

CYN SAFLE LLADD-DY – WAEN

Newyddlen Rhif 1 – Mai 2009

Rwy'n falch o gyhoeddi bod Cyngor Sir Ddinbych wedi caffael y safle uchod.

Mae'r cyngor yn gwbl ymroddedig i gadw pawb yn hysbys am y caffaeliad, a'r hyn a allai fod yn ddefnydd arfaethedig iddo. Fe wnawn hynny mewn ffordd sy'n gwbl agored ac eglur.

Fel rhan o'r broses honno fe fydd yna gyfres o Newyddlenni a dyma'r gyntaf.

Fe fyddwn hefyd yn cyfarfod â'r Cyngor Cymuned yn rheolaidd ac fe fyddwn yn cysylltu â nhw ar y ffordd orau i ymestyn unrhyw gyfarfodydd er mwyn ymglymu deialog wyneb-yn-wyneb gydag aelodau'r cyhoedd a allai fod â chwestiynau.

Yn y newyddlen gyntaf rydym wedi ceisio ateb rhai o'r cwestiynau y credwn y bydd pobl yn awyddus i gael atebion iddyn nhw.



FORMER ABATTOIR SITE – WAEN

Newsletter No. 1 – May 2009

I am pleased to announce that Denbighshire County council has acquired the above site

We are fully committed to keeping everybody informed about the acquisition, and what its proposed use might be. We will do this in a fully open and transparent manner.

As part of that process, there will be a series of Newsletters, and this is the first one.

We will also be meeting with the Community council regularly, and we will be liaising with them on how best to widen-out any meetings so as to involve face to face dialogue with members of the public who may have any questions.

In the first newsletter, we have tried to answer some of the questions that we think people will be keen to have answered.

1. Pwy sydd wedi prynu'r safle?

Fe bwrcaswyd y safle gan Gyngor Sir Ddinbych ar ran Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru (LICC). Mae'r Cynulliad wedi talu'r gost pwrcasu lawn a bydd yn talu hefyd am unrhyw gostau cynnal parhaus.

2. Pam y prynwyd y safle?

O 2009 ymlaen, mae Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru'n darparu'r arian i gynorthwyo Awdurdodau Lleol gyda chyflwyno cynlluniau casglu bwyd a gwastraff cegin ymyl palmant. Mae Sir Ddinbych eisoes wedi cychwyn casglu gwastraff bwyd o oddeutu 40% o'i drigolion.

O Ebrill 2012 ymlaen, bwriad LICC yw ei gwneud yn ddyletswydd statudol i gynghorau gasglu ac ailgylchu gwastraff bwyd ar wahân.

Mae LICC wedi datgan mai eu dull dewisol o ailgylchu bwyd fydd drwy gyfleusterau Treuliad Anerobig. Maent felly wedi neilltuo symiau mawr o arian, ac wedi trefnu rhaglen waith i ganiatáu darparu'r seilwaith angenrheidiol.

Fe ddarparwyd yr arian i brynu safle'r Waen yn rhan o'r broses hon.

1. Who has purchased the site ?

The site has been purchased by Denbighshire County Council on behalf of the Welsh Assembly Government (WAG). WAG have paid the full cost of purchase and will also be paying for any ongoing maintenance costs.

2. Why has the site been purchased ?

From 2009 onwards, WAG are providing the money to assist Local Authorities in the introduction of kerbside food and kitchen waste collection schemes. Denbighshire has already started collecting food waste from around 40% of its residents.

From April 2012 onwards, WAG intend to make it a statutory duty for councils to separately collect and recycle food waste.

WAG have stated that their preferred method of recycling food will be via Anaerobic Digestion (AD) facilities. They have therefore set aside large sums of money, and organised a programme of work, that should allow the necessary infrastructure to be provided.

The money to buy the Waen site was provided as part of this process.

3. A oes penderfyniad i fwrw ymlaen wedi ei wneud yn barod?

Na. Pan fydd y cyngor yn paratoi cytundeb ar gyfer ailgylchu'r gwastraff bwyd, NI FYDD yn nodi defnyddio'r Waen. Mae'n eithaf posibl y bydd y cynigiwr llwyddiannus yn dewis mynd â'r bwyd i rywle arall, yn enwedig os oes ganddynt gyrchiad i waith trin presennol. Fe allai fod yn rhatach cludo'r bwyd i rywle arall nag i adeiladu cyfleuster Treuliad Anerobig yn y Waen.

