



Department for  
Communities and  
Local Government

# Updated national waste planning policy: Planning for sustainable waste management

Consultation

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## The Consultation Process

<b>Topic of this consultation:</b>	Updated national waste planning policy: Planning for sustainable waste management - Consultation
<b>Scope of this consultation:</b>	<p>The consultation seeks views on the Government's proposals to update national waste planning policy, <i>Planning for sustainable waste management</i>.</p> <p>The updated policy is intended to replace existing national waste planning policy contained in Planning Policy Statement 10: <i>Planning for Sustainable Waste Management</i>, published in July 2005 and revised in March 2011.</p>
<b>Geographical scope:</b>	England

## Basic information

<b>To:</b>	This is a public consultation and it is open to anyone to respond. We would particularly welcome views from: Waste (county or unitary) planning authorities, local (district) planning authorities, developers, statutory agencies, waste representative organisations, local communities.
<b>Body/bodies responsible for the consultation:</b>	Department for Communities and Local Government (Planning – Infrastructure and Environment Division).
<b>Duration:</b>	This consultation will run for 8 weeks, ending on 23 September 2013.
<b>Enquiries:</b>	<a href="mailto:wasteconsultation@communities.gsi.gov.uk">wasteconsultation@communities.gsi.gov.uk</a>
<b>How to respond:</b>	<p>Responses should be sent by email to: <a href="mailto:wasteconsultation@communities.gsi.gov.uk">wasteconsultation@communities.gsi.gov.uk</a></p> <p>Alternatively, send your written responses to: Roger Wand Planning – Infrastructure and Environment Division Department for Communities and Local Government Zone 1/J6 Eland House Bressenden Place London SW1E 5DU</p>
<b>After the consultation:</b>	<p>We shall take into account all responses to this consultation in finalising the updated policy.</p> <p>A summary of responses to the consultation will be published on the Department's pages on the <a href="http://www.gov.uk">www.gov.uk</a> website within three months of the closing date.</p>

# About this consultation

1. This consultation seeks your views and comments on the draft of updated national waste planning policy for England, *Planning for sustainable waste management*. The intention is that this updated waste policy should replace existing national waste planning policy Planning Policy Statement 10, *Planning for sustainable waste management* published in July 2005 and revised in March 2011; and for the updated policy to sit alongside the proposed new Waste Management Plan for England, published for consultation by the Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs on 15 July 2013 (this can be found at <https://www.gov.uk/government/consultations/the-waste-management-plan-for-england>)
2. The draft update is at pages **7 to 13** of this consultation. We invite organisations and individuals to offer suggestions and comments on the proposed updated policy. It is important to us that everyone with an interest in waste planning has an opportunity to be involved in shaping the updated policy, including planning professionals, local authorities, business and waste developers. In particular, we would appreciate comments in response to the consultation questions set out at the end of this document. Responses are invited by 23 September 2013. We would also be happy to receive any changes in wording of the policy text that you might wish to put forward.

## Introduction

1. The production of waste is a natural result of economic and social activity by businesses and consumers, and has been throughout human history. There are costs and benefits involved – the resources used in the production process and the benefits gained from consuming goods and services. The key is to ensure that the value we extract from resources is not exceeded by the costs of using them, and therefore that we do not produce excessive amounts of waste. It is also important to make sure that waste is optimally managed, so that the costs to society of dealing with waste, including the environmental costs, are minimised.
2. The way in which waste is managed has changed dramatically over the last twenty years in the UK, as have attitudes towards waste management. There has been a major decrease in waste being disposed of to landfill and an increase in recycling. The proposed Waste Management Plan for England, published separately for public consultation by the Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs, sets out the Government's work towards a zero waste economy as part of the transition to a sustainable economy. In particular, this means using the “waste hierarchy” (waste prevention, re-use, recycling, recovery and finally disposal as a last option) as a guide to sustainable waste management.

3. Over the past few years, there has been significant progress with waste and resource management in England. Recycling and composting of household waste has increased to 43%; waste generated by businesses has declined by 29% and business recycling rates are 52%. Waste going to landfill has nearly halved since 2000.
4. The planning system is pivotal to the adequate and timely provision of properly located new waste facilities to meet local and national waste needs and to move waste management up the waste hierarchy.

