Planning for Queensland's waste and resource recovery industry

Guidance for local government plan drafting

February 2022

Queensland Government

Copies of this publication are available on our website at www.statedevelopment.qld.gov.au/planning and further copies are available upon request to:

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Introduction

Queensland's Waste Management and Resource Recovery Strategy

The Queensland Government has developed a comprehensive Waste Management and Resource Recovery Strategy (the waste strategy). It is underpinned by a waste disposal levy aimed at attracting investment, developing new jobs and industries and reducing waste. The waste strategy aims to deliver long term sustained growth in the resource recovery sector while reducing the amount of waste produced. It will promote more sustainable waste management practices for business, industry and households.

Purpose of this guidance

Land use planning plays an important role in delivering on the waste strategy and the sustained economic growth of the resource recovery sector while ensuring adequate consideration is given to community aspirations.

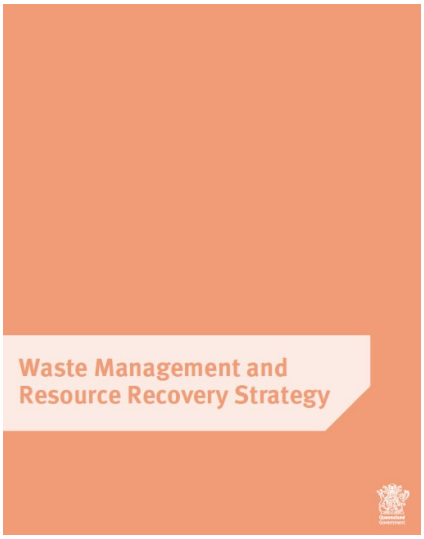
This guidance provides local government with practical information in preparing or reviewing their planning schemes to:

- support the appropriate development of future waste management and resource recovery industries at the right time and in the right location
- support waste management and resource recovery as an integral part of business operations
- allocate land for compatible land uses near existing and planned waste management and resource recovery industries and activities.

A well-developed policy direction articulated through the planning scheme will assist local government in their role as assessment manager for most waste management and resource recovery industry proposals. This guidance provides further advice to local government on matters to consider in development assessment.

Waste management context

Waste Management and Resource Recovery Strategy



In July 2019, the Queensland Government released the waste strategy which aims to minimise the creation of waste, maximise the value of the resource used and cut greenhouse gas emissions. The waste strategy contains three strategic priorities:

1) reducing the impact of waste on the environment
2) transitioning to a circular economy for waste
3) building economic opportunity.

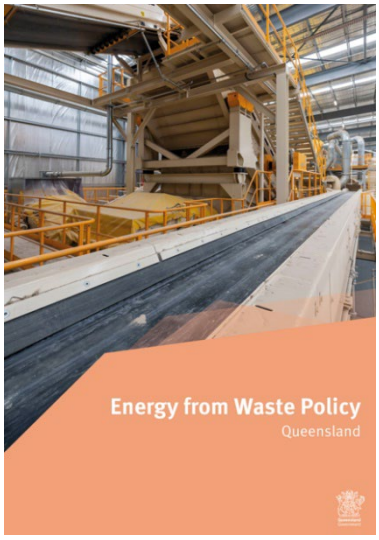
Each of the three strategic priorities contain actions for government, community and industry. The waste strategy is underpinned by a waste disposal levy on waste going to landfill. The strategy is supported by the following targets to be achieved by 2050:

- 25 per cent reduction in household waste
- 90 per cent of waste is recovered and does not go to landfill
- 75 per cent recycling rates across all waste types.

The ability to meet these targets will require significant investment in new waste management and resource recovery industries over the next 30 years. It will also require the delivery of policies, programs and infrastructure across government, industry and community. Local governments play an important role in contributing to the actions and targets under the waste strategy.

Find more information about the **waste strategy**.

Energy from Waste Policy



Energy from Waste (EfW) refers to converting waste materials into fuels, or energy in the form of electricity, heat, or cooling. It is often used interchangeably with the term ‘waste to energy’. The energy can then be used either on the site of production to help meet energy demands or supplied to other users through a wider distribution network. There are various thermal, biological, chemical or mechanical technologies available to convert waste into energy.

