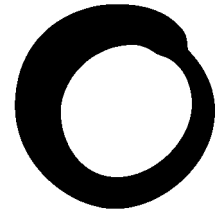


March 2010



**Friends of
the Earth**

Waste Development Frameworks

Friends of the Earth inspires solutions to environmental problems, which make life better for people.

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- the most extensive environmental network in the world, with almost one million supporters across five continents and over 60 national organisations worldwide**
- a unique network of campaigning local groups, working in over 200 communities throughout England, Wales and Northern Ireland**
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Friends of the Earth, 26-28 Underwood Street, London N1 7JQ

Tel: 020 7490 1555 Fax: 020 7490 0881 Email: info@foe.co.uk Website: www.foe.co.uk

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About this guide

This guide aims to inform campaigners on how best to engage with the waste planning framework structure. It also provides a summary of Friends of the Earth's waste local planning policy.

Why is it important to participate?

Waste Development Frameworks are part of the complicated English planning system. You might even be thinking '*why bother?*' But the planning system will shape your local community and have a major impact on your environment and your quality of life. It is absolutely vital that you engage in the system to ensure that local development is driven by community needs and to ensure that the 'goods' and 'bads' are spotted and dealt with accordingly.

The most important thing to remember is that your local council should be the first point of contact if you have any queries about how the new system will work.

So what is the planning system?

The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 set out a two tier planning structure, but as the regional structure is in the process of being removed, the Local Development Frameworks (LDFs) which replaced structure plans, Local Plans and Unitary Development Plans is your first port of call.

Regional waste?

There have been many changes, including the removal of the regional strategies, which will affect waste strategies at this level. This briefing will be updated shortly to reflect these changes.

Who deals with my dustbin?

Your rubbish and recycling bins are emptied by your waste collection authority - this is the council who bills you for council tax. The local civic amenity site, recycling centre or tip may be managed either by your waste collection authority (WCA), or more often your waste disposal authority (WDA).

County councils are waste disposal authorities. District councils are waste collection authorities. Unitary authorities have the roles of waste collection and disposal authorities combined.

And who does the planning about waste?

Waste planning authority (WPA) is the term for the authority in your area which has chief responsibility for planning for waste. It is usually the county council or unitary authority - in other words, the authority with responsibility for disposal (the WDA) rather than just collection. The WPA is responsible for drawing up the **Waste Development Framework** (previously called Waste Local Plans).

The timetable

Your WPA will have to produce a timetable outlining the process of developing the Waste Development Framework (WDF). This timetable will either be in a document called the Local Development Scheme or in a document called the Waste Development Scheme. WPAs will

do different things – for example Bradford Metropolitan District Council has prepared one Local Development Scheme for their WDF, Mineral Development Framework and Local Development Framework, whereas North Yorkshire Council have prepared separate schemes.

The development scheme document will also lay out what documents will be prepared as part of the WDF. It will also explain whether these documents will be prepared jointly with other local authorities.

What exactly are Waste Development Frameworks?

Waste Development Frameworks (WDFs) are the ‘folder’ in which the Local Development Documents that relate to waste sit. It will essentially comprise of two main parts:

1. **Development Plan Documents:** including the Waste Core Strategy, waste site specific allocations, proposals map.
2. **Other Documents:** including the Statement of Community Involvement (SCI), the Waste Development Scheme (WDS), and Supplementary Planning Documents (SPD).

The Development Plan Documents need to conform to national policies. Therefore the most important documents to bear in mind are Planning Policy Statement 10, Planning Policy Statement 1 and the Government’s national Waste Strategy.

The WDF is reviewed annually and replaced every three years. The WDF will be subject to public examination. But it is up to the Local Planning Authority whether there is one public examination to examine the different frameworks (e.g. waste, minerals and local) individually or together. Supplementary Planning Documents (SPD) will be produced as and when, but be warned! You will be consulted on them but they will not be subject to public examination. An example of a SPD would be if the Local Planning Authority drew up guidance on waste minimisation.

