Integrated Sustainable Waste Management Strategy

FOR ABERDEENSHIRE

2001 - 2020

Aberdeenshire Council
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Stages of Development of the Integrated Sustainable Waste Management Strategy

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<th>Progress</th>
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<td>December 1999</td>
<td>Completed December 1999</td>
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<tr>
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<td>January/February 2000</td>
<td>Completed February 2000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Feedback Review and then 1st Draft of Strategy</td>
<td>August – October 2000</td>
<td>Completed 5 October 2000</td>
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<td>October – December 2000</td>
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Foreword

This Integrated Sustainable Waste Management Strategy will guide waste management in Aberdeenshire over the next 15-20 years. It is the product of extensive consultation with the general public, business and other organisations over a period of two years. In reflecting those views it also takes into account legislation, national and regional waste strategies, Area and Service Plans of the Council, the Joint Structure Plan and the Aberdeenshire Local Plan.

The waste produced by our lifestyle and the way in which this waste is managed, has significant environmental and financial implications for the whole of society. This Strategy aims to engage the whole community of Aberdeenshire in meeting those challenges.

Aberdeenshire Council is widely acknowledged as a leader in waste management in Scotland and is regarded as a pioneer in many respects.

We now need to capitalise on this performance and take the necessary steps to improve waste reduction, re-use and recovery. Not only in order to comply with the challenging new targets being introduced by legislation derived from the European Union, but also to meet the aspirations of the people of Aberdeenshire.

Aberdeenshire Council is committed to developing further the waste related services currently provided while ensuring that operations provide best value and achieve the intended sustainable environmental benefits.

Reduction of waste at source will be first and foremost on the list of targets adopted.

I commend this Integrated Sustainable Waste Management Strategy to you and invite people and business in Aberdeenshire to join with the Council to examine the part they can play in achieving its outcomes.

Alison McInnes
Chairman
Infrastructure Services Committee

Alison McInnes
Executive Summary

In addressing the way forward for waste management, there needs to be focus on the Waste Hierarchy.

It is simply not enough to find different ways of dealing with the waste we produce. We must aim to produce less. We must move away from single use and disposal of goods because we can no longer afford to squander natural resources, or the environmental pollution that is caused.

Think Global,
Act Local

This Strategy is a commitment to reduce waste. The “reduction plan” itself however, must come from the people involved in each sector. They are best placed to understand what they do and work out the ways in which they can run their business and their homes with lower levels of waste generation.

Reuse

One of the main barriers to the success of waste re-use is the current lifestyles, where it is second nature to use something once and then discard it rather than using it again.

This level of the waste hierarchy requires using a product over and over again, for example shopping bags, transportation pallets and plastic containers.

Aberdeenshire Council will provide advice and information for both domestic and business premises on how to re-use potentially valuable materials.

Reduce

Waste reduction is at the top of the waste hierarchy. To date the media and consequently the public focus has been on the recycling and disposal of waste, but we now need to place emphasis on reduction and make a concerted effort to maximise each level of the hierarchy, focusing from the top down.
Recover
If the product regarded as waste is no longer suitable for re-use, it may still contain material of value that can be recovered through recycling, composting or incineration with energy recovery.
Home composting and ‘bring’ systems as detailed in the superseded Recycling Plans (see Commitment 3 & 4), are not utilised to their full potential due to a lack of marketing and promotion.
Greater efforts will be made by Aberdeenshire Council to ensure that people are aware of the facilities available for them to take part in recycling and composting.

Dispose
Only when all of the other levels of the waste hierarchy have been maximised should disposal of material be considered. Various European Union Directives will limit the amount and type of remaining material that is permitted for landfill.
Regardless of the method of waste management applied, there will always be a need for landfill for the element of the waste stream that cannot be further re-used, recycled, composted or incinerated.

Critical Success Factors
The political commitment to changing waste management and the necessary resources available to do so are essential requirements.
The most important factor that remains outstanding is public ownership and participation. In light of this, Aberdeenshire Council recognise that behaviour modification of the general public will require to be addressed.

Implementation Plans
The next stage of the process is for a series of implementation plans to be developed. Any new project introduced will be accompanied by a plan that will detail the aims, methodology, finances, and the areas to be targeted. It is these implementation plans that will be designed to reflect results of trials, public response, or changes in the waste stream.

Over the summer of 2001, implementation plans for behaviour modification, waste reduction, re-use and recovery projects will be developed.
The financial implications of these implementation plans may then be built into subsequent budgets of the Council. Bids will be submitted to the Scottish Executive for additional financial support from the strategy waste fund.

Strategy Review
This Integrated Sustainable Waste Management Strategy sets out the overarching guidance for waste management with specific targets over the next 15 years.
The spread of diverse settlements over a large area such as Aberdeenshire determines that no single solution to waste management is ideal. A multi-faceted approach taking each level of the Waste Hierarchy to its Best Practicable Environmental Option potential, with a strong focus on waste reduction, will be the most effective in the Aberdeenshire area.
Reducing the amount of waste at source is the most sustainable method of waste management. It is envisaged that the concepts within this Strategy will not alter significantly throughout the 15 year period. However it will be reviewed every 4 years to ensure that the concepts are still relevant in what is a dynamic situation.
Critical Success Factors

In developing this Integrated Sustainable Waste Management Strategy for Aberdeenshire it has become clear that there are certain factors which are critical to the success of the management of waste in a more sustainable way.

1 Political Commitment

The political commitment for changing current waste management practices is unanimous through all levels of government, from the Rio Summit to Europe, UK and Scottish Parliaments, Local Authorities and Community Councils.

The Aberdeenshire Council endorsement of integrated sustainable waste management is represented by the COMMITMENTS and TARGETS contained within this Strategy.

The proposed multi-faceted approach for waste management in Aberdeenshire will enable appropriately scaled facilities to be developed specifically for local circumstances, having regard to the geography of the Council’s area.

The consensus view obtained through the extensive consultation exercises undertaken in the development of this Strategy was that this approach was suitable for Aberdeenshire.

2 Resources

The provision of appropriate resources is essential. It is important to recognise that at the various stages of achieving the commitments and meeting the targets contained within this Strategy, different resources will be required.

- Detailed research, data collection and forward planning are vital to ensure that the potential costs and benefits have been thoroughly evaluated for a specific waste management method.
- The necessary vehicles, equipment and labour are then needed to operate the facilities and provide efficient and effective services to the public and business.
- Ongoing promotion and awareness raising schemes are necessary to change people’s behaviour in terms of waste practices. These schemes in themselves will have significant financial implications.

