



An Integrated Waste Strategy for Moray

Remember the 3R's

REDUCE REUSE RECYCLE

A circular recycling symbol with three arrows forming a triangle inside a circle.

'Put the Squeeze on Waste'

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Section 1

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Overview:

Under the terms of the National Waste Strategy: Scotland, which was published by the Scottish Environment Protection Agency (SEPA) in December, 1999, local authorities are expected to review their waste management services. Driven by European legislation and public expectation as well as pressing environmental problems, we must find ways of reducing our dependence on landfill and moving towards more sustainable methods of managing waste.

This strategy attempts to map out the way forward over the next 20 years for dealing with Moray's waste through an Integrated Waste Management system. It reflects the requirements contained within the National Waste Strategy and takes account of the Council's policies on waste contained in the Moray Structure Plan and the Moray Local Plan. In addition, The North East Waste Strategy Area Group (NEWSAG), of which Moray is a partner, is currently producing an Area Waste Plan and this strategy has had to reflect its direction.

Scope:

This document covers all waste collected by or on behalf of the Council and waste taken directly to Council facilities by others, it includes Household, Commercial and Industrial waste.

This document includes a range of targets which have been derived from the EC Landfill Directive and from other sources. It also suggests some voluntary targets and sets out how they will be developed.

A variety of sustainable waste management methods have been examined. This will make it easier for everyone in Moray to take an active role and result in a more effective, integrated system following the Waste Hierarchy, which can adapt as necessary to meet the needs of the future.

Consultation:

In developing this Strategy, the Council has sought to ensure that all key parties have been aware of the proposals and have had an opportunity to express their views. The waste management options and methods detailed in the draft waste strategy document were confirmed through public consultation. It is of the utmost importance that the people of Moray embrace this waste strategy, by fully participating in initiatives, to make it a success. The Council must play its part by fully communicating with residents on all waste management activities.

We all have a responsibility for the waste we produce and all have a part to play in ensuring that the aims and objectives of the waste strategy are achieved to safeguard our environment.

The Future for Moray Council's Waste:

The emphasis of this Strategy is on Waste Minimisation through Education & Publicity; Waste Diversion through Reuse; Recycling through the introduction of Kerbside collection schemes and Composting and enhancement of existing facilities. Final Disposal of waste residues, which cannot be reused or recycled, will for the next 10 to 15 years, continue to be by Landfill at Nether Dallachy. Alternatives to Nether Dallachy are currently being sought, with the assistance of a Waste Management Consultant.

The Strategy will continually be maintained and updated, with a complete review initially every 2 years, to ensure that its aims and objectives continue to be relevant and forward looking.

Section 2

MORAY'S WASTE

Current Disposal Facilities:

Landfills

Dallachy
Kirkhill (to close in 2002)

Waste Treatment & Recycling Centre
(Includes Asbestos Cement sheeting disposal)

Moycroft

Combined Transfer Station/
Civic Amenity Waste/Recycling centres

Buckie
Forres

Civic Amenity Waste / Recycling Centres

Keith
Dallachy

Other Recycling Centres

Cullen
Lossiemouth,
Dufftown

Green Waste deposit facilities at all civic amenity sites

Green Cone (food digestors) – 1100 houses

Bottle Bank Sites x 38

Miscellaneous Recycling Points x 18

Section 2

MORAY-WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITIES



Section 2

Current Collection/ Disposal Practices:

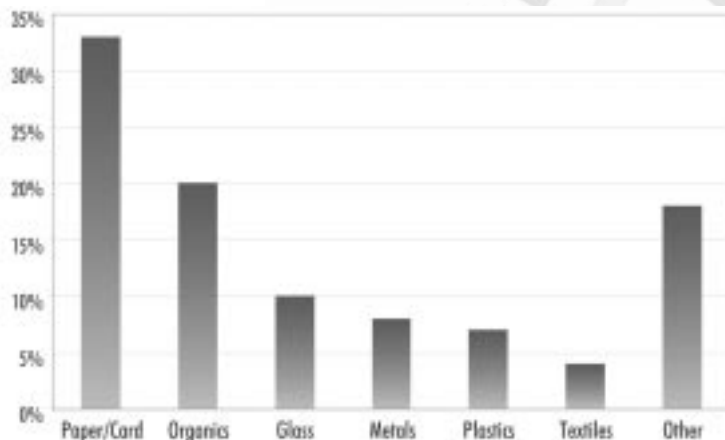
- All waste collected by the Council's refuse collection service is undertaken by compaction vehicle and is taken directly (or transferred from Forres and Buckie transfer stations) to Moycroft, Elgin.
- All collected municipal solid waste (MSW) is pre-treated prior to landfilling at Dallachy. Pre-treatment consists of shredding the waste, which reduces the void space required in landfill, followed by screening, which removes the fines element of the waste.
- All waste at Dallachy landfill is deposited in fully engineered lined cells.
- Recycling Centres, Civic Amenity Sites and Recycling points for depositing waste for disposal and recycling are located in the main urban settlements providing facilities for collecting paper, cardboard, glass, green waste, scrap metals, cans, textiles, car batteries engine oil or combination of. (See list in Appendix 1 - Moray's Recycling Facilities with address and materials collected)
- Green waste can be deposited by the public at all civic amenity sites. It is then transported to Moycroft for shredding and subsequently handed over to a local farmer for composting. The composted material is used for agricultural purposes.
- Paper, cardboard, glass and engine oil are sent to different reprocessors for recycling.
- Metals and car batteries are collected by a local scrap merchant for recycling
- Textiles are collected by a Charity organisation for their further re-use.
- Voluntary sector initiatives – school projects/advice (REAP), furniture reuse (Moray Furniture Store), computer recycling (Reboot) and wood reuse/recycling (Loch Park Challenge)

