

- recycling facilities for construction, demolition and excavation waste.

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Waste planning authorities are responsible for determining all waste development except:

- proposed development of a generating station of more than 50 megawatts capacity
- hazardous waste landfill or deep storage facilities for the purpose of final disposal or recovery of hazardous waste accepting more than 100,000

system. A more detailed breakdown may be found here (<http://planningguidance.planningportal.gov.uk/blog/guidance/waste/annex-1-summary-of-articles-of-the-waste-framework-directive-200898ec-and-actions-on-local-planning-authorities/>).

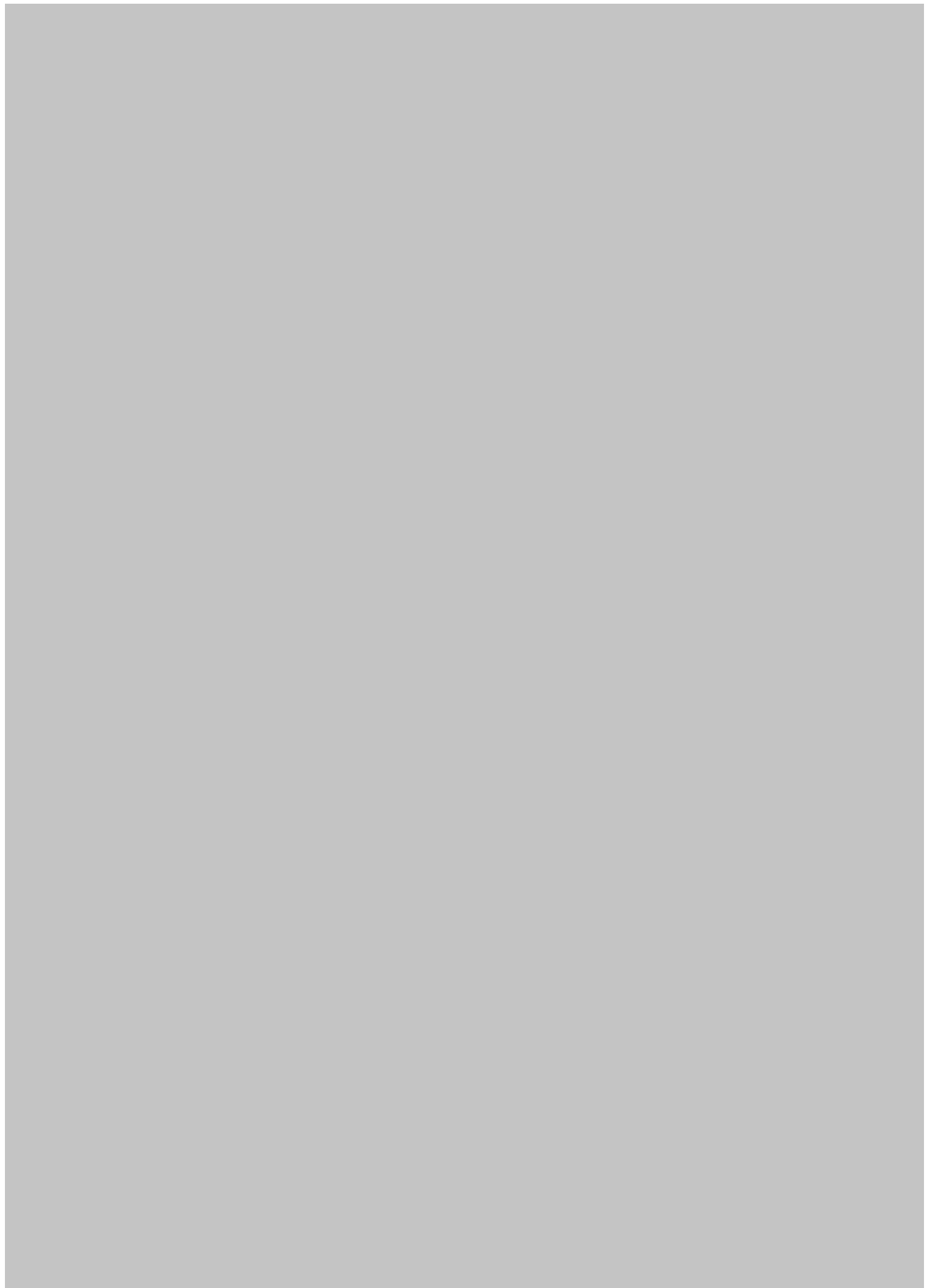
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Local planning authorities can ensure that waste is handled in a manner which protects human health and the environment through testing the suitability of proposed sites, both in developing their Local Plans and in considering individual planning applications, against the policies in paragraphs 4 to 7 and the factors in Appendix B of National Planning Policy for Waste [\[2\]](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-for-waste) (<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-for-waste>). Other ways in which they can deal with this include:

- putting in place suitable planning conditions, and adequate enforcement and monitoring
- working closely with Environmental Health colleagues
- consultation with Public Health England and the Environment Agency (which is mandatory in certain cases) for advice on public health matters and pollution control
- ensuring land raising or landfill sites are restored to beneficial after-uses (e.g. agriculture, biodiversity, forestry, amenity) at the earliest opportunity and to high environmental standards.

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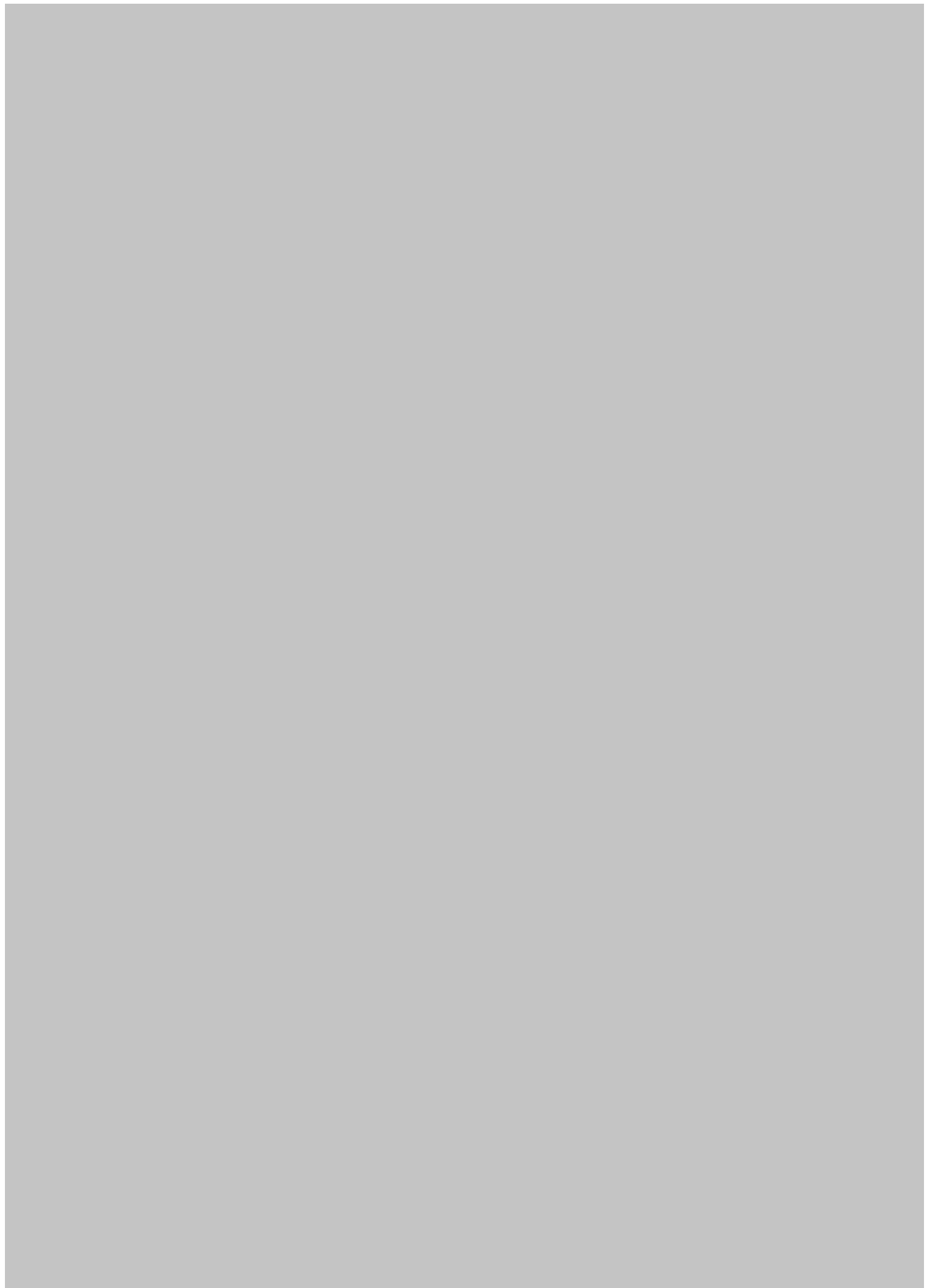
The principles of self-sufficiency and proximity (commonly referred to as the 'proximity principle') are set out in Article 16 of the Waste Framework Directive [\[3\]](http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32008L0098) (<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32008L0098>)