The Scottish Executive have commissioned research which indicates that to meet the targets contained in the Landfill Directive alone, will require an increase in expenditure on waste management by local authorities of around 50% by 2010 and 100 – 120% by 2020.
The 2000 Spending Review announced by the Scottish Executive has committed additional Revenue and Capital finance to assist local authorities to meet the new challenges in delivering improved landfill standards, funding the development and running of new waste facilities and for the implementation of Area Waste Plans.

A Strategic Waste Fund of £50.4 million has been provided to support improvements in local waste management services. Aberdeenshire Council will submit a bid for a share of that funding to enable the implementation of various proposals contained within this Strategy.

3 Ownership – Participation – Commitment

The most vital element for success of this Strategy is for each and every person to take ownership of the waste generated both at home and at work.

The feedback received during the consultation process confirmed that currently, the general public and businesses regard waste management as something the Council is there to do for them. The level of ownership required to meet the challenge of this Strategy does not exist in Aberdeenshire at this time.

This poses a significant issue that must be addressed by this Strategy and will require the commitment of considerable resources to achieve the level of behaviour modification required.

Individual actions, however small they may seem can make a useful contribution to sustainable waste management. Only by everyone doing their bit for reduction, re-use and recycling, will significant changes in waste management be achieved.

4 Markets

The absence of markets for the sale of products made from recycled materials is the major constraint to the increase in the collection of such materials for recycling.

It is recognised that recycling is lower on the waste hierarchy than reduction at source and re-use. Recycling still has a role to play and there is a strong public desire to be able to recycle more.

The development of such markets is mostly outwith the direct influence of Aberdeenshire Council as a result of the economies of scale. Wherever possible the Council will seek to establish local markets for such products. It will adopt purchasing policies to encourage re-use and the purchase of goods made from post consumer recycled waste.

Conclusion

As indicated, the political commitment exists, resources are expected to be committed, accordingly the waste management considerations are relatively straightforward.

The REAL challenge for Aberdeenshire Council is in modifying the behaviour of the public and business to accept and take responsibility for the waste that they produce.
**Current Position**

Prior to Local Authority re-organisation statutory Recycling Plans were developed for the three individual District Councils comprising Aberdeenshire.

These recycling plans identified home composting and the ‘bring’ system of collecting material for recycling as effective approaches to waste management in Aberdeenshire.

This Integrated Sustainable Waste Management Strategy fulfils the duty contained within Section 49 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990 for Aberdeenshire Council as a waste collection authority to prepare a recycling plan. The commitment to home composting and the ‘bring’ system of collecting material for recycling is maintained.

Aberdeenshire Council currently manages over 140,000 tonnes of waste each year, the majority of which is produced by householders and commercial properties. Waste management has relied on landfill for the disposal of over 90% of this waste, with approximately 6% of domestic waste being recycled.

With the waste managed by private contractors included, approximately 1 million tonnes of controlled waste are produced in Aberdeenshire every year. (Controlled waste – household, industrial and commercial waste.)

The tonnage of waste detailed above currently does not include wastes from agricultural premises, offshore oil operations or from mining and quarrying industries. In the near future, these wastes may make a significantly increased contribution to the annual tonnage of waste requiring management, and are accommodated for in this Strategy.

**Fig. 1**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Domestic</th>
<th>Commercial</th>
<th>Domestic Recycled</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1998/1999</td>
<td>106,043 tonnes</td>
<td>24,312 tonnes</td>
<td>7,229 (6.12%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999/2000</td>
<td>104,828 tonnes</td>
<td>18,664 tonnes</td>
<td>5,868 (5.17%)*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Drop in domestic recycling rate due to lack of market for recycled paper.

As indicated this figure is for the financial year up to the end of March 2000. Development since that time will demonstrate a substantially higher recycling figure for the year to March 2001. At the date of this report, the period for calculation of the latest figure is not yet complete.
This Strategy refers to **solid waste** only and does not include liquids, energy or waste removed by means of a sewerage system.

The focus to date for local authority waste management has historically been on the lower half of the Waste Hierarchy as a result of:

1. Statutory requirement to produce disposal and recycling plans.
2. The cheapest and most readily available option in the North East for waste management, was disposal to landfill.
3. Media and public opinion has always focused on recycling as the way forward for waste management as an alternative to landfill.

However, from waste disposal to waste management, the concept has changed and Aberdeenshire Council fully accepts and adopts the principles behind the Waste Hierarchy, and will focus efforts on waste reduction and re-use.

Environmental legislation, public pressure, and a shortage of suitable sites has meant that disposal to landfill is no longer an acceptable mainstream option. There will however always be an element of the waste stream that needs to be disposed of to landfill, regardless of the type of prior treatment applied.

Within the **National Waste Strategy: Scotland** published by the Scottish Environment Protection Agency (SEPA), it is emphasised that **“There is no option but change”**, and that waste management practice has to focus on the uppermost levels of the **Waste Hierarchy**.

Aberdeenshire Council has adopted the Waste Hierarchy approach to waste management and is committed to pushing current practices towards the top of the Hierarchy. Therefore reduction of waste at source will become the priority focus.

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**COMMITMENT 1**

To take up the challenge of the National Waste Strategy in reducing annual waste arisings.

**COMMITMENT 2**

To follow the Waste Hierarchy for the management of waste that is produced.
Disposal of waste to landfill represents a loss of material that may still hold potential value. Many of these raw materials are finite resources and once depleted cannot be restored. Disposal of waste to landfill therefore conflicts with the principle of Sustainable Development – “development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.”

Sustainable Resource Use means utilising natural resources efficiently and maximising the potential use of a product by designing for longevity, repairing, cleaning or giving it to some other person who can make use of it.

Current recycling policy in Aberdeenshire is based on the ‘bring’ system of collecting material at Mini Recycling Centres (MRC) and Civic Amenity, Recycling and Disposal Sites (CARDS). That material is then transported to reprocessors, usually located in the Central Belt of Scotland or further away.

There currently exists a network of some 140 Mini Recycling Centres (MRC’s) and 18 Civic Amenity Sites across Aberdeenshire, providing facilities for collecting paper/cardboard, glass, cans, textiles, oil, plastics or combination of (see list at back of strategy).

**COMMITMENT 3**

Continue to enhance the ‘bring’ system of recycling where appropriate.

**COMMITMENT 4**

Extend and develop the Civic Amenity, Recycling and Disposal facilities throughout Aberdeenshire.

Aberdeenshire Council also provides a collection service for fridges/freezers, to ensure that the refrigerant CFC gases are safely removed for disposal with the metal carcasses then recycled for scrap.

Home composting within Aberdeenshire contributes to the total amount of material diverted from the waste stream. It is estimated that 80% of houses in Aberdeenshire have gardens and that the potential for home composting can be greatly increased.