Recently introduced initiatives:

- Fines removed from the waste stream by screening are 'stabilised' by composting at Dallachy prior to landfilling. Diversion of biodegradable waste can then be claimed.
- Additional skips at civic amenity sites to allow segregation of metals and wood.
- Investigation into the diversion of construction & demolition waste from landfill and the reuse/recycling of that material.
- Issue of subsidised home composters in the Forres area by Moray Wastebusters.

What Waste do we have to deal with?

Household Waste: the following diagram indicates the average proportions by weight of the waste types in your wheeled bin.



Section 2

Waste Disposed of by Moray Council: the following table gives an indication of the amounts of different waste streams in tonnes disposed of in Moray each year.

Household	Commercial	Industrial	Construction & Demolition
47000	33000	5200	44000

It is recognised that waste has been growing by 1.5% each year.

How much does the Service cost:

Moray Council currently spends approximately £46 in collecting and £58 for disposing of waste per premise.
(Accounts Commission – Performance Indicators 2000/01)

The Total Expenditure in 2000/01 was as follows:

- Revenue = £3.68m
- Capital = £1.2m

It is only in recent times that anywhere near the appropriate funding has become available to local authorities to further the aims of waste minimisation, recycling and diversion from landfill. European legislation has forced a change in waste management practices and put waste management higher on the national political agenda.

The Scottish Executive has provided £50.4 m in Capital funding which local authorities may bid against through the Area Waste Plans to enable the implementation of the different proposals contained within their strategies.

Additional Revenue funding in Moray to date has been:

	2001/2002	2002/2003	2003/2004
£000	254	316	406

To meet legislative targets, the cost of dealing with our waste is set to rise dramatically.

Various factors will have a major influence on the cost of future waste management. An example of one is the Landfill Tax, which may rise to as much as £35 by 2010

It has been estimated that expenditure on waste management will more than double by 2020.

Section 3

INFLUENCING FACTORS ON FUTURE WASTE MANAGEMENT

Legislative Measures:

