

### PPG10 – Planning & Waste Management

#### Principles of Waste Management

##### a) Best Practicable Environmental Option (BPEO)

This has been defined by the Royal Commission on Environmental Pollution as “the outcome of a systematic consultative and decision making procedure which emphasises the protection and conservation of the environment across land, air and water. The BPEO procedure establishes for a given set of objectives, the option that provides the most benefits or the least damage to the environment, as a whole, at acceptable cost, in the long term as well as in the short term”

##### b) Regional Self Sufficiency

Most waste should be treated or disposed of within the region in which it is produced, Each region should provide for facilities with sufficient capacity to manage the quantity of waste expected to need to be dealt with in that area for at least 10 years. In some cases however it may be necessary to recognise units smaller than regions but larger than WPA's (*Waste Planning Authorities*). WPA's should make adequate provision in their development plans for any waste management facilities which may be needed, taking account of the advice of the Regional Planning Body for their area.

##### c) Proximity Principle

Waste should generally be managed as near as possible to its place of production, because transporting waste itself has an environmental impact.

##### d) Waste Hierarchy

This is a theoretical framework which acts as a guide to the waste management options which should be considered when assessing the BPEO.