

Isle of Anglesey County Council	
Report to:	Planning Policy Committee
Date:	15 January 2026
Subject:	Waste Topic Paper
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Local Members:	Applicable to all Elected Members

1.0 Purpose of report

- 1.1 This report summarises the content of the topic paper on waste which supports the preparation of the new Anglesey Local Development Plan (LDP). The paper:
- Reviews the existing evidence base for waste management;
 - considers the effectiveness of current JLDP waste policies; and
 - identifies changes in circumstances that may require amendments to policy or land allocations.

2.0 Decision required

- 2.1 The information, objectives and options reported in the paper are noted and accepted by the Committee as the basis for developing waste planning policies for inclusion in the new LDP. Members are requested to formally note the findings of the Waste Topic Paper and endorse Option B (Policy Enhancement) as the preferred approach for the development of waste management policies within the new Local Development Plan (LDP).
- 2.2 This endorsement will allow officers to prepare detailed draft policies that:
- enable the provision of new Household Waste Recycling Centres (HWRCs) in Holyhead and North Anglesey;
 - strengthen policy support for Construction and Demolition (C&D) recycling and the development of secondary aggregates;
 - safeguard existing waste infrastructure from incompatible development; and

- ensure that waste planning policies fully reflect the circular economy principles set out in *Beyond Recycling* (2021) and *Planning Policy Wales Edition 12*.

3.0 Waste policy context

3.1 The paper sets out the policy context for waste planning and lists the following hierarchy of national policy documents and statutory requirements as the basis to inform the development of sustainable waste planning policies:

- Planning Policy Wales (PPW12)
- Technical Advice Note (TAN) 21: Waste
- Towards Zero Waste (TZW)
- Collections, Infrastructure & Markets Sector Plan (CIMSP)
- Municipal Sector Plan (MSP)
- Construction & Demolition (C&D) Sector Plan
- Food Manufacture, Service & Retail Sector Plan
- Beyond Recycling
- Landfill Disposals Tax (Wales) Act 2017

3.2 The current Anglesey and Gwynedd JLDP provides the local context for determining waste-related planning applications and contains three waste-specific policies.

4.0 Contextual changes since JLDP adoption

4.1 Several contextual changes since the adoption of the JLDP in 2017 are identified in the topic paper and how these will impact upon the development of future waste planning policies.

4.2 The following issues are highlighted as having implications for policy development in the new LDP:

- Landfill Tax and Disposal Trends – increased taxation levels should reduce reliance on landfill and prioritise reuse and recycling, particularly of inert construction and demolition wastes;
- Regional Infrastructure Developments – The establishment of the Parc Adfer Energy-from-Waste (EfW) facility at Deeside, as part of the North Wales Residual Waste Treatment Project (between Anglesey, Gwynedd, Conwy, Denbighshire and Flintshire), provides long-term regional capacity for the treatment of residual municipal household waste. Complementing this, the GwyrAD Anaerobic Digestion (AD) facility at Llwyn Isaf, near Caernarfon, processes food wastes collected from Anglesey and Gwynedd. Together, these facilities deliver secure and sustainable regional treatment capacity, supporting diversion from landfill and progression up the waste hierarchy.

- Local Authority Waste Performance - Anglesey's recycling rates are regularly around/above 65% and on track to meet the 70% target by 2025
- Local waste-related issues – the lack of household recycling facilities to serve the Holy Island and North Anglesey areas are seen as potential barriers to achieving higher recycling rates;
- Improper use of U1 Exemptions – misuse of this mechanism undermines the effectiveness of the waste hierarchy, poses environmental risks, and creates difficulties for the planning enforcement team;
- Waste stream profile and risks – C&D waste is identified as the dominant waste stream and much of this does not have a clear recovery outlet and is landfilled at inert facilities. It can also lead to fly-tipping in certain circumstances. Policy should support treatment facilities thereby supporting stronger secondary and recycled aggregate markets.

4.3 Given that several large projects that may include Anglesey Freeport, Wylfa, third Menai Strait crossing, and major coastal defence could be implemented during the lifetime of the new LDP and that C&D wastes represents the largest proportion of waste generation on Anglesey, the paper suggests that the new LDP should prioritise C&D recycling, ensure that sufficient laydown and bulking facilities can be accommodated on employment land in addition to addressing shortfalls in local service provision related to household recycling facilities.

5.0 Provision and need

5.1 In outlining the current provision of waste management sites on the Island, including civic amenity sites, waste transfer facilities and access to regional residual and organic treatment capacity noted above, the paper identifies a wide range of both public and private sector capacity catering for numerous waste types. However, despite acknowledging the general adequacy in relation to current arrangements, the paper identifies two areas of concern where provision should be made to ensure continued high rates of reuse and recycling.

5.2 The shortfalls in provision that are identified in the paper relate to the need to:

- Strengthen support for C&D recycling and secondary aggregates; and
- Provide HWRCs for Holy Island/Holyhead and North Anglesey/Amlwch either through the allocation of appropriate sites or by developing a policy that enables the development of such sites on employment land should there be a lack of available sites for allocation.

6.0 Facility safeguarding

6.1 The paper identifies existing sites on the Island that should be safeguarded from inappropriate or non-compatible development to ensure the continuity of provision, thereby contributing to continued high levels of reuse and recycling.