set out how waste arising from the development is to be dealt with

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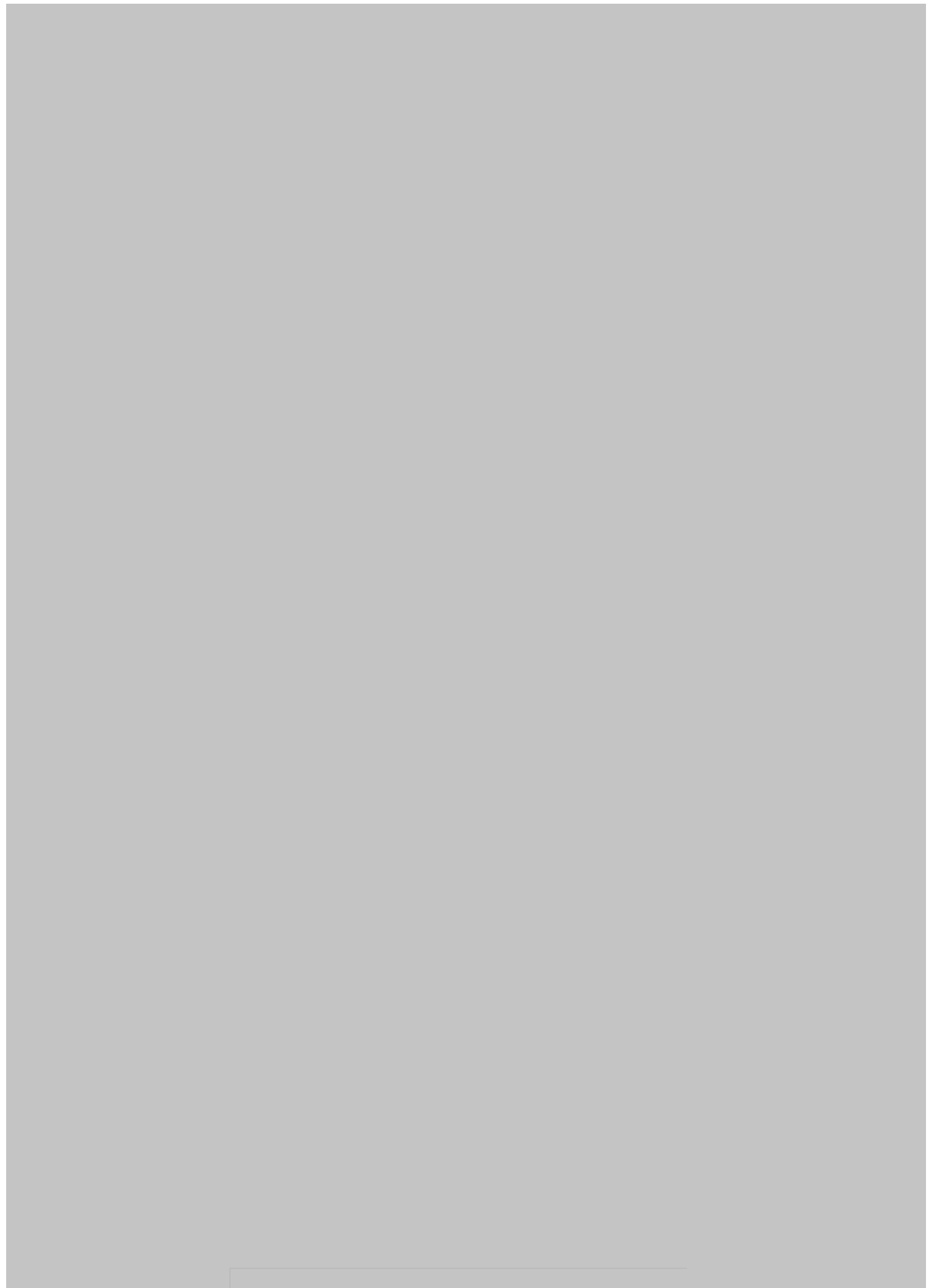
Regulations 7 and 8 and Schedule 1 to the



