

National Assembly for Wales
Environment and Sustainability Committee
RW 28
Inquiry into recycling in Wales
Response from: WLGA

Explore reasons for and impacts of variations in local authority household waste recycling practice in Wales.

Dealing with household waste requires local authorities (LAs) to consider a wide range of factors and develop systems capable of dealing with the materials collected in a cost effective way. These factors help to explain **why there are variations** in practice:

- the legacy/nature of the capital equipment already invested in the service
- existing contractual arrangements/commitments
- proximity to and costs of treatment and processing facilities
- knowledge and training of staff
- residents' views (and variations in these and the socio-economic characteristics across their areas)
- different geographical characteristics – e.g. rural/urban; steep valleys vs flat coast; high/low student population; high/low level of tourism
- statutory recycling targets (SRTs) which encourage LAs to adopt practices they think are most likely to enable it to meet targets
- an assessment of what is needed to achieve behaviour change to get residents to participate (participation rates tend to be higher with commingling)
- market prices for different types of recyclable material
- weighing up all the above in relation to government guidance
- cost considerations (including staffing costs; costs of making change)

Given all these variables, it would be surprising if councils across Wales ended up operating the same systems. Indeed, the latest Welsh Government draft guidance on collections acknowledges that, even within one local authority area, there may be a case for different services to meet different needs. Furthermore, there will always be a need to be responsive to specific needs such as households with physical difficulties using the service. That said, overall there *are* some elements of consistency in terms of the essential services – e.g. all collect food waste weekly and most LAs now collect recycling weekly and residual waste fortnightly.

It is important to note that councils' recycling practice is not limited to collections from households. They also operate Civic Amenity (CA) sites and bring sites and provide commercial and trade waste services which contribute to their overall recycling performance. Appendix 1, Table 1 shows that in the year to December 2013 the overall recycling rate of 49.92% included a 17.68% contribution (i.e. over a third) from CA sites and 1.65% from bring sites. Of the remaining 30.59%, 17.23% was from kerbside collections of 'dry' recyclable materials and 13.36% from organic materials. CA sites and bring sites are subject to many of the above variables too. Any consideration of variations in practice therefore needs to take these aspects of LAs' recycling service into account too.

The **impact** of having different waste recycling practices is not, in practice, a major issue for most households once they get to know the systems and services in their area. Where it can have an impact is as follows:

- it could limit opportunities for cross border co-operation and working (although councils have found ways of working together in such instances)
- it can affect those who have residences in more than one area or who, for example, regularly assist relatives in another council area that operates a different system (likely to be a relatively small percentage of the population)
- it may limit possibilities for economies of scale at treatment facilities (although provided the different systems generate broadly similar materials this should not be a major issue)
- if one system consistently generates a high rate of contamination and rejected material, it would be less efficient and effective if allowed to continue (but the SRTs will force authorities to resolve this).

To what extent LAs' recycling practice aligns with the Welsh Government's Municipal Waste Sector Plan Collections Blueprint, and to explore barriers and enablers to adherence.

Rather than there being a clear distinction between adherence and non-adherence there is, in fact, more of a continuum. This ranges from blueprint compliance through to complete commingling (all recyclables collected together), with some authorities in between operating a twin stream commingling system where glass *is* collected separately. The situation has changed over time, too, as authorities have sought to increase their recycling levels to meet SRTs. For example in recent years both Monmouthshire and the Vale of Glamorgan moved from kerbside sort to

commingling-type operations in light of increases in participation rates being achieved in neighbouring authorities. More recently, some authorities (Neath Port Talbot, Merthyr Tydfil and Blaenau Gwent have developed plans to move toward the blueprint, subject to receiving financial assistance and/or political sign off).

At a snapshot in December 2013, 9 authorities were operating a form of kerbside recycling (the blueprint) whilst 6 were operating twin stream and seven commingling (see Appendix 1 Table 2).

Barriers to adherence

Some of the factors on page 1 can act as **barriers to adherence**. LAs that are not following the blueprint will have weighed up all these factors in arriving at their decisions on recycling services. It will take time, for example, for the life cycle of previous investments to play out and this creates strong economic imperatives as to why some services can't change quickly.

