

# **South Ayrshire Community Planning Partnership (CPP): Review of the CPP in meeting the Scottish Government's Report on Policies and Proposals (RPP): Initial assessment**

## **Introduction**

All Scottish public bodies are, through the Public Bodies Climate Change Duties<sup>1</sup>, required to address climate change mitigation and adaptation in their strategy and policy, and to do so in a way which is compatible with sustainable development. South Ayrshire is one of only a few CPPs across Scotland where all parties have made a commitment to action through signing the Scottish Climate Change Declaration<sup>2</sup>. Action is also supported by the Single Outcome Agreement (SOA), particularly Outcomes 14 and 16.

Building on this commitment, the Carbon Trust and South Ayrshire Council have commissioned CAG Consultants to review the work of the South Ayrshire Community Planning Partnership (CPP) in meeting the aims of the Scottish Government's Report on Policies and Proposals (RPP). The RPP sets out current and possible future government policy on climate change.

The first stage of this work is to assess the current and potential contribution of the CPP and of individual partners to the different policy areas covered by the RPP. The assessment has involved a review of the minutes and other information available from the CPP, as well as an analysis of the RPP and a range of associated documents such as the Scottish Government's Zero Waste Plan, Energy Efficiency Action Plan and Low Carbon Economic Strategy.

In undertaking this initial research CAG has developed a matrix, noting the current actions of the CPP and individual partners that we have been able to identify and suggesting possible future actions (these being in italics with possible lead organisations in bold). This is very much the first stage of this process, designed to stimulate discussion, as we have an incomplete knowledge of existing activity and capacity. The Sustainability Partnership workshop on the 5<sup>th</sup> December 2012 will allow a fuller picture to be gained and additional opportunities to be identified. Following the workshop, the matrix will be reviewed and amended. A summary paper has also been prepared and will be circulated to all Partnership members prior to the meeting.

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<sup>1</sup> <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2011/02/04093254/0>

<sup>2</sup> <http://climatechange.sustainable-scotland.net/>

## Review Matrix

Report on Policies and Proposals (RPP)		South Ayrshire CPP: Possible response				Comments
Policy area/proposal	Specific policy/proposal	Areas of work that will progress regardless of action by the CPP e.g. changes to the energy grid	Areas where the CPP could be active but which are not well addressed by the RPP e.g. sustainable food procurement	Areas of work that are directly relevant to the CPP and individual partners		
				Actions that could be taken by one or more partner without the involvement of all CPP members e.g. carbon management	Actions that require a lead partner to engage with the wider partnership or other stakeholders such as shared office facilities	
Homes and communities: Policies	Smart metering	<p>The UK Government has committed to offering Smart Meters to every home in Scotland (and England and Wales) by 2020.</p> <p>At present suppliers are involved in small-scale trials with plans for mass roll-out from 2014. All energy suppliers will be obliged to complete the roll-out by 2019.</p>		<p><i>As Smart Meters are voluntary the level of uptake will depend on effective engagement with the public by energy companies and others. The Energy Agency is already involved in providing advice to the Ayrshire public. This could continue and enhance this with support from other partners, most particularly the Council</i></p>	<p><b>All CPP partners could help raise awareness and promote smart meters among their own staff</b></p>	<p>Note: Scottish Power recently (September 2012) announced an 18 month trial for the installation of smart meters in 5,000 hard to reach households in Glasgow and Lochwinnoch. The learning from this may be useful in encouraging uptake in South Ayrshire.</p>
	Domestic building energy	Current UK Government policy	<i>Behaviour change is a critical area</i>	<b>The Energy Agency and</b>	<b>All CPP partners could promote</b>	The <b>Energy Agency</b> is already

