER SESSION
JULY 26TH 2010
COUNCIL CHAMBERS, CONWY**

List of attendees:

David Kidby (Acer), Adam Read (AEA), Steffan Owen, Sarah Myers (Acer), Andrew Wilkinson, Andrew Kirkham, Councillor Emlyn Thomas, Councillor W J Knightly, Councillor Geraint Edwards, Councillor Tony Tobin, Councillor Jason Weyman, Councillor Trevor Stott, Councillor M Priestley, Councillor Gail Hall, Councillor John Bevan, Councillor Christine Jones, Councillor Rona Peacock, Councillor Brian Cossey, Councillor Dave Holland, Councillor Sam Rowlands, Councillor Ian Jenkins, Councillor Stuart Anderson.

Steffan Owen opened the session welcoming members.

David Kidby explained the format of the session and the workshop. Some members suggested that Energy From waste was the obvious solution and that they should consider where it would go and what its effects would be. David Kidby explained that no decisions had been made with regard to sites or technologies and that their priorities would shape an evaluation criteria. Members continued to discuss how important the site for technologies would be and related transport issues. Members also considered examining waste as a resource and explored whether internal resources could be used rather than external contractors.

Adam Read presented the technologies available and explained that transporting residual waste to a facility in England was only one of many options open to them:

Members separated into 3 groups to consider their top ten priorities and assign them relative importance.

Members questioned the reason for assigning relative importance to the priorities. David Kidby explained that this assisted in understanding how greater importance priority 1 had in respect to priority 10. This would assist in analysis later.

David Kidby explained that this gave a sense of how important each of the priorities were relative to each other. Many issues were debated during this time and comments from the members included:

Members considered the issues of education and concluded it was important throughout the process to communicate with the public. Members also reflected on the need to look at the facility holistically as a whole package. Members also suggested more could be done to encourage recycling. David Kidby reminded members that the facility would treat residual waste, the waste left when 70% recycling targets had been reached.

Members agreed their top ten priorities and respective importance. Figures in brackets indicate relative importance.



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Group 1: exceeding environmental targets and reliability (30), flexibility (26), employment (9), additional recycling (6), education (4), value for money (4)

Group 2: cost (24), education room / communication (8), energy efficiency (5), transport emissions (5), employment (4), reliability of delivery (3), accept commercial / industrial waste (2), flexibility of the solution (future proofed) (1), exceed environmental targets (1)

Group 3: cost / vfm (16), income generation (14), future transport cost (8), reliability of delivery of the solution (8), commercial / industrial importing waste (7), no export of saleable products (6), output reliability (6)

David Kidby went through the results from each group to conclude the session and thanked all members for attending and contributing. Steffan Owen also offered thanks and his appreciation to all those who had attended.

The workshop concluded with Councillor Mike Priestley thanking the Partnership team for making the event enjoyable and interesting.



ANGLESEY MEMBER SESSION
JULY 29TH 2010
COUNCIL CHAMBERS, ISLE OF ANGLESEY COUNTY COUNCIL,
LLANGEFNI, ANGLESEY

List of attendees:

Meirion Edwards, Steffan Owen, David Kidby (Acer), Adam Reed (AEA), Sarah Myers (Acer), Jonathon Eastwood, Arthur Owen, David Ellis Williams, Councillor Rhona Jones, Councillor Eurfryn Davies, Councillor Bob Parry, Councillor Fflur Hughes, Councillor Dylan Jones, Councillor Rhian Medi, Councillor Richard Owen, Councillor Bryan Owen, Councillor Elwyn Schofield, Councillor Selwyn Williams, Councillor William Hughes, Councillor Thomas Jones, Councillor Lewis Davies, Councillor O Glyn Jones, Councillor Goronwy Parry, Councillor Trefor Lloyd Hughes, Councillor John Victor Owen, Councillor Peter Rogers, Councillor John Williams, Councillor Raymond Jones.

Meirion Edwards opened the session with a brief welcome thanking members for attending and setting the session in context.

Steffan Owen continued made a brief introduction to the team and presented an overview of the session.

David Kidby provided a brief overview of where the NWRWTP was to date and the need to gather and understand members' priorities.

Adam Read presented technologies currently being used together with their advantages and disadvantages. He emphasised the project was 'technology neutral'.

David Kidby invited questions from members. Members enquired what the budget for the project was and where the technologies may be sited. They explored whether they built technology in all five local authorities or on just one site. Members considered the cost implications of this and the affect on taxes.

Many members also suggested the facility needed to be on Anglesey to raise employment and improve the environment. Some members raised the need to ensure health was considered in addition to employment. Members were assured that all technologies would need to meet environmental impact targets set and monitored by the Environment Agency.

Members also sought clarification on what residual waste was. David Kidby explained what residual waste was and responded to questions regarding whether the facility could treat commercial waste.

Members also asked what was being done to encourage businesses to reduce packaging and to improve recycling rates. David Kidby outlined WAG's forthcoming sector plans for the retail industry and initiatives on the island to



encourage future recycling. He reminded members that the project considered the waste remaining after 70% recycling targets had been met.

Steffan Owen explained that manufacturers were trying to find ways of decreasing the amount of packaging and that new EU proposals were currently being debated.

Members raised concerns about the growth of a potential facility to take imported waste and the effect on climate change. Adam Reed emphasised that the UK has incredibly low levels of emissions compared to these countries and such things would always be rigorously monitored.

Members returned to debating the need for a facility on Anglesey, its financial implications and the employment benefits.

During the coffee break, some members had to leave and were unable to return for the priorities exercise. Twelve members participated. Members divided into three groups. Steffan Owen, David Kidby and Adam Read facilitated the four groups encouraging debate and answering members' questions.

Members selected their top ten priorities and allocated relative importance to them. The figures in brackets indicate relative importance.

Group 1 Priorities: cost (18), environmental targets (10), water and air quality (10), traffic congestion (10) energy efficiency (6), community benefit (6), look and design (6), flexibility (5), additional recycling (3) and reliability of delivery (3).

Group 2 Priorities: cost (15), reliability of delivery (10), traffic movement (8), flexibility (6), and efficiency (6), number of sites (4), air quality (4), and employment (4), and communications facility (3).

Group 3 Priorities: cost (10), energy efficiency (8), reliability and delivery (8), exceed environmental targets (7), flexibility of the solution (6), traffic movement (6), climate change prevention (5), air and water quality (5), location of site (5).

The session concluded with an overview of each group's priorities and all members were thanked for their time and contributions by David Kidby and Meirion Edwards.

Members thanked the team for the session and how it had helped to clarify priorities. David Kidby explained that during the next stage of consultation community groups would have an opportunity to provide their priorities during sessions planned across all five authorities in September.



AGENDA ITEM NUMBER 10

REPORT TO : **NWRWTP JOINT COMMITTEE**

DATE : **3 SEPTEMBER 2010**

REPORT BY : **PROJECT DIRECTOR**

SUBJECT : **DRAFT PARTNERSHIP CONSULTATION REPONSE TO WELSH ASSEMBLY GOVNERMENT'S MUNICIPAL SECTOR PLAN (PART1) (JUNE 2010)**

1.00 PURPOSE OF REPORT

- 1.01 To propose a Partnership Consultation response to the Welsh Assembly Government's Draft Municipal Waste Sector Plan (Part 1) (June 2010) and associated Towards Zero Waste Strategy.

2.00 BACKGROUND

- 2.01 The 'Municipal Sector Plan' (MSP) falls within the first tranche of sector plans to be prepared and will address municipal waste collected by local authorities from households as well as from some businesses and public bodies and will detail the outcomes, policies and delivery actions for the sector. The MSP is being split into two parts. The 'Draft Municipal Sector Plan Part 1'¹ was published for consultation in June 2010 and that is due to end on 13th September 2010. The draft plan sets out additional targets to those contained within Towards Zero Waste for consultation.
- 2.02 The Partnership has developed an Outline Business Case that has been approved by the Welsh Assembly Government in July 2010. This OBC contained a growth rate assumption equivalent to 0.2% to 0.5% pa over the project period.
- 2.03 The WLGA are developing a consultation response to WAG but representatives at the WLGA have advised the NWRWTP Project Team to seek to provide a response on behalf of the NWRWTP (and if possible encourage individual partner authorities to follow suit) as WAG considers the numbers of consultation responses in its considerations.
- 2.04 At the last meeting of this Project Board (July 2010) the Project Director outlined a change in the risk level to the project resulting from the proposals contained within the draft WAG Municipal Sector Plan.

¹ Part 2 of the MSP will be published after consultation responses to the draft MSP Part 1 have been analysed and after a number of research and investigation actions proposed in Part 1 have been carried out to inform further action on municipal waste.



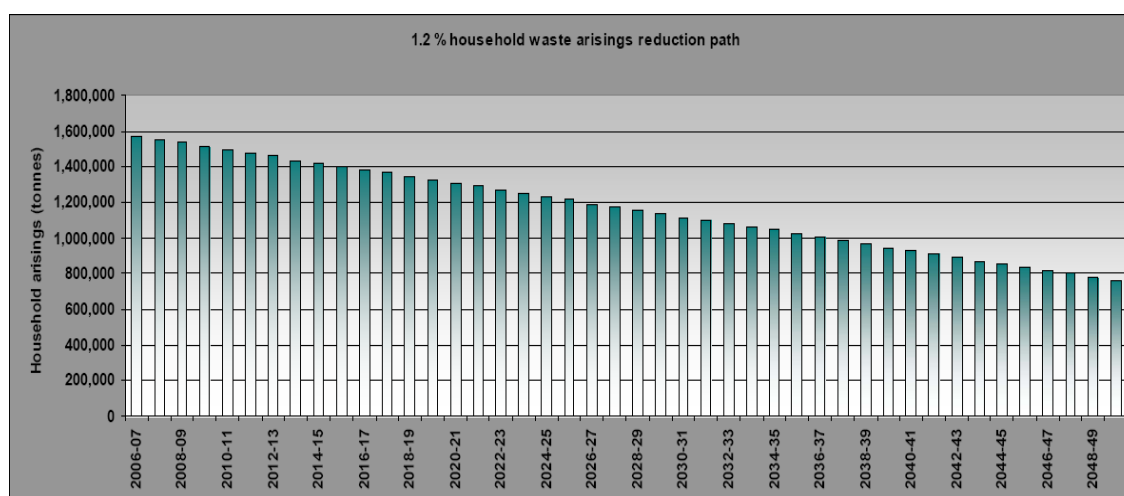
The consultation response discussed in this report is designed to assist in mitigating this risk.

3.00 CONSIDERATIONS

MSP Proposals

3.01 With respect to household waste collected by local authorities, for example, the MSP proposes a reduction of -1.2% per annum (of the 2007 baseline) – a decrease of 48% in the quantity of household waste produced to 2049/50.

Figure 2.1 Household waste quantities from 2007 to 2050



3.02 Action 3.5.4.1(d) of the MSP stipulates that WAG expects EfW with a high energy efficiency to be the primary residual waste management option, although the plan states that WAG does not have a preference with respect to the type of EfW technology employed. This action also states that residual waste treatment contracts procured by Local Authorities should:

- **be sized on the basis of reducing quantities being collected by Local Authorities, in accordance with the reduction targets for household waste** (and for commercial waste) based on the 2007 baseline noting that bidders are encouraged to provide capacity for residual industrial and commercial waste (noting that this should not inhibit the achievement of the 70% recycling targets, nor the waste reduction targets set in TZW for these two waste streams);
- ensure that the scale of treatment facilities balance cost with considerations of proximity. Local Authorities should not rule out multi-facility smaller scale options especially if through the testing of the market they off the most sustainable solution at an affordable price; and



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- consider innovative technology favourably, where cost effect and the balance of risk is low.

Relevance to the NWRWTP

3.03 The policy stipulations as set out above are in the main in accordance with the NWRWTP's approach in terms of seeking to support a two-site solution and the procurement being "technology neutral". However the stated intention to require that residual waste treatment contracts procured by Local Authorities be sized on the basis of reducing quantities being collected by Local Authorities, in accordance with the reduction targets for household waste (-1.25 pa) is not in accordance with the OBC that has just been approved by WAG. A comparison of the draft MSP with the NWRWTP OBC is shown in Appendix 1

Impact on facility size

- 3.04 The OBC included a fixed level of waste growth ranging from 0.2% to 0.5% pa. This reflects the projected increases in household/ population levels in the Partnership area for the project period and equates to approximately 0% growth per household. This was consistent with general UK waste expectations over the previous 5 - 8 years.
- 3.05 The OBC projected the residual treatment capacity at a nominal 150,000 tonnes pa. The effect of WAG's proposed waste minimisation target would be to reduce this to approximately 100,000 tonnes pa (circa 33% smaller than the OBC base case).
- 3.06 The Project team and its advisors are of the view that whatever the final status of any waste minimisation target set by WAG (even if only for guidance) the target will in effect become a defacto prescribed growth rate assumption that must be followed to underpin any planning applications that may need to be submitted to support the project. Thus the solution must reflect this target.

Evidence base to support WAG's draft reduction target

- 3.07 WAG have failed to demonstrate in the MSP how the proposed long term target of -1.2% waste decrease pa can be achieved.
- 3.08 WAG make reference to the last few years data that has shown a reduction in waste arisings across Wales that is similar to the -1.2% figure WAG describe, The Project's external Technical Advisors have pointed out that these recent reductions in waste arisings have occurred during a time there has been the end of an economic boom, a recession, and significant amount of public education. These downward pressures may not continue with an upturn in economic activity and when (at some stage) the effect of public education has been maximised. This therefore represents a fluctuating base, from which it is very difficult to derive statistically meaningful projections for



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the future. Early indications from a couple of UK authorities have suggested that household collected waste is fairly flat, but starting to increase as the belt-tightening of the current economic position reaches a steady-state, with any overall decrease seen through HWRC tonnages (as there are less house-clearances, DIY activity is reduced, major household expenditure is deferred). Thus the project team and its external technical advisors are not confident that WAG's reduction targets for household waste are a sound / robust base on which to plan waste treatment capacity for the future. The target is also an all Wales target that takes no account of inward migration levels and household/population projections that will be different for each region and for each local authority in Wales. A much more sensible approach would be to link any reduction target to household/ population levels to attempt to take account of this. It should also be noted that during recent years, authorities across Wales have been introducing changes to collection systems (such as alternate weekly collections and managed weekly collections) which have a proven effect of reducing waste arisings, however these changes in the collection systems will not happen on a repeated basis therefore this reduction is unlikely to be continuous.

- 3.09 In the event that WAG are over estimating the potential for achieving the reduction in waste arisings set out in their target there will be more residual waste than projected. If the residual waste treatment solution has been sized on the assumption that this target has been met, the solution will be too small.² Under these circumstances the additional residual waste would have to be landfilled, potentially putting at risk other WAG waste targets such as the maximum 5% landfill by 2024.

Suggested approach to the Consultation

- 3.09 The Project team have drafted a draft consultation response shown at appendix 1 to this report.
- 3.10 In summary, the draft consultation response will seek to outline the following:
- i. The partnership asks WAG to further consider if the long term target of -1.2% waste decrease pa can be achieved as the Partnership are concerned that the basis for this has not been sufficiently demonstrated to be a robust assumption. That WAG is left in no doubt that any reduction target (of whatever status) will become a defacto growth rate that must be adopted by each

² It should be noted that any potential under-supply of wastes (e.g. waste arisings are less than projected) can be more easily accommodated as the partnership will only guarantee a % of the projected tonnage, and the contractor will be expected to source substitute waste if required (under the substitute waste provision as set out in the standard for of contract). Thus there is more protection for the partnership for under delivery of wastes than over delivery.



procurement hub in order to ensure a successful planning outcome.

II. WAG (in June this year) have just signed off the Partnership's OBC that included growth rates that are significantly different to that described in the draft MSP. If WAG believed that the assumptions in the OBC were not consistent with their views this should have clearly communicated to the Partnership as part of the OBC scrutiny process. The proposed reduction target will have a significant impact on the NWRWTP project in terms of changes to scale of the project, decreased market interest and increased risk to partner authorities if the target cannot be achieved.

III. That WAG links any waste reduction target to household/population levels to reflect the potential for differing changes in these levels in each region / local authority area.

3.11 Representatives at the WLGA have advised the NWRWTP Project Team to seek to provide a response on behalf of the NWRWTP (and if possible encourage individual partner authorities to follow suit) as WAG considers the numbers of consultation responses in its considerations.

RECOMMENDATIONS

4.01 To agree the proposed Partnership consultation response to WAG on behalf of the Partnership.

4.02 To ask each partner authority to consider submitting a similar consultation response to WAG in its own right.

5.00 FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

5.01 None

6.00 ANTI POVERTY IMPACT

6.01 None

7.00 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

7.01 None

8.00 EQUALITIES IMPACT

8.01 None

9.00 PERSONNEL IMPLICATIONS



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9.01 None

10.00 CONSULTATION REQUIRED

10.01 None

11.00 CONSULTATION UNDERTAKEN

11.01 None

12.00 APPENDICES

12.01 Comparison of OBC and WAG municipal waste targets and assumptions

12.02 Draft NWRWTP Consultation Response

LOCAL GOVERNMENT (ACCESS TO INFORMATION) ACT 1985 **BACKGROUND DOCUMENTS**

Contact Officer : Stephen Penny
Telephone : (01352) 704914
E-Mail : Stephen.penny@flintshire.gov.uk

Appendix 1

Table 1a Comparison of OBC and WAG municipal waste targets and assumptions

Target	Assumption			Disparity (x)/ Conformity (✓)
	OBC	TZW	Draft MSP Part 1	
Forecast Total MSW Arisings	Year on year growth of between 0.2% and 0.5%.	-	-	N/A
Forecast Household Waste Arisings	Year on year growth in household waste arisings from 191,068 tonnes in 2009/10 to 222,836 tonnes in 2045/46 – an increase of 16.6% over the period. This is decoupled from population growth trends, household and economic growth.	-1.5% (of the 2007 baseline) per annum reduction.	Reduction of -1.2% per annum (of the 2007 baseline) to 2049/50. It is not clear what assumptions have underpinned this target.	X
Waste recycling targets	Acknowledging targets set out in TZW, OBC targets are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2009/10: 45.1% 2012/13: 53.6% 2015/16: 62.9% 2019/20: 67.4% 2024/25: 70% (67.4%) This assumes that WAG instigates legislative and regulatory changes – if these are not brought in then there will be a small shortfall of 2.6%.	Targets are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2009/10: 40% 2012/13: 52% 2015/16: 58% 2019/20: 64% 2024/25: 70% 	Consultation includes a question as to whether EfW bottom ash can be counted toward recycling targets.	✓
Levels of composting or AD of source separated food waste	States that WAG have identified the following targets: <p>2012/13: 12%</p> <p>2015/16: 14%</p> <p>2019/20: 16%</p> <p>2024/25: 16%</p>	-	To be identified in MSP Part 2.	-
Maximum levels of EfW	Acknowledging targets set out in TZW, OBC targets are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2015/16: 13.6% 2019/20: 27.6% 2024/25: 27.7% 	Targets are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2015/16: 42% 2019/20: 36% 2024/25: 30% 	-	✓



Appendix 2 Draft NWRWTP Consultation Response

- 1.01 This response is made on behalf of the North Wales Residual Waste Treatment Partnership, a partnership made up of the Isle of Anglesey County Council, Gwynedd Council, Conwy County Borough Council, Denbighshire County Council and Flintshire County Council.
- 1.02 The partnership has been formed in order to seek a long term sustainable solution to treat residual waste arising in the Partnership area. Thus all comments are focusing on those aspects of the Towards Zero Waste: The overarching Waste strategy for Wales (June 2010) and the Draft Municipal Waste Sector Plan (Part 1) (June 2010) (MSP) that directly affects the residual waste treatment project.
- 1.03 Action 3.5.4.1(d) of the MSP stipulates that WAG expects Energy from Waste (EfW) with a high energy efficiency to be the primary residual waste management option, although the plan states that WAG does not have a preference with respect to the type of EfW technology employed. This action also states that residual waste treatment contracts procured by Local Authorities should:
- be sized on the basis of reducing quantities being collected by Local Authorities, in accordance with the reduction targets for household waste (and for commercial waste) based on the 2007 baseline noting that bidders are encouraged to provide capacity for residual industrial and commercial waste (noting that this should not inhibit the achievement of the 70% recycling targets, nor the waste reduction targets set in TZW for these two waste streams);
 - ensure that the scale of treatment facilities balance cost with considerations of proximity. Local Authorities should not rule out multi-facility smaller scale options especially if through the testing of the market they off the most sustainable solution at an affordable price; and
 - consider innovative technology favourably, where cost effect and the balance of risk is low.
- 1.03 The policy stipulations as set out above are in the main in accordance with the NWRWTP's approach in terms of the Partnership seeking to support a potential two-site solution (or use of rail) and the procurement being "technology neutral". Thus the Partnership is broadly in supportive of these proposals. However the stated intention to require that residual waste treatment contracts procured by Local Authorities be sized on the basis of reducing quantities being collected by Local Authorities, in accordance with the reduction targets for household waste (-1.25 pa) does cause the Partnership specific concerns as set out below.



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The partnership's specific comments / concerns in relation to this matter:

- 1.04 The Partnership asks WAG to reconsider if the long term target of -1.2% waste decrease pa can be achieved as the Partnership are concerned that the basis for this has not been sufficiently demonstrated to be a robust assumption.
- 1.05 The consultation documents make reference to the last few years data that has shown a reduction in waste arisings across Wales that at similar to the -1.2% figure proposed as the basis for the long term target, The Partnership's external technical advisors have pointed out that these recent reductions in waste arisings have occurred during a time there has been the end of an economic boom, a recession, and a significant amount of public education. These downward pressures may not continue into the long term with an upturn in economic activity and when (at some stage) the effect of public education has been maximised. This therefore represents a fluctuating base, from which it is very difficult to derive statistically meaningful projections for the future.
- 1.06 WAG should understand that the waste reduction target (of whatever status and even if adopted merely as guidance) will become a defacto growth rate that must be adopted by each procurement hub in order to ensure a successful planning outcome. Thus WAG must be absolutely confident that the waste reduction target is soundly based.
- 1.07 WAG (in June this year) has just scrutinised and approved the Partnership's Outline Business Case (OBC) that included growth rates that are significantly different to that described in the draft MSP. The proposed reduction target will have a significant impact on the NWRWTP project in terms of changes to scale of the project. The Partnership are concerned that if the proposed waste reduction target is not soundly based and waste arisings are significantly higher than allowed for under this target any future residual waste treatment solution would be undersized with any excess residual waste having to go to landfill (and thus breaching WAG's maximum landfill targets).
- 1.08 The partnership asks WAG to link any waste reduction targets to household/ population levels to reflect the potential for differing changes in these levels in each region / local authority area. Failure to do so will provide a "one size fits all" waste reduction target approach with no account taken of differing population, household growth patterns and localised inward migration that will be faced by individual authorities, partnership areas or regions within Wales.
- 1.09 The partnership asks WAG to consider all the points made in this response and asks WAG to give them the appropriate weighting in its consideration as the North Wales Residual Waste Treatment Partnership is a key



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Procurement Hub tasked with assisting WAG in delivering its National Waste Strategy.

End.

FLINTSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

EXEMPT INFORMATION SHEET

COMMITTEE: NORTH WALES RESIDUAL WASTE JOINT COMMITTEE

DATE: 3 SEPTEMBER 2010

AGENDA ITEM NO: 11

REPORT OF: STEPHEN PENNY

SUBJECT: RAIL FEASIBILITY

The Report on this item is NOT FOR PUBLICATION because of exempt information in accordance with the following section(s) or paragraph(s) of Schedule 12A of the Local Government Act 1972:

	<u>Para</u>	
Information relating to a particular individual *	12	[]
Information likely to reveal the identity of an individual *	13	[]
Information relating to financial/business affairs of a particular person * See Note 1	14	[<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>]
Information relating to consultations/negotiations on labour relations matter *	15	[]
Legal professional privilege	16	[]
Information revealing the authority proposes to:		
(a) give a statutory notice or		
(b) make a statutory order/direction *	17	[]
Information on prevention/investigation/prosecution of crime *	18	[]
<u>For Standards Committee meetings only:</u>	<u>Sec</u>	
Information subject to obligations of confidentiality	18A	[]
Information relating to national security	18B	[]
The deliberations of a Standards Committee in reaching a finding	18C	[]
Confidential information which the Council is not permitted to disclose	100A	[]
	(3)	

PLEASE TICK APPROPRIATE BOX

* Means exempt only if the public interest in maintaining the exemption outweighs the public interest in disclosing the information.

Note 1: Information is not exempt under paragraph 14 if such information is required to be registered under Companies Act 1985, the Friendly Societies Acts of 1974 and 1992, the Industrial and Provident Societies Act 1965 to 1978, the Building Societies Act 1986 or the Charities Act 1993.

**SCHEDULE 12A LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1972
EXEMPTION FROM DISCLOSURE OF DOCUMENTS**

REPORT: RAIL FEASIBILITY

AUTHOR: STEPHEN PENNY

**MEETING AND DATE
OF MEETING:** NORTH WALES RESIDUAL WASTE
JOINT COMMITTEE – 3 SEPTEMBER
2010

I have considered grounds for exemption of information contained in the report referred to above and make the following recommendation to the Proper Officer:-

Exemptions applying to the report:

Paragraph 14.

Factors in favour of disclosure:

Transparency.

Prejudice which would result if the information were disclosed:

Disclosure of the document could seriously prejudice the Council's ability to undertake an effective procurement process. It is also closely linked with the Outline Business Case which has previously been dealt with as an exempt item.

My view on the public interest test is as follows:

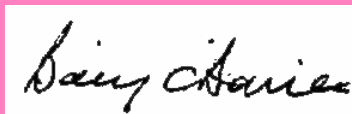
The public interest test favours non-disclosure at this stage.

Recommended decision on exemption from disclosure:

That the report be exempt.

Date: 26 August 2010

Signed:



Post: Head of Legal and Democratic Services

I accept/do not accept the recommendation made above.



Proper Officer

Date: 26 August 2010

FLINTSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

EXEMPT INFORMATION SHEET

COMMITTEE: NORTH WALES RESIDUAL WASTE JOINT COMMITTEE

DATE: 3 SEPTEMBER 2010

AGENDA ITEM NO: 12

REPORT OF: STEPHEN PENNY

SUBJECT: LAND ACQUISITION UPDATE REPORT

The Report on this item is NOT FOR PUBLICATION because of exempt information in accordance with the following section(s) or paragraph(s) of Schedule 12A of the Local Government Act 1972:

	<u>Para</u>	
Information relating to a particular individual *	12	[]
Information likely to reveal the identity of an individual *	13	[]
Information relating to financial/business affairs of a particular person * See Note 1	14	[<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>]
Information relating to consultations/negotiations on labour relations matter *	15	[]
Legal professional privilege	16	[]
Information revealing the authority proposes to:		
(a) give a statutory notice or		
(b) make a statutory order/direction *	17	[]
Information on prevention/investigation/prosecution of crime *	18	[]
<u>For Standards Committee meetings only:</u>	<u>Sec</u>	
Information subject to obligations of confidentiality	18A	[]
Information relating to national security	18B	[]
The deliberations of a Standards Committee in reaching a finding	18C	[]
Confidential information which the Council is not permitted to disclose	100A	[]
	(3)	

PLEASE TICK APPROPRIATE BOX

* Means exempt only if the public interest in maintaining the exemption outweighs the public interest in disclosing the information.

Note 1: Information is not exempt under paragraph 14 if such information is required to be registered under Companies Act 1985, the Friendly Societies Acts of 1974 and 1992, the Industrial and Provident Societies Act 1965 to 1978, the Building Societies Act 1986 or the Charities Act 1993.

**SCHEDULE 12A LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1972
EXEMPTION FROM DISCLOSURE OF DOCUMENTS**

REPORT: LAND ACQUISITION

AUTHOR: STEPHEN PENNY

MEETING AND DATE OF MEETING: NORTH WALES RESIDUAL WASTE
JOINT COMMITTEE – 3 SEPTEMBER
2010

I have considered grounds for exemption of information contained in the report referred to above and make the following recommendation to the Proper Officer:-

Exemptions applying to the report:

Paragraph 14.

Factors in favour of disclosure:

Transparency.

Prejudice which would result if the information were disclosed:

Disclosure of the sensitive and commercially privileged information contained in the report could result in breaches of confidentiality and potentially undermine the procurement process.

My view on the public interest test is as follows:

The public interest test favours non-disclosure at this stage.

Recommended decision on exemption from disclosure:

That the report be exempt and the public and press excluded during the consideration of the item.

Date: 26 August 2010

Signed:



Post: Head of Legal and Democratic Services

I accept/do not accept the recommendation made above.



Proper Officer

Date: 26 August 2010



Barry Davies LL.B (Hons)
Solicitor/Cyfreithiwr
Head of Legal and Democratic Services
Pennaeth Gwasanaethau Cyfreithiol a
Democratiaid

I: Cyngorwyr: Nancy Matthews, Graham Rees, Neville Phillips
Michael Priestly, Eryl Williams, Julian Thompson-Hill,
Arwell Pierce, W. G. Roberts, R. G. Parry and Thomas H. Jones

CS/NG

26 Awst 2010

Nicola Gittins

01352 702336

nicola.gittins@flintshire.gov.uk

Annwyl Syr / Fadam

Cynhelir **CYFARFOD CYD-BWYLLGOR GWASTRAFF GWEDDILLIOL GOGLEDD
CYMRU yn SIAMBR Y CYNGOR, LLANGFNI, YNYS MON ar DYDD GWENER, 3
MEDI 2010 am 10.30am** i drafod y materion canlynol.