6.2 The currently available facilities include the following:

Facility	Location	Operator
Municipal		
HWRC	Penhesgyn, Menai Bridge	IACC
	Cae'r Glaw, Gwalchmai	
Composting	Penhesgyn, Menai Bridge	
Waste Transfer Station	Penhesgyn, Menai Bridge	
Residual Municipal	Parc Adfer, Deeside Industrial Estate	Regional Contract
Organic Waste	Gwyriad AD, Llwyn Isaf, Clynnog	
Commercial		
Waste Transfer Station	Bryngwran	Humphries Waste
	Mona Industrial Estate	Veolia
	Gaerwen Industrial Estate	Green Skips
		Cymru Lân
Inert/C&D/aggregate recycling	Cae'r Glaw Quarry, Gwalchmai	Hogan Aggregates
	Rhuddlan Bach Quarry, Brynteg	Clive Hurt
	Nant Newydd Quarry, Brynteg	
	Bwlch Gwyn Quarry, Gaerwen	Anglesey Aggregates
Anaerobic Digestion (AD)	Mona Industrial Estate	
Composting	Star, Gaerwen	Maple
Metal recycling and ELV depollution	Gaerwen Industrial Estate	Phoenix Metals
	Pentre Berw	K. Matthews

7.0 Issues, objectives and options

7.1 The following are identified as the key issues for consideration in relation to policy development:

- Strategic capacity – residual and organic needs met via Parc Adfer/Gwyriad; no strategic shortfall.
- C&D – >160,000t managed (2022); reliance on inert landfill for a proportion; strengthen C&D recycling/secondary aggregates. Benefits are twofold – helps lessen reliance on primary aggregates and increases recycling rates.
- Agricultural/organic – significant stream; maintain flexible provision via AD/composting.

- Recycling performance – consistently strong; continued investment needed to sustain/advance.
- Holyhead and North Anglesey service gaps – absence of HWRCs at large conurbations on the Island.
- Safeguarding – protect HWRCs, transfer, composting and bulking infrastructure from incompatible development.
- Demand pressures – major projects and growth (Freeport, Wylfa, Menai crossing, coastal defence, housing need) to be planned for so flexibility needs to be added into large scale development policies.

7.2 The following are identified as the main objectives for the new Plan:

- Maintain strategic adequacy via regional treatment contracts.
- Promote C&D recycling and secondary aggregates, reducing reliance on inert landfill and increasing the use of recycled aggregates.
- Embed circular economy principles (Beyond Recycling, 2021) across policies.
- Secure Holyhead and North Anglesey HWRCs to close the service gap.
- Safeguard key infrastructure (HWRCs, transfer, composting, bulking).
- Monitor and respond using NRW, StatsWales, Annual Waste Monitoring Reports (need to be kept up to date). NMWPS and Waste Department needs to collaborate on the ground intelligence patterns.

7.3 The options in relation to the policy response are considered to be:

- **Option A:** Do Nothing – retain JLDP approach; would not address Holyhead and North Anglesey HWRCs or strengthen C&D recycling.
- **Option B:** Policy Enhancement (Preferred) – update policies to:
 - support delivery of HWRCs in Holyhead and North Anglesey (allocation or enabling on employment land);
 - strengthen C&D recycling/secondary aggregates – in line / synergy with Minerals paper;
 - embed safeguarding of key facilities;
 - reflect circular economy priorities in line with PPW12 and Beyond Recycling.

8.0 Conclusion

8.1 Reuse and recycling rates on the Island are generally strong with a good variety of facilities available in both the public and private sectors. The regional capacity provided by both Parc Adfer and Gwyrriad AD mean that there is no strategic shortfall in terms of treatment capacity.

8.2 However, the lack of inert/C&D treatment capacity for certain types of waste and the reliance on landfill to meet management needs requires attention and strengthening to ensure that recycling rates with regard to lower grade recycled/secondary aggregates can be increased with the added benefit of reducing pressures on primary aggregate resources.

- 8.3 Additionally, the lack of HWRCs to serve Holy Island/Holyhead and North Anglesey represent an opportunity to address shortcomings in this regard. The increase in capacity can contribute to increased rates of recycling and, potentially, reduce instances of fly-tipping.
- 8.4 Option B, outlined above, provides a means to update existing JLDP policies whilst addressing shortfalls in current waste management capacity.

9.0 Recommendation

- 9.1 It is recommended that Members formally endorse the findings of the Waste Topic Paper and approve Option B (Policy Enhancement) as the preferred approach for developing waste management policies within the new Local Development Plan (LDP).
- 9.2 This endorsement will authorise officers to proceed with the preparation of draft LDP policies that:
- support the provision of new Household Waste Recycling Centres (HWRCs) to serve Holyhead and North Anglesey;
 - strengthen support for Construction and Demolition (C&D) recycling and secondary aggregate production, reducing reliance on inert landfill;
 - embed the safeguarding of key waste management and recycling infrastructure to maintain long-term capacity and operational resilience; and
 - align local policy with the circular-economy objectives of Beyond Recycling (2021) and Planning Policy Wales Edition 12.
- 9.3 Following Committee endorsement, officers will incorporate these principles into the draft policy framework for consultation and inclusion within the Deposit Plan stage of the new LDP.



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Anglesey Local Development Plan 2024–2039

Topic Paper – Waste

Draft v1.1

Mae'r ddogfen hon hefyd ar gael yn y Gymraeg
This document is also available in Welsh.