How will you get involved?

The Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) will set out how your Local Planning Authority intends to achieve continuous community involvement in preparing development documents in their area. The Statement will set out what the Local Planning Authority will be seeking community involvement upon and how and when this will be sought. There are three questions which should be asked of a local SCI:

- Does it help people to know what is going on?
- Does it allow them to shape the decisions?
- Does it give them an opportunity to seek redress if the process lets them down?

Sustainability Appraisal

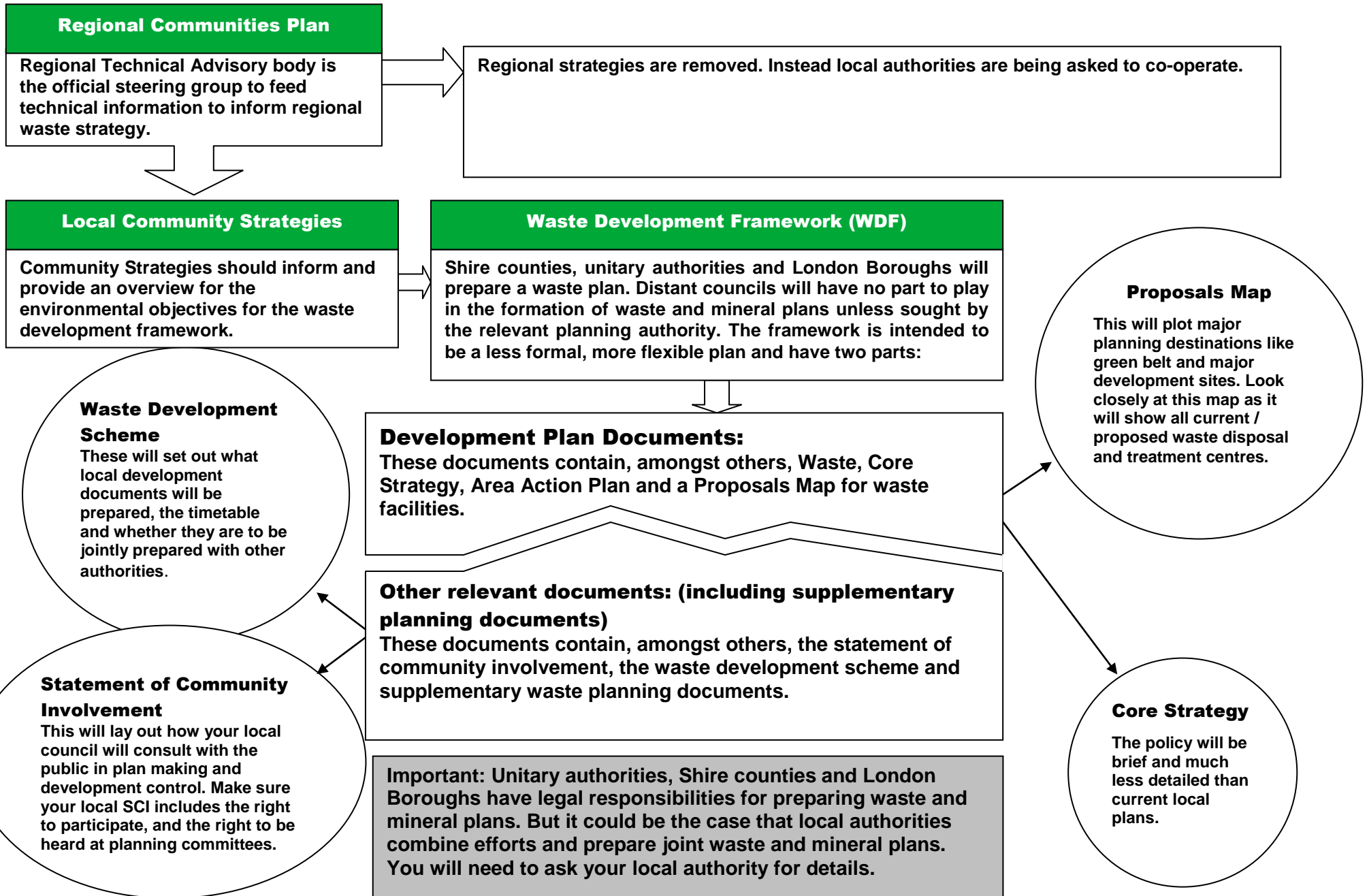
EU Directive 2001/42/EC requires a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) to be carried out in respect of the various component parts of the Waste Development Framework. The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 requires that a Sustainability Appraisal (SA), considering economic, social as well as environmental issues, be prepared in relation to the Development Plan Documents and the Supplementary Planning Documents in the WDF. Government guidance is that SAs should incorporate the full requirements of the SEA Directive.

