

Agenda Item No

Report No 706/99

ANGUS COUNCIL**ENVIRONMENTAL & CONSUMER PROTECTION COMMITTEE
PLANNING AND TRANSPORT POLICY COMMITTEE****10 AUGUST 1999
26 AUGUST 1999****SUBJECT: DRAFT NATIONAL WASTE STRATEGY : SCOTLAND
SCOTTISH ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION AGENCY (SEPA)****JOINT REPORT BY DIRECTOR OF PLANNING AND TRANSPORT AND DIRECTOR OF
ENVIRONMENTAL & CONSUMER PROTECTION****Abstract: This report comments on the draft National Waste Strategy : Scotland, published by Scottish Environment Protection Agency and highlights areas of specific interest to Angus Council.****1 RECOMMENDATION**

It is recommended that the Committee:-

1. note the general terms of the draft National Waste Strategy : Scotland published by SEPA;
2. note the number of initiatives already being undertaken by Angus Council which support the principles and policies of the draft National Waste Strategy;
3. agree that this report be submitted to Scottish Environment Protection Agency as the observations of Angus Council on the draft National Waste Strategy drawing particular attention to Section 4 of the report.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 The Scottish Environment Protection Agency (SEPA) has recently published for consultation purposes a draft National Waste Strategy : Scotland.
- 2.2 The Strategy has been prepared in accordance with provisions of the Environment Act 1995 which places a duty on SEPA to prepare a statement of its policies in relation to the recovery and disposal of waste in Scotland.
- 2.3 This is the first time that waste management issues have been addressed on a national basis within Scotland. The Strategy when adopted will replace the Waste Disposal Plans previously prepared by District and Island Councils prior to reorganisation of Local Government and the establishment of SEPA in April 1996.
- 2.4 The preparation of the Strategy takes account of the various legislative requirements - both U.K. and European - including the Landfill Directive and establishes policies and provisions relating to the following:-
 - type, quantities and origins of waste;
 - general technical requirements and any special requirements for particular wastes;
 - a range of targets both mandatory and voluntary for different waste streams.

- 2.5 During preparation of the Strategy, SEPA has consulted widely through a series of task groups, workshops and industry briefings. Comments on the draft Strategy are now sought by 30 July 1999. As part of a structured approach to guide comments, SEPA have requested responses to the following specific issues:-
- landfill capacity;
 - additional statutory powers;
 - targets proposed;
 - establishing waste strategy areas;
 - priority waste streams;
 - landfill tax credits;
 - research and development proposals.
- 2.6 The purpose of this report is to briefly summarise the key aspects from the draft National Waste Strategy and identify issues arising for both land use planning and operational waste management in Angus.
- 2.7 A copy of the draft National Waste Strategy : Scotland, is available for reference in the Members' Lounge, The Cross, Forfar.
- 2.8 In order to meet the consultation response deadline of 30 July, a copy of this report has been forwarded to SEPA as the provisional views of Angus Council subject to consideration and agreement of the various Committees.

3 NATIONAL WASTE STRATEGY - SUMMARY OF KEY POINTS

Introduction

- 3.1 The Strategy introduction establishes the context and basis for preparing the document highlighting the importance, particularly of European legislation and the need to meet the following objectives outlined in the EC Framework Directive on waste:-
- to encourage the prevention or reduction of waste;
 - to encourage recovery of waste;
 - to encourage its use as a source of energy;
 - to ensure that it is recovered or disposed of without endangering human health or harming the environment;
 - to establish an adequate network of disposal installations.

Current Practice and Future Direction

- 3.2 Section two reviews the current practices and future direction indicating the need for an integrated and strategic approach to waste management . Landfill is currently the disposal option of over 90% of waste arising in Scotland. While this form of disposal will continue to have an important role to play, the purpose of the Strategy is to ensure that progress is made towards more sustainable waste management practices such as:-
- waste minimisation;
 - reuse;
 - recycling;
 - energy recovery.

3.3 Four key principles are to be adopted in relation to sustainable waste management:-

- the **proximity principle and self-sufficiency** which requires that wastes are managed as close as possible to their point of arising and places greater responsibility on communities to deal with wastes they produce;
- the **precautionary principle** defined as taking action now to avoid possible environmental damage in the future where the scientific basis for acting is inconclusive but the potential damage could be significant;
- the **polluter pays** where the polluter bears the full costs of their actions, including these costs which waste management imposes on society and the environment; and
- the **Best Practicable Environmental Option (BPEO)** which establish for a given set of objectives the option that provides the most benefits or least damage to the environment as a whole, at acceptable cost, in the long term as well as, in the short term.