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Document history

Version	Author	Reviewed	Authorised	Comments
1.0	RWW			First draft for circulation and observations
1.1	RWW			Updated following observations

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Background

This is one of a range of Topic and Background Papers prepared to offer more detailed information and to explain the approach of the Plan to different topics and issues affecting the Local Development Plan Area. This Paper focuses specifically on waste management. It provides the background, evidence base and monitoring which inform the identification of issues, objectives and options for the Deposit Plan.

The Deposit Plan is the second statutory stage in the preparation of the Local Development Plan (LDP). The LDP will shape the future growth and development of communities in the Local Development Plan Area and will set out the policies and land allocations against which planning applications will be assessed.

The Deposit Plan will be submitted to the Welsh Government, which will appoint an independent inspector to assess the soundness of the Plan in the Examination in Public. If the Inspector considers the Plan to be sound, it will be recommended for adoption. Once adopted, the new LDP will supersede the Anglesey and Gwynedd Joint Local Development Plan (2017) as the statutory development plan for the Ynys Môn Local Planning Authority.

This Topic Paper can be read in isolation or in conjunction with the other Topic and Background Papers that have been prepared to provide a full picture of the Local Development Plan Area.

You may refer to this Topic Paper as a basis for engagement; however, only comments made on the Deposit Plan itself will be considered by the Inspector during the Examination in Public.

If you have any questions or would like to discuss any of the Topic or Background Papers with a member of the Planning Policy Team, you can contact us:

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This Waste Topic Paper supports preparation of the new Anglesey LDP (2024–2039). It reviews the existing evidence base for waste management, considers the effectiveness of current JLDP waste policies, and identifies changes in circumstances that may require amendments to policy or land allocations. It builds upon Topic Paper 12 (Waste) prepared jointly with Gwynedd for the JLDP (2015) but is updated to reflect Anglesey’s specific circumstances as a single authority preparing a new plan.

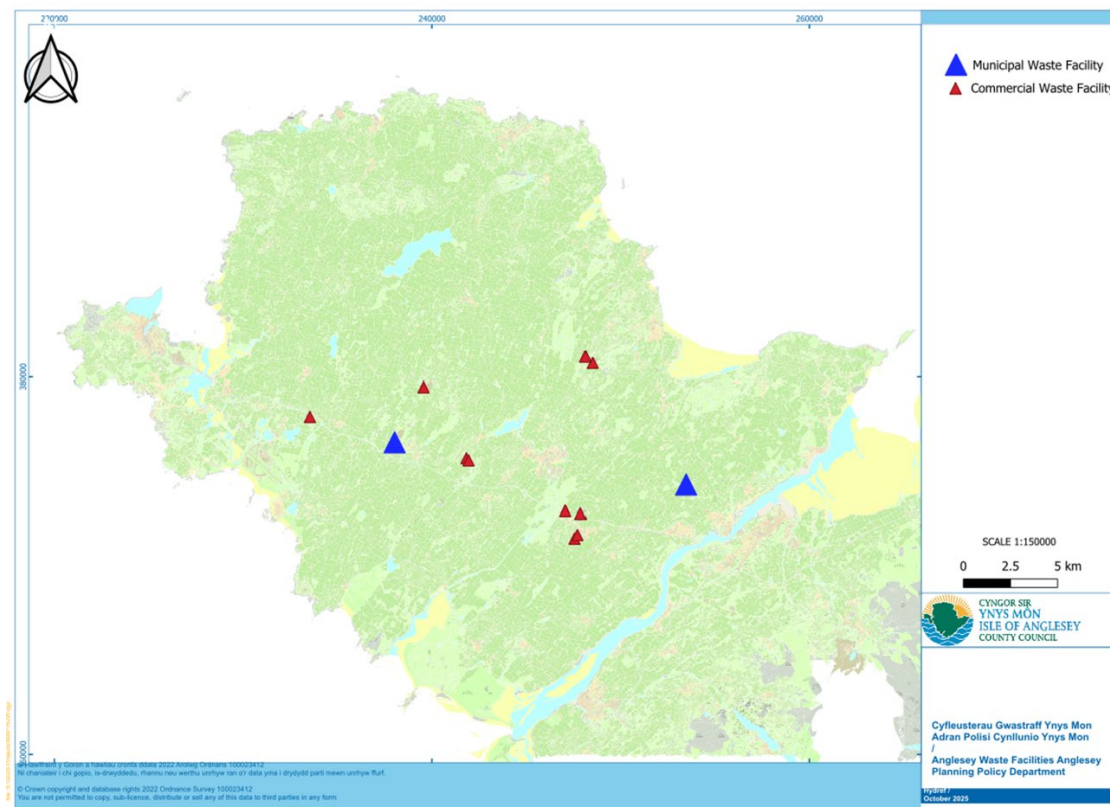
The Role of Waste Planning in Anglesey

- 1.2 As defined in Article 3(1) of the Waste Framework Directive (Directive 2008/98/EC), waste management encompasses “*the collection, transport, recovery and disposal of waste, including the supervision of such operations and the after-care of disposal sites.*” Within this framework, the purpose of waste management is to protect human health and the environment while moving materials up the waste hierarchy through prevention, reuse, recycling and recovery. Effective waste management is a statutory requirement within the planning system and Anglesey has a strong track record in recycling and diversion from landfill and benefits from established infrastructure, including civic amenity sites, waste transfer facilities, and access to regional residual and organic treatment capacity at Parc Adfer (Energy from Waste) and Gwyrriad (Anaerobic Digestion). The new LDP will ensure policies remain aligned with national objectives and provide a flexible framework to respond to change and operational needs across the Island.