Authorities will also be mindful of their statutory obligations arising from the Local Government Measure 2009. This requires that they must secure continuous improvement and, in doing so, they must consult locally on how they achieve outcomes. Where communities have been engaged and have expressed their preferences it is problematic for authorities to ignore these views.

The Welsh Government guidance argues that, under the Waste Framework directive, public or business acceptability should not be determining factors in the choice of services. However, the Local Government Measure still applies and this does not appear to have been taken into account. Moreover, services can function effectively only with the voluntary participation of residents: there is little authorities can do by way of enforcement.

As for **enablers**:

- the Collaborative Change Programme is being delivered jointly by Welsh Government, WLGA and WRAP. It brings external challenge to long term plans, using a Business Plan toolkit where appropriate, with the blueprint as the base model to compare against. The linking of the Welsh Government capital programme to support implementation of the recommendations from the CCP is a significant enabler of action

- Changes which impact over time on the business case for change can help to remove/reduce previous barriers – for example:
 - End of contracts; end of life of vehicles
 - Reduction in prices of new vehicles, equipment, receptacles etc as demand increases
 - Growth in demand for recyclable materials/price incentives .

Assess the availability of information and guidance to householders about why and how they should be recycling, and to explore potential barriers and enablers to improving recycling rates.

LAs, supported by Waste Awareness Wales¹, understand the importance of providing information to residents, especially at a time of service change. A range of materials has been produced to support and encourage recycling activity. A good example of this is the roll out of food waste recycling services. All LAs undertook some form of awareness campaign to ensure that the public understood the services and how to use them.

From the householders' perspective, **barriers** to recycling identified by a model developed in 2008 (to inform initiatives to help residents become better recyclers) remain relevant today:

- **situational (practical)** – including inadequate containers, lack of space, unreliable collections, no access to bring sites
- **behavioural** – including household disorganisation, people too busy, no established routine, forgetting to sort waste or put it out for collection
- **knowledge** – not knowing what to put in each container or understanding the basic mechanics of how the scheme works
- **attitude** – not believing there is an environmental or social benefit; viewing it as the council's job; not feeling there is personal reward or thanks for their efforts.

Accordingly having a range of good quality information and advice is a vital **enabler** along with stability and consistency (so that people get used their system). A recent survey in Wales found that 80% of people seeking information on their local recycling services would go to their LA web site (perhaps alleviating fears about people getting confused by different services in different areas). Unfortunately, LA

¹ WAW, funded by Welsh Government, is based in the WLGA and its activities are overseen by a partnership board.

spending on waste communications is falling in the face of financial pressures. It is often difficult to identify and evidence the positive impact of specific communications activities.

WAW has helped in this respect by developing standard templates for local adaptation, thereby avoiding materials being developed 22 times. WAW has also commissioned work on '**waste segmentation**' on behalf of LAs – looking at individuals' waste attitudes (drawn from surveys) and their behaviour (drawn from recorded participation). This has helped to develop communications that are more targeted and relevant. Socio-economic data are then used to map the segments on a ward by ward basis, enabling the LAs to target their communication spend more effectively.

WAW has also supported LAs to overcome barriers via the CCP. Recent examples include:

- '*Full House*' run in Neath Port Talbot, Caerphilly and Wrexham to encourage residents to recycle material around their home and not just the kitchen
- Food waste campaigns in Gwynedd, Denbighshire, Conwy and Flintshire to encourage the public to prevent food waste (through better meal planning and portion control, storage and ideas for leftovers) and where it is not preventable, to use the weekly service. Copies of the artwork used are attached in Appendix 2.

Explore Local Authority reactions to the recently published Waste Regulations Route Map and the potential impacts and implications of this on recycling practice across Wales.

The route map has been published by WRAP primarily for English authorities, where no guidance has been issued by Defra. More importantly in Wales, Welsh Government has issued draft guidance on collections. Under the Waste Framework Directive LAs have to review their services in advance of the January 2015 deadline by when separate collection is seen as the default position for paper, glass, metal and plastic (if necessary to achieve high quality recycling and practical to do so). The route map and the guidance do not add anything substantive to the debate as practical decisions will be based on local evidence and circumstances. However, they do offer an interpretation of the requirements of the directive which LAs may

or may not find useful. Until a body of case law is established it is difficult to know how the courts will interpret issues such as high quality and TEEP.