For more information please refer to the Strategic Environmental Assessments briefing.

Public Examinations

All Development Plan Documents are subject to a public examination, where everyone who has made written representations has the right to turn up and be heard. The Inspector's report following the public examination will be **legally binding**. The examination will determine if the development plan document is 'sound'. This essentially means 'have people been properly involved and is policy clear concise and deliverable?'

Waste Development Frameworks



The WDF Preparation process in England

Stages of the Process	What you can do
Community Strategy – this is in conjunction with your local authority and the public. Its objectives form the basis of the Framework.	Ask your local authority how you can be involved in your local community strategy. Ask them about the Local Strategic Partnership which plays a key role in drawing up the community strategy.
Your local council will draw up a Local Development Scheme	<i>Get hold of a copy!</i> See 'A guide to Local Development Schemes'
Public participation on key planning issues	Make sure you take up all the opportunities for participation and help to encourage others to do the same.
Publication of an 'Issues Paper' for consultation	Use the WDF policies in this briefing to help you respond.
Full Draft Plan is placed on deposit	This is your opportunity to make formal representations to object or support policy. You must do this in order to be heard at the public examination.
Plan Public Examination	This is your only right to be heard in person or make written representations. See the Planning Inspectorate guide on soundness.
Inspector's report	The inspector has the final say.
Plan adopted	You can seek redress by a legal challenge which is known as Judicial Review.
Annual Monitoring report	Opportunity to begin lobbying for new policy and to point out success and failures that need to be addressed.
Annual Review and beginning of 3 year replacement cycle	Ask your local authority how you can be involved in the development of new policy.

Top tips on submitting responses to your waste planning authority:

1. Intelligence

In order to mount the best planning case you need to make sure you know about the WDF process early. You can find out about your WDF by:

- Checking the council web site
- Look at the Government's planning portal website www.planningportal.gov.uk
- Looking out for notices in libraries and community centres
- Checking the local press
- Talking to local councillors

- Write to your Council to say that you are interested in knowing more about the new WDF. Request that you are kept informed of everything to do with the WDF preparation.

2. Making good relationships

- It pays to be on good terms with your local authority planners.
- Always try to meet planning officers face to face to make them aware of your concerns. They will also be able to explain local policies to you.
- It is also worth building links with other community based organisations
- Talk to councillors too but understand their position at public meetings – getting angry with them may not help your case.
- Make sure that you have a good clear message for the media and public about the impacts that the proposed WDF policies will have - the local media love planning battles but you do not always want to be portrayed as being negative.
- Remember that this battle could be a long one so keep some good stories up your sleeve to keep the media interested.

3. Get them on their weakest points

- It is important to concentrate your fire in complex planning cases. Rather than trying to say something about everything in your draft WDF, you need to work out the key areas of concern and make them into powerful arguments.

Key supporting documents

- **English Planning system: an overview**
www.foe.co.uk/resource/guides/31_the_english_planning_sy.pdf
- **Statements of Community Involvement**
www.foe.co.uk/resource/guides/33_statements_of_community.pdf

What key policies should WDFs contain?