Relationship to the 2015 JLDP Waste Topic Paper

- 1.3 The JLDP Waste Topic Paper (2015) established that Anglesey’s waste infrastructure was sufficient to meet projected needs, with residual treatment to be secured through the North Wales Residual Waste Treatment Project. These conclusions largely remain valid; this Paper updates the baseline using Natural Resources Wales (NRW) Waste Data Interrogator (2022 and 2024) and StatsWales, incorporates policy changes (*Beyond Recycling*, 2021), and aligns with circular economy objectives. The map below indicates the locations of the Island’s current municipal and private sector waste management facilities.

Figure 1: Map indicating location of Anglesey's waste management facilities



Scope and Limitations

- 1.4 In terms of its scope, the paper covers non-hazardous municipal, commercial & industrial (C&I), and construction & demolition (C&D) wastes within the Isle of Anglesey. Hazardous and radioactive wastes fall under separate regimes. The primary data reference year is 2022 (NRW WDI), with trends from the latest Welsh Government statistics. In terms of its limitations, operator reporting can lead to gaps/inconsistencies, particularly for exempt facilities or end-of-waste materials. While recent statistics show a short-term increase in inert (“lower rate”) landfill disposals, the long-term trajectory remains a reduction in landfill reliance; policy should remain flexible.

2.0 POLICY CONTEXT

Overview

- 2.1 Waste planning in Wales is guided by a hierarchy of national policy documents and statutory requirements that collectively steer Wales toward a circular economy. The JLDP provides the current local policy framework for Anglesey and Gwynedd.

Planning Policy Wales (PPW12)

- 2.2 PPW12 sets the land-use planning policies of the Welsh Government (supported by TANs). It explains the role of the planning system in facilitating sustainable waste management, recognising sector transition and the need to make best use

of material resources. It promotes the circular economy through design choices that prevent waste and provides a framework for decision-making to deliver an integrated network of facilities close to source.

Technical Advice Note (TAN) 21: Waste

- 2.3 TAN 21 confirms that PPW, TAN 21, LDPs, *Towards Zero Waste* and the Sector Plans together comprise the “overall waste management plan for Wales”. It requires sufficient recovery and disposal capacity while avoiding over-provision and sets regional monitoring requirements (including Waste Planning Monitoring Reports and landfill void triggers at regional level).

Towards Zero Waste (TZW)

- 2.4 TZW is the overarching strategy: medium-term milestones to 2024/25 and longer-term aspirations to 2050, including high recycling performance, caps on energy-from-waste and landfill, and progression up the waste hierarchy.

Collections, Infrastructure & Markets Sector Plan (CIMSP)

- 2.5 CIMSP aligns collections systems, treatment infrastructure and end-markets to deliver TZW. It stresses avoiding over-provision of recovery/disposal capacity and projects the scale and type of capacity likely to be needed within regions.

Municipal Sector Plan (MSP)

- 2.6 MSP prioritises prevention, preparation for reuse and recycling for Local Authority Collected (LAC) waste, clarifies caps for EfW/landfill, and reinforces that residual treatment remains a last resort.

Construction & Demolition (C&D) Sector Plan

- 2.7 Sets actions to drive high-quality recycling and reuse of C&D materials, segregation at source, and diversion from inert landfill—underpinning the role of secondary aggregates (linking to the Minerals Topic Paper).

Food Manufacture, Service & Retail Sector Plan

- 2.8 Targets the food supply chain: prevention, closed-loop recycling, and the anaerobic digestion (AD) of unavoidable food wastes, complementing municipal food waste collections and supporting regional AD capacity.

Beyond Recycling (2021)

- 2.9 Sets the pathway to a zero-waste, net-zero carbon Wales, accelerating the circular economy and pushing activity up the hierarchy (prevention, reuse, repair, remanufacture, recycling). LDPs should enable the infrastructure and places (reuse hubs, repair facilities, high-quality sorting/reprocessing) that support these goals.

Landfill Disposals Tax (Wales) Act 2017 (in force 2018; rates updated April 2025)

- 2.10 LDT replaced the UK Landfill Tax in Wales and remains a central lever to discourage disposal. Current rates (from April 2025): standard £126.15/t, lower (inert) £6.30/t, and unauthorised disposals £189.25/t.

Current JLDP Policy Context (Waste)

2.11 The adopted JLDP includes the following waste policies:

Strategic Policy PS 21: Waste Management – commits to adequate availability of land in appropriate locations to deliver an integrated network of waste facilities in line with the waste hierarchy and regional obligations.

Policy GWA 1: Provision of Waste Management and Recycling Infrastructure – allocates specific sites for waste/recycling infrastructure and allows, beyond allocations, in-building facilities on suitable industrial estates, quarries and appropriate brownfield sites (excluding landfill/open-windrow composting) where local need is justified by a Waste Planning Assessment and effects on landscape/environment/amenity/health are acceptable. Several allocations function as “urban quarries” to store/recycle C&D waste.