	<p><b>efficiency</b></p>	<p>is based around the CESP and CERT schemes. The Scottish Government has been engaged with both programmes to ensure maximum uptake in Scotland.</p> <p>The UK schemes are augmented by Scottish action through the Energy Assistance Package (EAP), UHIS and the Warm Homes Fund. The Government has also now launched a Sustainable Housing Strategy and plans a 'national retrofit strategy' based around integrated area-wide energy initiatives. Social housing providers are also required to meet the SHQS.</p> <p>Looking forward the Green Deal (and ECO) is due to be launched and will provide new funding and a new model for domestic energy efficiency.</p>	<p><i>which is not well addressed in the RPP but where the <b>Council, Energy Agency and partners</b> could have an impact. <b>All CPP partners</b> could engage staff and raise awareness of energy efficiency.</i></p> <p><i>There is also scope for further work with local <b>Climate Challenge Fund</b> projects and other local initiatives to help build local capacity and awareness around domestic energy and climate change.</i></p>	<p><b>Council</b> are already actively involved in accessing funds from current schemes for investment and in engaging with householders.</p> <p><b>South Ayrshire Council's</b> Local Housing Strategy notes the need to tackle fuel poverty and climate change. There is potential to build on this through action on area retrofit and through the Green Deal. This is addressed in the Proposals section below.</p>	<p>awareness of the Green Deal among their staff – see Proposals section.</p>	<p>one of the most active in Scotland with significant expertise. The Agency was awarded the Power Perfector Energy Award in 2012 and has a programme that has targeted 4,963 homes and saved 18,500 tonnes of carbon and £3.6million in fuel bills.</p> <p>Following successful use of UHIS funds in Troon, funding has been secured in South Ayrshire from UHIS2.</p> <p>One of the 5 outcomes from the Local Housing Strategy (2011 – 2016) is to have warm, dry, energy efficient homes. The LHS has been designed to support the SOA, in particular Local Outcome 16.</p>
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	<p><b>New-build domestic energy standards for 2010 (and now beyond)</b></p>	<p>These are in place and a requirement for all new homes</p>	<p><i>It is not just the energy performance of the house but its location and integration with services that is important in terms of overall carbon footprint.</i></p> <p><i>Planning is critical to this, and planning policy in South Ayrshire must be fully aligned with the aspirations of the NPPF to promote low carbon and sustainable developments.</i></p>	<p><i>As with the 2013 standards (below) <b>South Ayrshire Council</b> could opt to set higher standards than those required by law for public sector housing.</i></p> <p><i>Through building control, the <b>Council</b> could also ensure that there is a rigorous enforcement of building standards.</i></p>		
	<p><b>Renewable heat</b></p>	<p>The UK Government supports the Renewable Heat Incentive (RHI) which is a payment to those who install and obtain heat from renewable sources,</p> <p>There is support of around £15 million for households through the Renewable Heat Premium Payment (RHPP). Advice on</p>	<p><i>The <b>Council, Energy Agency and partners</b> could undertake further work to enhance uptake of the RHI and also Feed in Tariffs (FITS) and community renewable energy schemes. The CCF projects in the area may be one mechanism for this.</i></p>	<p><i>CHP and heat networks could be developed by a CPP partner with an estate which has high heat demand.</i></p> <p><i>Examples would include the <b>NHS</b> (hospitals and other care facilities) and <b>South Ayrshire Council</b> (schools and council buildings). In many cases it may be better to develop such networks in</i></p>	<p><i>The development of local heat networks in South Ayrshire could be undertaken by a number of <b>public bodies/ CPP partners</b> working together – for example building a heat network around a number of buildings with high heat demand such as hospitals or schools. Such networks generally also require incorporation of</i></p>	<p>Aberdeen City Council has pioneered the development of heat networks and CHP schemes and is a model that <b>South Ayrshire CPP partners</b> could look to. Other areas with useful learning include Dundee and Edinburgh.</p>

		the RHPP, the home renewables loans scheme, CARES and Feed in Tariffs (FITS) is available on the <b>Energy Agency</b> website, along with guidance on individual energy technologies.		<p><i>partnership with a number of public bodies – see next column.</i></p> <p><i>As a first stage it is proposed that a heat mapping exercise for South Ayrshire is undertaken.</i></p>	<p><i>high density housing.</i></p> <p><i>As a first stage it is proposed that a heat mapping exercise for South Ayrshire is undertaken.</i></p>	
<b>Homes and communities: Proposals</b>	<b>Fuel poverty and insulation programmes</b>	The Scottish Government has committed to a National Retrofit Strategy, to supporting UHIS, the Warm Homes Fund and EAP and to maximising Green Deal uptake in Scotland	<p>As noted above, behaviour change is a critical area which is not well addressed in the RPP but where the <b>Council, Energy Agency and partners</b> could have an impact. <b>All CPP partners</b> could engage staff and raise awareness of energy efficiency.</p> <p>There is also scope for working with local <b>Climate Challenge Fund</b> projects and other local initiatives to help build local capacity and awareness around domestic energy and climate change more generally.</p> <p>Other engagement</p>	<p><b>South Ayrshire Council</b> and the <b>Energy Agency</b> already operate a free insulation scheme, support energy advice provision and back other support including on boiler scrappage.</p> <p>Key actions over the coming year could be:</p> <p><i>To raise awareness of the Green Deal /ECO and encourage uptake</i></p> <p><i>Based on plans for a National Retrofit Programme, to develop an integrated, area based approach that combines Green Deal finance with other sources.</i></p>	<p><b>All CPP partners</b> could promote awareness of the Green Deal among their staff.</p>	<p>Significant learning on the most effective investment models for the Green Deal is available from those areas, such as Birmingham, that have been 'Pathfinders' for such work.</p> <p>A number of Scottish local authorities are already interested in developing an integrated response to the Green Deal/ECO, and <b>South Ayrshire</b> could look to joint working with the other Ayrshire Councils or become part of a scheme covering central Scotland or indeed the whole country.</p>