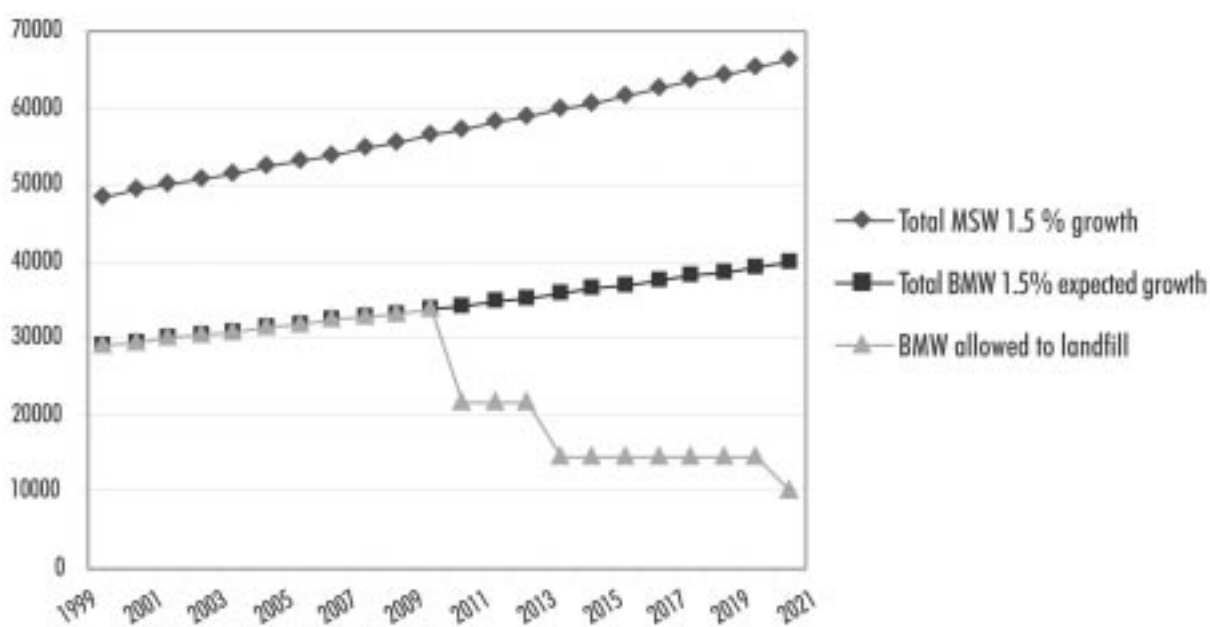
Directive on Landfill of Waste

The EC Landfill Directive contains very stringent measures for the way landfills are designed and operated in an effort to minimise the detrimental impact they have on the environment. One of the most important measures to be introduced is the reduction in the amount of biodegradable municipal waste (BMW) allowed to landfill.

The table below details the amount of Biodegradable Municipal Waste (BMW) waste for Moray that will need to be diverted from landfill in the target years identified in the Landfill Directive assuming the current waste growth rate of 1.5%.

Target date	Tonnage allowance to landfill	Tonnage of BMW to divert from landfill
2010	21,653	12,637
2013	14,435	21,422
2020	10,105	29,690

Figure 1 illustrates the effect of the landfill targets for reducing the biodegradable municipal waste (BMW) going to landfill, assuming that 60% of municipal waste is biodegradable. The figure also shows the effect of growth rates of 0% and 1.5% per annum and reduction rates of 1% per annum.



Section 3

End of Life Vehicles (ELV) Directive

A directive is being prepared to reduce the environmental impact of disposing of end-of-life cars and light commercial vehicles (ELVs). Manufacturers and importers will be required to ensure the collection of ELVs and to effect the recovery and recycling of the recyclable materials from them

Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) Directive

A directive is being prepared for the reduction in waste and its environmental impact, arising from disused electric and electronic equipment such as:

Domestic appliances

TV's; Video recorders; Hi Fi's

Musical Instruments

Powered toys

Computer equipment

Telephones

Lighting

Manufacturers and importers will again have to set up systems to ensure these goods are recycled, recovered and disposed of safely.

The Ozone Depleting Substances Regulation

The regulations came into force on 1st January 2002 and require the removal of CFC gases from the cooling system and insulating foam of white goods e.g. fridges and freezers. Due to the limited current availability in the UK of specialist equipment needed to remove the gases, it is likely that a large quantity of these appliances will be stored pending treatment

These directives all emphasise a reduction in the detrimental environmental impact of disposal and the reuse and recovery of materials.

Fiscal

Landfill Tax

Landfill Tax was introduced in October 1996, as a disincentive to the use of landfill for final disposal and to make reuse and recycling of waste more financially attractive. This has placed a substantial financial burden on the Council, with currently £12 (2001/02) having to be paid on every tonne of waste collected. This is set to rise by at least £1/year to £15 per tonne and perhaps to as much as £35 per tonne by 2010. Landfill Tax Credit schemes assist the incentive towards recycling, by allowing environmental bodies to utilise a portion of Landfill Tax monies on environmental improvement projects.

Section 3

National Waste Strategy/Area Waste Plan

Eleven waste strategy areas were identified in Scotland, many with combined local authorities. Waste Strategy Area Groups were formed to develop a waste strategy for their area. The North East area combines Moray, Aberdeenshire and Aberdeen City Councils.

The development of Waste Strategy Areas and subsequent Area Plans will evaluate potential cross boundary initiatives within our area to manage specific wastes more efficiently than if they were managed individually by the Council.

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. Bids by the Council against the Strategic Waste Fund, made available by the Scottish Executive, must be through the Area Waste Plan. The Council's Waste Strategy must therefore take account of the options and waste management methods to be adopted in the Area Waste Plan.