On 4 June 2020, the Queensland Government released the Energy from Waste (EfW) Policy which outlines how EfW supports the implementation of the waste strategy and helps Queensland transition to a circular economy. The EfW Policy provides information on:

- the role of EfW and its contribution to waste management
- expectations for appropriate stakeholder engagement
- information required to support an environmental authority (EA) application
- the environmental regulation of EfW facilities.

In December 2021, the EfW Policy was updated to provide additional information about the suitability of facility location and operation, the inclusion of being a ‘good neighbour’ principle and strengthening of the precautionary principle.

An EfW guideline has been developed to support the EfW Policy. The guideline provides information to proponents of EfW facilities with guidance on the scope, intention and application of the EfW Policy. The guideline also contains several case studies that showcase facilities achieving the EfW Policy outcomes.

As part of the broader suite of waste management and resource recovery industries that will be required across the state over the next 30 years, local governments may also need to consider how they plan for the development of EfW facilities. The data and information contained in the QWRRIR will assist local governments in determining possible industry requirements and suitable locations.

Find more information about the **EfW Guideline**.

Find more information about the **EfW Policy**.

Queensland Resource Recovery Industries Roadmap and Action Plan

In August 2019, the Queensland Government released the Queensland Resource Recovery Industries Roadmap and Action Plan (Roadmap) which is a key action under strategic priority three (building economic opportunity) of the waste strategy. The Roadmap is a plan for supporting industry growth and job creation in resource recovery industries over the next ten years. It proposes four strategies, supported by action plans, aimed to:

- accelerate the project pipeline
- drive the development of markets and supply chains across Queensland
- review policy and legislative frameworks to enable industry growth
- encourage the advancement of new technologies.

Strategy actions will help industry and local governments to accelerate investment decisions, modernise and enlarge current operations, enable the development and growth of new resource recovery businesses and supply chains.

Find more information about the **Roadmap and Action Plan**.

Queensland Waste and Resource Recovery Infrastructure Report

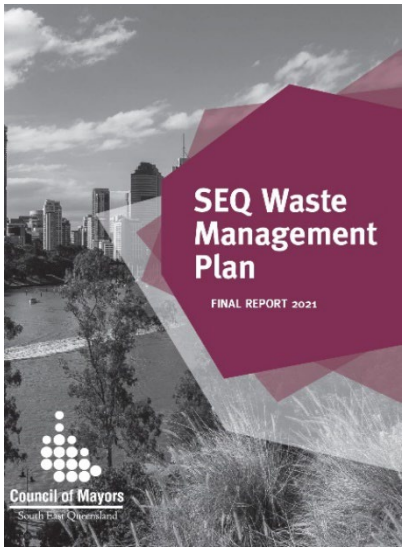
The Queensland Waste and Resource Recovery Infrastructure Report (QWRRIR) is an action under strategic priority three (building economic opportunity) of the waste strategy. The QWRRIR has been prepared to support government (both state and local) and industry by identifying where and what types of waste management and resource recovery industries are required, as needs vary significantly across the state, between regions and regional settings.

Local governments are encouraged to work collaboratively to identify opportunities to support new waste management and resource recovery solutions. Where feasible and desirable, regional based waste and resource recovery solutions (e.g. landfill disposal) can offer significant economic efficiencies and minimise the potential impact on communities and the environment by reducing the overall number of waste facilities. Local governments are encouraged to explore their options before developing new localised solutions.

For more information about the future capacity needs by region and major infrastructure types refer to the **QWRRIR**.

South East Queensland Waste Management Plan

In November 2021, Council of Mayors South East Queensland (CoMSEQ) released the South East Queensland Waste Management Plan (SEQ Waste Management Plan) which establishes a pathway for SEQ local governments to address the challenges and opportunities with regards to waste management in the SEQ regional context.