What follows are some key policies that your WDF should contain. It is not a comprehensive list of all areas that the WDF may cover but hopefully will be a useful guide to incorporating better environmental policies.

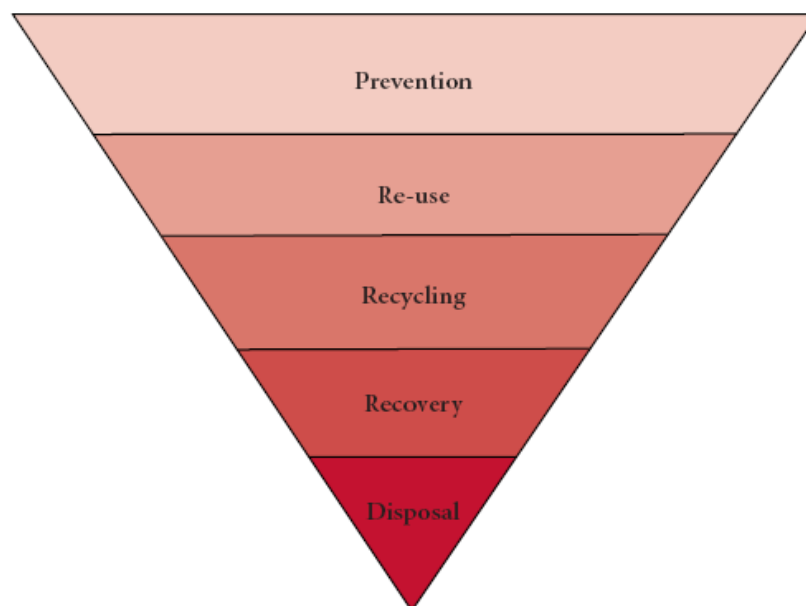
It should be noted that, with the EU's latest Waste Framework Directive (confusingly for our purposes, commonly abbreviated to WFD) due to be incorporated into UK law by December 2010, there will be some changes to waste policy and guidance. Though it is not law yet policy makers know that it will be soon and that they should therefore only adopt policies that will fit with the incoming WFD. You can therefore already argue for local plans to be in line with the WFD.

The WFD - whilst much weaker than we had hoped and campaigned for - does provide a number of new arguments and opportunities for campaigning on waste in your local area. It is not yet, at the time of writing, a part of UK law. Nonetheless, the principles and science upon which our arguments are based remain for the most part unchanged, and since we already know what the WFD says we can fairly reliably advise both what the UK has signed up to and what you should be calling for.

The UK does though have some flexibility in how it implements the WFD so things may change a bit after December 2010. Watch this space.

Waste Framework Directive (WFD):

The WFD requires, for the first time, that the 'waste hierarchy' is enshrined in law. This means decisions as to waste infrastructure and planning **must** show they favour the most sustainable solutions first. In the waste hierarchy the most sustainable option, which is waste prevention, sits at the top of the hierarchy, followed by reuse and then recycling and composting, The least sustainable - incineration aka "recovery" and, below that, landfill - sit at the bottom. Less sustainable alternatives such as incineration should only be adopted if there is demonstrable difficulty in adopting more sustainable practice or if it can be shown that in this case they are more sustainable than treatment higher up the hierarchy.



The 'waste hierarchy', now enshrined in EU law.

The wording is ambiguous enough to allow argument for incineration even when you would think the argument is clear cut in favour of more sustainable alternatives. However one powerful tool that you have at your disposal is so called “life cycle analysis” (LCA). LCAs look at the whole life span of the product, from raw materials to disposal. They vary in quality so you should stipulate that only ISO-compliant LCAs are used.

For your Waste Development Framework you should argue that rigorous LCA thinking is applied to the development of waste management plans. You could also demand ISO-compliant LCA for any specific proposal that prioritises waste treatment lower down the hierarchy.