4. Felly onid yw pwrcasu'r lladd-dy'n wastraff ar arian?

Na. Mae angen safle ar gael i fod wrth gefn. Bydd hyn yn sicrhau ein bod yn cael bidiau cystadleuol gan y cwmnïau ailgylchu sy'n tendro am y gwaith hwn. Os caniatawn i unrhyw un gael monopoli, byddai'r taliadau'n llawer uwch. Yn y pen draw fe delir y taliadau hyn gan y trethdalwyr. Rydym felly'n gofalu am fuddiannau'r trethdalwyr. Os na chaiff gwaith Treuliad Anerobig ei adeiladu - fe gaiff y safle ei ail-werthu.

5. Felly os na chaiff ei ddefnyddio ar gyfer ailgylchu – pa ddefnydd fydd yna i'r safle?

Fe ddefnyddiwyd y safle'n flaenorol fel lladd-dy - felly y mae yna nifer o ddefnyddiau potensial (yn amodol ar gael caniatâd cynllunio)

Ym Mehefin 2008, fe lwyddodd perchennog blaenorol y safle i gael caniatâd cynllunio ar gyfer B1 (diwydiannol ysgafn), B2 (diwydiannol cyffredinol) a B8 (storio a dosbarthu) gyda swyddfeydd ategol a chownteri masnach. Felly'r canlyniad mwyaf tebygol fyddai iddo gael ei ail-werthu ar gyfer un o'r dibenion hyn - ond mater fyddai hynny i Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru benderfynu arno ar yr adeg briodol, ac i unrhyw ddarpar brynwr ei ystyried.

6. Sut mae gwaith Treuliad Anerobig yn gweithio?

Mae Treuliad Anerobig yn broses naturiol lle bydd mater organig gael ei dreulio gan facteria yn absenoldeb aer.

Rhoddir mater organig mewn treuliwr (cynhwysydd cynnes wedi ei selio heb aer) am rhwng 10 - 25 diwrnod. Bydd y deunydd yn eplethu ac yn cynhyrchu methan (tua 60%) a charbon deuocsid (40%) sy'n nwyon tŷ gwydr hynod niweidiol. Gellir defnyddio'r 'bio-nwy' i gynhyrchu trydan (drwy eneradur) neu wres neu gellir ei ddefnyddio fel tanwydd i foduron. Gyda thrydan gellir ei ddefnyddio i helpu'r broses Treuliad Anerobig a'i werthu i'r grid cenedlaethol i wresogi cartrefi. Mae'r broses hefyd yn cynhyrchu solid a elwir yn dreuliad y gellir, yn ei dro, ei wahanu a'i ddefnyddio i gynhyrchu gwrtaith organig. Gall Treuliwr Anerobig ddefnyddio deunydd organig fel gwastraff gwartheg, ieir a moch, ond hefyd wastraff bwyd a chardfwrdd yn ogystal, wrth gwrs, â'r cynydau biomas a dyfir yn bwrpasol (mycanthus, corn, meillion etc).

3. Has a decision to proceed already been made ?

No. When the council prepares the contract for the recycling of the food waste, it will NOT specify the use of Waen. It is quite possible that the winning bidder will choose to take the food elsewhere, especially if they have access to an existing treatment plant. It might be cheaper to transport the food elsewhere, than it would be to construct and AD facility at Waen.

4. So isn't purchasing the abattoir a waste of money?

No. We need to have a site available as a fall back position. This will ensure that we get competitive bids from the recycling companies who tender for the work. If we allow anybody to (effectively) have a monopoly, the charges would be a lot higher. In the final analysis, these charges are paid by taxpayers. We are therefore looking after taxpayers' best interests. If an AD plant is not built - the site will be re-sold.

5. So if it isn't used for recycling – what will the site be used for ?

The site was previously used as an abattoir – so there are any number of potential uses that it could potentially be put to (subject to planning permission being granted).

In June 2008, the previous owner of the site successfully obtained planning permission for B1 (light industrial), B2 (general industrial) and B8 (storage and distribution) with ancillary offices and trade counters. So the most likely outcome would be that it would be re-sold for one of these purposes – but that would be a matter for WAG to decide at the appropriate time, and for any prospective purchaser to consider.

6. How does an AD plant work ?

Anaerobic Digestion (AD) is a natural process which enables organic matter to be broken down by bacteria in the absence of air.