Drivers and Constraints

3.4 A key section of the document reviews what are called “drivers and constraints” which can serve to progress or hinder achieving the goals of the Strategy. “Drivers” include policy and legislative change particularly the EU Directive on landfill (adopted June 1999) which sets targets for both the reduction and recycling of waste, and the volume of waste that can be land filled. Recognition is also given to key players such as SEPA, Central Government, the waste industry, local authorities, waste producers and the voluntary sector and the role they are expected to fulfil in achieving the strategy goals.

3.5 Areas of constraints include topography and demography, culture of mixed waste disposal, lack of investment, non-application of polluter-pays principle, existing contract arrangements, landfill tax, poor information on waste arisings and poor waste minimisation, recycling markets and current waste regulations. The draft Strategy outlines various aspects in relation to these points in order to try and change them from constraints to being some form of opportunity. Local Authorities will have an important role in this matter particularly in relation to recycling and the application of polluter-pays principle.

Making it Happen

3.6 The early parts of the document set out the background while Chapter 4 discusses how SEPA intend the Strategy to be taken forward under the following headings:-

- statutory functions;
- education and influencing;
- the planning system;
- economic instruments;
- provision of focused advice.

- 3.7 The existing regulatory framework can be utilised to encourage waste minimisation, reuse, recycling and recovery of waste. Hence, in addition to utilising existing powers, SEPA outline a series of waste regulation policies.
- 3.8 The importance of setting effective targets is recognised. The Strategy establishes key targets derived from EU Landfill Directive, together with other voluntary targets and indicates how these should be achieved. The Directive sets out to reduce the biodegradable municipal waste going to landfill by 25% of 1995 levels by 2006; and 65% of 1995 levels by 2016. Statutory and voluntary targets adopted for the strategy are outlined in Appendix 1.
- 3.9 The Waste Strategy recognises the important contribution that Local Agenda 21 can play in achieving a number of the objectives, particularly the Waste Minimisation Programme. In developing the National Waste Strategy, SEPA concluded that in view of the diverse geographic and demographic structure an element of local flexibility is needed within the Strategy. The concept of Waste Strategy Areas within which local needs could be taken into account is therefore proposed. Possible boundaries of waste strategy areas for Scotland are identified and these are outlined in Appendix 2. SEPA suggests that the administrative areas of Dundee, Angus and Perth & Kinross would be an appropriate waste strategy area.
- 3.10 Cascading from the National Strategy each strategy area would develop an Area Waste Plan to take account of local needs and develop local initiatives. The content of Area Waste Plans and their relationship with the National Strategy is indicated in Appendix 3.
- 3.11 The document outlines the broad composition of Area Waste Strategy Groups. Core members will include SEPA (Chair), Local Authorities and Enterprise Network. The waste industry and waste producers will be represented through local fora which will bring technical, operational and business issues to the Group.
- 3.12 While comments on the scale and number of Area Waste Strategy Groups is sought, SEPA have indicated that "ring fencing of waste to specific areas will be avoided. Waste can and will be imported and exported across boundaries depending on how the key principles of BPEO, proximity and self-sufficiency are implemented".
- 3.13 SEPA also recognise the inherent differences between urban and rural areas and propose to establish a fora for each to discuss waste management issues and ensure best practice is disseminated. The function of Waste Strategy Groups and details of core member responsibilities is outlined in Appendix 2.
- 3.14 The Strategy also gives guidance on priority waste streams and dealing with other wastes such as agricultural waste, offshore waste and sludges to land. Existing legislation is identified as the controlling aspect.
- 3.15 Particular attention is focused on litter and fly-tipping as being an unsightly problem for both urban and rural areas. Local Authorities in Scotland are the statutory authorities for litter control and SEPA while not setting specific targets for dealing with fly-tipping recognise the importance of working with Local Authorities and other partners in trying to address these issues.