1. Sustainable Development

Friends of the Earth believes that sustainable development should be at the heart of the future development of our society. It provides planning with its core purpose to enhance the quality of life of communities by promoting the highest quality forms of development in the most appropriate locations without compromising environmental limits. Such development should seek to promote social equity over private gain, and the wise use of limited natural resources to protect the interests of future generations. We therefore suggest the following overarching policy statement be included in WDFs:

It shall be the principal objective of the WDF to ensure sustainable waste management which improves the quality of life of all people, while respecting environmental limits and the ability of future generations to enjoy a similar quality of life. In order to uphold this objective, all land use decisions must enshrine the principles of:

environmental justice: putting people at the heart of decision making, reducing social inequality by upholding environmental justice in the outcomes of decisions;

inter-generational equity: ensuring current development does not prevent future generations from meeting their own needs;

environmental limits: ensuring that resources are not irrevocably exhausted or the environment irreversibly damaged. This means, for example, supporting climate protection, protecting and enhancing biodiversity, reducing harmful emissions, and promoting the sustainable use of natural resources;

resource conservation: ensuring that planning decisions assist in the prudent and sustainable use of finite natural resources;

the precautionary approach: the precautionary principle holds that where the environmental impacts of certain activities or developments are not known, the proposed development should not be carried out, or extreme caution should be exercised in its undertaking;

the polluter pays: ensuring that those who produce damaging pollution meet the full environmental, social and economic costs;

the proximity principle, seeking to resolve problems in the present and locally, rather than passing them on to other communities or future generations.

Specifically on waste to support the above objectives your WDF should include the policies below which are enshrined in PPS10 (Planning Policy 10 Planning for Sustainable for Waste Management):

- The authority will encourage innovative policies, practices and technologies to deliver sustainable waste management – which has the waste hierarchy at its core.
- The authority shall plan for waste to be managed close to its place of production. The location of waste management facilities should take account of the origin of the waste arising, aiming to minimise the distance travelled.
- The authority will ensure that the cumulative impacts of waste facilities on the wellbeing of the community are considered when planning decisions are made.

Friends of the Earth propose that all policy packages including waste development frameworks are assessed against each of the elements of the main economic, social and environmental principles of sustainable development.

A first assessment of this sort has been done by Roger Tym and Partnership in a report for the South East England Development Agency (SEEDA), where they analysed the Aviation White Paper against 13 main criteria under these three principles. They assessed the White Paper using the following grid:

	Major negative impact	Negative impact	Neutral/no significant impact	Positive impact	Major positive impact
Environmental theme - Proposals reflect the fact that:					
We live within environmental limits?	✓				
Resources are limited		✓			
Biodiversity is limited		✓			
Social theme - Proposals' effects on:					
Health		✓			
Wellbeing		✓			
Social Cohesion		✓			
Social inclusion			✓		
Justice (effects on other, poorer societies)	✓				
Economic theme - Proposals ensure that:					
A strong economy is encouraged				✓	
Environmental and social costs fall on those who impose them	✓				
Efficient resource use is incentivised	✓				

Friends of the Earth advocate that:

- This assessment is used to determine whether policies or developments meet and integrate the 5 sustainable development principles outlined in the government's sustainable development strategy¹ and also described in Friends of the Earth's guide to Regional Spatial Strategies²
- There is a strong presumption against any development, proposal or policy package which scores a "major negative impact" rating on any of the 11 economic, social or environmental criteria, to prevent damaging trade-offs.
- Policy should proactively help to bring forward more development proposals with multiple "major positive impact" ratings.

2. Location of Waste Management Infrastructure

Local Authorities are likely to use the sequential approach for the selection of waste management facilities, with the use of existing sites or existing industrial or derelict land being prioritised. But the most important policy to include about the location is that:

- Waste will be managed close to its place of production. The location of waste management facilities should take account of the origin of the waste arising, aiming to minimise the distance travelled.

And

- Accessibility of sites to rail transport should be a key factor in determining location and waste authorities should ensure by contract conditions that rail transport is used. It must be demonstrated why sites not accessible to rail have been chosen or contracts awarded where rail transport is not included.