Policy GWA 2: Waste Management and Allocated Sites – a criteria-based policy supporting proposals (e.g., composting/AD, specialist facilities) where need is demonstrated, a Waste Planning Assessment is submitted, the hierarchy is respected, and impacts are mitigated (scale/design, amenity, environment/heritage, transport, air/noise/odour).

Link to employment land policy (CYF1) – confirms acceptability of waste management facilities (as in GWA1) on safeguarded/allocated employment land, where GWA1/GWA2 tests are met.

Monitoring and adoption – at JLDP adoption there was no identified need for new landfill; ongoing monitoring was required and any proposals would be considered against GWA2.

3.0 FINDINGS OF MONITORING REPORTS

3.1 Monitoring draws upon:

- NRW Waste Data Interrogator (WDI);
- StatsWales datasets on LAC waste arisings and recycling;
- Council Waste Department intelligence (e.g., fly-tipping);
- North Wales Minerals & Waste Planning Service (NMWPS); and
- the statutory Annual Waste Planning Monitoring Reports (most recent: 2019–2020 for North Wales).

Waste Arisings and Recycling Performance (StatsWales – headline)

3.2 StatsWales records show Anglesey continues to perform strongly on municipal recycling, consistently around/above 65% and on track to meet the 70% statutory target by 2025. This mirrors the trajectory identified in the 2019–2020 Annual Monitoring Report but uses more recent figures. Table 1 provides details in relation to Anglesey’s recycling performance compared to national performance.

Table 1: Percentage of LAC waste prepared for reuse/recycling/composting (Statutory targets: 2015/16 = 58%; 2019/20 = 64%; 2023/24 = 64%)

	2015/ 16	2016/ 17	2017/ 18	2018/ 19	2019/ 20	2020/ 21	2021/ 22	2022/ 23	2023/ 24
Anglesey	59.0	66.0	72.0	69.9	68.0	66.0	62.0	63.5	65.0
Wales	60.2	63.8	62.7	62.8	65.1	65.4	65.2	65.7	66.6

- 3.3 In summary, Anglesey exceeded the statutory target in 2015/16, 2019/20 and 2023/24. A temporary dip occurred in 2021/22 and 2022/23, before recovery in 2023/24. Wales as a whole shows a steady upward trend from 60.2% (2015/16) to 66.6% (2023/24).

Waste Managed by Facilities in Anglesey (NRW WDI 2022)

- 3.4 NRW WDI (2022) indicates that Anglesey facilities received significant tonnages across categories. C&D wastes dominate (exceeding 160,000 t), municipal wastes are c. 65,000 t, and agricultural/food wastes c. 45,000 t. Transfer stations remain the principal route, supported by Household Waste Recycling Centres (HWRCs).

Waste Removed from Anglesey Facilities (NRW WDI 2022)

- 3.5 The waste removed dataset shows reliance on inter-authority transfers to regional facilities: residual to Parc Adfer; organics to Gwyrriad AD (plus Penhesgyn composting locally); recyclables to regional Material Recycling Facilities (MRFs). This pattern was anticipated in the 2019–2020 Annual Report and is now embedded.

Comparison with the 2015 Baseline

- 3.6 The 2015 JLDP evidence concluded Anglesey's waste system was broadly adequate with residual treatment secured regionally. The 2022 monitoring confirms this at a strategic level. The following three changes are notable:
- the prominence of C&D/inert arisings, reinforcing the need to promote secondary aggregates (link to Minerals Topic Paper);
 - a new localised service issue in Holyhead (absence of a HWRC) linked to persistent fly-tipping; and
 - accessibility constraints in Amlwch and the wider catchment of North Anglesey, where distance to existing HWRCs limits convenience and participation. Provision of a new HWRC would significantly improve proximity, encourage higher recycling rates and help reduce inappropriate disposal.

4.0 CONTEXTUAL CHANGES

- 4.1 Since the JLDP (2017), policy, infrastructure, waste trends and local circumstances have evolved, shaping how the new LDP should address waste.

Landfill Tax and Disposal Trends

- 4.2 The Landfill Disposals Tax (Wales) Act 2017 replaced UK Landfill Tax from April 2018. Rates were uplifted in April 2025 (standard £126.15/t; lower/inert £6.30/t; unauthorised £189.25/t), reinforcing landfill as the least-preferred option in the hierarchy. While overall reliance on landfill has declined, monitoring indicates a short-term increase in lower-rate (inert) disposals in Wales linked to construction activity. This is directly relevant to Anglesey's profile, where C&D/inert streams are significant and policy needs to prioritise recycling and secondary aggregates. The higher gate fees resulting from increased landfill tax rates are expected to strengthen the financial incentive to recycle and recover materials rather than dispose of them.

Regional Infrastructure Developments

- 4.3 Two significant developments to regional infrastructure have occurred since the adoption of the JLDP. These are:

- Parc Adfer (Deeside) operational from **2019** provides long-term EfW capacity for North Wales authorities (including Anglesey).
- **Gwyrriad AD** continues to treat food/organic waste, supporting renewable energy and diversion from landfill.

These deliver secure regional treatment capacity.

Local Authority Waste Performance

- 4.4 Anglesey's recycling rates are currently around 65%. Plans are being developed to ensure the statutory recycling target of 70% will be met.

