



10 PLANNING FOR WASTE MANAGEMENT





SCOTTISH EXECUTIVE

Scottish Planning Policy

SPP 10

Planning for Waste Management

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PLANNING SERIES:

- **Scottish Planning Policies (SPPs)** provide statements of Scottish Executive policy on nationally important land use and other planning matters, supported where appropriate by a locational framework.
- **Circulars**, which also provide statements of Scottish Executive policy, contain guidance on policy implementation through legislative or procedural change.
- **Planning Advice Notes (PANs)** provide advice on good practice and other relevant information.

Statements of Scottish Executive policy contained in SPPs and Circulars may be material considerations to be taken into account in development plan preparation and development management.

Existing National Planning Policy Guidelines (NPPGs) have continued relevance to decision making, until such time as they are replaced by a SPP. The term SPP should be interpreted as including NPPGs.

Statements of Scottish Executive location-specific planning policy, for example the West Edinburgh Planning Framework, have the same status in decision making as SPPs.

The National Planning Framework sets out the strategy for Scotland's long-term spatial development. It has the same status as SPPs and provides a national context for development plans and planning decisions and the ongoing programmes of the Scottish Executive, public agencies and local government.

Important Note: In the interests of brevity and conciseness, Scottish Planning Policies do not repeat policy across thematic boundaries. Each SPP takes account of the general policy in SPP1 and highlights the other SPPs where links to other related policy will be found. The whole series of SPPs should be taken as an integral policy suite and read together.

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SUMMARY

The Scottish Ministers are committed to improving Scotland's waste management record. Policy on waste management is driven by a range of initiatives and EC Directives including targets and standards set out in the National Waste Plan. The challenge for planning is to identify locations for the required installations - crucial to Scotland's prosperity and environmental record. This should be achieved through the development plan process, underpinned by Strategic Environmental Assessment.

To date, a number of planning authorities have failed to take account of the need for waste management infrastructure in their local plans. There is now a need for a better fit between development plans and Area Waste Plans to secure shared Ministerial objectives. Improvement will be pursued by an annual programme of local plan review – required in co-operation with the UK Government by the EC.

A sustainable approach to waste management planning relies on a number of objectives including those reflected in the waste hierarchy, reduced reliance on landfill and a set of policy and spatial principles including the polluter pays; the precautionary and proximity principles (which address waste management, waste transport, environmental and health issues and cumulative impact). Supporting economic development while safeguarding communities and fostering environmental stewardship is an important policy objective set out in the National Planning Framework (NPF).

Planning reform aims to support the provision of infrastructure through better performance in development planning and management while placing communities and environmental justice at the heart of decision making. Community interests are paramount in the development planning process. Reforms are intended to strengthen public participation and community engagement and provide an enhanced enforcement regime.

This SPP supports a planned approach to the identification of sites for installations using a range of technologies. Focusing on industrial land, the SPP promotes a model policy for planning authorities to adopt in their development plans. Landfill will continue to be required and should continue to be safeguarded by development plans. Other waste facilities should be protected from inappropriate surrounding development. Development management decisions should reflect development plan and National Waste Plan policies supported by other guidance referred to in the SPP including the Business Waste Framework and the Scottish Environment Protection Agency's (SEPA) guidance on thermal treatment of municipal waste.

The SPP requires planning authorities to encourage the provision for waste separation and collection of recyclable material in consideration of proposals for new development. Waste reduction at demolition and construction sites through protocols and site management should be supported.

The industry relies upon the planning system to accommodate the necessary infrastructure to support the Executive's policies. Scottish Ministers will monitor progress to ensure that policies in this SPP are implemented in development plans and in development management.

POLICY CONTEXT

1. This Scottish Planning Policy (SPP) is the Executive's policy on land use planning for waste management and replaces *NPPG 10: Planning and Waste Management*. The SPP will ensure that planning authorities provide for new waste management installations in their development plans and assist in their role in helping to further the National Waste Plan's objectives in relation to sustainable waste management. The SPP will help achieve compliance with environmental legislation on waste management and with EC Directives. It will be taken into account by Scottish Ministers in their statutory functions in the development plan process, underpinned by Strategic Environmental Assessment. The SPP also reflects the requirement for the storage and treatment of low level radioactive waste in line with recent UK policy¹.
2. The Scottish Ministers are committed to improving Scotland's waste management record. Policy on waste management is driven by a range of initiatives and EC Directives including new targets and improved standards set out in the National Waste Plan² and in the Pollution Prevention and Control (Scotland) Regulations. The preferred options in the waste hierarchy³ are to prevent, reuse and recycle or otherwise recover value from waste before disposal. To help meet some of our domestic and EU targets, the Scottish Executive's Strategic Waste Fund supports local authorities' efforts to reduce municipal waste, to recycle and compost waste and to divert waste away from landfill. Despite efforts to reduce waste however, it is clear that new waste management installations will still be needed to meet statutory requirements set out in the Waste Management Licensing Regulations 1994, by the Landfill Directive targets and the Landfill (Scotland) Regulations 2003. Higher standards at landfill sites, and the UK Government's Landfill Tax, are encouraging the move away from landfill. That increases the need for other forms of waste management infrastructure to treat commercial, industrial and municipal waste. The challenge for planning is to identify locations for the required installations - crucial to Scotland's prosperity and environmental record.

PLANNING WHITE PAPER AND THE PLANNING ETC (SCOTLAND) ACT 2006

3. The Executive is modernising Scotland's planning system to strengthen involvement of communities, speed up decisions, reflect local views better and allow quicker investment decisions. Proposals for modernisation reinforce the primacy of development plans so that development takes place in the context of a long-term and inclusive vision for the future. Effective development planning should contribute to the objective of sustainable development, taking account of the relationship between economic, social and environmental priorities. The Executive's White Paper on planning reform: Modernising the Planning System (2005) recognised the importance of waste management facilities and that they could be considered national or major developments⁴. Planning reform aims to

¹ Policy for the Long Term Management of Solid Low Level Radioactive Waste in the United Kingdom; Defra, DTI and the devolved administrations, 2007

² Available at www.sepa.org.uk/nws/guidance/nwp.htm

³ A full description of the waste hierarchy is given on pages 18-19 of the National Waste Plan.