Yr eiddoch yn gywir

Rheolwr Democratiaeth a Rheolaeth

AGENDA

1. **YMDDIHEURIADAU**
2. **CYMERADWYO COFNODION BLAENOROL**
3. **MATERION YN CODI O'R CYFARFOD BLAENOROL**
4. **ADRODDIAD CYNNYDD (ADRODDIAD SO)**

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The Council welcomes correspondence in Welsh or English
Mae'r Cyngor yn croesawau gohebiaeth yn y Cymraeg neu'r Saesneg

5. **COFRESTR RISG – DIWEDDARIAD STATWS RISG (ADRODDIAD SP)**
6. **ADRODDIAD DICHONOLDEB RHEILFFORDD (ADRODDIAD SP)**
7. **YMGYNGHORWYR YSWRIANT (ADRODDIAD SP)**
8. **CYMERADWYAETH LICC O'R ABA (ADRODDIAD SO)**
9. **ADBORTH AR SESIYNAU AELODAU (ADRODDIAD SO)**
10. **YMATEB DDRAFFT I YMGYNGHORIAD LICC AR GYNLLUN SECTOR TREFOL (ADRODDIAD SP)**

**DEDDF LLYWODRAETH LEOL (MYNEDIAD AT WYBODAETH) 1985 -
I GYSIDRO EITHRIO'R WASG A'R CYHOEDD**

Mae'r eitemau isod yn cael ei gysdrio fel eitem i'w eithrio dan paragraff(au) 14 o Rhan 1 o Atodlen 12A o Ddeddf Llywodraeth Lleol 1972 (fel a ddiwygwyd)

11. **ADRODDIAD DICHONOLDEB RHEILFFORDD (ADRODDIAD SP – FE FYDD Y PRIF DRAFODAETH YN EITEM 6, OND MAE YNA NIFER FACH O WYBODAETH ARIANNOL SENSITIF YN FASNACHOL)**

**DEDDF LLYWODRAETH LEOL (MYNEDIAD AT WYBODAETH) 1985 -
I GYSIDRO EITHRIO'R WASG A'R CYHOEDD**

Mae'r eitemau isod yn cael ei gysdrio fel eitem i'w eithrio dan paragraff(au) 14 o Rhan 1 o Atodlen 12A o Ddeddf Llywodraeth Lleol 1972 (fel a ddiwygwyd)

12. **ADRODDIAD DIWEDDARU CAFFAEL TIR (ADRODDIAD SP)**
13. **UNRHYW FATER ARALL**



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CYDBWYLLGOR GWASTRAFF GWEDDILLIOL GOGLEDD CYMRU

Cofnodion y cyfarfod o'r Cyd Bwyllgor a gynhaliwyd yn Siambr y Cyngor, Bodlondeb, Conwy, ddydd Gwener 18fed Mehefin 2010 am 10.30am

YN BRESENNOL:

Cynghorydd Eryl Williams – Cyngor Sir Ddinbych - Cadeirydd
Cynghorydd Neville Philips – Cyngor Sir y Fflint
Cynghorydd Nancy Matthews – Cyngor Sir y Fflint
Cynghorydd Arwel Pierce – Cyngor Gwynedd
Cynghorydd Mike Priestley – Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Conwy
Cynghorydd Hefin Wyn Thomas – Cyngor Sir Ynys Môn

HEFYD YN BRESENNOL

Cyngor Sir Ddinbych

Steve Parker (ar ran Iwan P. Jones)

Cyngor Sir y Fflint

Mr Colin Everett (Prif Weithredwr), Mr Carl Longland (Cyfarwyddwr Amgylchedd), Kerry Feather (Pennaeth Cyllid) a Barry Davies

Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Conwy

Andrew Kirkham

Cyngor Gwynedd

Dilwyn Williams

Cyngor Sir Ynys Môn

Meirion P. Edwards (ar ran Arthur Owen)

Partneriaeth Trin Gwastraff Gweddilliol Gogledd Cymru

Mr Stephen Penny

Mr Steffan Owen (Rheolwr Prosiect)

Partneriaethau'r DU

Mr Huw Roberts

1. YMDDIHEURIADAU:

2. CYMERADWYO COFNODION Y CYFARFOD BLAENOROL

Cyflwynwyd cofnodion y cyfarfod a gynhaliwyd ar 9fed Rhagfyr 2009 (ac a ddosbarthwyd ymlaen llaw).



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PENDERFYNWYD derbyn y cofnodion a'u cymeradwyo fel rhai cywir.

3. **MATERION YN CODI O'R CYFARFOD BLAENOROL**

Nid oedd unrhyw faterion yn codi.

4. **RIR – DIWEDDARIAD AR Y SEFYLLFA RISG**

Cyflwynodd y Rheolwr Prosiect yr Adroddiad Cofrestr Risg yn tanlinellu rhai o'r diwygiadau a wnaed i'r cofrestr risg er mwyn diweddarau'r wybodaeth bresennol ynghylch camau yn ymwneud â risg ac atal risg.

- PS5 – roedd y tîm prosiect yn awr yn chwilio am safleoedd addas ac yn ffyddiog y byddai'r mater yn cael ei ddatrys yn y dyfodol agos.
- PO4 – byddai'r posibilrwydd o newid mewn deddfwriaeth yn sicr o fod yn risg i unrhyw brosiect a'r cyfan y gallai'r tîm ei wneud fyddai lobio ac ymgyrchu ar lefel genedlaethol.
- CO4 – roedd pwysau gan grwpiau lobio ynghylch safleoedd posibl yn risg a byddai strategaeth ar gyfer cyfathrebu yn effeithiol gyda chyfran ddeiliaid yn cael ei chyflwyno ym mis Medi.
- PI3 – byddid yn ceisio canfod atebion i'r problemau technegol.
- PS11 – gallai gwrthwynebiad gan y cyhoedd arwain at oedi cyn derbyn caniatâd cynllunio, ac eto byddai'r strategaeth ar gyfer cyfathrebu effeithiol yn ymateb i'r risg benodol hon.

PS5 – roedd technoleg yn wastad yn symud ymlaen a'r bwriad oedd edrych am y datrysiadau mwyaf diweddar ac yna eu profi o safbwynt hyblygrwydd.

PENDERFYNWYD – bod y diweddariad o'r cofrestr risg ar gyfer y prosiect yn cael ei nodi.

5. **ADRODDIAD CYNNYDD**

Cyflwynodd y Rheolwr Prosiect yr adroddiad cynnydd a nodwyd bod gan y tîm gwarian y prosiect ar gyfer 2009/10 yn £405,927.08. Roeddynt yn disgwyl cadarnhad ynghylch arian grant ychwanegol o £150,000 gan Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru, fydd yn effeithio y swm i'w dalu gan awdurdodau partner

Nid oedd unrhyw brif faterion i dderbyn sylw a chyflwynwyd diweddariad ynghylch materion eraill fel a ganlyn:-

- Roedd trafodaethau yn mynd rhagddynt gyda'r holl awdurdodau lleol sy'n bartneriaid ynghylch gorsaf drosglwyddo interim; byddai adroddiad yn cael i gyflwyno unwaith y byddai nifer o faterion wedi eu datrys.
- Disgwylid y byddai'r cyfan o'r 5 Awdurdod Lleol wedi arwyddo'r IAA erbyn Mehefin 25, 2010.

- Roedd y Tîm Prosiect wedi dysgu llawr oddi wrth y cyhoedd o ganlyniad i'r sesiynau "galw i mewn" a gynhaliwyd yng Nglannau Dyfrdwy, Sir y Fflint.
- ACER Marketing (mewn partneriaeth gydag AEA) oedd wedi cyflwyno'r tendr llwyddiannus ar gyfer y contract cyfathrebu.
- Byddai datganiad positif i'r wasg yn cael ei gyhoeddi pan fyddai'r amser yn addas.
- Byddai gweithdai ar gyfer aelodau yn cael eu cynnal ym mhob un o'r 5 awdurdod lleol yn y dyfodol agos.

PENDERFYNWYD – *Nodi cynnwys yr adroddiad cynnydd ar gyfer y prosiect.*

6. CANLYNIADAU ADOLYGIAD GATEWAY

Nodwyd gan y Cyfarwyddwr Prosiect bod y prosiect wedi ei raddio fel Ambr/Gwyrdd yn yr haf gan Dîm Adolygu Gateway. Dyma'r diffiniad am y radd honno: "Ymddengys bod cyflawni llwyddiannus yn debygol, fodd bynnag, bydd angen sylw cyson i sicrhau na fydd risgiau yn datblygu i fod yn fygythiadau mawr i'r cyflawniad". Mae'r asesiad hyder cyflawni yn cyrraedd barn gyffredinol bod "y Prosiect ar y funud mewn sefyllfa debygol o lwyddo". Un o argymhellion y Tîm Adolygu oedd y dylai'r prosiect ymgynghori gyda Wrecsam er mwyn mabwysiadu strategaeth ar gyfer yr holl ranbarth. Fel ffordd ymlaen awgrymwyd y dylid cynnwys y mater hwn fel rhan o'r drafodaeth yn y gweithdai ar gyfer yr Aelodau. Byddai'r dewis hwn o gydweithredu yn cael ei roi gerbron pob un o'r 5 Awdurdod Lleol a byddai eu sylwadau a'u hawgrymiadau yn cael eu bwydo'n ôl i'r NWRWTP mewn cyfarfod yn y dyfodol.

PENDERFYNWYD-

- (a) *Nodi cynnwys adroddiad Canlyniadau Adolygiad Gateway ar y prosiect.*
- (b) *Bod yr awgrym am ymgynghori gyda Wrecsam ynghylch strategaeth i'r rhanbarth gyfan yn cael ei drafod yn y gweithdai ar gyfer yr Aelodau.*
- (c) *Bod y dewis o gydweithredu gyda Wrecsam yn cael ei gyflwyno i'r cyfan o'r 5 Awdurdod sy'n bartneriaid a bod adroddiad ar y canlyniadau yn dod gerbron cyfarfod o'r NWRWTP yn y dyfodol.*

6. RHYBUDD OJEU A DOGFEN CYN- CYMHWYSO

Gwnaed cais ar i'r Aelodau gymeradwyo'r rhybudd OJEU a'r ddogfen Cyn-Cymhwysa a ddefnyddir i gychwyn y broses gaffael.

O safbwynt nifer y tendrau, ystyrir y byddai 8 yn nifer addas er mwyn galluogi'r tîm prosiect i werthuso'r bidiau yn llawn ac yn brydlon. Yn



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ychwanegol at hyn, gallai contractwyr ystyried contract gydag 8 bidiwr yn fwy deniadol ac yn cynnig gwell siawns o ennill.

PENDERFYNWYD-

- (a) *Cymeradwyo'r rhybudd OJEU, yr holiadur PQQ a'r Ddogfen Ddisgrifiadol Gychwynnol*
- (b) *Awdurdodi'r Cyfarwyddwr Prosiect i wneud mân ddiwygiadau i'r ddogfennaeth cyn ei dosbarthu i'r bidwyr.*

7. CANLYNIAD YSTYRIAETH LICC O'R ACHOS BUSNES AMLINELLOL (OBC)

Cyflwynodd y Cyfarwyddwr Prosiect ddiweddariad i'r Aelodau ar drafodaethau LICC ar Achos Busnes Amlinellol y Bartneriaeth, cynnig ariannol y Cynulliad tuag ato a derbyn cymeradwyaeth i gychwyn caffael.

Roedd y Tîm Prosiect wedi derbyn gwybodaeth yn gynnar ynghylch yr amodau y disgwyliid iddynt fod wedi eu cynnwys yn llythyr cynnig yr NWRWTP, sef y canlynol:-

- Pob awdurdod sy'n cyfranogi yn darparu tystiolaeth eu bod wedi arwyddo Cytundeb y Cyd-Awdurdodau cyn i'r rhybudd OJEU gael ei gyhoeddi – dyddiad targed ar gyfer arwyddo oedd 25 Mehefin 2010
- Cyn y cam datrysiadau manwl, bod y Bartneriaeth yn darparu mwy o eglurder ynghylch unrhyw faterion TUPE a fyddai'n debygol o godi wrth i gontractwr gymryd drosodd y cyfrifoldeb o redeg gorsafoedd trosglwyddo a chario gwastraff gweddilliol i'r ganolfan drin, neu unrhyw faterion eraill a fyddai'n codi yn ystod y caffael ond nad ydynt wedi dod i'r amlwg hyd yma – mae'r cam datrysiadau manwl yn cychwyn ym mis Hydref 2010 ac yna bydd goblygiadau TUPE yn dod yn hysbys.
- Bod swydd y Cyfarwyddwr Prosiect yn dod yn swydd llawn amser o gychwyn y cam datrysiadau manwl – caiff adroddiad ei gyflwyno mewn cyfarfod yn y dyfodol.

Nodwyd mai 25 mlynedd oedd hyd y prosiect ac na fyddai LICC yn darparu cyllid ar ôl y cyfnod hwn o 25 mlynedd. Fodd bynnag, mae'n bosibl y daw'n amlwg y gallai cyfnod o 20 mlynedd ar gyfer y prosiect gynnig gwell gwerth am arian.

PENDERFYNWYD-

- (a) *Cytuno ar y camau a gynigir ar gyfer cwrdd ag amodau disgwyliedig cynnig ariannol NWRWTP fel y'u nodir yn yr adroddiad..*
- (b) *Awdurdodi cychwyn y broses gaffael, yn amodol ar gadarnhad o gymeradwyaeth ac arian oddi wrth LICC ar gyfer yr OBC.*
- (c) *Nodi'r amserlen ar gyfer y broses caffael.*

**RHIF AR YR AGENDA: 4****PROSIECT TRIN GWASTRAFF GWEDDILLIOL GOGLEDD CYMRU****CYD-BWYLLGOR TRIN GWASTRAFF GWEDDILLIOL GOGLEDD CYMRU****Date : 3 Medi 2010****Cyfnod: 11 Mehefin 2010 i 25 Awst 2010****CRYNODEB O'R PROSIECT**

Caffael ateb rheoli gwastraff cynaliadwy ar gyfer y 5 awdurdod lleol yng Ngogledd Cymru (Conwy, Sir Ddinbych, Sir y Fflint, Gwynedd ac Ynys Môn) a fydd yn cynorthwyo gyda gostwng allyriadau nwyon tŷ gwydr o dirlenwi a lleihau'r tunelledd gwastraff gweddilliol a anfonir i dirlenwi gan a sicrhau bod yr awdurdodau yn osgoi cosbau methu cyflawni'r Cynllun Lwfans Tirlenwi ac yn cwrdd â thargedau'r Strategaeth Gwastraff Cenedlaethol.

STATWS Y PROSIECT

Statws y Prosiect yn gyffredinol	
Gwyrdd	Sesiynau Aelodau ar y Fframwaith Gwerthuso wedi'i gynnal, Acer ac AEA wrthi'n gweithio ar adroddiadau crynobeb a chofnodion o'r sesiynau. Sesiynau ychwanegol wedi drefnu ar gyfer 1 a 2 Medi ar gyfer Aelodau nad oeddent yn medru mynychu ei sesiynau unigol. Sesiynau fudd-ddeiliaid allanol yn cael ei gynnal o 6 – 10 Medi. Diwrnod ymgeiswyr wedi ei gynnal ar 16 Awst. Degfennau Holiadur Cyn-Gymhwyso (HCG) wedi ei yrru i ymgeiswyr ar 18 Awst. Sesiynau o'r grwpiau cyfreithiol, ariannol a thechnegol yn ytod Mdai a Hydref i orffen ddogfennaeth Gwahoddiad i Gynnig Datrysiad Bras ("ISOS") i'r Cyd-Bwyllgor ei gymeradwyo ar 29 Hydref 2010.

Statws y gyllideb	
Gwyrdd	Gwariant 2010/11 hyd yn hyn (at 16 Awst 2010) = £205,235. Cyllideb amcangyfir am yr un cyfnod =



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	£378,686. Nodir y bydd Clare Glynn (Prif Swyddog Ariannol dros dro) yn cysylltu ac awdurdodau partner i roi manylion o gostau iddynt yn y dyfodol ac i dafluno proffil y cyllideb am weddill cyfnod y prosiect.
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Statws	Ystyr
Gwyrdd	Nid oes unrhyw broblemau, mae popeth yn symyd ymlaen fel a gynllunwyd.
Ambr	Mae rhai mân broblemau. Mae angen gweithredu mewn rhai meysydd ond mae rhannau eraill yn datblygu'n foddhaol.
Coch	Mae yna broblemau sylweddol ac mae angen gweithred brys a phendant

DIWEDDARIAD PROSIECT– Gweithgareddau i'w gwblhau 2 Mawrth i 11 Mehefin 2010 (gyda rhai weithgareddau tu hwnt i'r dyddiadau yno).

ID	Gweithgaredd	Statws "RAG"	Sylwadau	Rhagolwg	Gwir ddyddiad
1	Mae'r gofyniad i, â'r dull i ddelio gyda'r angen posibl am gapasiti dros dro i drin gwastraff gweddilliol yn cael ei nodi fel rhan o ddatblygiad Achos Busnes Amlinellol.	Ambr	Papur wedi bod i'r Bwrdd Prosiect ar 20 Awst 2010. Awdurdodau unigol i gysidro cynnwys hwn ar gyfer ei ofynion mewnol unigol.	Rhagfyr 2009	Awst 2010
3	Cwblhau'r Cytundeb Rhyng Awdurdod	Gwyrdd	Wedi arwyddo ar 24 Mehefin 2010.	Ebrill 2010	Wedi cwblhau
7	Pwrcasu cefnogaeth cyfathrebu ar gyfer y prosiect.	Ambr	Acer Marketing (mewn partneriaeth gyda AEA) wedi'i apwyntio.	Chwefror 2010	Mehefin 2010
10	Cwblhau'r fframwaith gwerthuso a'r manyleb safonol yn dilyn ymgynghori â fydd-ddeiliaid yn barod ar gyfer cymeradwyaeth y Cyd-Bwyllgor	Gwyrdd	Nodir bod yr amserlen arwyddol a ddangoswyd yn wreiddiol ac mae yn cael ei gadarnhau rwan.	Mai 2010	
11	Dogfennaeth caffael yn barod ar gyfer cymeradwyaeth y Cyd-Bwyllgor	Gwyrdd	Dogfennaeth HCG wedi cwblhau ac wedi ei yrru i ymgeiswyr. Sesiynau o'r grwpiau cyfreithiol, ariannol a thechnegol	Mai 2010	Cynnar Mehefin 2010



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			yn ytod M dai a Hydref i orffen ddogfennaeth Gwahoddiad i Gynnig Datrysiaid Bras ("ISOS")		
12	Diweddarau'r sefyllfa ar safleoedd a mynediad iddynt gan yr awdurdodau partner cyn cyflwyno'r Achos Busnes Amlinellol i Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru.	Gwyrdd	Bydd y tîm prosiect yn gweithio i gael mynediad i safleoedd hyd at ddechrau'r broses gaffael. Gweler eitem 12 ar yr agenda (eitem Rhan 2).	12 Mawrth 2009	
15	Cymeradwyo'r Achos Busnes Amlinellol a'r Cytundeb Rhyng Awdurdod gan Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru	Gwyrdd	Derbynwyd cymeradwyaeth y Gweinidog ar 15 Gorffennaf 2010. Gweler eitem 8 ar yr agenda.	Wedi ei gwblhau	15 Mehefin 2010
16	Cyhoeddi hysbysebiad OJEU	Gwyrdd	Wedi ei gyhoeddi ar 17 Gorffennaf 2010.	Wedi ei gwblhau	Gorffennaf
19	Paratoi fframwaith gwerthuso cyn-gymhwyso	Gwyrdd	Trafodaeth wedi ei gynnal uned caffael Sir y Fflint ac ymgynghorwyr i gyd, a'r dull gwerthuso wedi ei gytuno.	Wedi ei gwblhau	Diwedd Mai 2010
20	Paratoi holiadur cyn-gymhwyso	Gwyrdd	Dogfenaeth HCG wedi cwblhau ac wedi ei yrru i ymgeiswyr ar 18 Awst 2010.	Diwedd Mai 2010	Diwedd Mai 2010
22	Paratoi drafft 1af of fframwaith gwerthuso a cytuno elfennau fyddai'n cael budd o mewnbwn gan fydd-ddeiliaid e.g. effaith gweledol, rheilffordd yn erbyn ffordd ayb	Gwyrdd	Sesiynau wedi'i cynnal gyda swyddogion technegol	Diwedd Mai 2010	Mai a Mehefin 2010
23	Darparu gweithdai ar y fframwaith gwerthuso gyda Aelodau pob awdurdod partner.	Gwyrdd	Gweler eitem 9 ar yr agenda.	Diwedd Mai 2010	Gorffennaf 2010
24	Darparu gweithdai ar y fframwaith	Gwyrdd	Mae'r sesiynau yma wedi'i drefnu ar gyfer 6	Diwedd Mai 2010	Gorffennaf / Awst



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Prosiect Trin Gwastraff Gweddilliol Gogledd Cymru

	gwerthuso gyda fydd-ddeiliad allanol (e.e Cyfeillion y Ddaear ayb)		-10 Med, gyda un sesiwyn ar 13 Medi i Fudd-deiliaid starudol.		2010
25	Paratoi model llif gwastraff ar gyfer ymgeiswyr	Gwyrdd	Ffigyrau 2009/10 wedi ei yrru i Entec. Entec y gweithio ar y modelu rwan.	Mehefin 2010	Medi 2010
26	Paratoi cynlluniau, trwyddedau ayb cyfleusterau presennol. Cadarnhad o wybodaeth teitl a hawddfrentiau / cyfyngiadau	Gwyrdd	Entec wedi casglu nifer dda o wybodaeth hyd yn hyn, ond ychydig po wybodaeth dal i gasglu. Anelir i gael yr wybodaeth i gyd erbyn diwedd Medi 2010.	Diwedd Gorffennaf 2010	Diwedd Medi 2010
27	Casglu gwybodaeth yn nodi gofynion safleoedd penodol a gwaith ychwanegol fydd ei angen	Gwyrdd	Entec wedi casglu nifer dda o wybodaeth hyd yn hyn, ond ychydig po wybodaeth dal i gasglu. Anelir i gael yr wybodaeth i gyd erbyn diwedd Medi 2010..	24 Medi 10	Diwedd Medi 2010
28	Trefnu diwrnod ymgeiswyr ar gyfer 25 Mehefin 2010	Gwyrdd	Cynhelir y diwrnod ymgeiswyr ar 16 Awst 2010. Diweddariad ar lafar yn ysotd y cyfarfod.	Dechrau Mehefin 2010	16 Awst 2010
29	Commisiynu a derbyn canlyniad astudiaeth ddichonoldeb rheilffordd	Gwyrdd	Gweler eitemau 6 ac 11 ar yr agena (11 yn eitem Rhan 2)	Mawrth 2010	
30	Commisiynu astudiaethau daearyddol technegol ac Ecolegol, Asesiad Cychwynol Effaith Ansawdd Aer, ac astudiaeth galwad gwres ar gyfer safle Glannau Dyfrdwy	Gwyrdd	Entec wedi'i gomisiynu ac mae'r astudiaethau wrthi'n cael ei wneud.	Medi 2010	
31	Commisiynu gwaith i liniaru risg cynllunio o ganlyniad Dewis Amgylcheddol	Gwyrdd	Asesiad Opsiynau wedi'i ddiweddarau gyda'r model newydd WRATE2 (WRATE	Hyderef 2010	



	Ymarferol Gorau (DAYG) fod yn weithredol yng Nghymru.		oedd y model blaenorol). Gweithdy wedi ei gynnal gyda swyddogion cynllunio i drafod Asesiad Strategol Amgylcheddol ar y gwaith dewis safleoedd, astudiaeth ddichonoldeb rheilffordd a'r Cynllun Gwastraff Rhanbarthol Gogledd Cymru.		
32	Opsiwn ar ail salfe wedi ei datblygu sydd yn addas i'r Cyd-Bwyllgor dderbyn.	Gwyrdd	Tim Prosiect mewn trafodaethau gyda perchnogion y safle	22 Hydref 2010	
33	Prisiad tir ac asedau gan Prisiwr Ardal wedi'i gwblhau Valuation of land and assets complete by District Valuer	Gwyrdd	Gwybodaeth ar derfynau safleoedd o weithgareddau 26 & 27 cyn all y PA ddechrau prasio	22 Hydref 2010	
34	Arolygon cyflwr o safleoedd presennol wedi'l gwblhau	Gwyrdd	SP wedi gofyn i Entec wneud y gwaith, trafodaethau gyda'r swyddogion technegol cyn dechrau'r gwaith.	Diwedd Medi 2010	
35	Datblygu amserlen a methodoleg arfaethedig l ddelio gyda TUPE	Gwyrdd	SO i weithio gyda Pinsent Masons i weithredu	Canol Medi 2010	
36	Manyleb ddrafft a fframwaith perfformiad	Gwyrdd	SO l basio mlaen sylwadau'r swyddogion technegol i Entec. Nifer o sylwadau wedi dderbyn hyd yn hyn, ond rhai dal i'w dderbyn.	Canol Medi 2010	
37	Fframwaith Gwerthuso caffael ddrafft	Gwyrdd	Entec i basio mlaen, sesiynau gyda'r grwpiau ariannol a thechnegol ei angen.	Canol Medi 2010	
38	Fframwaith Gwerthuso caffael wedi'l gwblhau	Gwyrdd	Sesiynau yng nghanol Hydref gyda'r grwpiau ariannol, cyfreithiol a thechnegol, yn diolyn adborth gan y sesiynau adborth Aeoldau a	Canol Hydref 2010	



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Prosiect Trin Gwastraff Gweddilliol Gogledd Cymru

			fudd-ddeiliaid allanol.		
39	Criteria Gwerthuso wedi ei osod ar gyfer safonau dylunio yn y fframwaith gwerthuso	Gwyrdd	Entec wedi'i gomisiynu i drafod gyda fudd-ddeiliaid perthnasol (e.e. Comisiwn Dylunio Cynru)	Diwedd Medi 2010	
40	Gwybodaeth "Invitation To Participate in Dialogue / Invitation To Submit Outline Solutions" wedi'i gwblhau	Gwyrdd	I'w gwblhau mewn amser i'r Cyd-Bwyllgor ar 29 Hydref 2010	Canol Hydref 2010	
41	Gwerthuso HCG	Gwyrdd	HGC yn ol ar 29 Medi 2010 , yn gadael 2 wythnos i werthuso	13 Hydref 2010	
42	Cynnal trafodaethau gyda LICC parthed potensial am grant tuag at gwariant rheilffordd.	Gwyrdd	SP i drafod gyda Michael Whittaker o TAITH i edrych i mewn i'r potensial am gymorth ariannol gan LICC.	Tachwedd 2010	
43	Comisiynu astudiaethau i'r ail safle second site studies (subject to approval)	Gwyrdd	Gweler eitem (12 ar yr agenda – eitem rhan 2)	Canol Hydref 2010	
44	Egwyddorion y mecanwaith talu wedi'i gytuno	Gwyrdd	Sesiwn gyda'r grwp ariannol wedi drefnu ym Mis Medi.	Medi 2010	
45	Diweddarau'r Strategaeth Cyfaethrebu a Chyhoeddi	Ambr	Acer / AEA wedi comisiynu i wneud arolwg o'r strategaeth. Grwp Cyfaethrebu wedi cwrdd i drafod. Strategaeth i gael ei gymeradwyo gan y Cyd-Bwyllgor ym Mis Hydref.	Medi 2010	
46	Datblygu gweithredau manwl i'w gynnwys yn y Cynllun Prosiect yn dilyn gweithred 45	Ambr	Gweithredadau i'w ychwanegu gyda amserlen yn dilyn cymeradwyaeth o'r strategaeth gan y Cyd-Bwyllgor.	Tachwedd 2010	
47	Adnabod safle ar gyfer safle trosglwyddo	Ambr	Entec wedi gwneud asesiad cychwynol o safle ym	Hydref 2010	



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Prosiect Trin Gwastraff Gweddilliol Gogledd Cymru

	gwastraff ar gyfer Conwy a rhan o Sir Ddinbych.		mherchnogaeth Conwy. Ymghynghori pellach ei angen gyda Swyddogion Conwy ar addasrwydd y safle.		
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RISGIAU ALLWEDDOL – Gweler eitem 5 ar yr agenda



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EITEM AGENDA RHIF: 5

ADRODDIAD I : **CYD BWYLLGOR NWRWTP**

DYDDIAD : **3 MEDI 2010**

ADRODDIAD GAN : **Y CYFARWYDDWR PROSIECT**

PWNC: **ADRODDIAD COFRESTR RISG**

1. PWRPAS YR ADRODDIAD

- 1.1. Mae aelodau Cyd Bwyllgor NWRWTP wedi gofyn am ddiweddariad o'r gofrestr risg ym mhob cyfarfod o'r Cyd Bwyllgor.
- 1.2. Bydd yr adroddiad hwn yn amlygu rhai o'r diwygiadau i'r gofrestr risg a wnaethpwyd i adlewyrchu'r ddealltwriaeth gyfredol o risgiau a mesurau lliniaru sydd yn eu lle.

2. CEFNDIR

- 2.1. Bydd y gofrestr risg angen ei diweddarau'n barhaus drwy gydol y prosiect.