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 include:

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

National developments in these Priority Waste Streams will be taken into consideration

Section 3

Sustainable Development Principles:

There are a number of key principles that need to be taken into account in establishing a sustainable future of waste management. These are:

- The waste hierarchy
- The proximity principle
- The self sufficiency principle
- The precautionary principle
- The polluter pays principle

Waste Hierarchy:

The waste hierarchy provides a framework within which the most desirable waste management options are set out. The hierarchy options are illustrated in Figure 2



Waste Reduction:

The reduction of waste is at the top of the waste hierarchy. Everyone will have to make a concentrated effort to reduce the amount of waste they place in their wheeled bin if the strategy is to be a success. The Council must contribute to this by example, education and provision of advice.

Re-use:

People's attitudes must be changed to consider reusing products and moving away from goods that can only be used once and thrown away and again, the council can help by providing information and advice.

Section 3

Recovery – Recycling, Composting, Energy from Waste:

The council must build on the recycling and composting initiatives it already has in place to ensure that waste that cannot be reused can be recovered. It may be that legislative targets will not be met through recycling and composting alone. The council has engaged the services of a waste management consultant to assist in identifying a suitable alternative to landfill, possibly in the form of a thermal treatment plant.

Disposal to Landfill:

Disposal of waste should only be used once the three Rs (Reduce/Recycle/Recover) have been considered. Stringent limitations have been placed on the amount and type of waste allowed to landfill. Although there will always be a requirement for some waste residues to be landfilled, the Council will make every effort to move away from this method by using waste management techniques which will fit in higher up the waste hierarchy.

Proximity:

Waste should be treated as near as practicable to the place where it was produced.

The Council will endeavour to use waste management methods, which will reuse and recover materials at a local level wherever possible.

Self sufficiency:

The area covered by the North East Area Waste Plan should be able to manage its own waste, preferably within its own boundary.

(see Proximity above)

Precautionary:

The principle involves taking precautions now to avoid possible environmental damage or harm to human health in the future, even although the scientific basis for taking the precautions may be inconclusive.

Polluter pays:

The polluter should bear the full cost of his actions, i.e. the cost of products and their disposal costs should include the potential environmental and human costs of the production, collection and disposal of the product.

Section 3

Best Practicable Environmental Option (BPEO):

Waste management options should be based upon that which has the most benefits or least damage to the environment as a whole at an acceptable cost and which provides the best practicable solution taking socio-economic factors into consideration.

BPEO is the outcome of a systematic consultative and decision making procedure. The choice of waste management options for Moray within the waste hierarchy for a particular waste stream will be informed by the use of BPEO as a decision making tool.

Environmental Charter

The Moray Council have produced an Environmental Charter with the following aim:

" In order to improve the quality of life within the local area, yet protect the earth at a global level, the Moray Council will, whilst taking account of any financial constraints, use its best endeavours and work within its powers to:"

This statement was made in relation to a number of principles which include:

- Reduce consumption of all limited resources
- Minimise waste
- Increase use of renewable or recoverable energy and sustainable resources
- Increase recycling and use of recycled goods
- Reduce pollution
- Act in the long-term interest of the local economy

Increase environmental awareness

Best Value

The following is an extract from the publication – Waste Strategy Guidance, Best Value and Waste Management by the Department of the Environment, Transport and the Regions (DETR).

- Develop effective working relationships to deliver comprehensive Municipal Waste Management Strategies, taking account of the Waste Strategy and containing clear objectives and timescales for action.
- Put in place effective local arrangements to reduce waste and maximise recycling, composting and recovery of value.
- Raise awareness locally of the costs of dealing with waste and the part which individuals can play in reducing the amount of waste.
- Involve local people on decisions on waste and work with community-based schemes to promote re-use and recycling.
- Form consortia where these are able to conclude better arrangements with reprocessors and other outlets for recyclates, in terms of guaranteed tonnage, minimum prices and/or length of contract.

Section 3

Planning Issues

National Planning Policy

Government planning policy is set down in National Planning Policy Guideline 10 on Planning and Waste Management. Planning Authorities are expected to make 3 key contributions to waste management planning. These are to:

- Incorporate proposals and policies on waste disposal sites and installations in structure plans and local plans.
- apply the Government's sustainable development strategy
- Implement SEPA's national waste strategy through proposals and policies within structure plans and local plans.

Structure Plans are expected to:

- Provide a strategic view of waste management.
- Identify the areas suitable for treatment and disposal facilities.
- Take account of the 'proximity principle' to reduce waste movements.
- Safeguard the natural and built environment.
- Guide other new developments in the light of waste management facilities.

