The technical appendices; Strategic Environmental Assessment [SEA], Sustainability Appraisal [SA] and Habitats Regulation Assessment [HRA] and Strategic Flood Risk Assessment [SFRA] which accompany this document are available on CD by request or on our website:

www.hertsdirect.org
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1.0 Introduction

**Minerals and Waste Development Framework/Local Plan**

1.1 The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 introduced a development plan system that requires the county council to prepare policies that will deliver the spatial strategy for the future of minerals and waste planning in the county. Collectively, these policies will form the Minerals and Waste Development Framework for Hertfordshire, otherwise now known as the Minerals Local Plan and the Waste Local Plan.

1.2 The Minerals and Waste Development Framework/Local Plan will comprise a portfolio of Development Plan/Local Development Documents, which collectively set out the objectives and policies for both minerals and waste management within the county. The waste planning documents will be as follows:

- **The Waste Core Strategy and Development Management Policies** Development Plan Document sets out the spatial vision and strategic objectives for waste planning in Hertfordshire. This document also contains the policies needed to implement these objectives, as well as detailed generic development management policies that will be used to make decisions on waste planning applications. All other waste local development documents must conform to the Core Strategy and Development Management Policies.

- **The Waste Site Allocations** Development Plan Document identifies sites for waste management facilities. This document includes maps and waste site briefs for Allocated Sites and identified Employment Land Areas of Search (ELAS). This document has been written to be in conformity with the Waste Core Strategy and Development Management Policies document and so the two documents should be read in conjunction.

1.3 These documents are referred to as Development Plan Documents (DPDs) and together will otherwise be referred to as the Waste Development Framework/Local Plan. The county council may also prepare other documents, including Supplementary Planning Documents, to expand on policies set out in a Development Plan Document or provide additional information.

1.4 There are several prescribed stages in the production of this Waste Site Allocations document, which are set out below:

---

1 The terms Development Plan Document and Local Development Document are used interchangeably when referring to documents which form part of the Local Plan, in accordance with The Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012.
Issues and Preferred Options

(i) The Waste Site Allocations Issues and Preferred Options 2 document, identified potential future waste sites within the county to meet the present and future needs. The formal consultation on these Preferred Options took place between November and December 2009. The representations made at that consultation were used to prepare the Waste Site Allocations document.

Consultation on Omission Sites

(ii) An additional consultation on ‘Omission Sites’ took place between November and December 2010. An omission site is a parcel of land that is either new to the process or one that was already assessed and subsequently discounted but re-promoted during the issues and Preferred Options 2 consultation in November 2009. The results of that consultation were also used to prepare the Waste Site Allocations document.

Pre-Submission and Proposed Submission

(iii) The pre-submission document was subjected to a six week public consultation between 6 February and 19 March 2012. In light of some of the representations received and the publication in March 2012 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), the county council produced a proposed submission document for further public participation between 9 November and 21 December 2012. Representations received during this and the previous pre-submission consultation, were submitted to the Planning Inspectorate, along with the evidence base on 24 June 2013.

Examination

(iv) Following submission, an independent Planning Inspector was appointed by the Secretary of State to carry out an examination into the ‘soundness’ of this Waste Site Allocations document. The representations made at the proposed submission stage were taken into account by the Inspector at the independent examination.

Adoption

(v) Following the examination, the Inspector produced a report that set out recommendations for changes requested to be made to the document. The county council has incorporated these changes to form the adopted version of the document.
Purpose of the Waste Site Allocations Local Development Document

1.5 Hertfordshire County Council as Waste Planning Authority has a statutory responsibility to identify potential sites and areas suitable to accommodate facilities for sustainable waste management within the county. The allocations reflect the overall spatial strategy set out in the Waste Core Strategy and Development Management Policies document.

1.6 This Waste Site Allocations document follows the principles set out in the Waste Core Strategy and Development Management Policies document. It identifies locations for waste management facilities in the county, based on a process of site assessment and selection. The site assessment methodology and site assessment matrices used for assessing the sites are set out in Appendix F: Site Selection Methodology.

1.7 Any application for waste management facilities will be assessed against the policies within the Waste Core Strategy and Development Management Policies document and this Waste Site Allocations document.

The Process of Managing Development

1.8 Development Management is the process which shapes the development and use of land. It involves the consideration of planning applications, the monitoring of development as it takes place and, potentially, enforcement action where breaches of planning permission have occurred. In Hertfordshire, where there are two tiers of local government, all decisions on waste planning applications are determined by the county council. This Waste Site Allocations document along with the Waste Core Strategy and Development Management Policies document will guide the location of waste management facilities during the plan period 2011 – 2026.

Minerals and Waste Development Scheme

1.9 The Minerals and Waste Development Scheme provides further detail about the documents that the county council will produce and the programme for their preparation and review. The adopted scheme can be periodically revised when a new programme is required and is monitored on an annual basis. It can be found at www.hertsdirect.org or by contacting the county council directly.

Community Engagement and Consultation

1.10 The county council is committed to consulting with and involving the community in plan preparation. The Statement of Community

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2 The terms Development Plan Document and Local Development Document are used interchangeably when referring to documents which form part of the Local Plan, in accordance with The Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012.
Involvement sets out the county council’s strategy for involving and consulting the appropriate stakeholders in the preparation of a variety of documents. The Statement of Community Involvement is available on the county council’s website at www.hertsdirect.org or by contacting the county council directly.

1.11 The county council has carried out a series of consultations in preparing the waste documents:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date Range</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Waste Development Policies DPD: Preferred Options consultation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Waste Site Allocations DPD: Preferred Options consultation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Waste Site Allocations DPD: Issues and Preferred Options 2 consultation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 November 2010 – 22 December 2010</td>
<td>Waste Core Strategy and Development Management Policies DPD: Pre-submission consultation</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Waste Site Allocations Omissions Sites consultation</td>
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<tr>
<td>6 February 2012 – 19 March 2012</td>
<td>Waste Site Allocations DPD: Pre-Submission Consultation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 November 2012 – 21 December 2012</td>
<td>Waste Site Allocations DPD: Proposed Submission Consultation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1.12 The county council has also undertaken stakeholder events and further informal consultations on a number of issues with regard to the waste documents. A summary of the responses to the Pre-Submission and Proposed Submission Waste Site Allocations consultations and the county council’s response to these comments, which have informed the production of this document, are available at: www.hertsdirect.org

**Monitoring and Implementation**

1.13 As a local planning authority the county council is required to produce a Monitoring Report outlining how policies are being implemented and how effective they have been. The report will identify any changes that are
needed if a policy appears not to be working or if targets are not being met.


**Sustainability Appraisal and Habitats Regulations Assessment**

1.15 All policies and proposals within the waste planning documents have been subjected to Sustainability Appraisals, incorporating a Strategic Environmental Assessment. The Sustainability Report on the Waste Site Allocations document is available on the county council’s web site and on request from the county council.

1.16 In addition, where a land use plan, either alone or in combination with other plans or projects is likely to have a significant effect on European nature conservation sites (Special Areas of Conservation and Special Protection Areas), an ‘Appropriate Assessment’ must be made of the implications of the plan for the European site. This is in relation to the protection and conservation objectives for the site, in accordance with requirements of the European Habitats Directive and the Habitats Regulations.

1.17 There are a number of Special Protection Areas (SPA) and Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) in Hertfordshire. A Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) Screening has been carried out in order to establish whether a full appropriate assessment was needed.

1.18 The more specific recommendations set out within the Habitats Regulations Assessment Report have been addressed within this document.

1.19 The conclusions reached in the Habitats Regulations Assessment recommend that proposals coming forward on the Allocated Sites in the eastern half of the county are monitored. Specifically, these are on sites:

- AS019 Westmill Quarry and Landfill, Ware (Inset Map 009)
- AS025 Cumberlow Green Farm (Inset Map 019)
- AS238 The New Barn A1(M) J.10 (Inset Map 021)

1.20 This is to ensure that air pollution effects from waste transported to and from, the above Allocated Sites along the A10 do not combine to have a significant effect on the Wormley Hoddesdon Park Woods SAC. The

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The county council will therefore seek to manage and where appropriate, phase the granting of planning permission for any waste facilities on these sites. The number and route of HGV movements associated with any proposal on these sites should be taken into consideration and assessed in-combination with transport movements from any waste development that has already occurred on one of these Allocated Sites, or proposed on them through other planning applications. A Habitats Regulations Assessment will be required to be carried out for individual projects at the time they come forward as planning applications, to assess the potential for in-combination air pollution effects to adversely affect the integrity of the SAC.

1.21 The Sustainability Appraisal recommends that the timing and concentration of development of all the eight Allocated Sites outlined in chapter 4 are taken into account when considering applications on these sites.

1.22 The county council will therefore aim to manage and phase new waste development in such a way as to ensure that the cumulative effects of development do not disproportionately affect some communities more than others (e.g. by avoiding the situation whereby a number of the Allocated Sites come forward at a similar time in the same settlement, when Allocated Sites in other settlements are available to reduce the potential effects). The county council will refuse applications where it is considered that the potential cumulative effects on air quality, amenity, human health, natural environment and traffic/transportation including any significant adverse impacts on environmental quality, social cohesion and inclusion or economic potential would be unacceptable.

**Strategic Flood Risk Assessment**

1.23 Flooding is an important issue to consider when preparing planning documents. It is advised in National Planning Policy that all local planning authorities produce a Level 1 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA). It stipulates that a Level 1 SFRA should principally be a desktop based study that makes use of existing information. The Hertfordshire SFRA has therefore been informed by individual SFRAs that have been produced at the district level.

1.24 The emerging county SFRA has informed the selection of sites and summarises key flood risks in each of Hertfordshire’s districts and flood risk management policy recommendations that form part of the relevant Catchment Flood Management Plan for the area.

1.25 Areas in Hertfordshire that are covered by flood zones 1, 2 and 3 have been identified using Environment Agency Geographic Information System (GIS) data. Sites within flood zones 2 and 3 were excluded from the site selection process as these areas are most at risk from flooding.

1.26 Furthermore sites which were under 0.5ha were also excluded from further testing, as most new waste facilities would require a land take
greater than 0.5ha. Individual flood risk assessments will be required for waste management developments over 1ha.

1.27 The Hertfordshire SFRA is a living document and will be updated when new applicable flood data becomes available.
2.0 Planning for Waste Management Facilities

2.1 The waste site development briefs in Appendix A have been written in light of the advice given in the ODPM publication: ‘Planning for Waste Management Facilities’ published in 2004. This study considers planning issues associated with waste management facilities that primarily deal with commercial and industrial waste streams and local authority collected wastes but does not deal with construction and demolition waste.

2.2 In addition to the site selection criteria the information contained in table 2.1 has been used in developing the waste site development briefs in order to determine the most suitable type of waste facility that could be accommodated. Individual site constraints, which could include highway access, proximity to sensitive receptors and land suitability for future development, have also been taken into consideration when determining potential facility gaps and capacities.

Table 2.1 – Site Planning Requirements for Waste Management Facilities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Suggested Waste Facility</th>
<th>Siting, Design and Planning Issues</th>
<th>Typical Site Area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1. Anaerobic Digestion                      | Small scale community based schemes can be located on a wide range of sites. Larger centralised facilities will be limited to sites suitable for large built development with appropriate road infrastructure. Where possible, facilities should be located at least 250m from sensitive receptors. | 0.15ha (small scale plant: 5,000 tonnes per year facility).  
0.6ha (centralised plant: 40,000 tonnes per year facility). |
| 2. Composting Facilities (In-Vessel Composting/Open Windrow Composting) | In-vessel facilities can be sited in a variety of rural or industrial locations. Existing waste sites should also be considered. Traditional windrow composting plants can blend in with suburban and rural development due primarily to their low profile structures and their similarity to other rural developments (e.g. farms). Where possible, facilities should be located at least 250m from sensitive properties, which may include business premises. | 1ha – 2ha (25,000 tonnes per year facility).  
<0.5ha for in-vessel composting. |
| 3. Household                                 | Civic amenity sites need to be                                                                    | 0.5ha – 1ha                                                     |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Suggested Waste Facility</th>
<th>Siting, Design and Planning Issues</th>
<th>Typical Site Area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Waste Recycling Centres (Civic Amenity Sites)</td>
<td>located close to the point of waste arisings, to make their use a realistic option for householders. The visual impact of civic amenity sites can be mitigated by sensitive siting and the use of fencing and landscaping.</td>
<td>(10,000 – 50,000 tonnes per year facility).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. Waste Transfer Station
Siting subject to scale. Proximity to road/rail infrastructure critical. Preference should be given to co-location with other waste facilities to minimise net transport distances. Sites closer than 250m from residential, commercial or recreational areas should be avoided. Transfer routes away from residential areas are also preferable.