			is under way, including active participation in Earth Hour and work on Community Appraisals and the 'Carrick Energy Fair'	<i>In this the <b>Council and Energy Agency</b> could draw on the work undertaken in Birmingham, Newcastle and elsewhere.</i>		
	<b>New-build domestic energy standards from 2013</b>	This applies to all new homes in Scotland from 2013	As noted earlier, behaviour change is as important as higher standards in cutting emissions.  <b>The Council, Energy Agency and other partners</b> could further engage with staff and communities to promote awareness and better use of energy.	<b>South Ayrshire Council</b> – the Council could require that any new council houses are built to a standard that exceed the 2013 requirement.  Through building control, the <b>Council</b> could also ensure that new buildings are built to the standard intended.  Through the planning system, the <b>Council</b> could assess the feasibility of requiring that all new homes (public and private) are built to energy performance standards above the 2013 level.	<i>All partners could contribute to work on behaviour change through engagement with their staff.</i>	
<b>Business and the Public sector:</b>	<b>Smart metering</b>	UK Govt committed to accelerate roll		<i>As for domestic smart meters, the</i>		

<b>Policies</b>		out of smart meters to SME's		<i><b>Energy Agency</b> and partners could develop further work to encourage uptake among SMEs</i>		
	<b>Energy intensive business package</b>	Climate Change Levy being implemented on energy use in industry, commerce and public sector		<i><b>Energy Agency and Business Environment Partnership</b> could provide advice and support for implementation of advice accompanying EPC assessments. Could be promoted via Scottish Enterprise and the Chamber of Commerce</i>	<i><b>All CPP partners</b> could encourage/require sign-up to Carbon Trust and EST programmes in their supply chain companies</i>	
	<b>CRC energy efficiency scheme</b>	CRC being implemented in large non-energy-intensive businesses and public sector.		<i>Advice on the CRC is available from <b>DECC or SEPA</b>. There may be scope for Scottish Enterprise to provide further information on the Commitment to large local businesses.</i>		Is it known which organisations in S Ayrshire are affected?
	<b>Non-domestic buildings energy standards for 2010</b>	New-build non-domestic energy standards in place since 2010	<i>There are opportunities for social marketing and other initiatives to promote behaviour change in use of energy in</i>	<i>Individual <b>CPP partners</b> could ensure new buildings exceed current standard. <b>Council</b> has a role</i>		<b>NHS Ayrshire and Arran's</b> new community hospital in Girvan was awarded a BREEAM 'Very Good' rating when opened in

			<p><i>non-domestic buildings. Is there scope for the <b>Council's Green Champions</b> initiative to be replicated in partner organisations?</i></p> <p><i>Existing buildings are more significant than new buildings in terms of carbon. Could <b>CPP partners</b> be involved in initiatives promoting or supporting retrofit of energy measures in non-domestic buildings?</i></p>	<p><i>in ensuring that new buildings are built to the standard.</i></p> <p><i>Through the planning system, the <b>Council</b> could also require that all new buildings are built to energy performance standards above the 2010 level, though there is likely to be some resistance to this.</i></p>		<p>2010 and includes a biomass boiler, wind turbine and other sustainable design features.</p>
	<b>Renewable heat</b>	<p>Renewable Heat Incentive (RHI) being introduced to provide payment for renewable heat generation.</p> <p>RHI for non-domestic customers was introduced in 2011 to support industrial, business and public sector, providing premium and casual payments of up to £1300.</p>		<p><b>Council, Energy Agency, Scottish Enterprise and Chamber of Commerce</b> could provide information and support on RHI.</p> <p><i>Is work needed to build the supply chain for fuel?</i></p>	<b>All CPP partners</b> could seek out opportunities for new renewable heat installations	<p>It is worth noting the work that <b>Ayr College</b> has undertaken in developing skills to support renewable energy, including micro-renewables.</p> <p>While this is not directly related to the RPP, it is a contribution to wider action on climate change.</p>