## Current policy context

### Waste policy approach

5. Delivering economic growth is the over-riding priority for the Government, and improving the efficiency and effectiveness of the planning process is a crucial part of creating the conditions for sustainable local growth. The Government has already made significant progress in this area – in particular through the publication of the National Planning Policy Framework in March 2012. The Framework delivered the Government's aim to review and streamline and consolidate over 1,000 pages of former national planning policy statements and guidance (such as that on housing, town centres, flood risk) into a single, simpler and more accessible document of just over 50 pages.
6. Currently, national waste planning policy is contained in Planning Policy Statement 10 *Planning for Sustainable Waste Management* published in July 2005, and revised in 2011. The policy provides a positive national planning framework to enable local authorities to put forward, through local waste management plans, planning strategies that deliver sufficient opportunities for new waste management facilities of the right type, in the right place and at the right time.
7. However, national waste planning policy also forms part of a wider national waste management plan to meet the requirements of the revised EU Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC).
8. For this reason, waste planning policy was not included in the National Planning Policy Framework. The Framework stated the Government's intention to publish separate updated national waste planning policy as part of the National Waste Management Plan for England.

### Supporting practice guidance

9. As set out in the 2013 Budget, the Government is also intending to publish this summer significantly reduced supporting planning guidance, in line with the recommendations from a review of guidance carried out by Lord Taylor of Goss Moor, to provide much needed simplicity and clarity to better support planning delivery and growth.

10. For waste, this means that the Government will be looking to streamline the guidance supporting the implementation of existing Planning Policy Statement 10 policy – 'Planning for Sustainable Waste Management: A Companion Guide to Planning Policy Statement 10', published in 2006 – and the guidance on implementing the Waste Framework Directive - 'Guidance for local planning authorities on implementing planning requirements of the European Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC)', published in 2012 - with updated guidance to support the updated policy that is the subject of this consultation.
11. Both Planning Policy Statement 10 and the supporting guidance remain in effect until they are replaced by the updated policy and practice guidance respectively.

## Updated planning policy

### Streamlined approach

12. Planning Policy Statement 10 sets out a 'plan led' approach to planning for sustainable waste management. The Government, through the National Planning Policy Framework, places the local plan as the keystone of the planning system and against which individual planning applications will be judged. The updated policy maintains the core principles of the 'plan led' approach, with a continued focus of moving waste up the waste hierarchy by moving away from traditional landfill towards more sustainable options for waste management.
13. The Government is also committed to streamlining the policy in line with the principles adopted for preparing the National Planning Policy Framework. The Government has therefore revised the structure of the updated policy, reorganising and rewording individual policies whilst taking on board comments from practitioners in the light of experience of operation of the existing policy.
14. The updated policy follows a similar structure to policies in the National Planning Policy Framework, setting out policy which should be considered through local plan making and also when determining planning applications. Appendix A to the policy sets out the waste hierarchy which underpins the delivery of sustainable waste development, with Appendix B setting out those factors against which waste planning authorities should consider in assessing the suitability of sites or areas for waste development. Both appendices are largely a carry over from existing policy in Planning Policy Statement 10.
15. As a consequence, the Government has significantly reduced the policy from the 27 pages currently in Planning Policy Statement 10. The policy has been drafted to provide policy directly relevant to the practice of waste management, consistent with current policy and practice for plan-making and decision making based on the planning reform programme.
16. The Government considers that the updated policy provides a more shorter, logical structure and omits previous areas of possible duplication that might

have been found in existing policy, and will provide an easily understood waste planning policy framework at the national level which can be followed by local authorities, waste developers and local communities alike.

## **Policy changes**

17. Alongside the intention to have a more streamlined policy approach on waste, the policy has also been revised to reflect the Government's aspirations for waste management and changes made necessary due to the implementation of provisions in the Localism Act 2011.

### *Reflecting the 2008 EU Waste Directive*

18. The revised EU Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC) provides the legislative framework for the collection, transport, recovery and disposal of waste, requiring all Member States to take the necessary measures to ensure waste is recovered or disposed of without endangering human health or causing harm to the environment. The Directive was transposed into English legislation through the Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011 (SI 2011/988).