Localised Issues – Holyhead Fly-Tipping

- 4.5 Persistent fly-tipping in Holyhead, the Island's largest settlement, is linked to the absence of an HWRC in or near the town. Options include:

- i. a specific site allocation; or
- ii. a flexible policy allowing HWRCs on employment land.

North Anglesey – Service Access and Recycling

- 4.6 North Anglesey contains a number of isolated settlements in terms of access to recycling facilities and represents a strategic weak point in local service provision. Journeys to the nearest HWRCs are lengthy, approximately 14 miles to Gwalchmai and 16 miles to Penhesgyn, creating barriers to convenient recycling and lawful disposal. Establishing a HWRC within or close to the largest settlement, namely Amlwch, would significantly improve proximity and accessibility, encourage higher local recycling participation, and help to reduce incidences of inappropriate disposal.

U1 Exemptions – Proper use and abuse

- 4.7 The use of U1 (and other) waste exemptions can provide a legitimate route for the beneficial recovery and recycling of suitable materials, and when applied correctly they contribute positively to circular economy objectives. However, local experience indicates that there is also a risk of exemptions being misapplied, with material deposited in locations and in ways that amount to disposal rather than recovery. Such practices can undermine the effectiveness of the waste hierarchy, pose environmental risks, and create difficulties for the Planning Enforcement Department and NRW. The new LDP should encourage and enable the proper use of exemptions, while introducing stronger planning controls and clearer expectations—particularly through the use of materials management planning in relation to major developments—to prevent abuse and misplacement of arisings on sites which register U1 exemptions illegitimately.

Waste Stream Profile and Risks

- 4.8 Construction and demolition (C&D) wastes remains the dominant waste stream on the Island, exceeding 160,000 tonnes in 2022. A substantial proportion of this is not hard construction rubble (brick, block, concrete, asphalt), but rather excavation arisings - soils, clays and overburden. These materials present a particular challenge for recycling because, at present, they rarely meet the end-of-waste certification requirements set by the Waste Resources Action Programme (WRAP). This issue, repeatedly highlighted by NRW, means that large volumes of excavation arisings have no clear recovery outlet and are often consigned to disposal at authorised inert facilities. In some cases, this can also encourage unauthorised tipping. These pressures underline the need for policy to support high-quality recycling of suitable materials, to create conditions which promote stronger secondary and recycled aggregate markets, and to direct unavoidable residual soils, clays and subsoils into schemes and developments where they can be treated as beneficial recovery operations and not disposal.
- 4.9 Agricultural/food wastes are significant (~45,000 t, 2022). However, the closure of the 2Sisters poultry plant (Llangefni, 2022) may reduce certain organic streams. Regional capacity at Gwyrriad AD, the local Penhesgyn composting site and the merchant AD Plant at Mona continue to provide treatment routes.

Implications for the new LDP

- 4.10 The following issues are considered to have the greatest implications for the new LDP:
- Strategic treatment capacity is secure via Parc Adfer (EfW) and Gwyrriad (AD);
 - Policy should place greater emphasis on C&D recycling and the development of secondary aggregates, working in collaboration with NRW to explore opportunities for moving the reuse of excavation soils and arisings higher up the waste hierarchy; and
 - Update policies to embed circular economy principles (*Beyond Recycling*, 2021)

Growth and Major Projects – Demand Pressures

- 4.11 Potential large-scale infrastructure and development projects in and around Anglesey may possibly generate significant waste arisings, particularly during construction. Key schemes may include Anglesey Freeport, Wylfa, a potential third Menai Strait crossing, and major coastal defence schemes such as Holyhead Breakwater. In addition, planned housing delivery, transport improvements, and utility upgrades will cumulatively increase construction, commercial & industrial (C&I), and municipal (LAC) wastes. Such schemes are expected to generate wastes as follows:
- **Construction phase:** large volumes of **inert C&D** materials include soils and stones; concrete, bricks and ceramics, asphalt plainings, site-clearance arisings and packaging – reinforcing the need for C&D recycling/reprocessing and robust transfer/bulking arrangements; and
 - **Operational phase:** Freeport/employment growth and new housing are expected to increase C&I and municipal (LAC) streams (paper/card, plastics, timber, metals, household recyclables/residual).
- 4.12 In terms of policy implications, the new LDP should look to prioritise C&D recycling/secondary aggregates; safeguard/enable temporary bulking/laydown on employment land; ensure timely delivery of local service provision where needed; and encourage construction resource management engagement with project promoters.

5.0 PROVISION & NEED

- 5.1 This section considers whether Anglesey's waste infrastructure is adequate to meet current/future needs and whether any gaps require intervention. It draws on NRW WDI 2022, StatsWales, Council intelligence, and the statutory 2019–2020 Monitoring Report.

Existing Provision

(A) Local authority provision & regional contracts

- **HWRC:** Penhesgyn and Gwalchmai underpin high recycling performance.
- **Compost recycling:** Penhesgyn processes green/organic wastes, diverting biodegradable material from landfill.
- **Waste transfer stations:** licensed facility at Penhesgyn enable bulking and onward movement of municipal, C&I and C&D wastes to regional treatment/recovery.
- **Treatment (regional):** secure access to Parc Adfer (residual municipal) and Gwyrriad AD (organics).

(B) Merchant & private sector facilities (illustrative; expanded in Appendix A)

- **Waste transfer stations:** Humphries Waste, Veolia Mona, Green Skips, Cymru Lán.