The scope of the SEQWMP focuses primarily on the waste flows managed through kerbside collections. These waste streams represent some of the most complex decisions facing Councils and represent significant opportunities for capturing the benefits of local government collaborations across SEQ. A key theme in the SEQWMP is to progressively reduce the amount of waste going to landfill while supporting growth in recycling and resource recovery that collectively contribute to the circular economy.

The SEQWMP identifies a 'target state' for 2030, with an outlook to 2050. In moving towards the 2030 'target state', it is expected that SEQ local governments will benefit from collaborating closely on some of the key priorities, and progress independently on others.

The SEQWMP focuses on three areas of action towards the 2030 'target state' and these include:

- optimising comingled recycling
- removing organic waste for landfill and recovering it
- optimising the treatment of residual municipal solid waste

The data and information contained in the SEQWMP will assist SEQ local governments in determining possible industry requirements and suitable locations. For more information about the SEQWMP.

Plan drafting

This section outlines how a planning scheme may facilitate waste management and resource recovery industries and activities while ensuring adequate protections are in place to address the potential impacts these activities may have on local communities. A planning scheme with a clear policy position will support local government in the assessment of waste management and resource recovery industries and activities.

Why amend a planning scheme?

Supporting strategic land use planning and effective development assessment

The assessment of emerging waste management and resource recovery industries and activities can be challenging, particularly where planning schemes do not yet include strategic outcomes and appropriate assessment benchmarks against which these proposals can be assessed. To avoid strategic land use decisions being driven by individual development applications, local government can respond by preparing or reviewing their planning schemes to:

- anticipate new and emerging waste management and resource recovery industries and activities
- include provisions outlining the preferred outcomes and measures to support growth and opportunities while protecting community values.

The local government approach should be informed by the waste management context described in the preceding section and consider:

- the anticipated economic growth profile in the local government and any forecasted changes which may alter future needs and investment in waste management and resource recovery industries
- the anticipated population growth in the local government area and how and where this growth may be accommodated in relation to industrial land intended to support new waste management and resource recovery related industrial activities
- local environmental factors.

For further information regarding key considerations of future waste and resource recovery infrastructure in land use planning refer to the **QWRRIR**.

Find further information on **drafting a planning scheme here**.

Delivering on the State Planning Policy July 2017

The **State Planning Policy** (SPP) emissions and hazardous activities state interest includes policies specific to waste management facilities. The policies seek to ensure waste management facilities are protected from encroachment and that they are designed and managed to avoid or mitigate adverse impacts of emissions on sensitive land uses and the natural environment.

Amending a planning scheme to respond to growth in the waste management and resource recovery sector may assist in integrating aspects of this state interest for the local government area.

This guidance material supports the associated guidance material for the Emissions and hazardous activities state interest in the Integrating state interests in a planning scheme guidance.

When to consider preparing a temporary local planning instrument

A temporary local planning instrument (TLPI) may provide an interim measure if a local government identifies a deficiency in their planning scheme to urgently respond to the need for or adequately address the potential impacts arising from waste management and resource recovery facilities. Early discussions with their **local departmental office** is encouraged for local governments wishing to explore this option.

What is a waste management or resource recovery industry or activity?

Types of waste management and resource recovery industries

The waste strategy, Roadmap and QWRRIR outline the different types of waste management and resource recovery industries that may be required over the next 10 to 30 years to deliver the outcomes in the waste strategy. The QWRRIR categorises waste activities and industries using examples for state significant infrastructure, regionally significant infrastructure and locally significant infrastructure.

For example:

- **State significant** – significant reprocessing operations such as metal shredders / fragmentisers, paper recovery mills, complex centralised treatment facilities for hazardous and regulated wastes, including high temperature incinerators and waste oil re-refineries.
- **Regionally significant** – regional landfills, regional material recovery facilities, regional organic processing facilities, regional specialist reprocessing facilities, such as for e-waste.
- **Locally significant** – local primary landfills, local organics processing facilities, local recycling facilities.

For more detailed information on these categories of waste infrastructure types refer to the **QWRRIR**.