**COMMITMENT 5**

To re-introduce measures to encourage and increase the number of participants in home composting.

**TARGET** – To have maximised on the potential of home composting by the year 2010.

**Costs**

Aberdeenshire Council currently spends over £11 million (gross) on the provision of waste management services. The cost of providing that service to the business sector is recovered directly through charging.

The consultation held as part of the Strategy development process highlighted how the waste management service is valued. Of those consulted, including the public, businesses and officials, a consistently high percentage perceived the current domestic waste collection and disposal service to be valued at between £5 - £7 per week.

In fact, the actual cost of providing a weekly domestic waste collection and disposal service for each household in Aberdeenshire is approximately £1.

Studies carried out in other parts of the UK estimate that to provide an effective waste recycling service alone would cost £10 per household, including the cost of the relevant advertisement and promotion. This does not address the cost of waste reduction, re-use and the investment in behaviour modification, which will be necessary to achieve this, and is one of the critical success factors.

Whatever alternative option for waste management is adopted, the costs of providing that service will increase.

One of the significant outcomes of the consultation was that improved waste management was needed and additional expenditure to carry out those improvements was publicly acceptable.
Interim Waste Management Strategy

At local government re-organisation in 1996, the newly formed unitary local authority of Aberdeenshire Council inherited the waste management arrangements of three predecessor District Authorities. At the same time the waste regulation function of these authorities transferred to the newly created Scottish Environment Protection Agency (SEPA).

Following an assessment of disposal arrangements with particular reference to licensing constraints imposed by SEPA, it was agreed by Aberdeenshire Council that there was a need to identify an interim Waste Management Strategy to allow sufficient time for the development and implementation of the longer term strategy.

The Interim Waste Management Strategy is designed for up to 10 years on the basis that the Integrated Sustainable Waste Management Strategy would take 2 years to develop and up to a further 8 years to implement fully.

Only two options were identified as available for waste management at that time:

1. Long haul transportation of the waste to landfill sites outwith the North East.
2. Pre-treatment of waste by composting to extend the life of existing landfill sites.

Aberdeenshire Council agreed that the latter of these options was preferable both in financial terms and in ensuring that the waste produced in this area was managed close to the source in accord with the Proximity Principle.

Pending the development of the Integrated Sustainable Waste Management Strategy, the Interim Waste Strategy is based upon the extension of life of the Council’s existing landfill sites by pre-treatment of waste, by the composting of the organic fraction to produce a material for landfill site restoration.

Innovative waste treatment plants at Inverboyndie, Banff and Kirkhill, Mintlaw will compost the organic fraction of household waste. The plants not only reduce the amount of waste requiring disposal in landfill but the pre-treatment also reduces the environmental burden of that waste.

The ‘composting’ plants will assist Aberdeenshire Council in complying with the targets contained within the European Union Landfill Directive for diverting waste from landfill.

Other potentially valuable materials such as aluminium and steel may also be extracted at these plants for subsequent recycling.

Following the development of this strategy, it is now clear that these plants will continue to form an integral part of the multi-faceted approach to waste management and are also ideally suited to segregated waste collection system, should this be the way forward.

The quantity of biodegradable material composted, in addition to the extra material collected for recycling has the potential to increase the percentage of household waste recovered in the Aberdeenshire area from 6% to around 25%.

Fig. 2
Movement of Local Authority Active Waste

- Landfill Sites (Local Authority owned)
- Landfill Sites (Privately owned)
- Pre-treatment Plants
- Transfer Stations
- Proposed Transfer Station

- Compost
- Rejects (non-biodegradable waste)
- Waste (domestic & commercial)
- Bulked waste
Drivers for Change


The EC Directive on the landfill of waste sets progressive targets for the reduction of the amount of waste sent to landfill.

This European Directive has been introduced primarily to reduce the environmental impact of landfill as a result of the production of methane gas and leachate. The challenging targets set will also become a main driver for the development of alternative waste management facilities.

The targets are set relative to the amount of biodegradable municipal waste (BMW) being landfilled by waste management authorities in 1995.

The table details the amount of waste for Aberdeenshire alone that will need to be diverted from landfill in the target years. (An optional four year derogation has been granted to those countries that currently dispose more than 85% of waste to landfill. It is likely that Scotland will adopt that extension.)

The definition of ‘Biodegradable Municipal Waste’ has yet to be clarified by the Scottish Executive, therefore the calculations in Fig. 4 are for household waste only.

**Fig. 3**

**Landfill Directive Targets**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Reduction to 1995 tonnage</th>
<th>Target Date</th>
<th>Tonnage to be diverted (A’shire)</th>
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<td>75% of 1995 tonnage</td>
<td>2010 (2006)*</td>
<td>15,532</td>
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<td>50% of 1995 tonnage</td>
<td>2013 (2009)*</td>
<td>31,064</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35% of 1995 tonnage</td>
<td>2020 (2016)*</td>
<td>40,384</td>
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</table>

* original target date

**Fig. 4**

![Natural Waste Growth and New Houses (3%) (Household Waste)](image-url)
Urban Wastewater Treatment Directive

The Urban Wastewater Treatment Directive has already had a major impact on the disposal of wastewater sludge with the disposal to sea at the end of 1998. The Urban Wastewater Treatment Directive requires that sewage sludge shall be reused whenever appropriate and those disposal routes shall minimise the adverse effects on the environment. The current practice involves spreading the sludge into or onto agricultural land to act as a fertiliser or soil conditioner. However, the strict regulations about monitoring the land and the amount that is spread will ultimately limit the supply of suitable land.

The paper and food industries also make use of agricultural land for the beneficial disposing of waste. With farmers already disposing of animal slurry etc in this manner, there is not enough agricultural land available to satisfy all demands in the long-term.

Through this Directive, the discharge of untreated wastewater to sea will cease by the end of 2005. This will produce a five-fold increase in wastewater sludge to be treated, which may have implications for Local Authority facilities in the future.

If using the sludge as a soil conditioner is not feasible, some other method of treatment or disposal will be required.

Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) Directive

This Directive is being prepared to minimise waste from disused electric and electronic equipment and when implemented, will require manufacturers and importers to set up systems for the safe re-use, recovery and disposal of this equipment.

The type of electrical products that will be affected include:

• Domestic appliances
• Televisions and video recorders
• Musical instruments
• Powered toys
• Computers
• Telephones
• Lighting

Once this Directive is transposed into national legislation, specific collection schemes may have to be introduced to enable efficient recovery of these items for recycling.

End of Life Vehicles (ELV) Directive

A Directive is also being prepared to reduce the environmental impact of disposing end-of-life cars and light commercial vehicles.