⁴ See Modernising the Planning System, sections 4.1, 4.2, 5.1.1 and 5.1.2

address the difficulties faced in delivering infrastructure through improved performance in development planning and management, while providing open accountable decisions that reflect community interests. These new procedures should aid the delivery of large installations some of which may be supported by the Strategic Waste Fund⁵. Following consultation, major developments will be defined by secondary legislation. Research on permitted development rights published in March 2007⁶ recommends, among other things, permitted development rights in relation to waste developments which will be considered by the Scottish Executive in its review of permitted development rights generally.

4. The European and Scottish policy context for effective waste management planning for new infrastructure is set out in the table annexed to this SPP. Implementation and outcomes described in the last column of the table are specified elsewhere in the SPP or require action by planning authorities.

WASTE INFRASTRUCTURE

5. A new generation of installations is needed to manage waste; much broader than that necessary to support the established tradition of collection and final disposal of mixed waste to landfill. Community infrastructure such as bottle and paper banks is already well established raising relatively minor if any planning issues. Separation at source leads to waste streams suitable for a wide range of treatment technologies designed to capture value from the resource. The Waste Technology Data Centre⁷ provides facts on waste treatment technologies. New installations typically house industrial processes in enclosed buildings suitable to a broad range of sites and reference should be made to paragraphs 25-31 of this SPP and to *Planning for Waste Management Facilities*⁸ circulated to all planning authorities in March 2005. Composting, transfer stations, materials recycling facilities, anaerobic digestion, mechanical and biological and thermal treatment plant represent the principal options to meet future needs. With operational control regulated by SEPA, development planning issues should focus on aspects such as location, visual impact and transport. An increase in the numbers, range and types of installation will be required to manage waste arisings. There has been a trend towards larger landfills on a more dispersed pattern. Landfill will continue to be required for residual wastes from which no further recyclables, products or energy can be recovered.

⁵ The Strategic Waste Fund provides local authorities with financial support to procure installations to implement the National Waste Plan.

⁶ "Review of the General Permitted Development Order 1992", <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2007/03/29102736/0>

⁷ see Environment Agency website at www.environment-agency.gov.uk/wtd/

⁸ Planning for Waste Management Facilities ODPM, 2004 – also available at http://www.communities.gov.uk/pub/713/PlanningforWasteManagementFacilitiesAResearchStudy_id1145713.pdf

WASTE STREAMS

6. About 85% of 'controlled' waste by weight (about 19 mt in 2005/6) arises from commerce and industry. Household waste accounts for the other 15% (around 3 mt in 2005/6). Those wastes contain materials such as food, stone and concrete, metals, timber, tyres, vehicles, liquids and hazardous waste. Construction and demolition waste is just over half of the commercial and industrial waste arisings. SEPA are gathering data which will improve the evidence base for forward planning.
7. Recycling and re-use are extracting value from all wastes but residual material still requires to be managed in licensed facilities within the planned approach described in paragraph 5. Development plans should provide policies or identify suitable locations where waste can be safely treated, stored and managed before final disposal.

SEPA'S PLANNING ROLE

8. SEPA, whose role is explained more fully in *PAN 51: Planning, Environmental Protection and Regulation*, performs waste planning, regulatory and enforcement functions and is also a statutory consultee on development proposals. Under the Planning etc (Scotland) Act 2006, SEPA is likely to be a key agency with a duty to co-operate with planning authorities in the preparation of development plans. Although SEPA's statutory role in relation to development plans is independent of Scottish Ministers, SEPA and the Executive share common objectives through the National Waste Plan.
9. The purpose of statutory consultation with SEPA on waste management development proposals is to indicate whether development is likely *to be capable of* being consented in the context of the National Waste Strategy, National Waste Plan and Area Waste Plans. To avoid overlap with planning conditions, SEPA will, when consulted, offer advice on matters relevant to planning and those reserved for permitting or licensing.

SUSTAINABLE WASTE MANAGEMENT

10. Efforts to reduce, reuse, recycle, compost and recover waste to meet the Landfill Directive targets are succeeding but waste will, of course, continue to be generated. Sustainable development in waste management turns on several principles. Paramount is the waste hierarchy, favouring prevention over reuse, recycling, recovery then disposal, guiding choices about waste management options. The polluter-pays principle applies to business waste producers who must take responsibility for the cost of collecting and disposing of their waste. The UK Government's Landfill Tax is another way in which the polluter-pays principle is applied. The Business Waste Framework⁹ explains what more is

⁹ Business Waste Framework, Scottish Executive and SEPA, March 2007
<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2007/03/09093321/0>

being done to encourage sustainable waste management in the business sector. Providing sites for managing business waste supports economic activity, consistent with *SPP 2: Economic Development*.

11. A development strategy should guide development to the most sustainable locations¹⁰. Coordinating the needs of economic development while safeguarding communities and fostering environmental stewardship is an important policy objective set out in the *National Planning Framework (NPF), SPP 1: The Planning System and SPP 2*. In waste management, land use decisions may depend on the features of the proposed technology or the waste stream. The process of strategic environmental assessment (SEA) will apply to development plans, Area Waste Plans have undergone Best Practicable Environmental Option assessments and Area Waste Plan reviews will also be subject to SEA. EIA will apply to certain development proposals; all those processes ensuring that environmental effects are considered and mitigated.

WASTE MANAGEMENT, HEALTH AND THE ENVIRONMENT

12. Ensuring that waste is recovered or disposed of without endangering human health¹¹ is effectively a function carried out by SEPA. Further detail is provided in Section 1B of the policy framework table. The independent 'Review of Environmental and Health Effects of Waste Management' published by DEFRA¹² so far indicates that the treatment of municipal solid waste has at most a minor effect on health in this country particularly when compared with other health risks associated with day to day living. SEPA is commissioning research on the health effects of facilities handling non-municipal waste. Appropriately located, well-run and well-regulated, waste management facilities operated in line with current pollution control techniques and standards should pose little risk to human health. Where concerns about health are raised, planning authorities should ensure, through their consultations particularly with SEPA and in avoiding duplication with the provisions of other legislative regimes, that they consider the locational implications of any advice on health that requires to be controlled by a planning condition, for example on amenity. Once installations are operational, planning authorities and SEPA should monitor and if necessary act to enforce the conditions of planning consents, permits and licences. EIA will in many cases also consider potential health impacts.