0.7ha (120,000 tonnes per year facility).

5. Processing of Recyclables (inert waste recycling/metal recycling/materials recovery facility)
Preference should be given to industrial or degraded sites or sites on or close to existing waste management facilities. Inert waste recycling facilities can also be located on quarries where restoration is by inert waste. Could be potential for dust and noise from conveyor and plant e.g. crushers’ movement/operation that may need to be mitigated. Metal recycling facilities may produce noise from separation and processing of metals. If amenity issues such as noise and litter can be minimised operations could be located within 100m of sensitive receptors.

1ha – 2ha (50,000 tonnes per year facility).

6. Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment Facility
Suitable in general industrial areas, away from B1 uses. Maybe potential noise from dismantling operation and spillage of recovered chemicals that may require mitigation. Possible visual impact of equipment storage.

No guidance on the size of a site is given. Planning issues will still need to be considered.

7. End of Life Vehicle Recovery
Should be located away from sensitive receptors. Potential pollution of surface and water drains and noise from plant movement

No guidance on the size of a site is given. Planning issues will still be considered.
### Suggested Waste Facility | Siting, Design and Planning Issues | Typical Site Area
---|---|---
| | operation of crusher/shredder/fragmentiser may need to be mitigated. | need to be considered. |
8. Thermal Treatment Facilities (Combined Heat and Power Plants/Energy from Waste Facilities) | Maybe suitable (depending on size) in a range of urban or urban fringe sites. Preference should be given to the co-location with mixed waste processing operations and to areas allocated for business use or in traditional commercial/industrial urban areas. Compatible with most B1/B2 uses. For small scale plants, sites closer than 250m of housing etc should generally be avoided where possible. Larger scale facilities, where possible should be located at least 250m from sensitive properties. | < 1ha – 2ha (small scale plant: 50,000 tonnes per year facility). 2ha – 5ha (large scale plant: 250,000 tonnes per year facility). |
9. Mechanical Biological Treatment (Mixed Waste Processing) | Preference should be given to industrial or degraded sites or sites on or close to existing waste management facilities. Should be located at least 250m from sensitive receptors. | < 1ha – 2ha (50,000 tonnes per year facility). |

**Planning Policy Statement 10 (PPS10): Planning for Sustainable Waste Management**

2.3 Locational criteria have also been referred to in each waste site development brief by using the criteria in PPS10 where there are specific requirements. This identifies the factors that should be considered within the context of each site when deciding the suitability of a particular waste facility. Generally the requirements with regard to odour, air quality, noise etc, will depend on the nature of the waste, the proposed facility and its siting. The locational criteria have been reproduced for inclusion within Appendix E.
3.0 Delivering Sustainable Waste Management

3.1 During the preparation of the waste documents, the county council involved a variety of stakeholders. The county council cannot implement the strategies and proposals in these planning documents on its own. The implementation of the proposals in this document will require the commitment, cooperation and actions of a wide range of stakeholders with interests in the county to work together in partnership.

3.2 While some of the objectives of the strategy are directly related to the provision of facilities on land, others such as household recycling, reuse of materials and prevention of waste would require a change of attitude of individuals and businesses, through self awareness, waste awareness and education. A positive response from the community would help decrease the amount of waste generated and needed to be disposed of on landfill sites. In order to achieve the successful delivery of the waste strategy and proposals in this document, an effective working partnership will need to be established between the county council and other stakeholders.

Sustainable Development

3.3 At the heart of planning is the requirement to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development. The planning system is defined within legislation and the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) details planning as needing to perform an economic, social and environmental role within our community to achieve sustainable development. These three roles are inextricably linked. In terms of the economy, plans and proposals should contribute to building a strong, responsive and competitive economy. Socially, plans and proposals should support strong, vibrant and healthy communities and on an environmental theme, plans and proposals should contribute to protecting and enhancing our natural, built and historic environment. Minimising waste forms part of the environmental role to be fulfilled.

3.4 Linked with this, PPS10 promotes the need to use resources efficiently and to provide waste facilities which are sustainable in location and form, but which meet the waste management needs of Hertfordshire’s growing population.

3.5 With the planning system actively guiding development to achieve a positive sustainable outcome, policies have been developed within this Plan to shape waste management facilities in the most appropriate location and form to deliver positive results in terms of economic, social and environmental sustainability. Plans and proposals need to take account of local circumstances so that they respond to the different opportunities for achieving sustainable development in different areas.

3.6 However, in certain circumstances justification(s) will exist for waste development to be considered inappropriate and unsustainable, whereby
there will be overriding material planning consideration(s) that justify a reason for refusal of planning permission. As a result, whilst there is a presumption in favour of sustainable development, this does not override material planning considerations that may exist.

3.7 Policy 1A is an extension of Policy 1: Strategy for the Provision of Waste Management Facilities which is contained in the Waste Core Strategy and Development Management Policies document. Policy 1A provides the mechanism for putting into practice the national policy context within which permission will be granted is specified. This is set alongside the spatial strategy for providing waste management facilities in the county.

3.8 Policy 1A and other policies contained in the Waste Core Strategy and Development Management Policies document are integral to the provision of waste management facilities within Hertfordshire and should therefore be referred to as part of any waste planning proposal. This is to ensure that development accords with the aims of the Waste Core Strategy and the aims of government reforms of the planning process in the NPPF, which itself, is a material planning consideration.

### Policy 1A: Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development

When considering development proposals the council will take a positive approach that reflects the presumption in favour of sustainable development contained in the National Planning Policy Framework. It will always work proactively with applicants jointly to find solutions which mean that proposals can be approved wherever possible, and to secure development that improves the economic, social and environmental conditions in the area.

Planning applications that accord with the policies in this local plan (and, where relevant, with policies in neighbourhood plans) will be approved without delay, unless material considerations indicate otherwise.

Where there are no policies relevant to the application or relevant policies are out of date at the time of making the decision then the council will grant permission unless material considerations indicate otherwise – taking into account whether:

- Any adverse impacts of granting permission would significantly and demonstrably outweigh the benefits, when assessed against the policies in the National Planning Policy Framework taken as a whole; or
- Specific policies in that Framework indicate that development should be restricted
Monitoring

| Related Strategic Objectives | SO1, SO2, SO3, SO6, SO7 |
| Core Strategy Targets | T2, T3, T4, T5, T6, T7, T9, |
| Core Strategy Indicators | IN1, IN2, IN3, IN4, IN5, IN6, IN8, IN11, IN28, IN29, IN30 |

Implementation

| Mechanism | Delivery Partner(s) |
| Site Allocations DPD | Waste Planning Authority, Waste operators, Statutory consultees, Other local, regional or national consultees |
| Monitoring of planning permissions (monthly) | Waste Planning Authority, Hertfordshire and Neighbouring Local Authorities |
| Annual Waste Survey (sites and operators) | Waste Planning Authority, Waste operators |
| Hertfordshire County Council Consultation Database | Waste Planning Authority |

Monitoring and Implementation

3.9 Simply allocating sites for waste management facilities is not enough. There is a need to ensure that sites for new facilities are brought forward where needed and at the right time and that targets set out in the Waste Core Strategy and Development Management Policies document are being met. This will need the co-operation of all parties concerned such as the county council, landowners, waste operators, the Environment Agency, etc.

3.10 The delivery of waste management facilities will be continuously monitored on an annual basis and results published within the monitoring report. The plan will be reviewed regularly and the results from monitoring will inform how often the plan is reviewed. The plan will be reviewed in full every five years and a partial review may be undertaken sooner than that if required.

3.11 The county council will keep the Household Waste Recycling Centre service and network under constant review and requirements will be published in the Annual Accommodation Statement.
Flexibility

3.12 The number and type of existing and proposed waste facility sites indicate that there is adequate provision for the management of the projected waste arisings during the plan period. Flexibility is built into the plan by ensuring that most Allocated Sites are not restricted to any particular waste stream or technology. The assessment and allocation of sites and the accompanying waste site briefs show only the range of appropriate types of waste that may be permitted on sites considering the physical, environmental, health and geological constraints.

3.13 There are many unforeseen circumstances such as the economic climate, site owners not bringing their sites forward at the appropriate time, the impact of newer technology on the particular suitability of some sites, government policies, etc. that could affect the delivery of sites. This document has made provision for these unforeseen circumstances by spatially providing sites over and above the immediate requirements for the plan period.

Summary of dealing with waste requirements:

3.14 The Waste Core Strategy and Development Management Policies document has been found ‘sound’ by an Independent Planning Inspector. The document identifies the vision and strategic objectives for waste management in the county and identifies the waste arisings and treatment capacity requirements throughout the fifteen year plan period. This document also identifies five areas of search for Local Authority Collected waste treatment facilities. These are replicated on the Spatial Distribution and Areas of Search Maps contained in the Waste Site Allocations document.

3.15 The waste arisings and treatment capacity requirements should be read in conjunction with the Waste Site Allocations document and for ease of reference, a summary is listed below:

- Hertfordshire has one remaining non-hazardous landfill where the permission for landfilling expires in 2017 but is likely to have capacity beyond then. This document identifies capacity gap difficulty up until 2015 for non-hazardous waste.
- Additional residual treatment capacity is required to deal with local authority collected waste that cannot be recycled or composted.
- Waterdale Waste Transfer Station is central to the delivery of the Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy and there is a need for new waste facilities to complement this and ensure all parts of the county are serviced.
- Household Waste Recycling Centres (HWRCs) in the county provide a valuable role in waste management and will need to be kept under review through the Annual Accommodation Statement.
A need has been identified for additional organic waste treatment capacity of 90,000 tonnes per year by 2014 to serve the western and central/eastern parts of the county.

In terms of Commercial and Industrial waste, recycling and composting capacity is needed for 210,000 tonnes per year together with additional residual treatment capacity for 397,000 tonnes per year by 2016.

The use of Construction and Demolition waste for restoration purposes (including inert restoration of mineral sites), the requirements for site waste management plans and the encouraged use of recycled and secondary aggregate, should reduce the capacity shortfall for this waste stream.

There is sufficient overall treatment capacity to manage the equivalent of the county’s hazardous waste arisings.
4.0 Allocation of Sites for Waste Management Facilities

4.1 In order to provide for the adequate and sustainable management of waste arisings over the plan period (2011-2026), the Waste Site Allocations document identifies Existing Strategic Sites, Allocated Sites and Employment Land Areas of Search. Other sites may also be brought forward. The county council will take into account the implications that new waste management facilities may have in relation to cumulative impact and will refuse applications where it is considered that the potential cumulative effects on air quality, amenity, human health, natural environment and traffic/transportation would be unacceptable. Cumulative impacts of a proposal will therefore be considered in terms of timing and location as well as the acceptability or otherwise of the impacts arising from any existing and the proposed development. Existing, safeguarded sites will be listed within the Authority’s Monitoring Report which can be accessed via www.hertsdirect.org.

Existing Strategic Sites

4.2 The Waste Core Strategy and Development Management Policies document identifies the following five existing strategic sites which provide waste management beyond the local areas in which they are located:

- AS025 Cumberlow Green Farm, Rushden, Buntingford (Inset Map 019)
- SA060 Cupid Green Depot, Hemel Hempstead (Inset Map 003)
- SA236 Redwell Wood Farm/Ridge (Inset Map 018)
- AS041 Waterdale, Gars ton (Inset Map 035)
- AS019 Westmill Quarry/Landfill, Ware (Inset Map 009)

4.3 These sites are considered to be strategic as they are essential to the current and future waste management of local authority collected waste in the county. These existing strategic sites currently perform a waste management function and are therefore safeguarded.

4.4 In order to help meet the on-going needs of the county with regard to landfill, the county council will support the continued disposal of residual waste at Westmill subject to the policies in the development plan, notably the Waste Core Strategy and Development Management Policies document. It is likely that any remaining capacity gap would have to be met out of county. In this regard, and subject to the duty to cooperate, the county council will seek to ensure that satisfactory arrangements are in place. The capacity requirements for residual landfill will be closely monitored and reviewed on an annual basis within the Authority’s Monitoring Report.

4.5 Three of the above existing strategic sites (AS025 Cumberlow Green Farm, AS019 Westmill Quarry/landfill and AS041 Waterdale) also have
the potential for enhancement and are therefore also listed as Allocated Sites.

Allocated Sites (AS)

4.6 The Waste Site Allocations document identifies eight Allocated Sites which the county council considers to be the most suitable locations to manage the county’s existing and future waste arisings during the plan period. These sites listed below, have been tested through the county council’s site selection methodology and have scored positively in terms of their location, suitability and deliverability during the plan period.