As with the WEEE Directive, there will be a requirement for manufacturers and importers to ensure the collection of these vehicles and recover metal, components and other usable materials from them.

This Directive will set challenging targets for re-use and recycling and equally high treatment standards for dismantlers. Additionally, manufacturers will be required to design and produce vehicles or components that can easily be re-used or recycled. It is likely that this Directive will only apply to cars under a certain age and therefore the older vehicles may still cause difficulties for both dismantlers and the Council.

Ultimately, these Directives and others like them aim to reduce the amount of particular materials in the waste stream and make more efficient use of natural resources.
Considerations

Principles of Integrated Sustainable Waste Management

It is important to ensure that waste management operates in consideration of the other facets of the economic, physical and social environment, and harmonises with the aims of other strategic policies such as the Local Transport Strategy for Aberdeenshire; the joint Structure Plan being developed by Aberdeenshire and Aberdeen City Councils; the Aberdeenshire Local Plan.

In addition to addressing the issue of problem wastes, it is equally vital for Structure and Local Plans to recognise that there will always be a need for landfill in the future, regardless of other methods of waste treatment. These plans must allow for the development of waste management facilities, including landfill, to meet the needs of this Integrated Sustainable Waste Management Strategy, including the Priority Waste Streams identified.

Integration

There are two main elements to integrated waste management:

1. All elements of waste collection, management and treatment/disposal must be considered as one unit to ensure that the full implications of decisions are identified.

2. For full integration across the sectors and in order to make best use of technologies, practices and experience held within the area it is vital for all parties, Local Authorities, SEPA, private business and community groups, to work closely together.
**Partnerships**

Working in partnership with neighbouring Local Authorities and/or private businesses will extend the potential range of waste management facilities. A greater proportion of the waste stream can then be dealt with within the local area and in accordance with identified principles.

Aberdeenshire Council will give full consideration to these opportunities as and when they arise.

**Sustainable Development**

In its simplest terms, sustainability is about balancing environmental effectiveness, economic affordability and social acceptability. If waste management is to be ‘sustainable’, it too needs to achieve such a balance.

The Best Practicable Environmental Option (BPEO) is widely accepted as the key concept for assessing waste management facilities. However, this tool focuses on the environmental factors and does not include the social and economic elements to the same degree. Considering only the environmental impacts of a waste management facility may not, in the long term, result in a sustainable option.

Where a range of waste management options have similar environmental impacts the determining factor may be the number of local jobs that are created, or the potential boost to the local economy.

In areas experiencing a downturn in employment opportunities, the creation of new jobs may prove to be more important to the local community than the environmental benefits.

For the purpose of this Strategy, Aberdeenshire Council has adopted a combination of BPEO and sustainable development.

- **The option that provides the best overall solution taking into account specific local circumstances, impacts on the social and economic aspects, as well as impacts on the physical environment.**

When considering a particular waste stream in an area, there is also a need to take into account the:

- **Proximity Principle** – dealing with waste as close to the source of production as possible.
- **Regional Self-Sufficiency Principle** – waste should be dealt with inside Aberdeenshire’s boundaries and avoid transportation if feasible.
- **Polluter Pays Principle** – the producer of waste should bear the full cost of the consequences of collecting, treating and disposing of that waste, including environmental costs.

These principles aim to avoid the adverse environmental impact of unnecessary transport, which fits with the aims of the Aberdeenshire Local Transport Strategy.

**COMMITMENT 6**

Assess all waste management policies and practices against the criteria of the Proximity, Regional Self-Sufficiency and the Polluter Pays Principles, BPEO and sustainable development.
**National Waste Strategy: Scotland**

The *National Waste Strategy: Scotland* was published by SEPA in December 1999 with the purpose of providing a framework within which Scotland can reduce the amount of waste produced and deal with that waste in more sustainable ways.

This National Strategy highlights the need for a change to current methods of waste management and a shift away from the culture of single use and then disposal of products.

The Strategy aims to encourage more effective use of natural resources through greater efficiency, waste reduction, recycling and increased value recovery from waste.

Local Authorities are identified by SEPA as key participants in future waste management through their role as planning authorities and as waste collection and disposal authorities.

Local Authorities were regarded as the logical mechanism for achieving local solutions to local needs. However, in many cases individual authorities may not be large enough to generate the economies of scale necessary to develop more complex waste management. Furthermore, those authorities may not produce sufficient quantities of specific waste types to justify the establishment of more expensive waste management technologies.

As a result, Scotland has been divided up into 11 local groupings known as Waste Strategy Areas which will each develop an Area Plan focusing on the particular issues of waste management in that area.

The development of Waste Strategy Areas and subsequent Area Plans will provide an opportunity to consider those wastes that are managed more efficiently at a regional scale than by an individual Local Authority. There will also then be a basis to evaluate potential cross boundary initiatives with neighbouring Councils.

The WSA for the North East of Scotland incorporates Moray, Aberdeen City and Aberdeenshire Council.

This Integrated Sustainable Waste Management Strategy has been developed in advance of the completion of Area Waste Plans but follows closely the thinking behind the National Strategy. Aberdeenshire Council is fully committed to continuing the participation on the Waste Strategy Area Group, to produce an Area Waste Plan suited to the waste management needs of the North East of Scotland.

**Problem Wastes**

Waste is regarded as problematic if there is simply such a large amount requiring treatment, or if the hazardous nature of the material dictates that specialist management is necessary.

Due to a lack of appropriate facilities, *problem wastes* for the North East of Scotland currently include special waste, clinical waste, low level radioactive waste, liquids and tyres.
The majority of this type of waste is transported outwith the area for treatment or disposal, which incurs significant financial and environmental costs.

In the future these problem wastes are likely to extend to include offshore drill cuttings, contaminated oil platform equipment and animal carcasses that are not fit for consumption.

The recently adopted Landfill Directive stipulates that hazardous waste can no longer be landfilled in the same site as non-hazardous waste.

After 2001, no liquid, infectious clinical, oxidising, corrosive or flammable wastes are to be disposed of to landfill.

To comply with these targets, specially designed facilities and disposal sites for hazardous waste alone (mono-disposal sites) will have to be developed, which will require considerable financial investment.

There are currently no licensed mono-disposal sites in Scotland for hazardous waste.

The identification of possible facilities for the management of problem and hazardous wastes is an imminent challenge for both the waste management industry and the community at large.

The relatively low volume of hazardous waste and the high cost of treatment and disposal may result in regional or even national facilities being provided. However, there should still be local provision for the effective collection and management of these types of waste, prior to treatment or disposal.