WASTE MANAGEMENT AND THE PROXIMITY PRINCIPLE

- 13 The proximity principle refers principally to dealing with waste as close as possible to where it is produced. As far as possible this principle will apply at Area Waste Plan level. The proximity principle is outlined in paragraph 2.1.2 of the National Waste Plan. The proximity principle applies to avoiding the adverse environmental impacts of unnecessary transport. In line with *SPP 17: Planning for Transport*, consideration should be given to transportation of freight by

¹⁰ By 'sustainable location' this SPP means locations close to the source of waste arisings, well linked to transport networks, supporting green jobs strategies and taking advantage where possible of industrial land.

¹¹ Waste Management Licensing Regulations 1994, Schedule 4, 4(1)(a). S.I 1994 No. 1056

¹² www.defra.gov.uk/environment/waste/research/health/pdf/health-report.pdf

modes other than road. A planned approach to the location of new installations which may be of more than local importance should take account of economies of scale, including the trend towards fewer but larger landfills where the proximity principle may be one of a number of considerations.

- 14 The proximity principle also allows for the consideration of opportunities to create accessible jobs and recycle brownfield land. The impact of new well regulated waste installations can be mitigated and in line with *SPP 2: Economic Development*, the use of brownfield sites can support social and environmental justice, by helping to stimulate enterprise in or close to disadvantaged areas. This is consistent with the Scottish Sustainable Development Strategy (SSDS) and supports green jobs within the waste management industry. The Framework for Economic Development in Scotland¹³ (FEDS) also covers economic sustainability. Development plans that have already been subject to SEA should contain allocations of employment or industrial land well suited to a range of waste management installations.

WORKING WITH COMMUNITIES

- 15 Modern waste infrastructure is designed and regulated to high standards and can be regarded as similar to other industrial processes. Where waste management infrastructure is proposed close to communities, it can be seen as an unwelcome environmental intrusion and nuisance. Environmental justice aims to address the cumulative effects of developments with negative environmental impacts, including landfill. It is therefore crucial to provide information that can be interpreted sufficiently well to allow full participation in decisions that will affect quality of life. PAN 81: *Community Engagement Planning With People* provides relevant advice. When preparing development plans, the Executive expects planning authorities to identify community sensitivity and look to overcome it by working closely with communities to shape policy and in allocating land uses. Proposals for development plan schemes include statements on the publicity and consultation measures taken during the preparation of the plan. The adequacy of consultation measures will be considered by inquiry reporters as part of the examination of the development plan on behalf of Scottish Ministers.
- 16 Planning reform aimed at strengthening public participation brings with it new expectations for the processing and implementation of applications. In order to build early consensus, applicants will be required to undertake pre-application consultation with local communities on categories of development to be defined in secondary legislation and submit a report of consultation alongside the planning application before it is registered. Planning authorities will be required by legislation to decline to determine planning applications which do not comply with requirements on pre-application consultation. Reports of consultation are considered to be appropriate for local developments which are significantly contrary to the development plan; major developments; proposals that require an Environmental Impact Assessment; and proposals defined as large scale

¹³ Available at www.scotland.gov.uk/library5/government/bafeds-08.asp The Framework seeks to raise quality of life through increasing the economic opportunities for all on a socially and environmentally sustainable basis.



“Bad Neighbour” development for which no specific provision is made in the development plan. Developers and communities can then consider issues and where necessary give the developer an opportunity to alter proposals to alleviate concerns. The extent to which consultation is sufficient will be assessed by the planning authority and if appropriate the Scottish Executive Directorate for Planning and Environmental Appeals. Pre-determination hearings will be required for major developments significantly contrary to the development plan.

- 17 For the largest installations, a community liaison or an advisory panel can be established to promote mutual understanding and to ensure that concerns are addressed properly and quickly. These may be specified in planning conditions. Good neighbour agreements (GNAs) are intended to be voluntary and may have a role where they offer communities increased involvement with the way in which sites operate. These form part of a range of proposals for enhanced monitoring and enforcement of developments and to strengthen the involvement of communities in developments that affect them.
- 18 Benefits in the form of new community facilities or community trust funds offered by developers or sought by planning authorities should only be treated as material considerations in planning applications if they meet the tests set out in Circular 12/1996 on planning agreements. Other than in the case of landfill, such facilities or funds will generally be regarded as an excessive burden to an industry capable of locating on industrial sites where other operators or tenants are free from such costs and where installations can meet or exceed environmental emissions standards.

PROXIMITY TO SETTLEMENTS

- 19 Waste should be handled as close as possible to source. It follows that towns and cities will be the best locations for new waste transfer, separation and handling installations. Community infrastructure (paragraph 5) is already well established where people live, shop and work. At the next level, community composting and “bring” facilities may also create a demand for local sites that support waste recycling which can be identified in development plans at appropriate locations. Other sites, particularly for larger scale installations should also be identified through the development plan process consistent with this SPP’s model policy. Existing waste handling installations should be protected by development plan policy and care should be taken to ensure that future allocations for other adjacent uses do not compromise waste handling operations, which may operate 24 hours a day and partly outside buildings.
- 20 The case for consideration of a buffer zone of about 250 metres between sensitive receptors (in most cases, dwellings) and operations may arise where outdoor composting, anaerobic digestion, mixed waste processing, pyrolysis and gasification, large scale thermal treatment or landfill gas plant is to be located. However that depends on each site and separation by about 100 metres or less may be sufficient for recycling facilities, small scale thermal treatment or leachate treatment plant. Greater separation distances may arise predominantly in connection with landfill sites which may bear the characteristics of mineral operations which may have preceded them.

DEVELOPMENT PLANS AND WASTE MANAGEMENT

- 21 The Planning etc. (Scotland) Act 2006 requires planning authorities, in drawing up development plans, to carry out those functions with the objective of contributing to sustainable development. This will help to ensure that policies and proposals for waste management developments are properly considered against economic, social and environmental factors. *SPP1: The Planning System* refers to Area Waste Plans as examples of material considerations. Although Area Waste Plans are not land use documents they establish landfill diversion targets for municipal solid waste by 2010, 2013 and 2020. The 2013 requirements are shown in the first National Planning Framework. It is important therefore that development plans provide for the spatial dimension and relevant siting considerations. The 2013 requirements will be met chiefly by materials reclamation (i.e. recycling and composting) but dependent upon recycling rates and waste growth, future residual waste treatment requirements will be a strategic consideration for development plans. Any future capacity identified in Area Waste Plan reviews, the National Waste Management Plan or the outputs of the Business Waste Framework, in line with the principle that those plans also establish needs, will require to be accommodated by development plans.
- 22 Under the 2006 Act, strategic development plans (SDPs) for the four city regions will contain a vision statement and set out general proposals on development in the area. Local development plans will provide detailed policies and proposals, except outside the city regions where they will also contain a vision statement. In the city regions, where significant land use issues around the cross-boundary movement of waste arise, these should be addressed in the SDP. Planning authorities should refer to the Development Planning sections on Need, Areas of Search and Site Assessment in PAN 63 which still apply, with the additional updates under the next section of this SPP on establishing and verifying need.
- 23 Not all development plans have provided an adequate policy framework for waste management. Scottish Ministers are ensuring that across Scotland, current and future development plans are consistent with the need to record improvements in the annual EU reporting programme described in row 1 of the Policy Framework Table and to meet the statutory requirements of the Waste Framework Directive where the report *Local Plans: Meeting Area Waste Plan Objectives* indicates that there is a need.