On the whole Friends of the Earth welcomes the use of a sequential approach to site identification. While there is a general presumption for the reuse of existing sites for waste management, site selection should be carefully considered on a site by site basis and subject to rigorous environmental assessment. Where landfill has been used to restore mineral extraction sites in the countryside, the case for further use as a waste site may be poor in terms of the proximity principle, access to transport infrastructure and cumulative impact on nearby communities. In such cases, restoration of habitat and return to public amenity use may be preferable to continued use for waste management.

Specifically with regard to landfill the WDF should contain the following policy:

- Landfill sites should not be permitted that fall within 2 km of human habitation or that have a negative environmental impact on watercourses or aquifers.

3. Waste prevention

The local authority will support the progressive reduction of waste that requires disposal, leading to the region becoming a zero-waste region. Note that the phrase "zero-waste" is

¹ Page 16, **Securing the future delivering UK sustainable development strategy** http://www.defra.gov.uk/sustainable/government/publications/uk-strategy/documents/SecFut_complete.pdf

² Page 6, **Regional Spatial Strategy a blueprint for justice and sustainable development in the English regions** 2nd edition, March 2006 http://www.foe.co.uk/resource/guides/rss_2nd_edition.pdf

often, and often deliberately, misinterpreted as being “zero waste to landfill”, which of course can be achieved simply by burning it all in an incinerator. It is important that we highlight this distinction and ensure that councils set themselves on paths to genuine waste reduction.

To this end, the authority should:

- Adopt a target to reduce municipal waste by at least 1.5 per cent per year.
- Identify and disseminate examples of good practice encouraging public sector organisations, businesses and households to reduce waste.

Under Article 29 of the WFD the UK is obliged to produce waste prevention programmes no later than the end of 2013. These must include qualitative and quantitative benchmarks for waste prevention measures. You can point to Article 29, and to the fact that ‘prevention’ is at the top of the waste hierarchy, and argue that your Waste Development Framework should favour this before all other forms of waste management.

4. Reuse

Second in the waste hierarchy is ‘reuse’. The WFD adds new emphasis to the development of reuse as a means of dealing with waste in all the forms in which it comes – everything from plastic bags to furniture and repaired equipment.

In order to maximise re-use within the context of a broader recycling society, Article 11(1) of the WFD makes a clear statement in favour of establishing the necessary infrastructure and supporting provisions at national level. It states that Member States:

“...shall take measures, as appropriate, to promote the re-use of products and preparing for re-use activities, notably by encouraging the establishment and support of re-use and repair networks, the use of economic instruments, procurement criteria, quantitative objectives or other measures.”

With this in mind you should consider campaigning for the introduction of specific reuse objectives and targets and their integration directly into waste prevention programs and your Waste Development Framework. . These could be targets, such as “5-10% of bulky waste shall be reused”, or broader policy aims, such as “the WDF should give priority access to approved re-use organisations for specific waste streams, in order to maximise the re-use of product”.

5. Recycling and composting

Recycling and composting form the third level of the waste hierarchy but are often top of people’s minds when they think of sustainable waste management. The aim of sustainable waste management is to ‘move’ waste as high up the hierarchy as possible. Your WDF should therefore prioritise initiatives and facilities which will encourage and promote waste reduction and the reuse of materials and products, and then look at recycling and composting.

Note that, under a change of guidance from Defra, targets applying to municipal waste apply not just to household and other waste collected by councils, but also to all the commercial and industrial waste that is ‘municipal-like’. Your local council is not responsible for processing all this extra waste but you can argue that your local plan’s waste development framework should cater for it, and do so in accordance with the waste hierarchy and the WFD.

A new requirement in the WFD is for a minimum 50% target for national municipal waste recycling by 2020. For many councils this is hardly ambitious; the job there is to ensure that they know this is a *minimum* target and that they should aim higher, particularly given that come the next WFD in five years time the target is likely to be higher again.

You should therefore call for your WDF to plan for municipal waste recycling and composting targets of at least 70 per cent by 2015 and 80 per cent by 2020.