19. Directive aspirations for waste management which can be delivered through planning was enshrined in existing Planning Policy Statement 10 policy in March 2011. The overarching 'Introduction' paragraphs in the updated policy build on this, emphasising the need to increase the use of waste as a resource, placing greater emphasis on the prevention and recycling of waste, while protecting human health and the environment, as well as reflecting the principles of proximity and self-sufficiency.

### *Abolition of regional planning*

20. The Localism Act 2011 legislated to provide powers to abolish the last administration's regional strategies. The Regional Strategies have now been abolished through various Orders, and this is reflected in the updated policy.
21. The abolition of these Regional Strategies reinforces the importance of councils' Local Plans - for waste, this means county or unitary authority waste plans - as the keystone of the planning system. The updated policy reflects this approach, and stresses the importance of close co-operation between waste planning authorities, so emphasising the legal requirements of the duty to co-operate in section 110 of the 2011 Act.

### *Energy from waste*

22. The updated policy introduces additional text encouraging the use of heat as an energy source where energy from waste development is being considered. This reflects in planning policy the wider approach promoted through the Government's Waste Review 2011 and 'Energy from Waste - A guide to the debate' published in February. Both publications advise on how energy from waste, and the effective use of heat derived, have the potential to deliver higher overall efficiency and to deliver the Government's goal of more energy from less waste.
23. Most energy from waste is currently produced in the form of electricity although, increasingly, more plants are looking to use the heat generated

(known as Combined Heat and Power). Many proposed energy from waste plants are built 'CHP ready' but a lack of heat customers, due to location, mean they operate in the less efficient electricity-only mode.

24. The change in policy encourages local authorities to consider siting, through their local plans, energy from waste facilities in areas which allow them to use heat as an alternative energy source to electricity.
25. Policy wording has also been added which gives a steer towards considering locating new energy from waste facilities alongside existing sewage treatment works, given the potential benefits of co-locating such facilities.

#### *Green Belt*

26. The Government's policy is clear that most new development is inappropriate in the Green Belt and should not be permitted other than in very special circumstances. Green Belt boundaries should only be revised in exceptional circumstances through the Local Plan. This maintains the stringent protection against inappropriate development in the Green Belt in line with the commitment in the Coalition Agreement.
27. To reflect this approach, the updated policy removes the former reference in policy that waste planning authorities should give significant weight towards locational needs and wider environmental and economic benefits when considering waste planning applications in the Green Belt. This means that, under national planning policy, these planning considerations should not be given more significant weight compared to others when planning applications are decided for waste facilities in the Green Belt. Applications for facilities located in the Green Belt will still need to be considered by waste planning authorities on their individual planning merits having regard to the waste planning authority local waste plan and other material considerations, with the weight to be given on particular planning considerations being for the decision maker, subject to the circumstances of each particular case.

#### **Strategic Environmental Assessment and Habitats Regulations Assessment**

28. The Government has considered whether the updated policy would likely have significant environmental effects to the environment, or have a significant effect on a European site or a European offshore marine site, under the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 and Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 respectively. Having carried out a screening of the proposals, it has been determined under regulation 9 of the 2004 Regulations that they are unlikely to have significant environmental effects and, accordingly, does not require a strategic environmental assessment. It has also been determined that it is not considered necessary to undertake a test of significance (or screening exercise) under the 2010 Habitats Regulations for the updated policy.



# Planning for Sustainable Waste Management

## Introduction

Delivery of the Government's ambitions for waste management set out in the Waste Management Plan for England<sup>1</sup> relies on the adequate provision of new waste management facilities of the right type, in the right place and at the right time. The planning system plays a pivotal role in making this happen.

Positive planning delivers sustainable waste management through:

- delivery of sustainable development, including climate change benefits by driving waste management up the waste hierarchy (see Appendix A);
- providing a framework in which communities take more responsibility for their own waste, including by enabling waste to be disposed of, or in the case of mixed municipal waste from households, recovered in one of the nearest appropriate installations;
- helping to secure the recovery or disposal of waste without endangering human health and without harming the environment; and
- ensuring the design and layout of new development supports sustainable waste management, including the provision of waste storage facilities at residential premises to facilitate a high quality household collection service.