ESTABLISHING AND VERIFYING NEED

- 24 The policy set out in paragraph 21 will justify future requirements for the purposes of development planning. Additionally, planning authorities should when preparing plans or if faced with development proposals, refer to information held by SEPA including quarterly local authority and operators' returns and the annual Waste Data Digest¹⁴. These provide background for local plan policy-making and information on progress towards meeting statutory

¹⁴ Waste Data Digests can be read at http://www.sepa.org.uk/nws/data/data_digest.htm Local authority returns on composting and recycling can be accessed at www.sepa.org.uk/nws/data/returns.htm

and Executive targets. SEPA is also taking steps to improve data collection on non-municipal waste. SEPA's key agency and statutory consultee roles and work on future waste treatment capacity for commercial and industrial waste streams replaces the need for planning authorities to do further needs assessments.

MODEL POLICY, AREAS OF SEARCH, SITE ASSESSMENT AND IDENTIFICATION

- 25 PAN 63 explains that identifying areas of search in structure plans and sites in local plans provides certainty but could be difficult to do without for example, environmental impact assessment. That is no longer the case as the SEA regime applies to plan-making. Through SEA, PAN 63 provides authorities with a means of identifying sites and assessing their suitability. In principle, the co-location of waste management installations offering upstream collection and sorting and downstream distribution or manufacturing may also be suitable for larger sites in the industrial portfolio. Wide engagement during the preparation of development plans should ensure that the waste policy and operational requirements of the business sector and consideration of land holdings and employment strategies are reflected fully.
- 26 Model planning policies aim to provide consistency and clarity in development plans with the objective of being effective for use by most planning authorities. Planning authorities are encouraged to integrate the following model policy into development plans at the next available opportunity.

Model policy

Allocations for waste management installations are appropriate generally on the existing or planned supply of employment and industrial land and specifically on:

- Class 5 General Industrial land (where additional protection can be provided by Pollution Prevention and Control (PPC) and through more stringent controls over noise, vibration and hazardous substances);

and in the case of waste transfer stations and materials recycling facilities;

- Class 6 Storage or Distribution land (where the distinction with Class 5 is on the basis of a higher level of lorry or van movements).

- 27 The model policy is not mandatory, to allow for local variation where there is sensible justification for doing so. Circular 1/1998 explains The Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) (Scotland) Order 1997 and the scope for interchangeability between Classes. Other policies may be used to support the model policy, including criteria based policies, but only where they clearly guide applicants to appropriate locations and do not require additional appraisal.

- 28 In that regard, planning authorities should refer to *Planning for Waste Management Facilities*, which provides more detailed and up-to-date information on types of waste management facilities than the Site Assessment section of PAN 63, for example detailed information provided in paragraph 20 of this SPP on separation between sensitive receptors and installations. The consequent land-use factors most common to waste management facilities are either operational impact or those associated with transport. However depending on the installation, noise, water resources, visual intrusion and the natural or historic environment may be sensitivities that need to be taken into account in local plans. Land stability is a further factor in considering landfill.
- 29 Planning authorities should make long term provision in development plans for the safeguarding of potential landfill sites, focusing on opportunities for restoration of brownfield, contaminated or despoiled land, having regard to Area Waste Plan revisions and the National Waste Plan. Composting is a typical 'front-end' operation co-located at many landfill sites.
- 30 Greenfield sites promoted in development plans as additions to the planned supply of land for economic development may provide locational advantages for new waste management facilities, for example by their accessibility to transport networks, by overcoming potential community disturbance, or where economies of scale justify such locations.
- 31 PAN 79: *Water and Drainage* contains advice on assessing the impact of waste water infrastructure. Odour control may only be a planning issue during operational failure and in addition many new or improved facilities will have to be located on the coast where there are likely to be sensitive siting and design issues.

SUPPLEMENTARY PLANNING GUIDANCE (SPG)

- 32 The Planning etc (Scotland) Act makes additional provision for the adoption of SPG, further details of which will be set out in secondary legislation. Criteria for siting mini-recycling sites or the design and integration of waste management facilities in new residential or commercial developments are examples of topics that may be suited to non-statutory SPG provided it is signposted by and supports the statutory development plan. Spatial planning considerations should be set out in development plans and are not appropriate in SPG. Some Waste Strategy Area Groups have published or are reviewing proposals to work with planning authorities on SPG notably on design and waste minimisation. Public consultation on SPG should take place before authorities adopt it for development management purposes.

ASSESSING DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS

- 33 All planning applications should be assessed against the development plan and material factors arising from this SPP and the National Waste Plan/Area Waste Plan family of policies. The footprint, layout, appearance, design and

operational features of a waste management installation vary according to the technology. Environmental impacts do not however vary greatly and are limited in most cases to the factors described in paragraphs 25-31 and *Planning for Waste Management Facilities*. This SPP supports a wide range of waste management technologies. Even so, proven industrial processes may raise different planning issues. The following policies apply to the planning implications of specific waste streams or installations.