- 3.16 The planning system has been recognised as a major influence and an important tool in delivering change. Planning Authorities are therefore expected to take account of emerging strategy objectives from National Waste Strategy and Area Waste Plans in both their Structure and Local Plans. It is expected that the development plan system will reflect land use proposals which are necessary to establish an integrated network of waste management facilities. This plan led approach is supported by National Planning Policy Guideline NPPG10 : Planning and Waste Management.
- 3.17 In addition the development control system can also play an important role in dealing with specific proposals for disposal of waste and for the restoration of land.
- 3.18 The importance of economic instruments such as the landfill tax profit scheme are recognised as having an important role to play in implementing the National Waste Strategy. Similarly, producer responsibility, waste management research and development projects can assist in taking the strategy forward.

Action Plan and Timetable

- 3.19 The Strategy Plan also contains an Action Plan and Timetable for moving the Strategy forward. It is intended that the Strategy be reviewed and updated every five years with the first Strategy review scheduled for 2002. The document is supported by a number of annexes which relate to research and development programme, priority waste stream projects.

4 DISCUSSION

- 4.1 The policies and proposals of the draft National Waste Strategy reflect the changes which have been made and continue to be sought in dealing with waste management and also the requirements brought about by both U.K. and European legislation.
- 4.2 While the strategy provides the framework against which the waste management industry can take decisions it also recognises that all sectors of the industry and the community have a key role to play in taking the strategy forward. Local Authorities have a particularly important role within their responsibility for waste management and land use planning.

Angus - The Current Position

- 4.3 In order to provide a context for commenting on the draft Strategy the following an over view of the current position in Angus. A review of landfill capacity and operations in Angus was undertaken by consultants in order to establish a long term strategy for dealing with waste in Angus. This study formed the basis for investment by the Council in the new contained site at Restenneth which is to be developed in seven phases, with a projected life span of 11 years. Phase 1 is now operational. The study conclusions were also helpful in determining Angus Council's decision to join the DERL Waste Energy Project at Baldovie in Dundee. One of the key benefits of association with the DERL is the reduction of waste to landfill considerably increasing the originally projected life span of the Restenneth site.

- 4.4 With regard to aspects of reuse and recovery, Angus Council has developed a recycling plan and implemented a number of specific initiatives. A review of the recycling plan will be required taking account of the DERL project and the impact of other waste streams. Angus also has a network of recycling centres (Arbroath, Carnoustie, Forfar, Montrose, Monifieth) and civic amenity sites (Kirriemuir, Brechin and a number of rural villages) throughout the area. Opportunities for new recycling centres are being investigated at Kirriemuir and Brechin.
- 4.5 Angus Council as part of the Local Agenda 21 process established an Environmental Strategy. In recognising that waste minimisation through reducing packaging etc., and the reuse and recycling of materials can contribute to the waste reduction targets set by Government, Angus Council will seek to:-
- encourage waste minimisation and reuse and recycling of materials both within the Council and amongst the community;
 - use the most benign method of disposal for Council waste.
- 4.6 In addition local initiatives particularly related to recycling projects in both rural and urban areas are being investigated.
- 4.7 Angus Council, together with Scottish Natural Heritage and Scottish Enterprise Tayside, established Angus Environmental Trust and was successfully enrolled with ENTRUST in 1997. The objects of the Trust are wide ranging and are designed to accord with the objects of the Landfill Credit Scheme. An Action Programme (1998-2000) has been established with priorities for millennium forest, footpaths and assistance to outside bodies in the form of pump priming.
- 4.8 In terms of land use planning policy, the Tayside Structure Plan 1993 (approved by the Secretary of State in March 1997) establishes policies for dealing with waste and pollution including development proposals for the location of incinerators and new or extended waste disposal sites. In addition, the Finalised Angus Local Plan contains detailed guidance for dealing with inert, household, commercial, special waste and commercial waste. A proposal for a recycling centre at Brechin is also included.
- 4.9 In broad terms therefore the Structure and Local Plans provide guidance on waste and pollution matters in Angus and the policies established generally conform with the advice presented in NPPG10 : Planning and Waste Management.

National Waste Strategy - Questions

- 4.10 In order to provide a format for a structured response to the draft Waste Strategy SEPA outlines a number of questions.