- AS008 Land off Birchall Lane, Cole Green (Inset Map 007). Currently located in the Green Belt.
- AS019 Westmill Quarry and Landfill, Ware (Inset Map 009). Currently located in the Green Belt and is identified as an Existing Strategic Site in the Waste Core Strategy and Development Management Policies document.
- AS025 Cumberlow Green Farm (Composting Site) (Inset Map 019). Identified as an Existing Strategic Site in the Waste Core Strategy and Development Management Policies document.
- AS116 Bury Mead Road, Hitchin (Inset Map 020).
- AS036 Roehyde (Hatfield) (Inset Map 026). Currently located in the Green Belt.
- AS041 Waterdale, Garston (Inset Map 035). Currently located in the Green Belt and is identified as an Existing Strategic Site in the Waste Core Strategy and Development Management Policies document.
- AS048 Travellers Lane New Barnfield Centre (Inset Map 038). Currently located in the Green Belt.

4.7 Over half of the county is designated as Green Belt. The Areas of Search for organic waste recovery facilities and local authority collected waste treatment and transfer facilities fall predominantly within the Green Belt. It is not possible to meet the anticipated needs of the county without developing waste management facilities on Green Belt land.

4.8 There are exceptional circumstances for the allocation, for waste management purposes, of five Green Belt sites. These sites are: Waterdale, Travellers Lane New Barnfield Centre, Roehyde, Westmill and Birchall Lane. They are sites which contain or have been used for waste management provision in the past or are previously developed sites in whole or in part.

4.9 Having demonstrated exceptional circumstances to justify the allocation of these Green Belt sites, it is envisaged that they would be omitted from
the Green Belt. Related alterations to defined Green Belt boundaries would be effected by the relevant district / borough councils within the county at the time of adoption of their local plans. Until that time, there would have to be a demonstration of very special circumstances in respect of any inappropriate development. Such very special circumstances would include the fact that allocation of the site for waste management purposes was deemed acceptable under the terms of this Waste Site Allocations Plan.

4.10 The Waste Site Briefs for the Allocated Sites identify the types of waste management that could be appropriate on the Allocated Sites. An indication of size of facilities that could be appropriate is given in each of the waste site briefs. However, the size and nature of the development will still need to respect the characteristics of the sites and their surroundings. Particular considerations are noted in the Site Briefs. In addition, given that the need for waste management development on the various Green Belt sites provides justification for the allocations, the related sites shall not be developed for any purpose other than waste management purposes.

4.11 PPS10 also stipulates that waste planning authorities should identify the type or types of waste management facility that would be appropriately located on the allocated site or in the allocated area. However, PPS10 also stipulates that waste planning authorities should avoid unrealistic assumptions on the prospects for the development of waste management facilities. This means that the county council cannot be more specific about the size and capacity of each potential facility listed in the waste site development briefs and in the potential facilities table; however, indicative facility numbers are shown in the Waste Core Strategy and Development Management Policies document.

4.12 The list of potential waste facilities identified in the table in Appendix B is not exhaustive, as new technologies are being developed all of the time. These would be dealt with on a case by case basis and judged on their merits. The Waste Core Strategy and Development Management Policies document and the Waste Site Allocations document are technology neutral, as the county council is not promoting a particular waste use for individual sites.

4.13 The Sustainability Appraisal of the Waste Core Strategy and Development Management Policies document concluded that this option offers relative benefits in terms of reducing waste transport and providing greater flexibility in meeting society’s needs for waste management. As such, the allocation of a limited number of sites in the Green Belt meets the county council’s objectives towards achieving self-sufficiency and locating facilities as close as practicable to the source of waste.

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5 PPS10: Planning for Sustainable Waste Management, paragraph 18, p.11.
4.14 The provision of local facilities helps meet the requirements in PPS10 that communities should manage their own waste and that waste should be managed as close as practicable to its origin. However, it is not always practicable or viable for every local community in Hertfordshire to treat its own waste, partly because of the difficulties with finding suitable sites and partly due to viability issues for the waste industry, such as economies of scale.

4.15 The allocation of these eight sites, takes into consideration the existing capacities of waste management facilities which are being safeguarded. It is considered that safeguarding existing sites, together with the Allocated Sites will adequately provide sustainable waste management during the plan period. This approach provides flexibility in helping to deliver the Waste Core Strategy and Development Management Policies document.

4.16 Policy WSA2 below builds upon Policy 1 in the Waste Core Strategy and Development Management Policies document by listing specific criteria that will be used when assessing planning applications submitted on any Allocated Site or Employment Land Area of Search.

4.17 Proposals should be in accordance with the NPPF, PPS10: Planning for Sustainable Waste Management and all relevant policies in the Waste Core Strategy and Development Management Policies document. This includes Policy 6: Green Belt which is pertinent to Allocated Sites within the Green Belt and other sites which may come forward for waste development. The county council will seek the removal of Allocated Sites from the Green Belt, specifically for waste management facilities. Until such time as these sites are removed from the Green Belt, applications will need to be justified by the demonstration of very special circumstances sufficient to outweigh the harm to the Green Belt (in particular the openness) together with any other harm identified. Further material considerations contained within the policy will also need to be taken into account.

Policy WSA2: Applications for Waste Management Development on Allocated Sites and Employment Land Areas of Search

The county council will grant planning permission for waste management facilities located on Allocated Sites and Employment Land Areas of Search identified on the inset maps, provided that the development is in accordance with:

i. the relevant policies contained in the Development Plan;

and proposals will be required to take into account;

ii. any cumulative impacts arising from the proposed waste management use;
iii. the Allocated Site specific requirements identified in the relevant waste site brief;

iv. the planning requirements identified in the general Employment Land Area of Search waste site brief and the key planning issues listed on the relevant inset map;

v. any supporting document issued with guidance on bringing forward waste uses on Employment Land Areas of Search; and

vi. the Environment Agency advice listed in Appendix B.

Developers should locate Local Authority Collected waste management facilities on Allocated Sites and Employment Land Areas of Search within the broad areas of search A, B, C, D and E unless there are overriding reasons to locate the development on sites outside of these areas of search. This does not apply to HWRCs unless there are opportunities to co-locate them with other types of facilities. The areas of search for Local Authority Collected waste are defined in Policy 1 of the Waste Core Strategy and Development Management Policies document.

The county council will grant planning permission for waste management uses located on sites outside of identified locations where they accord with Policy 7 of the Waste Core Strategy and Development Management Policies document.

Monitoring

| Related Strategic Objectives | SO1, SO2, SO3, SO4, SO5, SO6, SO7 |
| Core Strategy Targets       | T3, T4, T5, T12, T13, T14, T15    |
| Core Strategy Indicators    | IN1, IN4, IN8, IN9, IN10, IN13, IN14 |

Implementation

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Mechanism</th>
<th>Delivery Partner(s)</th>
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| Development Management  | Waste Planning Authority  
|                         | Statutory consultees  
|                         | Other local, regional or national consultees and Hertfordshire  

-20-
<table>
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<tr>
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<th>Delivery Partner(s)</th>
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<tr>
<td>Monitoring of planning permissions (monthly)</td>
<td>Waste Planning Authority Hertfordshire and Neighbouring Local Authorities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual Waste Survey (sites and operators)</td>
<td>Waste Planning Authority Waste operators</td>
</tr>
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</table>

**Employment Land Areas of Search (ELAS)**

4.18 In order to ensure further flexibility, the Waste Site Allocations document identifies 60 (sixty) Employment Land Areas of Search (ELAS), which the county council considers may be compatible with waste management uses but currently have little immediate potential for redevelopment.

4.19 These allocations have been identified from existing district/borough local plans. Employment land areas that are predominantly used for general industry (B2) and storage and distribution (B8) have been included, as these areas are considered compatible with waste management uses. Most waste uses can be housed in a building which would sit comfortably within an employment land area. Where practicable, potential waste facilities should be enclosed in a building to ensure that surrounding uses are not adversely affected by noise, dust and odour generation. Employment land that is mainly used for business (B1) has therefore been excluded, as have areas in flood zone 2/3.

4.20 Waste management uses located on Employment Land Areas of Search could therefore come forward for development during the plan period. Development of this nature would be dealt with in the same way as proposals for waste related development on Allocated Sites, by using criteria based policies in the Waste Core Strategy and Development Management Policies document.

4.21 Employment Land Areas of Search are not restricted by any particular technology or waste stream that should be on any particular site. However, whatever technology and/or waste stream being proposed should be compatible with the needs of the particular site and area.

4.22 The county council has also identified four areas, in Hertsmere and Welwyn Hatfield Boroughs which are not designated as employment land in their respective local plans. As these areas contain B2/B8 uses they have been assessed as Employment Land Areas of Search which are considered to be compatible with waste uses:

- ELAS230 Cantilion Haulage and Adjoining Land (Inset Map 015)
- ELAS233 Lismirrane Industrial Park (Inset Map 016)
- ELAS235 The White House Commercial Centre (Inset Map 017)
- ELAS236 Woolmer Green Employment Area (Inset Map 043)
4.23 Three of the above Employment Land Areas of Search (ELAS230, ELAS233 and ELAS235) are currently located in the Green Belt. Proposals for new waste management facilities will need to be justified by the demonstration of very special circumstances in accordance with the requirements of the NPPF.

**Safeguarded Sites**

4.24 There are difficulties associated with establishing new waste facilities, including the scarcity of suitable sites. The loss of existing sites and sites proposed for allocation for non-waste uses can make this situation worse. In order to achieve and maintain a sustainable distribution of waste management facilities it is important to ensure that suitable sites are not lost.

4.25 Safeguarding existing sites reduces the need for new facilities and searching for new sites in a very limited environment like Hertfordshire. Safeguarding sites also contributes towards the aims of dealing with the equivalent of the county’s own waste arisings.

4.26 PPS10 places responsibility on planning authorities to consider the likely impact of proposed, non-waste related development on existing waste management facilities’ sites and on areas allocated for waste management.

4.27 Safeguarding existing waste management facility sites helps to maintain a network of facilities within the county. The Waste Core Strategy and Development Management Policies document, Policy 5: Safeguarding of Sites requires that existing waste management facilities with planning permission for waste management uses, including landfill sites, are to be safeguarded. This includes sites where there are existing waste uses but which have limited space or capacity for expansion or the co-location of waste facilities without the demolition of the existing facilities in whole or part. The county council will also seek to ensure the enhancement of existing activities in order to maximise recovery.

4.28 The list of safeguarded sites will be monitored, reviewed and updated annually and reported in the county council’s Authority’s Monitoring Report (previously known as the Annual Monitoring Report). The Authority’s Monitoring Report is available on the county council’s website at [www.hertsdirect.org](http://www.hertsdirect.org) or by contacting the county council directly.

4.29 The areas of search for local authority collected waste treatment facilities that are identified on the spatial distribution map and areas of search map contained in this document have been replicated from the Waste Core Strategy and Development Management Policies document.
Appendix A: Inset Maps and Waste Site Briefs

For ease of identification and consistency, reference numbers for each site have been kept and not changed throughout the site selection and consultation process. Identification numbers of sites which have not been taken forward have therefore not been re-allocated to other sites, for this reason the numbers are not sequential.

Waste Brief for all Employment Land Areas of Search

The general ELAS waste brief should also be read in conjunction with the key planning issues that have been identified for each ELAS on the relevant inset map. The key planning issues identified for each ELAS that are listed on the relevant inset map have been given a traffic light ranking (green/amber/red). These are in order to assess each employment land’s suitability in terms of their size, current access arrangements and location to the strategic road network and location within a groundwater source protection zone.

More than one traffic light for each key planning issue has been given to some larger sites where there is a difference in the appropriateness of the key planning issue across the site. For example; if there is a change in the groundwater across the area, or there are different traffic access points to the area. It is the county council’s intention to produce a Supplementary Planning Document regarding the Employment Land Areas of Search. This document will provide greater detail on the planning issues for each ELAS. The supplementary document will be produced in line with the statutory requirements for such a document, which will include a period of consultation.

ELAS that are located in groundwater source protection zone 1 (SPZ1) have been given a red as this is in a sensitive zone. ELAS located in groundwater source protection zone 2 (SPZ2) have been given an amber ranking. ELAS located in groundwater source protection zone 3 (SPZ3) including employment land that are not located in any groundwater source protection zone have been given a green ranking.

The size of the Employment Land Areas of Search has also been given a ranking. ELAS that are between 0.5ha-2.49ha have been given a red, ELAS that are between 2.5ha-9.99ha have been given an amber ranking and ELAS that are 10ha or more have been given a green ranking. It is considered that there is more probability that waste management facilities could come forward on parcels of land situated within larger employment sites.