THERMAL TREATMENT AND ENERGY FROM WASTE

- 34 The National Waste Plan indicates that municipal solid waste diverted from landfill could be converted to energy by thermal treatment, for use in district heating, in industrial processes or to generate electricity. SEPA's *Guidelines for Thermal Treatment of Municipal Waste*¹⁵ should be used by planning authorities in developing policies, allocating sites, or assessing development proposals. The guidelines note that economies of scale for building such plant may not occur within a single local authority. SEPA in association with SNIFFER is undertaking research on the relative benefits and shortcomings of thermal treatment and landfill to help inform Scotland's future policy direction to gain maximum value from residual business waste and the necessary treatment capacity.
- 35 Thermal treatment technology is more beneficial if both heat and electricity can be recovered or if it delivers combined heat and power (CHP). Siting of plant close to energy grids or users such as manufacturers and processors using heat from their waste will be consistent with this SPP's model policy. It is unlikely that thermal treatment of waste without some form of energy recovery would be granted a permit. In rural areas farmland or forests may determine the best locations for thermal treatment plants designed for biomass. Scottish Planning Policy on energy from waste, decentralised energy supply systems and the Renewable Heat Strategy for Scotland, which is due for publication at the end of 2007 are referred to in *SPP 6: Renewable Energy*. *PAN 45: Renewable Energy Technologies* - gives advice on siting and design on energy from biomass and waste. *PAN 45 Annex A: Planning for Micro Renewables* also covers biomass.
- 36 All energy from waste plants will comply with the Waste Incineration (Scotland) Regulations 2003, which implement the Waste Incineration Directive. These new regulations ensure a higher level of technical compliance under Pollution Prevention and Control (PPC).

LANDFILL OF RESIDUAL WASTE

- 37 The provisions of paragraph 29 and the following land use policy apply to disposal by landfill after all other options to reduce, reuse, recycle and recover energy from waste have been tested against the Executive's policies on waste prevention and reduction.

¹⁵ www.sepa.org.uk/pdf/guidance/air/thermal_treatment_guidance.pdf

38 Waste reduction and recycling are reducing the overall need for landfill but demand for landfill capacity still exists. The National Waste Plan indicated that by 2020 around 30% of municipal waste would still be landfilled. There will also be a continuing need for some landfill capacity for commercial and industrial waste. The physical characteristics and operational aspects of landfill sites in relation to their surroundings vary considerably. Well engineered and monitored landfill sites will continue to be one way of treating and disposing of waste and of recovering land while offering the potential to improve the appearance of land and in some cases to bring land back into productive use. Waste materials (e.g. biodegradable waste) with the potential to generate leachate are subject to the controls of the Landfill (Scotland) Regulations 2003. The Executive supports the principle of energy recovery from existing landfill – and *Planning for Waste Management Facilities* offers advice on the locational aspects of landfill gas plant. Many of the restoration principles referred to in *PAN 64: Reclamation of Surface Mineral Workings* apply to landfill. Additionally, consultation with aerodrome operators to guard against birdstrike will be appropriate for landfill development, operation and restoration¹⁶.

LAND RAISING

39 Land raising on a previously undisturbed surface creates a new landform, rather than restoring excavated land to previous or near-original levels. It has a permanent effect on the landscape and may therefore be most suited to derelict or otherwise degraded sites as a means of rehabilitation. Otherwise, and especially in areas designated for their landscape qualities, it is unlikely to be acceptable unless there are no suitable alternatives. Structural landscaping and planting are likely to be essential components of land raising, together with the use of existing landscape features. Engineered land raising may in particular offer a more appropriate means of disposal if the alternative landfill sites have problems with leachate management and groundwater control. Depositing waste on a landfill site above the original surface level is also land raising but may be justified to achieve required levels after settlement. There will seldom be cases where the need for improvements to agricultural land justifies land raising.

LANDFILL (SCOTLAND) REGULATIONS 2003

40 The Landfill Regulations ensure that high standards of operation and aftercare will apply to all landfills wherever sited. With certain exemptions for island or isolated landfills, the Regulations state that a planning permission may be granted for a landfill only if the following locational requirements have been taken into consideration.

(a) the distances from the boundary of the site to residential and recreational areas, waterways, water bodies and other agricultural or urban sites;

(b) the existence of groundwater, coastal water or nature protection zones¹⁷ in the area;

¹⁶ Circular 2/2003 – Safeguarding of Aerodromes, Technical Sites and Military Explosive Areas.

¹⁷ "Nature protection zone" means land which has been notified under section 28 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 or a European site within the meaning of regulation 10(1) of the Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 1994.



- (c) the geological or hydrogeological conditions in the area;
- (d) the risk of flooding, subsidence, landslides or avalanches on the site; and
- (e) the protection of the natural or cultural heritage in the area.

41 A landfill permit may be issued for the landfill only if the characteristics of the site with respect to the above requirements, or the corrective measures to be taken, indicate that the landfill does not pose a serious environmental risk. Most of the criteria are common to routine planning assessments but the Regulations place additional requirements upon planning authorities as it no longer falls to SEPA alone to consider criterion (b) groundwater impacts. Planning authorities must now take account of groundwater. Through consultation with SEPA, it is still important to avoid overlap between planning conditions and permits issued by SEPA.

CUMULATIVE IMPACTS (LANDFILL)

- 42 Planning authorities should ensure that landfill proposals, or extensions to existing landfill sites, will not lead to a disproportionate burden of negative environmental impacts on nearby settlements or other sensitive receptors which may include landscape quality. This will be particularly important if there are already two or more operational, or consented, sites that could raise similar impacts within 5 km of any nearby settlement. Such sites will include other minerals sites and opencast coal sites. The cumulation of impact from new proposals will also need to be assessed in relation to the magnitude and significance of outstanding impacts from sites close to closure or under remediation.
- 43 In such circumstances, planning authorities should seek an assessment from the applicant of the likely cumulative impacts of additional landfills, if approved, on all settlements within a radius of 5 km. of the site. This should include site design, likely further increases in road traffic, period and intensity of disturbance to settlements and the length of time and severity of landscape impact. Some landfills may be operated in association with composting, materials recycling or energy recovery which could reduce the environmental consequences of mixed landfill but give rise to additional physical impacts. Developers should demonstrate what measures will be taken to mitigate likely cumulative impacts. If adverse cumulative impacts cannot be mitigated adequately, permission should be refused. The period and phasing of working should be strictly controlled through planning conditions and monitored by the planning authority to ensure minimum disruption to local communities and the environment.