Organic matter is placed in a digester (a warmed sealed airless container) for between 10- 25 days. The materials ferment and produce methane (around 60%) and carbon dioxide (40%), both extremely potent greenhouse gases. This 'biogas' can be used to produce electricity (via a generator) or heat, or can be used as a vehicle fuel. In the case of electricity it can be used to help power the AD process and, most obviously, sold to the national grid to heat domestic homes. The process also produces a solid called the digestate, which in turn can be separated out and used to produce organic fertilisers. AD can use organic matter such as waste from cattle, chickens and pigs, but also waste food and cardboard, plus of course specially grown biomass crops (mycanthus, maize, clover, etc).

7. Pam y dewisodd Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru'r Treuliwr Anerbig fel eu dewis dechnoleg?

Oherwydd:

- O'r blaen fe waredid gwastraff bwyd mewn safleoedd tirlenwi lle byddai'n dirywio i gynhyrchu methan, nwy tŷ gwyrdr sy'n 21 gwaith cryfach na CO₂.
- Os caiff y bwyd ei drin mewn cyfleuster treulio anaerobig (wedi ei selio) dan reolaeth briodol, fe gesglir y nwy methan a gellir ei ddefnyddio i gynhyrchu trydan.
- Felly bydd Treuliad Anerbig yn helpu i gyfarfod â thargedau'r Llywodraeth ar danwydd adnewyddadwy ac ynni bio.
- Yn awr mae defnyddio Treuliad Anerbig yn dod yn ymarferol economaidd gan fod tanwydd ffosil yn prnhau ac mae pris tanwydd traddodiadol (fel olew a nwy) yn codi'n gyflym. Mae costau tirlenwi hefyd yn codi'n gyflym.
- Mae'r broses Dreuliad Anerbig yn caniatáu i faetholion gael eu hail-gasglu a'u cynnwys mewn gwartaith organig. Mae gwartaith anorganig yn llawer drytach i'w cynhyrchu (o ran cost ac ynni)

8. Pa mor fawr fydd o?

Gall maint y gwaith Treuliad Anerbig amrywio o osodiad lleol bychan, sy'n edrych yn ddim gwahanol i siediau a thanciau fferm safonol, i adeiladau llawer mwy. Does dim arogl, ychydig o sŵn ac os caiff ei leoli'n sensitif gall y cyfleuster Treuliad Anerbig ymdoddi i'r datblygiadau fferm presennol heb unrhyw broblem.

Yn achos y Waen, byddai'r cytundeb ar gyfer trin oddeutu 20,000 tunnell yr wythnos (80 tunnell y dydd), neu oddeutu 15 o gerbydau'r diwrnod (yn cario llwyth o 6 tunnell).

Mae hyn yn llai o draffig o lawer na rhai o'r defnyddiau posibl eraill sydd â chaniatâd cynllunio dilys wedi eu sicrhau'n barod (e.e. ar gyfer defnydd warws a dosbarthu).

9. Sut fydd o'n edrych?

Fe'i gwneir i ffitio yn ei amgylchedd, yn enwedig gan y bydd y safle i'w weld o fryniau Clwyd. Golyga hynny y byddai unrhyw reolau cynllunio'n rheoli'r effaith weledol.

Mae'r llun yn dangos cyfleuster o faint tebyg – i roi syniad. Byddai'r adeiladau'n edrych fel adeiladau fferm arferol.



7. Why have WAG chosen AD as their preferred technology ?

Because:

- Food waste was previously disposed of in landfill sites, where it would deteriorate to produce methane, a greenhouse gas that is 21 times more potent than CO₂.
- If the food is treated in a (sealed) properly managed anaerobic digestion (AD) facility, the methane gas is captured and can be used to produce electricity.
- AD will therefore help meet Government targets on renewable fuels and bioenergy.
- Using AD is now becoming economically viable because fossil fuels are running out and the price of traditional fuels (such as oil and gas) is escalating rapidly. Landfill costs are also rising rapidly. The AD process allows nutrients to be recaptured, and incorporated into organic fertilisers. Non-organic fertilisers are far more expensive to produce (in cost and energy terms)

8. How big will it be ?

The size of the AD plant can vary from a small localised installation, that look no different to standard farm sheds and tanks, to much larger plants. There is no odour, little noise and if it is sensitively sited an AD facility can blend into existing farm buildings without any problem.