3. YSTYRIAETHAU

- 3.1. Nid oes unrhyw risgiau/ materion newydd wedi'u dynodi ar gyfer y cyfnod adrodd hwn.
- 3.2. Yr unig newidiadau i'r gofrestr risg yn y cyfnod hwn yw yng nghyswllt risg PO2 (Newid mewn polisi ac amcanion amgylcheddol LICC) a PO4 (Newid mewn deddfwriaeth neu ganllawiau naill ar lefel Ewropeaidd, Genedlaethol neu Ranbarthol/ Leol). Gweler y rhain yn atodiad 1. Daeth y newidiadau hyn yn sgil cynigion LICC ar dargedau graddfa twf tybiedig o fewn proses ymgynghori'r Cynllun Sector Drefol drafft a hefyd gohebiaeth rhwng y WLGA ac LICC yng nghyswllt canllawiau cyfreithiol posib gan DEFRA i LICC ar o bosib anwybyddu lludw gwaelod fel cyfrannwr at ailgylchu i'r bartneriaeth.
- 3.3. Gweler yr 8 risg uchaf (ar ôl i reolaethau gael eu rhoi yn eu lle) yn atodiad 2.
- 3.4. Mae'r gofrestr risg wedi'i diweddarau fel y gweler yn atodiad 3 ynghlwm.
- 3.5. Bydd y gofrestr risg yn parhau i gael ei hadolygu gan y Cyfarwyddwr Prosiect ac adroddir arni i'r Bwrdd Prosiect mewn cyfarfodydd i'r dyfodol.

4. ARGYMHELLION



NWRWTP

North Wales Residual Waste Treatment Project

4.1. Byd y Cyd Bwyllgor yn nodi'r gofrestr risg wedi'i diweddarau i'r prosiect.

5.00 GOBLYGIADAU ARIANNOL

5.01 Amherthnasol

6.00 EFFAITH GWRTH DLODI

6.01 Dim

7.00 EFFAITH AMGYLCHEDDOL

7.01. Amherthnasol

8.00 EFFAITH CYDRADDOLDEB

8.01 Amherthnasol

9.00 GOBLYGIADAU PERSONÉL

9.01 Amherthnasol

10.00 ANGEN YMGYNGHORIAD

10.01 Amherthnasol

11.00 YMGYNGHORIAD WEDI'I GYNNAL

11.01 Amherthnasol

DEDDF LLYWODRAETH LEOL (MYNEDIAD AT WYBODAETH) 1985

Dogfennau cefndir:

Dim

Swyddog Cyswllt: Stephen Penny NWRWTP



Atodiad1 Prif ychwanegiadau/ addasiadau i'r Gofrestr Risg yn y cyfnod hwn.

ID	Risg / Mater h.y. bygythiad i'r prosiect)	Canlyniad	Asesiad presennol			Sut y rheolir y risg				Risg gweddilliol ar ôl rheoli			Dyddiad gweithredu	Dyddiad Adolygu	Dyddiad cau	Nodiadau esboniadol ychwanegol
			Effaith	L'hood	Cyffredinol	Eisoes mewn lle	Pwy sy'n Rheoli	Dim mewn lle (cynnig)	Pwy fydd yn rheoli	Impact	L'hood	Overall				
PO2	Mae polisi ac amcanion amgylcheddol LICC yn newid	Mae'r prosiect yn awr yn amhriodol	4	5	20	Cadw mewn cysylltiad agos â LICC i sicrhau y dynodir yn gynnar unrhyw newidiadau polisi posib a all effeithio ar y prosiect	PD	Y tîm prosiect yn datblygu ymateb ymgynghoriad partneriaeth (i'w gymeradwyo gan y BP a'r Cyd Bwyllgor) sy'n amlygu effaith bosib y fath darged ar y prosiect ac i sicrhau bod LICC yn ymdrin â'r modd mae unrhyw darged o'r fath yn gysylltiedig â niferoedd aelwydydd posib o raddfeydd twf poblogaeth y gallai awdurdodau fod yn destun iddynt i'r dyfodol		4	4	16	Cyfredol	Gorff-10		Mae LICC wedi rhoi arwydd yn yr MSP draft sydd newydd ei gyhoeddi y gallant fabwysiadu targed lleihau gwastraff l'r MSW. Mae'r draft yn rhoi arwydd graddfa twf negyddol (lleihad) o -1.2% y.f. Beth bynnag fo statws y targed hwn, os y'i mabwysiedir gallai ddod y dybiaeth graddfa dwf de facto y byddai'n rhaid ei dilyn gan unrhyw barti sy'n chwilio am ddeilliant cynllunio llwyddiannus. Mae gan yr OBC presennol raddfeydd twf wedi'u modelu ar dwf o 0.5% y.f. (i adlewyrchu'r niferoedd aelwydydd a ddiogelir yn ardal y bartneriaeth). Nid yw MSP LICC fel y mae wedi ei ysgrifennu ar hyn o bryd yn cymryd i ystyriaeth aelwydydd unigol neu awdurdod partner na graddfeydd twf poblogaeth.
PO4	Newid mewn deddfwriaeth neu ganllawiau ar lefel Ewropeaidd, Cenedlaethol neu Ranbarthol/Leol	Gellid bod angen ailymweld â'r datrysiad a ffeirir, posib diweddu'r prosiect, costau cydymffurfio LAS gormodol	3	5	15	Cadw mewn cysylltiad agos â LICC i sicrhau y dynodir yn gynnar unrhyw newidiadau polisi posib a all effeithio ar y prosiect	PD	Lobio LIC gyda'r WLGA ar y mater hwn.		3	4	12	Cyfredol	Gorff10		Mae LICC mewn gohebiaeth â'r WLGA wedi nodi nad yw cyfereithwyr DEFRA yn cytuno â chanllawiau LICC y bydd lludw gwaelod yn cyfrif tuag at berfformiad ailgylchu y datrysiad ac awdurdod partner. Os na ellir cyfrif yr ailgylchu bydd yn lleihau maint y datrysiad arfaethedig gan fod y datrysiad wedi'i fodelu ar mwyaf. 30% EFW net o ailgylchu (cyfanswm oddeutu 37% EFW). Byddai unrhyw newid yn ei gwneud yn ofynnol i awdurdodau partner wneud mwy na'r 63% a fodelwyd o gompostio ac ailgylchu pen blaen. Mae LICC yn parhau i drafod gyda DEFRA



Atodiad 2 Prif risgiau a materion (coch)

ID	Risg / Mater (h.y. bygythiad i'r prosiect)	Canlyniad	Aseiad Presennol			Sut y rheolir y risg			management			Dydd. Gweithredu	Dydd. Adolygu	Dydd. Cau	Additional explanatory notes	
			Effaith	Teb'wydd	Cyff.	Eisoes mewn lle	Pwy sy'n rheoli	Dim mewn lle (arfaethedig)	Pwy fydd yn rheoli	Effaith	Teb'wydd					Cyffol
Risg polisi a rheoleiddiol – Newid mewn amcanion/rheoliadau LICC																
PO2	Polisi ac amcanion LICC yn newid	Prosiect yn awr yn amhriodol	4	5	20		PD	Tim Prosiect yn datblygu ymateb ymgynghoriad partner (i'w gymeradwyo gan y BP a'r Cyd Bwyllgor) yn ariannu effaith posib fath darged ar y prosiect ac i sicrhau bod LICC yn ymddrin â'r modd mae unrhyw darged o'r fath yn cysylltu â'r niferoedd aelwyd posib o raddfeydd twf poblogaeth y gall awdurdodau fod yn destun iddynt yn y dyfodol.		4	4	16	Cyfredol	Gorff-10	Mae LICC wedi rhoi arwydd yn yr MSP drafft sydd newydd ei gyhoeddi y gallant fabwysiadu targed lleihau gwastraff i'r MSW. Mae'r drafft yn rhoi arwydd graddfa twf negyddol (lleihad) o -1.2% y.f. Beth bynnag fo statws y targed hwn os y'i mabwysiedr gallai ddod y dybiaeth graddfa dwf de facto y byddai'n rhaid ei dilyn gan unrhyw barti sy'n chwilio am ddeiliant cynllunio llywyddannus. Mae gan yr OBC presennol raddfeydd twf wedi'u modelu ar dwf o 0.5% y.f. (i adlewyrchu'r niferoedd aelwydd a ddiogelir yn ardal y bartneriaeth). Nid yw MSP LICC fel y mae wedi ei ysgrifennu ar hyn o bryd yn cymryd i ystyriaeth aelwydd neu awdurdod partner na graddfeydd twf poblogaeth.	
PO4	Newid mewn deddfwriaeth neu ganllawiau ar lefel Ewropeaidd, Cenedlaethol neu Ranbarthol/Leol	Gellid bod angen ailymweld â'r datrysiad a ffeiri, posib diweddu'r prosiect, costau cydymffurfio LAS gormodol	3	5	15		PD	Lobio LICC a chydynu gyda'r WLGA ar y mater hwn.		3	4	12	Cyfredol	Gorff-10	Mae LICC mewn gobieiaeth â'r WLGA wedi nodi nad yw cyfreithwyr DEFRA yn cytuno â chanllawiau LICC y bydd lludw gwaedol yn cyfrif tuag at berfformiad ailgylchu y datrysiad ac awdurdod partner. Os na ellir cyfrif yr ailgylchu bydd yn lleihau maint y datrysiad arfaethedig gan fod y datrysiad wedi'i fodlu ar mwyaf. 30% EFW net o ailgylchu (cyfanswm oddeutu 37% EFW). Byddai unrhyw newid yn ei gwneud yn ofynnol i awdurdodau partner wneud mwy na'r 63% a fodelwyd o gompostio ac ailgylchu pen blaen. Mae LICC yn parhau i drafod gyda DEFRA	
Cyfathrebu & rhanddeiliaid – methu ymgysylltu'n rhagweithiol gyda rhanddeiliaid allweddol yn arwain at oedi a diffyg cefnogaeth gyhoeddus i'r datrysiad arfaethedig																
CO4		Rhaid dod o hyd i ddatrysiad/safle arall, costau datblygu prosiect cynyddol, oedi i'r rhaglen gyflenwi, costau LAS gormodol, effaith ar enw da Cynghorau Partner	4	5	20			Bydd y Tim Prosiect yn sicrhau bod ymgysylltu rhanddeiliaid a chynllun cyfathrebu digonol yn ei lle. Bydd gwaith safle arall yn parhau yn ystod camau cynnar y broses gaffael.		PD	4	3	12	Cyfredol	Ebr-10	
Strategaeth a Phroses Gaffael																
P13	Nid yw'r datrysiadau technolegol a gynir yn gomisiynadwy o fewn amserleni toriad LAS	Allau yn wynebu dirwyon toriad am dirfenwi ychwanegol dros y lwfans	4	4	16		awdurdodau partner	Mae modelu OBC wedi dangos fod pob awdurdod partner yn medru cwdd â'r lwfansau LAS os ydynt yn cynyddu "ailgylchu a chompostio pen blaen" a bod y prosiect yn cael ei gyflenwi i'r amserlen. Mae unrhyw danberfformiad i'r ailgylchu a chompostio "pen blaen" hwn tu allan i sgôp y prosiect hwn a bydd unrhyw ymrwymiadau LAS dilynol yn gonnwdd gydag awdurdodau partner unigol. Gweler hefyd risg W1		PD	4	3	12	Cyfredol	Ebr-10	
Cynllunio a chaniatau - gallu i sicrhau canlyniad cynllunio a chaniatau i'r datrysiad																
PS11	Gwrthwynebiad cyhoeddus i ddatrysiad technol/ cais cynllunio yn cynnwys her gyfreithiol	Oedi i'r rhaglen cyflenwi prosiect, costau LAS gormodol, bygythiad i'r amlen florddiadwyedd.	4	5	20			Cynllun rhanddeiliaid a chyfathrebu gweithredol.		PM	4	4	16	Cyfredol	Ebr-10	Risgiau yn perthyn i bob safle, yn cynnwys y rhai a gynir gan y Contractwr, nid safleoedd Awdurdod yn unig. Tebygol iawn os yn gyfleuster EFW
PS5	Nid yw safleoedd addas ym mherchnogaeth y cynyng i gefnogi datblygiad y datrysiad	Oedi i'r prosiect tra'n sicrhau safleoedd addas	5	3	15		PD	Tim Prosiect yndynodi safleoedd a allai fod yn addas i leoli gorsafedd trosglyddo gwastraff a chyfleuster(au) trin gwastraff gweiddiol		PD	5	3	15	Cyfredol	Ebr-10	
Gwastraff																
W3	Cyfansoddiad y gwastraff yn wahanol i'r hyn a ragwelwyd (data gwael, newid polisiau, newid mewn arferion casglu)	Perfformiad yn is na'r lefel ofynnol, costau cydymffurfio ag LAS gormodol	3	5	15			Cyfansoddiad y gwastraff i'w fonitro yn ystod caffael a data i'w rannu ar y Deialog Cystadleuol er mwyn hysbysu datrysiad. Mae dadansoddiad Gwastraff Cymru Gyfan yn cael ei gyflenwi gan LICC trwy WRAP. Gwaith yn cychwyn ym Mehefin 09. Rhoddir prawf ar y datrysiad technolegol a'i ddeall fel rhan o'r broses gaffael i ddyfodi gallu bob datrysiad i brosesu gwastraff gyda chyfansoddiad gwahanol.		PD	3	4	12	Cyfredol	Ebr-10	Technoleg benodol. Mae ERW yn llai sensitif i newid cyfansoddiad gwastraff.
Perfformiad																
PE1	Marchnad/ ailfa ddim ar gael i ddeiliannau o'r cyfleuster(au)	Costau gweithredu prosiect cynyddol, cynnydd yn y galw am fych trilenwi	4	4	16			Sicrhau bod cyflenwadwydd marchnad yn cael ei ddangos fel rhan o'r broses gwerthuso caffael.		PD	4	3	12	Cyfredol	Ebr-10	Trydan yn gadarn, lludw'n llai sicr. Dibynnu ar y prosiect a sefyliu marchnad iawn.

DYNODI'R RISG neu FATER						RHEOLI'R RISG neu FATER							Nodiadau esboniadol ychwanegol			
ID	Risg /Mater (h.y. Bygythiad i'r prosiect)	Canlyniad	Asesiad Presennol			Sut y rheolir y risg				Risg gweddilliol ar ôl rheolaeth				Dyddiad gweithredu	Dyddiad Adolygu	Dyddiad cau
			Effaith	T'olrwyd	Cyffredinol	Eisoes yn ei le	Pwy sy'n Rheoli	Nid yn ei le (Arfaethedig)	Pwy fydd yn rheoli	Effaith	T'olrwyd	Cyffredinol				
Polisi a risg rheoleiddiol – Newid yn amcanion / rheoliadau LICC																
PO1	LICC yn newid y gefnogaeth ariannol sydd ar gael i brosiectau trin gwastraff gweddilliol oherwydd cyfyngiadau fforddiadwyedd / cyllidebol LICC yn yr hinsawdd economaidd presennol	Mae prosiectau trin gwastraff gweddilliol yn dod yn llai fforddiadwy i'r bartneriaeth a phob Awdurdod partner	4	3	12	Mae'r Tim Prosiect mewn cyswllt â LICC a PUK i sicrhau cyflenwi OBC a chaffael dilynol mewn modd amserol er mwyn sicrhau bod y prosiect NWRWTP yn cael budd o arian LICC (a all leihau dros amser fel y daw prosiectau eraill ar lein)	PD	Y Tim Prosiect i fonitro safleoedd LICC yn nhermau argaeledd cyllideb a lobio ar lefel gweinidogion os oes arwyddion bod y cyllid arfaethedig i'w leihau	PD	4	2	8	Cyfredol	Tach-09		
PO2	Polisi amgylcheddol ac amcanion LICC yn newid	Mae'r prosiect yn awr yn amhriodol	4	4	16	Mae'r Tim Prosiect mewn cyswllt â LICC a PUK i sicrhau cyflenwi OBC a chaffael dilynol mewn modd amserol er mwyn sicrhau bod y prosiect NWRWTP yn cael budd o arian LICC (a all leihau dros amser fel y daw prosiectau eraill ar lein)	PD	Cadw mewn cyswllt agos â LICC i sicrhau bod y newidiadau polisi a all effeithio ar y prosiect yn cael eu dynodi'n gynnar.	PD	4	2	8	Cyfredol	Tach-09		
PO4	Newid mewn deddfwriaeth neu ganllawiau ar lefel Ewropeaidd, Cenedlaethol, neu Ranbarthol/Leol	Efallai bydd angen ailymweld â'r datrysiad a ffefrir, terfynu posib o'r prosiect, costau cydymffurfio gormodol LAS	3	5	15			Cadw mewn cyswllt agos â LICC i sicrhau bod y newidiadau polisi a all effeithio ar y prosiect yn cael eu dynodi'n gynnar.	PD	3	4	12	Cyfredol	Tach-09		
PO5	LICC yn methu â rhoi eglurder o fewn eu hamcanion strategol	Oedi a cholli cefnogaeth rhanddeiliaid	3	4	12			Cadw mewn cyswllt agos â LICC i sicrhau bod y newidiadau polisi a all effeithio ar y prosiect yn cael eu dynodi'n gynnar.	PD	3	3	9	Cyfredol	Tach-09		
Strategaeth Risg – newid yn strategaeth wastraff/ datrysiad a ffefrir unrhyw cyngor cyfranogol																
SR 1	Newid yn strategaeth wastraff neu dechnoleg/ datrysiad a ffefrir unrhyw gyngor cyfranogol gan unrhyw un o'r Awdurdodau Partner		4	4	16	MWMS presennol yn ei le. Proses werthuso opsiynau ddiuedd wedi ei chynnal i ddynodi datrysiad cyfeirio (wedi ei seilio ar fframwaith gwerthuso cenedlaethol LICC). Mewnbyn swyddogion aml - Awdurdod Partner i'r broses hon.	PM & Awdurdodau Partner	Cyfathrebu cyfredol a gwybodaeth i Awdurdodau Partner ar yr angen am y prosiect, technolegau, buddiannau dull mabwysiedig a phroses gaffael dechnoleg niwtral.	PM & Awdurdodau Partner	4	2	8	Cyfredol	Tach-09		
Gwleidyddol																
AP1	Dull Aml-Awdurdod yn arwain at drafodaethau hir i ddatrys materion	Costau ymgynghorol yn cynyddu. Ddim yn cwrrd â'r dyddiad terfyn. Risg cosb LAS yn cynyddu.	3	3	9	Cynllun Prosiect yn manylu ar amserlenni	PM	Proses Caniatâd OBC wedi ei fapio allan i bob Awdurdod partner. Cynnig o gefnogaeth gan y Tim Prosiect ac Ymgynghorwyr yn y broses ganiatâd.	PM	3	2	6	Rhag-09	Tach-09		

AP2	Penderfyniad ar ddyfarnu contract yn aml Awdurdod	Oedi wrth ddethol contractwr oherwydd ymgysylltiad Aml-Awdurdod (proses Gabinet)	4	3	12		Bydd Pencampwyr Prosiect o'r Awdurdodau cyfranogol yn gwerthuso'r cais heb ddatgelu i aelodau/ staff uwch (model GMWDA)- dull gwerthuso yn cael ei bennu cyn cyhoeddiad OJEU	PD	4	2	8	Tach- Rhag-0	Tach-09	
AP4	Diffyg cefnogaeth lleidyddol o fewn un neu fwy o'r Awdurdodau Partner.	Oedi i'r prosiect, cynnydd mewn costau, colli pwysau cystadleuaeth, bygythiad i VFM, her gaffael bosib, neu ddiddymu'r prosiect yn gyfan gwbl	4	3	12	Gwaith presennol ar PID wedi amlygu egwyddorion craidd y cytundeb. Darpariaeth frifio a gwybodaeth i'r Awdurdodau Partner – cynigwyd yn rhagweithiol gan y Tîm Prosiect ac Ymgynghorwyr. Cyfathrebu cyfredol ac ymgysylltiad ar baramedrau allweddol y prosiect.	Prif weithredwr arweiniol, aelodau'r Bwrdd Prosiect (swyddogion arweiniol bob Awdurdod partner)		4	2	8	Cyfredol	Tach-09	
AP5	Newid blaenoriaethau mewn Cyngor	Materion ariannu mawr	4	3	12	Bydd OBC yn dynodi fforddiadwyedd y prosiect a buddiannau'r datrysiad cyfeirio yn nhermau rheolaeth costau.	Prif weithredwr arweiniol, aelodau'r Bwrdd Prosiect (swyddogion arweiniol bob Awdurdod partner)		4	2	8	Cyfredol	Tach-09	
AP6	Ad-drefnu llywodraeth leol	Dryswch ac ansicrwydd	4	4	16	I'w reoli os a phan fo tebygolrwydd yn digwydd yn ystod cyfnod y prosiect	TBC		4	2	8	Cyfredol	Tach-09	
Gweithio ar y cyd – un neu fwy o bartneriaid yn gadael y bartneriaeth														
JW1	Un o'r Awdurdodau Partner yn tynnu'n ôl yn ystod y broses gaffael	Rhaid gosod rhybudd OJEU newydd	5	2	10	IAA 1 wedi'w ddrafftio i ddangos canlyniad clir o Awdurdodau'n gadael y broses yn ystod ac ar ôl y cam caffael.	BD	PID cynhwysfawr yn cael ei gadarnhau gan yr holl bartneriaid cyfranogol. Bydd yr IAA2 yn cael ei lofnodi gan yr Awdurdodau Partner cyn cyhoeddi rhybudd OJEU. Cyfathrebu cyfredol yn ystod proses gaffael	BD	5	1	5	Cyfredol	Tach-09
Cyllid & Fforddiadwyedd														
F1	Diffyg proffil Cyllideb yn arwain at swrplws annisgwyl	Y swrplws yn cael ei amsugno ac angen ail-ymgeisio	3	2	6	PUK/WLGA yn archwilio gwariant fesul disgyblaeth. Swyddog Cyllid i'w benodi i'r tîm	PD	Taliadau'n seiliedig ar gerrig milltir. PD wedi diweddarau proffil cyllideb prosiect. PD i fonitro a rheoli	PD	3	1	3	Cyfredol	Tach-09
F2	Oedi mewn caffael yn arwain at gostau caffael cynyddol (oherwydd proses gaffael estynedig)	A.Llau yn chwilio am ariannu ychwanegol neu'n tynnu'n ôl	1	2	2	Chwilio am adroddiadau Cabinet i ymestyn y cyllid fel sydd ei angen tu draw i'r gyllideb	PD	Rheoli oedi mewn caffael trwy ddyluniad priodol o'r broses gaffael.	PD	3	2	6	Ion-10	Tach-09

F3	Prisiau nwyddau ac adeiladu'n cynyddu'n sylweddol yn ystod y camau caffael ac adeiladu	Costau prosiect cynyddol ac o bosib mynd tu draw i amlen fforddiadwyedd	4	5	20	Ymgynghorwyr wedi defnyddio prisiau marchnad presennol a chydgyssylltu â LICC / PUK yng nghyswilt costau amcangyfrifedig yn y dyfodol a gwneud rhagdybiaethau synhwyrol. Amrediad o brofion sensitifwydd i'w cynnal fel rhan o'r broses OBC er mwyn sicrhau dealltwriaeth o amrediad costau	PD			4	2	8	Cyfredol	Tach-09
F4	Ansefydlogrwydd graddfeydd llog tymor hir tu draw i'r lefelau disgwylidig	Costau prosiect cynyddol ac effaith effeithiol ar yr amlen fforddiadwyedd	3	5	15	OBC i gynnwys a nifer o brofion sensitifwydd i'w modelu i hysbysu'r profill fforddiadwyedd.	PD			3	3	9	Cyfredol	Tach-09
F5	Prisiau'r ceisiadau tu allan i'r amlen fforddiadwyedd	Oedi i'r rhaglen prosiect, costau gormodol cydymffurfio â LAS, costau gormodol yn gysylltiedig â sicrhau a gweithredu datrasiad amgen	4	4	16	Ymgynghorwyr wedi defnyddio prisiau marchnad presennol a chydgyssylltu â LICC / PUK yng nghyswilt costau amcangyfrifedig yn y dyfodol a gwneud rhagdybiaethau synhwyrol. Amrediad o brofion sensitifwydd i'w cynnal fel rhan o'r broses OBC er mwyn sicrhau dealltwriaeth o amrediad costau	PD	Annog diddordeb uchel marchnad trwy ymgysylltu'n weithredol â'r farchnad. Proses gaffael i'w rhedeg o dan ddeialog gystadleuol gan alluogi'r bartneriaeth i geisio gyrru costau'r datrasiad eu hunain	PD	4	2	8	Cyfredol	Tach-09
F6	Nid yw'r datrasiad a ffeirir yn fancadwy	Oedi i'r rhaglen prosiect, costau gormodol cydymffurfio â LAS, costau gormodol yn gysylltiedig â sicrhau a gweithredu datrasiad amgen	5	3	15			Proses gaffael i'w dylunio i sicrhau mai dim ond y datrasiadau y gellir eu cyflenwi (e.e. yn cynnwys bancadwyedd) sy'n alluog o gael dyfarnu'r contract iddynt	PD	5	2	10	Cyfredol	Tach-09
F7	Mabwysiadu strwythur ariannu amhriodol	Methiant, oedi, a chostau	4	3	12			Proses gaffael i'w dylunio i sicrhau mai dim ond y datrasiadau y gellir eu cyflenwi (e.e. yn cynnwys strwythur ariannu) sy'n alluog o gael dyfarnu'r contract iddynt	PD	4	2	8	Cyfredol	Tach-09
F8	Diwydrwydd dyladwy annigonol pan fo strwythur ariannol nad yw'n un prosiect yn cael ei fabwysiadu	Cynnydd mewn costau caffael a throsglwyddo risg i'r Awdurdod	3	3	9			Sicrhau y ceisir cyngor digonol gan LICC, PUK ac Ymgynghorwyr fel bod risg benthyca darbodus neu lwybr ariannu eraill yn cael ei ddeall yn iawn gan yr Awdurdodau Partner.	PD	3	2	6	Cyfredol	Tach-09
F9	Graddfeydd cyfnewid arian tramor yn newid yn andwyol	Peryglu Fforddiadwyedd	4	3	12	Ymgynghorwyr i wneud rhagdybiaethau darbodus (wedi eu gwrio â PUK a LICC) a chynnal dadansoddiad sensitifwydd fel rhan o ddatblygiad OBC	PD			4	2	8	Cyfredol	Tach-09

F10	Rhagdybiaeth ariannol yn anghywir	Ail-gaffael a lefel is o wasanaeth	5	3	15	Ymgynghorwyr i wneud rhagdybiaethau darbodus (wedi eu gwirio â PUK a LICC) a chymnal dadansoddiad sensitifwydd fel rhan o ddatblygiad OBC	PD		4	2	8	Cyfredol	Tach-09
F11	Sector bancio yn methu cyflenwi cyfalaf	Costau cynyddol neu methiant caffael	4	4	16		PD	Proses gaffael i'w dylunio i sicrhau mai dim ond y datrysiadau hynny y gellir eu cyflenwi (e.e. yn cynnwys argaeledd arian) y gellir dyfarnu contract iddynt	4	2	8	Cyfredol	Tach-09
F12	Gwytnwch clybiau ariannol banciau	Costau cynyddol neu methiant caffael	3	4	12		PD	Proses gaffael i'w dylunio i sicrhau mai dim ond y datrysiadau hynny y gellir eu cyflenwi (e.e. yn cynnwys argaeledd arian) y gellir dyfarnu contract iddynt	3	3	9	Cyfredol	Tach-09
F13	Cefnogaeth ariannol LICC yn diflannu	Prosiect yn anfforddiadwy	5	3	15	Eisoes derbyniwyd sicrwydd gan LICC fod arian ar gael i'r prosiect dfel y cytunwyd yn flaenorol i'r prosiect Gwyrdd.	PD	Chwilir am sicrwydd penodol gan LICC ar gymeradwyaeth OBC .	5	2	10	Cyfredol	Tach-09
Ymgynghorwyr – newid mewn personel allweddol													
AD 1	Tim personel ymgynghorol allweddol yn gadael neu ddim bellach ar gael i gefnogi'r prosiect	Oedi a diffyg cynefndra â'r prosiect gan unrhyw staff ymgynghorol newydd.	3	3	9	Cyfarwyddwr Prosiectau'r Ymgynghorydd i gael trosolwg ar waith yr Ymgynghorydd. Capasiti timau i ddarparu cyngor wedi'i brofi yn ystod penodi'r Ymgynghorwyr	PD	Monitro cyfredol o sefyllfa'r Ymgynghorydd i sicrhau mewnbwn ymgynghorol digonol a gwybodaeth o'r prosiect .	3	2	6	Cyfredol	Tach-09
Cyflenwi'r Prosiect													
PD1	Ymgeiswyr posib ddim yn ymgeisio oherwydd y costau sy'n gysylltiedig â'r broses Deialog Gystadleuol	Llai o gystadleuaeth yn y broses ymgeisio	4	2	8		PD	I sicrhau bod proses gaffael wedi'i liflinio'n addas, yn amserol a'i chyflenwi'n dda yn cael ei mabwysiadu. Defnydd priosol a rhoi cyfarwyddyd i Ymgynghorwyr. Mewnbwn gan LICC PO a PUK.	4	1	4	Cyfredol	Tach-09
PD2	Ymgeiswyr posib ddim yn ymgeisio oherwydd y risgiau sy'n cael eu pasio i'r Contractwr	Llai o gystadleuaeth yn y broses ymgeisio	4	3	12	Cynhaliwyd gweithdy dyrannu risgiau gyda mewnbwn gan yr Ymgynghorwyr i sicrhau y gwneir dyraniadau risg priodol ar gyfer caffael a bod y bartneriaeth yn mabwysiadu safle cyflenwadwy yn fasnachol ac yn gynaliadwy.	PD	Fydd y Cytundeb Prosiect yn cyraedd cytundeb safonol a ddarperir gan LICC / PUK. Fydd unrhyw newidiadau o'r sefyllfa safonol hyn yn cael ei gytuno gan LICC / PUK cyn gweithredu i sicrhau trosglwyddiad risg dderbyniol.	4	2	8	Tach-09	Tach-09
PD 3	Ymgeiswyr posib ddim yn ymgeisio oherwydd diffyg cydlynad y bartneriaeth	Llai o gystadleuaeth yn y broses ymgeisio	4	3	12	Cytundeb Partneriaeth wedi'i ddrafftio & Threfniadau Llywodraethu wedi ei ddiffinio yn yr ABA a'r CRHa	PD	Cytundeb Rhyng Awdurdod wedi'i arwyddo	4	2	8	Cyfredol	Tach-09
PD4	Ymgeiswyr posib ddim yn ymgeisio oherwydd y gofynion rhagnodol	Llai o gystadleuaeth yn y broses ymgeisio	4	3	12	Caffael i fod yn "Dechnoleg Niwtral"	PD	Sicrhau dyluniad briodol y broses gaffael.	4	2	8	Cyfredol	Tach-09