It is therefore critical that waste planning authorities have in place up to date waste plans.

This document sets out detailed waste planning policies. It should be read in conjunction with the National Planning Policy Framework<sup>2</sup> and National Policy Statements for Waste Water and Hazardous Waste, or any successor documents, and all local planning authorities should have regard to its policies when discharging their responsibilities to the extent that they are appropriate to waste management.

## Using a proportionate evidence base

2. In preparing their local plans, local planning authorities should, to the extent appropriate to their responsibilities:

- ensure that the planned provision of new capacity and its spatial distribution is based on robust analysis of available data and information, and an appraisal of options; and
- work collaboratively with other planning authorities to take account of
  - (i) waste arisings across neighbouring waste planning authority areas; and
  - (ii) any waste management requirement identified nationally, including the Government's latest advice on forecasts of waste arisings and the proportion of waste that can be recycled.

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<sup>1</sup> [Insert weblink to Defra WMP]

<sup>2</sup> [www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/6077/2116950.pdf](http://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/6077/2116950.pdf)

## **Identify need for waste management facilities**

3. Waste planning authorities<sup>3</sup> should identify sufficient opportunities to meet the identified needs of their area for waste management. Planning policies should:

- drive waste management up the waste hierarchy (Appendix A);
- in particular, identify the tonnages of municipal, and commercial and industrial, waste requiring management in their area;
- consider the need for additional waste management capacity of more than local significance and reflect any requirement for waste management facilities identified nationally;
- take into account any need for waste management, including for disposal of the residues from treated wastes, arising in more than one waste planning authority area but where only a limited number of facilities would be required;
- work jointly with other waste planning authorities, through the statutory duty to co-operate, to provide a suitable network of facilities, where it would be economically and environmentally feasible to do so;
- consider the extent to which existing, and consented waste management capacity not yet operational, would satisfy any identified need.

## **Identifying sites for new development**

4. Waste planning authorities should identify sites and areas for waste management facilities in appropriate locations. Planning policies should:

- identify the type or types of waste management facility that would be appropriately located on the allocated site or in the allocated area in line with the waste hierarchy, taking care to avoid stifling innovation (Appendix A);
- plan for the disposal of waste and the recovery of mixed municipal waste in one of the nearest appropriate installations (the proximity principle) but recognise that new facilities will need to serve catchment areas large enough to justify the investment in appropriately scaled facilities;
- consider opportunities for on-site management of waste where it arises;

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<sup>3</sup> This includes the Greater London Authority

- consider a broad range of locations including industrial sites, looking for opportunities to co-locate waste management facilities together and with complementary activities<sup>4</sup>;
- give priority to the re-use of previously-developed land, and redundant agricultural and forestry buildings and their curtilages;
- only identify sites and areas for new or enhanced waste management facilities if they are considered suitable when assessed against each of the following criteria:
  - the physical and environmental constraints on development, including existing and proposed neighbouring land uses (Appendix B);
  - the capacity of existing and potential transport infrastructure to support the sustainable movement of waste, and products arising from resource recovery, seeking when practicable and beneficial to use modes other than road transport; and
  - the cumulative impact of previous waste disposal facilities on the well-being of the local community, including any significant adverse impacts on environmental quality, social cohesion and inclusion or economic potential.

5. Waste planning authorities should work with local planning authorities to protect Green Belts. Local planning authorities should recognise the particular locational needs of some types of waste management facilities when defining detailed Green Belt boundaries.

### **Determining planning applications**

6. When determining planning applications, waste planning authorities should:

- only take into account the quantitative or market need for new or enhanced waste management facilities where proposals are not consistent with an up-to-date local plan<sup>5</sup>;
- refuse planning permission for waste disposal facilities not in line with the local plan unless the applicants can demonstrate that the facility will not undermine the local waste planning strategy through prejudicing movement up the waste hierarchy;
- consider the likely impact on the local environment and on amenity against the criteria set out in Appendix B and the locational implications of any advice on health from the relevant health bodies. Modern, 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;

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<sup>4</sup> Where an energy from waste facility is the most appropriate type of development, consideration should be given to siting facilities such as to enable the utilisation of the heat produced as an energy source. This may include sites alongside existing waste sewage treatment works.

