

Did you know that in Britain each year:

- We use over six billion glass bottles and jars
- We need a forest the size of Wales to provide all the paper we use
- One million tonnes of nappies are thrown away - that's 8 million nappies every day. Each child uses a total of 5850 nappies in their life time; that weighs the same as an average family car!
- We throw away 28 million tonnes of household rubbish. This weighs the same as 3 1/2 million double decker buses
- We use 7 billion plastic carrier bags, more than 300 for every household
- We fill about 300 million square metres of land with rubbish
- Every day 80 million food and drinks cans end up in landfill



Waste Aware Scotland

The Scottish Waste Awareness Group (SWAG) through the Waste Aware Scotland programme is working towards changing current public attitudes and behaviour towards domestic waste. A report entitled 'Public Attitudes to Reduce, Reuse and Recycle in Scotland', based upon 5,002, face to face interviews with members of the Scottish public, was published in November 2002.



It explores current attitudes and behaviour towards 'reduce, reuse and recycle' and sets out a series of Waste Aware Recommendations as how to best achieve change in individual waste management behaviour.

In the short term the Waste Aware Scotland programme will run campaigns to promote individual waste reduction, reuse and recycling behaviour in partnership with individual local authorities and waste strategy area groups. The campaigns will run in parallel with the introduction of appropriate facilities to support consumer choice.

For more information visit www.wascot.org.uk or email nicki.souter@encams.org



Reduce → Reuse → Recycle

No Option But Change



National Waste Plan for Scotland

Each area waste plan aims to effectively manage waste locally, however it will also contribute to the overall National Waste Strategy for Scotland. This in turn will contribute to the UK government's response to the requirements of the EU framework directive and sustainable development. Although each area waste plan establishes an action plan, there may be opportunities for collaboration across waste strategy area boundaries delivering more cost effective and practical solutions for you.

For more information visit: www.sepa.org.uk and www.wascot.org.uk or contact the freephone waste action line



Market Development

If Scotland is to make better progress in recycling, significant effort must be made to develop both national and local markets using recycled materials. Two major initiatives have been established to promote sustainable waste management through the creation of stable markets for recycled materials and products. ReMaDe Scotland (Recycling Market Development) identifies potential markets and uses for recovered materials in Scotland and is the key focal point for recycling market development.

The Waste Resources Action Programme (WRAP) provides a national UK programme to change attitudes to waste prevention and recycling through creating market confidence and demand for recycled materials. Both programmes aim to provide support for local market development within each of the 11 Waste Strategy Areas.



Tayside Recyclers: Photograph supplied by Tracy Dixon

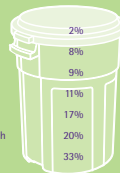
National Waste Strategy Areas



1. Orkney and Shetland
2. Western Isles
3. Highland
4. Moray, City of Aberdeen and Aberdeenshire
5. City of Dundee, Angus and Perth and Kinross
6. City of Edinburgh, Clackmannanshire and Fife
7. Fife
8. City of Edinburgh, West Lothian, Midlothian, East Lothian and The Scottish Borders
9. North Ayrshire, East Ayrshire, South Ayrshire and Dumfries and Galloway
10. Inverclyde, West Lothian, East Lothian, Midlothian, City of Edinburgh, South Lothian, North Lothian, East Dumfriesshire and West Dumfriesshire
11. Argyll and Bute

Your Average Rubbish Bin contains:

- Textiles 2%
- Metals 8%
- Glass 9%
- Plastic 11%
- Other 17%
- Kitchen Scraps & Garden Rubbish 20%
- Paper & Card 33%



Do a Little - Change a Lot

The Do a Little - Change a Lot campaign highlights the small changes in daily life each of us can make to bring big benefits for the environment. The campaign aims to encourage everyone to play their role in protecting the environment, such as reducing energy consumption and minimising waste.

Do a Little - Change a Lot works by showing people the problem, explaining how they play their part and then helping them make the changes required. A television advert about waste and resource use was developed in 2002, supported by national press advertising and the website www.dochange.net. Promotions with partners, local press and public relations, in association with local authorities, form another key part of the campaign.

To date, attitudes towards climate change have yielded a 5% increase in those who regarded it as a very serious issue and a 10% increase on the subject of waste disposal.