PD 5	Ymgeiswyr posib ddim yn ymgeisio gan fod maint y gwastraff yn rhy fychan	Llai o gystadleuaeth yn y broses ymgeisio	4	3	12		Ystyried ychwanegu gwastraff Masnachol a Diwydiannol i sgôp y prosiect. Ystyried caniatáu i ymgeiswyr fod yn agored i gontractau eraill. Adolygu'r safle hwn mewn cyswllt â'r Ymgynghorwyr fel rhan o'r broses dylunio caffael	PD	4	2	8	Cyfredol	Tach-09	
PD6	Gormod o ymgeiswyr yn dod ymlaen ac yn anodd dad-ddethol i greu rhestr fer addas	Oedi i'r rhaglen gaffael, costau cam datblygu cynyddol	3	3	9		Bydd y broses gaffael yn cael ei dylunio i cheir adnoddau iddi a fydd yn caniatáu i nifer o ymgeiswyr gael eu hasesu.	PD	3	1	3	Cyfredol	Tach-09	Lefel gyfyngedig o feini prawf ar gamau caffael PQQ ac ISOS.
PD7	Mae'r Ymgeisydd a Ffefir yn tynnu'n ôl neu'n methu â dod i derfyn masnachol/ ariannol boddhaol	Oedi'r rhaglen, costau cam datblygu cynyddol, cosbau LAS gormodol, colli pwysau cystadleuaetha chynnydd posib mewn costau datrysiad cyffredinol	5	2	10		PD Bydd y broses gaffael yn cael ei dylunio i sicrhau gallu ac/ neu awch am gau'r contract yn ddealladwy cyn penodi'r Ymgeisydd a Ffefir. Dim materion sylweddol i'w gadael heb eu datrys cyn yr Ymgeisydd a Ffefir.	PD	5	1	5	Cyfredol	Tach-09	Hyd yma ni ddigwyddodd gan ar y cam hwyr hwn mae'r Contractwr yng nghanol ei ymgysylltiad.
PD8	Un o'r ddau ymgeisydd terfynol yn tynnu'n ôl	Bygythiad i VFM, pris yn cynyddu, mynd tu draw i'r amlen fforddiadwyedd o bosib, oedi i'r rhaglen gaffael	4	3	12		PD Bydd y broses gaffael yn cael ei dylunio i sicrhau gallu ac/ neu awch am gau'r contract yn ddealladwy cyn y penodiad tendr terfynol. Yn ceisio cytundeb gyda'r holl ymgeiswyr ar y cam hwn yng nghyswllt materion sylweddol.	PD	4	2	8	Cyfredol	Tach-09	Wedi digwydd ar nifer o brosiectau UK PFI.
PD9	Efallai na fydd cysylltiadau cyfleustodau ar gael i'r datrysiad	Bygythiad posib i fforddiadwyedd, oedi i'r rhaglen	3	3	9		PD Rhoi tasg i Ymgynghorwyr Technegol i sicrhau bod y gallu i ddiogelu cysylltiadau cyfleustodau yn ddealladwy yn gynnar yn y broses gaffael.	PD	3	2	6	Cyfredol	Tach-09	
PD10	Contractwr Adeiladu yn mynd yn fethdalwr yn ystod y cam adeiladu	Oedi wrth gychwyn prosesu gwastraff, costau LAS gormodol, angen adeiladydd arall - costau cyfalaf cynyddol	3	3	9		Ymgeiswyr i arddangos safle ariannol fel rhan o'r PQQ a hefyd ail-wirio ar gamau allweddol yn ystod y broses gaffael	PD	3	2	6	Cyfredol	Tach-09	Pryder cyfredol yn arbennig
PD11	Adnoddau prosiect annigonol (niferoedd a gwybodaeth/ profiad y staff/Tîm Prosiect)	Oedi prosiectau, costau datblygu cynyddol i 'drwsio'r' prosiect, llai o ddi-ddordeb marchnad a cholli pwysau cystadleuaeth VFM yn sgîl hynny	3	3	9	PD a PM yn awr mewn swydd	PD Awdurdodau i enwebu unigolion priodol ac i gefnogi eu swyddi. Angen mewnbwn gan swyddogion allweddol yn yr Awdurdodau Partner. PD wedi cynhyrchu atodlen mewnbwn adnoddau amcangyfrifedig i gynorthwyo Awdurdodau Partner â rheoli adnoddau	Awdurdodau Partner Unigol	3	2	6	Cyfredol	Tach-09	Dethol allan naturiol contractwyr bychain analluog oherwydd fforddiadwyedd costau uchel cais.

PD12	Trafodaethau ar y contract yn hir a thu draw i'r rhaglen gytunedig	Contractwr yn cael cyfle i ailymgeisio, pris yn cynyddu, colli VFM, bygwith fforddiadwyedd, oedi'r prosiect, costau LAS gormodol yn bosib.	3	4	12		Bydd y broses gaffael ynn cael ei diffinio'n glir. Safleoedd partner i'w mynegi'n glir i'r ymgeiswyr ar bob cam.	PD	3	2	6	Cyfredol	Tach-09	Gall y meini prawf ar gyfer y prosiect newid os oes oedi gormodol.	
PD13	Oedi wrth gynhyrchu/cymeradwyo'r OBC	Oedi posib i'r rhaglen, colled potensial o ariannu LICC, mynd i gostau cydymffurfio LAS	4	3	12	Rhaglen yn ei lle, tasgau wedi'u dyrannu ac LICC wedi derbyn amserlen cymeradwyaethau'r Awdurdodau Partner	PD	Awdurdodau Partner i sicrhau bod cefnogaeth uwch reolwyr digonol yn cael ei roi i'r broses gymeradwyo	PWwyr Awdurdodau Partner, Cyfarwyddwyr Corfforaetho I, Aelodau PB,	4	2	8	Cyfredol	Tach-09	Os rhoddir ariannu mewn risg gan oedi gyda chais OBC.
PD14	Oedi wrth gynhyrchu/cymeradwyo cytundeb rhyng-Awdurdod	Oedi posib i'r rhaglen, colled potensial o ariannu LICC, mynd i gostau cydymffurfio LAS	3	3	9	Rhaglen yn ei lle, tasgau wedi'u dyrannu ac LICC wedi derbyn amserlen cymeradwyaethau'r Awdurdodau Partner	PD	Awdurdodau Partner i sicrhau bod uwch reolwyr yn rhoi cefnogaeth i'r broses gymeradwyo	PWwyr Awdurdodau Partner, Cyfarwyddwyr Corfforaetho I, Aelodau PB,	3	2	6	Cyfredol	Tach-09	Gall y meini prawf i'r prosiect newid os oes oedi gormodol.
PD15	Disgyblaeth rheoli prosiect annigonol	Oedi posib i'r rhaglen prosiect, mynd i gostau cydymffurfio LAS, ddim yn cwrrd ag amcanion rheoli cyflenwad, rhanddeiliaid mewnlol yn cwyno	2	2	4	PD a PM yn awr mewn swydd. PD i wirio bod rheolaethau PM digonol yn eu lle. Archwlio mewnlol i'w penodi cyn Caffael.	PD	LICC i gynnal adolygiad porth o'r prosiect cyn caffael. PD i gymryd sylw o unrhyw argymhellion.	PD	2	1	2	Cyfredol	Tach-09	Annhebygol. Risg i'r Awdurdod.
PD16	Cyfleusterau heb eu comisiynu ar amser	Oedi posib i'r rhaglen prosiect, mynd i gostau cydymffurfio LAS.	3	3	9		Bydd y broses gaffael yn cael ei dylunio i sicrhau bod safleoedd yn cael eu dynodi a'u deall yn nhermau cyflenwadwyedd cynllunio. Gwaith archwilio safleoedd cychwynnol i'w cynnal ar yr holl safleoedd cyfeirio. Proses gaffael i roi prawf ar amserlenni cyflenwi'r ymgeiswyr.	PD	2	2	4	Cyfredol	Tach-09	Penodol prosiect/technoleg.	
PD17	LICC yn gwrthod yr OBC (oherwydd esgeulustod, gormod o gystadleuaeth oddi wrth Awdurdodau eraill)	Oedi posib i'r rhaglen prosiect, mynd i gostau cydymffurfio LAS.	3	3	9	OBC yn dilyn canllawiau LICC. Cyfarfodydd rheolaidd â LICC gyda mewnbwn gan y trafodwr PUK.	PD		3	2	6	Cyfredol	Tach-09	Risg i'r bartneriaeth	
PD18	Dim ond un ymgeisydd derbyniol sy'n dod ymlaen	Oedi'r prosiect, cost cynyddol mynd yn ôl at y farchnad, prisiau cais cynyddol, methiant i sicrhau VFM, costau cydymffurfio gormodol LAS	4	2	8	PD wedi cychwyn ymgysylltiad marchnad. Adborth da a lefel uchel o ddiorddeb eisoes wedi ei fnyegi gan nifer o ymgeiswyr posib.	PD	Sicrhau cysondeb neges i'r farchnad.	PD	4	1	4	Cyfredol	Tach-09	Annhebygol wedi'i seilio ar y sefyllfa bresennol.

PD19	Dim diddordeb marchnad oherwydd cynhwysedd cyfyngedig oddi mewn i'r diwydiant	Oedi i'r rhaglen prosiect, costau cydymffurfio gormodol LAS, costau gormodol yn gysylltiedig â chwyddiant ac angen ailymweld â'r farchnad i sicrhau datrysiad derbyniol Gwneud drwg i enw da'r bartneriaeth.	5	2	10	PD wedi cychwyn ymgysylltiad marchnad. Adborth da a lefel uchel o ddidordeb eisoes wedi ei fynegi gan nifer o ymgeiswyr posib.	PD			5	1	5	Cyfredol	Tach-09	Y farchnad ar hyn o bryd yn agos at ddirlawnder ar gyfer deunyddiau eildro a thyfu ailgylchu IBA.
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Cyfathrebu & rhanddeiliaid – Methiant i ymgysylltu'n rhagweithiol â rhanddeiliaid allweddol yn arwain at oedi a diffyg cefnogaeth gyhoeddus i'r datrysiad arfaethedig.

CO1	Camwbyodaeth i Aelodau'n cael ei achosi gan wahaniaethau mewn adroddiadau a dogfennaeth	Awdurdodau yn gweithio i wahanol agendâu/deilliannau yn arwain at i'r consortia dorri i lawr	3	3	9	Grwp Swyddog Cyfathrebu wedi sefydlu, gyda protocol cyfryngau wedi'i gytuno i sicrhau neges cyson	PM		3	2	6	Cyfredol	Tach-09	
CO2	Risg o her i ganiatâd cynllunio os na roddir cyfle i rhanddeiliaid roi mewnbnw i ddatblygiad y manylebau a fframweithiau gwerthuso a fydd yn tanategu'r caffael a'r broses caniatâd cynllunio cyfleuster dilynol.	Risg o gais cynllunio aflwyddiannus neu adolygiad barnwrol yn erbyn caniatâd cynllunio ac felly methu cyflenwi'r prosiect fel y cafodd ei gaffael.	4	3	12	Sesiynau ymgynghori wedi'i drefnu gyda Aelodau'r pum awdurdod partner ym Mai/Mehefin i gael mewnbnw i'r fframwaith gwerthuso	PM	Sesiynau ymgynghori ar y fframwaith gwerthuso i'w drefnu ar gyfer Mai / Mehefin	4	2	8		Tach-09	
CO3	Safleoedd cyfeirio'n cael eu dynodi o fewn yr OBC yn medru arwain at wrthwynebiad sylweddol i'r datblygiad arfaethedig. Fel canlyniad efallai na fydd pwyllgor(au) cynllunio ac / neu adolygiad barnwrol yn cefnogi deiliant cynllunio positif os na wneir ymgysylltiad cynnar gyda'r cymunedau yr effeithir armynt.	Risg o gais cynllunio aflwyddiannus neu adolygiad barnwrol yn erbyn caniatâd cynllunio ac felly methu cyflenwi'r prosiect fel y cafodd ei gaffael.	4	3	12	Sesiynau trafod anffurfiol wedi'i drefnu yn ardal y safle cyfeiriol. Cysylltiad wedi ei wneud gyda busnesau allweddol ogwmpas y safle cyfeiriol.	PM	Gwaith cyfathrebu ac ymgynghori ychwanegol i'w wneud ogwmpas y safle (a safleoedd eraill os y gelli adnabod) ar adegau allwello' o'r prosiect.	4	2	8	Cyfredol	Tach-09	
CO4	Pwysau gan grwpiau lobi/cyhoedd yn erbyn y datrysiad a ffefrir a lleoliad.	Rhaid dod o hyd i ddatrysiad/safle amgen, costau datblygu prosiect cynyddol, oedi i'r rhaglen cyflenwi prosiect arfaethedig, costau LAS gormodol, effaith ar enw da Cynghorau Partner	4	5	20	Strategath Cyfathrebu ac ymgynghori wedi'i ddrafftio a wedi'i gytuno ar ddrafft gan y Grwp Swyddogion Cyfathrebu. I fod yn ddogfen "byw" a'i ddiweddarau fel bo angen.	PM	Fe fydd gwaith ar safle arall yn parhau yn ystod camau cynnar y broses caffael	4	3	12	Cyfredol	Tach-09	
Amserlenni														

T4b	Oedi mewn caffael yn arwain at gostau caffael cynyddol (oherwydd prosesau Caniatâd estynwedig)	Allau yn chwilio am ariannu ychwanegol neu'n tynnu'n ôl	3	3	9	PID yn dynodi amserlen ragamcanedig a phwyntiau penderfynu allweddol.	PD	Trafodaeth neu adborth LICC PO / PUK ar liflinio'r broses ganiatâd i'w ystyried. Cyfarwyddwr Prosiect (gyda chefnogaeth y Bwrdd Gwastraff) i geisio sicrhau dynodiad cynnar a liflinio'r prosesau caniatâd.	PD	3	2	6	Cyfredol	Tach-09
T5	Gweithgareddau Allweddol heb eu dynodi yn y cynllun prosiect	Potensial o oedi i'r prosiect oherwydd diffyg adnodd neu faterion dibynadwyedd	3	2	6	Arbenigwyr WAO a PUK i graffu dogfennaeth y prosiect	PD	Ceisio adborth Ymgynghorwyr technegol, cyfreithiol ac ariannol ar y cynllun prosiect plan ac ymgorffori unrhyw ddiwygiadau angenrheidiol	PD	3	1	3	Cyfredol	Tach-09

Strategaeth a Phroses Gaffael														
P2	Contractau a chyfleusterau presennol yn rhwystro'r holl Awdurdodau cyfranogol rhag defnyddio pob elfen o'r datrysiad terfynol arfaethedig	Taliadau dyblygol yn cael eu gwneud gan Awdurdodau	2	2	4	Telir am gyfleusterau trwy ffi ar y giat yn ol defnydd (fydd gwarant leiafswm tunelli yn gymwys). Cytundeb o Ffi ar y Gat Cyffredinol wedi'i w ysgrifennu i'r Cytundeb Rhyng Awdurdod. Amserlen i'r prosiect wedi ei hysbysu yn glir i'r awdurdodau partner. Nid os gan unrhyw un o'r awdurdodau partner gytundebau sydd yn gorgyffwrdd gyda dechrau'r gwasanaeth hon.	PD		PD	2	1	2	Cyfredol	Tach-09
P10	Mae'r risgiau ynglŷn â methodolegau cyllludio angen cynnig amrywiadol a threfniadau cylllido canlynol yn bresennol yn PQQ	Cyfnod gwerthuso PQQ yn cael ei ymestyn i gynnwys amrwyiadau a risgiau ynglŷn â'r methodolegau ariannu	2	2	4	Ymgynghoriaeth i wneud asesiad ariannol	PD	Adolygu'r sefyllfa hon mewn cydweithrediad ag Ymgynghorwyr fel rhan o'r broses dylunio caffael	PD	2	2	4	Cyfredol	Tach-09
P12	Nid yw'r datrysiad a gynnigir yn ddichonadwy'n dechnegol	Ni chafwyd gwiro o dirlenwi, A.L.'au yn cael cosbau tor-dyletswydd	5	3	15	Dirwy tor-dyletswydd LAS yn cael ei phasio ymlaen i'r Contractwr. Dichonoldeb technegol yn cael ei sgorio o fewn y ddogfennaeth gaffael	PD	Fframwaith gwerthuso priodol (wedi ei seilio ar fframwaith LICC) i'w ddatblygu a'i ddefnyddio ar gyfer y prosiect.	PD	5	2	10	Cyfredol	Tach-09

P13	Nid yw'r datrysiadau technegol a gynigwyd yn bosib i'w comisiynu oddi mewn i amserleni tor-dyletswydd LAS	Allau yn wynebu dirwyon tor-dyletswydd am dirlenwi ychwanegol uchlaw y lwfans	4	4	16	Modelu'r ABA wedi dangos bod pob awdurdod partner yn medru cyrraedd eu lwfans LAS os maen't yn cynyddu ei ailgylchu a chompostio "pen blaen" a mae'r prosiect yn cael ei weithredu i'r amserlen. Fe fydd unrhyw danberfformiad yn yr ailgylchu a chompostio "pen blaen" tu allan i sgop y prosiect hwn a fydd unrhyw gyfrifoldeb LAS yn nwylo yr awdurdodau partner unigol. Gweler hefyd Risk W1.	Awdurdodau Partner	Proses Caffael i sicrhau ei fod yn gweithredu'n amserol gyda'r risg o weithredu'r gwasanaeth trin gwastraff gweddilliol yn hwyr yn cael ei leihau.	PD	4	3	12	Cyfredol	Tach-09
P14	Ceisiadau'n cael eu sgorio gan dîm mewnol dibrofiad	Nid y datrysiad a ddetholwyd yw'r tendr mwyaf manteisiol ac mae'n agored i'w herio gan ymgeiswyr afwyddiannus	4	3	12			Y tîm cais yn cael ei ddethol gan y Cyfarwyddwr Prosiect a PUK	PD	4	2	8	Cyfredol	Tach-09
P15	Ceisiadau'n cael eu sgorio gan ymgynghorwyr allanol	Nid yw'r datrysiad a ddetholwyd yn cwrd ag anghenion lleol ac nid yw'n cael ei dderbyn gan yr A.L.l'au	4	3	12			Y tîm cais yn cael ei ddethol gan y Cyfarwyddwr Prosiect a PUK yn cynnwys cymysgedd o sgiliau prïodol (yn cynnwys Ymgynghorwyr)	PD	4	2	8	Cyfredol	Tach-09
P16	Mae canfyddiad fod gan swyddog(ion) syniadau rhagdybiedig ynglŷn â'r datrysiad 'gorau'	Diffyg ymddiriediaeth yn y detholiad o ymgeisydd a'r datrysiad a ddetholwyd	4	3	12			Meini prawf sgorio a fframwaith werthuso cytunedig (wedi ei seilio ar Fframwaith LICC) Gwerthuso sgoriau i sicrhau cysondeb y dull gwerthuso.	PD	4	2	8	Cyfredol	Tach-09
Newid Sgôp – Newid perthnasol yn sgôp y gwasanaethau sydd eu hangen														
SC1	Newid perthnasol yn sgôp y gwasanaethau sydd eu hangen	Oedi i'r broses gaffael wrth i ymgeiswyr dynnu'n ôl o gaffael oherwydd ansicrwydd	4	3	12	Mewnbyn swyddog technegol ar y Fanyleb Ddrafft a'i chymeradwyo fel rhan o'r OBC gan yrAwdurdodau Partner	PM	Bydd y Fanyleb Ddrafft yn destun i adolygiad pellach gan aelodau a swyddogion a mewnbyn gan randdeiliaid trwy ddefnyddio grwpiau ffocws ayb.	PM	4	2	8	Cyfredol	Tach-09
Cynllunio a chaniatâd - gallu i sicrhau deiliant cynllunio a chaniatâd llwyddiannus i'r datrysiad														
PS1 (was S9)	Cynllun Gwastraff Rhanbarthol mewn gwrthdaro â'r datrysiadau posib	Llai o gystadleuaeth yn y broses ymgeisio	4	3	12			Llifgwaith Cynllunio a safle i'w sefydlu i gynorthwyo â lleihau ansicrwydd safle a chynllunio a gwella'r rhagolygon ar gyfer deiliant cynllunio positif i'r prosiect.	PD	4	2	8	Cyfredol	Tach-09
PS5	Nid yw safleoedd addas ym mherchnogaeth y cyngor i gefnogi datblygu'r datrysiad	Oedi'r prosiect tra bo safleoedd addas yn cael eu sicrhau	5	3	15	Tîm Prosiect yn dynodi safleoedd a allai fod yn addas ar gyfer lleoli'r gorsafoddd trosglwyddo gwastraff a'r cyfleuster(au) trin gwastraff gweddilliol	PD	Cychwyn trafodaethau (pellach) gyda pherchnogion tir y safleoedd ychwanegol a ddynodwyd fel rhai sydd o bosib yn addas ar gyfer lleoli cyfleusterau gyda'r amcan o sicrhau opsiynau/ penawdau'r telerau i'r safleoedd.	PD	5	2	10	Cyfredol	Tach-09

PS6	Oedi wrth sicrhau caniatâd cynllunio (safle cyfeirio dynodedig)	Methiant i gydymffurfio â LAS, costau cynyddol, effaith ar ddyfarnu Trwydded Amgylcheddol	3	3	9		Ymgysylltiad / ymgynghoriad cyfredol gyda'r Awdurdodau Cynllunio perthnasol a rhanddeiliaid/ ymgynghorai statudol eraill. Aseiad safle ac archwilio'r gwaith a wnaethpwyd gan y bartneriaeth.	PD	3	2	6	Cyfredol	Tach-09	Ar safle cyfeirio wedi ei ddynodi
PS7	Oedi wrth sicrhau caniatâd cynllunio (Prif safle a safle datrysiad ychwanegol)	Methiant i gydymffurfio â LAS, costau cynyddol, effaith ar ddyfarnu Trwydded Amgylcheddol	4	4	16		Ymgysylltiad/ ymgynghoriad cyfredol gydag awdurdodau cynllunio perthnasol a rhanddeiliaid/ ymgynghorwyr statudol eraill. Aseiad safle ac archwilio gwaith a wnaethpwyd gan y bartneriaeth.	PD	3	3	9	Cyfredol	Tach-09	Prif safle a safle ychwanegol (safle ychwanegol heb ei ddynodi eto)
PS8	Oedi wrth sicrhau caniatâd cynllunio (prif safle cyfeirio datrysiad amgen- heb ddynodi)	Methiant i gydymffurfio â LAS, costau cynyddol, effaith ar ddyfarnu Trwydded Amgylcheddol	4	4	16		Dynodiad cynnar o brif safle amgen addas posib. Ymgysylltiad/ ymgynghoriad cyfredol gydag awdurdodau cynllunio perthnasol a rhanddeiliaid/ ymgynghorwyr statudol eraill. Aseiad safle ac archwilio gwaith a wnaethpwyd gan y bartneriaeth.	PD	3	3	9	Cyfredol	Tach-09	Ar safleoedd cyfeirio heb eu dynodi
PS9	Mae gan y caniatâd cynllunio amodau beichus	Datrysiad is-optimaid, perfformiad yn is na'r lefel ofynnol, costau cynyddol	3	3	9		Ymgysylltiad/ ymgynghoriad cyfredol gydag awdurdodau cynllunio perthnasol a rhanddeiliaid/ ymgynghorwyr statudol eraill. Aseiad safle ac archwilio gwaith a wnaethpwyd gan y bartneriaeth.	PD	3	2	6	Cyfredol	Tach-09	Risgiau'n berthnasol i bob safle yn cynnwys y rhai a gynigir gan y contractwr, nid safleoedd Awdurdod yn unig
PS10	Ni chafwyd caniatâd cynllunio hyd yn oed ar ôl apelio	Perfformiad gwyr o dan y lefel ofynnol, cosbau LAS gormodol, costau cynyddol	5	3	15		Proses gaffael i ddynodi cyflenwadwyedd risgiau cynigion contractwyr, yn cynnwys tebygolrwydd canlyniad cynllunio llwyddiannus.	PD	5	2	10	Cyfredol	Tach-09	Risgiau'n berthnasol i bob safle yn cynnwys y rhai a gynigir gan y contractwr, nid safleoedd Awdurdod yn unig
PS11	Gwrthwynebiad cyhoeddus i ddatrysiad technegol/cais cynllunio yn cynnwys her gyfreithiol	Oedi i'r rhaglen cyflenwi prosiect, cosbau LAS gormodol, bygwth yr amlen fforddiadwyedd.	4	5	20		Cynllun rhanddeiliaid a chyfathrebu gweithredol.	PM	4	4	16	Cyfredol	Tach-09	Risgiau'n berthnasol i bob safle yn cynnwys y rhai a gynigwyd gan y Contractwr, nid safleoedd Awdurdod yn unig. Cyfleuster TGyY yn debygol iawn
PS12	Ni chafwyd y Drwydded Amgylcheddol yn unol â'r rhaglen prosiect	Costau datblygu'r prosiect yn uwch na'r disgwyl, oedi i'r prosiect, cosbau LAS gormodol	4	3	12		Proses gaffael i ddynodi cyflenwadwyedd risgiau cynigion contractwyr, yn cynnwys tebygolrwydd canlyniad trwydded llwyddiannus.	PD	4	2	8	Cyfredol	Tach-09	Ymarfer technegol
PS13	Y cais cynllunio gan yr ymgeisydd llwyddiannus yn methu dangos y Dewis Amgylcheddol Ymarferol Gorau (BPEO)	Cais cynllunio aflwyddiannus	4	4	16	I ddynodi BPEO mewn Aseiad Cylch Bywyd (LCA) (Wizard) fel rhan o ddatblygiad OBC, ac i sicrhau defnyddio mesurau ategol i gyflenwi safleoedd a fframwaith werthuso i'r broses gaffael, a thrwy hynny gefnogi cyflenwad BPEO		PD	4	2	8	Cyfredol	Feb-10	Ymarfer technegol

Safleoedd

Safleoedd	Amodau'r safle nid fel y disgwylwyd	Oedi yn y rhaglen prosiect, costau LAS gormodol, prisiau Capex gormodol, bygythiad posib i fforddiadwyedd	3	3	9	Gofynnwyd i Ymgynghorwyr Technegol adolygu cyfyngiadau'r safle	PD	Rhoi cyfarwyddyd i Ymgynghorwyr Technegol gynnal astudiaethau archwilio safle ac EIA gysylltiedig cyn cychwyn caffael	PD	3	2	6	Cyfredol	Tach-09	Ar bob safle
Safleoedd	Safle unigol ddim ar gael ar gyfer cyfleuster gweddilliol	Ail-ddiffinio'r prosiect, oedi, costau, ayb.	5	3	15	Eisoes dynodwyd y safle datrysiad cyfeirio cychwynnol		Rhagor o waith dynodi safle i'w gynnal cyn ac yn cynnwys camau cynnar y broses gaffael	PD	5	2	10	Cyfredol	Tach-09	Ar safle cyfeirio wedi ei ddynodi
Safleoedd	Un neu fwy o'r safleoedd ddim ar gael ar gyfer rhai cyfleusterau gweddilliol	Ail-ddiffinio'r prosiect, oedi, costau, ayb.	4	3	12	Eisoes dynodwyd nifer o safleoedd posib.	PD	Angen gwaith asesu a chaffael posib.	PD	4	2	8	Cyfredol	Tach-09	Prif safle a safle ychwanegol
Safleoedd	Un neu fwy o'r safleoedd ddim ar gael ar gyfer rhai cyfleusterau TS	Costau anghymesur ar rai Awdurdodau Partner	4	3	12	Eisoes dynodwyd nifer o safleoedd posib.	PD	Angen gwaith asesu a chaffael posib.	PD	4	2	8	Cyfredol	Tach-09	Ar safleoedd cyfeirio heb eu dynodi
Gwastraff															
W1	Cyngor yn methu ei dargedau ailgylchu neu'n mynd drostynt yn sylweddol	Costau prosiect gormodol posib, bygythiad i fforddiadwyedd, cosbau LAS gormodol yn bosib os yw'r cyfleusterau dan eu maint.	2	3	6	Trafodaethau cychwynnol eisoes wedi eu cynnal ar y mecanwaith talu allweddol ac egwyddorion rhyng Awdurdod i ddisgrifio risg a sut y bydd costau'n cael eu dynodi ymhlith yr Awdurdodau Partner am dan-ddarpariaeth/ gor-ddarpariaeth tunelledd gwastraff o ganlyniad i berfformiad tan-ailgylchu/tan-gompostio a gor-ailgylchu /gor-gompostio yn erbyn proffiliau gwastraff cytunedig.	PD	Ymgysylltiedig a chyfathrebu cyfredol ag Awdurdodau Partner er mwyn deall gwasanaethau ailgylchu a chompostio gwastraff arfaethedig fel y gellir terfynu'r proffiliau tunelledd cyn cam ISDS y broses gaffael		2	2	4	Cyfredol	Tach-09	Cyngorau'n debygol o gyrraedd targedau ond gormodiant neu danberfformiad yn annhebygol
W2	Model llif gwastraff yn wallus oherwydd rhagdybiaethau anghywir	Ailymgeisio posib yn arwain at gostau prosiect cynyddol, oedi i'r prosiect, o bosib costau cydymffurfio gormodol LAS	3	3	9	Mae nifer o brofion sensitifwydd yn cael eu cynnal er mwyn deall effaith gwahanol ragdybiaethau.	PD	Sicrhau y gellir addasu'r llif gwastraff trwy gamau cynnar caffael (hyd at ISDS). Adeiladu "lle uwch ben" i mewn - yn nhermau uchafswm/isafswm tunelledd i'w gytuno â'r ymgeiswyr (gan ddibynnu ar eu datrysiad arfaethedig)	PD	3	2	6	Cyfredol	Tach-09	Model yn debygol iawn o fod â diffygion oherwydd yn delio gyda nifer o elfennau yn cynnwys cynhwysedd gwastraff a thunelledd. Materion Atodlen 2.