<b>Business and public sector: Proposals</b>	<b>New non-domestic buildings energy standards from 2013</b>	New energy standards proposed for 2013 and currently being investigated. Stated intention is 75% reduction in emissions from 2007 standards	<i>See above regarding opportunities for behaviour change and retrofit projects</i>	<i>There is a role for <b>CPP partners</b> in demonstrating that the ambitious proposals for 2013 standards are achievable, e.g. through exemplar schemes like Colmonell Primary School and the new Community Hospital in Girvan.</i>		
<b>Transport: Policies</b>	<b>EU mandatory vehicle targets</b>	Mandatory targets set for manufacturers of new cars and vans. All public bodies should include environmental costs as an award criteria when procuring vehicles.  EU Emissions Trading Scheme now covers aviation.		<i>What weight is being given to environmental costs criteria in procurement of new public vehicles? Is there scope for <b>CPP partners</b> sharing good practice or collaborative procurement?</i>		
	<b>EU biofuels target</b>	Mandatory targets set for renewable sources of transport fuels.		<i><b>CPP Partners</b> could explore further the scope for use of sustainable biofuels (e.g. waste cooking oil) in fleet vehicles.</i>		
<b>Transport: Proposals</b>	<b>Eco-driving</b>			<i>Low carbon transport loans can be accessed by private and public bodies, and can be</i>	<i>The proposal is for large scale partnership working with local authorities,</i>	

				<i>used for fuel efficient driver training. All <b>CPP Partners</b> could investigate.</i>	<i>motoring organisations and commercial partners. Specific plans currently unclear but there may be potential for <b>the CPP</b> to proactively engage on this – offer to be a pilot perhaps?</i>	
	<b>Speed limit enforcement at 70mph</b>	RPP proposes stricter enforcement of 70mph limit although there appears to be uncertainty surrounding implementation		<b>The Police</b> clearly play the major role in this proposal.  <b>CPP partners</b> could fit speed limiters or other vehicle efficiency devices to fleet cars, which can be eligible for Low Carbon Transport Loans.		
	<b>Freight: HGV efficiency improvements</b>	Little detail in RPP in terms of firm proposals		<i>Low carbon transport loans can be used for investment in fleet management software</i>		
	<b>Freight: Van efficiency improvements</b>	Little detail in RPP in terms of firm proposals		<i>Low carbon transport loans can be used for investment in fleet management software and vehicle efficiency devices</i>		
	<b>LCV infrastructure</b>	The Scottish Government is		<b>South Ayrshire Council</b> has	<i>All <b>CPP Partners</b> could investigate</i>	The Low Carbon Vehicles Action Plan

	<p><b>provision and procurement</b></p>	<p>promoting use of Scottish biofuels, extending support for public sector procurement of LCVs and charging points, grants for private purchase of LCV's and R&amp;D</p>		<p>installed charging points and has plans for more, and have purchased 4 EV's.</p> <p>The Public Sector Low Carbon Vehicle Procurement Scheme provides funding support to public sector bodies to assist the uptake of a range of LCV technologies in the public sector fleet.</p> <p><i>As noted by the Sustainability Partnership in their September 12 meeting, low carbon transport loans could be used by <b>CPP partners</b> to purchase vehicles.</i></p>	<p><i>the scope for making further use of funding available to increase use of low carbon transport.</i></p>	<p>has never been published although a progress report was issued in 2011.</p>
	<p><b>Intelligent transport systems</b></p>	<p>Scottish Government committed to delivering enhanced ITS, principally Managed Motorways, on the trunk road and motorway network in Central Scotland</p>		<p>Not directly relevant</p>	<p>Not directly relevant</p>	

	<b>Travel planning</b>			<p>Scottish Government's ambition is to achieve personalised travel planning advice to all households by 2022, and all workplaces with more than 30 employees to have an effective travel plan by 2022. Will involve <b>Transport Partnership and South Ayrshire Council</b>.</p> <p><b>SEPA</b> have banned inter-office car journeys. Could <b>CPP partners</b> do the same?</p>	<p><b>Corporate CPP-wide targets</b> could be set for reducing emissions from transport, building on individual partner commitments</p>	<p>SAC involved in Go Active campaign – school travel plans and the Council also has a Sustainable Travel Plan.</p>
	<b>Car clubs</b>	<p>Scottish Government is providing funding for formation of car clubs</p>			<p>RPP suggests towns with minimum 25,000 population could support car club. <b>The Council</b> could investigate the scope for establishment of a Car Club in Ayr. This would require provision of parking spaces by <b>SAC</b> and would benefit from support of all partners</p>	
	<b>Cycling and walking infrastructure</b>			<p>RPP states that local authorities will be primary delivery</p>		<p>SAC Transportation department was shortlisted for the</p>