<sup>5</sup> In such cases, waste planning authorities should consider the extent to which existing, and consented waste management capacity not yet operational, would satisfy any identified need.

- ensure that waste management facilities in themselves are well-designed, so that they contribute positively to the character and quality of the area in which they are located;
- concern themselves with implementing the planning strategy in the local plan and not with the control of processes which are a matter for the pollution control authorities.

7. When determining planning applications, all planning authorities should ensure that :

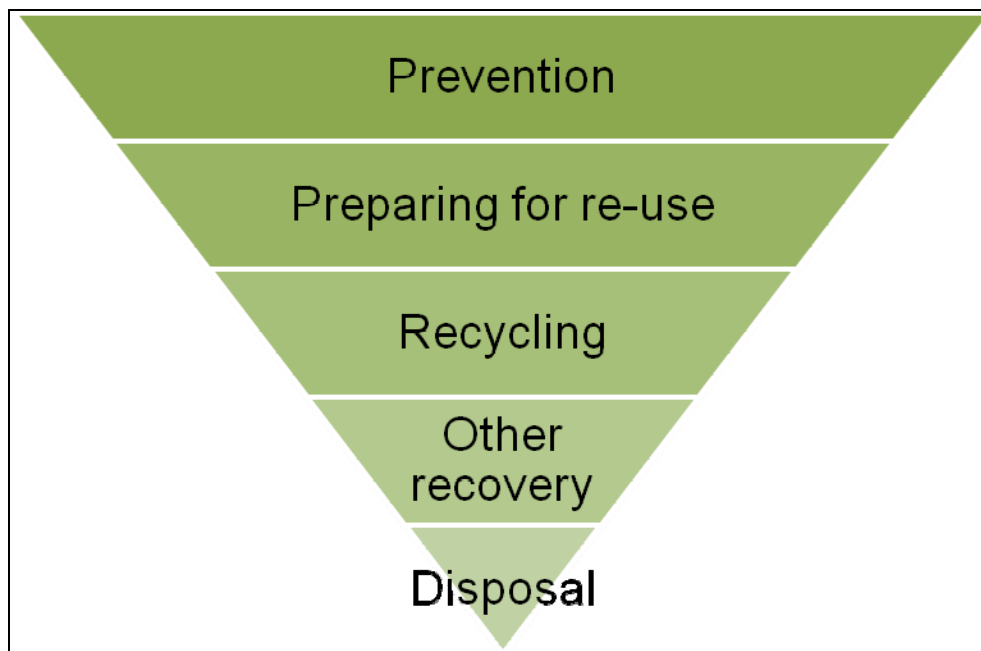
- the likely impact of proposed, non-waste related development on existing waste management facilities, and on sites and areas allocated for waste management, is acceptable and does not prejudice the implementation of the waste hierarchy;
- new, non-waste development makes sufficient provision for waste management and promote good design to secure the integration of waste management facilities with the rest of the development, including provision of waste storage facilities at residential premises to facilitate a high quality household collection service, and, in less developed areas, with the local landscape;
- the handling of waste arising from the construction and operation of development is handled to maximise reuse/recovery opportunities, and minimise off-site disposal.

### **Monitoring and Review**

8. To deliver sustainable waste management, all local planning authorities should, to the extent appropriate to their responsibilities, monitor:

- existing stock and changes in the stock of waste management facilities, and their capacity (including changes to capacity); waste arisings; and,
- the amounts of waste recycled, recovered or going for disposal.

## The Waste Hierarchy



- the most effective environmental solution is often to reduce the generation of waste, including the re-use of products – *prevention*
- products that have become waste can be checked, cleaned or repaired so that they can be re-used – *preparing for re-use*
- waste materials can be reprocessed into products, materials, or substances – *recycling*
- waste can serve a useful purpose by replacing other materials that would otherwise have been used – *other recovery*
- the least desirable solution where none of the above options is appropriate – *disposal*

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<sup>6</sup> The full definition of each level of the waste hierarchy is set out in Article 3 of the revised Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC)

## Appendix B

### Locational Criteria

In testing the suitability of sites and areas against the criteria set out, waste planning authorities should consider the factors below. They should also bear in mind the envisaged waste management facility in terms of type and scale, taking account of best available technologies.