W3	Cynhwysiad gwastraff yn wahanol i'r hyn ddisgwyliwyd (data gwael, newid polisi, newid mewn arferion casglu)	Perfformiad o dan y lefel ofynnol, costau cydymffurfio gormodol LAS	3	5	15		Cynhwysedd gwastraff i'w fonitro yn ystod caffael a data i'w rannu yn y Ddeialog Gystadleuol er mwyn hysbysu datrysiad. Mae dadansoddiad Cynhwysedd Gwastraff Cymru gyfan yn cael ei gyflenwi gan LICC trwy WRAP. Gwaith cychwynnol yn dechrau Mehefin 09. Rhoddir prawf ar berfformiad y dechnoleg datrysiad a'i deall fel rhan o'r broses gaffael i ddynodi gallu pob datrysiad i brosesu gwastraff â chynhwysedd gwahanol.	PD	3	4	12	Cyfredol	Tach-09		Technoleg benodol. TGyY yn llai sensitif i newid cynhwysedd gwastraff.
W4	Newidiadau potensial yn niffiniad cyfreithiol y Gwastraff Soled nad yw'n Drefol (presennol) fel eu bod yn dod yn gyfrifoldeb i'r Awdurdodau partner	Efallai bydd rhaid cynnwys gwastraff ychwanegol yn y datrysiad	3	2	6	Tim Prosiect i barhau i fonitro Polisi LICC a Llywodraeth y DU	PD		3	2	6	Cyfredol	Chwef-10		
Perfformiad															
PE1	Marchnad/allfa ddim ar gael o allbynnau'r cyfleuster(au)	Costau gweithredu prosiect cynyddol. Cynnydd yn y galw am wagle tirlenwi	4	4	16		Sicrhau bod cyflenwadydd marchnad yn cael ei ddangos fel rhan o'r broses gwerthuso caffael.	PD	4	3	12	Cyfredol	Tach-09		Sŵn trydan, lludw yn ansicr. Prosiect a Marchnad yn ddibynnol ar dirlawnder
PE2	Mae'r dechnoleg a ddetholwyd yn methu perfformio i'r lefel ofynnol (annibynadwy neu berfformiad gwael)	Costau cydymffurfio gormodol LAS, Asiantaeth yr Amgylchedd yn cau'r cyfleuster, Contractwr yn methu, angen addasu'r datrysiad gan arwain at Capex uwch	3	3	9		Sicrhau record sydd wedi'i phrofi, prawf digonol ar brofiad gweithredu'r contractwr a bod cynigion y contractwr yn cael eu harchwilio'n fanwl a'u deall yn iawn.	PD	3	2	6	Cyfredol	Tach-09		Detholiad allanol naturiol contractwyr llai nad ydynt yn abl oherwydd fforddiadwyedd costau ymgeisio uchel.
Contractwr															
C1	Contractwr yn methu	Ail-gaffael a chostau ychwanegol	5	3	15		Sicrhau record profiad y contractwr, dealltwriaeth o gyflenwadydd y cynnig (ar ad daliad masnachol rhesymol i'r contractwr). Edrych ar y cynigion hynny gan y contractwr a ystyrir yn rhai sydd â phosiblwydd uchel posib o fethu cyflenwi, gan eu marcio'n unol hynny yn ôl y fframwaith gwerthuso	PD	5	2	10	Cyfredol	Tach-09		Newid mewn cynhwysedd gwastraff a galw yn debygol iawn. Angen hyblygrwydd i dunelledd a hyd contract ar gyfer rhybudd OG.

Allwedd
PD

Cyfarwyddwr Prosiect

PM
BD

Rheolwr Prosiect
Barry Davies (Swyddog Monitro FCC)



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EITEM AGENDA RHIF 6

<u>ADRODDIAD I :</u>	<u>CYD BWYLLGOR NWRWTP</u>
<u>DYDDIAD :</u>	<u>3 MEDI 2010</u>
<u>ADRODDIAD GAN :</u>	<u>Y CYFARWYDDWR PROSIECT</u>
<u>PWNC :</u>	<u>ASTUDIAETH DDICHONOLDEB RHEILFFORDD</u>

1.00 PWRPAS YR ADRODDIAD

1.01 I hysbysu'r Cyd Bwyllgor ar ganlyniad astudiaeth dechnegol a gynhaliwyd i brofi dichonoldeb defnyddio'r rheilffordd fel rhan o'r datrysiad trin gwastraff gweddilliol.

2.00 CEFNDIR

2.01 Wrth ddatblygu Achos Busnes Amlinellol NWRWTP dynodwyd y byddai'n fuddiol cynnal astudiaeth ddichonoldeb rheilffordd i brofi p'un a allai'r rheilffordd o bosib fod yn rhan o'r datrysiad i gwrdd ag anghenion y Bartneriaeth. Yn ystod proses gymeradwyo'r OBC, cafwyd adborth gan aelodau y buasant yn hoffi gweld y rheilffordd yn cael ei ystyried mewn unrhyw broses gaffael i'r dyfodol.

2.02 Mae'r Achos Sail OBC presennol wedi ei seilio ar fodel cludiant ffordd. Mae'r tîm prosiect wedi comisiynu astudiaeth ddichonoldeb i ddynodi'r canlynol:

- Cyflenwadwyedd datrysiad yn seiliedig ar y rheilffordd (e.e. a oes cyfyngiadau na fyddai'n caniatáu i ddatrysiad seiliedig ar y rheilffordd dichonadwy gael ei fabwysiadu?)
- Costau datrysiad cyfeirio wedi'i seilio ar y rheilffordd mewn cymhariaeth â'r Achos Sail OBC (sydd wedi ei seilio ar gludiant ffordd)

3.00 YSTYRIAETHAU

3.01 Comisiynwyd ymgynghorwyr arbenigol gydag arbenigedd rheilffordd i ddynodi opsiynau ar gyfer cefnogi cyflenwad datrysiad seiliedig ar y rheilffordd i'r Bartneriaeth. Roedd hyn yn cynnwys profi os oes cynhwysedd ar y rhwydwaith rheilffordd presennol, dynodi terfynau rheilffordd potensial a phresennol a allai gefnogi'r datrysiad NWRWTP, ac amcangyfrif costau sawl senario. Yna roedd y costau hyn yn cael eu modelu gan ymgynghorwyr ariannol allanol y prosiect a'u cymharu â'r



datrysiad Achos Sail OBC. Gweler adroddiad yr ymgynghorwyr allanol Atodiad 1.

Opsiynau technegol

- 3.02 Ystyriwyd nifer o opsiynau technegol yn cynnwys defnyddio gwahanol niferoedd o derfynau / pwyntiau mynediad rheilffordd (mwyafswm o 5). Cred y tîm prosiect mai'r mwyaf cyflenwadwy o'r rhain yw datrysiad 3 terfyn/ pwynt mynediad rheilffordd sy'n cynnwys o bosib terfyn rheilffordd presennol yn Ynys Môn, datblygu/ uwchraddio'r terfyn rheilffordd presennol yng Nghyffordd Llandudno a datblygu gweithiau addas i alluogi mynediad i safle cyfeirio Glannau Dyfrdwy fel y lleoliad triniaeth (mae'r achos sylfaenol yn rhagdybio Glannau Dyfrdwy fel y lleoliad datrysiad cyfeirio.¹
- 3.03 Ffactor arall a ystyriwyd oedd y system ffisegol a fyddai angen ei mabwysiadu i gynnwys, llwytho a symud deunyddiau gwastraff; y rhain yw:
- Y system "ACTIS" a ddefnyddir yn bennaf yn Ewrop ble mae'r fflyd casglu gwastraff gweddilliol presennol yn cael ei gyfnewid am gerbydau gyda chynwysyddion y gellir eu datod sy'n cael eu llenwi/ cywasgu ar y teithiau casglu ac yna eu gadael mewn pwyntiau gollwng (nid oes raid i'r rhain fod yn orsafoedd trosglwyddo gwastraff peirianeg uchel gan fod y gwastraff eisoes wedi ei gywasgu/ mewn cynhwysydd). Yna gellir trosglwyddo'r cynwysyddion hyn o'r pwyntiau gollwng i'r terfyn rheilffordd i'w llwytho ar y wagenni rheilffordd.
 - Mae gwastraff yn cael ei ddanfoni i orsafoedd trosglwyddo gwastraff ble y caiff ei gywasgu i'r cynwysyddion safonol (angen gosod cywasgyddion yn yr holl orsafoedd trosglwyddo gwastraff). Yna cludir y cynwysyddion hyn i'r terfynau rheilffordd i'w llwytho ar y wagenni rheilffordd.
- 3.04 Detholwyd yr ail Opsiwn uchod (opsiwn b fel y disgrifir ef uchod) i bwrpas modelu gan nad yw angen newid i'r fflyd casglu gwastraff presennol ac mae'r mwyaf cost effeithiol. Mae'r opsiwn hwn yn cynnwys gofynion cyfalaf cynyddol dros yr Achos Sail OBC gan y bydd angen gosod cywasgyddion yn y gorsafoedd trosglwyddo gwastraff (WTSs) a chynwysyddion, a bydd angen hefyd gerbydau cario ac offer llwytho. Ceir costau refeniw ychwanegol hefyd (er bod costau cludiant llai wrth gymharu ag Achos Sail OBC seiliedig ar y ffordd). O dan y

¹ Dylid nodi petai lleoliad arall yn cael ei ddethol ar gyfer datrysiad trin gwastraff gweddilliol, yna (ar y dybiaeth y byddai'r safle hwn hefyd yn cefnogi mynediad trwy reilffordd, byddai o bosib angen datblygu Glannau Dyfrdwy o dan yr amgylchiadau hyn fel terfyn rheilffordd .



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senario hwn byddai gwastraff Sir y Fflint yn cael ei ddanfôn yn syth i Llannau Dyfrdwy (yn unol â'r Achos Sail OBC) a byddai rhan o sgilgynhyrchion gwastraff Sir Ddinbych yn cael ei gludo ar y ffordd o WTS Rhuthun i Lannau Dyfrdwy. Byddai'r holl wastraff arall yn cael ei gludo trwy'r gwasanaeth rheilffordd (byddai oddeutu 66% o wastraff yn teithio gyda rheilffordd).

Costau

- 3.05 Dengys y modelu ariannol (yn unol â'r OBC) os yw lefel y chwyddiant trafndiaeth tybiedig yn 2.5% ar draws yr holl opsiynau, ychydig o wahaniaeth sydd rhwng y Prosiect Cyfeirio a'r opsiwn o ddefnyddio cludiant rheilffordd.
- 3.06 Petai'r dybiaeth ar chwyddiant trafndiaeth yn newid i 5% cynyddir costau'r Prosiect Cyfeirio ac mae'r opsiynau rheilffordd yn rhatach. Dengys hyn pa mor sensitif yw'r Datrysiaid Achos Sylfaen i newidiadau mewn costau cludiant dros gyfnod y prosiect. Ymddengys y byddai'r opsiwn rheilffordd yn diogelu'r Bartneriaeth yn well yn erbyn cynnydd annisgwyl mewn graddfeydd chwyddiant na datrysiaid seiliedig ar y ffordd (mae hyn oherwydd bod cyfran sylweddol o'r costau sy'n gysylltiedig â'r rheilffordd yn deillio o'r buddsoddiad cyfalaf sydd ei angen).
- 3.07 Mae'r tîm prosiect wedi dod yn ymwybodol y gall ariannu cyfalaf ychwanegol fod ar gael gan LICC i gefnogi'r costau cyfalaf ychwanegol o gyflenwi'r fath ddatrysiaid rhyng-fodel (Grant Cyfleusterau Cludo Nwyddau). Mae arwyddion cynnar y gallai hyn gyfateb i oddeutu 50% o'r gofynion cyfalaf ychwanegol ar gyfer y datrysiaid seiliedig ar y rheilffordd. Pan fo 50% o'r gwariant cyfalaf yn cael ei ariannu trwy grant mae cost y prosiect yn llai na'r Prosiect Cyfeirio o bron i £20m. Nodwch hefyd os gwelwch yn dda bod yr opsiwn ariennir â grant hyd yn oed gyda 5% o chwyddiant trafndiaeth bron yr un fath â chostau'r Prosiect Cyfeirio gyda 2.5% o chwyddiant.
- 3.08 Wedi ei seilio ar y wybodaeth a gafwyd a'r modelu a gynhaliwyd, mae'n ymddangos y gallai'r rheilffordd fod yn ddatrysiaid ariannol dichonadwy. Bydd angen profi hyn fel rhan o'r broses gaffael. Bydd y tîm prosiect yn ymgysylltu â LICC i brofi ymhellach argaeledd y Grant Cyfleusterau Cludo Nwyddau a llai gefnogi'r prosiect NWRWTP.

Sut y gellir cynnwys/ profi'r rheilffordd o fewn Caffael NWRWTP

- 3.07 Yn dilyn trafodaethau gydag ymgynghorwyr allanol y Prosiect, argymhellir y dull canlynol i brofi cynigion i gynnwys y rheilffordd fel rhan o broses gaffael NWRWTP.
- 3.08 Mae'r broses Deialog Gystadleuol yn cychwyn pan fo'r ymgeiswyr yn cael y Gwahoddiad i Gyflwyno Datrysiaidau Amlinellol (Tachwedd



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2010). Bydd y dogfennau hyn yn amlinellu (y dull a awgrymir yma) y bydd y Bartneriaeth, yn ystod y cam Gwahoddiad i Gyflwyno Datrysiadau Manwl (ISDS), yn cychwyn deialog gyda'r holl ymgeiswyr i archwilio'r opsiwn o ddatrysiad seiliedig ar y rheilffordd ar gyfer bob un o'r datrysiadau arfaethedig. Bydd defnyddio'r dull hwn yn caniatáu i'r tîm caffael brofi a deall yr opsiwn rheilffordd i'r holl ddatrysiadau technegol sy'n dal "yn y ras" ar yr adeg honno. Bydd hyn yn caniatáu i'r Bartneriaeth archwilio'r opsiwn rheilffordd gyda'r holl ymgeiswyr heb i unrhyw ymgeisydd neilltuol ddioddef anfantais petaent heb gynnig rheilffordd ar y cychwyn fel rhan o'u datrysiad.

ARGYMHELLION

Bod aelodau:-

- 4.01 Yn nodi canlyniad yr astudiaeth ddichonoldeb rheilffordd
- 4.02 Yn cytuno ar y dull bwriadedig i gynnwys rheilffordd fel opsiwn i'w archwilio fel rhan o broses gaffael NWRWTP
- 4.02 Yn cadarnhau bwriad tîm prosiect NWRWTP i ymgysylltu â LICC i archwilio'r potensial ar gyfer sicrhau ariannu ychwanegol trwy'r Grant Cyfleusterau Cludo Nwyddau.

5.00 GOBLYGIADAU ARIANNOL

- 5.01 Cynhwysir yn yr adroddiad

6.00 EFFAITH GWRTH DLODI

- 6.01 Dim

7.00 EFFAITH AMGYLCHEDDOL

- 7.01 Mae'r rheilffordd yn debygol o fod â buddiannau amgylcheddol sylweddol dros y defnydd o gludiant ffordd i'r datrysiad. Fodd bynnag, bydd rhaid cydbwysu hyn yn erbyn cyfyngiadau fforddiadwyedd.

8.00 EFFAITH CYDRADDOLDEB

- 8.01 Dim

9.00 GOBLYGIADAU PERSONÉL

- 9.01 Dim



NWRWTP

North Wales Residual Waste Treatment Project

10.00 ANGEN YMGYNGHORIAD

10.01 Dim

11.00 YMGYNGHORIAD WEDI'I GYNNAL

11.01 Dim

12.00 ATODIADAU

12.01 Dim

DEDDF LLYWODRAETH LEOL (MYNEDIAD AT WYBODAETH) 1985 DOGFENNAU CEFNDIR

Swyddog Cyswllt : Stephen Penny
Ffôn : (01352) 704914
E-bost : Stephen.penny@flintshire.gov.uk

DRAFT

Movement of Waste by Rail in North Wales – Summary Report

Background

AECOM was commissioned by the North Wales Residual Waste Treatment Project to produce a high level feasibility study to examine the potential for the movement of household (non hazardous) domestic waste from across the North Wales Region to a potential Energy from Waste (EfW) plant in the area of Deeside.

The North Wales regions covered under this report comprise:

1. Anglesey
2. Gwynedd
3. Conwy
4. Denbighshire
5. Flintshire

This document is a summary version of the full scoping study completed by AECOM in July 2010.

Why Rail Freight?

Rail freight has good potential to move large volumes of goods from a variety of sources to a single point. The 5 authorities identified as part of this study all have borders with the North Wales coastline and all have direct access to the North Wales Coastal Rail Line which runs between Chester and Holyhead. This presents a significant opportunity for the use of rail in a solution to their collective waste management.

How was the Study Conducted?

As all of the Authorities produce different waste tonnages, a flexible solution was required. To ensure the most flexible solution, the scoping study considered the workability of the solution against 3 scenarios.

1. Waste is collected by road vehicles in the North Wales regions and transported to a local siding where it is then moved by rail to a single centralised facility at Deeside
2. Waste is collected by road vehicles in the North Wales regions and transported to a local siding where it is then moved by rail to serve two facilities - one at Deeside and another on Anglesey
3. The final scenario will operate in the same manner as scenario 1 but will serve a facility located within 50 miles of Deeside

In order to fully consider the possibility of rail the scoping study looked at 4 elements.

1. **Is the rail line in North Wales suitable for waste?**
2. **What sites along the North Wales line are capable of being upgraded for the use of waste transfer onto rail?**
3. **What road/rail equipment is required to move goods by rail?**
4. **What is the outline cost of the new rail system?**

A summary of the findings from each element is presented in this report and an overview of the whole system is presented in the table below.

System Comparison

The following table outlines the 2 proposed systems contained in the scoping study and gives an outline cost for the project. System 1 requires the procurement of RCVs, these costs have been disaggregated in the corresponding line in the table.

System Comparison	Current System	Proposed System 1	Proposed System 2
		ACTS	ISO
Household Collections	Bin collections are made at the road-side with rear loading Rubbish Collection Vehicles (RCVs)	Bin collections are made at the road-side with side loading Rubbish Collection Vehicles (RCVs). The vehicle also has an on-board compactor that allows it to carry larger volumes	Collection remains the same as the current system
Waste Transfer	The RCVs unload at regional Waste Transfer Stations (WTS). The waste is then re-handled and put into large open top containers ready for transfer to the waste disposal point.	The ACTS RCVs are able to detach their containers at either the WTS or directly at the rail siding . The waste is fully contained and does not require re-handling .	Waste Transfer remains similar to the Current System, but, standard 20ft ISO side-loading containers are loaded at WTS sites.
Transfer to Rail	Rail is not currently used	The RCVs are capable of unloading their containers directly onto the train without the need for handling equipment. Where the RCV is too far from the rail line, the individual containers will be transferred 2 at a time by a drawbar vehicle. This drawbar vehicle is also capable of loading directly onto rail .	The ISO containers are transferred to the rail siding by standard articulated vehicles or by a special 'side-lift' vehicle . Where a standard vehicle is used, a piece of handling equipment is required to lift the container from the vehicle to the train.
Transfer to Disposal Point	Road vehicles are used to trunk the open top containers to a landfill site where the waste is disposed of.	The ACTS containers are transferred by rail directly to the potential Energy from Waste site.	The ISO containers are transferred by rail directly to the potential Energy from Waste site.
Indicative Cost Comparison (excl. ACTS RCV procurement)	-	£16.00 - £25.00 /tonne	£17.00 - £29.00 /tonne
Indicative Cost Comparison (incl. ACTS RCV procurement)	-	£34.00-£44.00 / tonne	£17.00 - £29.00 / tonne

Is the Rail Line in North Wales Suitable for the carriage of Waste?

The scoping study identified that there were few barriers to operation on the North Wales Coast Line (NWCL). There is good route availability, capacity and suitable gauge and train length for the handling of waste by the systems presented in the scoping study.

Two operational barriers were presented. The first related to track maintenance timings, the second is related to the lack of a 'Shotton Curve' which would enhance the capability of the rail system. Solutions to both these issues were presented and they do not preclude a waste-by-rail solution.

Specific details are outlined below:

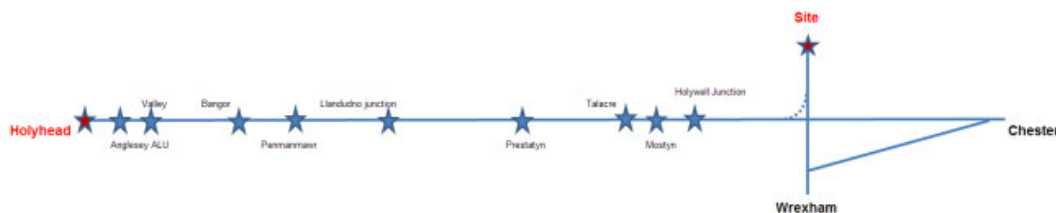
NWCL Characteristics	56t coupling	34.5t coupling
Maximum Permissible Trailing Load (Class 66) Crewe to Holyhead	2980 tonnes	2285 tonnes
Maximum Permissible Trailing Load (Class 66) Holyhead to Crewe	2515 tonnes	2270 tonnes
Maximum Permissible Train Length	73 SLU (457m)	
Gauge	W7 (H: 3448) (W: 2500)	
Route Availability	RA8 (22.8 tonne axle weight)	

Which Rail Sites along the North Wales Line are Capable of being upgraded for the use of Waste Transfer onto Rail?

Suitable rail sidings are needed in order to load and unload the containers full of waste onto the rail network. As part of the scoping study, AECOM identified 11 potentially suitable sites along the length of the NWCL.

The criteria for the site selection was as follows:

- The site was an intended site for a Waste Processing plant (Holyhead / Deeside 'Site')
- The site has an existing rail siding and is sufficiently near to waste volumes
- The site had a rail siding that has since been removed but is near to waste volumes
- The volume of waste in an area necessitates the construction of a siding in this location/area.



Following the identification of each site, a suitability assessment helped to sift the sites into a shortlist. Following the sifting process, 5 sites (in addition to those marked in red) were considered feasible as part of the study. These 5 sites were considered against different operational systems. A system that used 3, 4 or 5 of the identified sites was considered and costed. These were identified as potential 'solutions; to the three possible scenarios. These are presented in the table below.

Scenario	Scenario Description	Solution Suitability	
		5 Site	3 / 4 Site
1	WTF ¹ at Deeside	✓	✓
2	WTF at Deeside and Holyhead	✓	✓
3	WTF within 50 miles of Deeside	✓	✓/✗

¹ Waste Treatment Facility

North Wales Residual Waste Treatment Project **AECOM**

Assuming Scenario 1; the following system would be recommended for the 5, 4 and 3 site options.

Proposed Facility	Tonnage per (2016/17)	input WTS	System			
			5 Site System	4 Sites (Option 1)	4 Sites (Option 2)	3 Site Option
Flintshire	35,536		Deeside	Deeside	Deeside	Deeside
Denbighshire, Transfer Station	9,472		Prestatyn or Talacre	Prestatyn or Talacre	Deeside	Deeside
Conwy, Transfer Station	11,576		Prestatyn or Talacre	Prestatyn or Talacre	Llandudno Junction	Llandudno Junction
	27,400		Llandudno Junction	Llandudno Junction	Llandudno Junction	Llandudno Junction
Conwy, Transfer Station	6,000		Llandudno Junction	Llandudno Junction	Llandudno Junction	Llandudno Junction
Gwynedd, Transfer Station	22,967		Bangor	Llandudno Junction	Bangor	Llandudno Junction
Gwynedd, Transfer Station	12,367		Bangor	Llandudno Junction	Bangor	Llandudno Junction
Isle of Anglesey	20,045		Anglesey	Anglesey	Anglesey	Anglesey
		145,363				

	Transported by Road
	Transported by Rail

In this scenario, if a 3 site option is suggested for use – the table recommends that Anglesey, Gwynedd and Conwy waste is transported to Deeside by rail, whereas Denbighshire and Flintshire waste would be transported by road vehicles directly to site.

What Road Equipment is required to Move Goods by Rail?

Kerb side collection of waste will always mean that roads and road vehicles are required as part of the waste supply chain – whether rail is used or not. As the current system is based around an end-to-end road solution, the scoping study needed to identify where and how ‘collection by road’ and ‘transfer by rail could be achieved.

The study considered two systems. Firstly a European system (ACTS) that would be able to collect waste, compact waste on-board and self transfer its own waste receptacle/container directly to rail. This system would replace those RCVs already in operation in North Wales. In addition, as the new RCVs’ container(s) would be detachable and pre-compacted – their procurement might replace the need for Waste Transfer Stations in the supply chain.

The second system is designed to fit alongside and complement the current waste collection system. The second system uses the same RCVs as are currently in operation – but the ‘bins’ (open-top containers) used to transport the waste (currently waste to landfill) would need to be ISO 20ft containers. The recommended ISO containers are sealed units and are prevalent on the UK rail network.

If an ISO system was selected it is recommended that consideration be given to side-lift vehicles that are able to self-discharge the containers they carry. If these vehicles could not be procured a reach stacker would be required at each site to pick up/place the containers on and off the rail wagons.

While the ACTS system is slightly more expensive, it is operationally more flexible and may result in net cost savings through supply chain system change.

Photograph 2: ACTS RCV loading directly to rail



Photograph 3: Side Lift vehicle in operation



Photograph 1: Reachstacker Lifting an ISO Container



What Rail Equipment is required to Move Goods by Rail?

To move goods by rail, there is a requirement for both a locomotive for traction and wagons for carrying capacity. The train would load full containers of waste and transport them to the EfW site. The train would then return empty and off load containers ready for re-filling the following day.

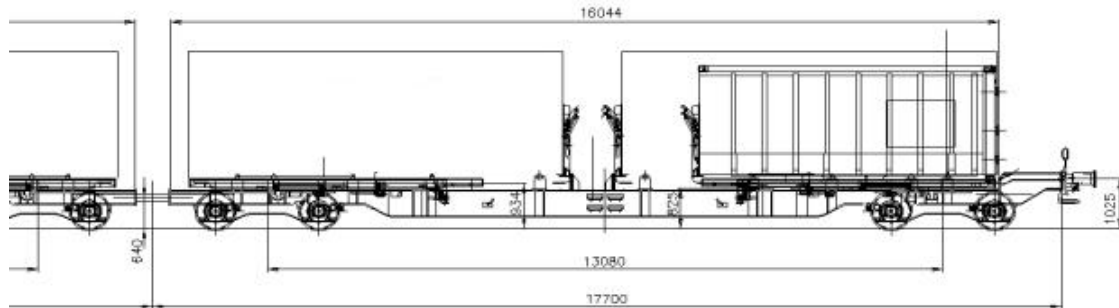
Rail Locomotive

In order to overcome some of the operational barriers in running between Holyhead and Deeside, it has been recommended in the scoping study that due consideration is given for a freight train that can be driven from either end. To facilitate this, the use of a Driving Van Trailer (DVT) has been recommended with a Class 57 locomotive. This set-up will minimise the time spent in sidings and at Wrexham and Chester stations as the locomotive would not need to ‘run-round’ in order to remain at the front of the train.



Rail Wagons

The choice of the road based system dictates the choice of rail wagon. If an ACTS system is utilised 'ACTS Megafret' wagons must be used. If an ISO system is utilised a more standard 'Container Flat' can be used. The number of wagons required will vary with the waste tonnages identified.



How will the Rail System Work?

Understanding the routing, volumes and scheduling of the potential rail service is crucial to determining the costs of the proposed system. There are 2 principal rail route systems suitable for the North Wales line these are outlined below:

- Rail Route System 1

The train would leave Deeside Energy from Waste Plant (EfW) sidings and drop off the appropriate numbers of rail wagons at each siding en route to Anglesey. The locomotive would return without any wagons. These would then be progressively loaded and unloaded during the day and collected by a second run working down from Prestatyn to Llandudno Jct. to Bangor to Anglesey. The full wagons will have been loaded by an ACTS system, reachstacker (ISO system 1) or sidelifting vehicle (ISO system 2). The train would then run directly to Deeside with a full train load.

- Rail Route System 2

The train is fitted with a Driving Van Trailer (DVT) at the rear and makes one run out and back visiting each siding in sequence from Prestatyn to Anglesey for the containers to be loaded and off loaded in the evening by an ACTS system, reachstacker (system 1) or sidelifting vehicle (system 2).

For the purposes of scoping and costing, rail route 2 has been selected as the favoured system and has been run through the scoping study's indicative cost model.

What is the outline cost of the new rail system?

The following table summarises the **indicative costs** of the rail system per tonne of waste moved.