Local plans should not generally prescribe the waste management techniques or technologies that will be used to deal with specific waste streams in the area. Rather, the Plan should identify the type or types of waste management facility that would be appropriately located on the allocated site or in the allocated area. The Government tries not to direct towards one waste technology above any others, when there may be a number of technologies, both existing and developing, that might deliver the same favourable outcome.

Circumstances when it may be more appropriate to prescribe a specific technology include:

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Identifying the existing waste management capacity is important for establishing the baseline against which the need for new facilities will be assessed. However, waste planning authorities should recognise that capacity

Waste planning authorities should consider whether existing waste management facilities are likely to close, or have closed, during the plan period, and the consequent need for new infrastructure, as part of the preparation of Local Plans, using the best available information from a number of sources.

This might include:

- the Environment Agency, which holds information on waste licences, applications and capacity, and which is required to inspect a number of waste management facilities as part of the permitting regime

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Forecasts of future municipal waste arisings are normally central to the development of Municipal Waste Management Strategies  (<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2003/33/contents>).

It will be helpful to examine municipal waste arisings according to source (ie household collections, civic amenity site wastes, trade waste etc.). This may allow growth to be attributed to particular factors and to inform future forecasts.


A 'growth profile', setting out the assumed rate of change in waste arisings may be a useful starting point for forecasting municipal waste arisings. The growth profile should be based on two factors:

- household or population growth; and
- waste arisings per household or per capita.

A growth profile is prepared through a staged process:

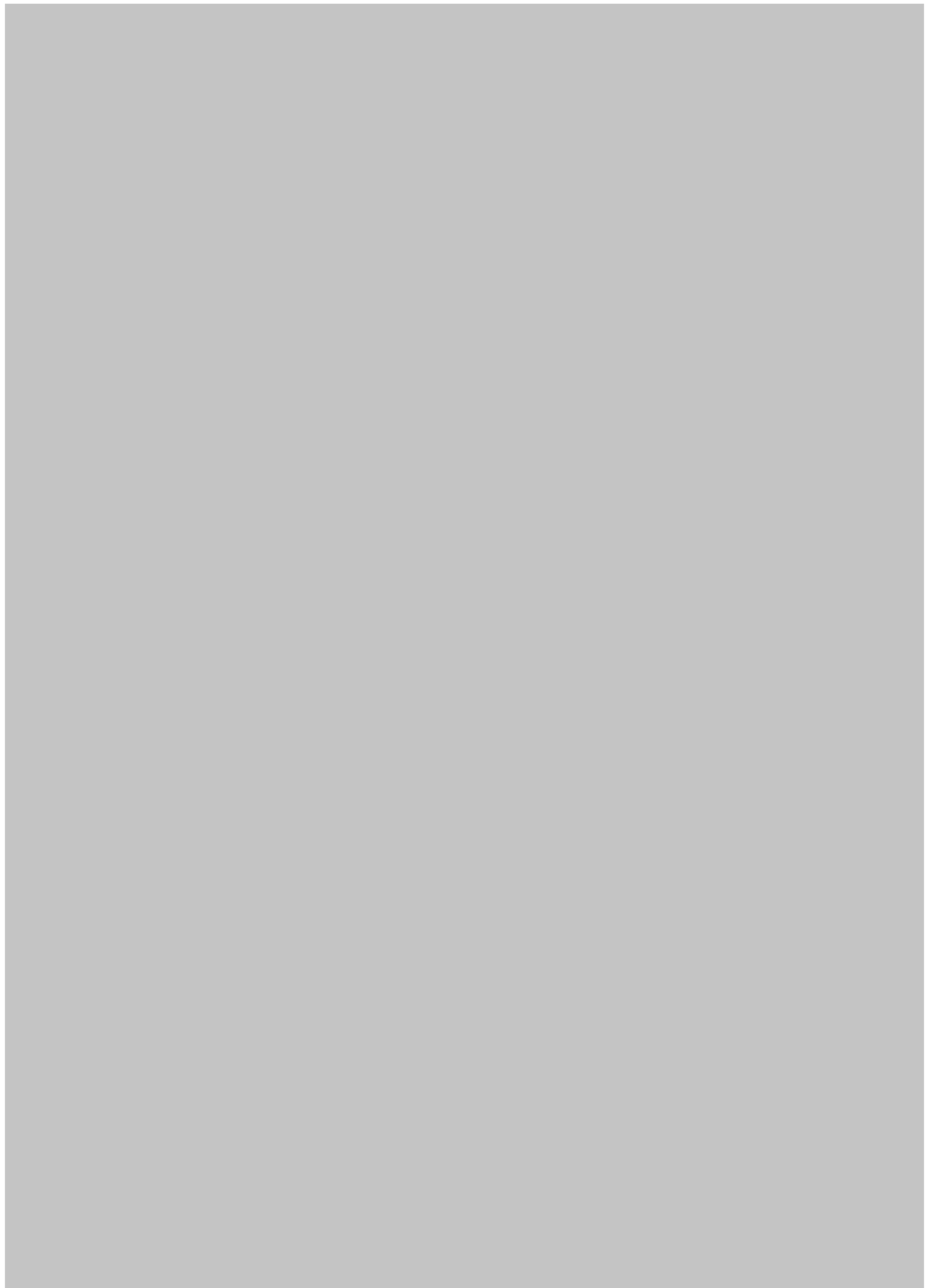
- calculate arisings per head by dividing annual arisings by population or household data to establish short- and long-term average annual growth rates per household and
- factor in a range of different scenarios, eg constant rate of growth, progressively lowering growth rates due to waste minimisation initiatives.

The final forecast can then be modelled with scenarios based on the long- and short-term rate of growth per household, together with household forecasts.

- the waste planning authority's own data (from existing permissions and regular monitoring)
- Municipal waste data from the waste disposal authority, in particular the WasteDataFlow  (<http://www.wastedataflow.org/>) system