Use terms and definitions

Different types of resource recovery industries which process and recycle products may be captured by different use terms under the Planning Regulation 2017 as there is no specific land use term for resource recovery industries. Potential applicable use terms include:

- ***Utility installation*** (e.g. local waste transfer station, local refuse disposal involving landfill site)
- ***Medium impact industry*** (e.g. local organics processing facilities, local recycling facilities)
- ***High impact industry*** (e.g. regional composting facilities, waste disposal facilities, regional materials recycling facilities)
- ***Special industry*** (e.g. complex centralised treatment facilities, composting organic material more than 200 tonnes per year, regulated waste storage, treatment, recycling and waste incineration).

For further information regarding terms and definitions refer to schedule 3 and schedule 24 of the Planning Regulation 2017.

When preparing planning scheme provisions, consider the types of waste management and resource recovery industries expected in the local government area and ensure the provisions are tailored to the use terms under which these industries would fall.

Waste management and resource recovery activities as part of other uses

Certain waste management and resource recovery activities may comprise an element of another use and may be considered by the local government to be ancillary (subordinate) to the existing (principal) use and, therefore, may not require separate planning approval. Zone assessment benchmarks may acknowledge these activities as a complementary activity to the uses envisaged in the zone. In doing so, it is important to ensure that the assessment benchmarks:

- do not inadvertently preclude these complementary activities
- address any particular considerations associated with these activities.

As an example, on-site organic composting associated with agricultural or livestock activities (e.g. cropping or animal husbandry) may be considered ancillary to the principal activity. To support the circular economy, the planning scheme may include provisions that envisage and encourage on-site composting activities, where associated with the principal use and meeting identified parameters. For example, where processing comprises up to 200 tonnes per year of material.

How to promote and manage these uses

Articulate a clear strategic direction

Strategic outcomes should provide clear direction about the local government's policy position and intent in relation to waste management and resource recovery developments. This can assist assessment managers in considering proposals for emerging industries that may not be explicitly catered for in other elements of the planning scheme.

A local government may seek to amend the strategic outcomes in its planning scheme to reflect a new policy or change in its existing policy position, to facilitate new and emerging waste management and resource recovery industries and respond to community needs and aspirations. This can then inform a review of how waste management and resource recovery industry projects are assessed and consulted on and what may need to change through the balance of the planning scheme.

These strategic outcomes may include:

- acknowledging the community and economic value of these industries
- supporting the ongoing and safe operation of these industries through protection from encroachment by sensitive land uses and other incompatible development
- discouraging future development of these industries near existing or planned sensitive land uses and highlight the importance of locating these activities to protect natural environmental values.

Zones containing waste management and resource recovery industries

Waste management and resource recovery industries are typically located in industry zones. For example, land in the following industry zones may accommodate the development of waste management and resource recovery facilities and activities consistent with the purpose of the zone and in suitable locations:

- Industry zone
- Medium impact industry zone
- High impact industry zone
- Special industry zone
- Industry investigation zone.

For further information about zones and purpose statements refer to schedule 2 of the Planning Regulation 2017.

Local governments should also consider whether the planning scheme includes sufficient supply of suitably zoned land to support future waste management and resource recovery industry growth projections and needs. This should be based on an industrial land supply and the findings from the QWRRIR. Also consider how or whether the existing infrastructure and transport network supports new and emerging waste management and resource recovery industries in identified locations.

When allocating land to a different zone in response to this review, ensure the land for industry avoids adverse impacts on sensitive land uses and the natural environment.

Planning for existing and future waste management and resource recovery facilities

Clearly identify these locations and the future intent for these lands in the planning scheme. Consider provisions to protect existing and approved waste management and resource recovery industries, or areas from encroachment by development, that would compromise the ability of the land use to operate safely and effectively. Allocate land for compatible uses nearby to existing and planned industrial land uses.