System Cost Comparison	System				Elements Included
	5 Site System	4 Sites (Option 1)	4 Sites (Option 2)	3 Site Option	
ACTS System Costs/Tonne	£ 44	£ 41	£ 38	£ 34	Site Development
					Container Procurement
					RCV Procurement and Operation
					Draw Bar Vehicle Procurement and Operation
ISO System Costs/Tonne	£ 28	£ 25	£ 22	£ 19	Rail Traction and Rolling stock Procurement and Operation
					Site Development
					Container Procurement
					Draw Bar Vehicle Procurement and Operation
					Reachstacker Procurement and Operation
ISO System 2 Costs/Tonne	£ 26	£ 23	£ 20	£ 17	Rail Traction and Rolling stock Procurement and Operation
					Site Development
					Container Procurement
					Sidelift Vehicle Procurement
% Authority Tonnage Handled by Rail	76%	76%	69%	69%	

Conclusion and Recommendations

This scoping study had identified a number of suitable sites on the North Wales rail line that are capable of being developed to handle waste. In addition, 2 systems have been proposed that can enable waste transfer to rail.

The first system, called ACTS, is an extremely flexible European system that can readily handle a road based transportation system and/or a rail based system. This represents an option to really re-focus on the supply chain characteristics of North Wales waste collection and improve end-to-end operational efficiency. The ACTS system could potentially reduce the need for Waste Transfer Stations altogether – or at least align them to a less sensitive location.

The second system is based on the use of an ISO 20ft container and interfaces with the current methods of waste transfer and the use of Waste Transfer Stations. This requires slight upgrade to Waste Transfer Station handling equipment and process and the investment in specialised road vehicles that can pick up and drop off containers without any supplementary equipment.

The rail line itself running along the North Wales coast is suitable for the transfer of waste and is relatively underutilised with plenty of opportunity for train scheduling and volume growth. The sites identified along the line can be multi use depending on the waste processing system selected – be it single site or dual site – owing to the selection of a locomotive and Driving Van Trailer (DVT) as part of the solution.

Furthermore the 4 possible site systems could be further enhanced through the wider use of:

1. The redeveloped sidings proposed by the system
2. The potential for commercial waste volume handling.



EITEM AGENDA RHIF 7

ADRODDIAD I : **CYD BWYLLGOR NWRWTP**

DYDDIAD : **3 MEDI 2010**

ADRODDIAD GAN : **Y CYFARWYDDWR PROSIECT**

PWNC : **DYFARNU TENDR YMGYNGHORWYR YSWIRIANT**

1.00 PWRPAS YR ADRODDIAD

1.01 I ddiweddarau Aelodau'r Cyd Bwyllgor ar benodiad Ymgynghorwyr Yswiriant i broses gaffael NWRWTP.

2.00 CEFNDIR

2.01 Ystyriodd y Bwrdd Prosiect ar 23 Ebrill 2010 adroddiad gan y Cyfarwyddwr Prosiect a oedd yn disgrifio'r angen i benodi Ymgynghorwyr Yswiriant cymwys a oedd â phrofiad perthnasol i'r prosiect.

2.02 Amcangyfrifwyd costau Ymgynghorwyr Yswiriant arbenigol allanol ar £50k dros y cyfnod 2010/11 i 2011/12.

3.00 YSTYRIAETHAU

3.01 Derbyniwyd tendrau gan ddau Ymgynghorydd Yswiriant â phrofiad perthnasol.

- Jardine Lloyd Thompson
- Willis

3.02 Gwerthuswyd y tendrau hyn ar 30ain Gorffennaf 2010. Gweler atodiad 1 am fanylion asesiad gwerthuso tendr.

Crynodeb o asesiad gwerthuso tendr

	Willis	JLT
Ansawdd	490.00	600.00
Ariannol	304.40	400.00
Cyfanswm (£)¹	20,000.00	15,220.00
Cyfanswm (Mwy. 1,000)	794	1000.00

¹ Nodwch os gwelwch yn dda bod y costau hyn ar gyfer elfennau ffi sefydlog yn unig. Mae'r tîm prosiect yn rhagweld y gall costau llawn yr ymgynghorwyr yswiriant fod yn fwy na hyn, bydd o fewn y gyllideb o £50k a osodwyd o'r neilltu ar gyfer hyn.



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- 3.02 Jardine Lloyd Thompson a dderbyniodd y sgôr uchaf (1000 o bwyntiau) tra bod Willis wedi sgorio 794 pwynt.
- 3.03 Cymeradwyodd y Bwrdd Prosiect benodiad Jardine Lloyd Thompson yn eu cyfarfod ar 20 Awst 2010.

ARGYMHELLION

- 4.01 I nodi penodiad Jardine Lloyd Thompson fel Ymgynghorwyr Yswiriant i NWRWTP

5.00 GOBLYGIADAU ARIANNOL

- 5.01 Gall y Cyfarwyddwr Prosiect gadarnhau y gellir cynnwys costau'r gwasanaethau sydd i'w darparu gan yr Ymgynghorwyr Yswiriant o fewn cyllideb yr NWRWTP a gymeradwywyd.

6.00 EFFAITH GWRTH DLODI

- 6.01 Dim

7.00 EFFAITH AMGYLCHEDDOL

- 7.01 Dim

8.00 EFFAITH CYDRADDOLDEB

- 8.01 Dim

9.00 GOBLYGIADAU PERSONÉL

- 9.01 Dim

10.00 ANGEN YMGYNGHORIAD

- 10.01 Dim

11.00 YMGYNGHORIAD WEDI'I GYNNAL

- 11.01 Dim

12.00 ATODIADAU

- 12.01 Atodiad 1 NWRWTP Cyfarfod gwerthuso tendr Ymgynghorydd Yswiriant

DEDDF LLYWODRAETH LEOL (MYNEDIAD AT WYBODAETH) 1985 DOGFENNAU CEFNDIR

Swyddog Cyswllt : Stephen Penny
Ffôn : (01352) 704914
E-bost : Stephen.penny@flintshire.gov.uk



Atodiad 1 Cyfarfod gwerthuso tendr Ymgynghorydd Yswiriant NWRWTP

30 Gorffennaf 2010

Optic Technium, Llanelwy

Mynychwyr

Stephen Penny (Cyfarwyddwr Prosiect NWRWTP), Steffan Owen (Rheolwr Prosiect NWRWTP), Jim Espley (Rheolwr Prosiect ffocws bwyd GDd), Martin Rickers (Rheolwr Yswiriant CSFf)

Proses werthuso tendr

Derbyniwyd tendrau gan Willis a Jardine Lloyd Thompson (JLT)

Adolygodd y tîm y tendrau gan ddyfarnu sgoriau yn unol â'r meini prawf gwerthuso a gyhoeddwyd.

Asesiad Ansawdd

Gwerthusodd y tîm asesu gyflwyniad ysgrifenedig yn ddau dendrwr gyda sgoriau a sylwadau yn gysylltiedig â'r ddau asesiad yn cael eu rhoi i mewn yn y daenlen asesiad. Gwnaethpwyd sylwadau cryno ar gyflwyniadau bob ymgeisydd.

Asesiad Ariannol

Aseswyd atodlenni prisio trwy eu rhoi yn y meysydd priodol. Roedd y daenlen yn cyfrifo'r sgoriau yn unol â 'r dull sgorio ariannol a gyhoeddwyd.

Crynodeb o asesiad gwerthuso tendr

	Willis	JLT
Ansawdd	490.00	600.00
Ariannol	304.40	400.00

Cyfanswm (Mwy. 1,000)	794	1000.00
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Derbyniodd JLT y sgôr uchaf (1000 o bwyntiau) tra bod Willis wedi sgorio 794 o bwyntiau.

Oherwydd bod bwloch sylweddol rhwng sgoriau'r tendrwr sgôr uchaf a'r ail dendrwr, credai'r tîm nad oedd angen galw'r naill na'r llall am gyfweiliad. Felly mae'r sgoriau'n derfynol a dylid dyfarnu'r contract i Jardine Lloyd Thompson.

Mae'r sgoriau ariannol ac ansawdd wedi eu tynnu o'r daenlen werthuso a gellir eu gweld isod.



Gwerthusiad Ariannol

	Willis	JLT
Cyngor Yswiriant hyd at ac yn cynnwys ôl gau ariannol		
Tasgau 1.1 i 1.12 yn gynwysedig	16000	14220
Eitemau dros dro		
Tasg 1.13	2000	0 ²
Tasg 1.14	2000	1000

Cyfanswm (£)	20,000.00	15,220.00
---------------------	------------------	------------------

% Gwahaniaeth i'r tendr isaf	76.10	100.00
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Sgôr	304.40	400.00
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Asesiad Ansawdd

Willis			
Meini Prawf Ansawdd	Pwysoli (%)	Sgôr a ddyrannwyd (%)	Sylwadau
Dealltwriaeth glir o ofynion y prosiect	13	13	Cyflwyniad cynhwysfawr yn dangos tasgau a gweithgareddau ar gyfer bob cam o'r broses gaffael. Disgrifio fel pennawd sut y byddent yn rhyngwynebu ag ymgynghorwyr allanol eraill y prosiect.
Y tîm a'r ymgynghorydd arweiniol enwebedig yn cynnig profiad ac arbenigedd priodol	18	18	5 prosiectau trin gwastraff gweddilliol wedi'u disgrifio, yn cynnwys 2 o'r prosiectau PFI gwastraff mwyaf yn y DU. I gyd yn berthnasol i brosiect NWRWTP.
Gallu'r cwmni i gyfathrebu'n effeithiol (yn cynnwys y gallu i wneud hynny trwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg)	8	6	Cyflwyniad cynhwysfawr wedi'i dorri'i lawr i gamau'r broses gaffael. Eglurhad clir o'r holl dasgau. Cyflwyniad cyffredinol braidd yn anodd i'w ddeall, yn enwedig i rai nad ydynt yn arbenigwyr yswiriant (nid oedd

² Costau yn gynwysedig o fewn tasgau 1.1 i 1.12



NWRWTP

North Wales Residual Waste Treatment Project

			acronymau'n cael eu hegluro ac nid oedd rhestr termau)
Amser ac adnoddau i'w gwneud ar gael	13	9	Mae'r ddau bersonél yn brofiadol. Fodd bynnag nid oedd manylion ynghylch argaeledd na pa staff a roddir yn lle staff allweddol.
Hyblygrwydd	8	3	Cynigwyd dau staff ond dim yn dangos argaeledd y tîm ehangach na'r gallu i ddelio ag amrywiad yn y baich gwaith
Cyfanswm	60	49	
Sgôr Ansawdd terfynol(Mwy. 600 - fel % o sgôr uchaf)			490.00

JLT			
Meini Prawf Ansawdd	Pwysoliad (%)	Sgôr a ddyrannwyd (%)	Sylwadau
Dealltwriaeth glir o ofnyion y prosiect	13	13	Cyflwyniad cynhwysfawr yn dangos tasgau a gweithgareddau ar gyfer bob cam o'r broses gaffael. Disgrifio fel pennawd sut y byddent yn rhyngwynebu ag ymgynghorwyr allanol eraill y prosiect
Y tîm a'r ymgynghorydd arweiniol enwebedig yn cynnig profiad ac arbenigedd priodol	18	18	5 prosiectau trin gwastraff gweddilliol perthnasol wedi'u disgrifio
Gallu'r cwmni i gyfathrebu'n effeithiol	8	8	Cyflwyniad cynhwysfawr wedi'i dorri'i lawr i gamau'r broses gaffael. Eglurhad clir o'r holl dasgau. Cyflwyniad cyffredinol da gydag eglurhad anhechnegol o'r gweithgareddau bwriadedig
Amser ac adnoddau i'w gwneud ar gael	13	13	Mae'r tîm â phrofiad addas. Wedi cynnwys manylion y tîm ehangach, rhai ohonynt â phrofiad o wastraff. Ymdrin â chynllun wrth gefn.
Hyblygrwydd	8	8	Rhestru 8 o aelodau tîm prosiect. 3 staff gyda phrofiad o wastraff. Disgrifio'r broses monitro llif gwaith.
Cyfanswm	60	60	
Sgôr Ansawdd terfynol(Mwy. 600 - fel % o sgôr uchaf)			600.00



PTGGGC

Prosiect Trin Gwastraff Gweddilliol Gogledd Cymru

EITEM AGENDA RHIF 8

ADRODDIAD I'R : **CYD BWYLLGOR NWRWTP**

DYDDIAD : **3 MEDI 2010**

ADRODDIAD GAN : **RHEOLWR PROSIECT**

PWNC: **CYMERADWYIAD LLCC O'R ABA CADARNHAD
O'R GRANT**

1. PWRPAS YR ADRODDIAD

1.1. I ddiweddar a hysbysu aelodau's Cyd-Bwyllgor yn ffurfiol o gymeradwyaeth Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru (LICC) o'r Achos Busnes Amlinellol (ABA) a chadarnhad o'r grant i'r prosiect.

2. CEFNDIR

2.1. Yn dilyn proses cymeradwyo eang o ABA'r PTGGGC yn ystod Ionawr – Mawrth 2010 gan yr awdurdodau partner i gyd, fe gyflwynwyd yr ABA i LICC ar 9 Ebrill 2010 fel yr amserlen.

2.2. Fel a adroddwyd i'r Cyd-Bwyllgor hon ar 18 Mehefin 2010, fu i'r tim prosiect (yn cynnwys Cyfarwyddwr y Prosiect a'r ymgynghorwyr technegol, ariannol a chyfreithiol) fynychu cyfarfod gyda panel craffu LICC ar 12 Mai 2010.

2.3. Yn ystod y cyfarfod craffu hono, fe roddwyd awgrym o'r amodau fyddai'n debygol o fod ynghlwm â unrhyw grant.

3. YSTYRIAETHAU

3.1. Nid ellir y PTGGGC ddechrau y proses caffael tan i LICC gadarnhau ei gymeradwyaeth o'r ABA a chadarnhau'r grant. Fe dderbyniwyd y llythyr gan LICC yn cadarnhau'r uchod gan Gyfarwyddwr y Prosiect ar 15 Gorffennaf 2010.

3.2. Fu i'r llythyr gadarnhau swm y grant £5.716m y flwyddyn ar sail flwydd-dâl. Fydd y grant yn wahanol i'r ffigwr yma os yw'r ffi ar y giat a gynigir gan y cynigydd a ffefrir yn is na'r ffigwr a nodir yn yr ABA. Fe fydd yr angen ariannol felly yr opsiwn is o:-

- 25% o'r ffi ar y giat fel a nodir yn yr Achos Busnes Terfynnol; neu
- £5.716m.

3.3. Amodau'r grant yw:-

- Cyn i gyhoeddi'r nodyn OJEU, rhaid i'r partneriaid ddarparu tystiolaeth for yr awdurdodau partner wedi arwyddo'r Cytundeb Rhyg Awdurdod (CRhA);



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- Cyn i gyhoeddi'r Gwahoddiad i Ddarparu Datrysiaid Manwl (ISDS) i gynigwyr, i'r partnerneriaeth ddarparu:
 - Tystiolaeth y bydd y Cyfarwyddwr Prosiect yn cael ei wneud yn swydd llawn amser o ddechrau'r cam Datrysiadau Manwl
 - Mwy o egluder ar faterion TUPE fydd yn debygol o godi o'r contractwr yn cymryd cyfrifoldeb ffram redeg safle trosglwyddo gwastraff a cludiant o'r gwastraff i'r cyfleuster trin gwastraff, neu o faterion yn codi yn ystod y proses caffael nid ydynt wedi'i adnabod eto.

3.4. Fe arwyddwyd y CRhA gan bob awdurdod partner ar 24 Mehefin 2010.

3.5. Atodir gopi o llythyr LICC yn Atodiad 1 i'r adroddiad yma, ond mae Annex A o'r llythyr wedi ei dynny gan ei fod yn cynnwys gwybodaeth sensitif yn fasnachol.

4. ARGYMHELLION

4.1. Bod y Cyd-Bwyllgor yn nodi'r cymeradwyaeth LICC o'r ABA a'r cadarnhad o'r grant.

4.2. Bod y Cyd-Bwyllgor yn nodi'r amodau a roddir i'r grant fel a nodwyd yn llythyr atodir yn atodiad 1.

5.00 GOBLYGIADAU ARIANNOL

5.01 Amherthnasol

6.00 EFFAITH GWRTH DLODI

6.01 Dim

7.00 EFFAITH AMGYLCHEDDOL

7.01 Amherthnasol

8.00 EFFAITH CYFARTALEDD

8.01 Amherthnasol

9.00 GOBLYGIADAU PERSONEL

9.01 Amherthnasol

10.00 YMGYNGHORIAD SYDD EI ANGEN

10.01 Amherthnasol

11.00 YMGYNGHORIAD A WNAETHPWYD

11.01 Amherthnasol



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**DEDDF LLYWODRAETH LEOL
MYNEDIAD AT WYBODAETH 1985**

Dogfennau cefndir:

Dim

Swyddog Cyswllt : Steffan Owen NWRWTP



PTGGGC

Prosiect Trin Gwastraff Gweddilliol Gogledd Cymru

Atodiad 1 – Llythyr gan LICC yn cadarnhau



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Adran yr Amgylchedd a Cynaliadwyedd
Department for Environment and Sustainability



Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru
Welsh Assembly Government

Stephen Penny
Project Director –
North Wales Residual Waste Treatment Project
Environment Directorate
Flintshire County Council
County Hall
Mold CH7 6NF

15 July 2010

OBC Endorsement - North Wales Residual Waste Treatment Project

Dear Stephen

I am writing to let you know that consideration of the Outline Business Case (OBC) you submitted in May in respect of the North Wales Residual Waste Treatment Project has now been completed.

I am pleased therefore to confirm the offer from the Welsh Assembly Government (WAG) in support of your project. The Minister has approved WAG's funding of **£5.716m** pa on an annuity basis, payable from the date of full service commencement, following completion of acceptance testing.

Your project should be developed so that it is affordable within this offer. You will need to ensure that funds are available to cover that part of the payments to the contractor which will not be met via the above financial support.

The conditions stipulated by the Scrutiny Panel are such that:

- prior to issuing the OJEU Notice, you provide evidence that all participating authorities have signed the Inter Authority Agreement;
- prior to issuing the Invitation to Submit Detailed Solutions (ISDS) to the shortlisted bidders, you provide:
 - evidence that the project director be made a full-time post from the commencement of the detailed solutions stage; and
 - greater clarity regarding the likely TUPE issues arising from the contractor taking over responsibility for operating transfer stations and the transportation of residual waste to the treatment facility, or arising from any other matters arising during the course of the procurement not yet identified.



BUDDIENHUNWYBODAETH
INVESTOR IN PEOPLE



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Funding Conditions

Support for this project depends on the project continuing to meet the criteria set out in Appendix A of the Outline Business Case Template for Residual Waste Treatment Facilities. Approval at the OBC stage does not guarantee approval at the Final Business Case stage if the solution procured fails, to a material extent, to meet any of these criteria.

In particular, may I remind you of the requirement to use WPP0 approved standardised contract documentation and to discuss any proposed project specific derogations with the WPP0 at the earliest opportunity. Written approval from the WPP0 will be required for any such derogations, which must be obtained in good time before the contract is signed. Please refer also to your obligations under the terms of the Memorandum of Understanding between yourselves and WAG.

Funding will be finally confirmed via an FBC funding endorsement letter upon approval of the Final Business Case (FBC). However, this will only differ from that set out above if the actual gate fee offered by the preferred bidder is lower than that projected within the reference project at OBC. The funding approved at OBC will not be increased if actual costs at or after FBC are higher than projected at OBC. The funding requirement per annum will therefore be the lower of:

- 25% of the gate fee as set out in the FBC (in accordance with steps 2, 3 and 4 of the established funding methodology set out in Annex A); or
- £5.716m.

Should the authorities decide to utilise prudential borrowing as a way to reduce the gate fee, this shall be disregarded for the purposes of determining WAG funding, which shall be assessed on the assumption that the contribution from prudential borrowing would be replaced by corporate/project funding on the same terms offer to the project.

Form of Financial Support

Financial support will be in the form of additional revenue funding payable via the Sustainable Waste Management Grant but ring-fenced for the purpose of providing revenue support over the duration of the project.

Financial support will commence on full service commencement, following completion of acceptance testing. It will terminate upon natural expiry of the contract. In event of early termination, financial support will continue to be payable only if the services are still being provided by another contractor on the same commercial basis. Financial support will not be extended following a decision to extend the contract period.

You will need to inform the WPP0 at FBC whether you require the financial support to be payable to a single nominated lead authority, or shared between all participating authorities. If the latter, you will need to provide the WPP0 with an agreed allocation.

Procedures

Please keep in contact with the WPP0 through your nominated PUK Transactor about the progress of your project during procurement. In particular, you must inform us immediately if you wish to change aspects of the project in any material way from the case agreed. That particularly includes the project scope, capacity and timetable.

You should submit an FBC to the WPP0 shortly before final close is targeted and when you are confident that there will not be further significant changes to the project. It should take the form of a



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concise document stating where the business case remains as set out in the OBC and where it has changed, with a fuller explanation for any changes. The FBC should be based on the Preferred Bidder's proposed solution. The FBC will be subject to approval by the Scrutiny Panel and in turn Minister for Environment Sustainability and Housing and The Minister for Finance. A letter will subsequently be required from yourselves confirming the date financial close was reached.

This letter is without prejudice to any other consents that may be required, for example, in connection with planning legislation or permitting requirements.

Yours sincerely,

JASPER ROBERTS
Head of Waste & LEQ Division
Department for Environment and Sustainability



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Prosiect Trin Gwastraff Gweddilliol Gogledd Cymru



RHIF EITEM AGENDA 9

ADRODD I : **CYD BWYLLGOR**

DYDDIAD : **3^{YDD} MEDI 2010**

ADRODDIAD GAN : **RHEOLWR PROSIECT**

PWNC : **CANLYNIAD CYCHWYNOL O YMGYNGHORIAD
AELODAU**

1.00 PWRPAS YR ADRODDIAD

1.01 I hysbysu'r Cyd bwyllgor ar y wybodaeth ddiweddaraf ar ganlyniad y gweithdai ymgynghori aelodau cychwynol ac i ymfyn cytundeb i gyfeirio at adroddiad argymhelliad.

2.00 CEFNDIR

2.01 Yn awr y mae LICC wedi cefnogi yr ABA ar gyfer yr PTGGGC. Tra bod yr ABA yn cynnwys cyfeirnod technoleg a safle, nid oes penderfyniad wedi ei wneud ynglyn â'r technolegau na'r safleoedd ar gyfer y prosiect. Y mae angen ymgynghoriad hapddaliwr i ddeall anghenion Gogledd Cymru, ac i ffurfio manyldeb a meini prawf ar gyfer ymrwymiad marchnata. Y mae'r prosiect wedi dechrau trafod gydag aelodau i ddeall blaenoriaethau a chael arwydd o'u pwysigrwydd perthnasol mewn perthynas â chaffaeliad y datrysiad dewisiol i drin gwastraff gweddilliol. Bydd y blaenoriaethau hyn yn cael eu dadansoddi ynghyd â'r rhai o'r grwpiau hapddalwyr cymunedol sydd i ddod, i ddarparu gwybodaeth cefnogol ar gyfer sefydliadau a fydd yn tendro i ddarparu datrysiad. Tra bod sesiynau aelodau wedi eu cynnal ym mhob un o'r pum awdurdod yn y bartneriaeth bydd dau sesiwn pellach yn cael eu cynnal ar Fedi 1af a'r 2il, a bydd y canlyniadau yn cael eu hadrodd ar lafar.

3.00 YSTYRIAETHAU

GWEITHDAI YMGYNGHORI AELODAU

3.01 Gweler codfnodion yn sesiynau yn Atodiad 1 isod.

3.02 Yn gryno, rhannwyd yr aelodau o bob sesiwn i mewn i grwpiau ac fe'u gwahoddwyd i ddewis eu deg blaenoriaeth uchaf wedi trafod amrywiaeth o faterion mewn perthynas ag anghenion unrhyw ddatrysiad dewisiol. Darparwyd blaenoriaethau cychwynol ar gyfer trafodaeth ac anogwyd yr aelodau i ychwanegu rhai eu hunain.



Y mae'r canlyniadau gan y grwpiau i'w gweld isod:

3.03 Cyd weithiodd aelodau Gwynedd fel grŵp unigol a datblygwyd eu deg uchaf mewn trefn blaenoriaeth. Yr oeddynt yn ystyried blaenoriaethau 1 a 2 i fod y pwysicaf gydag hyblygrwydd o bwysigrwydd uchel. Yr oedd y blaenoriaethau eraill yn llai pwysig o lawer. Y mae'r seren yn dynodi fod yr aelodau wedi grwpio ansawdd dŵr ac aer gyda'i gilydd i greu blaenoriaeth amgylcheddol.

1. Amgylchedd *
2. Cost
3. Hyblygrwydd
4. Newid Hinsawdd
5. Effeithiolrwydd ynni
6. Dibynadwyedd
7. Gallu i gymryd gwastraff masnachol a diwydiannol
8. Nifer o safleoedd
9. Symudiad traffig

3.04 Ffurfiodd aelodau Sir Ddinbych 2 grŵp gan ddarparu eu deg blaenoriaeth uchaf ac arwydd o'u pwysigrwydd perthnasol. Y mae'r seren yn dynode fod yr aelodau o grŵp wedi cyfuno ansawdd aer ag ansawdd dŵr, newid hinsawdd a rhagori targedau amgylcheddol i flaenoriaeth amgylcheddol. Creodd y grŵp flaenoriaeth newydd hefyd: Budd Cymunedol.

Grŵp 1

1. Cost / Gwerth am Arian	10
2. Trafnidiaeth	8
3. Amgylchedd *	8
4. Budd Cymunedol (Gwres)	6
5. Gwastraff masnachol a diwydiannol	6
6. Allforio gwastraff	4
7. Effeithiolrwydd Ynni	3
8. Nifer o Safleoedd	2

Grŵp 2

1. Dibynadwyedd	8
2. Effeithiolrwydd Ynni	8
3. Hyblygrwydd (Profi i'r Dyfodol)	7
4. Ansawdd Aer	6
5. Rhagori targedau amgylcheddol	5
6. Newid Hinsawdd	4
7. Ansawdd Dŵr	4



8. Derbyn gwastraff arall	4
9. Symudiad traffig a nifer o safleoedd	3
10. Cost	1

3.05 Rhannodd aelodau Sir y Fflint i 3 grŵp gan ddynodi pwysigrwydd perthnasol y blaenoriaethau a ddewisent. Grwpiodd Grŵp 1 ansawdd aer, ansawdd dŵr a newid hinsawdd gyda'i gilydd yn eu blaenoriaeth uchaf. Y mae'r seren yn dynodi fod yr aelodau yn y grŵp hwn wedi ychwanegu blaenoriaeth ychwanegol, cyfrifoldebau mecanyddol a chytundebol ac wedi ei ychwanegu i'r flaenoriaeth, Dibynadwyaeth. Cyfunodd Grŵp 3 ansawdd aer gyda allyriannau isel fel eu blaenoriaeth uchaf. Y mae effaith ar y tirwedd yn cyfeirio at estheteg y cyfleuster. Cafodd ailwerthiad deunydd ailgylchu a chynhyrchu ynni ei grwpio gyda'i gilydd.

Grŵp 1

1. Ansawdd Aer a Dŵr / Newid Hinsawdd	13
2. Dibynadwyedd *	8
3. Traffig	9
4. Ailgylchu Ychwanegol	8
5. Gwastraff Masnachol/ Diwydiannol, G. Cymru	10
6. Cost / Gwerth am arian	7
7. Effeithiolrwydd Ynni	5
8. Nifer o Safleoedd	3
9. Edrychiad a Chynllun	1

Grŵp 2

1. Hyblygrwydd	35
2. Cyrraedd Targedau Amgylcheddol	12
3. Effeithiolrwydd	10
4. Ansawdd Dŵr	10
5. Ansawdd Aer	10
6. Newid Hinsawdd	10
7. Edrchiad a Chynllun	7
8. Ystagell Gymuned Addysgiadol	10

Grŵp 3

1. Ansawdd Aer / Allyriannau Isel	7
2. Cost / Gwerth am arian	5
3. Cynllun / Effaith ar y tirlun	4
4. Cynhyrchu Ynnu rhad o Wastraff / Ailwerthiad Deunydd Ailgylchu	4
5. Effeithiolrwydd Ynni	3



6. Rhagori Targedau Amgylcheddol	4
7. Hyblygrwydd	4
8. Ansawdd Dŵr	2
9. Allforio Gwastraff	2
10. Addysg ar y safle / canfyddiad cyhoeddus	1

3.06 Ffurfiodd aelodau Sir Conwy 3 grŵp gan ddarparu eu deg blaenoriaeth uchaf ac arwydd o'u pwysigrwydd perthnasol. Yn adborth grŵp 1 ni roddwyd gwerth pwysigrwydd perthnasol i ddibynadwyedd gan fod y grŵp yn teimlo y dylai fod yn ymhlyg mewn unrhyw ddatrysiad a geir. Cyfunodd Grŵp 2 cost a rhagori targedau amgylcheddol. Dewisiodd aelodau Grŵp 3 dibynadwyedd wrth dderbyn y cyfleuster fel blaenoriaeth a chyfunwyd dibynadwyedd y gweithrediad gydag effeithiolrwydd ynni.