LANDFILL CAPACITY

***Do you consider a rolling five year future licensed landfill bank to be adequate?
Should different provision be made for different types of landfill operation (biodegradable/inert)?
Should this forward capacity be maintained in an area by area basis rather than as an all Scotland average?***

- 4.11 With regard to the issue of landfill bank, the planning process associated with the establishment of sites/facilities can be prolonged and there is merit in looking to a longer time frame of say 10 years. However, it is essential that over supply of landfill sites does not prejudice the objective of moving up the waste hierarchy. The framework for assessing the required landfill capacity should be based upon the targets for the reduction of biodegradable waste and inert waste going to landfill. It is also essential that a clear appraisal of existing and future requirements is undertaken, so that provision can be made by Local Plans in identifying sites. This is viewed as an important linkage between land use planning and waste management.
- 4.12 Yes, given both the environmental impacts and the cost of developing landfill sites particularly those capable of dealing with biodegradable material, there should be a differential between types of sites. In addition, there is the question of proximity and best practicable environmental option (BPEO) and this may require a range of sites to be established. However, there is a linkage to target reduction of waste and it is important that the number and capacity of sites is controlled to assist in achieving the overall objective of the waste strategy.
- 4.13 Yes, in principle. To effect BPEO it would be necessary to maintain forward capacity in logistical areas, however, while this may be theoretically acceptable it may be considered more difficult to develop in practice. The concept needs further consideration on how this will be achieved.

ADDITIONAL STATUTORY POWERS

***Do you consider that additional statutory powers as discussed above will be necessary to ensure the Strategy is made to work effectively?
Are there any additional powers that you consider may be necessary?***

- 4.14 Encouragement should be given to all sectors of society to move up the waste hierarchy in implementing the national strategy and considerable should be given to improving recycling targets on producers (e.g. packaging, bottles, cans etc.). Considerable power already exists in the legislative framework. It is important that change in the waste industry is at a pace which can be managed. While provision should be made for adaptation of existing and new powers where required, it is important to differentiate between the "carrot and the stick" given that all sectors of the waste industry are on a steep learning curve.

Do you consider a target trading mechanism to the different areas of Scotland could be an effective way of achieving the targets nationally?

- 4.15 It may be premature to consider this approach at present, until Area Waste Strategies are prepared, and an assessment of how the Areas/Scotland compare with the national targets. While this broad approach may provide a solution nationally, it should be noted that there is likely to be a marked difference in the approach to waste management in different parts of the country e.g. rural areas, major cities etc. This may be particularly pertinent to aspects of recycling where the details of implementation may differ widely due to geographical locations. Markets in the south for recycled commodities are often hundreds of miles distant and the internal geography of individual authorities also make for difficulties in centralising locations. The position may become clearer once Area Waste Plans are prepared. It will need to be a balance between the top down/bottom up approach.

TARGETS

Is the range of targets in Table 5 appropriate? Are there any additional targets you would consider necessary?

- 4.16 The statutory, voluntary and aspirational targets outlined by the document cover a very wide range of waste management. Many of the targets are derived from the EC Landfill Directive which has recently been adopted and which seeks to achieve a reduction of biodegradable municipal waste to the landfill by 25% by 2006, 50% by 2009 and 65% by 2016. Like the landfill target many of the other targets have been established by legislation. However, there is concern with regard to the voluntary/operational target and in particular possible penalties where Local Authorities are been unable to meet the targets.

WASTE STRATEGY AREAS

Do the areas outlined provide an adequate basis for strategic waste planning in Scotland.

Should there be fewer or more areas?

- 4.17 Broadly speaking, yes. The document outlines a number of waste strategy areas throughout Scotland, their function and core member responsibilities (see Appendix 2). Dundee, Angus and Perth & Kinross would form a single waste strategy area. The concept behind waste strategy areas are that they are large enough to generate economies of scale and waste arisings, be geographically cohesive and provide good transport links.
- 4.18 The document is very light on how the local groups will work particularly the size and composition of the groups. It would be helpful to have further information on how this matter will be addressed so that participants can be fully aware of the administrative and decision making processes.

PRIORITY WASTE STREAMS

Do you consider that the principle of studying specific waste streams in terms of their specific requirements is a useful way forward for certain wastes?

What other waste streams do you consider might require specific attention at a national rather than area level in the future.

- 4.19 Most waste can readily be identifiable, which assists both collection and opportunities for recycling. The Strategy deals with a wide range of waste streams and these are illustrated in Appendix 1 : Targets.

LANDFILL TAX CREDITS

Could improved value and support for the strategy's objectives be gained from landfill tax credit scheme?

- 4.20 Yes, the objects of the scheme, allow a range of possible actions - land reclamation, improvement etc.; reducing pollution; and research/development/education/information. Included in the scheme, are opportunities for pilot and demonstration projects. Given that the community can make a positive contribution at a range of levels, this would assist in meeting the Strategy objectives.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Do you consider that the R & D activities indicated here are appropriate to support the development of the strategy?