#### *a. protection of water resources*

Considerations will include the proximity of vulnerable surface and groundwater. For landfill or land-raising, geological conditions and the behaviour of surface water and groundwater should be assessed both for the site under consideration and the surrounding area. The suitability of locations subject to flooding will also need particular care.

#### *b. land instability*

Locations, and/or the environs of locations, that are liable to be affected by land instability will not normally be suitable for waste management facilities.

#### *c. visual intrusion*

Considerations will include (i) the setting of the proposed location and the potential for design-led solutions to produce acceptable development; (ii) the need to protect landscapes of national importance (National Parks, Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty and Heritage Coasts).

#### *d. nature conservation*

Considerations will include any adverse effect on a site of international importance for nature conservation (Special Protection Areas, Special Areas of Conservation and RAMSAR Sites) or a site with a nationally recognised designation (Sites of Special Scientific Interest, National Nature Reserves).

#### *e. conserving the historic environment*

Considerations will include any adverse effect on: (i) designated heritage assets (World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Protected Wreck Sites, Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields or Conservation Areas) and non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest that are demonstrably of equivalent significance to Scheduled Monuments; and (ii) the setting of these heritage assets. Potential impacts on other non-designated heritage assets identified by the local planning authority (including through local listing) will also be considerations.

#### *f. traffic and access*

Considerations will include the suitability of the road network and the extent to which access would require reliance on local roads.

*g. air emissions, including dust*

Considerations will include the proximity of sensitive receptors and the extent to which adverse emissions can be controlled through the use of appropriate and well-maintained and managed equipment and vehicles.

*h. odours*

Considerations will include the proximity of sensitive receptors and the extent to which adverse odours can be controlled through the use of appropriate and well-maintained and managed equipment.

*i. vermin and birds*

Considerations will include the proximity of sensitive receptors. Some waste management facilities, especially landfills which accept putrescible waste, can attract vermin and birds. The numbers, and movements of some species of birds, may be influenced by the distribution of landfill sites. Where birds congregate in large numbers, they may be a major nuisance to people living nearby. They can also provide a hazard to aircraft at locations close to aerodromes or low flying areas. As part of the aerodrome safeguarding procedure (ODPM Circular 1/2003<sup>7</sup>) local planning authorities are required to consult aerodrome operators on proposed developments likely to attract birds. Consultation arrangements apply within safeguarded areas (which should be shown on the proposals map in the local plan).

The primary aim is to guard against new or increased hazards caused by development. The most important types of development in this respect include facilities intended for the handling, compaction, treatment or disposal of household or commercial wastes.

*j. noise and vibration*

Considerations will include the proximity of sensitive receptors. The operation of large waste management facilities in particular can produce noise both inside and outside buildings. Intermittent and sustained operating noise may be a problem if not kept to acceptable levels and particularly if night-time working is involved.

*k. litter*

Litter can be a concern at some waste management facilities.

*l. potential land use conflict*

Likely proposed development in the vicinity of the location under consideration should be taken into account in considering site suitability and the envisaged waste management facility.

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<sup>7</sup> Safeguarding aerodromes, technical sites and military explosives storage areas and on the application of the Town and Country Planning (Safeguarded Aerodromes, Technical Sites and Military Explosives Storage Areas) Direction 2002

# Consultation questions - response form

## How to respond:

The closing date for responses is 23 September 2013.

This response form is saved separately on the Department for Communities and Local Government pages of the [www.gov.uk](http://www.gov.uk) website.

Responses should be sent preferably by email.