As noted above, the guidance does seek to minimise 'public preference' as a factor and this is a significant cause of concern amongst many local authorities. In the short term there is unlikely to be much impact as the economic test within the 'Technically, Environmentally or Economically Practicable' test means that service changes should be made only where it makes economic sense. However, the situation has to be kept under constant review and so the pressure will remain on LAs to consider change (i.e. towards kerbside sort) as circumstances change. At a time when council services are having to be cut as a result of financial pressures there will be considerable opposition to making expensive changes to otherwise functioning services. With a local government reorganisation pending, that may be a more appropriate trigger to consider the case for changes.

Gain greater understanding of the relationship between recycling collection practice and recycling rates.

Appendix 1 Table 2 sets out how LAs performed, grouped by collection method. The biggest difference is in the **mass as a percentage of total waste collected**. Twin stream (median 21.4%) and commingled (19.05%) 'outperform' kerbside sort services (14.72%) . However, the data do not take account of rejected material (which tends to be lower with Kerbside sort) so the difference may be inflated.

Tables 3 and 4 and looks at **recycling rates** by collection type but there is no discernible relationship. Table 5 looks instead at the relationship between recycling performance and the type of LA (valley, urban or rural). Rural authorities (median recycling rate of 55.1%) tend to outperform urban (51.6%) and valley authorities (51.9%). Caution is needed in interpreting results from such small samples but it suggests that authority type is at least as significant as the method of recycling employed.

**National Assembly for Wales
Environment and Sustainability Committee
RW 28
Inquiry into recycling in Wales
Response from: WLGA, Appendix 1**

Fig 1

Summary **12 months to end December 2013**

Performance by service area

	CA			Bring			Kerbside Dry			Kerbside Organic		
	Mass	MSW	% MSW	Mass	MSW	% MSW	Mass	Total MSW	% MSW	Mass	Total MSW	%MSW
Blaenau Gwent CBC	3457	31,584	10.95%	101.996	31,584	0.32%	7879	31,584	24.95%	3378	31,584	10.70%
Bridgend CBC	14143	63,701	22.20%	233.78	63,701	0.37%	11136	63,701	17.48%	5703	63,701	8.95%
Caerphilly CBC	27518	94,548	29.10%	278.75	94,548	0.29%	18009	94,548	19.05%	11212	94,548	11.86%
Cardiff County Council	16600	170,235	9.75%	170.12	170,235	0.10%	34100	170,235	20.03%	27880	170,235	16.38%
Carmarthenshire County Council	21722	74,614	29.11%	3982.87	74,614	5.34%	12657	74,614	16.96%	7362	74,614	9.87%
Ceredigion County Council	6034	33,497	18.01%	4131.4	33,497	12.33%	6149	33,497	18.36%	2759	33,497	8.24%
City and County of Swansea	17302	112,399	15.39%	426.64	112,399	0.38%	18080	112,399	16.09%	14085	112,399	12.53%
Conwy CBC	9410	63,611	14.79%	1546.61	63,611	2.43%	8559	63,611	13.46%	9183	63,611	14.44%
Denbighshire County Council	6301	42,464	14.84%	375.425	42,464	0.88%	10554	42,464	24.85%	9265	42,464	21.82%
Flintshire County Council	18233	86,703	21.03%	661.712	86,703	0.76%	12813	86,703	14.78%	16045	86,703	18.51%
Gwynedd Council	11223	76,362	14.70%	728.41	76,362	0.95%	7611	76,362	9.97%	10834	76,362	14.19%
Isle of Anglesey CC	5290	39,904	13.26%	588.16	39,904	1.47%	5243	39,904	13.14%	8585	39,904	21.51%
Merthyr Tydfil CBC	4289	28,883	14.85%	179.539	28,883	0.62%	5511	28,883	19.08%	3710	28,883	12.85%
Monmouthshire CC	8873	44,854	19.78%	156.9	44,854	0.35%	10746	44,854	23.96%	8245	44,854	18.38%
Neath Port Talbot CBC	11961	71,135	16.82%	182.24	71,135	0.26%	9500	71,135	13.36%	8420	71,135	11.84%
Newport City Council	8219	67,712	12.14%	447.66	67,712	0.66%	10274	67,712	15.17%	12803	67,712	18.91%
Pembrokeshire County Council	16119	66,843	24.11%	1027.76	66,843	1.54%	10990	66,843	16.44%	4067	66,843	6.08%
Powys County Council	15427	73,914	20.87%	7675.381	73,914	10.38%	11253	73,914	15.22%	4164	73,914	5.63%
Rhondda Cynon Taff CBC	16217	110,819	14.63%	688.05	110,819	0.62%	26274	110,819	23.71%	8285	110,819	7.48%
Torfaen CBC	5140	43,407	11.84%	377.12	43,407	0.87%	6390	43,407	14.72%	5440	43,407	12.53%
Vale of Glamorgan Council	10017	60,481	16.56%	535.74	60,481	0.89%	12215	60,481	20.20%	10419	60,481	17.23%
Wrexham CBC	18095	78,163	23.15%	780.94	78,163	1.00%	8652	78,163	11.07%	13348	78,163	17.08%
	271591	1,535,832	17.68%	25277.203	1,535,832	1.65%	264595	1,535,832	17.23%	205192	1,535,832	13.36%