What additional issues do you consider important for R & D in the future?

- 4.21 Development of the Strategy will be ongoing and therefore it is essential that R & D activity is undertaken. The range of research projects outlined by the National Waste Strategy are sufficient for the present. Other issues can be tackled as they arise.

Summary

- 4.22 In summary therefore, the draft National Waste Strategy seeks to bring together all the strands of waste management, and provide a framework for encouraging a more sustainable and planned approach to an industry where standards previously have been patchy and fragmented. Given the change in technology and waste management research it is important that an evolutionary approach is taken to developing the Strategy. Not all of it will be right from the start, however, it is important to see it in the longer term and to deal with those areas where immediate benefit can be brought about through implementation of policy.
- 4.23 Given the work undertaken previously in Angus and the currency of land use planning policy the implementation of the National Waste Strategy should be viewed in a positive manner. Given the additional responsibilities being sought for Local Authorities in support for the National Waste Strategy it is important that resources are made available to ensure that the Strategy can be implemented by all sectors including Local Authorities. While the Strategy recognises the need to take local circumstances into account the Strategy by definition is at the national level and the implementation of this across the country may create local difficulties.

5 FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

- 5.1 There are no direct financial implications arising from this report, however, the requirement to implement the policies and proposals from the National Waste Strategy may have implications for appropriate service Departments. These will, where required, be the subject of separate reports to service Committees as necessary.

6 CONSULTATION

- 6.1 The Chief Executive, Director of Law & Administration and Director of Finance have been consulted in the preparation of this report.

7 CONCLUSION

- 7.1 The preparation and publication of the National Waste Strategy for Scotland is designed to ensure that all parties involved in waste planning and management are clear what is expected of them and the changes which they will need to put in place to achieve the overall objective of sustainable waste management. The Strategy develops a range of statutory and voluntary targets from the EU Landfill Directive and other Directives. The purpose of the targets is to set a framework within which decisions on sustainable waste management can be taken. Some of these changes will take place in the short term whilst others will be developed over the next 20 years and therefore it will be necessary for the Strategy to be reviewed and updated over time. The Strategy should not be seen as an end in itself but as something

which evolves taking account of legislative, technical and other changes in the waste management industry.

- 7.2 Angus has undertaken a number of initiatives in operational waste management and has a current statutory land use policy base (Structure and Local Plan). These will be important in implementing the Strategy in a way which secures and maintains a quality environment in Angus.

NOTE

The following background papers, as defined by Section 50D of the Local Government (Scotland) Act 1973, (other than any containing confidential or exempt information) were relied on to any material extent in preparing the above Report.

- National Waste Strategy Scotland - Draft for Consultation, May 1999 - Scottish Environment Protection Agency.

AA/GDP/KW
29 July 1999

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APPENDIX 1

**STATUTORY AND VOLUNTARY TARGETS
ADOPTED FOR THE STRATEGY**

TARGET TYPE	TARGET	STATUS & METHOD OF ACHIEVEMENT
DIRECTIVE BASED		
Packaging Waste	<p>50-65% recovery of specified packaging materials by 2001 with 25% of total packaging to be recycled (minimum of 15% of each material to be recycled)</p> <p>Includes requirements on the design and use of packaging and sets limits for potentially toxic materials in packaging</p>	<p>Statutory - In force</p> <p>Achieve by Priority Waste Stream Project and recycling market development</p>
Landfill directive	<p>Reduce biodegradable municipal waste going to landfill to 75% of baseline (1995) levels by 2006: to 50% by 2009 and to 35% by 2016</p> <p>Most whole tyres banned from landfill from 2003 Shredded tyres banned from landfill from 2006</p> <p>No liquid wastes, infectious clinical wastes or explosive, corrosive, oxidising or flammable wastes to be disposed of to landfill by 2001</p> <p>These obligations may be translated into the following practical consequential targets for Scotland (see assumptions in para 4.6)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • between 450,000 and 600,000 tonnes pa of waste to be diverted by 2006 <p>Suggested split between options</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Paper and Board Recycling - 90-150,000 tonnes • Composting/Digestion 180-300,000 tonnes • Energy from Waste 90-150,000 tonnes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • between 900,000 tonnes and 1,500,000 tonnes pa of waste to be diverted by 2009 <p>Suggested split between options</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Paper and Board Recycling - 300-550,000 tonnes • Composting/Digestion 300-550,000 tonnes • Energy from Waste 300-550,000 tonnes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • between 1,200,000 and 2,000,000 tonnes pa of bio-degradable wastes to be diverted by 2016 <p>Suggested split between options</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Paper and Board Recycling - 300-550,000 tonnes • Composting /Digestion 300-600,000 tonnes • Energy from Waste 600-800,000 tonnes 	<p>Statutory - Pending</p> <p>Achieve by Composting Development, paper recycling and EfW.</p>