- **Inert/C&D transfer & aggregate recycling / restoration outlets:** Caer Glaw Quarry (Hogan Aggregates, Rhuddlan Bach Quarry (currently Hurt); Nant Newydd Quarry (currently Hurt), Bwlch Gwyn Quarry (Anglesey Aggregates).
- **Anaerobic Digestion:** Mona
- **Composting:** Gwyn Maple, Star, Gaerwen
- **Metal recycling & ELV depollution/dismantling:** Operators serving the Island-wide market.

Assessment of Adequacy

5.2 The following outlines the adequacy of existing arrangements in relation to wastes:

- **Strategic capacity:** no strategic shortfall identified; residual and organic treatment needs are met via long-term regional contracts.
- **Recycling/diversion:** HWRCs and collections support >65% recycling - provision is adequate.
- **Inert & C&D:** Inert and C&D wastes remain the dominant stream on the Island (>160,000 tonnes in 2022) with similar trends associated with 2024 figures. While existing inert capacity can accommodate current arisings, policy emphasis should shift towards higher-value C&D recycling and the production of secondary aggregates. Historically, much of this activity has been accommodated within quarries, but limited space and the need to relocate operations as sites progress has often led to fragmented provision. Building on the “urban quarry” approach established in the JLDP, the new LDP should consider whether worked-out quarries, as well as appropriate land outside or adjacent to quarry sites, could be identified for long-term C&D recycling and aggregate recovery. This would provide more stability for operators, lessen the demand for primary aggregates and help move this material stream further up the waste hierarchy.
- **Agricultural/organic:** Gwyriad AD, Mona AD, Penhesgyn, Star composting provide adequate provision

Identified Gap – Holyhead and North Anglesey

5.3 The only notable shortfall is at the local geographic level, reflecting the uneven distribution of HWRC's in Holyhead and North Anglesey (Amlwch) which the new LDP should address by:

- Allocating specific HWRC sites within/near Holyhead and Amlwch; or
- Enabling HWRC development on allocated employment land.

Implications for the new LDP

5.4 Given the current position in terms of facility provision and identified gaps in that provision, the following implications are considered to arise for the new LDP:

- No new strategic allocations required for residual/organic treatment.

- Strengthen support for C&D recycling and secondary aggregates.
- Provide for a HWRC in Holyhead and Amlwch via allocation or enabling policy on employment land.

Future Demand – Major Projects and Growth Scenarios

5.5 Given the anticipated short-term significant surges in C&D arisings and a potential uplift in C&I waste during operation necessitate flexible local infrastructure, it is suggested that the new LDP should respond as follows:

- C&D focus – strengthen on-Island recycling/reprocessing and use of secondary aggregates, reducing inert landfill and long-distance haulage. Urban Quarry concepts as noted in JLDP
- Bulking capacity – enable temporary/permanent bulking/transfer solutions on employment land to manage peaks, ensuring compatibility with adjoining uses through design and management.

Inert Landfill & Quarry Restoration Capacity (TAN 21)

5.6 Evidence indicates substantial capacity for inert materials at Rhuddlan Bach and Nant Newydd (Brynteg) as part of approved quarry restoration concepts. Both sites benefit from inert waste transfer permissions and can accept suitable C&D arisings (e.g., soils/subsoils, crushed brick/concrete) under permit/planning controls to complete restoration landforms and reduce pressure on general inert landfill capacity.

5.7 In policy terms, TAN 21: Waste treats landfill as the option of last resort and requires proposals for new landfill capacity to demonstrate need, avoid over-provision, and respect proximity and self-sufficiency. For inert disposal linked to restoration, “need” typically focuses on:

- the volume and suitability of material required to deliver the approved restoration;
- the availability of appropriate local arisings; and
- the absence of higher-tier options (reuse/recycling) / inability to meet end of waste.

Approach to material selection

5.8 In light of Landfill Disposals Tax uplifts and the circular economy, only non-recyclable residual inert wastes should be deposited as part of restoration at these sites (typically soils and fines that cannot meet end of waste). While this may extend restoration timescales (as landforms take longer to complete), it provides a valuable short- to medium-term outlet for residual inert wastes that cannot reasonably be recycled, consistent with the waste hierarchy.

Point of search

5.9 Consistent with TAN 21 and the regional approach, the primary point of search for any additional inert disposal to support restoration should be within Anglesey and the wider North Wales region, prioritising existing mineral sites under

restoration and previously developed land, with transport considerations (proximity to arisings/strategic road network) taken into account. With only non-recyclable residual inert wastes deposited to deliver approved landforms (typically soils/fines that cannot meet end-of-waste). The CL:AIRE DoWCoP should be applied where applicable in other developments (not restoration) to facilitate legitimate reuse and minimise disposal

6.0 SAFEGUARDING

- 6.1 Safeguarding protects existing/planned waste infrastructure from incompatible development; without it, encroachment of sensitive uses can constrain facilities essential to statutory waste/recycling targets.

Current Position

- 6.2 The JLDP (2017) included strategic policies but no mapped safeguarding zones; protection relied on general policies. TAN 21 advises safeguarding of sites necessary to maintain an integrated and adequate network. Regional monitoring has emphasised maintaining operational capacity, particularly HWRCs, transfer stations, and regional treatment routes.

Facilities Requiring Safeguarding in Anglesey

- 6.3 The list of facilities included in paragraph 5.1 should be safeguarded from inappropriate development.