SEWAGE AND OTHER PROCESS SLUDGES

- 44 The spreading of sewage sludge on agricultural land is regulated by SEPA in accordance with the Sludge (Use in Agriculture) Regulations 1989 (as amended in 1990) complemented by a Code of Practice for Agricultural Use of Sewage Sludge 1996, which is currently being revised. Where sewage sludge is used solely for agricultural purposes, deposit is exempt from planning and licensing

control. Spreading on non-agricultural land, including forestry sites, is - under the appropriate conditions - exempt from licensing under the Waste Management Licensing Regulations 1994 (see Waste Management Licensing Amendment (Scotland) Regulations 2003 and 2004). Nevertheless the choice of sites should take account of other uses such as recreation, designated natural heritage areas, rights of way and surrounding development. Planning authorities should also have regard to the guidance provided by indicative forestry strategies on the potential implications of using sewage sludge. SNH, SEPA and local authority biodiversity officers should be consulted on any habitat sensitivities. On developments that will result in land subsequently requiring restoration (such as landfill), the conditions of any specific planning permission should apply, to allow control of any proposal to use sewage sludge. Other waste such as paper mill sludges and compost can be applied to land provided licensing or exemption regulations are met.

WASTE MANAGEMENT PLANNING AND OTHER DEVELOPMENTS

- 45 Business, industry, commerce and households generate waste in the first place. It follows that residential, commercial and industrial properties should be designed to provide for waste separation and collection which will improve resource management from the outset. This will avoid the later loss of landscaped public or open space or potential road space conflicts such as the need to site additional receptacles in circulation areas. Design should be considered in the context of the planning consent and the Building (Scotland) Regulations 2004. The Scottish Building Standards Technical Handbooks¹⁸, section 3.25 for solid waste should be referred to.
- 46 Scottish Ministers are committed to promoting facilities for waste separation and for appropriate kerbside collection of recyclable materials in new housing developments. The Executive expects suitable provision to be included in development plan policies and to be considered as part of the development management process, particularly in relation to major residential developments. Further advice is given in PAN 63, paragraph 83 and at the Forward Scotland¹⁹ website.

DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT

- 47 Provided that statutory bodies including SEPA and community councils have been consulted and pre-application consultation where necessary has taken place, the determination of a planning application should also focus on delivering infrastructure to meet Business Waste Framework objectives, Area Waste Plans and EU Landfill Directive targets. PAN 63's sections on Determining Planning Applications and Environmental Impact Assessment continue to provide up-to-date information to meet some of those policy objectives.

¹⁸ http://www.sbsa.gov.uk/tech_handbooks/th_pdf_2007/Section_3_Domestic_2007.pdf

¹⁹ <http://www.forward-scotland.org.uk/publications/> - the research link refers to Planning for Resource Sustainable Communities



PLANNING CONDITIONS, PERMITTING AND LICENSING POWERS, MONITORING AND ENFORCEMENT

48 Scottish Ministers expect operators to fulfil the terms and obligations of their planning consents and related licences. Planning conditions and SEPA's permitting and licensing regimes are separate but complementary in that both are designed to protect the environment from the potential harm caused by development and operations. SEPA has powers to monitor, enforce and if necessary suspend or revoke PPC permits and waste management licences. The dividing line between planning and licensing controls is not always clear cut although to avoid duplication and as explained in paragraph 9, SEPA may when consulted recommend planning conditions to complement their PPC permits or waste management licences. That helps to define matters relevant to licensing which may also be material planning considerations. Planning conditions should meet the specifications of Circular 4/1998 and its addendum²⁰. The use of bonds is described in PAN 63 paragraph 90. Planning authorities should take into account advice in *PAN 51: Planning, Environmental Protection and Regulation*. The planning system should therefore:

- focus on whether the development itself is an acceptable use of the land rather than on the control of the processes or waste streams involved;
- regulate the location of the development and aspects of operations enforceable under planning control that will avoid or mitigate adverse effects on amenity, the use of land and on the environment; and
- secure decommissioning or restoration to a condition capable of an agreed after-use.

49 Monitoring the impact of development on the environment is well established within the planning system. Conditions requiring environmental audits by operators may provide a basis for monitoring, with the content and frequency specified by the planning authority, proportionate to the nature of the site and its activities. Audit results allow for agreement to be reached on the need for any remediation to safeguard the environment. To complement current development management and enforcement powers, the Planning etc (Scotland) Act 2006, Parts 3 and 4, will introduce new proposals for notification of initiation of development, fixed penalties and temporary stop notices enabling planning authorities to monitor development more closely. The introduction of enforcement charters is intended to increase awareness generally and for the public to bring breaches of control to the authority's attention. Enforcement powers available to planning authorities are summarised in *SPP 1: The Planning System*, paragraphs 62-64 and are explained in *PAN 54: Planning Enforcement and Circular 4/1999*.

²⁰ The Use of Conditions in Planning Permissions: Circular 4/1998 and its addendum on Model Planning Conditions

DESIGN

- 50 Waste operations are normally contained in industrial buildings. Those of a larger scale, with more than a local visual impact can make use of mass, shape, colour and materials to mark rather than hide their presence. There are several good examples across Europe. The Planning etc (Scotland) Act makes provision for applications for planning permission to be accompanied by a statement about the design principles and concepts applied to the development. It is equally important that site layouts assist environmental management and that they are safe for the public where they have access. The Scottish Building Standards, 'Technical Handbook – Domestic, section 3.25 covers storage of waste in domestic properties and PAN 63 encourages attention to the design of waste installations and other developments. Waste management should feature strongly where master planning or design briefs guide the development of major sites.

SITE WASTE MANAGEMENT PLANS

- 51 The efficient use of landfill can be supported through the use of Site Waste Management Plans (SWMPs).²¹ The purpose of the Site Waste Management Plan voluntary code of practice²² is to help resolve the shortage of landfill space and the declining number of waste management sites by minimising waste at source on construction sites through the accurate assessment of the use of materials and the potential for their reuse and recycling both on and off site. Primary legislation would be required to allow SWMPs to be made statutory. Where SEPA is commenting on proposed developments it will promote SWMPs. Planning authorities should consider requiring the preparation of SWMPs as a condition of planning permission in order to manage waste on site. The Executive also supports emerging practice on demolition protocols which allow for the recycling of material in the construction industry²³.

MONITORING AND IMPLEMENTATION

- 52 A partnership between local authorities (with waste managers and planners working across internal departmental boundaries), the public, industry and statutory consultees, such as SEPA, can raise awareness of sustainable waste management and change behaviours. This SPP places particular emphasis on a plan-led approach to waste management, community engagement, the importance of reaching statutory targets on time and the role planning authorities need to play to further the aim of sustainable waste management.
- 53 While waste management continues to challenge perceptions about

²¹ The UK Government's Department for Business, Enterprise and Regulatory Reform is considering the introduction in England of mandatory Site Waste Management Plans (SWMPs) as part of the Clean Neighbourhoods & Environment Act 2005.