The traffic light ranking used for access has been based upon advice provided by the county council’s Highways Operations and Strategy Unit. ELAS that are considered to have no fundamental highway objections in principle have been given a green ranking. An amber ranking has been given to ELAS that are likely to need further information/assessments required to overcome some highway concerns and ELAS that have significant concerns identified, which are likely to attract highway objections have been given a red ranking. ELAS that were
given a red ranking were not excluded, as the impact would be dependent upon individual circumstances at the time.

The ODPM document: ‘Planning for Waste Management Facilities: A Research Study’, encourages waste plans to consider site allocations in areas that are identified as employment in other development plans.

The relevant district/borough council should therefore be engaged with at the earliest opportunity. The potential uses that are listed below have been categorised as to their suitability in groundwater source protection zones. Site specific considerations will also need to be taken into account. On sites where existing waste management facilities are in operation, the county council would like to see these facilities maintained throughout the lifetime of their respective planning permission.

**Potential Uses:**

The following potential uses will only be acceptable on Employment Land Areas of Search that are located within groundwater source protection zone 1:

- Waste transfer station (dry recyclables).
- Materials recovery facility (dry recyclables).
- Inert waste recycling.

In addition to the above, the following potential uses listed below would be acceptable on Employment Land Areas of Search that are located within groundwater source protection zones 2 and 3. However, the uses listed below will require additional mitigation measures to prevent contamination to groundwater:

- Anaerobic digestion.
- Household Waste Recycling Centre.
- Waste electrical and electronic equipment recycling facility.
- End of life vehicle facility.
- Thermal treatment facility.
- Mechanical/biological treatment facility.
- Waste transfer station (non-dry recyclables).
- Materials recovery facility (non-dry recyclables).
- In-vessel composting.

The following use will not be acceptable on the Employment Land Areas of Search, due to odour generation:

- Open windrow composting.
Key Planning Issues:

Most waste uses can be housed in a building which would sit comfortably within an employment land area. Where practicable, potential waste facilities should be enclosed in a building to ensure that surrounding uses are not adversely affected by noise, dust and odour generation.

Consideration should be given to the location of sensitive receptors. Appropriate measures should be incorporated to ensure that proposals on employment land do not adversely affect sensitive receptors. Further detailed assessment could be required. Waste management development should therefore be compatible with adjacent uses on the employment land.

Waste management proposals should also take into account the proximity of other uses that may surround any of the Employment Land Areas of Search (e.g. residential, playing fields, leisure centres etc).

Consideration should be given to appropriate screening for proposed potential waste facilities that are adjacent to public rights of way.

A normal risk based approach will be applied with all waste related planning applications on Employment Land Areas of Search that are not located in a groundwater source protection zone.

Detailed Assessments Required to include:

Appropriate measures should be incorporated to ensure that proposals on employment land do not adversely affect adjacent wildlife sites, or European sites within 10km.

A desk based archaeological impact assessment would be required to confirm any archaeological remains on employment land that has been identified as having archaeological significance. This should also assess both past impacts upon the site and previous archaeological investigations of the area and to model the current archaeological potential of the site.

Depending upon the type and scale of facility proposed, a detailed assessment of the potential for impacts on any identified heritage assets may be required at the planning application stage.
Depending upon the type and scale of facility proposed, a detailed assessment of the potential impacts on both existing and future non-waste employment uses may be required.

Employment Land Areas of Search that are located in groundwater source protection zone 1 (SPZ1), a risk assessment would be required, which should address any contamination concerns. The assessment should also pay particular attention to noise, dust and odour generation and the impact (and mitigation) of the development on the surrounding environment. Further operations on the site may require mitigation against groundwater pollution.

Employment Land Areas of Search that are located in groundwater source protection zones 2 and 3 (SPZ 2 & 3), a detailed design for the management of surface water and proposals to install an impermeable sealed drainage scheme would be required.

Any identified extraction points will need to be checked whether they are still active or not and have been properly decommissioned on employment land that is located on, or within 50m of a private water supply.

Employment Land Areas of Search that are located within 250m of a historic landfill, a landfill gas risk assessment may be required in order to assess the risk of landfill gas migration.

Proposals over 1ha will require an individual flood risk assessment.

All planning applications should be supported by a Transport Assessment, as set out in the Department for Communities and Local Government/Department for Transport document: ‘Guidance on Transport Assessment, March 2007’.

For any new access or significant alteration to an existing access, a Stage 1 Road Safety Audit must be carried out.

Opportunities for a rail connection should be explored where an employment land area of search adjoins a railway line.
Waste Site Briefs for the Allocated Sites

Waste site briefs have been prepared for all Allocated Sites in consultation with stakeholders and have been prepared using the best available information at the time. The views expressed during consultation have helped to develop the waste site briefs.

It should be noted that the waste site briefs are to be used as a guide to the potential development of each allocated site or employment land area of search. These waste site briefs do not constitute a basis for granting planning permission nor should development be restricted by the details within them. Some waste site briefs have been duplicated where the relevant allocated site straddles more than one district.

The waste site briefs do not propose a particular waste use but do suggest potential uses that may be acceptable on an individual allocated site. The county council is not suggesting that each allocated site should be developed with every potential waste facility that has been identified on each waste site brief. In order to ensure flexibility throughout the lifetime of the document, the potential uses are ones that are considered to be acceptable on each allocated site, when taking into account individual site planning requirements.
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               Hertsmere
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               Hertsmere
Inset Map 018  SA236 Land at Redwell Wood Farm, Ridge
               Hertsmere
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               North Herts
               (Composting Site)
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               North Herts
           ELAS196 Wilbury Way
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           ELAS200 Cadwell Lane/Wallace Way
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Inset Map 027  ELAS210 Colney Street Industrial/Warehousing Estate
               St Albans
Inset Map 028  ELAS122 Acrewood Way
               St Albans
Inset Map 029  ELAS203 Porters Wood/Soothouse Spring
               St Albans
           ELAS204 Council Depot and Adjoining Land
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Inset Map 030  ELAS205 Brick Knoll Park
               St Albans
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Key
- Allocated Site
- Existing Safeguarded Strategic Site
- ELAS

Scale 1:5,000

Waste Site Allocations Adopted July 2014 - Dacorum District

Size
Access
Groundwater

ELAS164
Icknield Way

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Dacorum District (B)

Buckinghamshire

Dacorum District (B)

Inset Map 004

Key

Scale 1:5,000

Waste Site Allocations Adopted July 2014 - Dacorum District

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Inset Map 005

Key
- Allocated Site
- Existing Safeguarded Strategic Site
- ELAS

Scale 1:10,000

Waste Site Allocations  Adopted July 2014 - Dacorum District
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</table>
AS008 Land off Birchall Lane, Cole Green (Inset Map 007)

Site Address:  Land off Birchall Lane, Cole Green.

Location:  Located to the east of Welwyn Garden City adjacent to the B195 (Birchall Lane).

District:  East Herts/Welwyn Hatfield Borough.

Size:  26.1 acres (10.57 ha).

Planning Status:  Situated in the Metropolitan Green Belt, on a site temporarily used for inert waste recycling and soil washing, in conjunction with the restoration of the historic landfill.

Potential Use(s):  
- Anaerobic digestion.
- In-vessel composting.
- Open windrow composting (green waste).
- Household Waste Recycling Centre.
- Waste transfer station (dry recyclables).
- Waste transfer station (non-dry recyclables).
- Materials recovery facility (dry recyclables).
- Inert waste recycling.

Potential scale of facilities:  Small/medium/large scale facilities may be suitable on this site.

Approximate Deliverability:  A three year extension until April 2016 for the temporary inert waste recycling and soil washing facility has recently been approved. The site could therefore be available for development within the first five years of the plan period (2011-2016). This would be dependent upon demand and market forces.

Timescale:

Key Planning Issues:  Located away from a substantial number of sensitive receptors. The grade II listed Birchall Farm lies within 200m to the northeast of the site and Cole Green Household Waste Recycling Centre is situated approximately 700m to the southeast.

Partly within Cole Green Tip local wildlife site (58/004) and adjacent to Greater Captain’s Wood and Holwell Park Wood local wildlife site (58/015). Rolls Blackthorn and Howick’s Woods local wildlife site (58/020) is within 100m of the site.

Birchall Farm, a grade II listed building and other associated listed outbuildings are within 200m to the
north-east of the site. The grade II* registered historic park and garden of Panshanger lies within 750m to the north-east of the site.

Situated in groundwater source protection zone 3 (SPZ3).

Situated in the sand and gravel belt on a former mineral extraction site, which has previously been infilled with domestic and inert wastes.

Located within the Welwyn Fringes Landscape Character Area.

Lies within the Metropolitan Green Belt in area of search B for a new organic waste recovery facility for local authority collected waste.

Screening exists along the northern boundary of the site fronting the B195 (Birchall Lane).

Access is via an existing entrance onto the B195 (Birchall Lane). Highway works have already been carried out to provide for HGV access to the site. Vehicle movements to and from the site are currently limited to 120 Monday to Friday (60 in and 60 out) and 60 on Saturday (30 in and 30 out).\(^6\)

**Detailed Assessments Required include:**

Depending upon a proposal’s specific location, measures should be incorporated to ensure that the Cole Green Tip local wildlife site (58/004), the adjacent Greater Captain’s Wood/Holwell Park Wood local wildlife site (58/015) and the Rolls Blackthorn and Howick’s Woods local wildlife site (58/020) that is situated within 100m of the site are not adversely affected.

Due to the size of the site, a desk based archaeological impact assessment would be required to assess both past impacts upon the site and previous archaeological investigations of the area and to model the current archaeological potential of the site.

Any future residential developments in the area will need to be considered in combination with any potential waste facility. Depending upon the proposed type of facility and where it would be

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\(^6\) Condition 20 of planning permission reference: 3/2261-12.
located on the site, a detailed assessment of the potential impact on any future housing development may be required.

Depending upon the proposed type, size and scale of facility, a detailed assessment of the potential for impacts on the nearby grade II listed Birchall Farm and associated buildings and the grade II* registered historic park and garden of Panshanger, including any contribution made by their setting, may be required at the planning application stage.

A detailed design for the management of surface water and proposals to install an impermeable, sealed drainage system would be required.

Piling, ground penetrations and surcharging would need to be carefully considered, in order to avoid the creation of pathways for the infiltration of water or the migration of contaminants from historic waste deposits.

A landfill gas risk assessment may be required in order to assess the risk of landfill gas.

A contaminated land assessment may also be required, due to the site's location on a former landfill.

Proposals over 1ha will require an individual flood risk assessment.

Due to its location in the Metropolitan Green Belt proposals would need to demonstrate very special circumstances for any waste related development at this site.

Additional planting may be necessary in order to screen any waste related development from views onto the site, whilst ensuring the openness of the Metropolitan Green Belt is maintained.

A Transport Assessment would be required at the planning application stage.

An Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) would be required for developments that are prescribed by the EIA Regulations.
A Health Impact Assessment may be required at the planning application stage.

Depending upon the waste facility proposed, other assessments may be required at the planning application stage.
AS019 Westmill Quarry and Landfill (Inset Map 009)

Site Address: Westmill Quarry and Landfill, Ware

Location: This strategic site is located to the northwest of Ware, adjacent to the A10.

District: East Herts.

Size: Quarry: 45.24 acres (18.31 ha).
Landfill: 140.17 acres (56.73 ha).

Planning Status: Both sites have been subject ed to mineral extraction with landfilling and restoration being progressively undertaken.

Potentials Use(s):
- Household Waste Recycling Centre.
- Waste transfer station (dry recyclables).
- Materials recovery facility (dry recyclables).
- Inert waste recycling facility.

The remaining potential uses listed below will require additional mitigation measures to prevent contamination of groundwater.

- Anaerobic digestion.
- In-vessel composting.
- Open windrow composting (green waste).
- Thermal treatment facility.
- Mechanical/biological treatment facility.
- Waste transfer station (non-dry recyclables).

(all proposals should not prejudice the timing and implementation of final restoration of the existing quarry).

Potential scale of facilities: Small/medium/large scale facilities may be suitable on this site.

Approximate Deliverability Timescale: Planning permission for the site expires in December 2017. An application for a Soil Repair Centre (SRC) on the site has recently been approved until December 2017. The site could therefore be available for development within the first five years of the plan period, provided it does not prejudice the timing and implementation of final restoration. Development potential would be dependent upon demand and market forces.
Key Planning Issues:

Adjacent to a Household Waste Recycling Centre. A substantial number of residential properties lie to the south of the landfill site, with a business park and farm adjacent to the southwest and west respectively. The registered park and garden of Poles Park adjoins the site to the east and Westmill House (a grade II* listed building) to the north.