	<b>investment</b>			<p>agencies for improvements in cycling and walking infrastructure.</p> <p><i>Low carbon transport loans can be used for provision of cycle facilities and could be investigated further by all <b>CPP Partners</b></i></p>		<p>National Transport Awards in 2011 for cycling improvements in South Ayrshire</p>
	<b>Buses and taxis</b>			<p>Extension of the Green Bus Fund to encourage operators and local authorities to invest in new low carbon vehicle technology.</p> <p><i>The <b>Council</b> could undertake further work with the bus operators through CPT and the Greener Journeys programme to encourage increased bus patronage.</i></p> <p><i>Funding for local authorities to encourage travel by public transport through innovative</i></p>		

				travel exchange points, information provision, and integrated travel could be accessed by the <b>Council</b> .		
	<b>Freight modal shift</b>	RPP sets out range of options		RPP states that most options will require cooperation of public and commercial bodies. <b>CPP partners</b> could consider what further action is possible.		
	<b>Reducing the need for travel - community hubs</b>	The Scottish Government is committed to undertaking further analysis of options for introductions of shared facilities in settlements with populations of less than 10,000	RPP identifies planning process as pivotal in reducing need to travel through location and design of new development	<b>South Ayrshire Council</b> is the most likely delivery partner for community hubs.  Low carbon transport loans can be used for video conferencing facilities. Is there scope for <b>CPP Partners</b> sharing/hiring of existing video conferencing facilities?		
	<b>Maritime transport</b>	Government is working with operators and the port sector, particularly those receiving public support, to build on their current activities relating to		Is there scope to engage Associated British Ports in the CPP?		

		the environmental impact of maritime transport.				
<b>Agriculture and related land use: Policies</b>	<b>Farming for a better climate (FBC)</b>	<p>Scottish Government and the Scottish Agricultural College (SAC) run a website providing information on good practice<sup>3</sup>. This contains factsheets, information and case studies. Of particular interest are 4 Climate Change Focus Farms (including one in Dumfries and Galloway).</p> <p>Many of the measure in FBC quality for funding through the Scottish Rural Development Programme (SRDP). These include provision of manure/slurry storage and treatment, installation of renewables and management of lowland raised bogs.</p>	The FBC is very much focussed on reducing resource use and better management. It has not made clear links to other Government work on sustainable food.	<p><b>Scotland's Rural College (which involves the Scottish Agricultural College) is already engaged in work with Ayrshire farmers on climate change and this could be extended. The College could work with the Council and Energy agency to advance the 5 point action plan in FBC.</b></p> <p><i>Investigation of the scope for further funding of such work through the SRDP and other sources could be undertaken, as well as further engagement and capacity building with local farmers.</i></p>		<p><b>Farming for a better climate (FBC)</b> is a 5 point action plan to help cut GHGs across the agricultural sector. The actions are intended to benefit farmers economically as well as cut emissions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Using energy and fuels more efficiently</li> <li>• Developing renewables</li> <li>• Locking carbon into soils and vegetation</li> <li>• Optimising application of fertilisers and manures</li> <li>• Optimising livestock management and storage of waste</li> </ul>

<sup>3</sup> <http://www.sruc.ac.uk/farmingforabetterclimate>

	<b>SRDP funding for anaerobic digestion (AD)</b>	<p>The Zero Waste Plan commits the Scottish Government to introduce a progressive ban on material that can be landfilled. This includes food waste and organic matter. AD is one of the most cost effective means of treating this waste. Financial support is available to land managers that meet stated criteria through the SRDP for the purchase and installation of AD plant and electricity produced could qualify for Feed in Tariffs (FITs)</p>	<p>There is potential to link farm based organic wastes to other suitable wastes to improve the viability of AD development.</p>	<p><b>Scotland's Rural College and the Energy Agency, working with the council, could undertake work to determine the viability of further AD development.</b></p>		
<b>Agriculture and related land use: Proposals</b>	<b>Single farm payment scheme</b>	<p>The present European Union Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) provides a level of income security to farmers as well as a "cross-compliance" framework for sustainable management of the environment. The CAP is due for revision at EU level</p>		<p>Action will require revisions by the EU of the CAP and the earliest this can occur is 2014, with changes on the ground not expected until at least 2018.</p> <p>This should be borne in mind for future years but is not an area for action as yet.</p>		<p>Climate Change action is integral to the Scottish Government's Land Use Strategy (LUS). The Galloway and Southern Ayrshire Biosphere has been selected by the Scottish Government as one of 12 initiatives to</p>