Fig 2 - Re-ordered by collection method

	CA			Bring			Kerbside Dry			Kerbside Organic		
	Mass	MSW	% MSW	Mass	MSW	% MSW	Mass	Total MSW	% MSW	Mass	Total MSW	%MSW
Caerphilly CBC	27518	94,548	29.10%	278.75	94,548	0.29%	18009	94,548	19.05%	11212	94,548	11.86%
Cardiff County Council	16600	170,235	9.75%	170.12	170,235	0.10%	34100	170,235	20.03%	27880	170,235	16.38%
Carmarthenshire County Council	21722	74,614	29.11%	3982.87	74,614	5.34%	12657	74,614	16.96%	7362	74,614	9.87%
Ceredigion County Council	6034	33,497	18.01%	4131.4	33,497	12.33%	6149	33,497	18.36%	2759	33,497	8.24%
Denbighshire County Council	6301	42,464	14.84%	375.425	42,464	0.88%	10554	42,464	24.85%	9265	42,464	21.82%
Pembrokeshire County Council	16119	66,843	24.11%	1027.76	66,843	1.54%	10990	66,843	16.44%	4067	66,843	6.08%
Vale of Glamorgan Council	10017	60,481	16.56%	535.74	60,481	0.89%	12215	60,481	20.20%	10419	60,481	17.23%
Bridgend CBC	14143	63,701	22.20%	233.78	63,701	0.37%	11136	63,701	17.48%	5703	63,701	8.95%
Conwy CBC	9410	63,611	14.79%	1546.61	63,611	2.43%	8559	63,611	13.46%	9183	63,611	14.44%
Flintshire County Council	18233	86,703	21.03%	661.712	86,703	0.76%	12813	86,703	14.78%	16045	86,703	18.51%
Gwynedd Council	11223	76,362	14.70%	728.41	76,362	0.95%	7611	76,362	9.97%	10834	76,362	14.19%
Isle of Anglesey CC	5290	39,904	13.26%	588.16	39,904	1.47%	5243	39,904	13.14%	8585	39,904	21.51%
Newport City Council	8219	67,712	12.14%	447.66	67,712	0.66%	10274	67,712	15.17%	12803	67,712	18.91%
Powys County Council	15427	73,914	20.87%	7675.381	73,914	10.38%	11253	73,914	15.22%	4164	73,914	5.63%
Torfaen CBC	5140	43,407	11.84%	377.12	43,407	0.87%	6390	43,407	14.72%	5440	43,407	12.53%
Wrexham CBC	18095	78,163	23.15%	780.94	78,163	1.00%	8652	78,163	11.07%	13348	78,163	17.08%
Blaenau Gwent CBC	3457	31,584	10.95%	101.996	31,584	0.32%	7879	31,584	24.95%	3378	31,584	10.70%
City and County of Swansea	17302	112,399	15.39%	426.64	112,399	0.38%	18080	112,399	16.09%	14085	112,399	12.53%
Merthyr Tydfil CBC	4289	28,883	14.85%	179.539	28,883	0.62%	5511	28,883	19.08%	3710	28,883	12.85%
Monmouthshire CC	8873	44,854	19.78%	156.9	44,854	0.35%	10746	44,854	23.96%	8245	44,854	18.38%
Neath Port Talbot CBC	11961	71,135	16.82%	182.24	71,135	0.26%	9500	71,135	13.36%	8420	71,135	11.84%
Rhondda Cynon Taff CBC	16217	110,819	14.63%	688.05	110,819	0.62%	26274	110,819	23.71%	8285	110,819	7.48%