Paper recycling, Perth and Kinross

What can you do?

Many of the new reuse and recycling facilities that have been identified in the Area Waste Plan will take a few years to fully roll out. However, don't let that stop you doing something now.

- Angus, Dundee City and Perth & Kinross Councils already have a network of recycling centres, mini-recycling points and kerbside collections that can be used. The important point is to separate out all the clean recyclable material. Other recyclers are listed in the Yellow Pages.
- Home composting can be started at any time.
- Businesses should remember that Envirowise provides a free waste minimisation service.

For more information on the Tayside Area Waste Plan please contact the Tayside Waste Strategy Co-ordinator by email: taysidewaste@sepa.org.uk or telephone 01738 627989.

National Waste Strategy: Scotland Tayside

Waste - A Valuable Resource

A typical Tayside household produces one tonne of waste every year, the majority of which could be reused or recycled. Everyone across Tayside produces waste, whether at home or at work, every day, throwing away vast quantities of valuable material. As our lifestyles become more hectic, we are increasingly dependent on a culture of convenience. As a result, Tayside is producing mounting levels of waste material.

"Tayside, in 2001, recycled 11% of its waste"

Tayside, in 2001, buried 76% of its waste in the ground and recycled and composted 11%, with 13% sent for energy recovery. New standards being introduced from Europe will mean we have to reduce the amount of waste we put into landfills. To achieve this reduction, we will need a huge commitment to change our attitudes to waste, both now and in years to come. We will also need a significant investment to provide the necessary facilities to allow us to reuse and recycle our waste easily. Tayside has a strong tradition of recycling, however, we need to do much more.

A National Waste Strategy for Scotland has been produced to help us meet these targets. In addition, a Tayside Area Waste Plan has been developed to explain what this means for us locally. This leaflet is a summary of the Tayside Area Waste Plan. These documents outline how we can move towards a more sustainable waste culture.

Your Area Waste Plan Summary

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- Page 5 → Did you know?
- Page 6 → What you can do?



SCOTTISH EXECUTIVE



Be more waste aware

By thinking about how to reduce the amount of waste you produce, and, therefore, send to landfill, you can benefit your surroundings by:

- reducing the impacts of global warming and climate change by cutting back greenhouse gas emissions that are produced by organic, or food waste, going to landfill, and
- conserving natural resources by adopting a culture of reusing and recycling materials

The success of the Tayside Area Waste Plan will depend greatly on each and every one of us taking personal responsibility for dealing with our waste.

Tayside Area Waste Plan

Over the last two and a half years there have been wide ranging consultations with all interested parties to enable the development of a Tayside Area Waste Plan. This Plan explains in broad terms how we can become more sustainable and environmentally friendly in handling our waste over the next 20 years. In technical terms, we have developed the Best Practicable Environmental Option (BPEO) for household waste in Tayside. The BPEO has been built up by using the principles of the waste hierarchy as shown below. Basically, the waste hierarchy prioritises the way in which waste should be handled, i.e. it is best to prevent waste being produced in the first place and worst to simply dump it in a landfill.

Reduce

Reducing waste conserves resources and saves money as well as landfill space. In Tayside, we each produce approximately 2% more waste every year. Over 20 years this means that, for roughly the same population, we will produce extra waste equivalent to a city of 130,000 people!

It is, therefore, critical that we reduce the amount of waste we each produce. Some simple ways to do this are to:

- Avoid buying products that have excessive layers of packaging
- Find out if there is a longer-lasting alternative to the product you want to buy
- Use rechargeable batteries
- Use paper that's already been used on one side

By autumn 2003, we aim to produce a practical guide on ways to reduce our household waste.

The Waste Hierarchy



Reuse

If you can't prevent the waste in the first instance, the next best thing is to reuse it. There are local schemes in Tayside that reuse or refurbish goods such as furniture, computers, other electrical goods and clothing. However, there is scope to support and increase these initiatives that not only remove waste from the bin but also can lead to job creation. The not-for-profit sector has an important role to play here. At the moment you can:

- Give unwanted clothing, ornaments, books or toys to charity
- Take plastic bags to the supermarket instead of getting new bags on each visit

Leading up to spring/summer 2003, an investigation will be carried out into ways to improve our reuse of materials within Tayside.