Local Plans provide site specific detail to the Structure Plan and:

- Identify sites.
- Include policies for waste management facilities.
- Encourage the re-use of buildings.
- Provide for facilities as close as is reasonable to the source of waste production.
- Make provision for civic amenity sites and recycling centres.
- Provide for the expansion of existing sewage treatment.
- Show locations for new sewage treatment plants.
- Provide standards for landfill site restoration, after-care and after-use.
- Identify closed landfills on proposals maps specifying appropriate after-use.

Planning authorities will determine planning applications in accordance with the development plan unless material consideration indicate otherwise.

Section 3

Moray Development Plan

The Development Plan comprises of the Moray Structure Plan, which was approved by the Scottish Ministers in 1999 and the Moray Local Plan, which is adopted by the Moray Council.

The Structure Plan allows for the Council's Waste Strategy to consider new landfill sites and other waste management facilities through Policy S/ENV7 on 'Waste and Waste Water Treatment and Disposal'.

The Moray Local Plan includes three policies on waste and waste water. These are:

- Policy L/ENV20 on 'Waste Management' promotes sustainable waste disposal methods including pre-treatment, recycling, energy from waste including use of landfill gas. The policy also requires landfill sites to demonstrate that environmental, geological, landscape and ecological impacts are acceptable, where appropriate under the terms of an Environmental Impact Assessment, and that there are no unacceptable transport impacts through a Transport Impact Assessment.
- Policy L/ENV19 on 'Waste Water Treatment Works Sites' sets out the Council's development standards for these works.

Policy L/ENV21 on 'Private Waste Water Treatment and Drainage' requires proposals for private sewage treatment to be implemented without adverse impacts on groundwater, and watercourses and provide for the efficient treatment of effluent.

Consultation

The draft waste strategy document was published in June, 2001 and issued for comment to all recognised stakeholders such as Community Associations, Voluntary sector groups etc. The document was made available to the Council's Libraries, Access Points and was placed on its Web site. Presentations/workshops on the draft waste strategy were held in five of the main towns.

The document was well received with an overall agreement that the options and waste management methods indicated were best suited to Moray.

Comments and concerns noted from the presentations and from direct responses were of a similar trend. The most recurring points were:

- Recycling system should be convenient and easy to use
- Kerbside collection of segregated waste
- Ongoing publicity and education campaign
- Expansion of and availability of recycling facilities
- Strategy should concentrate on reduce/reuse/recycle before EFW (energy from waste)
- Support voluntary groups
- Emphasis on composting: home/community/central
- Council to lead by example
- Make the system transparent, including costs

Section 4

OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

Neighbouring Authorities:

Authorities in the North of Scotland i.e. Moray; Aberdeenshire; Aberdeen and Highland must, wherever possible, work co-operatively to ensure that a fully integrated, comprehensive and effective approach is taken to the management of our waste.

Voluntary Sector:

There are a number of voluntary groups in Moray who are actively involved in both the theoretical and practical sides of the waste minimisation and recycling ethos. They undertake a valuable role in parallel to the work done by the Council in initiatives such as:

- providing information to schools and setting up recycling projects there (REAP);
- the reusing and recycling of furniture (Moray Furniture Store);
- waste wood (Loch Park Challenge) and computer equipment (Reboot);
- the issue of home composters and composting of green waste;
- advising on waste minimisation and recycling.

Such groups have, in the past, benefited from Landfill Tax Credits. There is scope for the Council to take a more active role, through direct liaison, in assisting the voluntary groups to progress their initiatives, wherever practicable.

Business Sector:

Householders are not the only sector, which have to be educated on the dos and don'ts of waste management. Businesses and other organisations can also benefit from wise, environmentally sound, modern waste management practices, with a typical saving in one percent of turnover. The Council's educational and advisory role must include businesses of all sizes and encourage participation in establishing waste minimisation procedures.

Public Participation:

Assuming that funding is made available, the success or failure of the initiatives identified in this strategy will be heavily influenced by public attitudes to the concept of waste reduction/reuse/recycling and on the use that they make of facilities and services provided by the Council.

The Council has a minimum target of recycling 25% of its waste by 2020, but this will only be possible if there is full public participation.

High Recycling and Waste diversion targets can be met in Moray but this will rely heavily on:

- **A well structured education and publicity campaign**
- **Full public participation in initiatives**
- **Appropriate funding being granted by the Scottish Executive**

Section 5

WHAT ACTION IS REQUIRED?

Public consultation has confirmed that the options/methods indicated in the draft waste strategy document, which was approved by council Members, is the 'best fit' for Moray. i.e. an integrated system which, incorporates a number of different methods to ensure success and does not rely on one method alone.