In the case of Waen, the contract would be for the treatment of around 20,000 tonnes of food per year. That equates to around 400 tonnes per week (80 tonnes per day), or approximately 15 vehicles per day (carrying a 6 tonne load).

This is a lot less traffic than some of the possible alternative uses for which there is already a valid planning permission in place (e.g. the warehousing and distribution use).

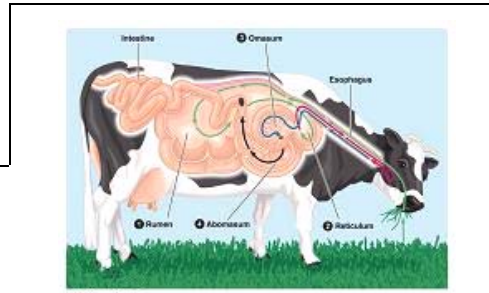
9. What will it look like ?

It will be made to fit in with its surroundings, especially as the site will be visible from the Clwydian hills. This means that any planning approvals would control the visual impact

The picture shows a similar sized facility – just to give an idea. The buildings would look like typical farm buildings.

Enghreifftiau eraill o Dreulwyr Anerobig

Other examples of Anaerobic Digestors



Caiff y nwy sy'n dod o'r system hwn ei fentio i'r atmosffer. Mewn gwirionedd byddai prosesur gwair drwy waith Treulio Anerobig yn fwy ecogyfeillgar (ond ni fyddai'n cynhyrchu llefrith!)

The gas coming from this system is vented to atmosphere. It would actually be more environmentally friendly to process the grass through an AD plant (but it wouldn't produce any milk !)

10. Beth sy'n digwydd nesaf?

10. What happens next ?

Mae'r cyngor ar hyn o bryd yn paratoui achos busnes amlinellol sydd i'w gyflwyno i Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru ar ddiwedd Mehefin. Bydd hwn yn pennu a ddyldid symud y prosiect ymlaen i'r cam nesaf. Os/pan fydd Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru'n cymeradwyo'r achos busnes, fe fydd yna newyddlen arall gyda mwy o fanylion am y broses gaffael. Fyddwn ni ddim yn gwybod a fydd y safle i'w ddefnyddio ar gyfer Treuliad Anerobig am flwyddyn o leiaf, tua 18 mis mae'n debyg.

The council is currently preparing an outline business case, which will be submitted to WAG at the end of June. This will determine whether or not the project should be taken to the next stage. If/when WAG approve the business case, there will be another newsletter with more details about the procurement process. We will not know whether or not the site will be used for AD for at least a year, probably 18 months or so.

11. Sut allwn i gael rhagor o wybodaeth?

11. How can I get more information ?

a) Gofynnwch gwestiwn ar wefan y cyngor

<http://www.denbighshire.gov.uk/corp/ChgofAdd.nsf/AccessToInformationRequest?OpenForm>

b) llenwch a dychwelwch y slip sy'n atodol

c) ewch i un o'r cyfarfodydd lle bydd swyddogion y cyngor ar gael i ateb eich cwestiynau'n bersonol. Caiff y rhain eu trefnu drwy'r Cyngor Cymuned

a) Ask a question on the council's website

<http://www.denbighshire.gov.uk/corp/ChgofAdd.nsf/AccessToInformationRequest?OpenForm>

b) complete and return the attached slip.

c) attend one of the meetings where council officers will be available to answer your questions face to face. These will be arranged via the Community Council

Cysylltiadau defnyddiol i wefannau eraill:

Greenpeace:

<http://www.greenpeace.org.uk/blog/climate/the-weekly-geek-anaerobic-digestion-20080220>

Cyfeillion y Ddaear:

http://www.foe.co.uk/resource/briefings/anaerobic_digestion.pdf

Ynglŷn â'r cyfleuster yn Llwydlo:

<http://www.defra.gov.uk/News/latest/2008/waste-0821.htm>

www.greenfinch.co.uk

Useful links to other websites:

Greenpeace:

<http://www.greenpeace.org.uk/blog/climate/the-weekly-geek-anaerobic-digestion-20080220>

Friends of the earth:

http://www.foe.co.uk/resource/briefings/anaerobic_digestion.pdf

Relating to the facility at Ludlow:

<http://www.defra.gov.uk/News/latest/2008/waste-0821.htm>

www.greenfinch.co.uk