**Priority Waste Streams**

Within the National Waste Strategy: Scotland, SEPA have identified Priority Waste Streams to be studied at a national level. More detailed analysis is required of those wastes that by the nature of their volume or potential hazard are difficult to manage on a local scale, or wastes that are suitable for recycling or creating an economic benefit, but are not currently being utilised.

The aim is to determine the size of the waste stream, current management practices, source of the waste, barriers to re-use/recovery and to establish new methods of recovery.

The Priority Waste Streams have also been identified in recognition of forthcoming legislation and therefore will include:

- Construction & demolition waste
- Waste electronic & electrical equipment
- Tyres
- CFC gases & other ozone depletors
- Packaging waste
- Newsprint
- End of life vehicle
- Special waste
- Batteries
- Waste oils
- Clinical waste
- Agricultural waste
- Household hazardous waste
**Economic Development Trends**

Changes to business, employment and population will impact the type and quantity of waste arising in Aberdeenshire over the period of this Strategy.

- Total employment is projected to fall by about 6% between 1998 and 2016. It is estimated that this will result in almost 16,000 fewer jobs by the year 2016, primarily due to the decline of the oil and gas industry.
- Non-oil sector employment is forecast to decline with just over 6,000 fewer employees by 2016.
- Growth by almost 3,500 jobs in the self-employment sector is expected.
- Despite initial growth, the population is expected to fall by 3% by 2016, which reflects the downturn in the employment trend.
- The number of households is projected to increase by 23,500 over the same period.

**Waste Growth Trends**

Each of the above factors will impact on the waste being generated in some manner. For example, although the oil industry is expected to decline and therefore generate less waste, the decommissioning of platforms and pipelines will potentially generate a large tonnage of waste that requires specialist management.

Additionally, 2.5 million tonnes of drill cuttings lying on the sea-bed around the platforms may require onshore management in the future.

There may also be an increase in the quantity of household waste being produced as the number of households increase.

For Scotland as a whole there is an estimated natural growth in the waste produced by each household of 1-2% per annum. *(National Waste Strategy: Scotland SEPA 1999)*

Projected growth in Aberdeenshire housing should add a further 1% to the natural growth in waste production, thus total annual growth could be expected to be 3% (see Fig 5).

![Fig. 5](image-url)
The annual tonnage of household waste produced in Aberdeenshire does not appear to follow this trend. The data that is available suggests that in Aberdeenshire there is 0% growth in annual waste arisings (see Fig 6).

The data however, is also susceptible to factors outwith the Council’s control for example wet summers producing large amounts of grass cuttings which can have a significant statistical influence.

It is imperative to acknowledge the potential for variants within the waste data used to make these assumptions.

The lack of accurate and consistent statistics for waste management is a problem across the whole of Scotland. The rudimentary data that is available is kept under review as the status of facilities, legislation, reprocessing markets etc fluctuates.

Estimates for future quantities of waste production need to be supported by accurate statistics over longer periods of time that will exclude short-term variants. This will require further detailed study and an input of substantial resources.

Landfill Tax Credit money has been used to support local waste research projects in the past. These projects have proven to be complicated and unless carried out over a number of years, produce limited results. It is important however, that local research projects continue and gradually develop a useful bank of information.

**Fig. 6**

![Graph showing 0% Waste Growth](image)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
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<tr>
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<td>2010</td>
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<tr>
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<td>63,164</td>
</tr>
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<td>2020</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

| Landfill Directive Targets | 0% Growth |

**COMMITMENT 7**

Develop systems of recording statistics in order to identify trends in waste production and improve waste management decision making.

**COMMITMENT 8**

Continue to prioritise available Landfill Tax Credit money towards local research projects, to improve knowledge and understanding of waste management issues.
Outcome of Consultation

In addressing the Critical Success Factor of Behavioural Change, research has shown that continual promotion of the services/facilities available and ongoing education programmes are essential.

The consultation held during the development of this Strategy corroborated the findings of other similar studies on public opinions and awareness of waste issues. It highlighted the extent to which the waste collection and disposal service is “out of sight, out of mind”.

Many suggestions were made as to how Aberdeenshire Council could change the method of waste management, however little thought was given to what individuals could do about minimising the waste they produce.

COMMITMENT 9

Establish an ongoing programme of awareness raising initiatives for both the general public and private businesses.

For a successful move to integrated and sustainable waste management in the future, it is essential that each and every person does what he or she can at home and at work, to reduce, re-use and recycle as much waste as possible.

Reduction at source is by far the most effective and sustainable method of addressing waste management.

Aberdeenshire is predominantly a rural area and providing a service such as waste management involves travelling considerable distances.

The domestic and trade waste collection system in place today relies on a mixed bulk collection, which does not lend itself to waste re-use or recovery.

In parallel with encouraging greater waste reduction, the next priority stage that needs to be addressed is introducing the concept of segregating waste at source.
A segregated waste collection system then allows the maximum amount of material to be re-used or recycled, which is currently limited by cost, quality of material and Health & Safety issues of handling mixed waste.

The opportunity exists to investigate the costs and benefits of segregated waste collection in the southern area of Aberdeenshire where wheeled bins are not currently used. The results of this investigation can then be compared to experience in the other parts of Aberdeenshire that depend on the ‘bring’ system.

This will test whether the extra resources, facilities and costs required for segregated waste management are balanced by an increase in material collected for re-use and recycling.

**COMMITMENT 10**

*Research the potential for and implications of introducing a segregated waste collection service in a pilot project.*

Many of the general public who responded to the consultation, expressed a willingness to take part in waste reduction, re-use and recovery projects, on the grounds that participation is made as easy as possible. Studies carried out by Feughdee West Community Council and the Buchan Countryside Group report similar results.

For the private businesses to take part in new waste initiatives, they would have to demonstrate no increased costs or an increase in process efficiency. There are many simple and inexpensive steps that can be taken to reduce the amount of waste created.

Case studies undertaken by the commercial sector have shown that the actual cost of waste is typically 4% of turnover.

By implementing “waste minimisation” measures this cost can be reduced considerably. These measures involve a combination of reduction, re-use and recovery projects resulting in a minimum amount of waste requiring disposal overall.
Waste Management for the Future

CHAPTER 5

The Way Forward?
In order to move to a more sustainable method of waste management, a major shift in culture and behaviour is essential.

“Waste is a problem caused by the whole of society and it will only be through society recognising and understanding its role that solutions will be achieved”

“There is no option but change”
SEPA 1999

Public Participation/Attitude/Behavioural Change
Delivering waste reduction requires shared responsibility between all producers of waste. The challenge to public agencies, private companies and the people of Aberdeenshire is to make the necessary changes to current thinking and behaviour that will result in less waste.

The public and business consultation has demonstrated that there has been a lack of information made available concerning current waste practices and facilities.