Email responses to: [wasteconsultation@communities.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:wasteconsultation@communities.gsi.gov.uk)

Written responses to:

Roger Wand  
Planning – Infrastructure and Environment Division  
Department for Communities and Local Government  
Zone 1/J6  
Eland House  
Bressenden Place  
London SW1E 5DU

## About you

### i) Your details:

Name:	
Position:	
Name of organisation (if applicable):	
Address:	
Email:	
Telephone number:	



**ii) Are the views expressed on this consultation an official response from the organisation you represent or your own personal views?**

Organisational response

Personal views

**iii) Please tick the box which best describes you or your organisation:**

District Council

Metropolitan district council

London borough council

Unitary authority

County council/county borough council

Parish /community council

Non-Departmental Public Body (NDPB)

Planner

Professional trade association

Land owner

Private developer/house builder

Developer association

Residents association

Voluntary sector/charity

Other

(please comment):	
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**iv) What is your main area of expertise or interest in this work (please tick one box)?**

Chief Executive

Planner

Developer

Surveyor

Member of professional or trade association

Councillor

Planning policy/implementation

Environmental protection

Other

(please comment):	
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Would you be happy for us to contact you again in relation to this questionnaire?

Yes  No

## Consultation Questions

**Question 1:** Existing national waste planning policy in Planning Policy Statement 10 has been well-supported, so the Government has focussed on streamlining the policy in line with National Planning Policy Framework principles rather than introduce radically new proposals. **Do you agree with this approach? Do you think there is anything fundamentally missing from the updated policy that must be included?**

Yes  No

Comments

**Question 2:** The updated policy states that local planning authorities should ensure that the planned provision of new capacity and its spatial distribution is based on robust analysis of available data and information. **Do you think that sufficient data and information exists to allow waste planning authorities to adequately plan for provision of new capacity? What changes to the updated policy, if any, do you consider are necessary to achieve this?**

Yes  No

Comments

**Question 3:** The policy sets out the requirements for identifying sites for new development, including the proximity principle and assessment criteria. **Do you agree with the requirements set out for identifying sites, including the policy additions on the potential for utilising heat and the siting alongside waste sewage treatment works in respect of energy from waste schemes?**

Yes  No

Comments

**Question 4:** The Government considers that, with minor amendment, the locational criteria which should steer selection of the suitability of areas or sites for waste are still appropriate and comprehensive. **Do you agree with the locational criteria? If not, what should be changed?**

Yes  No

Comments

**Question 5: Are you content with the proposed policy approach concerning the consideration of proposals for waste facilities in the Green Belt?**