Westmill House, a grade II* listed building is situated immediately to the north of the site. Poles Park, a grade II registered historic park and garden adjoins the site to the east and includes the grade II* listed Poles Convent, located within 200m to the west of the site.

Archaeological monitoring and recording of the landfill site prior to extraction, recorded extensive archaeological evidence from the late Bronze Age, early/middle Iron Age and Roman and late Saxon Age.

Situated in groundwater source protection zone 2 (SPZ2) but is located on, or within 50m of a private water supply. Development within a 50m radius would then be treated as though it were in groundwater source protection zone 1 (SPZ1).

Located to the south of an area within flood zones 2 and 3 (the River Rib).

Lies within the Metropolitan Green Belt and the sand and gravel belt. Located within the Ware Parklands Landscape Character Area.

Located within area of search B for a new organic treatment facility for local authority collected waste and area of search E for new residual waste treatment and/or transfer capacity for local authority collected waste.

Substantial landscaping exists to the north of the site and there is further screening along the eastern boundary of both the quarry and landfill sites. The landfill and quarry complex are both subjected to an agreed scheme of restoration, once landfilling and extraction has taken place.

Access is via the A602 (Westmill Road), which leads directly onto the A10.
A desk based archaeological impact assessment would be required to model the archaeological potential of the site, on areas undisturbed by mineral extraction. The extent of previous impacts should be confirmed as well as any potential impacts on undisturbed ground.

Any future residential developments in the area will need to be considered in combination with any potential waste facility. Depending upon the proposed type of facility and where it would be located on the site, a detailed assessment of the potential impact on any future housing development may be required.

Depending upon the proposed type, size and scale of facility, a detailed assessment of the potential for impacts on the grade II* listed Westmill House and Poles Convent and the grade II registered historic park and garden of Poles Park, including any contribution made by their setting, may be required at the planning application stage. Proposals should be sensitively designed and avoid harming the significance and setting of these heritage assets.

As the site is also located on, or within 50m of a private water supply, any identified extraction points will need to be checked as to whether they are still active or not and have been properly decommissioned. Proposals over 1ha will require an individual flood risk assessment.

A detailed design for the management of surface water and proposals to install an impermeable, sealed drainage system would be required.

Piling, ground penetrations and surcharging would need to be carefully considered in order to avoid the creation of pathways for the infiltration of water or the migration of contaminants from historic waste deposits.

Due to its location in the Metropolitan Green Belt proposals would need to demonstrate very special circumstances for any waste related development at this site.

Additional planting may be necessary in order to screen any waste related development from views
onto the site from the A602 (Westmill Road) to the west, the A10 to the south and residential areas.

Depending upon the type of facility proposed, a visual impact assessment may be required at the planning application stage.

A Transport Assessment would be required at the planning application stage, including an assessment of potential for air pollution from waste transport to affect Wormley, Hoddesdon park Woods SAC.

Any routing of large vehicles from the site should be directed southbound towards the A10.

Applications on this site would need to take into account any existing waste uses on the following sites in order to assess the possible in-combination effects;

- AS025 Cumberlow Green Farm
- AS238 The New Barn A1(M) J10

A Habitats Regulations Assessment will be required to be carried out for individual projects at the time they come forward.

An Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) would be required for developments that are prescribed by the EIA Regulations.

A Health Impact Assessment may be required at the planning application stage.

Depending upon the waste facility proposed, other assessments may be required at the planning application stage.
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Key

- Allocated Site
- Existing Safeguarded Strategic Site
- ELAS

Scale 1:5,000

Waste Site Allocations  Adopted July 2014 - Hertsmere District
Land at Redwell Wood Farm, Ridge

Hertsmere District (B)

Inset Map 018

Key

Allocated Site
Existing Safeguarded Strategic Site
ELAS

Scale 1:10,000

Waste Site Allocations Adopted July 2014 - Hertsmere District

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Key

- **Allocated Site**
- **Existing Safeguarded Strategic Site**
- **ELAS**

**Scale** 1:5,000

**Waste Site Allocations** Adopted July 2014 - North Herts District

© Crown copyright and database rights 2014 Ordnance Survey 100019606. You are not permitted to copy, sub-licence, distribute or sell any of this data to third parties in any form.
**AS025 Cumberlow Green Farm (Composting Site) (Inset Map 019)**

**Site Address:** Cumberlow Green Farm, Nr. Buntingford.

**Location:** This strategic site lies to the south west of Rushden village.

**District:** North Herts.

**Size:** 6.27 acres (2.54ha).

**Planning Status:** An in-vessel composting facility (which includes an area of open windrow composting) currently operates from the site.

**Potential Use(s):**
- Anaerobic digestion.
- Open windrow composting (green waste).
- In-vessel composting.

**Potential scale of facilities:** Small scale facilities may be suitable on this site.

**Approximate Deliverability**

**Timescale:** The site could be available for development (particularly for anaerobic digestion) within the second five years of the plan period (2016-2021). This would be dependent upon demand and market forces.

**Key Planning Issues:**
Adjacent to the Cumberlow Green Farm complex to the south. Cottages lie within 100m and 200m to the south of the site.

Within 200m of the Shaw Green Lane local wildlife site (13/043).

Within 100m of the designated scheduled monument of Cumberlow Manor House (SM109). The site is also located within an area of archaeological significance (AAS119).

Situated within groundwater source protection zone 3 (SPZ3) but is located on, or within 50m of a private water supply. Development within a 50m radius would then be treated as though it were in groundwater source protection zone 1 (SPZ1).

Situated on grade 3 agricultural land, beyond the sand and gravel belt.
Lies within the rural area beyond the Metropolitan Green Belt. Located within the Weston-Green End Plateau Landscape Character Area.

Surrounded by agricultural land use. Mature landscaping exists along the site’s southern and eastern boundary.

Access is via Rushden Redhill Lane. Vehicle movements to and from the site are currently limited to 76 per day (38 in and 38 out), Mondays to Fridays and on the Saturdays which follow Public/Bank Holidays.

**Detailed Assessments Required include:**

Depending upon a proposal’s specific location, measures should be incorporated to ensure that the Shaw Green Lane local wildlife site (113/043) that lies within 200m of the site is not adversely affected.

Depending upon the proposed type, size and scale of facility, a detailed assessment of the potential for impacts on the designated scheduled monument of Cumberlow Manor House (SM109), including any contribution made by its setting, may be required at the planning application stage. Proposals should avoid harm to the scheduled monument.

Any future residential developments in the area will need to be considered in combination with any potential waste facility. Depending upon the proposed type of facility and where it would be located on the site, a detailed assessment of the potential impact on any future housing development may be required.

A desk based archaeological impact assessment would be required to model the archaeological potential of the site. Avoidance or mitigation measures may also be necessary, to ensure there is no damage to archaeological features.

Proposals will need to demonstrate the need for any waste related development at this site, due to its location in the rural area beyond the Metropolitan Green Belt.

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7 Condition 3 of planning permission reference: 1/1561-11, approved on 23rd September 2011.
As the site is also located on, or within 50m of a private water supply, any identified extraction points will need to be checked to ascertain whether they are no longer active and have been properly decommissioned. Proposals over 1ha will require an individual flood risk assessment.

A detailed design for the management of surface water and proposals to install an impermeable, sealed drainage system would be required.

A Transport Assessment would be required at the planning application stage, including an assessment of potential for air pollution from waste transport to affect Wormley, Hoddesdon park Woods SAC.

Traffic should be directed to the A507 Great North Road, in order to prevent vehicles entering Rushden village.

Applications on this site would need to take into account any existing waste uses on the following sites in order to assess the possible in-combination effects;

- AS019 Westmill Quarry and Landfill, Ware
- AS238 The New Barn A1(M) J10

A Habitats Regulations Assessment will be required to be carried out for individual projects at the time they come forward.

An Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) would be required for developments that are prescribed by the EIA Regulations.

A Health Impact Assessment may be required at the planning application stage.

Depending upon the waste facility proposed, other assessments may be required at the planning application stage.
AS116 Bury Mead Road STW, Hitchin (Inset Map 020)

**Site Address:** Former Anglian Water STW, Bury Mead Road, Hitchin

**Location:** Adjacent to Bury Mead Road employment area and the East Coast main line railway.

**District:** North Herts.

**Size:** 11.36 acres (4.6ha).

**Planning Status:** An existing sewage treatment works on the edge of the Metropolitan Green Belt.

**Potential Use(s):**
- Anaerobic digestion.
- Household Waste Recycling Centre.
- Waste transfer station (dry recyclables).
- Materials recovery facility (dry recyclables).
- Thermal treatment facility.
- Waste transfer station (non-dry recyclables).

**Potential scale of facilities:** Small/medium scale facilities may be suitable on this site.

**Approximate Timescale Deliverability:** The site may not be available for development until after the first part of the plan period (post 2016). This is dependent upon demand and market forces and operational requirements by Anglian Water.

**Key Planning Issues:** Surrounded by employment units to the west and naturally regenerated land to the north. The site is well screened with existing landscaping along the site’s eastern boundary (adjacent to the railway) and industrial units shield the site from view from Bury Mead Road. Housing is approximately 20m to the west.

Adjoins Cadwell Marsh and Old Hale Way Allotments local wildlife sites (11/023 and 11/042 respectively).

Neolithic remains have been found at the site (HER295) and a Roman Cemetery was uncovered in close proximity.

The grade II listed Hyde Mill Cottage is within 500m to the north of the site.
Not located within a groundwater source protection zone but is on a principal aquifer and very close to a sensitive surface water area. The site also borders an area located in flood zones 2 and 3.

Located within the River Oughton and Purwell Valleys Landscape Character Area.

Access is via an un-adopted track from Bury Mead Road.

Public Footpath Number 23 runs to the north of the site.

**Detailed Assessments Required include:**

Appropriate measures shall be incorporated to ensure that the adjacent Cadwell Marsh and Old Hale Way local wildlife sites (11/023 and 11/042 respectively) are not adversely affected.

Any future residential developments in the area will need to be considered in combination with any potential waste facility. Depending upon the proposed type of facility and where it would be located on the site, a detailed assessment of the potential impact on any future housing development may be required.

A desk based archaeological impact assessment would be required to assess both past impacts upon the site and previous archaeological investigations of the area and to model the current archaeological potential of the site.

Depending upon the proposed type, size and scale of facility, a detailed assessment of the potential for impacts on the grade II listed Hyde Mill Cottage, including any contribution made by its setting, may be required at the planning application stage.

As the site is not located in a groundwater source protection zone, a normal risk based approach will be applied with all waste related planning applications. Proposals over 1ha will require an individual flood risk assessment.

A detailed design for the management of surface water and proposals to install an impermeable, sealed drainage system would be required.
Measures may be required to ensure there is no adverse impact upon nearby residential properties and other adjacent land uses in the neighbouring industrial area.

Proposals for waste management development should, where possible, avoid the loss of greenfield land within the site.

Depending upon the type of facility proposed, a visual impact assessment may be required at the planning application stage.

A Transport Assessment would also be required at the planning application stage. Due to highway safety/capacity concerns being identified along part of the access route, further detailed analysis should be provided in support of a planning application. Large scale waste management facilities would not therefore be acceptable.

Proposals should demonstrate how transport impacts will be minimised (e.g. minimising vehicle movements, use of agreed transport routes and use of fuel-efficient vehicles).

An Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) would be required for developments that are prescribed by the EIA Regulations.

A Health Impact Assessment may be required at the planning application stage.

Depending upon the waste facility proposed, other assessments may be required at the planning application stage.
Inset Map 021

Key

Allocated Site

Existing Safeguarded Strategic Site

ELAS

Scale 1:5,000

Waste Site Allocations  Adopted July 2014 - North Herts District

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AS238 The New Barn A1(M) J10 (Inset Map 021)

Site Address: The New Barn A1(M) J10, Radwell

Location: Adjacent to the Baldock Service Area and A1(M) J10.

District: North Herts.

Size: 1.85 acres (0.75 ha).

Planning Status: A partly undeveloped site, located in the open countryside, containing a recyclables bulking facility.

Potential Use(s):
- Anaerobic digestion.
- In-vessel composting.
- Waste transfer station (dry recyclables).
- Waste transfer station (non-dry recyclables).
- Materials recovery facility (dry recyclables).
- Waste electrical and electronic equipment facility (WEEE).
- Thermal treatment.

Potential scale of facilities: Small scale facilities may be suitable on this site.

Approximate Deliverability Timescale: The site could be available for development within the first five years of the plan period. This would be dependent upon demand and market forces.

Key Planning Issues: Mostly surrounded by agricultural land use. One cottage lies immediately to the southwest and Radwell village is situated approximately 300m to the south west of the site. Baldock service area is situated to the north.