People were unaware of what can be done by each individual to reduce the amount of waste requiring treatment.

Therefore as a priority, general information and advice regarding waste management practices has to be made readily available to all sectors of the community.

**COMMITMENT 11**
To work in partnership with other groups (such as the Waste Resources Action Programme, Scottish Executive, Scottish Waste Awareness Group) in developing and implementing a programme of awareness raising.

The current method of waste management relies almost entirely on disposal to landfill. This practice is no longer acceptable, either in terms of environmental legislation, public opinion or use of non-renewable natural resources.

Aberdeenshire Council can make an important contribution to the achievement of sustainable waste management, but this will only be successful if it is in partnership with members of the public, businesses and others producing the waste.

Commitment, involvement and ownership by residents are required to reduce as far as is possible the waste they produce and to take full advantage of re-use and recycling facilities.
Reduction

Household Waste

Disposal to Landfill 1998 (Scotland) (million tonnes)

At 3 million tonnes per annum, household waste represents a significant proportion of the total waste landfilled each year. With an annual increase in the number of households in Aberdeenshire, the tonnage of domestic waste produced would also be expected to increase.

The data for waste arisings however, is tentative and the 0% growth in waste referred to earlier in this Strategy (page 21) may not be an accurate reflection of the long-term trend for Aberdeenshire. For more accurate long-term projections, investment in data collection is essential. Until more accurate data is available, Aberdeenshire Council has set targets for waste reduction from this indicated 0% growth.

◎ TARGET 1 -- In the short-term (up to 5 years), sustain the indicated 0% growth in annual waste arisings by continuing existing efforts through the ‘bring’ systems, re-start home composting as identified in the recycling plans and publicity on reduction at source.

◎ TARGET 2 -- 1% per annum reduction in waste arisings for the medium term (5-10 years), achieved through awareness raising and behaviour modification.

◎ TARGET 3 -- For the longer term (10-15 years), Aberdeenshire Council will aim for reduction in waste arisings of 2% per annum.

Gradually reducing the total amount of waste will make it easier to comply with the Landfill Directive Targets (see Fig. 8) and reduce the potential cost of the diversion of waste from landfill.

Aberdeenshire Council has a duty as a Waste Collection/Disposal Authority to collect waste from domestic premises.

Therefore the main influence that Aberdeenshire Council can have on waste reduction is through education, supplying information and the provision of facilities.

COMMITMENT 12

Provide guidance and information to householders on waste reduction.
Although Aberdeenshire Council cannot refuse to collect domestic waste, it can specify the type and size of container to be used and what type of waste is put into those containers. The Council can also set reasonable charges for the collection of any article of waste more than 25kg in weight that does not fit into the receptable provided and/or garden waste.

By specifying what waste will be collected free or at a cost and what container should be used, the householder is encouraged to take greater responsibility for the waste they produce. By providing alternative facilities such as home composting units or Civic Amenity Sites, the waste producer can make a choice as to how that waste is managed.

**Waste Reduction for Householders:**
- Use refillable containers where possible.
- Use own shopping bags or boxes.
- Buy food ‘loose’.
- Challenge shops and manufacturers about excessive packaging.
- Return ‘returnable’ bottles.
- Reject unwanted ‘free’ newspapers when possible.
- Take unwanted clothes to charity shops.
- Eliminate junk mail by notifying Mailing Preference Service. *(0345 034 599)*

**Waste Reuse for Householders**
Waste reuse extends the lifetime of material used, reducing the quantity of waste requiring treatment and disposal, and avoids energy, raw materials and transport costs of producing a replacement item.

- Use rechargeable batteries
- Avoid disposable products eg, nappies, tissues, razors, plastic cups etc.
- Use washable nappies and handkerchiefs.
- Use refillable ink pens.
- Avoid using cling film and aluminium film. Use box with lid instead.

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**COMMITMENT 13**

Apply the ‘polluter pays principle’ to domestic waste producers by charging for special collections of bulky household waste.
Aberdeenshire Council’s Waste

Aberdeenshire Council produces relatively little of the waste that is currently managed. However there are still steps that the Council can take to reduce, re-use and recover the waste that is produced.

Through the aims of the Sustainable Development Charter, Aberdeenshire Council is to adopt a range of policies and actions addressing the sustainable use of natural resources and waste reduction.

**TARGET** – To reduce the total waste produced as a Council by 5% by 2005, in accordance with the National Waste Strategy.

Commercial & Industrial Waste

Aberdeenshire Council has approximately 5000 Trade Waste customers who can be directly influenced in terms of the waste they produce by means of charging. The current method of charging for trade waste is an estimation of the annual volume produced. There is limited incentive for the customer to reduce the amount of waste produced in order to reduce the annual bill.

It is proposed that the waste collected from trade premises will be charged for by weight and frequency of collection, thereby charging each premise specifically for what they have collected.

**COMMITMENT 14**

Ensure that the ‘polluter pays principle’ is applied to all trade waste customers receiving a Council waste management service.

**TARGET** – By financial year 2002/2003 to have revised the present charging scheme for trade waste.

This charging scheme would be more tangible for customers and is a direct method of applying the ‘polluter pays principle’. Those businesses that do not make any attempt to undertake more sustainable waste management pay more than those who actively reduce their waste at source.

Advice and assistance will be available to local businesses on how to achieve waste reduction, the potential for re-using material and what facilities are available for recycling.

**COMMITMENT 15**

To provide guidance and information on waste reduction to Aberdeenshire Council’s trade waste customers.

**TARGET** – Assist businesses to achieve a reduction in quantity of commercial and industrial waste by 3-5% by 2005, through the provision of information and advice.

Support from industry is required to provide stable markets for waste materials and to ensure that the recycled content of suitable products is maximised. Industry can also ensure that waste production is minimised and that packaging is designed for re-use or recycling where feasible.

Companies tend to be unaware of the quantities, types and value (4% annual turnover) of waste generated and of the potential savings to be made through waste reduction.
There are specific and different types of action that can achieve waste reduction.

1. **Reduce material inputs**: change purchasing habits and buy items that eventually produce less waste or returnable/rechargeable items rather than disposable ones.

2. **Process change**: switch to a production technology that is designed to produce less waste. For commercial premises this could mean moving to a paperless office.

3. **Improve process efficiency**: streamline the way things are done, such as cutting down the number of times goods are packed and unpacked, or adapt existing processes to reduce spillages. It is equally important to design and purchase goods for their longevity, and thus not require replacement after a short period of use.

4. **Increase waste re-use**: materials that may otherwise be discarded as waste, with a little thought can often be re-used on the producers’ premises.

5. **Waste exchange**: material that someone else wants is not a waste! This process is often regarded as another form of recycling, but it really prevents material entering the waste stream in the first place and establishes an economic value for the item.