Considerations in identifying preferred locations and zoning land may include:

- the scale, nature of emissions and level of risk associated with differing waste management and resource recovery industries
- locating where complementary uses, such as rural land or state forest, can provide a separation between waste management and resource recovery industries and sensitive uses

- planning for these industries in areas already allocated for complementary land uses, such as industry zones, to enable high impact uses to cluster in areas away from sensitive land uses, and then locating uses of progressively lesser impact around zones of highest impact (e.g. low-impact industry surrounding medium-impact industry, surrounding high-impact industry)
- ensuring the separation distances are appropriate for the operational needs, risks and hazards associated with differing waste management and resource recovery industries.

Consider the benefit of locally specific provisions

Explore opportunities for waste management and resource recovery sector precincts or co-location of major waste management and resource recovery industries with other hard-to-locate industries. These may build on locations where existing facilities already exist or comprise new resource recovery hubs.

Tailored assessment benchmarks and a lower category of development and/or assessment could then potentially apply to these specific sites.

Applying categories of development and assessment and assessment benchmarks to these zones, precincts or specific locations

Local government may also include zone assessment benchmarks to provide more detail about the development outcomes the local government is seeking and include precincts within the zone. While the assessment benchmarks are to be consistent with the purpose statement of the zone, this is an opportunity to clarify where and how resource recovery industries may be supported in the zone. This may include identifying and encouraging compatible uses that support the long-term use of the land for waste management and resource recovery industries.

The co-location of synergistic industries, where the by-product or output of one resource recovery process become the input of another industry (e.g. manufacturing), can support the transition to a circular economy. Local governments are encouraged to adopt planning scheme provisions that support the co-location of complementary businesses that include waste management and resource recovery activities. The co-location of complementary or compatible uses are more likely to gain social acceptance where an industry has already been established. The co-location of compatible uses may be important for the establishment of certain industrial activities that are typically seen as ‘hard to locate’, such as EfW facilities.

In appropriate zones or locations, ensure the category of assessment is the lowest suitable commensurate to the level of risk for the envisaged waste management and resource recovery industries. Consider the following:

- scale of the proposed use and potential impacts
- the ability to include relevant assessment benchmarks to regulate the potential impacts
- alignment with the strategic outcomes of the planning scheme
- expected community sentiment.

Applying assessment benchmarks to waste management and resource recovery uses

Different types of waste management and resource recovery industries and activities have varying types and degrees of impact, depending on factors, such as the type of waste materials being managed or processed, and the location, technology and scale of the facility. Waste management and resource recovery industries and activities have the potential to impact on the environment and communities through leachate discharge, visual amenity, traffic, odours, dust, gaseous contaminants and pests.

Assessment benchmarks can address site planning, design and management approaches to achieve an acceptable level of amenity having regard to the local context. This is in addition to considering the preferred locations for these industries to reduce the potential for these impacts to affect communities and the natural environment in the first instance. Strategies may include reduced hours of operation, and vegetation buffers. Consider assessment benchmarks that:

- apply appropriate separation/buffer distances based on industry best-practice and Australian Standards
- seek to achieve the acoustic and air quality objectives of the Environmental Protection (Noise) Policy 2019 and Environmental Protection (Air) Policy 2019 at the nearest sensitive use receptor.

Relationship with the Environmental Authority (EA) framework

Not all impacts associated with waste management and resource recovery industries are managed through land use planning and development assessment. Many of the potential impacts relate to the operation of waste facilities which are managed through an EA and conditions imposed by the Department of Environment and Science (DES) under the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*.

Find further information regarding the **EA framework**.

Dealing with sensitive land uses and reverse amenity impacts

Where surrounding zoning is incompatible with existing or future waste management and resource recovery industries, provisions to ameliorate reverse amenity impacts to reduce the potential for further conflict may also be warranted. For example, where land is already allocated for sensitive land uses in the vicinity of existing industries.

Consider whether a reverse amenity overlay code, or similar, is required to protect existing waste management and resource recovery industry development to ensure their ongoing integrity and operation. This could include assessment benchmarks that:

- development for sensitive land uses not intensify
- apply separation distances, and/or use setbacks, site layout and development orientation, and buffers, such as natural topography, vegetation and landscape design to mitigate those impacts.