Collection method

Median CA

Median Bring

Median Dry

Median Organic

Commingled

18.01%

0.89%

19.05%

11.86%

Kerb side sort

14.79%

0.95%

14.72%

14.44%

Twin stream

15.12%

0.36%

21.40%

12.18%

Fig 3 - WMT 010 & 009b

	Total Dry Reuse (tonnes)	Total Dry Recycling (tonnes)	Total Composting (tonnes)	Total Municipal Waste (tonnes)	Average Dry Reuse Rate	Average Dry Recycling Rate	Average Composting Rate	Average Reuse, Recycling & Composting Rate	Kerbside collection method	Urban, Rural, Valley
Blaenau Gwent CBC	8	12,665	4,488	31,584	0.02%	40.10%	14.21%	54.33%	T	V
Bridgend CBC	0	26,670	9,693	63,701	0.00%	41.87%	15.22%	57.08%	K	V
Caerphilly CBC	105	36,339	17,581	94,548	0.11%	38.43%	18.59%	57.14%	C	V
Cardiff County Council	330	55,570	30,095	170,235	0.19%	32.64%	17.68%	50.52%	C	U
Carmarthenshire County Council	245	27,799	12,754	74,614	0.33%	37.26%	17.09%	54.68%	C	R
Ceredigion County Council	2,194	11,634	4,731	33,497	6.55%	34.73%	14.12%	55.40%	C	R
City and County of Swansea	329	38,865	18,825	112,399	0.29%	34.58%	16.75%	51.62%	T	U
Conwy CBC	339	22,263	12,902	63,611	0.53%	35.00%	20.28%	55.82%	K	R
Denbighshire County Council	465	15,282	10,473	42,464	1.10%	35.99%	24.66%	61.75%	C	R
Flintshire County Council	9,604	18,456	19,019	86,703	11.08%	21.29%	21.94%	54.30%	K	U
Gwynedd Council	6,273	19,127	15,925	76,362	8.21%	25.05%	20.86%	54.12%	K	R
Isle of Anglesey CC	4	10,522	11,310	39,904	0.01%	26.37%	28.34%	54.72%	K	R
Merthyr Tydfil CBC	131	9,611	4,203	28,883	0.45%	33.28%	14.55%	48.28%	T	V
Monmouthshire CC	282	16,119	10,929	44,854	0.63%	35.94%	24.37%	60.93%	T	R
Neath Port Talbot CBC	121	26,581	10,238	71,135	0.17%	37.37%	14.39%	51.93%	T	V
Newport City Council	495	19,956	13,882	67,712	0.73%	29.47%	20.50%	50.70%	K	U
Pembrokeshire County Council	471	27,797	10,992	66,843	0.71%	41.59%	16.44%	58.74%	C	R
Powys County Council	2,070	22,153	14,843	73,914	2.80%	29.97%	20.08%	52.85%	K	R
Rhondda Cynon Taff CBC	486	44,681	10,694	110,819	0.44%	40.32%	9.65%	50.41%	T	V
Torfaen CBC	269	14,953	7,041	43,407	0.62%	34.45%	16.22%	51.29%	K	V
Vale of Glamorgan Council	237	20,120	12,504	60,481	0.39%	33.27%	20.67%	54.33%	C	R
Wrexham CBC	7,265	18,608	15,600	78,163	9.29%	23.81%	19.96%	53.06%	K	U