A summary of the committed options/methods is as follows:

1. Introduce a comprehensive publicity and education campaign
2. Expand the Home composting initiative
3. Kerbside Collection system for recyclable waste
4. Progress with Centralised Composting scheme
5. Expand the current 'Bring System'
6. A review of final disposal options
7. Divert construction & demolition waste from landfill
8. Dallachy Landfill to be progressed and fully utilised
9. Investigate possibilities for landfill post closure of Dallachy to ensure continuation of service
10. Investigate and secure an alternative to Dallachy for final disposal of waste
11. All waste to be pre-treated prior to landfilling
12. Promote and support Waste Minimisation
13. Ensure secure markets for recycled material

Future Waste Management Commitments:

The Council intends to address the requirements of both voluntary and legislative targets through the implementation of the following Waste Management Action Points:

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

Target: Endeavour to reduce MSW (household and commercial waste) by 1% per annum through waste minimisation, by public education and initiatives such as home composting, by 2006

- **Promote sustainable waste management through enhanced participation in an educational role and publicity role.**

Target: Provide guidance and encouragement to the public of Moray to participate in waste minimisation, recycling and the introduction of initiatives wherever practicable. Commencing in 2002 with the employment of a Recycling Officer.

Section 5

- **Home/Community composting:** Expand the existing home composting initiative where practicable, together with an investigation into community composting in an effort to minimise waste prior to collection.

Target: Achieve a 40% participation rate by householders by 2010). Timescale: 2002/2010

- **Recyclables diversion:** Make every effort to substantially increase the recycling rate of waste arisings, working in partnership with specialist recycling companies where applicable.

Targets:

- **To achieve a 25% Recycling rate by 2020**
- **Kerbside Collection System:** Progress with this essential initiative to assist the Council in achieving MSW diversion through the collection of recyclable materials from the main towns in Moray.

Timescale: 2002/06

- **Bring Recycling System:** Expand the existing infrastructure of facilities for the deposit of recyclable waste.

Timescale: 2002/05

- **Provide one bring site per 750 households over the next 10 years.**

Make every effort to achieve the BMW diversion targets set by the EU Landfill directive and the National Waste Strategy

Targets:

- *Kerbside Collection System: Progress with this essential initiative to assist the Council in achieving BMW diversion through the collection of organic waste materials from the main towns in Moray.*

Timescale: 2002/06

- **Centralised Composting:** *Progress with composting of organic waste collected direct from households.*

Timescale: 2002/10

- **Maximise the Construction & Demolition Waste diverted to landfill.**

Target:

Progress with initiatives to divert all of the recyclable content of this material from disposal in landfill and seek its reuse/recycling. Timescale: 2002/03

- **Review of Landfill alternatives and assess the most suitable alternative to landfill as a means of final disposal against the criteria of the Proximity, Regional, Self-Sufficiency and the Polluter Pays Principles, BPEO and sustainable development.**

Target: In particular to look at thermal treatment options Timescale: 2002/03

- **Study all possible options, including partnerships with others, to ensure that its waste strategy is delivered effectively and economically**

Section 5

- **Actively look at the pre-treatment of all other wastes being landfilled in accordance with the Landfill Directive**

- **Progress with Dallachy Landfill Site.**

Target: future lined fully engineered cells and utilise all available void space to its full potential.

Timescale: 2002/2015

- **The Waste Strategy document will be maintained and updated as necessary, and initially as a minimum, every two years**

- **Undertake analysis of domestic waste at least on a once per year basis**

- **Use waste management techniques which will move Moray's waste up the Waste Hierarchy**

- **Work co-operatively with neighbouring authorities and the Scottish Environment Protection Agency in the Waste Strategy Area Groups**

- **Develop preferred option of collection and disposal of waste that will be evaluated against Best Value Criteria.**