Consider higher categories of assessment for incompatible land uses, including sensitive land uses where they propose to encroach within a buffer or interface area of a waste management and resource recovery industry. Where the risks of adverse impacts on new sensitive land uses are significant, a comprehensive risk assessment may be required.

Where a local government seeks to support the development or expansion of these industries in the vicinity of existing sensitive land uses, a land-use transition strategy may be necessary to avoid creating an ongoing and increasing land use conflict. This would necessitate comprehensive consultation with the affected communities

Development assessment

This section provides guidance to local governments on matters to consider when assessing an application for a waste management or resource recovery facility development or for a use that incorporates a waste management or resource recovery activity.

If the planning scheme does not clearly outline the policy intent for waste management and resource recovery facility development, the local government may wish to consider the policy directions of the relevant regional plan and the State Planning Policy. These documents aim to protect the health and safety of the community from the adverse effects of hazardous activities and protect the ability of hazardous activities to function safely and effectively.

The following material supports these policy directions and may assist in the assessment of the proposed development:

- the policy intent and waste and resource management hierarchy outlined in the Queensland Government waste strategy
- the information contained in the QWRRIR that discusses the need for waste management and resource recovery facilities in the local government area.

Local governments are encouraged to discuss their options with neighbouring local governments depending on the nature and scale of the proposed development. Not every local government will require the same facilities. The findings from the QWRRIR will assist with facilitating these discussions.

Local governments may also wish to contact the Department of Environment and Science to discuss any concerns or considerations that may arise and seek feedback on the proposed development application.

Assessment approach

Large scale waste management and resource recovery applications or projects may generate significant interest within the community. Local governments may choose to take a proactive approach to the assessment of waste management and resource recovery development applications. Key initiatives may include:

- **Pre-lodgement**: Local governments should encourage proponents to use the pre-lodgement process to discuss site specific issues, information requirements, determine potential approvals and agreements relevant to the development and community engagement strategies.

  Pre-lodgement services are also provided by the State Assessment and Referral Agency (SARA) within the Department of State Development, Infrastructure, Local Government and Planning. Early discussions with SARA may assist proponents and local governments determine likely referrals and associated information requirements. As most waste management and resource recovery projects are likely to generate the need to obtain an Environmental Authority, proponents and local governments are advised to also discuss the proposal with the Department of Environment and Science.

- **Community engagement**: Community engagement activities and information sharing should allow enough time for informed consideration and input from those who may have concerns. Keeping the community informed of the application may assist in managing the expectations of the community. Informal information sessions with the local community and adjoining neighbours prior to lodging an application and throughout its assessment is encouraged.

  The **Community engagement toolkit for planning** produced by the Department of State Development, Infrastructure, Local Government and Planning is a useful tool in determining appropriate methods of engaging with the community.

- **Factsheets**: Local governments may consider developing a factsheet which outlines how the planning scheme addresses waste management and resource recovery facilities and the considerations and expectations for potential applicants.

- **Site visits**: Local governments may wish to undertake site visits to existing waste management and resource recovery facilities to help gain an understanding of the potential impacts and benefits.

Possible referrals

Local governments will be the assessment manager for most waste management and resource recovery infrastructure proposals. However, in certain circumstances, the state may have an assessment manager role or a referral role, depending on whether the proposed activity is assessable under schedule 10 of the Planning Regulation 2017. Table 1 below provides an overview of the different pathways for referral depending on the triggers in the Planning Regulation and the local government planning scheme.

Assessable under Planning Regulation 2017 (Yes/No)	Assessable under Planning Scheme (Yes/No)	Referral (Yes/No)	Assessment Manager
Yes	No	No	SARA and DES assess EA
Yes	Yes	Yes	Local Government and referral to SARA and DES
No	No	No	Applicant applies to DES for EA as no DA required
No	Yes	No	Local Government

Table 1: Material Change of Use for an Environmentally Relevant Activity

Depending on the proposed activity and location, there may be several state agencies involved in the assessment and conditioning of development applications. These may include, but are not limited to:

- Department of Transport and Main Roads (DTMR): SARA referral including DTMR if the proposed development is likely to have an impact on a state-transport corridor
- Department of Natural Resources, Mines and Energy (DNRME): SARA referral including DNRME if the proposed development involves clearing of native vegetation
- Department of Environment and Science: For assessment against the Environmentally Relevant Activity framework and issuing an Environmental Authority (EA)
- Department of State Development, Infrastructure, Local Government and Planning: If SARA is assessment manager under the Planning Regulation 2017 for assessment against State Code 22: Environmentally Relevant Activities.