End of Life Vehicles	By 2005 - Min 85% Re-use and Recovery - Min 80% Re-use and Recycling By 2015 - Min 95% Re-use and Recovery - Min 90% Re-use and Recycling	Statutory - Pending Priority Waste Stream Project
Waste Electrical and Electronic Equip (WEEE)	Large items - Min 90% Material and substance Re-use and Recycling by 2004 Small items - Min 70% Material and substance Re-use and Recycling by 2004 Includes provisions for CFC,FCFC,HFC, gas discharge lamps and cathode ray tubes to be re-used and recycled and also stipulations for the minimum recycled plastic content of new appliances.	Statutory - Pending Priority Waste Stream Project
RECOVERING VALUE		
Household waste composting	All local authorities to adopt centralised and/or home composting operation by 2005	V/A
Household waste recycling	All local authorities to have reviewed and implemented their recycling plans by 2002	V/A
Newsprint	To utilise 40% post consumer newsprint in newsprint manufacture by 2000 (achieved) • 45-50% by 2005 • 55-60% by 2010	V/A Priority Waste Stream Project
Composting Development	To be evaluated (see landfill diversion targets above for MSW targets. For industrial wastes a detailed study is required prior to setting targets.	NWS R&D Project
Construction and Demolition Waste, Waste Oils, Special wastes, Hazardous Household Wastes, CFCs, Contaminated Land Spoil, Tyres, Batteries	To be evaluated	Priority Waste Stream Projects. A UK voluntary recovery scheme for batteries is in force. The SEPA Oil Care Campaign will be the focus for the PWSP on oils.
RESOURCE CONSUMPTION		
No targets until third phase of strategy in 2007		
Waste Minimisation		
Industry	Number of SEPA regulatory staff trained in waste minimisation, provision and use of waste minimisation information database and implementation of waste minimisation programmes by industry. To reduce quantity of industrial waste arisings (excluding construction and demolition waste) produced by: • 3-5% by 2005. • 6-9% by 2010 • 10-12% by 2015	All supported by NWS Waste Minimisation Strategy.
Construction Industry	To recover or recycle 50% of construction and demolition waste by 2015 based on 1994 arisings.	
Local authorities/householders	Reduction in municipal waste arisings based on 1994 data: • 2-4% by 2016	

REDUCING POLLUTION		
Transport emissions	Reduce transport emissions from waste movements: Target to be evaluated from Transport Logistics R&D project	V/A NWSR&D Projects
Methane	Reduce methane emissions: To be evaluated	
Cleaner Production	Indicators to be established	
SELF SUFFICIENCY		
Special Wastes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 65% of Scottish special waste arisings to be managed in Scotland by 2003 75% by 2008 90% by 2015 	Priority Waste Stream Project NWS Development Programme V/A
Landfill/Treatment Bank	5 Year forward capacity by 2005	
INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT		
Strategy Development Targets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use of BPEO methodology in strategy development. An increase in market capacity for 3 key recycled materials of 100,000 tonnes by 2003 and the creation of 150 jobs (Market Development R&D project). An increase in waste movement by rail of 5% per annum over the next 10 years and a corresponding reduction in long haul road transport. Transport R&D project. All local authorities to be operating centralised composting operations and where appropriate home composting schemes by 2003. Compost Development R&D project Local authority charging schemes to be identifying the full costs of waste management to householders and incentivising waste reduction by 2003. Local Authority charging R&D project A comprehensive open access database on recycling and associated resource use issues to be developed by 2001. Recycling database R&D project. Methane reduction from landfill commensurate with the draft Landfill directive diversion targets. See landfill directive box above. A progressive increase in the net value of the waste industry in Scotland including the expansion of existing waste operators and new start businesses. PWS assessment projects will establish targets during the study for all waste streams listed. By 2003 the Link group to have identified the key themes and a fully integrated cost assessment for the second stage of the strategy. 	Strategy Requirement