Adjacent to the A507 Road Banks local wildlife site (05/007).

Not located in a groundwater source protection zone but is located on, or within 50m of a private water supply. Development within a 50m radius would then be treated as though it were in groundwater source protection zone 1 (SPZ1).

Situated on grade 3 agricultural land, beyond the sand and gravel belt.
Lies within the rural area beyond the Metropolitan Green Belt. Located within the North Baldock Chalk Uplands Landscape Character Area.

Mature landscaping exists along the site’s western edge, with further scattered landscaping along the eastern and northern boundary.

Access is via the A507 (Great North Road) northbound onto the A1(M). Vehicle movements to and from the site are currently limited to 40 per day, (20 in and 20 out) Mondays to Fridays and on Saturdays following a bank holiday only.

Detailed Assessments Required include:

Appropriate measures should be incorporated to ensure that the adjacent A507 Road Banks local wildlife site (05/007) is not adversely affected.

Any future residential developments in the area will need to be considered in combination with any potential waste facility. Depending upon the proposed type of facility and where it would be located on the site, a detailed assessment of the potential impact on any future housing development may be required.

A desk based archaeological impact assessment would be required to assess both past impacts upon the site and previous archaeological investigations of the area and to model the current archaeological potential of the site.

As the site is also located on, or within 50m of a private water supply, any identified extraction points will need to be checked to ascertain whether they are no longer active and have been properly decommissioned. Proposals over 1ha will require an individual flood risk assessment.

A detailed design for the management of surface water and proposals to install an impermeable, sealed drainage system would be required.

Proposals for waste management development should avoid the loss of Greenfield land within the site.

8 Condition 3 of planning permission reference: 1/0052-09, approved on 18 March 2009.
Proposals will need to demonstrate the need for any waste related development at this site, due to its location in the rural area beyond the Metropolitan Green Belt.

Depending upon the type of facility proposed, a visual impact assessment may be required at the planning application stage.

A Transport Assessment would be required at the planning application stage, including an assessment of potential for air pollution from waste transport to affect Wormley, Hoddesdon park Woods SAC.

Depending upon the propose type, size and scale of facility, a new access onto the site from the A507 (Great North Road) may be required in order to safeguard the amenity of the adjacent cottage located to the southwest of the site.

Any routing of large vehicles should be directed towards the A1(M) and not towards Baldock via the A507 (Great North Road).

Applications on this site would need to take into account any existing waste uses on the following sites in order to assess the possible in-combination effects;

- AS019 Westmill Quarry and Landfill, Ware
- AS025 Cumberlow Green Farm

A Habitats Regulations Assessment will be required to be carried out for individual projects at the time they come forward.

An Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) would be required for developments that are prescribed by the EIA Regulations.

A Health Impact Assessment may be required at the planning application stage.

Depending upon the waste facility proposed, other assessments may be required at the planning application stage.
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Waste Site Allocations  Adopted July 2014 - St. Albans & Welwyn Hatfield District

Key

- Allocated Site
- Existing Safeguarded Strategic Site
- ELAS

Scale 1:5,000

Meters
AS036 Roehyde (Inset Map 026)

**Site Address:** Roehyde, Hatfield

**Location:** Located southwest of Hatfield on land at junction 3 of the A1(M).

**District:** St Albans/Welwyn Hatfield Borough.

**Size:** 10.55 acres (4.27 ha).

**Planning Status:** Formed part of the former Roehyde quarry and landfill. Currently used as a depot for various uses, including bus storage.

**Potential Use(s):**
- Waste transfer station (dry recyclables).
- Inert waste recycling
- Materials recovery facility (dry recyclables).

The remaining potential uses listed below will require additional mitigation measures to prevent contamination of groundwater.

- Anaerobic digestion.
- Waste electrical and electronic equipment recycling facility (WEEE).
- End of life vehicle facility.
- Thermal treatment facility.
- Mechanical/biological treatment facility.
- Waste transfer station (non-dry recyclables).

**Potential scale of facilities:** Small/medium/large scale facilities may be suitable on this site.

**Approximate Deliverability Timescale:** The site could be available for development within the first five years of the plan period. This would be dependent upon demand and market forces.

**Key Planning Issues:** The site contains some residential properties and the University of Hertfordshire (College Lane Campus) is approximately 300m to the east, with some residential parts of Ellenbrook located within 500m to the north east of the site.

Scrub and woodland features are present within and adjacent to the south of the site.
The grade II listed Roehyde Farmhouse, barn and stable are situated within 200m to the south of the site.

Situated in groundwater source protection zone 2 (SPZ2). The site is also situated on a historic landfill.

Lies in the Metropolitan Green Belt and the sand and gravel belt. It is unlikely that mineral reserves remain as the site formed part of the former Roehyde quarry and landfill.

Located within the Colney Heath Farmland Landscape Character Area and within the Watling Chase Community Forest.

Located within area of search C for new residual waste treatment and/or transfer capacity for local authority collected waste.

The site is bounded to the north, east and west by the A1(M) and A414 (North Orbital Road). Some screening exists to the east and west.

Access is via an existing entrance onto the A414 (North Orbital Road).

**Detailed Assessments Required include:**

Depending upon a proposal’s specific location, measures should be incorporated to ensure that the scrub and woodland features that are present within and adjacent to the south of the site are not adversely affected.

A desk based archaeological impact assessment would be required to confirm the level of previous mineral extraction on the site and previous archaeological investigations of the area and to model the archaeological potential of the site. The extent of previous impacts should be confirmed as well as any potential impacts on undisturbed ground, for example access roads.

Any future residential developments in the area will need to be considered in combination with any potential waste facility. Depending upon the proposed type of facility and where it would be located on the site, a detailed assessment of the potential impact on any future housing development may be required.
Depending upon the proposed type, size and scale of facility, a detailed assessment of the potential for impacts on the grade II listed Roehyde Farmhouse, barn and stable, including any contribution made by their setting, may be required at the planning application stage.

A detailed design for the management of surface water and proposals to install an impermeable, sealed drainage system would be required.

Piling, ground penetrations and surcharging would need to be carefully considered, in order to avoid the creation of pathways for the infiltration of water or the migration of contaminants from historic waste deposits.

Proposals over 1ha will require an individual flood risk assessment.

A detailed investigation will need to be carried out in order to establish the types of waste that have been disposed at this site. A landfill gas risk assessment may be required in order to assess the risk of landfill gas migration.

Due to its location in the Metropolitan Green Belt proposals would need to demonstrate very special circumstances for any waste related development at this site.

Depending upon the type of facility proposed, a visual impact assessment may be required at the planning application stage.

A Transport Assessment would also be required at the planning application stage.

An Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) would be required for developments that are prescribed by the EIA Regulations.

A Health Impact Assessment may be required at the planning application stage.

Depending upon the waste facility proposed, other assessments may be required at the planning application stage.
Inset Map 027

Key

- Allocated Site
- Existing Safeguarded Strategic Site
- ELAS

Waste Site Allocations Adopted July 2014 - St. Albans District

Scale 1:10,000

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Inset Map 032

Key

- Allocated Site
- Existing Safeguarded Strategic Site
- ELAS

Scale 1:5,000

Waste Site Allocations Adopted July 2014 - St. Albans District

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<tr>
<td>Inset Map 033</td>
<td>ELAS037 Gunnelswood Road Employment Area</td>
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<tr>
<td>Inset Map 034</td>
<td>ELAS211 Pin Green Employment Area</td>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inset Map 035</td>
<td>AS041 Waterdale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inset Map 036</td>
<td>ELAS212 Tolpits Lane</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
AS041 Waterdale (Inset Map 035)

Site Address: Waterdale Waste Transfer Station and Household Waste Recycling Centre, A405, Garston

Location: This strategic site is an existing waste transfer station and household waste recycling centre, situated between the A405 (St Albans Road) and the M1, north of Watford.

District: Three Rivers.

Size: 9.9 acres (4.01ha).

Planning Status: Contains an established waste transfer station and a household waste recycling centre.

Potential Use(s):
- Waste transfer station (dry recyclables).
- Materials recovery facility (dry recyclables).

The remaining potential uses listed below will require additional mitigation measures to prevent contamination of groundwater.

- Anaerobic digestion.
- In-vessel composting.
- Waste transfer station (non-dry recyclables)
- Waste electrical and electronic equipment recycling facility (WEEE).
- End of life vehicle facility.
- Thermal treatment facility.
- Mechanical/biological treatment facility.

Potential scale of facilities: Small/medium/large scale facilities may be suitable on this site.

Approximate Deliverability Timescale: A new tipping hall for recyclables was approved in January 2012 and a new seven bay recycling shed was approved in July 2013. The site could be available for development throughout the lifetime of the plan. Expansion to include additional waste management facilities will be dependent upon demand and market forces.

Key Planning Issues: Within 400m of properties located in Garston and within 200m of Garston Crematorium. St Michael’s Roman Catholic School is within 350m to the southwest of the site.
There are significant woodland and scrub habitats around the edges of the site which are of local interest. Within 500m of Great Crested Newts.

Lies to the south of an area of archaeological significance (AAS32), which contains Neolithic, Iron Age and Roman archaeological remains.

Located in groundwater source protection zone 2 (SPZ2) for the public water extraction point at Water Hall.

Lies within the Metropolitan Green Belt and the sand and gravel belt. The site is also located within the Bedmond Plateau Landscape Character Area and adjoins the Watling Chase Community Forest.

Located within area of search A for a new organic waste recovery facility for local authority collected waste.

The site is screened to the north by mature landscaping which extends along the site’s eastern boundary adjacent to the M1 motorway and along the site’s southern boundary, adjacent to the neighbouring golf course.

An electricity line runs along the site’s eastern boundary, parallel to the M1 motorway. A 3.6m safety zone exists around the electricity pylon and lines.

Access is via an existing entrance onto the A405 (St Albans Road).

**Detailed Assessments Required include:**

As the site is within close proximity of an area of archaeological significance (AAS32), a desk based archaeological impact assessment would be required to assess both past impacts upon the site and previous archaeological investigations of the area and to model the current archaeological potential of the site.

Any future residential developments in the area will need to be considered in combination with any potential waste facility. Depending upon the proposed type of facility and where it would be located on the site, a detailed assessment of the potential impact on any future housing development may be required.
Depending upon a proposal’s specific location, measures should be incorporated to ensure that any habitats surrounding the site, including the population of Great Crested Newts are not adversely affected.

A detailed design for the management of surface water and proposals to install an impermeable, sealed drainage system would be required.

Measures may be required to ensure there is no adverse impact upon nearby residential properties and other adjacent land uses in the neighbouring area. Proposals over 1ha will require an individual flood risk assessment.

Due to its location in the Metropolitan Green Belt proposals would need to demonstrate very special circumstances for any waste related development at this site.

Depending upon the type of facility proposed, a Visual Impact Assessment may be required at the planning application stage.

A Transport Assessment would also be required at the planning application stage.

An Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) would be required for developments that are prescribed by the EIA Regulations.

A Health Impact Assessment may be required at the planning application stage.