Fig 4 - Re-ordered by collection method

	Total Dry Reuse (tonnes)	Total Dry Recycling (tonnes)	Total Composting (tonnes)	Total Municipal Waste (tonnes)	Average Dry Reuse Rate	Average Dry Recycling Rate	Average Composting Rate	Average Reuse, Recycling & Composting Rate	Kerbside collection method	Median RR	Group average RR
Caerphilly CBC	105	36,339	17,581	94,548	0.11%	38.43%	18.59%	57.14%	C		
Cardiff County Council	330	55,570	30,095	170,235	0.19%	32.64%	17.68%	50.52%	C		
Carmarthenshire County Council	245	27,799	12,754	74,614	0.33%	37.26%	17.09%	54.68%	C		
Ceredigion County Council	2,194	11,634	4,731	33,497	6.55%	34.73%	14.12%	55.40%	C		
Denbighshire County Council	465	15,282	10,473	42,464	1.10%	35.99%	24.66%	61.75%	C		
Pembrokeshire County Council	471	27,797	10,992	66,843	0.71%	41.59%	16.44%	58.74%	C		
Vale of Glamorgan Council	237	20,120	12,504	60,481	0.39%	33.27%	20.67%	54.33%	C	55.40%	54.86%
Bridgend CBC	0	26,670	9,693	63,701	0.00%	41.87%	15.22%	57.08%	K		
Conwy CBC	339	22,263	12,902	63,611	0.53%	35.00%	20.28%	55.82%	K		
Flintshire County Council	9,604	18,456	19,019	86,703	11.08%	21.29%	21.94%	54.30%	K		
Gwynedd Council	6,273	19,127	15,925	76,362	8.21%	25.05%	20.86%	54.12%	K		
Isle of Anglesey CC	4	10,522	11,310	39,904	0.01%	26.37%	28.34%	54.72%	K		
Newport City Council	495	19,956	13,882	67,712	0.73%	29.47%	20.50%	50.70%	K		
Powys County Council	2,070	22,153	14,843	73,914	2.80%	29.97%	20.08%	52.85%	K		
Torfaen CBC	269	14,953	7,041	43,407	0.62%	34.45%	16.22%	51.29%	K		
Wrexham CBC	7,265	18,608	15,600	78,163	9.29%	23.81%	19.96%	53.06%	K	54.12%	53.79%
Blaenau Gwent CBC	8	12,665	4,488	31,584	0.02%	40.10%	14.21%	54.33%	T		
City and County of Swansea	329	38,865	18,825	112,399	0.29%	34.58%	16.75%	51.62%	T		
Merthyr Tydfil CBC	131	9,611	4,203	28,883	0.45%	33.28%	14.55%	48.28%	T		
Monmouthshire CC	282	16,119	10,929	44,854	0.63%	35.94%	24.37%	60.93%	T		
Neath Port Talbot CBC	121	26,581	10,238	71,135	0.17%	37.37%	14.39%	51.93%	T		
Rhondda Cynon Taff CBC	486	44,681	10,694	110,819	0.44%	40.32%	9.65%	50.41%	T	51.77%	52.36%