Local authorities are encouraged to set up 'closed loop' recycling systems. Examples include waste paper generated by local businesses being recycled into office paper that is then re-used by those businesses, and household garden and kitchen waste being composted and sold back for use in the garden.

Separately collected recyclables, as opposed to commingled collection where materials are mixed up together and separated later, tend to produce much better quality materials which can then be sold on. Commingled collection tends to result in on average about 10% of recyclable materials being destroyed or contaminated and so being sent for incineration or landfill.

Another particularly useful part of the WFD therefore is the requirement for separate collection of waste for recycling, defined in Article 11(1):

"Member States shall take measures to promote high quality recycling and, to this end, shall set up separate collections of waste where technically, environmentally and economically practicable and appropriate to meet the necessary quality standards for the relevant recycling sectors – including by 2015 separate collection for at least paper, metal, plastic and glass".

Whilst this is deliberately vague it is clear enough to allow you to argue for a presumption in favour of source-separated collection. Also, you can suggest a requirement that where source separated collection is not adopted it must be demonstrated that it is not "*technically, environmentally and economically practicable*". Again, you can demand the use of rigorous LCA to justify technical, environmental and economic feasibility.

No waste management contract longer than 5-10 years would be entered into, as it would lock the authority into a requirement to deliver municipal waste to landfill or energy from waste.

Finally, no recyclable or compostable waste will be disposed of to landfill or incineration by 2020.

6. Energy from waste

The waste development framework should contain policies that support the up take of anaerobic digestion as a technology to produce energy from the source separated biodegradable proportion of the waste stream. This is a form of energy-from-waste that is truly renewable. Anaerobic digestion is variously included in the "Recycling and Composting" level of the waste hierarchy or in the "Recovery" section. Given that it creates 100% renewable energy without the loss of valuable materials it should certainly be placed above incineration.

Your waste development framework should actively promote anaerobic digestion as a sustainable solution to food waste and the generator in the biogas produced of 100%

renewable energy. It should also ensure that the resource benefits of composting in terms of its creation of humus in soil will be taken into account in planning decisions.

Friends of the Earth believes that in future certain clean source-separated portions of the biodegradable fraction of municipal waste (e.g. woody wastes) *may* be used to generate heat and electricity in suitably sized biomass generators. However these should always be subject to the proper LCA analysis in order unequivocally to demonstrate that reuse, recycling and composting are not better options in environmental terms.

There should be policies in the Waste Development Framework that make a presumption against residual waste going to waste incineration, instead moving it further up the waste hierarchy. This would also be in accordance with the WFD.

- Waste incineration without both heat and electricity generation will not be permitted.

7. Residual waste

Friends of the Earth considers “residual waste” to be the limited amount of waste that remains after an intensive waste reduction, reuse and recycling programme. This still requires treating and the quantity of this waste will reduce over time, therefore ruling out large and inflexible technologies such as incineration.

In planning for residual waste management, waste planning authorities should ensure that:

- Firstly, any remaining recyclable waste should be removed (e.g. metals, plastics, some paper).
- Secondly the small amount of waste remaining after this should be composted or anaerobically digested and, unless sufficiently clean to be used as compost, should be disposed of to landfill (as the disposal route with lowest environmental impacts for this waste).
- These processes should occur in small, localised treatment plants.

8. Climate change

Waste management is intrinsically linked to climate change. Therefore the assessment of the impact of greenhouse gas emissions from waste management options must be embedded in the SEA process:

- Waste planning authorities must take climate change impacts into account when planning for sustainable waste management and determining planning applications.
- Proposals that would result in significant increases in CO₂ emissions will not be permitted.

Again, advocate the use of full ISO-compliant LCAs when greenhouse gas emissions are being considered.