Depending upon the waste facility proposed, other assessments may be required at the planning application stage.
## Index of Sites in Watford Borough

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Map Number</th>
<th>Site</th>
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</thead>
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<tr>
<td>Inset Map 036</td>
<td>ELAS221 Watford Business Park</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inset Map 037</td>
<td>ELAS213 Odhams and Sandown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ELAS214 Greycaine</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Inset Map 036

Key
- Allocated Site
- Existing Safeguarded Strategic Site
- ELAS

Scale 1:10,000

Waste Site Allocations  Adopted July 2014 - Three Rivers & Watford District

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### Index of Sites in Welwyn Hatfield Borough

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<td>AS008 Land off Birchall Lane, Cole Green</td>
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<tr>
<td>Inset Map 026</td>
<td>AS036 Roehyde</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inset Map 038</td>
<td>AS048 Travellers Lane New Barnfield Centre ELAS048a Travellers Lane</td>
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<tr>
<td>Inset Map 039</td>
<td>ELAS043 Burrowfields/Chequersfield ELAS223 Welwyn Garden City Industrial Area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inset Map 040</td>
<td>ELAS044 Hatfield Aerodrome</td>
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<tr>
<td>Inset Map 041</td>
<td>ELAS224 Great North Road ELAS225 Beaconsfield Road ELAS226 Beaconsfield Road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inset Map 042</td>
<td>ELAS227 Sopers Road, Cuffley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inset Map 043</td>
<td>ELAS236 Woolmer Green Employment Area</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### AS008 Land off Birchall Lane, Cole Green (Inset Map 007)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Site Address:</strong></td>
<td>Land off Birchall Lane, Cole Green.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Location:</strong></td>
<td>Located to the east of Welwyn Garden City adjacent to the B195 (Birchall Lane).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>District:</strong></td>
<td>East Herts/Welwyn Hatfield Borough.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Size:</strong></td>
<td>26.1 acres (10.57 ha).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Planning Status:</strong></td>
<td>Situated in the Metropolitan Green Belt, on a site temporarily used for inert waste recycling and soil washing, in conjunction with the restoration of the historic landfill.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Potential Use(s):**| - Anaerobic digestion.  
- In-vessel composting.  
- Open windrow composting (green waste).  
- Household Waste Recycling Centre.  
- Waste transfer station (dry recyclables).  
- Waste transfer station (non-dry recyclables).  
- Materials recovery facility (dry recyclables).  
- Inert waste recycling. |
| **Potential scale of facilities:** | Small/medium/large scale facilities may be suitable on this site. |
| **Approximate Deliverability Timescale:** | A three year extension until April 2016 for the temporary inert waste recycling and soil washing facility has recently been approved. The site could therefore be available for development within the first five years of the plan period (2011-2016). This would be dependent upon demand and market forces. |
| **Key Planning Issues:** | Located away from a substantial number of sensitive receptors. The grade II listed Birchall Farm lies within 200m to the northeast of the site and Cole Green Household Waste Recycling Centre is situated approximately 700m to the southeast. Partly within Cole Green Tip local wildlife site (58/004) and adjacent to Greater Captain’s Wood and Holwell Park Wood local wildlife site (58/015). Rolls Blackthorn and Howick’s Woods local wildlife site (58/020) is within 100m of the site. Birchall Farm, a grade II listed building and other associated listed outbuildings are within 200m to the |
north-east of the site. The grade II* registered historic park and garden of Panshanger lies within 750m to the north-east of the site.

Situated in groundwater source protection zone 3 (SPZ3).

Situated in the sand and gravel belt on a former mineral extraction site, which has previously been infilled with domestic and inert wastes.

Located within the Welwyn Fringes Landscape Character Area.

Lies within the Metropolitan Green Belt in area of search B for a new organic waste recovery facility for local authority collected waste.

Screening exists along the northern boundary of the site fronting the B195 (Birchall Lane).

Access is via an existing entrance onto the B195 (Birchall Lane). Highway works have already been carried out to provide for HGV access to the site. Vehicle movements to and from the site are currently limited to 120 Monday to Friday (60 in and 60 out) and 60 on Saturday (30 in and 30 out).  

**Detailed Assessments Required include:**

Depending upon a proposal’s specific location, measures should be incorporated to ensure that the Cole Green Tip local wildlife site (58/004), the adjacent Greater Captain’s Wood/Holwell Park Wood local wildlife site (58/015) and the Rolls Blackthorn and Howick’s Woods local wildlife site (58/020) that is situated within 100m of the site are not adversely affected.

Due to the size of the site, a desk based archaeological impact assessment would be required to assess both past impacts upon the site and previous archaeological investigations of the area and to model the current archaeological potential of the site.

Any future residential developments in the area will need to be considered in combination with any potential waste facility. Depending upon the proposed type of facility and where it would be

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9 Condition 20 of planning permission reference: 3/2261-12.
located on the site, a detailed assessment of the potential impact on any future housing development may be required.

Depending upon the proposed type, size and scale of facility, a detailed assessment of the potential for impacts on the nearby grade II listed Birchall Farm and associated buildings and the grade II* registered historic park and garden of Panshanger, including any contribution made by their setting, may be required at the planning application stage.

A detailed design for the management of surface water and proposals to install an impermeable, sealed drainage system would be required.

Piling, ground penetrations and surcharging would need to be carefully considered, in order to avoid the creation of pathways for the infiltration of water or the migration of contaminants from historic waste deposits.

A landfill gas risk assessment may be required in order to assess the risk of landfill gas.

A contaminated land assessment may also be required, due to the site’s location on a former landfill.

Proposals over 1ha will require an individual flood risk assessment.

Due to its location in the Metropolitan Green Belt proposals would need to demonstrate very special circumstances for any waste related development at this site.

Additional planting may be necessary in order to screen any waste related development from views onto the site, whilst ensuring the openness of the Metropolitan Green Belt is maintained.

A Transport Assessment would be required at the planning application stage.

An Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) would be required for developments that are prescribed by the EIA Regulations.
A Health Impact Assessment may be required at the planning application stage.

Depending upon the waste facility proposed, other assessments may be required at the planning application stage.
**AS036 Roehyde (Inset Map 026)**

**Site Address:** Roehyde, Hatfield

**Location:** Located southwest of Hatfield on land at junction 3 of the A1(M).

**District:** St Albans/Welwyn Hatfield Borough.

**Size:** 10.55 acres (4.27 ha).

**Planning Status:** Formed part of the former Roehyde quarry and landfill. Currently used as a depot for various uses, including bus storage.

**Potential Use(s):**
- Waste transfer station (dry recyclables).
- Inert waste recycling
- Materials recovery facility (dry recyclables).

The remaining potential uses listed below will require additional mitigation measures to prevent contamination of groundwater.

- Anaerobic digestion.
- Waste electrical and electronic equipment recycling facility (WEEE).
- End of life vehicle facility.
- Thermal treatment facility.
- Mechanical/biological treatment facility.
- Waste transfer station (non-dry recyclables).

**Potential scale of facilities:** Small/medium/large scale facilities may be suitable on this site.

**Approximate Deliverability Timescale:** The site could be available for development within the first five years of the plan period. This would be dependent upon demand and market forces.

**Key Planning Issues:** The site contains some residential properties and the University of Hertfordshire (College Lane Campus) is approximately 300m to the east, with some residential parts of Ellenbrook located within 500m to the north east of the site.

Scrub and woodland features are present within and adjacent to the south of the site.
The grade II listed Roehyde Farmhouse, barn and stable are situated within 200m to the south of the site.

Situated in groundwater source protection zone 2 (SPZ2). The site is also situated on a historic landfill.

Lies in the Metropolitan Green Belt and the sand and gravel belt. It is unlikely that mineral reserves remain as the site formed part of the former Roehyde quarry and landfill.

Located within the Colney Heath Farmland Landscape Character Area and within the Watling Chase Community Forest.

Located within area of search C for new residual waste treatment and/or transfer capacity for local authority collected waste.

The site is bounded to the north, east and west by the A1(M) and A414 (North Orbital Road). Some screening exists to the east and west.

Access is via an existing entrance onto the A414 (North Orbital Road).

**Detailed Assessments Required include:**

Depending upon a proposal’s specific location, measures should be incorporated to ensure that the scrub and woodland features that are present within and adjacent to the south of the site are not adversely affected.

A desk based archaeological impact assessment would be required to confirm the level of previous mineral extraction on the site and previous archaeological investigations of the area and to model the archaeological potential of the site. The extent of previous impacts should be confirmed as well as any potential impacts on undisturbed ground, for example access roads.

Any future residential developments in the area will need to be considered in combination with any potential waste facility. Depending upon the proposed type of facility and where it would be located on the site, a detailed assessment of the potential impact on any future housing development may be required.
Depending upon the proposed type, size and scale of facility, a detailed assessment of the potential for impacts on the grade II listed Roehyde Farmhouse, barn and stable, including any contribution made by their setting, may be required at the planning application stage.

A detailed design for the management of surface water and proposals to install an impermeable, sealed drainage system would be required.

Piling, ground penetrations and surcharging would need to be carefully considered, in order to avoid the creation of pathways for the infiltration of water or the migration of contaminants from historic waste deposits.

Proposals over 1ha will require an individual flood risk assessment.

A detailed investigation will need to be carried out in order to establish the types of waste that have been disposed at this site. A landfill gas risk assessment may be required in order to assess the risk of landfill gas migration.

Due to its location in the Metropolitan Green Belt proposals would need to demonstrate very special circumstances for any waste related development at this site.

Depending upon the type of facility proposed, a visual impact assessment may be required at the planning application stage.

A Transport Assessment would also be required at the planning application stage.

An Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) would be required for developments that are prescribed by the EIA Regulations.

A Health Impact Assessment may be required at the planning application stage.

Depending upon the waste facility proposed, other assessments may be required at the planning application stage.
AS048
Travellers Lane
New Barnfield Centre

ELAS048a
Travellers Lane

Size
Access
Groundwater

Inset Map 038

Key
Allocated Site
Existing Safeguarded Strategic Site
ELAS

Scale 1:10,000

Waste Site Allocations Adopted July 2014 - Welwyn Hatfield District

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**AS048 New Barnfield Centre, Hatfield (Inset Map 038)**

**Site Address:** New Barnfield Centre, Travellers Lane, Hatfield

**Location:** Situated to the south of Hatfield, adjacent to Travellers Lane employment area.

**District:** Welwyn Hatfield Borough

**Size:** 13 acres (5.27 ha).

**Planning Status:** A county council owned former central resources library and training centre located in the Metropolitan Green Belt.

**Potential Use(s):**
- Anaerobic digestion.
- Household Waste Recycling Centre.
- Waste transfer station (dry recyclables).
- Waste transfer station (non-dry recyclables).
- Materials recovery facility (dry recyclables).
- Waste electrical and electronic equipment facility (WEEE).
- End of life vehicle facility.
- Thermal treatment facility.
- Mechanical/biological treatment facility.

**Potential scale of facilities:** Small/medium/large scale facilities may be suitable on this site.

**Approximate Deliverability Timescale:** The site is available for development within the first five years of the plan period. This would be dependent upon demand and market forces.

**Key Planning Issues:** Adjacent to Southfield School to the north and Travellers Lane employment area to the east. Housing lies within 300m to the north and within 400m to the south of the site.

Great Crested Newts are located on the site. Adjacent to Travellers Lane Pond local wildlife site (69/008) and Grasslands north of Parsonage Road local wildlife site (69/040).

There are a range of heritage assets in the surrounding area such as Old Hatfield Conservation Area, the Old Palace and historic parks and gardens. The grade I registered historic park and garden of Hatfield House is within 500m of the site, to the east of the A1000 (Great North Road). This
contains the grade I listed Hatfield House which is located approximately 1 mile to the north-east of the site.

The site has the potential to contain archaeological remains, which may date to the medieval period. The Historic Environment Record notes the site of the Parsonage farm (HER11386), which existed in the 19th Century. A medieval dagger find spot is noted from the site (HER6053) and prehistoric finds are known to the west (HER1876).

Situated in groundwater source protection zone three (SPZ3) for the public water abstraction point at Bishops Rise, Hatfield and North Mymms near Potters Bar.

Lies in the Metropolitan Green Belt and the sand and gravel belt. Located adjacent to the Mimmshall Valley Landscape Character Area and within the Watling Chase Community Forest.

Located within area of search C for new residual waste treatment and/or transfer capacity for local authority collected waste.

Some screening exists along the site’s eastern boundary with further screening along its northern and western edge.

Access is via Travellers Lane, north onto the A1001 (Southway).

Public Footpath Number 20 runs south along Travellers Lane.

**Detailed Assessments Required include:**

Consideration will need to be given to the possible effects of any facility regarding the neighbouring sensitive receptors including Southfield School to the north.

Appropriate measures should be incorporated to ensure that the adjacent Travellers Lane Pond (69/008) and Grasslands north of Parsonage Road (69/040) local wildlife sites are not adversely affected. Measures should also be included to ensure that any habitat features, including the population of Great Crested Newts are not adversely affected.
A desk based archaeological impact assessment would be required to assess both past impacts upon the site and previous archaeological investigations of the area and to model the current archaeological potential of the site.

Any future residential developments in the area will need to be considered in combination with any potential waste facility. Depending upon the proposed type of facility and where it would be located on the site, a detailed assessment of the potential impact on any future housing development may be required.

Depending upon the proposed type, size and scale of facility, a detailed assessment of the potential for impacts on the nearby grade I registered historic park and garden of Hatfield House, the grade I listed Hatfield House and other heritage assets, including any contribution made by their setting, may be required at the planning application stage. Proposals should be sensitively designed and avoid harming the significance and setting of heritage assets.

A detailed design for the management of surface water and proposals to install an impermeable, sealed drainage system would be required.

Additional site investigation information will need to be submitted in order to assess the risks posed to the complex hydrology and geology in South Hatfield. Proposals over 1ha will require an individual flood risk assessment.

The site is within the Green Belt. Inappropriate development (as defined in the National Planning Policy Framework) should not be approved except in very special circumstances. An exception is limited infilling or the partial or complete redevelopment of previously developed sites which would not have a greater impact on the openness of the Green Belt and the purposes of including land within it than the existing development. The New Barnfield site comprises previously developed land. The appropriate Framework\textsuperscript{10} policy provisions would be applied to prospective waste management developments.