Grŵp1

1. Rhagori Targedau Amgylcheddol	30
2. Dibynadwyedd	
3. Hyblygrwydd	26
4. Ailgylchu Ychwanegol	6
5. Addysg	4
6. Cyflogaeth	9
7. Gwerth am Arian	4

Grŵp 2

1. Cost & Rhagori Targedau Amgylcheddol	25
2. Effeithiolrwydd Ynni	5
3. Ystafell Addysg/ Cyfathrebu	8
4. Allyriannau Trafnidiaeth	5
5. Hyblygrwydd y Datrysiad	1
6. Cyflogaeth	4
7. Derbyn gwastraff masnachol/ diwydiannol	2
8. Dibynadwyedd y trosglwyddiad	3

Grŵp 3

1. Cost / Gwerth am Arian	16
2. Generadiad Incwm	14
3. Cael Gwared o'r Sbwriel i gyd	6
4. Cost Trafnidiaeth y Dyfodol	8
5. Hyblygrwydd y Datrysiad	5
6. Dibynadwyedd o drosglwyddiad y datrysiad	8
7. Dibynadwyedd allgynnyrch / Effeithiolrwydd Ynni	6
8. Mewnforio Gwastraff	7



Masnachol/Diwydiannol

9. Cyflogaeth	5
10. Lleoliad	5

3.07 Ffurfiodd aelodau Ynys Môn 3 grŵp hefyd gan ddarparu eu deg blaenoriaeth uchaf ac arwydd o'u pwysigrwydd perthnasol. Creodd aelodau yng ngrŵp 1 flaenoriaeth o'r enw budd cymunedol. Cyfunodd Grŵp 3 ansawdd aer a dŵr i un blaenoriaeth.

Grŵp 1

1. Cost	18
2. Targedau Amgylcheddol	10
3. Ansawdd Dŵr ac aer	10
4. Tagfeydd Traffig	10
5. Effeithiolrwydd Ynni	6
6. Budd cymunedol	6
7. Edrychiad a Chynllun	6
8. Hyblygrwydd	5
9. Ailgylchu Ychwanegol	3
10. Dibynadwyedd y trosglwyddiad	3

Grŵp 2

1. Cost	15
2. Dibynadwyedd y trosglwyddiad	10
3. Symudiad Traffig	8
4. Hyblygrwydd	6
5. Effeithiolrwydd	6
6. Nifer y safleoedd	4
7. Ansawdd Aer	4
8. Cyflogaeth	4
9. Cyfleuster Cyfathrebu	3

Grŵp 3

1. Cost	10
2. Effeithiolrwydd Ynni	8
3. Dibynadwyedd a throsglwyddiad	8
4. Rhagori targedau amgylcheddol	7
5. Hyblygrwydd y datrysiad	6
6. Symudiad Traffig	6
7. Rhwystro newid hinsawdd	5
8. Ansawdd aer a dŵr	5
9. Lleoliad y safle	5

3.08 Er nad yw dadansoddiad aelodau wedi ei gwblhau, fel y byddem yn bwydo canlyniadau y sesiynau aelodau eraill i mewn i'r dadansoddiad, y mae rhai teddiadau allweddol yn ymddangos wrth ystyried blaenoriaethau. Y mae cost a gwerth am arian gyda pherfformiad amgylcheddol yn nodweddu'n uchel. Y mae trawsgludiad o wastraff



hefyd yn fater, fel y mae hyblygrwydd y datrysiad i ymdopi gyda chynnydd neu gostyngiad mewn symiau gwastraff proffwydol.

- 3.09 Yn ystod cwrs y sesiynau aelodau codwyd y mater ple y byddai'r dechnoleg efallai yn cael ei leoli. Tra bod aelodau yn Sir y Fflint yn mynegi pryder ynghylch cyfleuster yn cael ei leoli yn eu hardal, yr oedd aelodau yng Nghonwy ac Ynys Môn yn awyddus i archwilio cyfleon ar gyfer cyfleuster i'r gorllewin o ardal y bartneriaeth.

ARGYMELLION

- 4.01 Y mae'r nodyn cyfarwyddo hwn yn darparu mewnwelediad cychwynol i mewn i'r blaenoriaethau sydd angen eu dadansoddi a'u defnyddio i helpu ffurfio y broses caffaeliad o driniaeth datrysiad arall. Y mae dadansoddiad dyfnach o'r canlyniadau a gasglwyd angen ei gyflawni gydag adborth o'r sesiynau aelodau a'r sesiynau ymrwymiad cymunedol a fydd yn digwydd yn gynnar ym mis Medi. Yn y cyfnod hwn yn y broses y mae ymgynghoriad parhaus gyda hapddalwyr cymunedol yn cael ei argymell ynghyd â chyhoeddi y canlyniadau amlycaf o'r sesiynau aelodau yn adran yr aelodau ar y wefan unwaith y bydd dadansoddiad wedi ei gwblhau. Bydd hyn yn galluogi aelodau i godi unrhyw gwestiynau sydd ganddynt ynghylch y dadansoddiad ac yn cadarnhau fod y canlyniadau yn gynrychiadol ac yn gallu cael ei fwydo i mewn i feini prawf.

5.00 GOBLYGIADAU ARIANNOL

- 5.01 Dim

6.00 EFFAITH GWRTH DLODI

- 6.01 Dim

7.00 EFFAITH AMGYLCHEDDOL

- 7.01 Dim

8.00 EFFAITH CYDRADDOLDEB

- 8.01 Dim

9.00 GOBLYGIADAU PERSONOL

- 9.01 Dim

10.00 YMGYNGHORIAD GOFYNNOL



NWRWTP

North Wales Residual Waste Treatment Project

10.01 Y mae ymgynghoriad pellach gydag hapddalwyr cymunedol, hapddalwyr statudol a grwpiau cymunedol wedi ei drefnu ar gyfer dechrau Medi.

11.00 YMGYNGHORI WEDI CYFLAWN!

11.01 Y mae dau weithdy pellach wedi eu cynnal ar y ddau ddiwrnod cyntaf o Fedi a bydd canlyniadau y rhain yn cael ei fwydo i ddadansoddiad manwl o flaenoriaethau aelodau.

LLYWODRAETH LEOL (MYNEDIAD I WYBODAETH) DEDDF 1985 DOGFENNAU CEFNDIR

Swyddog Cysylltu : Steffan Owen
Ffôn : (01352) 704915



NWRWTP

North Wales Residual Waste Treatment Project

ATODIAD 1

Cofnodion o Weithdai Ymgynghori Aelodau

Y mae'r ddogfen hon yn cyflwyno cofnodion o'r gweithdai ymgynghori aelodau a gynhaliwyd yng Ngorffennaf 2010 ar gyfer pob un o'r pum awdurdod yn y bartneriaeth PTGGGC. Bydd dau sesiwn pellach yn cael eu cynnal ym mis Medi a fydd yn cael eu cynnwys yn y ddogfen hon wedi iddynt gael eu cynnal.

SESIWN AELODAU GWYNEDD GORFFENNAF 7fed 2010

SIAMBRAU'R CYNGOR, CYNGOR SIR GWYNEDD, CAERNARFON

Rhestr presenoldeb:

Steffan Owen, David Kidby (Acer), Sarah Jane Widdowson (AEA), Nia Owen (AEA), Peter Evans, Gwyn Morris Jones, Cyngorydd Huw Edwards, Cyngorydd Alun Wyn Evans, Cyngorydd Gwen Griffith, Cyngorydd Dafydd Ll. Hughes, Cyngorydd Silvia A. Humphreys, Cyngorydd John Wynn Jones, Cyngorydd Dewi Ilewelyn, Cyngorydd Richard Arwel Pierce, Cyngorydd W. Gareth Roberts, Cyngorydd Ioan Ceredig Thomas, Cyngorydd Ann Williams, Cyngorydd John Wyn Williams, Cyngorydd R.H. Wyn Williams.

Cyflwynwyd y sesiwn gan y daliwr portffolio Amgylcheddol a chafodd ei roi i mewn i gyd-destun y cynllun rhanbarthol a'r cynnydd yr oedd aelodau wedi ei wneud cyn belled mewn perthynas â'r ABA a phenodi aelodau i'r cyd bwyllgor.

Rhoddodd Steffan Owen gyflwyniad byr cyn rhoi yr awenau i Nia Owen a gyflwynodd fformat y sesiwn a'r angen am y prosiect. Gofynnodd aelodau gwestiynau ynghylch tipio anghyfreithlon a hyd yr amserlen caffaeliad yn enwedig os allai gael ei gwtgi. Eglurodd Nia Owen fod yr amserlen caffaeliad yn sicrhau bod tryloywder, proses dyledus a chyfle am ymgynghoriad helaeth ar draws y pum awdurdod. Gofynnodd yr aelodau hefyd i ba raddau y byddai ôl troed carbon ar gyfer technolegau arfaethedig yn bwysig, a'r ôl troed cysylltiedig gyda thrawsgludo gwastraff. Gwahoddwyd aelodau i gynnwys hyn yn eu blaenoriaethau hwyrach ymlaen yn y gweithdy os yr oeddynt yn ystyried hyn i fod yn bwysig.

Hysbysodd Steffan Owen yr aelodau fod y prosiect yn ymchwilio i mewn i safleoedd i'r gorllewin o ardal y prosiect, ac y byddai cynigyddion hefyd yn cael eu gwahodd i awgrymu safleoedd. Gofynnwyd i aelodau i ystyried y posibilrwydd o wahanol dechnolegau ar wahanol safleoedd wrth edrych ar eu blaenoriaethau. Arweiniodd hyn at gwestiynau ynghylch y cyfanswm o wastraff sydd ei angen i wneud i safle neu technoleg weithio.

Rhoddodd Sarah Jane Widdowson gyflwyniad ar dechnolegau sydd ar gael ar hyn o bryd ac eglurodd sut y byddai gwahanol flaenoriaethau yn gweddu y datrysiad technolegol a gai ei ddefnyddio. Pwysleisiodd yr angen i drin 150,000 tonnell o wastraff bob blwyddyn, ac ystyriodd aelodau sut y gall



gwastraff amrywio yn dymhorol mewn math a a swm gan gofio fod Gwynedd yn ardal dwristaidd.

Cyflwynwyd yr aelodau gyda rhestr o flaenoriaethau i'w hystyried. Cyd weithiodd yr aelodau fel grŵp unigol i drafod y blaenoriaethau a dewis pa rai oedd eu 10 uchaf.

Gofynnodd yr aelodau am arwydd o'r niferoedd o swyddi y byddai pob technoleg yn ei greu. Eglurodd Sara Jane Widdowson fod hyn yn anodd i'w fesur yn y cyfnod hwn a fod gan brosesau mecanyddol fwy o swyddi yn gysylltiedig â thrin y gwastraff, ond bod swyddi hefyd yn amgylchynu prosesau cysylltiol gydag egni yn cynhyrchu cyfleustrau mewn perthynas â rhedeg gweithfeydd CHP ayyb. Awgrymodd rhai aelodau ei bod yn bwysig i ganolbwyntio ar drin gwastraff gweddilliol fel yr amcan sylfaenol o'r technoleg ac adnabod fod creu ynni rhad yn fudd eilradd. Dylai'r system fod yn hyblyg er mwyn ymdopi â symiau amrywiol o wastraff. Awgrymodd aelodau yr hoffent ymweld â safleodd a oedd yn gweithredu ar hyn o bryd.

Mynegodd rhai aelodau yr angen am dechnoleg gwyrdd. Yr oedd hyn mewn perthynas i symudiadau traffig. Cafodd y potensial o symud y gwastraff gyda thren ei awgrymu. Cafodd gallu y dechnoleg i ragori targedau ei ystyried yn bwysig yn enwedig yn y cyswllt fod Gwynedd yn cael ei farchnata fel man gwyrdd ac iach. Yr oedd effaith amgylcheddol isel gan ystyried newid hinsawdd yn cael ei gysidro yn bwysig iawn. Yr oedd y Cynghorwyr yn teimlo fod hyn yn flaenoriaeth ganolog ac y dylai gael ei gyrraedd yn ddi ystyriol o'r gost.

Cafodd maint cyfleuster potensial hefyd ei godi ac awgrymodd aelodau nad oess maint yn ystyriaeth bwysig gan gymryd fod technoleg yn gallu cael ei leoli gerllaw parc diwydiannol. Yr oedd aelodau yn ystyried allyriadau i fod yn bwysig o safbwynt y cyhoedd.

Trafododd aelodau gyfradd ailgylchu, a'r gallu i ailgylchu plastig yn y dyfodol wrth iddynt ystyried a fyddai ailgylchu ychwanegol o'r cyfleuster yn flaenoriaeth. Cafodd yr aelodau eu hatgoffa fod y PTGGGC yn tybio bod y targedau ailgylchu o 70% yn cael eu cyrraedd ac mai'r gwastraff gweddilliol sydd yn cael ei drin. Yr oedd trafodaeth a oedd yn cyfeirio at bobl nad ydynt yn ailgylchu. Cafodd y mater o'r maint o wastraff a newid patrymau ailgylchu yn y dyfodol a'r potensial i ailgylchu mwy hefyd ei drafod. Ystyriodd aelodau os y byddai llai na 150,000 tonnall yn cael ei gynhyrchu. Cafodd mewnforio gwastraff ac a ddylai hyn gynnwys gwastraff masnachol a diwydiannol ei ystyried gan yr aelodau.

Trafododd aelodau safonau cynllunio gan ganolbwyntio ar estheteg. Cafodd yr angen am gyfleuster addysgiadol ei ystyried fel rhywbeth buddiol ond nid blaenoriaeth 10 uchaf. Cafodd hyblygrwydd y datrysiad ei godi eto a'r mater o ansawdd dŵr ac ansawdd aer yn ganlyniad o dechnoleg ei grwpio gyda'i gilydd. Cytunodd yr holl aelodau fod dibynadwyedd a throsglwyddiad yn hollbwysig.



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Gofynnwyd i aelodau roi mynegiad o bwysigrwydd perthnasol ar gyfer pob un o'u blaenoriaethau deg uchaf. Cytunodd y grŵp aelodau fod y ddau gyntaf yr un mor bwysig a bod trefn y blaenoriaethau yn adlewyrchu eu lefel o bwysigrwydd perthnasol.

Blaenoriaethau'r grŵp oedd:

1. Amgylchedd
2. Cost
3. Hyblygrwydd
4. Newid Hinsawdd
5. Effeithiolrwydd Ynni
6. Dibynadwyedd
7. Gallu i gymryd gwastraff masnachol a diwydiannol
8. Nifer o safleoedd
9. Symudiadau Traffig.

Diolchwyd yr aelodau am eu barn ac fe'u hysbyswyd y byddai eu blaenoriaethau yn cael eu defnyddio gyda'r grwpiau aelodau a hapddalwyr eraill i gynhyrchu gwerthusiad meini prawf a fydd o gymorth i weddu y driniaeth datrysiad dewisiol ar gyfer gwastraff gweddilliol yng Ngogledd Cymru.



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SESIWN AELODAU SIR Y FFLINT GORFFENNAF 19eg 2010 YSTAFELL ALYN A GLANNAU DYFRDWY, NEUADD SIROL, CYNGOR SIR Y FFLINT

Rhestr presenoldeb:

Steffan Owen, David Kidby (Acer), Adam Read (AEA), Sarah Jane Widdowson (AEA), Sarah Myers (Acer), Carl Longland, Louise Pedreschi, Andy MacBeth, Cynghorydd Nancy Matthews, Cynghorydd Hilary Isherwood, Cynghorydd Klaus Armstrong-Braun, Cynghorydd Mike Peers, Cynghorydd Neville Philips, Cynghorydd David Barratt, Cynghorydd Robin Baker, Cynghorydd Ray Hughes, Cynghorydd Fred Gilmore, Cynghorydd Christine Jones, Cynghorydd James Falshaw, Cynghorydd Ron Hampson, Cynghorydd Patrick Heesom, Cynghorydd Robin Guest, Cynghorydd Haydn Bateman, Cynghorydd Doreen Mackie, Cynghorydd Louise Penderson, Cynghorydd Aaron Shotton, Cynghorydd Marion Bateman.

Agorodd Nancy Matthews y sesiwn gan groesawu yr holl aelodau a oedd wedi mynychu. Cyflwynodd Steffan Owen y tîm a chynnig croeso cynnes i bawb i'r sesiwn.

Cychwynodd Adam Reed y cyflwyniad ac yr oedd gan aelodau nifer o gwestiynau ynghylch mesurau i leihau gwastraff busnes, diffiniad a chyfansoddiad gwastraff gweddilliol a mesurau i hybu pobl i ailgylchu mwy.

Gofynnodd aelodau hefyd ynghylch sut yr oedd cyfanswm y gwastraff gweddilliol yn cael ei ragfynegi, a tharddiad y gwastraff. Holodd yr aelodau gwestiynau ynghylch y driniaeth o wastraff masnachol yn y cyfleuster.

Cododd aelodau gwestiynau pellach ynghylch yr ABA a'r tebygoliaeth o gyfleuster yn cael ei leoli yng Nghlannau Dyfrdwy.

Cyflwynodd Adam Read wybodaeth ar yr opsiynau gwerthusiad a gafodd ei gynnal ar gyfer yr ABA. Gofynnodd aelodau pam bod gwerthusiad opsiynau wedi ei gynnal ar gyfer achos busnes a holwyd os oedd y safle wedi ei ddewis yn barod. Cadarnhaodd Adam Read i aelodau nad oedd safle na thechnoleg wedi ei benderfynu ac y byddai eu blaenoriaethau yn cynorthwyo i ffurfio gwerthusiad meini prawf.

Cyflwynodd Sarah Jane Widdowson format y gweithdy a phwysleisiodd rhai o brif faterion blaenoriaeth yr hoffai rhai aelodau eu hystyried. Gofynnwyd i aelodau i ystyried a ddylai cyfleuster fewnforio gwastraff o ardaloedd eraill y tu allan i Ogledd Cymru ac a ddylai gymryd gwastraff masnachol. Gofynnwyd i aelodau ystyried a ddylai'r cyfleuster gael ei leoli yng Ngymru. Cefnogodd rhai o aelodau y posibilrwydd o cyfleuster y tu allan i Ogledd Cymru. Mynegodd rhai aelodau bryder fod y cyfleuster efallai yn cael ei adeiladu yn Sir y Fflint fel y manylwyd yn yr ABA.

Yn ystod toriad am goffi trafododd yr aelodau faterion ynghylch y cyflwyniad gyda Steffan. Brysiodd Nancy Matthews i ymgynyll yr aelodau ar gyfer y gweithdy. Cafodd yr aelodau eu gwahodd i ffurfio i mewn i grwpiau, i edrych ar restr o flaenoriaethau ac ychwanegu eraill iddynt cyn dewis eu deg uchaf.

Yr oedd gan aelodau fwy o gwestiynau ynghylch pa dechnoleg fyddai'r rhataf, ariannu gan LICC a'r gallu i gael nifer o safleoedd gyda gostyngiadau cysylltiol



mewn traffig ac allyriannau. Dymunodd aelodau gael y cyfle i ymweld â safleoedd a oedd eisioes yn gweithredu.

Gwahoddodd Steffan Owen yr aelodau i gymryd rhan yn y gweithdy i gynhyrchu blaenoriaethau ac atgyferthodd amcanion y gweithdy.

Rhannodd yr aelodau i dri grŵp ac wedi llawer o drafod, cynhyrchwyd eu deg blaenoriaeth uchaf. Yna fe benodwyd bwysigrwydd perthnasol i'r blaenoriaethau hyn. Y mae'r ffigyrau mewn cromfachau yn dangos pwysigrwydd perthnasol.

Blaenoriaethau Grŵp 1: ansawdd aer/ newid hinsawdd/ ansawdd dŵr (13), gwastraff masnachol a diwydiannol (10), traffig (9), dibynadwyedd a cyfrifoldeb contractiwr (8), ailgylchu ychwanegol (8), cost a gaa (7), effeithiolrwydd ynni (5), nifer o safleoedd (3), edrychiad a chynllun (1).

Blaenoriaethau Grŵp 2 : ansawdd aer (7), cost/gaa(5), cynhyrchi ynni rhad o wastraff, ailwerthiad o ailgylchu (4), effaith cynllun ar y tilun (4), hyblygrwydd (4), effeithiolrwydd ynni (3), rhagori targedau amgylcheddol (3), allforio gwastraff (2), addysg ar y safle (1).

Blaenoriaethau Grŵp 3: hyblygrwydd (35), cyrraedd targedau amgylcheddol (12), newid hinsawdd (10), ansawdd aer (10), ansawdd dŵr (10), effeithiolrwydd (10), edrychiad a chynllun (7), ystafell gymuned ac addysg (6).

Diolchwyd yr aelodau am eu barn a cawsant eu gwahodd i edrych ar yr adran aelodau ar safle PTGGGC am ganlyniadau sesiynau ymgynghori aelodau ym mis Medi. Cafodd aelodau eu hannog i ofyn i gyd-aelodau fynychu sesiynau aelodau ar ddod yn gynnar ym mis Medi.



SESIWN AELODAU SIR DDINBYCH GORFFENAF 20fed 2010

YSTAFELL CYNHADLEDD, NEUADD SIROL, RHUTHUN, SIR DDINBYCH

Rhestr presenoldeb:

Steffan Owen, Adam Read (AEA), Sarah Jane Widdowson (AEA), Sarah Myers (Acer), Alan Roberts, Cyngorydd Meirick Lloyd Davies, Cyngorydd Bill Cowie, Cyngorydd C M Evans, Cyngorydd June Cahill, Cyngorydd Gwilym Evans, Cyngorydd George Green, Cyngorydd E R Jones, Cyngorydd Dewi Owens.

Agorodd Steffan Owen y sesiwn trwy gyflwyno y tîm a rhoi trosolwg byr o gynllun y prynhawn.

Cyflwynodd Adam Read yr amrywiaeth o dechnolegau ar gael yn y farchnad ar hyn o bryd. Gofynnodd aelodau gwestiynau ynghylch y meini prawf gan LICC gyda golwg ar yr ABA a sut y bodlonodd yr ABA y meini prawf hyn. Gofynnodd rhai aelodau os y byddai cyfleuster yn cael ei adeiladu yng Nghlannau Dyfrdwy gan ei fod yn yr ABA. Esboniodd Adam Read nad oes penderfyniad wedi ei wneud ar y technolegau na'r safleoedd. Gofynnodd aelodau hefyd am eglurhad ar rai o'r acronymau a ddefnyddir yn y cyflwyniad. Cyflwynodd Adam Read yr acronymau a'u hesbonio.

Cododd aelodau gwestiynau ynghylch y siart bar a oedd yn cyflwyno'r canlyniadau o'r gwerthusiad meini prawf a gynhalwyd ar gyfer yr ABA. Esboniodd Adam Read y siart.

Cafodd aelodau eu gwahodd i ystyried ystod eang o flaenoriaethau, ychwanegu eraill a deimlir yn berthnasol a dewis eu deg uchaf. Yna cawsant eu gwahodd i benodi pwysigrwydd perthnasol i'w deg blaenoriaeth uchaf.

Rhoddodd aelodau sylw ar eu hargraffiadau oddi wrth awdurdodau eraill yn y bartneriaeth ar safleoedd posib y dyfodol.

Atgyfnerthodd Sarah Jane Widdowson nad oedd safle na thecholeg wedi ei benderfynu. Esboniodd y byddai'r gweithdy yn casglu eu blaenoriaethau a fydd yn cynorthwyo i weddu gwerthusiad meini prawf.

Yr oedd teimlad cryf ymysg yr aelodau nad oedd yr angen am gyfleuster addysgiadol o bwysigrwydd mawr ac y gallai'r arian gael ei ddefnyddio yn fwy buddiol.

Dychwelodd yr aelodau i ffurio dau grŵp a gwahoddodd Sarah Jane Widdowson yr aelodau i ddatblygu eu deg blaenoriaeth uchaf.

Yr oedd gan y grŵp cyntaf chwech o aelodau gydag un arweinydd awdurdodol iawn nad oedd yn ymddangos yn barod i drafod y materion, ac eisiau trafod y blaenoriaethau cyn gynted â phosib, yn y dull mwyaf effeithlon. Achosodd hyn deimlad o anesmwythder ymhlith cwpl o'r aelodau gan eu bod yn teimlo bod eu barn hwy yn cael eu diystyru gan y rhai gyda'r llais cryfaf a'r ffordd mwyaf pendant i roi eu barn ymlaen.

Archwiliodd Grŵp 1 y blaenoriaethau a restrwyd a graddiodd pob aelod ei bwysigrwydd o bob blaenoriaeth ar raddfa o 1 i 10. Cafodd y ffigyrau hyn eu cyfuno i ddewis eu rhestr blaenoriaethau terfynol. Y mae'r ffigyrau mewn cromfachau yn dangos pwysigrwydd perthnasol y deg blaenoriaeth uchaf ym mhob grŵp.

Eu blaenoriaethau oedd: dibynadwyedd (8), effeithiolrwydd ynni (8), hyblygrwydd (7), ansawdd aer (6), rhagori targedau amgylcheddol (5), newid



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hinsawdd (4), ansawdd dŵr (4), derbyn gwastraff masnachol (4), symudiadau traffig a nifer y safleoedd (3), cost (1).

Archwiliodd Grŵp 2 bob blaenoriaeth gan bennu effeithiau positif a negatif i bob un. Yr oedd eu trafodaeth yn cael ei ganoli ar economeg o'r prosiect ac fe wnaethant hefyd grwpio rhai blaenoriaethau a dybir i fod yn gyd gysylltiol.

Eu deg blaenoriaeth uchaf oedd: cost (10), trafnidiaeth (8), effeithiau amgylcheddol (8), budd cymunedol (6), gwastraff masnachol a diwydiannol (6), allforio gwastraff (4), effeithiolrwydd ynni (3) a nifer y safleoedd (2).

Crynhodd Adam Reed a Sarah Jane Widdowson y grwpiau blaenoriaeth a diolch i bawb am eu hamser a'u cyfraniadau.

Diolchodd Steffan hefyd i'r holl aelodau am eu cyfraniad. Mynegodd llawer o aelodau sut y darparodd y gweithdy eglurder, sbarduno dadl ac a oedd yn fuddiol.



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SESIWN AELODAU CONWY GORFFENNAF 26ain 2010 SIAMBRAU'R CYNGOR, CONWY

Rhestr presenoldeb:

David Kidby (Acer), Adam Read (AEA), Steffan Owen, Sarah Myers (Acer), Andrew Wilkinson, Andrew Kirkham, Cynghorydd Emlyn Thomas, Cynghorydd W J Knightly, Cynghorydd Geraint Edwards, Cynghorydd Tony Tobin, Cynghorydd Jason Weyman, Cynghorydd Trevor Stott, Cynghorydd M Priestley, Cynghorydd Gail Hall, Cynghorydd John Bevan, Cynghorydd Christine Jones, Cynghorydd Rona Peacock, Cynghorydd Brian Cossey, Cynghorydd Dave Holland, Cynghorydd Sam Rowlands, Cynghorydd Ian Jenkins, Cynghorydd Stuart Anderson.

Agorodd Steffan Owen y sesiwn drwy groesawu yr aelodau.

Eglurodd David Kidby fformat y sesiwn a'r gweithdy. Awgrymodd rhai aelodau mai Egni o Wastraff oedd y datrysiad amlwg ac y dylent gysidro ble y dylai fynd a beth fyddai ei effeithiau. Esboniodd David Kidby nad oedd penderfyniadau wedi ei wneud gyda golwg ar safleoedd neu dechnolegau ac y byddai eu blaenoriaethau yn ffurfio y gwerthusiad meini prawf.

Parhaodd aelodau i drafod pa mor bwysig fyddai safle ar gyfer technolegau a materion trafndiaeth perthnasol. Yr oedd aelodau hefyd yn ystyried archwilio gwastraff fel adnodd a archwilwyd a allai adnoddau mewnlol gael eu defnyddio yn hytrach na chontractwyr allanol.

Cyflwynodd Adam Read y technolegau sydd ar gael ac esboniodd fod cludo gwastraff gweddilliol i gyfleuster yn Lloegr dim ond yn un o'r llawer o opsiynau sydd yn agored iddynt:

Rhannodd yr aelodau i 3 grŵp i ystyried eu deg blaenoriaeth uchaf a phenodi iddynt bwysigrwydd perthnasol.

Cwestiynodd aelodau pa bwrpas oedd pennu pwysigrwydd perthnasol i'r blaenoriaethau. Esboniodd David Kidby bod hyn yn cynorthwyo i ddeall pwysigrwydd blaenoriaeth 1 mewn perthynas â blaenoriaeth 10. Byddai hyn yn helpu gyda dadansoddiad diweddarach.

Esboniodd David Kidby fod hyn wedi rhoi cyfeiriad o bwysigrwydd pob blaenoriaeth pan yn berthnasol i'w gilydd. Trafodwyd llawer o faterion yn ystod y cyfnod hwn ac yr oedd sylwadau gan aelodau yn cynnwys:

Ystyriodd aelodau faterion addysg a chasglu ei bod yn bwysig trwy gydol y broses i gyfathrebu gyda'r cyhoedd. Adlewyrchodd yr aelodau ar yr angen i edrych ar gyfleuster cyfannol fel pecyn cyflawn. Awgrymodd aelodau hefyd y gellir gwneud mwy i hybu ailgylchu.

Atgoffodd David Kidby yr aelodau y bydd y cyfleuster yn trin gwastraff gweddilliol, y gwastraff a adewir pan fydd 70% o dargedau ailgylchu wedi eu cyrraedd.

Cytunodd yr aelodau ar eu deg blaenoriaeth uchaf a phwysigrwydd perthnasol. Y mae'r ffigyrau mewn cromfachau yn dangos pwysigrwydd perthnasol.