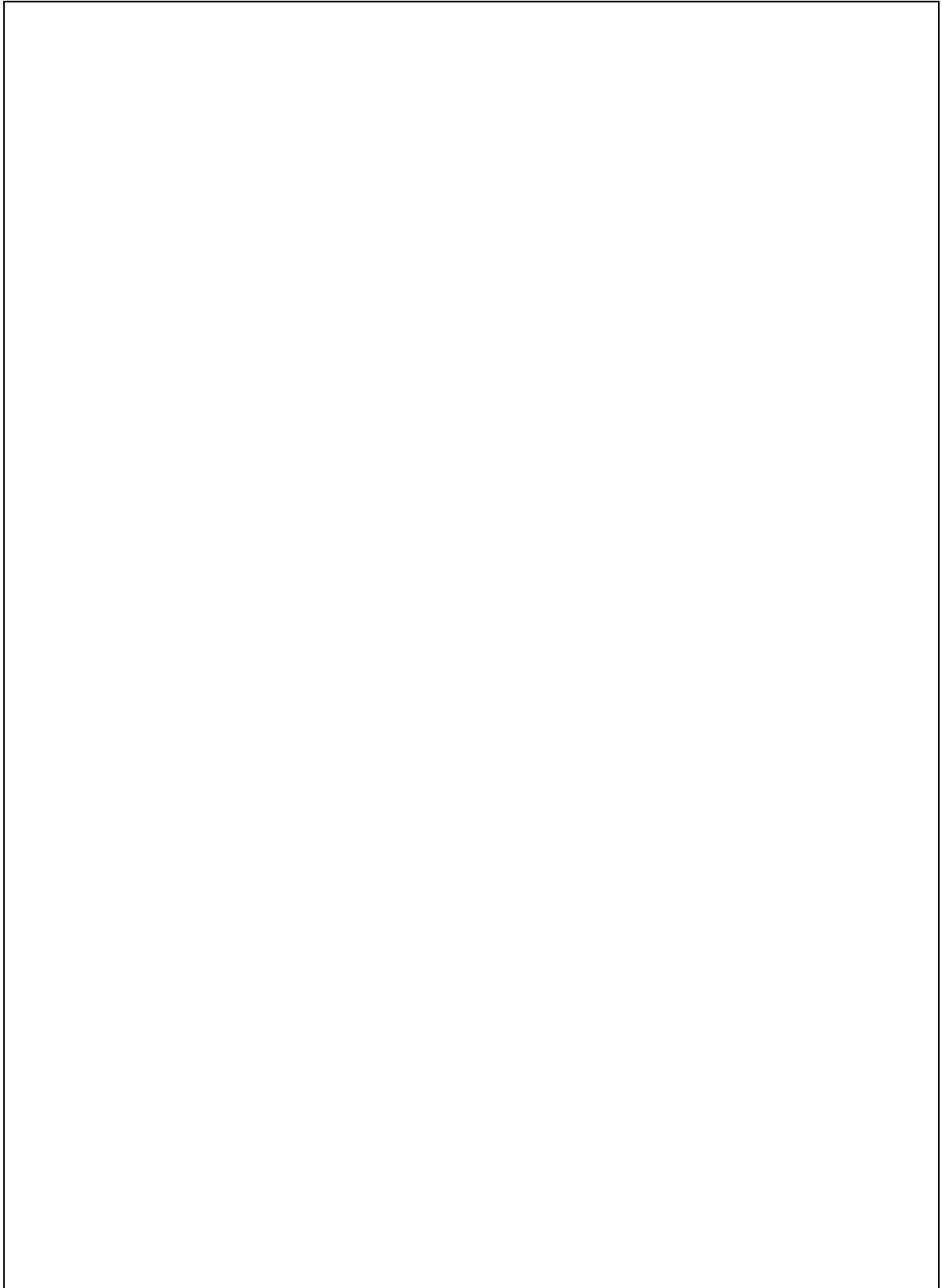
Yes  No

Comments

**Question 6 Guidance:** Alongside this consultation exercise, the Government will be preparing guidance to support the policy in line with the principles set out by Lord Taylor of Goss Moor. **Are there any specific parts of the existing Planning Policy Statement 10 Companion Guide, or Guidance to local authorities on implementing the EU Waste Framework Directive, that you wish to see carried forward? Are there any other areas where guidance is required?**

Comments

**Other comments:**

A large, empty rectangular box with a thin black border, intended for providing additional comments or feedback.

**Thank you for your comments.**

# Consultation criteria

## About this consultation

Representative groups are asked to give a summary of the people and organisations they represent, and where relevant who else they have consulted in reaching their conclusions when they respond.

Information provided in response to this consultation, including personal information, may be published or disclosed in accordance with the access to information regimes (these are primarily the Freedom of Information Act 2000, the Data Protection Act 1998 and the Environmental Information Regulations 2004).

If you want the information that you provide to be treated as confidential, please be aware that under the 2000 Act, there is a statutory code of practice with which public authorities must comply and which deals, amongst other things, with obligations of confidence. In view of this it would be helpful if you could explain to us why you regard the information you have provided as confidential. If we receive a request for disclosure of the information we will take full account of your explanation, but we cannot give an assurance that confidentiality can be maintained in all circumstances. An automatic confidentiality disclaimer generated by your IT system will not, of itself, be regarded as binding on the Department.

The Department for Communities and Local Government will process your personal data in accordance with the Data Protection Act 1998 and in the majority of circumstances this will mean that your personal data will not be disclosed to third parties. Individual responses will not be acknowledged unless specifically requested. Your opinions are valuable to us. Thank you for taking the time to read this document and respond.

If you have any queries regarding the consultation process, please contact:  
DCLG Consultation Co-ordinator  
Zone 6/H10  
Eland House  
London SW1E 5DU  
email: [consultationcoordinator@communities.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:consultationcoordinator@communities.gsi.gov.uk)