²² Guidance for Construction Contractors and Clients on 'Site Waste Management Plans (SWMPs), was published by the DTI in July 2004. See www.constructingexcellence.org.uk/resources/publications/view.jsp?id=2568

²³ See http://www.aggregain.org.uk/demolition/the_ice_demolition_protocol/index.html



environmental and community impact, they are not always based on fact. The industry is engaging with rather than just consulting communities, bringing positive results in policy implementation and good neighbour relations. Good publicity about local facilities alerts people to opportunities and the changes underway. A consolidated industry working to the public sector and handling private sector waste streams is emerging. The industry however relies upon the planning system to accommodate the necessary infrastructure to support the Executive's policies.

- 54 To monitor progress in successfully delivering on SPPs, the Executive intends to introduce revisions to the way in which planning statistics are gathered in line with the changes that emerge from the Planning etc (Scotland) Act. Scottish Ministers will introduce a new system for monitoring progress on a range of fronts, likely to include development plans and the processing of planning applications for different types of development such as waste installations. They will implement the policies of this SPP in their statutory functions to approve development plans or in making determinations on planning applications notified to them and called in under the present system and through engagement on proposals for planning reform.

ENQUIRIES

- 55 Enquiries about this SPP should be addressed to Graham Marchbank, Planning Directorate, 2-H, Victoria Quay, Edinburgh EH6 6QQ (0131 244 7525) or by e-mail to graham.marchbank@scotland.gsi.gov.uk Further copies can be obtained by telephoning 0131 244 7543. This SPP and other SPPs and PANs can be viewed on the Scottish Executive website: www.scotland.gov.uk/planning

ANNEX – POLICY FRAMEWORK TABLE

1	Policy	Key issues	Implementation and Outcomes
	<p>Waste Framework Directive - implemented by the Waste Management Licensing Regulations 1994, the Environmental Protection Act 1990 and the Pollution Prevention and Control (Scotland) Regulations 2000</p>	<p>A. Requires the planning system to provide policies and sites for waste disposal. In general terms the Scottish Ministers consider that a number of planning authorities have failed to take account of the need for waste management infrastructure in their local plans.</p> <p>B. Recovery or disposal of waste without endangering human health and without processes or methods which could harm the environment (1994 Regs.: Schedule 4, 4(1)(a).</p> <p>C. Liaison within local authorities and between planning authorities and SEPA.</p> <p>D. In December 2005, the European Commission proposed a new thematic strategy on the prevention and recycling of waste²⁴. Those proposals are likely to give further emphasis to the need to provide the right infrastructure.</p>	<p>A. From July 2006 to July 2011 the Executive, working with the United Kingdom Government, is required to compile returns to the European Commission demonstrating the extent to which development plan policy on waste management is being updated.</p> <p>The Scottish Ministers will continue to work with planning authorities to tackle areas where particular pressures may lie and will only be prepared to approve structure plans which take adequate account of the need for waste management infrastructure. The Scottish Ministers will also require authorities to update local plans to take full account of the need for infrastructure which supports sustainable waste management. A benchmark report is the publication Local Plans: Meeting Area Waste Plan Objectives (2005)²⁵.</p> <p>B. In practice, SEPA's pollution control powers and its licensing and permitting regimes ensure that this Regulation is implemented to control emissions from facilities. Permitting applications are passed to health boards or the Food Standards Agency for comment as part of SEPA's statutory consultation process. In most cases that will free planning authorities from consideration of health impacts when determining planning applications.</p> <p>C. More effective contact between local authorities and SEPA can be driven by better communication between planning officials and their waste managers.</p> <p>D. Outcomes yet to be implemented.</p>

²⁴ Thematic strategies take a longer-term perspective in setting environmental objectives to around 2020 to provide a stable policy framework. Following the Thematic Strategy, the Commission has put forward a proposal for a new Waste Framework Directive and negotiations are taking place. Available at europa.eu.int/comm/environment/waste/strategy.htm

²⁵ Available at www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2005/09/08121328/13289

Policy	Key issues	Implementation and Outcomes
2 Landfill Directive	By 2010, 2013 and 2020 biodegradable municipal waste disposed of to landfill will be reduced progressively to 75%, 50% and 35% of the total produced in 1995 ²⁶ . SEPA and the Scottish Executive looking into landfill capacity/needs.	As well as the reduction of waste and increased recycling and composting, targets will also lead to increased requirements for infrastructure to treat municipal waste. For non-municipal waste, the closure of many smaller landfills that no longer meet Pollution Prevention and Control (PPC) Regulations, higher environmental standards at landfill sites generally and the UK Government's Landfill Tax will all lead to increased demand to reduce waste or to find alternative ways of dealing with waste in new installations.
3 Landfill (Scotland) Regulations 2003	New landfills must comply with the Regulations.	See paragraph 40 for specific planning requirements.
4 Pollution Prevention and Control (Scotland) Regulations 2000	The Regulations implement the requirements relating to landfill and incineration, as well as to other forms of waste management.	A practical guide to the Regulations can be found at: http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Resource/Doc/158532/0042982.pdf
5 National Waste Strategy	Provides the context for the National Waste Plan.	Implementation driven by NWP and AWP requirements.
6 National Waste Plan	Aims to stop growth in municipal waste by 2010. Indicates that if growth should slow to 1.5% from 2010 to 2020, arisings of municipal solid waste could increase to 4.38 mt. by 2020. Brings together eleven Area Waste Plans and forms the key to the implementation of the National Waste Strategy.	The National Waste Plan's targets and Area Waste Plan infrastructure requirements are not site specific and should be addressed by planning authorities in development plans.

²⁶ Scotland will be able to landfill a maximum of 1.32 million tonnes of biodegradable municipal waste in 2010 and 880,000 tonnes in 2013, reducing to 620,000 tonnes in 2020.