Grŵp 1: rhagori targedau amgylcheddol a dibynadwyedd (30), hyblygrwydd (26), cyflogaeth (9), ailgylchu ychwanegol (6), addysg (4), gwerth am arian (4)

Grŵp 2 : cost (24), ystafell addysg/ cyfathrebu (8), effeithiolrwydd ynni (5), allyriant trafndiaeth (5), cyflogaeth (4), dibynadwyedd o drosgludiad (3),



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derbyn gwastraff masnachol/ diwydiannol (2), hyblygrwydd y datrysiad (profi i'r dyfodol) (2), rhagori targedau amgylcheddol (1).

Grŵp 3: cost/ gaa (16), creu incwm (14), cost trafndiaeth y dyfodol (8), dibynadwyedd o drosglwyddiad o'r datrysiad (8), mewnfario gwastraff masnachol/ diwydiannol (7), dim allforio cynnyrch gwerthadwy (6), dibynadwyedd allgynnych (6)

Fe aeth David Kidby drwy'r canlyniadau gan bob grŵp i ddiweddu y sesiwn a diolchodd i'r aelodau am fynychu a chyfrannu. Cynigiodd Steffan Owen hefyd ei ddiolch a'i werthfawrogiad i bawb a fynychodd.

Diweddodd y gweithdy gyda Chynghorydd Mike Priestley yn diolch i'r Tîm Partneriaeth am wneud y digwyddiad yn bleserus a diddorol.



**SESIWN AELODAU YNYS MÔN
GORFFENNAF 29ain 2010
SIAMBRAU'R CYNGOR, CYNGOR SIR YNYS MÔN, LLANGFNI, YNYS
MÔN**

Rhestr presenoldeb:

Meirion Edwards, Steffan Owen, David Kidby, Adam Reed, Sarah Myers, Jonathon Eastwood, Cynghorydd Rhona Jones, Cynghorydd Eurfryn Davies, Cynghorydd Bob Parry, Cynghorydd Fflur Hughes, Cynghorydd Dylan Jones, Cynghorydd Rhian Medi, Cynghorydd Richard Owen, Cynghorydd Bryan Owen, Cynghorydd Elwyn Schofield, Cynghorydd Selwyn Williams, Cynghorydd William Hughes, Cynghorydd Thomas Jones, Cynghorydd Lewis Davies, Cynghorydd O Glyn Jones, Cynghorydd Goronwy Parry, Cynghorydd Trefor Lloyd Hughes, Cynghorydd John Victor Owen, Cynghorydd Peter Rogers, Cynghorydd John Williams, Cynghorydd Raymond Jones.

Agorodd Meirion Edwards y sesiwn gyda chroeso byr yn diolch i'r aelodau am fynychu a cosod y sesiwn yn ei gyd destun.

Parhaodd Steffan Owen gyda chyflwyniad byr i'r tîm a throsolwg o'r sesiwn.

Darparodd David Kidby trosolwg byr o ble roedd yr PTGGGC wedi cyrraedd hyd yn hyn a'r angen i gasglu a deall blaenoriaethau'r aelodau.

Cyflwynodd Adam Reed y technolegau a ddefnyddir ar hyn o bryd ynghyd â'u manteision a'u hanfanteision. Pwysleisiodd fod y prosiect yn 'dechnoleg niwtral.'

Gwahoddodd David Kidby yr aelodau i ofyn cwestiynau. Gofynnodd aelodau beth oedd y gyllideb i'r prosiect ac ym mhle y byddai'r technolegau yn cael eu lleoli. Archwiliodd hwy a fyddai technoleg yn cael ei adeiladu ym mhob un o'r pum awdurdod neu ar un safle. Ystyriodd yr aelodau goblygiadau'r gost a'r effaith ar drethi.

Awgrymodd llawer o aelodau fod y cyfleuster angen bod ar Ynys Môn i gynyddu cyflogaeth a gwella yr amgylchedd. Cododd rhai aelodau yr angen i sicrhau bod iechyd yn cael ei ystyried yn ychwanegol at cyflogaeth. Sicrhawyd yr aelodau y byddai technolegau yn gorfod cyrraedd targedau effaith amgylcheddol wedi eu pennu a'u monitro gan Asiantaeth yr Amgylchedd.

Ceisiodd aelodau gael eglurhad ar beth oedd gwastraff gweddilliol. Esboniodd David Kidby beth oedd gwastraff gweddilliol ac atebodd gwestiynau ynghylch a allai'r cyfleuster drin gwastraff masnachol.

Gofynnodd aelodau beth oedd yn cael ei wneud i hybu busnesau i leihau deunydd pacio a gwella graddau ailgylchu. Amlinellodd David Kidby cynlluniau sector LICC sydd i ddod ar gyfer y diwydiant adwerthol a menter ar yr ynys i hybu ailgylchu yn y dyfodol. Atgoffodd aelodau fod y prosiect yn



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ystyried y gwastraff sydd yn weddill wedi 70% targedau gwastraff wedi eu cyrraedd.

Esboniodd Steffan Owen fod cynhyrchwyr yn ceisio darganfod ffyrdd i leihau cyfanswm y pacedi a fod y cynigion newydd gan UE yn cael eu trafod ar hyn o bryd.

Cododd aelodau bryderon am dyfiant cyfleuster potensial i gymryd gwastraff wedi ei mewnfurio a'r effaith ar newid hinsawdd. Pwysleisiodd Adam Reed fod gan y DU lefelau isel iawn o allyriannau o gymharu gyda gwledydd hyn ac y byddai'r pethau hyn yn cael eu monitro yn drwyadl.

Dychwelodd aelodau i ddadlau am yr angen i'r cyfleuster fod ar Ynys Môn, ei oblygiadau ariannol a'r budd i gyflogaeth.

Yn ystod toriad am goffi, roedd yn rhaid i rai aelodau adael ac ni allent ddychwelyd ar gyfer yr ymarferiad blaenoriaethau. Cymerodd deuddeg aelod ran.

Rhannodd yr aelodau i 3 grŵp. Hyrwyddodd Steffan Owen, David Kidby ac Adam Reed y tri grŵp gan hybu dadl ac ateb cwestiynau aelodau.

Dewisiodd yr aelodau eu deg blaenoriaeth uchaf a phennu pwysigrwydd perthnasol iddynt. Y mae'r ffigyrau mewn cromfachau yn dangos pwysigrwydd perthnasol.

Blaenoriaethau Grwp 1 : cost (18), targedau amgylcheddol (10), ansawdd dŵr ac aer (10), tagiant traffig (10), effeithiolrwydd ynni (6), budd cymunedol (6), edrychiad a chynllun (6), hyblygrwydd (5), ailgylchu ychwanegol (3), dibynadwyedd dosbarthiad (3).

Blaenoriaethau Grwp 2: cost (15), dibynadwyedd dosbarthiad (10), symudiad trafniadaeth (8), hyblygrwydd (6), ac effeithiolrwydd (6), nifer y safleoedd (4), ansawdd aer (4), a chyflogaeth (4), a chyfleuster cyfathrebu (3).

Blaenoriaethu Grwp 3: cost (10), effeithiolrwydd ynni (8), dibynadwyedd a dosbarthiad (8), rhagori targedau amgylcheddol (7), hyblygrwydd y datrysiad (6), symudiad traffig (6), rhwystro newid hinsawdd (5), ansawdd aer a dŵr (5), lleoliad y safle (5).

Gorffennodd y sesiwn gyda throsolwg o flaenoriaethau pob grŵp a diolchwyd i'r aelodau am eu hamser a'u cyfraniad gan Meirion Edwards a David Kidby. Diolchodd yr aelodau y tim am y sesiwn a sut y cynorthwyodd i egluro blaenoriaethau.

Esboniodd David Kidby y byddai grwpiau cymunedol yn cael cyfle i ddarparu eu blaenoriaethau yn ystod sesiynau a drefnwyd ar draws y pum awdurdod ym mis Medi.



AGENDA ITEM NUMBER 10

REPORT TO : **NWRWTP JOINT COMMITTEE**

DATE : **3 SEPTEMBER 2010**

REPORT BY : **PROJECT DIRECTOR**

SUBJECT : **DRAFT PARTNERSHIP CONSULTATION REPONSE TO WELSH ASSEMBLY GOVNERMENT'S MUNICIPAL SECTOR PLAN (PART1) (JUNE 2010)**

1.00 PURPOSE OF REPORT

1.01 To propose a Partnership Consultation response to the Welsh Assembly Government's Draft Municipal Waste Sector Plan (Part 1) (June 2010) and associated Towards Zero Waste Strategy.

2.00 BACKGROUND

- 2.01 The 'Municipal Sector Plan' (MSP) falls within the first tranche of sector plans to be prepared and will address municipal waste collected by local authorities from households as well as from some businesses and public bodies and will detail the outcomes, policies and delivery actions for the sector. The MSP is being split into two parts. The 'Draft Municipal Sector Plan Part 1'¹ was published for consultation in June 2010 and that is due to end on 13th September 2010. The draft plan sets out additional targets to those contained within Towards Zero Waste for consultation.
- 2.02 The Partnership has developed an Outline Business Case that has been approved by the Welsh Assembly Government in July 2010. This OBC contained a growth rate assumption equivalent to 0.2% to 0.5% pa over the project period.
- 2.03 The WLGA are developing a consultation response to WAG but representatives at the WLGA have advised the NWRWTP Project Team to seek to provide a response on behalf of the NWRWTP (and if possible encourage individual partner authorities to follow suit) as WAG considers the numbers of consultation responses in its considerations.
- 2.04 At the last meeting of this Project Board (July 2010) the Project Director outlined a change in the risk level to the project resulting from the proposals contained within the draft WAG Municipal Sector Plan.

¹ Part 2 of the MSP will be published after consultation responses to the draft MSP Part 1 have been analysed and after a number of research and investigation actions proposed in Part 1 have been carried out to inform further action on municipal waste.



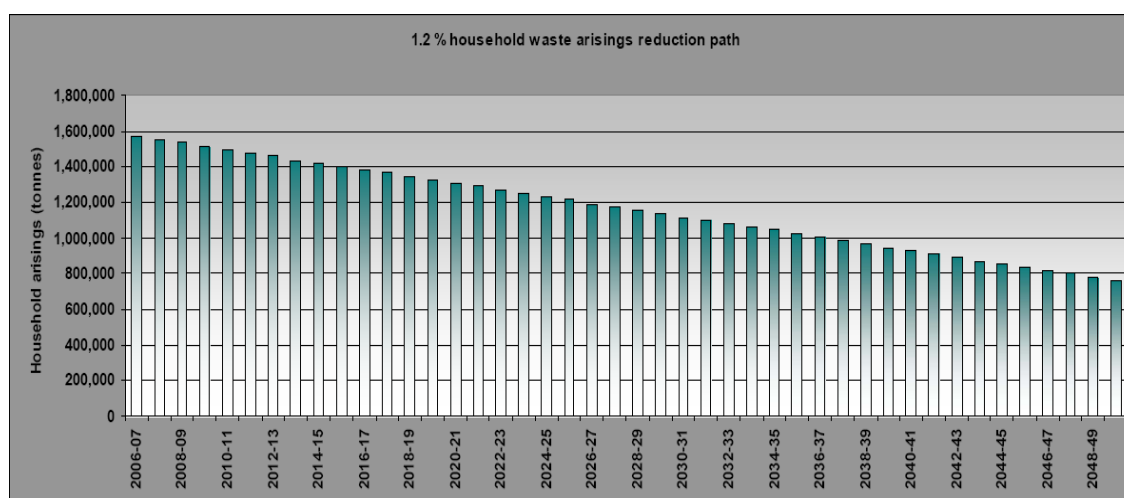
The consultation response discussed in this report is designed to assist in mitigating this risk.

3.00 CONSIDERATIONS

MSP Proposals

3.01 With respect to household waste collected by local authorities, for example, the MSP proposes a reduction of -1.2% per annum (of the 2007 baseline) – a decrease of 48% in the quantity of household waste produced to 2049/50.

Figure 2.1 Household waste quantities from 2007 to 2050



3.02 Action 3.5.4.1(d) of the MSP stipulates that WAG expects EfW with a high energy efficiency to be the primary residual waste management option, although the plan states that WAG does not have a preference with respect to the type of EfW technology employed. This action also states that residual waste treatment contracts procured by Local Authorities should:

- **be sized on the basis of reducing quantities being collected by Local Authorities, in accordance with the reduction targets for household waste** (and for commercial waste) based on the 2007 baseline noting that bidders are encouraged to provide capacity for residual industrial and commercial waste (noting that this should not inhibit the achievement of the 70% recycling targets, nor the waste reduction targets set in TZW for these two waste streams);
- ensure that the scale of treatment facilities balance cost with considerations of proximity. Local Authorities should not rule out multi-facility smaller scale options especially if through the testing of the market they off the most sustainable solution at an affordable price; and



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- consider innovative technology favourably, where cost effect and the balance of risk is low.

Relevance to the NWRWTP

3.03 The policy stipulations as set out above are in the main in accordance with the NWRWTP's approach in terms of seeking to support a two-site solution and the procurement being "technology neutral". However the stated intention to require that residual waste treatment contracts procured by Local Authorities be sized on the basis of reducing quantities being collected by Local Authorities, in accordance with the reduction targets for household waste (-1.25 pa) is not in accordance with the OBC that has just been approved by WAG. A comparison of the draft MSP with the NWRWTP OBC is shown in Appendix 1

Impact on facility size

- 3.04 The OBC included a fixed level of waste growth ranging from 0.2% to 0.5% pa. This reflects the projected increases in household/ population levels in the Partnership area for the project period and equates to approximately 0% growth per household. This was consistent with general UK waste expectations over the previous 5 - 8 years.
- 3.05 The OBC projected the residual treatment capacity at a nominal 150,000 tonnes pa. The effect of WAG's proposed waste minimisation target would be to reduce this to approximately 100,000 tonnes pa (circa 33% smaller than the OBC base case).
- 3.06 The Project team and its advisors are of the view that whatever the final status of any waste minimisation target set by WAG (even if only for guidance) the target will in effect become a defacto prescribed growth rate assumption that must be followed to underpin any planning applications that may need to be submitted to support the project. Thus the solution must reflect this target.

Evidence base to support WAG's draft reduction target

- 3.07 WAG have failed to demonstrate in the MSP how the proposed long term target of -1.2% waste decrease pa can be achieved.
- 3.08 WAG make reference to the last few years data that has shown a reduction in waste arisings across Wales that is similar to the -1.2% figure WAG describe, The Project's external Technical Advisors have pointed out that these recent reductions in waste arisings have occurred during a time there has been the end of an economic boom, a recession, and significant amount of public education. These downward pressures may not continue with an upturn in economic activity and when (at some stage) the effect of public education has been maximised. This therefore represents a fluctuating base, from which it is very difficult to derive statistically meaningful projections for



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the future. Early indications from a couple of UK authorities have suggested that household collected waste is fairly flat, but starting to increase as the belt-tightening of the current economic position reaches a steady-state, with any overall decrease seen through HWRC tonnages (as there are less house-clearances, DIY activity is reduced, major household expenditure is deferred). Thus the project team and its external technical advisors are not confident that WAG's reduction targets for household waste are a sound / robust base on which to plan waste treatment capacity for the future. The target is also an all Wales target that takes no account of inward migration levels and household/population projections that will be different for each region and for each local authority in Wales. A much more sensible approach would be to link any reduction target to household/ population levels to attempt to take account of this. It should also be noted that during recent years, authorities across Wales have been introducing changes to collection systems (such as alternate weekly collections and managed weekly collections) which have a proven effect of reducing waste arisings, however these changes in the collection systems will not happen on a repeated basis therefore this reduction is unlikely to be continuous.

- 3.09 In the event that WAG are over estimating the potential for achieving the reduction in waste arisings set out in their target there will be more residual waste than projected. If the residual waste treatment solution has been sized on the assumption that this target has been met, the solution will be too small.² Under these circumstances the additional residual waste would have to be landfilled, potentially putting at risk other WAG waste targets such as the maximum 5% landfill by 2024.

Suggested approach to the Consultation

- 3.09 The Project team have drafted a draft consultation response shown at appendix 1 to this report.
- 3.10 In summary, the draft consultation response will seek to outline the following:
- i. The partnership asks WAG to further consider if the long term target of -1.2% waste decrease pa can be achieved as the Partnership are concerned that the basis for this has not been sufficiently demonstrated to be a robust assumption. That WAG is left in no doubt that any reduction target (of whatever status) will become a defacto growth rate that must be adopted by each

² It should be noted that any potential under-supply of wastes (e.g. waste arisings are less than projected) can be more easily accommodated as the partnership will only guarantee a % of the projected tonnage, and the contractor will be expected to source substitute waste if required (under the substitute waste provision as set out in the standard for of contract). Thus there is more protection for the partnership for under delivery of wastes than over delivery.



procurement hub in order to ensure a successful planning outcome.

II. WAG (in June this year) have just signed off the Partnership's OBC that included growth rates that are significantly different to that described in the draft MSP. If WAG believed that the assumptions in the OBC were not consistent with their views this should have clearly communicated to the Partnership as part of the OBC scrutiny process. The proposed reduction target will have a significant impact on the NWRWTP project in terms of changes to scale of the project, decreased market interest and increased risk to partner authorities if the target cannot be achieved.

III. That WAG links any waste reduction target to household/population levels to reflect the potential for differing changes in these levels in each region / local authority area.

3.11 Representatives at the WLGA have advised the NWRWTP Project Team to seek to provide a response on behalf of the NWRWTP (and if possible encourage individual partner authorities to follow suit) as WAG considers the numbers of consultation responses in its considerations.

RECOMMENDATIONS

4.01 To agree the proposed Partnership consultation response to WAG on behalf of the Partnership.

4.02 To ask each partner authority to consider submitting a similar consultation response to WAG in its own right.

5.00 FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

5.01 None

6.00 ANTI POVERTY IMPACT

6.01 None

7.00 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

7.01 None

8.00 EQUALITIES IMPACT

8.01 None

9.00 PERSONNEL IMPLICATIONS



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9.01 None

10.00 CONSULTATION REQUIRED

10.01 None

11.00 CONSULTATION UNDERTAKEN

11.01 None

12.00 APPENDICES

12.01 Comparison of OBC and WAG municipal waste targets and assumptions

12.02 Draft NWRWTP Consultation Response

LOCAL GOVERNMENT (ACCESS TO INFORMATION) ACT 1985 **BACKGROUND DOCUMENTS**

Contact Officer : Stephen Penny
Telephone : (01352) 704914
E-Mail : Stephen.penny@flintshire.gov.uk

Appendix 1

Table 1a Comparison of OBC and WAG municipal waste targets and assumptions

Target	Assumption			Disparity (x)/ Conformity (✓)
	OBC	TZW	Draft MSP Part 1	
Forecast Total MSW Arisings	Year on year growth of between 0.2% and 0.5%.	-	-	N/A
Forecast Household Waste Arisings	Year on year growth in household waste arisings from 191,068 tonnes in 2009/10 to 222,836 tonnes in 2045/46 – an increase of 16.6% over the period. This is de-coupled from population growth trends, household and economic growth.	-1.5% (of the 2007 baseline) per annum reduction.	Reduction of -1.2% per annum (of the 2007 baseline) to 2049/50. It is not clear what assumptions have underpinned this target.	X
Waste recycling targets	Acknowledging targets set out in TZW, OBC targets are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2009/10: 45.1% 2012/13: 53.6% 2015/16: 62.9% 2019/20: 67.4% 2024/25: 70% (67.4%) This assumes that WAG instigates legislative and regulatory changes – if these are not brought in then there will be a small shortfall of 2.6%.	Targets are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2009/10: 40% 2012/13: 52% 2015/16: 58% 2019/20: 64% 2024/25: 70% 	Consultation includes a question as to whether EfW bottom ash can be counted toward recycling targets.	✓
Levels of composting or AD of source separated food waste	States that WAG have identified the following targets: <p>2012/13: 12%</p> <p>2015/16: 14%</p> <p>2019/20: 16%</p> <p>2024/25: 16%</p>	-	To be identified in MSP Part 2.	-
Maximum levels of EfW	Acknowledging targets set out in TZW, OBC targets are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2015/16: 13.6% 2019/20: 27.6% 2024/25: 27.7% 	Targets are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2015/16: 42% 2019/20: 36% 2024/25: 30% 	-	✓



Appendix 2 Draft NWRWTP Consultation Response

- 1.01 This response is made on behalf of the North Wales Residual Waste Treatment Partnership, a partnership made up of the Isle of Anglesey County Council, Gwynedd Council, Conwy County Borough Council, Denbighshire County Council and Flintshire County Council.
- 1.02 The partnership has been formed in order to seek a long term sustainable solution to treat residual waste arising in the Partnership area. Thus all comments are focusing on those aspects of the Towards Zero Waste: The overarching Waste strategy for Wales (June 2010) and the Draft Municipal Waste Sector Plan (Part 1) (June 2010) (MSP) that directly affects the residual waste treatment project.
- 1.03 Action 3.5.4.1(d) of the MSP stipulates that WAG expects Energy from Waste (EfW) with a high energy efficiency to be the primary residual waste management option, although the plan states that WAG does not have a preference with respect to the type of EfW technology employed. This action also states that residual waste treatment contracts procured by Local Authorities should:
- be sized on the basis of reducing quantities being collected by Local Authorities, in accordance with the reduction targets for household waste (and for commercial waste) based on the 2007 baseline noting that bidders are encouraged to provide capacity for residual industrial and commercial waste (noting that this should not inhibit the achievement of the 70% recycling targets, nor the waste reduction targets set in TZW for these two waste streams);
 - ensure that the scale of treatment facilities balance cost with considerations of proximity. Local Authorities should not rule out multi-facility smaller scale options especially if through the testing of the market they off the most sustainable solution at an affordable price; and
 - consider innovative technology favourably, where cost effect and the balance of risk is low.
- 1.03 The policy stipulations as set out above are in the main in accordance with the NWRWTP's approach in terms of the Partnership seeking to support a potential two-site solution (or use of rail) and the procurement being "technology neutral". Thus the Partnership is broadly in supportive of these proposals. However the stated intention to require that residual waste treatment contracts procured by Local Authorities be sized on the basis of reducing quantities being collected by Local Authorities, in accordance with the reduction targets for household waste (-1.25 pa) does cause the Partnership specific concerns as set out below.



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The partnership's specific comments / concerns in relation to this matter:

- 1.04 The Partnership asks WAG to reconsider if the long term target of -1.2% waste decrease pa can be achieved as the Partnership are concerned that the basis for this has not been sufficiently demonstrated to be a robust assumption.
- 1.05 The consultation documents make reference to the last few years data that has shown a reduction in waste arisings across Wales that at similar to the -1.2% figure proposed as the basis for the long term target, The Partnership's external technical advisors have pointed out that these recent reductions in waste arisings have occurred during a time there has been the end of an economic boom, a recession, and a significant amount of public education. These downward pressures may not continue into the long term with an upturn in economic activity and when (at some stage) the effect of public education has been maximised. This therefore represents a fluctuating base, from which it is very difficult to derive statistically meaningful projections for the future.
- 1.06 WAG should understand that the waste reduction target (of whatever status and even if adopted merely as guidance) will become a defacto growth rate that must be adopted by each procurement hub in order to ensure a successful planning outcome. Thus WAG must be absolutely confident that the waste reduction target is soundly based.
- 1.07 WAG (in June this year) has just scrutinised and approved the Partnership's Outline Business Case (OBC) that included growth rates that are significantly different to that described in the draft MSP. The proposed reduction target will have a significant impact on the NWRWTP project in terms of changes to scale of the project. The Partnership are concerned that if the proposed waste reduction target is not soundly based and waste arisings are significantly higher than allowed for under this target any future residual waste treatment solution would be undersized with any excess residual waste having to go to landfill (and thus breaching WAG's maximum landfill targets).
- 1.08 The partnership asks WAG to link any waste reduction targets to household/ population levels to reflect the potential for differing changes in these levels in each region / local authority area. Failure to do so will provide a "one size fits all" waste reduction target approach with no account taken of differing population, household growth patterns and localised inward migration that will be faced by individual authorities, partnership areas or regions within Wales.
- 1.09 The partnership asks WAG to consider all the points made in this response and asks WAG to give them the appropriate weighting in its consideration as the North Wales Residual Waste Treatment Partnership is a key



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Procurement Hub tasked with assisting WAG in delivering its National Waste Strategy.

End.

FLINTSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

EXEMPT INFORMATION SHEET

COMMITTEE: NORTH WALES RESIDUAL WASTE JOINT COMMITTEE

DATE: 3 SEPTEMBER 2010

AGENDA ITEM NO: 11

REPORT OF: STEPHEN PENNY

SUBJECT: RAIL FEASIBILITY

The Report on this item is NOT FOR PUBLICATION because of exempt information in accordance with the following section(s) or paragraph(s) of Schedule 12A of the Local Government Act 1972:

	<u>Para</u>	
Information relating to a particular individual *	12	[]
Information likely to reveal the identity of an individual *	13	[]
Information relating to financial/business affairs of a particular person * See Note 1	14	[<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>]
Information relating to consultations/negotiations on labour relations matter *	15	[]
Legal professional privilege	16	[]
Information revealing the authority proposes to:		
(a) give a statutory notice or		
(b) make a statutory order/direction *	17	[]
Information on prevention/investigation/prosecution of crime *	18	[]
<u>For Standards Committee meetings only:</u>	<u>Sec</u>	
Information subject to obligations of confidentiality	18A	[]
Information relating to national security	18B	[]
The deliberations of a Standards Committee in reaching a finding	18C	[]
Confidential information which the Council is not permitted to disclose	100A	[]
	(3)	

PLEASE TICK APPROPRIATE BOX

* Means exempt only if the public interest in maintaining the exemption outweighs the public interest in disclosing the information.

Note 1: Information is not exempt under paragraph 14 if such information is required to be registered under Companies Act 1985, the Friendly Societies Acts of 1974 and 1992, the Industrial and Provident Societies Act 1965 to 1978, the Building Societies Act 1986 or the Charities Act 1993.

**SCHEDULE 12A LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1972
EXEMPTION FROM DISCLOSURE OF DOCUMENTS**

REPORT: RAIL FEASIBILITY

AUTHOR: STEPHEN PENNY

**MEETING AND DATE
OF MEETING:** NORTH WALES RESIDUAL WASTE
JOINT COMMITTEE – 3 SEPTEMBER
2010

I have considered grounds for exemption of information contained in the report referred to above and make the following recommendation to the Proper Officer:-

Exemptions applying to the report:

Paragraph 14.

Factors in favour of disclosure:

Transparency.

Prejudice which would result if the information were disclosed:

Disclosure of the document could seriously prejudice the Council's ability to undertake an effective procurement process. It is also closely linked with the Outline Business Case which has previously been dealt with as an exempt item.

My view on the public interest test is as follows:

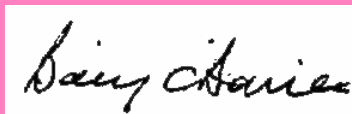
The public interest test favours non-disclosure at this stage.

Recommended decision on exemption from disclosure:

That the report be exempt.

Date: 26 August 2010

Signed:



Post: Head of Legal and Democratic Services

I accept/do not accept the recommendation made above.



Proper Officer

Date: 26 August 2010

FLINTSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

EXEMPT INFORMATION SHEET

COMMITTEE: NORTH WALES RESIDUAL WASTE JOINT COMMITTEE

DATE: 3 SEPTEMBER 2010

AGENDA ITEM NO: 12

REPORT OF: STEPHEN PENNY

SUBJECT: LAND ACQUISITION UPDATE REPORT

The Report on this item is NOT FOR PUBLICATION because of exempt information in accordance with the following section(s) or paragraph(s) of Schedule 12A of the Local Government Act 1972:

	<u>Para</u>	
Information relating to a particular individual *	12	[]
Information likely to reveal the identity of an individual *	13	[]
Information relating to financial/business affairs of a particular person * See Note 1	14	[<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>]
Information relating to consultations/negotiations on labour relations matter *	15	[]
Legal professional privilege	16	[]
Information revealing the authority proposes to:		
(a) give a statutory notice or		
(b) make a statutory order/direction *	17	[]
Information on prevention/investigation/prosecution of crime *	18	[]
<u>For Standards Committee meetings only:</u>	<u>Sec</u>	
Information subject to obligations of confidentiality	18A	[]
Information relating to national security	18B	[]
The deliberations of a Standards Committee in reaching a finding	18C	[]
Confidential information which the Council is not permitted to disclose	100A	[]
	(3)	

PLEASE TICK APPROPRIATE BOX

* Means exempt only if the public interest in maintaining the exemption outweighs the public interest in disclosing the information.

Note 1: Information is not exempt under paragraph 14 if such information is required to be registered under Companies Act 1985, the Friendly Societies Acts of 1974 and 1992, the Industrial and Provident Societies Act 1965 to 1978, the Building Societies Act 1986 or the Charities Act 1993.

**SCHEDULE 12A LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1972
EXEMPTION FROM DISCLOSURE OF DOCUMENTS**

REPORT: LAND ACQUISITION

AUTHOR: STEPHEN PENNY

**MEETING AND DATE
OF MEETING:** NORTH WALES RESIDUAL WASTE
JOINT COMMITTEE – 3 SEPTEMBER
2010

I have considered grounds for exemption of information contained in the report referred to above and make the following recommendation to the Proper Officer:-

Exemptions applying to the report:

Paragraph 14.

Factors in favour of disclosure:

Transparency.

Prejudice which would result if the information were disclosed:

Disclosure of the sensitive and commercially privileged information contained in the report could result in breaches of confidentiality and potentially undermine the procurement process.

My view on the public interest test is as follows:

The public interest test favours non-disclosure at this stage.

Recommended decision on exemption from disclosure:

That the report be exempt and the public and press excluded during the consideration of the item.

Date: 26 August 2010

Signed:



Post: Head of Legal and Democratic Services

I accept/do not accept the recommendation made above.



Proper Officer

Date: 26 August 2010