		<p>in 2014 and there is potential for specific climate change mitigation measures, including some of those encouraged in Farming for a Better Climate, to be made mandatory through the cross compliance regime that links farming practices to subsidy payment.</p>				<p>explore how the LUS can be delivered on the ground.</p>
<p><b>Forestry: Policies</b></p>	<p><b>Increase afforestation rate to 10,000Ha/year</b></p>	<p>Scottish Ministers have pledged to plant 100 million trees by 2015, which will require c.10,000 ha/yr. Grant aid has been restructured to increase planting rates and efforts are being made to increase the commercial potential of woodland.</p> <p>Central Scotland Green Network established, which encompasses forestry objectives</p>		<p><b>South Ayrshire Council</b> as planning authority exerts strong influence through policy over woodland expansion and development of related infrastructure. Also have opportunities to secure new planting and control of woodland removal through development management system.</p>	<p><i>Role for the <b>Sustainability Partnership</b> in taking forward Central Scotland Green Network in South Ayrshire, including project development for national CSGN funding and other funding sources.</i></p>	

				<p>New draft Ayrshire &amp; Arran Forestry &amp; Woodland Strategy has been consulted on in 2012. This will act as supplementary planning guidance and help to guide development management decisions.</p> <p><i>The <b>CPP partners</b> could play a role in the implementation of the strategy – promoting awareness of the opportunities identified, signposting grant funding available, promoting community woodlands and forest-based businesses.</i></p>		
<b>Forestry: Proposals</b>	<b>Increase afforestation rate to 15,000Ha/year</b>			See above	See above	The 15,000 ha/yr is not yet a firm proposal – dependent on it being shown to be practicably achievable.
<b>Waste: Policies and Proposals</b>	<b>Zero waste policies (pre May 2010)</b>	Key among pre-May 2010 policies is the EU Waste	Significant potential for more action by partners on food			As of 2011, <b>NHS Ayrshire and Arran</b> had diverted

		<p>Framework and Landfill Directives which have driven current recycling targets in Scotland.</p> <p>Another important driver for action is the Landfill Tax and a commitment to ban all biodegradable waste from landfill from 2017.</p>	waste?			<p>30% of waste from landfill. The NHS now has a Sustainability Strategy and all have signed up to GCCAM</p>
	<b>Zero waste policies – Zero Waste Plan</b>	<p>The Zero Waste Plan (ZWP) sets out 22 actions across 4 areas: resource streams, economic opportunity, resource management and education and awareness, many of which will have an impact on GHG emissions. Key elements of the   ZWP are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Zero Waste Targets for 2013, 2020 and 2025</li> <li>•Better waste collection data</li> <li>•The creation of Zero Waste Scotland to provide integrated support</li> <li>•Development of a carbon metric for</li> </ul>			<p><b>The Council</b> is already required to meet targets for recycling household waste of 50% by 2013 and up to 70% by 2025. In 2011, 42.7% of waste was recycled or composted.</p> <p><i>There is scope to engage better with commercial and industrial waste.</i></p> <p><i>As an overarching commitment <b>the CPP</b> could develop a Zero Waste Plan, with the <b>Council</b> as lead partner but with all signed up to action on waste reduction and recycling and engagement with</i></p>	<p>The Government has powers under the Climate Change (Scotland) Act to introduce secondary legislation on waste and climate change.</p> <p>There is scope to look at the wider socio-economic benefits of waste and resource management.</p> <p>Support and guidance is available from Zero Waste Scotland</p>

		recycling			<p><i>staff, the public and suppliers. This could build on the Area Waste Plan for Ayrshire and Dumfries and Galloway.</i></p> <p><i>As noted above, AD development may be possible in the area, linked to agriculture. There is also the potential to further boost composting.</i></p> <p><i>A carbon metric will be applied to municipal waste from 2013. There is scope to extend this to commercial and industrial waste but this will require better data. South Ayrshire is already involved in work on ecological foot-printing and this could be further applied to waste and resource policy.</i></p>	
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