Policy Implications for the new LDP

- 6.4 The following implications are identified for the new LDP in relation to safeguarding:
- Formally identify and safeguard sites above
 - Criteria-based policies should require that proposals for sensitive uses located near safeguarded waste sites demonstrate that they would not prejudice current or future operations. In addition, where proposals are made for the change of use of sites in waste management use—particularly on general industrial land—policy should require clear evidence demonstrating that the facility is no longer needed for waste purposes, and its change of use would not compromise Anglesey's recycling aspirations and targets.
 - Acknowledge reliance on regional facilities (Parc Adfer, Gwyrriad) and their bulking/transfer infrastructure, ensuring continuity and flexibility if contracts change.

7.0 MONITORING

- 7.1 Monitoring provides the evidence base to show whether the new LDP is securing an adequate, integrated network of waste facilities and moving materials up the

waste hierarchy. As arisings and treatment routes vary with economic cycles, technology and regulation, the approach is intended to be practical, proportionate and responsive, rather than prescriptive.

Data Sources

- 7.2 Monitoring draws primarily on the NRW Waste Data Interrogator (WDI) for annual facility-level “received/removed” flows, and StatsWales/Welsh Government series for Local Authority Collected (LAC) arisings, recycling performance and statutory compliance. This is supplemented by Council Waste Service intelligence (including fly-tipping, operational feedback/monitoring and community engagement) and advice from the North Wales Minerals & Waste Planning Service (NMWPS) on cross-boundary flows, capacity and operations. The Annual Waste Planning Monitoring Reports remain a statutory reference for regional context and methodology; publication presently lags newer datasets (latest available to us: 2019–2020). Where figures diverge, the more recent NRW/StatsWales series provide the baseline, with the AWPMP cited for context. Current evidence suggests no immediate capacity shortfalls; nonetheless, continued observation is important to sustain statutory performance and Welsh Government ambitions. A light-touch, qualitative approach—attentive to early signals at the top of the hierarchy—appears proportionate at this stage.

Review Approach

- 7.3 Rather than fixed numerical thresholds at this point, the new LDP relies on qualitative, evidence-led review points alongside TAN 21. A focused review may be initiated where monitoring indicates, for example, a material shortfall against the statutory recycling trajectory, loss or constraint at safeguarded facilities, a sustained rise in inert deposition without corresponding progress in C&D recycling, material change to regional treatment contracts/headroom, or persistent service-access issues evidenced by fly-tipping trends (present at Holyhead). With landfill as a last resort, emphasis remains on early action to boost waste higher up the hierarchy—potentially exploring additional bulking/reprocessing capacity and addressing local service access subject to evidence and collaboration with partners.

8.0 ISSUES, OBJECTIVES AND OPTIONS

- 8.1 This section draws together the monitoring and site intelligence to set out the main waste planning matters for Anglesey, the broad objectives the RLDP could work towards, and a proportionate policy direction. As with Part 7, the emphasis is on a practical, evidence-led approach that supports the waste hierarchy and avoids being overly prescriptive.

Key Issues

- 8.2 The following are identified as the key issues for consideration in relation to policy development:

- **Strategic capacity** – residual and organic needs met via Parc Adfer/Gwyrriad; no strategic shortfall.
- **C&D** – >160,000t managed (2022); reliance on inert landfill for a proportion; strengthen C&D recycling/secondary aggregates. Benefits are twofold – helps lessen reliance on primary aggregates and increases recycling rates.
- **Agricultural/organic** – significant stream; maintain flexible provision via AD/composting.
- **Recycling performance** – consistently strong; continued investment needed to sustain/advance.
- **Holyhead and North Anglesey service gaps** – absence of HWRCs at large conurbations on the Island.
- **Safeguarding** – protect HWRCs, transfer, composting and bulking infrastructure from incompatible development.
- **Demand pressures** – major projects and growth (Freeport, Wylfa, Menai crossing, coastal defence, housing need) to be planned for so flexibility needs to be added into large scale development policies.

Objectives for the new LDP

8.3 The following are identified as the main objectives for the new Plan:

- **Maintain strategic adequacy** via regional treatment contracts.
- **Promote C&D recycling and secondary aggregates**, reducing reliance on inert landfill and increasing the use of recycled aggregates.
- **Embed circular economy principles** (*Beyond Recycling*, 2021) across policies.
- **Secure Holyhead and North Anglesey HWRCs** to close the service gap.
- **Safeguard key infrastructure** (HWRCs, transfer, composting, bulking).
- **Monitor and respond** using NRW, StatsWales, Annual Waste Monitoring Reports (need to be kept up to date). NMWPS and Waste Department needs to collaborate on the ground intelligence patterns.

Options for Policy Response

8.4 Following on from the above, the options in relation to the policy response are considered to be:

- **Option A: Do Nothing** – retain JLDP approach; would not address Holyhead and North Anglesey HWRCs or strengthen C&D recycling.
- **Option B: Policy Enhancement (Preferred)** – update policies to:
 - support delivery of HWRCs in Holyhead and North Anglesey (allocation or enabling on employment land);
 - strengthen C&D recycling/secondary aggregates – in line / synergy with Minerals paper;
 - embed safeguarding of key facilities;
 - reflect circular economy priorities in line with PPW12 and *Beyond Recycling*.