Policy	Key issue	Implementation and Outcomes
<p>The National Waste Management Plan for Scotland Regulations 2007²⁷.</p>	<p>The Regulations make it the duty of Scottish Ministers to prepare the successor to the National Waste Plan 2003.</p>	<p>Scottish Ministers will have regard to SPP 10 as successor to NPPG 10 until Scottish Ministers have prepared a plan which is to constitute the national waste management plan, in accordance with the Regulations.</p>
<p>7 The eleven Area Waste Plans (AWPs)</p>	<p>Area Waste Plans articulate the National Waste Plan at area level. Updated Area Waste Plan requirements will undergo SEA/BPEO establishing need that can be accommodated by development plans.</p>	<p>Number and range of installations established in each AWP was subject to rigorous best practicable environmental option (BPEO) assessment²⁸. Principle of those options is therefore established so for Strategic Environmental Assessment of development plans, it will be necessary for planning authorities to assess only locational impacts.</p> <p>For non-municipal waste, the locational dimension of additional infrastructure will require a wider picture to be recognised in policy development. Planning authorities to continue to provide an input to AWP implementation through Waste Strategy Area Groups.</p> <p>Progress on implementation is recorded in Area Waste Plan annual reports²⁹, providing a record for planning authorities when preparing development plans. Annual reports record actions achieved deleted or restructured and may contain assessments of progress made in neighbouring structure or local plan areas. Against that background, the Scottish Ministers will, when considering development plans, development proposals notified to them, or appeals, support efforts to focus strongly on delivering AWP requirements consistent with the strategic waste fund.</p> <p>The need to secure a better fit between development plans and Area Waste Plans is driven by the Waste Framework Directive obligations set out above.</p>

²⁷ The National Waste Management Plan for Scotland Regulations 2007, S.S.I. No. 251.

²⁸ Best Practicable Environmental Option decision making guidance: SEPA/SNIFFER September 2000.

²⁹ Available at www.sepa.org.uk/nws/guidance/annual_reports0405/index.htm

	Policy	Key issue	Implementation and Outcomes
8	Business Waste Framework	<p>Improved data for business waste;</p> <p>Minimising business waste;</p> <p>Improving recycling collections for small to medium enterprises;</p> <p>Ensuring that waste management legislation takes full account of the need for sustainable waste management;</p> <p>Considering the scope for further landfill bans;</p> <p>Ensuring that the land-use planning system responds efficiently to the need for infrastructure for business waste and continuing to develop markets for recycle collected from business.</p>	<p>SEPA waste data strategy.</p> <p>Action by business and others to minimise waste and to improve recycling facilities;</p> <p>Effective waste regulation and land-use planning;</p> <p>Clear and transparent way forward on landfill bans.</p>
9	Scottish Planning Policies (SPPs)	<p>The Scottish Planning Policy on waste management engages in particular with:</p> <p>SPP 1 - The Planning System</p> <p>SPP 2 - Economic Development</p> <p>SPP 6 - Renewable Energy</p> <p>SPP 17 - Planning for Transport</p>	<p>Refer to specific sections of this SPP:</p> <p>SPP 1: Area Waste Plans: example of a material planning consideration.</p> <p>SPP 2: The planning system should provide strong support for economic development.</p> <p>SPP 6: Recognition of contribution from energy from waste and landfill gas, including decentralised renewable energy systems.</p> <p>SPP 17: Transport Assessment and Implementation: A Guide is published alongside SPP 17.</p>

	Policy	Key issue	Implementation and Outcomes
10	<p>National Planning Framework (NPF)</p>	<p>Maps additional capacity requirements expected by 2013 for municipal waste; new materials reclamation facilities, energy from waste plants, composting plants and landfills.</p> <p>The second National Planning Framework (NPF2) will provide a statutory basis for national development priorities, which may include certain waste management priorities.</p>	<p>For detailed information in drawing up development plans, planning authorities should refer to the NPF, this SPP and Area Waste Plans. The conclusion to consideration of outline cases for strategic waste fund bids ³⁰ will roll forward to 2020 the spatial distribution of installations shown in the NPF. NPF map 20 shows only a partial picture, as landfill capacity remaining at 2013 will still be required, together with any thermal treatment or new landfill capacity.</p> <p>Public consultation and Parliamentary scrutiny will take place on NPF 2 before its confirmation as the spatial plan for Scotland.</p>
11	<p>Policy for the Long Term Management of Solid Low Level Radioactive Waste in the United Kingdom, PB12522 March 2007³¹</p>	<p>Provision of appropriate disposal routes for low level waste (LLW) arising from the nuclear and non-nuclear industries. Low level waste and high volumes of very low level waste can be disposed of to specified landfills. Low volumes of very low level waste may be disposed of to unspecified destinations together with municipal, commercial or industrial wastes</p>	<p>Nuclear Decommissioning Authority will formulate and publish its plans for LLW management and disposal in its Strategy and Annual Plans and wherever appropriate and practicable will make such facilities available to others on the basis of suitable commercial terms. The strategy and annual plans will provide guidance to planning authorities.</p> <p>Non-nuclear sector dependence on landfill and incineration. Maintenance of required disposal routes to minimise effect on environment including need for long distance transport.</p> <p>Government and Nuclear Decommissioning Authority to estimate the extent and geographical distribution of LLW arising from the nuclear and non-nuclear sectors; develop a UK-wide strategy, and; ensure sufficient provision in planning strategies.</p>

³⁰ Local authorities are working together to provide strategic outline cases (SOCs) to the Scottish Executive on proposals for waste treatment infrastructure to complement their current recycling efforts. The SOC's were published on the Scottish Executive website on 4 May 2006 and can be accessed at www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/Recent by entering that date.

³¹ Available at <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Resource/Doc/30701/0048172.pdf>

Policy	Key issue	Implementation and Outcomes
<p>12</p> <p>Scottish Sustainable Development Strategy (SSDS)³²</p>	<p>The SSDS was published in December 2005. The Executive recognises that economic growth should be delivered without or with fewer adverse environmental consequences such as waste.</p> <p>Provides strategic framework for a number of the Executive's new and emerging strategies on climate change, transport, renewable energy, energy efficiency, green jobs and biodiversity.</p>	<p>The strategy includes actions to support environmental justice, moving away from over-dependence on landfill.</p>
<p>13</p> <p>Green Jobs Strategy³³</p>	<p>Highlights potential new business opportunities - including waste and recycling. Updated quarterly.</p>	<p>The green jobs strategy highlights the wealth of business and employment opportunities arising from the shift towards a sustainable future. Sustainable locations for waste management infrastructure will rely in part on accessibility to the labour force.</p>

³² Available at www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2005/12/1493902/39032.

³³ Available at www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2005/06/1693437/34386.

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