V/A = Voluntary/Aspirational Target

APPENDIX 2

POSSIBLE BOUNDARIES OF WASTE STRATEGY AREAS FUNCTIONS AND CORE MEMBER RESPONSIBILITIES

Waste Strategy Area	Local Enterprise Company covering Waste Strategy Area
Orkney and Shetland	Orkney Enterprise and Shetland Enterprise
Western Isles and Highland	Western Isles Enterprise, Caithness & Sutherland Enterprise, Ross & Cromarty Enterprise, Skye & Lochalsh Enterprise, Lochaber Limited and Inverness and Nairn Enterprise
Moray, Aberdeen and Aberdeenshire	Grampian Enterprise and Moray, Badenoch and Strathspey Enterprise
Dundee, Angus and Perth & Kinross	Scottish Enterprise Tayside
Stirling, Clackmannanshire and Falkirk	Forth Valley Enterprise
Fife	Fife Enterprise
Edinburgh, West Lothian, Midlothian, East Lothian and the Scottish Borders	Scottish Borders Enterprise and Lothian & Edinburgh Enterprise
North Ayrshire, East Ayrshire, South Ayrshire and Dumfries & Galloway	Dumfries & Galloway Enterprise and Enterprise Ayrshire
Inverclyde, Renfrewshire, East Renfrewshire, Glasgow, South Lanarkshire, North Lanarkshire, East Dumbartonshire and West Dumbartonshire	Glasgow Development Agency, Lanarkshire Development Agency, Renfrewshire Enterprise and Dumbartonshire Enterprise
Argyll & Bute	Argyll and the Islands Enterprise

GROUPS DEVELOPING AREA WASTE PLANS WILL:

- determine the BPEO for a range of specified wastes including household and commercial waste;
- establish how the BPEO for wastes developed at a national level are to be integrated to the Area Waste Plans;
- enable the assessment of the need for significant facilities and systems for managing waste as required by the BPEO;
- assist in achieving national waste management and disposal targets and monitor progress in achieving them;
- establish areas of search for such facilities as may be required and/or a criteria based approach for the assessment of individual projects in terms of their fit with the BPEO for that area.

CORE MEMBER RESPONSIBILITIES

SEPA	Strategic overview, administration, regulation, provision of data, guidance on AWP development, BPEO.
Local Authorities	Land use planning aspects, waste collection, disposal and recycling advice.
Enterprise Network	Economic development and business issues.

APPENDIX 3

NATIONAL WASTE STRATEGY AND AREA WASTE PLAN ISSUES

National Waste Strategy - Infrastructure	Area Waste Plan - Infrastructure
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • End of life vehicles (PWSP) • Waste Electrical and electronic equipment recycling (PWSP) • Packaging waste (PWSP) • Battery recycling facility (lead/acid - Ni/Cd) (PWSP) • Tyre recycling facilities (PWSP) • Newsprint recycling facility (PWSP) • Special waste treatment, recycling and disposal facilities (PWSP) • Waste oil recycling/treatment facilities (PWSP) • Clinical waste (PWSP) • Fluorescent tube recycling facility (PWSP) • CFC recovery and recycling facility (PWSP) • Plastics reprocessing and recycling facilities (including feedstock recycling) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction and demolition recycling and disposal facilities (PWSP) • Landfill - household and commercial. Industrial where appropriate • Recycling - household and commercial. Industrial where appropriate • Energy from waste facilities • Material reclamation facilities - general • Composting facilities • Household hazardous wastes (PWSP) • Re-use and refurbishment facilities
National Waste Strategy - Issues	Area Waste Plans - Issues
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishes the BPEO for the management of specific wastes (PWS) set out above • Set national targets for value recovery • Establishes the regulatory and control system • Provides data at national, area and local authority levels • Provide guidance for the development of Area Waste Plans and BPEO evaluation • Provides support programmes for both national and area developments • Energy from waste identification of key infrastructure • Waste minimisation - national • Forward development of the strategy • Monitoring and integration of Area Waste Plans (LINK Group) • Monitoring of local authority plans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishes the BPEO within the area for the management of specific wastes set out above • Agrees share of national targets for wastes set out above • Waste minimisation - local • Local publicity campaigning • Input to work done at the national level