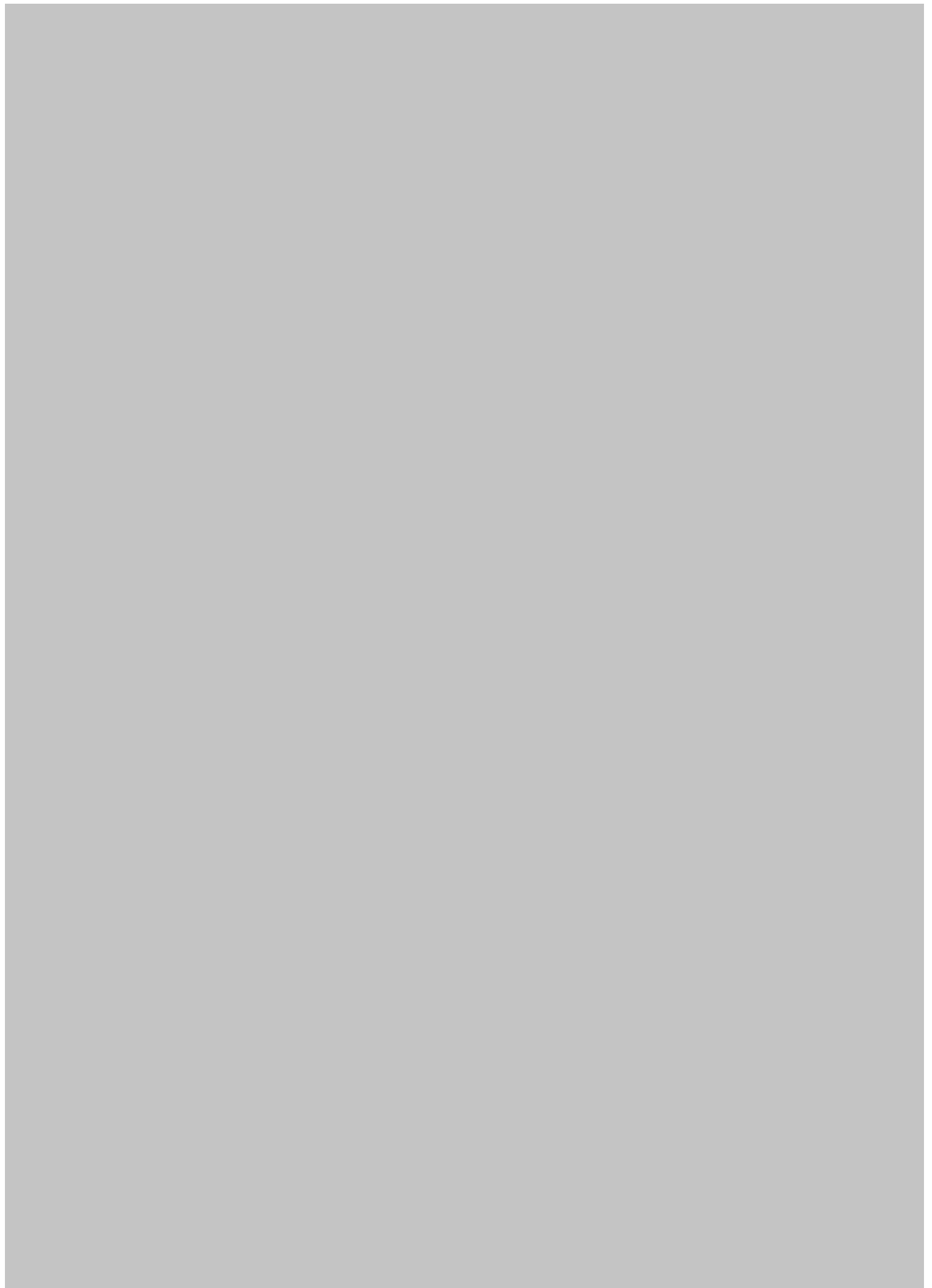
The siting of waste management facilities will be driven by a number of issues including:

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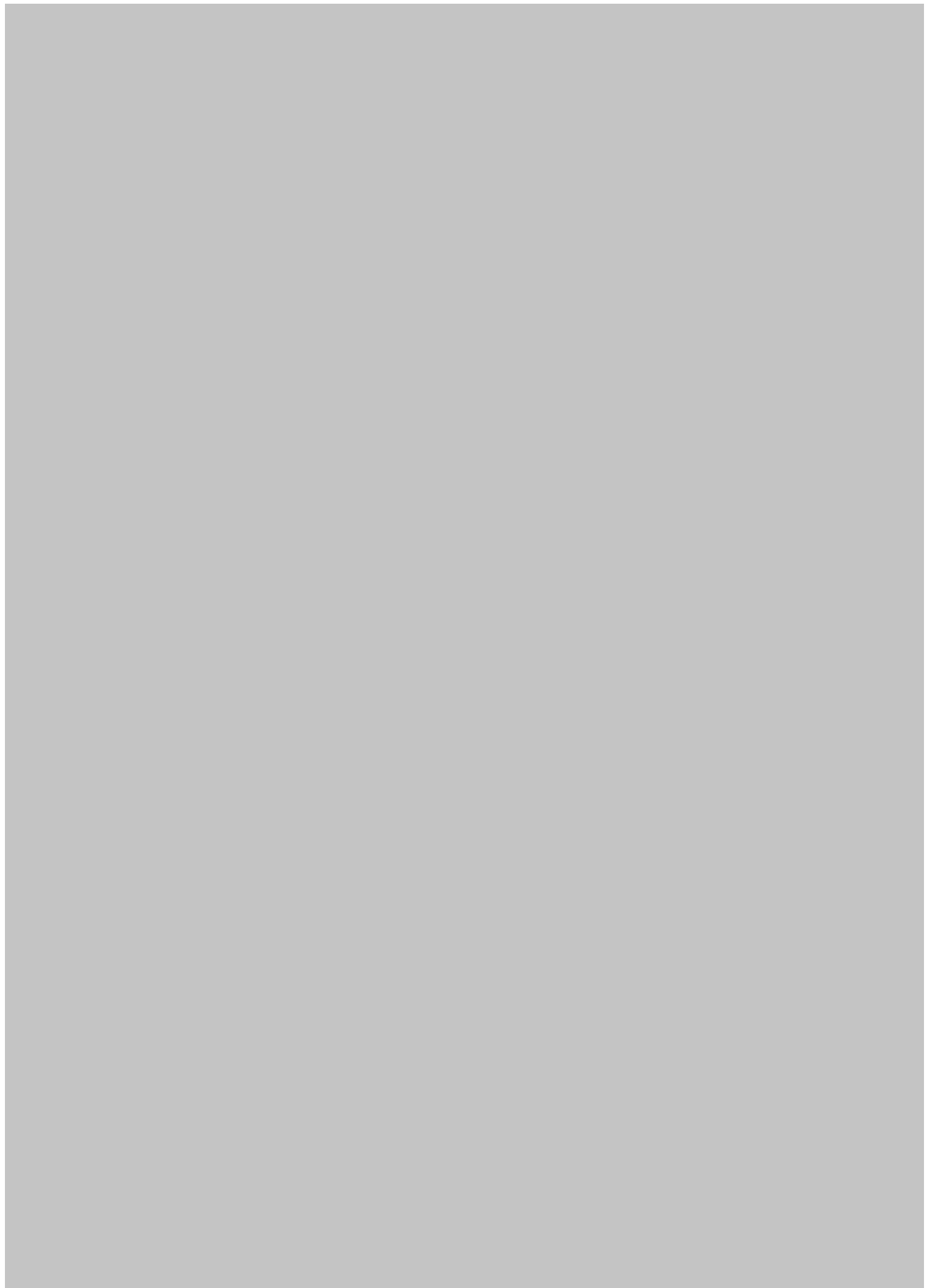
Waste planning authorities will need to plan for the delivery of sites and areas suitable for waste management to fill the gap between existing and required waste management capacity.

The need for replacement capacity should reflect that:



complete.