9. Development design

New building design and layout can contribute to effective waste management. Specific provision should be made for space to allow for the separation and collection of waste, whether it is a housing development, employment, retail, leisure or mixed use:

- Development plans should require that all developers provide appropriate space to facilitate storage, re-use, recycling and composting of waste.
- During the construction of developments, recycled construction and demolition wastes should be used and the waste produced should be minimised.
- Development plans should require the use of recycled construction and demolition waste in construction projects.

10. Hazardous waste

The authority will need to consider how to manage any hazardous waste that arises from the area. They should therefore adopt the following policy:

- An analysis of the composition of hazardous waste arising within the area will be undertaken, and provision made for the waste transfer and treatment facilities whose emphasis will be on reuse, recycling and biodegradation; and, where the need for disposal is essential, this should only occur by means of a dedicated hazardous waste facility.

Further information and guidance:

Friends of the Earth – Tel: 020 7490 1555
26-28 Underwood Street, London N1 7JQ
www.foe.co.uk

Rights and Justice Centre
legal@foe.co.uk

Useful web sites

Government

Department for Communities and Local Government www.communities.gov.uk/

The Planning Inspectorate www.planning-inspectorate.gov.uk/

Environment Agency www.environment-agency.gov.uk/

Environment Agency Public Registers www2.environment-agency.gov.uk/epr/

Information Commissioners Office www.ico.gov.uk

Neighbourhood Statistics www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk

The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004
www.legislation.hmso.gov.uk/acts/acts2004/20040005.htm

Planning Portal www.planningportal.gov.uk

Non Governmental Organisations (NGOs)

Air Quality – UK National Air Quality site www.airquality.co.uk

Campaign to Protect Rural England planning site www.planninghelp.org.uk

Environmental Law Foundation www.elflaw.org/

Liberty www.liberty-human-rights.org.uk/

Wildlife and Countryside Link www.wcl.org.uk

Specific reading

PPS 1: Creating Sustainable Communities

www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/planningpolicystatement1

PPS 10: Planning for sustainable waste management

www.communities.gov.uk/planningandbuilding/planning/planningpolicyguidance/mineralsandwaste/wastemanagement/pps10/

PPS 12: local development frameworks

www.communities.gov.uk/planningandbuilding/planning/regionallocal/localdevelopmentframeworks/pps12/

Planning Inspectorate guide to local development frameworks

www.planning-inspectorate.gov.uk/pins/appeals/local_dev/index.htm

Planning Inspectorate guide to soundness

www.planning-inspectorate.gov.uk/pins/appeals/local_dev/Soundness_of_DPD.htm#guidance

European Environment Bureau (EEB) guide to the Waste Framework Directive (WFD), containing a number of very useful case studies

<http://www.eeb.org/?LinkServID=D685FA1A-D1F3-89D7-7769022E8317FF70&showMeta=0>

Friends of the Earth documents:

A selection of Friends of the Earth's briefings on waste can be found at

http://www.foe.co.uk/community/campaigns/healthy_planet/incineration_index.html

Gone to Waste: The valuable resources that European countries bury and burn
including, on page 7, useful LCA emissions stats for different waste streams

http://www.foe.co.uk/resource/reports/gone_to_waste.pdf

Friends of the Earth briefing: Anaerobic Digestion

http://www.foe.co.uk/resource/briefings/anaerobic_digestion.pdf

Taking out the rubbish: Maximising recycling and minimising residual waste

Useful write-up, including case studies, of a conference of waste experts organised for local authorities by Friends of the Earth

http://www.foe.co.uk/events/taking_out_rubbish.html

Community Rights Resource Pack

www.foe.co.uk/campaigns/fair_future/resource/rights_resource_pack.html

Statement of Community involvement guide

www.foe.co.uk/resource/guides/sci_local_authority_guide.pdf

A guide to Local Development Schemes

www.foe.co.uk/resource/briefings/a_guide_to_local_development.pdf

Tackling Waste in the English Regions

www.foe.co.uk/resource/briefings/tackling_waste_regions.pdf

Strategic Environmental Assessments briefing

www.foe.co.uk/resource/guides/strategic_env_assessment.pdf