Fig 5 - Re-ordered by classification of LA

	Total Dry Reuse (tonnes)	Total Dry Recycling (tonnes)	Total Composting (tonnes)	Total Municipal Waste (tonnes)	Average Dry Reuse Rate	Average Dry Recycling Rate	Average Composting Rate	Average Reuse, Recycling & Composting Rate	Kerbside collection method	Urban, Rural, Valley	Median RR	Group average RR
Carmarthenshire County Council	245	27,799	12,754	74,614	0.33%	37.26%	17.09%	54.68%	C	R		
Ceredigion County Council	2,194	11,634	4,731	33,497	6.55%	34.73%	14.12%	55.40%	C	R		
Conwy CBC	339	22,263	12,902	63,611	0.53%	35.00%	20.28%	55.82%	K	R		
Denbighshire County Council	465	15,282	10,473	42,464	1.10%	35.99%	24.66%	61.75%	C	R		
Gwynedd Council	6,273	19,127	15,925	76,362	8.21%	25.05%	20.86%	54.12%	K	R		
Isle of Anglesey CC	4	10,522	11,310	39,904	0.01%	26.37%	28.34%	54.72%	K	R		
Monmouthshire CC	282	16,119	10,929	44,854	0.63%	35.94%	24.37%	60.93%	T	R		
Pembrokeshire County Council	471	27,797	10,992	66,843	0.71%	41.59%	16.44%	58.74%	C	R		
Powys County Council	2,070	22,153	14,843	73,914	2.80%	29.97%	20.08%	52.85%	K	R		
Vale of Glamorgan Council	237	20,120	12,504	60,481	0.39%	33.27%	20.67%	54.33%	C	R	55.06%	55.98%
Cardiff County Council	330	55,570	30,095	170,235	0.19%	32.64%	17.68%	50.52%	C	U		
City and County of Swansea	329	38,865	18,825	112,399	0.29%	34.58%	16.75%	51.62%	T	U		
Flintshire County Council	9,604	18,456	19,019	86,703	11.08%	21.29%	21.94%	54.30%	K	U		
Newport City Council	495	19,956	13,882	67,712	0.73%	29.47%	20.50%	50.70%	K	U		
Wrexham CBC	7,265	18,608	15,600	78,163	9.29%	23.81%	19.96%	53.06%	K	U	51.62%	51.80%
Blaenau Gwent CBC	8	12,665	4,488	31,584	0.02%	40.10%	14.21%	54.33%	T	V		
Bridgend CBC	0	26,670	9,693	63,701	0.00%	41.87%	15.22%	57.08%	K	V		
Caerphilly CBC	105	36,339	17,581	94,548	0.11%	38.43%	18.59%	57.14%	C	V		
Merthyr Tydfil CBC	131	9,611	4,203	28,883	0.45%	33.28%	14.55%	48.28%	T	V		
Neath Port Talbot CBC	121	26,581	10,238	71,135	0.17%	37.37%	14.39%	51.93%	T	V		
Rhondda Cynon Taff CBC	486	44,681	10,694	110,819	0.44%	40.32%	9.65%	50.41%	T	V		
Torfaen CBC	269	14,953	7,041	43,407	0.62%	34.45%	16.22%	51.29%	K	V	51.93%	53.27%



We create waste in every room of our home. The items listed below can all be recycled via your weekly kerbside recycling service. Everyone in your family can do their bit to recycle downstairs and upstairs.

BATHROOM

PAPER: product leaflets
CARD: toilet roll tubes & toothpaste boxes
GLASS: perfume & medicine bottles
PLASTIC: shampoo & shower gel bottles

KIDS ROOM

PAPER: colouring books & comics
CARD: toys & trainer boxes
METAL: drinks cans

MAIN BEDROOM

PAPER: newspapers, magazines & receipts
CARD: clothing tags & travel tickets
GLASS: perfume & cosmetic bottles
PLASTIC: medicine & cosmetic bottles

KITCHEN

CARD: ready meal sleeves & cereal boxes
METAL: food tins
GLASS: bottles & sauce jars
PLASTIC: clean butter tubs, drinks & detergent bottles
FOOD: all food waste (using your food waste caddy)

LOUNGE

PAPER: magazines, catalogues & directories
CARD: greetings cards & card packaging
METAL: bottle tops
GLASS: wine & beer bottles

HOME OFFICE

PAPER: office paper, envelopes & receipts
CARD: equipment boxes & packaging
METAL: drinks cans
PLASTIC: packaging



For more information recycleforwales.org.uk/fullhouse





Ydych chi'n ailgylchu'r gwastraff sy'n cael ei greu ym mhob rhan o'r tŷ?
Mae modd ailgylchu'r pethau isod trwy wasanaeth casglu'r cyngor.

YSTAFELL YMOLCHI

PAPUR: **taflenni nwyddau**
CARDFWRDD: **creiddiau papur**
tŷ bach a pheynnau
past dannedd
GWYDR: **poteli persawrau**
a moddion
PLASTIG: **poteli siampŵ**
a sebon cawod

YSTAFELL WELY PLANT

PAPUR: **llyfrau lliwio, chomics**
CARDFWRDD: **pecynnau**
teganau ac esgidiau
METEL: **caniau diodydd**



PRIF YSTAFELL WELY

PAPUR: **papurau newydd,**
cylchgronau a derbynebau
CARDFWRDD: **labeli dillad,**
thocynnau teithio
GWYDR: **poteli persawrau**
a choluron
PLASTIG: **poteli moddion**
a choluron

CEGIN

CARDFWRDD: **pecynnau**
prydau parod a grawnfwyd
METEL: **tuniau bwyd**
GWYDR: **poteli a jariau saws**
PLASTIG: **tybiau meny, poteli**
diodydd a hylif glanhau
BWYD: **pob gwastraff** (trwy
gadi gwastraff y gegin)