Information requests/useful reports

Information that may be provided to support a proposed application, or requested by an assessment manager, to assist in the assessment of a proposed waste management and resource recovery facility development may include:

- proposal plans, showing the location and layout of the proposed waste management or resource recovery facility on the site, including access points and related infrastructure
- separation distances to sensitive land uses in proximity of the site, including areas identified in the planning scheme for future development
- a transport management plan, including during both construction and operation. This would commonly include information on vehicle trips by types of vehicle, an assessment of access points to the site, dust management mitigation measures during construction, identification of haulage routes, considering any impacts on school bus routes. A road standards assessment, requiring a pre-construction road condition assessment may also be required to assist mitigation and maintenance of roads during construction period and repair standards post construction
- a landscape plan, including identification of proposed landscaped buffers and weed management strategies
- a construction management plan

- an erosion and sediment control plan.

Local government should alert potential applicants to the type of material that may assist in the assessment of their development application.

When making or amending a planning scheme, the scheme content should alert users to the type of information that may assist in demonstrating compliance with the strategic outcomes and assessment benchmarks of relevance to development proposals for waste management or resource recovery facilities or for a use that incorporates a waste management or resource recovery activity.

Conditions for waste projects

When conditioning development approvals for emerging waste management and resource recovery industries in response to the provisions of the planning scheme, the following matters are likely to be of most relevance:

- **Construction management**: Where the scale and nature of construction activities associated with the new or expanding waste management and resource recovery industries is likely to result in adverse impacts on matters such as public safety, amenity (e.g. noise, vibration and air quality), site security or the integrity of infrastructure, a local government may seek to include conditions relating to the construction approach.
- **Traffic management**: Where the scale of construction activities is likely to result in adverse impacts on road safety and efficiency, conditions relating to site access and haulage routes may be warranted. This may include requiring a pre and post construction dilapidation survey (or a road condition assessment), and a condition to repair any damage to the identified haulage routes at no cost to council.

  Traffic management conditions may also consider the frequency and nature of vehicle movements generated by ongoing operations and manage these to mitigate potential adverse impacts on the surrounding community.
- **Ongoing site management**: The operation of waste management and resource recovery industries and activities may generate ongoing air quality, odour, noise and dust amenity impacts. Local governments may seek to condition approvals to ensure that operations are carried out in accordance with a site-based management plan, including any amendments to the plan, to mitigate those impacts.
- **Screening/stockpiling**: Waste management and resource recovery industries may involve large-scale stockpiling of resources. Local government may seek to condition approvals to ensure stockpiling occurs in a specific location within the site and/or require interface screening or landscaping.
- **Interface landscaping**: Where a local government requires landscape buffers, it may be appropriate to condition the specifications of a landscape plan and/or specific landscape buffer locations, plant species, planting densities and buffer widths.
- **Rehabilitation**: Waste management activities may involve significant changes to site conditions. A decommissioning and rehabilitation plan should identify the actions that need to be undertaken to return the land to an agreed state when operations of a waste management activity or resource recovery facility permanently ceases. Consideration may be given to linking this condition to a timeframe, for example within 12 months after the use is no longer operational.
- **Hours of operation**: Given the likely traffic generation associated with the use, local governments may seek to condition the hours and days of operation for the waste management and resource recovery facility.

When making or amending a planning scheme, ensure assessment benchmarks support the inclusion of necessary conditions to address construction and ongoing operational aspects of waste management or resource recovery facilities and uses that incorporate waste management or resource recovery activities.

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