Before granting planning permission, the local planning authority will need to

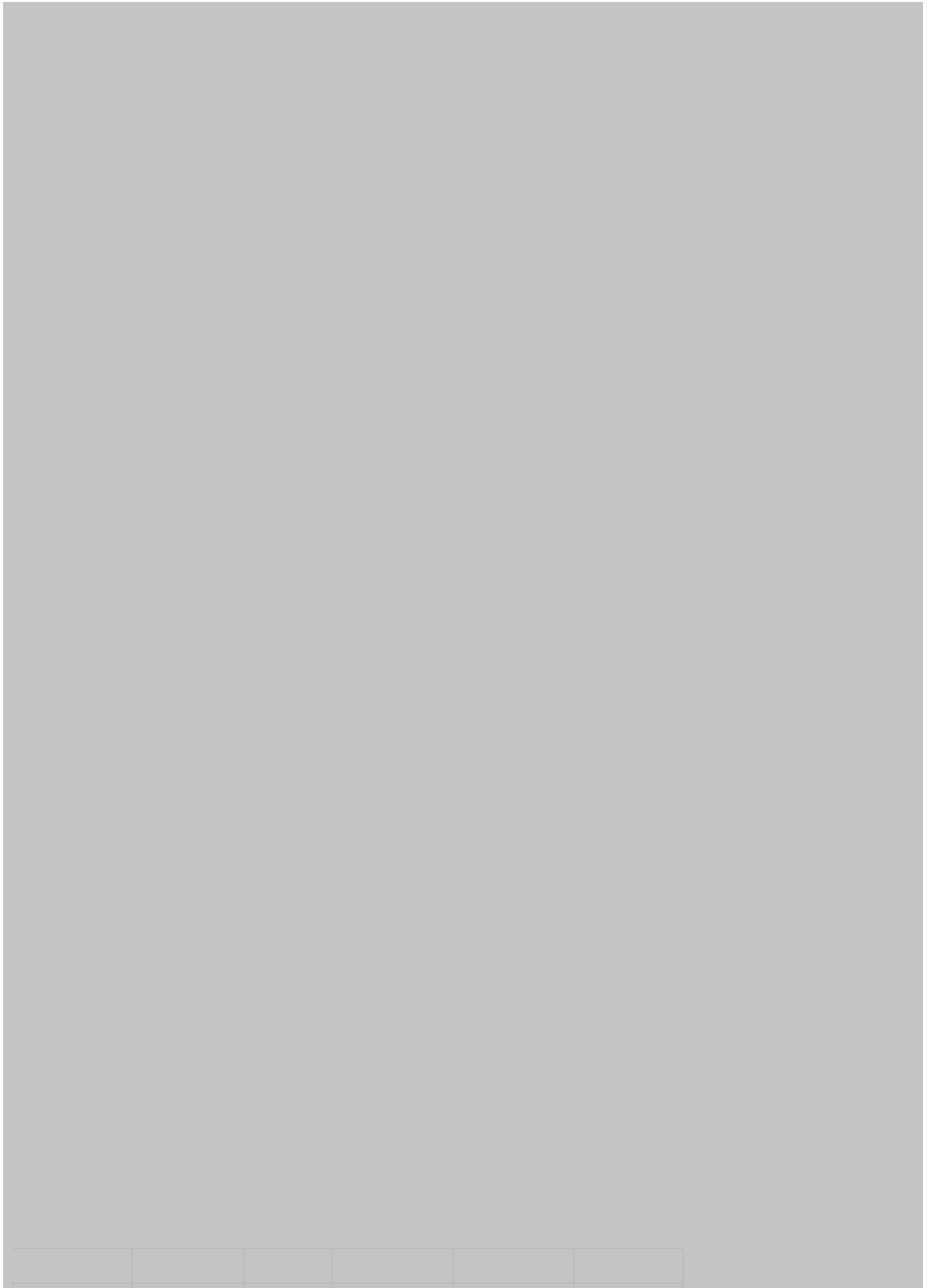


- It will be important to consider both permissions granted and additions to the stock of waste management facilities, both by waste management type and by waste stream.
- Account should be taken of any sites that have been closed, completed, or that have reached the end of their lifetime. Comparison between completed capacity and permissions granted can help to give a broad indication of trends in waste management. By building up a picture of trends in delivery rates, a planning authority is in a better position to understand the scale of land allocations required to deliver the planning strategy. Monitoring should also address the capacity of permitted and registered exempt sites. A suggested form to adopt is set out in

Member states shall take the necessary measures to ensure that waste management is carried out without endangering human health, without harming the environment and, in particular:

- without risk to water, air, soil, plants or animals;
- without causing a nuisance through noise or odours; and
- without adversely affecting the countryside or places of special interest.

<ul style="list-style-type: none">• an assessment of the need for closure of existing waste installations, additional waste installations (if needed) in accordance with Article 16• sufficient information on the location criteria for site identification and on the capacity of future disposal or major recovery installations	local authority Local Plans. Waste planning



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(<https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-communities-and-local-government>)