YSTAFELL FYW

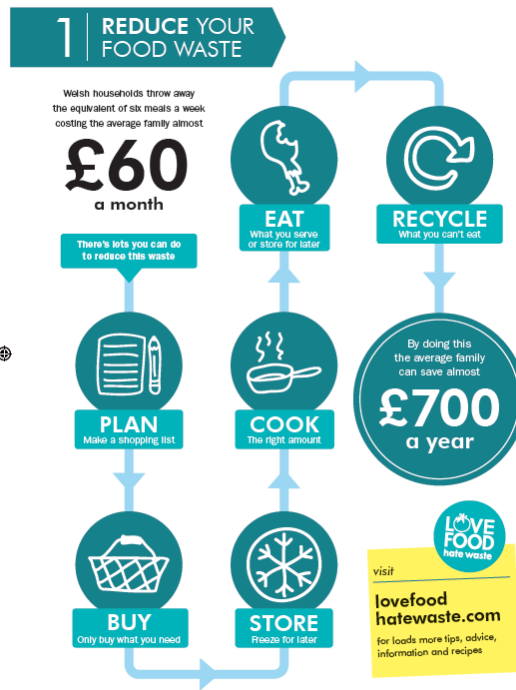
PAPUR: **cylchgronau,**
catalogau a chyfeirlyfrau
CARDFWRDD: **cardiau**
cyfarchion a pheynnau
METEL: **capiau potel**
GWYDR: **poteli gwin a chwrw**

SWYDDFA/ASTUDEFA

PAPUR: **deunydd swyddfa,**
amlenni a derbynebau
CARDFWRDD: **pecynnau offer**
METEL: **caniau diodydd**
PLASTIG: **pecynnau**

Gwefan: recycleforwales.org.uk/fullhouse





2 | RECYCLING YOUR FOOD WASTE IS EASY

The best thing that can happen to food is for it to be eaten. But for anything you can't eat, like peelings, bones, plate scrapings and tea bags, the best thing to do is recycle them.

Why recycle food waste?

When you place food waste in your black bag it is taken to landfill where it rots and releases greenhouse gases that harm the environment.

By recycling food waste it can be turned into energy to power homes and compost to grow food.

How can I recycle my food waste?

STEP 1
Get the right equipment – you will need a kitchen caddy, caddy liners and a kerbside caddy. Contact us if you need any of these items, see contact details on next page.

STEP 2
Line your kitchen caddy with the liner.

STEP 3
Place any food waste into the caddy, taking care to exclude any packaging.

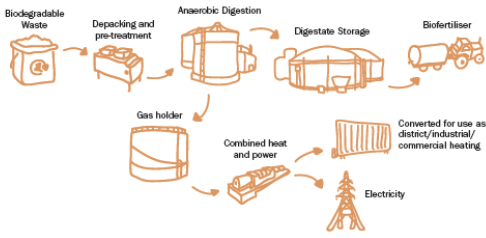
STEP 4
When your kitchen caddy is full, empty into your kerbside caddy and put out for collection once a week so it can be recycled.

MORE REASONS TO RECYCLE YOUR FOOD WASTE

- IT'S EASY
- CONTAINS FOOD SMELLS
- CADDIES LOCK TO STOP PESTS GETTING ACCESS
- IT'S COLLECTED ONCE A WEEK
- TURNED INTO ELECTRICITY

3 | WHAT HAPPENS TO MY FOOD WASTE AFTER IT'S BEEN COLLECTED?

Your food waste is taken for treatment to an Anaerobic Digestion plant where it's turned into compost. The process also produces electricity that can be used to power homes and businesses in your area.



4 | HELP AND ADVICE

To request food recycling equipment, or for more information, please visit

- www.flintshire.gov.uk/recycle
- 01352 701 234
- kerbsidercycling@flintshire.gov.uk
- @FlintshireCC

Reduce, reuse and recycle your waste and save money. Recycle for Wales can show you how.

- www.recycleforwales.org.uk
- www.lovefoodhatwaste.com
- Facebook.com/recycleforwales
- @recycle4wales

Printed on 100% recycled content paper.

National Assembly for Wales
Environment and Sustainability Committee
RW 28
Inquiry into recycling in Wales
Response from: WLGA Appendix 2 Full House Leaflet