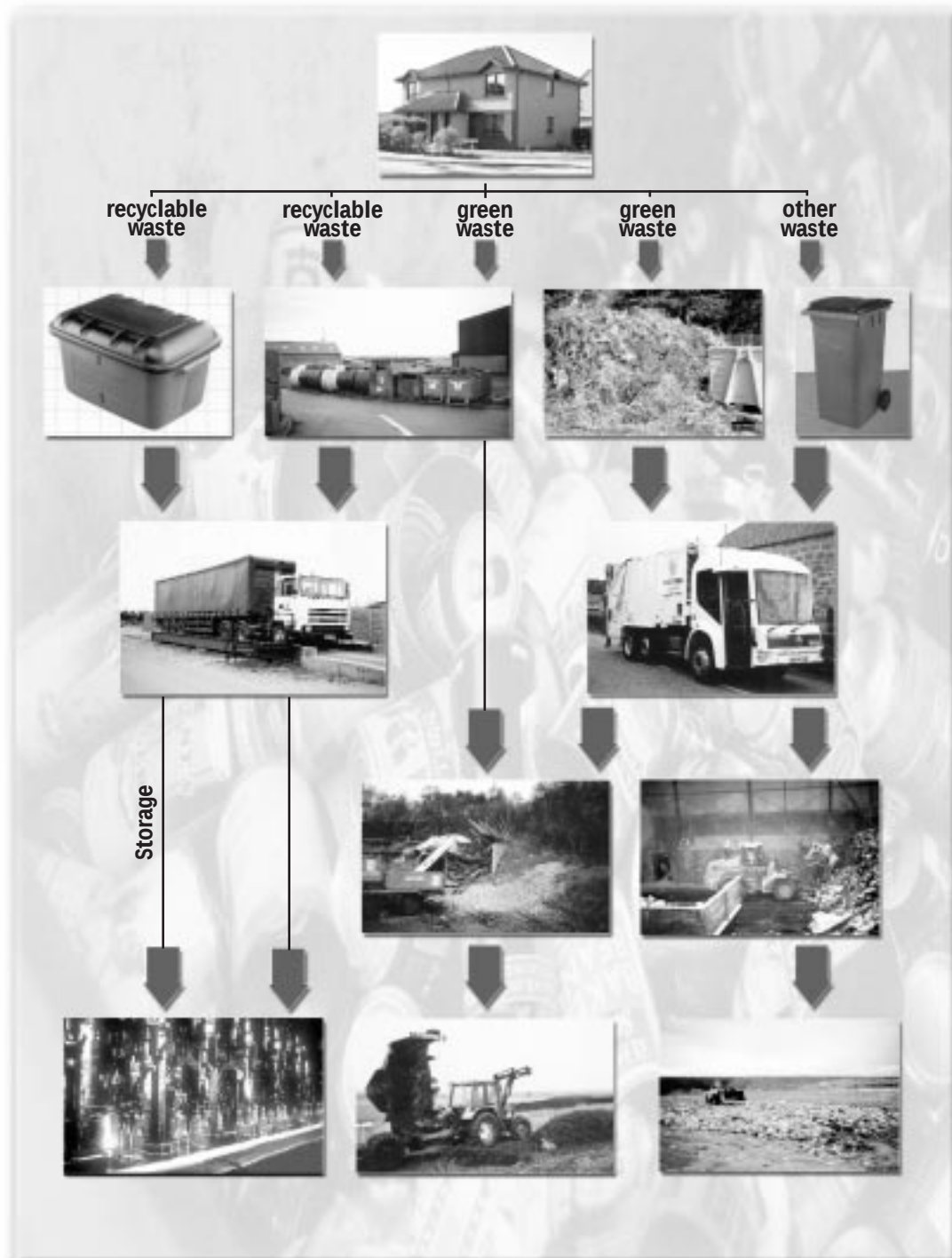
- **Ensure that at the least, a five year forward capacity of licensed facilities and a ten year forward capacity at the planning stage is maintained**

- **Fully consult with all stakeholders to ensure that decision making takes account of all possibilities and concerns**

Section 5

Diagrammatic Flow Chart of Waste Management

Proposed Methods



Appendix 1

MORAY'S RECYCLING FACILITIES

The following Recycling Centres will accept all recyclable material including waste paper, cardboard, glass, green waste, scrap metal, cans, textiles, car batteries, and waste engine oil throughout the area as listed below.

WASTE TREATMENT & RECYCLING CENTRE	Moycroft Rd., Elgin
CIVIC AMENITY SITES:	Waterford Rd., Forres
	Gollachy, Buckie
	Balloch Rd., Keith
	Dallachy Landfill, Spey Bay
RECYCLING CENTRES:	Shore St., Lossiemouth
	East Cathcart St., Buckie*
	Industrial Estate, Dufftown*
	Portlong Rd., Cullen*

**Please note that East Cathcart St. Buckie, Dufftown and Cullen cannot accept green waste, waste oil or car batteries.*

Opening times: - Monday to Saturday, 8.00 a.m. - 4.00 p.m.

In addition to the facilities available at the above locations, recyclable material can also be deposited at the following:

WASTE PAPER

A fortnightly service is available for the collection of waste paper/cardboard. This is normally available on Friday evenings and Saturday. Information is circulated locally.