Recycle and Compost

If you can't reduce or reuse an item, can it be recycled or, if it is organic material like grass cuttings or food scrapings, can it be composted? Recycling means using valuable materials like glass, paper, steel and aluminium over and over again so we don't always have to make them from scratch. This can produce huge savings in natural resources, costs and environmental impact.

Tayside has a strong tradition of recycling and many opportunities exist to recycle materials via a network of recycling centres, bottle banks, home composting and kerbside collections.

The Area Waste Plan proposes a significant increase in the amount of recycling and composting to be carried out in Tayside. This will largely be done by collecting materials from the kerbside, which will have been separated by the householder. In terms of composting, we will have to ensure that the quality produced is suitable for a range of uses and that there are ready markets for the material.

Energy Recovery

When waste materials can't be reduced, reused or recycled, some types are able to have value recovered from them. One way is for suitable waste to be heat treated or burnt and to recover energy for other purposes. Tayside has the Dundee Energy Recycling Ltd. (DERL) plant, which burns waste and produces electricity that is fed into the national grid.

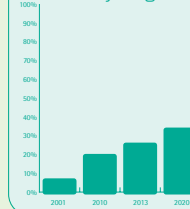
The Area Waste Plan proposes that more of the recyclable material is taken out of the current DERL feedstock. This would provide spare capacity that could be used to cover at least the whole of Tayside.

Disposal to Landfill

This is considered to be the last resort. Waste that can't be reused, recycled, composted or recovered in any other way will be disposed of to landfill until alternative treatments are established. The goal of the Waste Hierarchy is to reduce the amount of material going to landfill to a minimum.

Tayside Area Waste Plan What does it mean in practical terms? **Reduce → Reuse → Recycle**

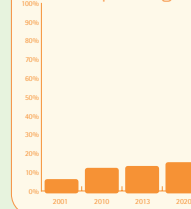
Recycling



Recycling waste materials provides a real opportunity to put less waste to landfill but needs your participation to help sort out waste materials at source. It is proposed that recycling will increase from about 6% at present to 33% by 2020. This will mainly be achieved by a massive increase in the availability of kerbside collection of recyclable material that has been separated by the householder. By 2020, 80% of households should have access to kerbside collections. There will also be a significant increase in the number of mini recycling points in areas where kerbside collection is not feasible. It is likely that a Clean Material Recovery Facility (MRF) will be needed by 2006 or earlier to handle the volume of material collected.



Composting

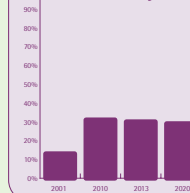


The EU Landfill Directive requires us to reduce the amount of biodegradable waste sent to landfill. Again, the main thrust will be kerbside collection of kitchen and garden waste, with 80% of households being served by 2020. This should increase composting from about 5% at present to 14% by 2020. Centralised composting sites will have to be developed and they are likely to be more sophisticated than those currently operating around Tayside. In addition, home composting and community composting initiatives will be supported and encouraged.



"If current trends continue over the next 20 years the amount of waste we produce will grow by 2% a year. This is equivalent to an extra city in Tayside of 130,000 people!"

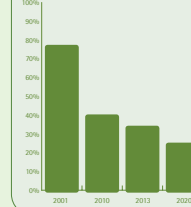
Energy Recovery



The main emphasis will be to only put waste to the DERL plant that is suitable for burning after the wastes for reuse and recycling have been removed. Much of the waste that currently goes to this plant can be recycled, however this will change once the additional recycling facilities are in place. The change will be gradual and will be balanced with other suitable waste streams going to DERL. This applies especially to the Perth and Kinross area that only has limited access to DERL at present. DERL should be capable of dealing with about 30% of wastes. Future reviews of the Area Waste Plan (towards 2020) will need to look at a replacement for DERL as it approaches the end of its useful life.



Landfill



Although putting waste to landfill is considered to be a last resort, we will always require some landfill capacity for waste that can't be handled in any other way. It is currently estimated that Tayside will require additional landfill capacity by 2013. By this time the current landfills at Forfar and Glenfarg may be completed. The timing of this will very much depend on how successfully we rise to the challenge of reducing, reusing and recycling our waste. If we achieve our targets as set out, we should reduce our dependence on landfill from about 76% at present to 24% by 2020.