As purchasers of raw materials, organisations can make a significant contribution by avoiding waste, re-using packaging and by requiring suppliers to provide products made from recycled and/or recyclable materials whenever possible.

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**COMMITMENT 16**

**Continue to support and participate on the North East Scotland Business Waste Management Partnership.**
Market Development for Recycling

Support from industry is required to provide stable markets for recycled materials and to ensure that the recycled content of suitable products is maximised. Industry can also ensure that waste production is minimised and that packaging and other potential wastes are designed for re-use or recycling.

The ReMaDe (Recycling and Market Development) Scotland project has been established to identify potential markets and uses in Scotland for recovered material. The development of local markets will provide an alternative to taking part in international markets where price fluctuations can be large and rapid.

The aim of this project is to identify market opportunities, new uses, barriers and ways to overcome them. The project also intends to establish quality standards in order to ensure a consistent grade of recovered material to suit reprocessors’ needs.

COMMITMENT 17
Support the ReMaDe scheme in identifying potential markets/uses for recovered material and make use of local reprocessing companies where possible.

It is equally vital for the public, businesses and the Council to actively purchase goods made from recycled material to help stimulate and maintain markets.

The Local Authority Recycling Advisory Committee (LARAC) has developed the Buy Recycled campaign to encourage greater recycling of waste and achieve stability for recycling markets.

Through the work of the Sustainable Development Charter, Aberdeenshire Council is developing a Green Purchasing Policy that will require all services to purchase recycled and recyclable products wherever possible.

The purchase of recycled products is essential to maintain the viability of recycling. The process is referred to as closing the recycling loop. Both the ReMaDe and the Buy Recycled projects are aimed at promoting the importance of market development, particularly developing local markets so that the costs of long distance haulage are avoided.

COMMITMENT 18
Continue the promotion of ‘Buy Recycled’ and lead by example through the Green Purchasing Policy.
| COMMITMENT 1 | To take up the challenge of the National Waste Strategy in reducing annual waste arisings. |
| COMMITMENT 2 | To follow the Waste Hierarchy for the management of waste that is produced. |
| COMMITMENT 3 | Continue to enhance the ‘bring’ system of recycling where appropriate. |
| COMMITMENT 4 | Extend and develop the Civic Amenity, Recycling and Disposal facilities throughout Aberdeenshire. |
| COMMITMENT 5 | To re-introduce measures to encourage and increase the number of participants in home composting. |
| ☀️ TARGET | To have maximised on the potential of home composting by the year 2010. |
| ☐️ TARGET | To achieve 25% recovery of domestic waste by 2001/2002 |
| COMMITMENT 6 | Assess all waste management policies and practices against the criteria of the Proximity, Regional Self-Sufficiency and the Polluter Pays Principles, BPEO and sustainable development. |
| COMMITMENT 7 | Develop systems of recording statistics in order to identify trends in waste production and improve waste management decision making. |
| COMMITMENT 8 | Continue to prioritise available Landfill Tax Credit money towards local research projects, to improve knowledge and understanding of waste management issues. |
| COMMITMENT 9 | Establish an ongoing programme of awareness raising initiatives for both the general public and private businesses. |
| COMMITMENT 10 | Research the potential for and implications of introducing a segregated waste collection service in a pilot project. |
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## Mini Recycling Centres in Aberdeenshire

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Recycle Points</th>
<th>Items Accepted</th>
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<td><strong>Aberchirder</strong></td>
<td>Community Hall Car Park</td>
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<tr>
<td>Banff</td>
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<td>Ellon</td>
<td>Safeway Car Park, Ythan Terrace</td>
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<td>Methlick</td>
<td>Car Park at Public Convenience</td>
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<td>The Gight House</td>
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**Banff and Buchan:**

- Aberchirder: Community Hall Car Park (Glass, Cans)
- Banff: St Mary’s Car Park (Glass, Cans)
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- Fordyce: Community Hall Car Park (Glass, Cans)
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- St Combs: Tufted Duck Hotel Car Park (Glass, Cans)
- Strichen: Garage (Glass)

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- RAF Buchan Base (Glass, Cans)
- Crimond: Main Street Car Park (Glass, Cans)
- Fetterangus: J J’s Lounge Bar Car Park (Glass, Cans)
- Hatton: Council Car Park (Glass, Cans)
- Longside: Main Street Car Park (Glass, Cans)
- Maud: Station Car Park (Glass, Cans)
- St Combs: Tufted Duck Hotel Car Park (Glass, Cans)
- St Fergus: Village Hall Car Park (Glass, Cans)
- Stuartfield: Hall Car Park (Glass, Cans)