Village	Location
Aberlour	Old Station Play Park
Burghead	Harbour Car Park
Findochty	Harbour Car Park
Fochabers	Institute Car Park
Hopeman	Harbour Car Park
Kinloss	RAF Married Quarters
Lhanbryde	Community Hall Car Park
Mosstodloch	School Car Park lay-by
Portknockie	Mid St., near Bank
Roths	Land St., beside bottle banks

Appendix 1

TEXTILES

There are also textile banks at the following locations:

Village	Location
Keith	Tesco, 62 - 64 Union Street
Forres	Tesco, Gordon Street
Elgin	Asda, Edgar Road Safeway, S.College St

SCRAP METAL BANKS

Additional banks for the deposit of all types of metal are available at the following locations:

Village	Location
Lossiemouth	Silversands Caravan Park
Findhorn	Findhorn Bay Caravan Site
Burghead	Burghead Harbour
Hopeman	Hopeman Harbour

GLASS

There are at present 38 sites located throughout the district for the collection of glass. Those in addition to the main recycling centres are shown below. Each site has 3 bottle banks, one for each colour of clear, green and brown.

VILLAGE	LOCATION	VILLAGE	LOCATION
Archiestown	Main Street	Garmouth	Playing Field
Aberlour	Old Station Play Park	Glenlivet	Glenlivet Hall
Buckie	Swimming Pool	Hopeman	Harbour Area
Buckie	Newlands Lane	Keith	Regent Square
Burghead	Harbour Area	Keith	TESCO
Dallachy	Landfill /Site	Kinloss	Capercaillie Club
Dufftown	Mortlach Hall	Lhanbryde	Village Hall
Elgin	ASDA	Lossiemouth	Silversands Caravan Park
Elgin	SAFEWAY	Lossiemouth	RAF Lossiemouth
Elgin	Moray Leisure Centre	Lossiemouth	COOP

Appendix 1

Findhorn	Findhorn Bay Caravan Site	Mosstodloch	Petrol Filling Station
Findhorn	Findhorn Church	Portknockie	Admiralty Street
Fochabers	Christie's car park	Roths	Land Street
Forres	Leys Road	Tomintoul	Conglass Lane
Forres	TESCO		

REFRIGERATOR AND FREEZER DISPOSAL

The Environmental Protection Services will uplift household fridges and freezers free of charge. (01343 557318) The CFC gases are extracted before the units themselves are scrapped and recycled.

WHITE METAL DISPOSAL

The Environmental Protection Services will also uplift cookers, washing machines, tumble dryers etc free of charge. (01343 557318) These are delivered to the local scrap merchant for recycling.

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Aberdeenshire Council – Planning and Environmental Services

Aberdeen City – Waste Strategy 2001 – 2021 (Draft April 2001)

Aberdeen City Council – Planning and Strategic Development

Your Rubbish Your Views

Public Consultation on Future Options for Highland Waste

Scottish Environment Protection Agency – Dingwall Office

Moray 2000 Development Plan

Moray Council – Environmental Services

www.moray.org

Performance Indicators 2000/01 – Environmental and Regulatory services

Accounts Commission.

www.audit-scotland.gov.uk

Glossary of Terms

Biodegradable Solid Waste: (BMW)

Waste that is capable of undergoing anaerobic or aerobic decomposition, such as food or garden waste and paper and cardboard i.e. waste that rots.

Commercial Waste:

Waste from premises used for a trade or business or for the purposes of sport, recreation or entertainment.

Compost:

Organic matter decomposed aerobically to produce a relatively stable material, which can be used as a fertiliser or soil conditioner.

Controlled Waste:

Household, Commercial and Industrial waste

Environmental Impact Assessment: (EIA)

Undertaken to provide an assessment of the overall effect of an operation on the surrounding environment.

Green Waste:

Waste from gardens and vegetable residues.

Household Waste:

Waste from a domestic property, caravan, residential home, educational establishment hospital or nursing home, street sweepings and litter collection.

Industrial Waste:

Generally, waste from a factory (within the meaning of the Factories Act 1961) or from provision of public transport and utilities etc.

Inert Waste:

Waste which will remain stable, physically and chemically and will not biodegrade.

Kerbside Collection:

The collection of wastes from domestic kerbsides at a pre-determined frequency.

Municipal Solid Waste: (MSW)

A general term used to describe waste collected from households and commercial properties.

Organic Waste:

Garden and kitchen waste of organic origin.

Recycling:

Involves the reprocessing of wastes, either into the same product or a different one. Many non-hazardous industrial wastes such as paper, glass, cardboard, plastics and scrap metals can be recycled. Special wastes such as solvents can also be recycled by specialist companies, or by in-house equipment

Segregated Collection:

The separate collection of waste and recyclable materials, where they have been segregated by the householder.

Waste Analysis:

An investigation into the types, volume and quantities of arisings from household waste.