**Formartine:**

- Auchterless: Towie Tavern Car Park (Glass)
- Balmedie: Egie Road (Glass, Cans, Paper)
- Belhelvie: Playing Fields (Glass, Cans, Paper)
- Collieston: Viewpoint Car Park (Glass, Cans, Paper)
- Cuminestown: Commercial Hotel Car Park (Glass)
- Ellon: Safeway Car Park, Ythan Terrace (Glass, Cans, Paper, Textiles)
- Royal British Legion, Station Yard (Glass, Cans, Paper)
- Mace Store, Esslemont Circle (Glass, Cans, Paper)
- The New Inn, Market Street (Glass, Cans, Paper)
- Castle Park Community Centre (Glass, Cans, Paper)
- Fyvie: CA Site, The Lewes Car Park (Glass, Cans, Bulky Household Waste)
- Methlick: Car Park at Public Convenience (Glass, Cans, Paper)
- The Gight House (Glass, Cans, Paper)
- Newburgh: The Ythan Arms (Glass, Cans, Paper)
- Oldmeldrum: Car Park at rear of Spar (Glass, Cans, Paper, Textiles)
- Pitmedden: School Car Park (Glass, Cans, Paper)
- Potterton: Playing fields (Glass, Cans, Paper)
- Rothienorman: CA Site (Bulky Household Waste)
- Tarves: Marquis Road (Glass, Cans, Paper)
- Turriff: Tesco Car Park (Glass, Cans)
- Udny & Dudwick Estates: Business Centre Car Park (Glass, Cans, Paper)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Collection Sites</th>
<th>Types</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Auchleven</td>
<td>Premnay Hotel</td>
<td>Glass, Cans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blackburn</td>
<td>Fintry Road Car Park</td>
<td>Glass, Cans, Paper</td>
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<tr>
<td>Durno</td>
<td>Cottage Inn</td>
<td>Glass, Cans, Paper</td>
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<tr>
<td>Echt</td>
<td>The Cowdroy Arms</td>
<td>Glass, Cans, Paper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inverurie</td>
<td>Tesco Car Park, Strathburn Park, Burghmuir Drive, Kellands Park, Loco Works Club,</td>
<td>Glass, Cans, Paper, Textiles</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Gordon House Car Park, Blackhall Road, Safeway Car Park, Car Park, Port Elphinstone</td>
<td>Glass, Cans, Paper</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kemnay</td>
<td>Aquithie Road Car Park</td>
<td>Glass, Cans, Paper, Textiles</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kintore</td>
<td>Mace Car Park, Northern Road, Castle Road Car Park</td>
<td>Textiles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kirkton of Skene</td>
<td>The Red Star</td>
<td>Glass, Cans, Paper, Textiles</td>
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<tr>
<td>Logie Durno</td>
<td>Public Hall</td>
<td>Glass, Cans, Paper</td>
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<tr>
<td>Newmachar</td>
<td>Public Hall</td>
<td>Glass, Cans, Paper</td>
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<tr>
<td>Old Rayne</td>
<td>Opposite School</td>
<td>Glass, Cans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Westhill</td>
<td>Westhill Hotel, Shopping Centre, Westhill Drive, Stewart Milne Group, Peregrine</td>
<td>Glass, Cans</td>
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<td></td>
<td>House, Westhill Ind Estate</td>
<td>Glass, Cans, Paper</td>
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<tr>
<td>Auchinblie</td>
<td>Thomson's Garage</td>
<td>Glass</td>
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<tr>
<td>Drumblithie</td>
<td>Drumblithie Hotel</td>
<td>Glass</td>
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<td>Fetternairn</td>
<td>Public Park, Burnside</td>
<td>Glass, Cans</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fordoun</td>
<td>Redhall Arms</td>
<td>Glass</td>
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<tr>
<td>Inverbervie</td>
<td>Church Street, Co-Op Car Park</td>
<td>Glass, Textiles</td>
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<tr>
<td>Johnshaven</td>
<td>Village Hall, Mid Street</td>
<td>Glass</td>
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<tr>
<td>Laurencekirk</td>
<td>Johnston Street</td>
<td>Glass, Textiles</td>
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<tr>
<td>Marykirk</td>
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<td>Glass</td>
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<td>Newtonhill</td>
<td>Community Hall Car Park</td>
<td>Glass, Textiles</td>
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<td>Portlethen</td>
<td>Asda Car Park, The Paddock</td>
<td>Glass</td>
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<tr>
<td>St Cyrus</td>
<td>Public Park, Ecclesgreig Road</td>
<td>Glass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stonehaven</td>
<td>Leisure Centre Car Park</td>
<td>Glass, Cans, Textiles</td>
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<tr>
<td>Aboyne</td>
<td>Old Station Yard Car Park, Boat Inn</td>
<td>Glass, Textiles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alford</td>
<td>Transport Museum Car Park</td>
<td>Glass, Cans, Paper, Textiles</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ballater</td>
<td>Swann Place, Environmental Ed Centre, School Road</td>
<td>Glass, Textiles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Banchory</td>
<td>Dee Street Car Park</td>
<td>Glass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Safeway Car Park, North Deeside Road</td>
<td>Glass, Cans, Textiles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bellabeg</td>
<td>Car Park at Public Convenience</td>
<td>Glass, Cans, Paper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Braemar</td>
<td>Balnellen Road Car Park</td>
<td>Glass</td>
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<tr>
<td>Huntly</td>
<td>Park Street Car Park</td>
<td>Glass, Cans</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lumphoxan</td>
<td>Public Park</td>
<td>Glass, Cans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lumsden</td>
<td>Car Park, The Square</td>
<td>Glass, Cans, Paper</td>
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<tr>
<td>Monymusk</td>
<td>Public Hall</td>
<td>Glass, Cans, Paper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhynie</td>
<td>Essie Road Car Park</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tarland</td>
<td>Public Park</td>
<td>Glass, Cans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Torphins</td>
<td>The Square</td>
<td>Glass</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Civic Amenity, Recycling and Disposal Sites

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Site Details</th>
<th>Accepted Items</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Banff &amp; Buchan</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fraserburgh</strong></td>
<td>Westshore</td>
<td>Glass, Paper, Oil, Lead Acid Batteries, Textiles, Cans, Plastics, Bulky Household Waste</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Macduff</strong></td>
<td>Old Gamrie Road</td>
<td>Glass, Paper, Oil, Lead Acid Batteries, Textiles, Cans, Plastics, Bulky Household Waste</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Buchan</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>New Pitsligo</strong></td>
<td>Car Park</td>
<td>Glass, Cans, Bulky Household Waste</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Peterhead</strong></td>
<td>Dales Ind Estate</td>
<td>Glass, Paper, Oil, Lead Acid Batteries, Textiles, Cans, Plastics, Bulky Household Waste</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Formartine</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Ellon</strong></td>
<td>Hospital Road</td>
<td>Glass, Paper, Oil, Lead Acid Batteries, Textiles, Cans, Plastics, Bulky Household Waste</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fyvie</strong></td>
<td>The Lewes Car Park</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Rothienorman</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>Bulky Household Waste</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Turriff</strong></td>
<td>Markethill</td>
<td>Glass, Paper, Oil, Lead Acid Batteries, Textiles, Cans, Plastics, Bulky Household Waste</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Garioch</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Insch</strong></td>
<td>Market Street</td>
<td>Glass, Paper, Oil, Lead Acid Batteries, Textiles, Cans, Plastics, Bulky Household Waste</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Inverurie</strong></td>
<td>Oldmeldrum Road</td>
<td>Glass, Paper, Oil, Lead Acid Batteries, Textiles, Cans, Plastics, Books, Bulky Household Waste</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Westhill</strong></td>
<td>Westdyke Road</td>
<td>Glass, Paper, Oil, Lead Acid Batteries, Textiles, Cans, Bulky Household Waste</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Marr</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Alford</strong></td>
<td>Old Mart</td>
<td>Glass, Paper, Oil, Lead Acid Batteries, Textiles, Plastic, Bulky Household Waste</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Banchory</strong></td>
<td>Crow’s Nest</td>
<td>Glass, Cans, Oil, Lead Acid Batteries, Textiles, Books, Bulky Household Waste</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Huntly</strong></td>
<td>Steven Road</td>
<td>Glass, Cans, Paper, Oil, Lead Acid Batteries, Textiles, Books, Bulky Household Waste</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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Action Plan
Produced and Designed by
Aberdeenshire Council
Planning and Environmental Services
Gordon House
Blackhall Road
Inverurie AB51 3WA

Printed on Repeat Offset recycled paper, which is manufactured in Scotland from 100% post consumer waste without the use of chlorine.