\textsuperscript{10} National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)
Any proposal should confine built development to the existing building footprint, with circulation/parking being acceptable on the current surrounding developed land. Development outside of these provisions would need to demonstrate very special circumstances which outweigh the harm to the Green Belt (in particular the openness) together with any other harm identified.

Additional planting should be added along the site’s boundary in order to screen any waste related development from views onto the site from public rights of way and other viewpoints.

Depending upon the type of facility proposed, a Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment may be required at the planning application stage. The design and appearance of the development, including its scale, must be respectful of the context of the site.

A Transport Assessment would be required at the planning application stage.

An Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) would be required for developments that are prescribed by the EIA Regulations.

A Health Impact Assessment may be required at the planning application stage.

Depending upon the waste facility proposed, other assessments may be required at the planning application stage.
Inset Map 042

Key

- Allocated Site
- Existing Safeguarded Strategic Site
- ELAS

Scale 1:5,000

Waste Site Allocations Adopted July 2014 - Welwyn Hatfield District
Appendix B: Environment Agency Advice

For all sites, the following advice from the Environment Agency should be taken into consideration:

1. Depending upon the site, a minimum five to eight metre-wide buffer zone measured from the bank top alongside ordinary water courses and main rivers should be provided. Bank top is defined as the point at which the bank meets the level of the surrounding land. The buffer zone shall be free of structures such as balconies. The buffer zone should be permanently delineated and planted with locally native plants, of British genetic provenance / left as a natural area for wildlife.

2. An assessment of the current conditions of the ponds, water courses and riparian habitat (against the objectives of the Water Framework Directive, the relevant River Basin Management Plans and Bio Action Plans (BAPs) should be conducted.

3. Any private extraction boreholes within a site may be treated as being within groundwater source protection zone 1 (SPZ1) if an application were to be submitted within 50m of it. Any identified extraction points need to be checked as to whether they are no longer active and have been properly decommissioned.

4. On sites that are on historic landfill, that took a variety of wastes, there is the potential for settlement, if large structures are constructed, which may lead to contamination of the groundwater. Any waste activity will require impermeable surfacing on top of the old landfill and should be designed to the potential for settlement. No drainage to soakaways or Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDS) would be acceptable. All surface and foul water must be discharged off site to sewer or via treatment to local surface water. A risk assessment may also need to be conducted in order to consider the increased risk to groundwater from the compression of historic waste.

5. A suitable risk assessment, which should address any contamination concerns relating to groundwater, would be required. The assessment should also pay particular attention to noise, dust and odour generation and the impact (and mitigation) of the development on the surrounding environment.

6. Off-site discharges of surface water must be restricted to the equivalent Greenfield runoff rate for all events up to and including the 1 in 100 year plus climate change critical storm to ensure the risk of flooding is not increased during any phase of site working or restoration. Any works,

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11 Hertfordshire is covered by two River Basin Management Plans (RBMPs), which are the Anglian and the Thames. These two RBMPs can be found on the Environment Agency’s website: www.environment-agency.gov.uk. A summary of these two RBMPs can also be found on p.20-21 of the county council’s Level 1 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA), June 2013.
including changes to ground levels within 8 metres of the top of the riverbank will require our prior consent in accordance with the Land Drainage Byelaws, 1981.

7. Extensions or expansions of existing waste management facilities in groundwater source protection zone 1 (SPZ1) will be unacceptable if they increase risk to groundwater.
Appendix C: County Maps

Appendix C includes the Spatial Distribution of Allocated Sites and Employment Land Areas of Search (which constitutes the adopted Policies Map) and the Map Showing Areas of Search from the Waste Core Strategy and Development Management Policies document and other constraints which have been taken into account when allocating sites and Employment Land Areas of Search for waste management.
HERTFORDSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL
Waste Site Allocations
Adopted Policies Map*
Spatial Distribution of Allocated Sites & Employment Land Areas of Search

- Allocated Site
- Allocated Strategic Site
- Employment Land Area of Search
- Existing Safeguarded Strategic Site

Area of Search for LAC waste Treatment & Transfer (C to E)
Area of Search for LAC Organic Waste Recovery Facility (A & B)

* This constitutes the Adopted Policies Map for the Hertfordshire Waste Planning documents (Waste Local Plan). It is the geographical representation of the adopted policies within the Waste Core Strategy and Development Management Policies DPO (adopted 2012) and the Waste Site Allocations DPO (adopted 2014).
HERTFORDSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL
Waste Site Allocations
Adopted 2014

Map Showing Areas of Search from the Core Strategy and Constraints

- Area of Search for LAC Organic Waste Recovery (A & B)
- Area of Search for LAC Waste Treatment & Transfer (C to E)
- Settlements (Popn > 1000)
- Groundwater Source Protection Zone 1
- Floodzone 2 and 3
- Greenbelt
- AONB
- Scheduled Monument
- Area of Archaeological Significance
- Conservation Area
- Historic Park
- SSSI
- SAC
- RAMSAR
- RIGG
- Local Nature Reserve

Motorway
'A' Road
Railway
Navigable Waterway
Hertfordshire

A web-based version of this map is viewable on the county council's website: www.hertsdirect.org

Scale 1 : 210 000

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Appendix D: Provision for Waste Management Facilities

Table 3 lists the potential types of facility that could be located on each allocated site. These sites have been allocated to ensure adequate provision throughout the plan period for the different waste types.

The potential uses listed in table 3 have been identified through the site planning requirements in ‘Planning for Waste Management Facilities’ (ODPM, 2004) reproduced in table 2.1. Table 3 gives a list of potential uses that may be suitable on the Allocated Sites, it is not suggested that each of the sites listed is brought forward for all of the types of the waste facility shown in table 3. In order to ensure flexibility throughout the life of the plan, the potential uses are those that may be considered suitable on each of the Allocated Sites, when taking into account individual site planning requirements. It is equally important to note that sites may come forward for uses that are not listed and that these would be judged on their merits.

Table 3 also indicates the possibility of co-location of compatible and/or complementary waste facilities on each allocated site. This would however be subject to specific design criteria, technology, the surrounding environment and requirements of other policies in the Waste Core Strategy and Development Management Policies document.

Co-location would also contribute towards minimising the number of sites required to be allocated within the county. This will also help to maximise recycling and recovery of waste and encourage flexibility. As with the Waste Core Strategy and Development Management Policies document, the Waste Site Allocations document does not specify any particular technology. This is to encourage and allow the industry to respond to advancements and developments in waste management technologies throughout the plan period.

The Allocated Sites have been identified to provide a flexible approach to waste management by not restricting the sites to a particular waste type or technology. The identification of employment land allocations provides additional flexibility. The Allocated Sites could be used for a wide range of waste types as indicated in the site briefs except where other constraints have been identified which may limit the use of the site.

The county council would want to ensure that safeguarded sites are protected against uses which are not waste related. The county council will ensure that existing waste management sites continue to be used for what they have been permitted for unless it can be demonstrated that the use is no longer required or can be provided elsewhere.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Map No.</th>
<th>Allocated Site</th>
<th>Waste Core Strategy Areas of Search</th>
<th>Anaerobic Digestion</th>
<th>In-Vessel Composting</th>
<th>Open Windrow Composting (Green Waste)</th>
<th>Household Waste Recycling Centre</th>
<th>Waste Transfer Station (Non-Dry Recyclables)</th>
<th>Waste Transfer Station (Dry Recyclables)</th>
<th>Materials Recovery Facility (Dry Recyclables)</th>
<th>Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE)</th>
<th>End of Life Vehicles</th>
<th>Inert Waste Recycling</th>
<th>Thermal Treatment L= Large (2-5ha) or S=Small (&lt;1-2ha)</th>
<th>Mechanical/Biological Treatment</th>
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<tr>
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<td>✓</td>
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<td>✓</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Key: *Existing Strategic Sites identified in the Waste Core Strategy and Development Management Policies document that have potential for enhancement.

\[x\] = use not considered suitable due to overriding planning constraint (such as highways, ground water or close proximity to sensitive uses, which are unlikely to be mitigated).

\[\checkmark\] = use considered suitable in principle.

These are potential uses for the sites listed based on ‘Planning for Waste Management Facilities: A Research Study’ 2004 produced for Office of the Deputy Prime Minister. Applications would be dealt with on a case by case basis and decisions taken on the proposal’s merits, judged against adopted planning policy. Please refer to the relevant waste site brief in Appendix A for specific key planning issues, detailed assessments that may be required at the planning application stage and the deliverability of the site during the plan period.

Areas of Search A and B are identified as being suitable locations for Local Authority Collected organic waste recovery facilities with a total capacity of 90,000 tonnes per annum. This is based on the additional composting capacity required in the plan period, listed in the Waste Core Strategy and Development Management Policies document. Areas of Search C, D and E are identified as being suitable locations for Local Authority Collected waste treatment and transfer facilities for residual waste based on the additional capacity required in the plan period, listed in the Waste Core Strategy and Development Management Policies document.
Appendix E: PPS10: Planning for Sustainable Waste Management, Locational Criteria

Locational Criteria
In testing the suitability of sites and areas against the criteria set out in paragraph 20, waste planning authorities should consider the factors listed below. They should also bear in mind the envisaged waste management facility in terms of type and scale, taking account of best available technologies (not involving excessive costs). Advice on likely impacts and the particular issues that arise with specific types and scale of waste management facilities is given in accompanying practice guidance.

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) historic environment and built heritage
Considerations will include any adverse effect on a site of international importance (World Heritage Sites) or a site or building with a nationally recognised designation (Scheduled Monuments, Conservation Areas, Listed Buildings, Registered Historic Battlefields and Registered Parks and Gardens).

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.

-130-
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 1/200316) 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 development framework).

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.
Appendix F: Site Selection Methodology

The method used to identify potential locations for future waste management facilities is based on the National Planning Guidance. In addition there were desk top site assessments, site visits and a comparative evaluation carried out. An initial list of potential sites/locations was identified from the adopted Waste and Minerals Local Plans, from minerals and waste planning application records, knowledge of existing waste management sites, employment land allocations identified in district/borough local plans and further sites put forward by third parties.

This methodology for identification of sites was developed in consultation with stakeholders based on sustainability principles. The methodology considered opportunities for on-site management of the waste where it arises and looked at a broad range of locations, including industrial sites. It also looked for opportunities to co-locate facilities together and opportunities for complementary activities.

Unimplemented waste management facility sites in the adopted Waste Local Plan and Minerals Local Plan were assessed and taken forward through the public consultation process and, where found adequate and appropriate, were taken forward in the proposed submission document.

The county council made several requests (to industry, landowners and district/borough councils) for sites to be put forward for consideration for the location of waste management facilities in the production of this document.

In addition to the list of initial sites considered during the Preferred Options stage, a number of sites were put forward by the industry, landowners, a local authority within the county and other people for consideration as waste management facilities sites. These sites were put forward for consultation as omission sites between 1 November and 22 December 2010.

Employment land areas designated within District and Borough Local Plans as being suitable for business uses (B1), general industry (B2) and storage and distribution (B8) were also considered. Given the large number of such allocations these areas were listed differently from other sites and were tested separately.

Employment land allocations that were identified predominately for business (B1) uses such as offices or sites primarily occupied by a single user with little prospect of redevelopment and sites which have planning permission for non employment uses were excluded from the process.

Employment land sites which may be compatible with a waste management use but which have little immediate potential for redevelopment or individual sites that may come forward on an ad hoc basis (and could, therefore, be addressed by a criteria based policy) are identified as Employment Land Areas of Search (ELAS).
Employment land allocations which are designated as B2 and/or B8 uses may be compatible with waste management uses. Those sites that present opportunities for development; sites identified for redevelopment; and sites which already have existing waste management uses are identified as Employment Land Areas of Search (ELAS).

The Employment Land Areas of Search and Allocated Sites were assessed against a number of ‘tests’, which looked at constraints against waste management facilities development, such as risk of flooding and some that could enable waste development such as proximity to main roads. The full list of tests applied to each site is set out in Site Assessment Matrices below.

Each site was given a score against each test from A-E, with ‘A’ being positive and ‘E’ being negative. Sites which scored an ‘E’ against the flood risk test were excluded from further investigation. However sites may have scored negatively in some individual tests but still remained in the selection process. This is because the negative impacts of waste management facilities development can often be mitigated with the imposition of planning conditions and the impacts could also be dependent on the waste/facility type.

In principle, the development of waste management facilities will be acceptable on sites that have been identified for allocation or Employment Land Areas of Search. Any proposal will, however, be subject to meeting the requirements of the Waste Core Strategy and Development Management Policies Document. The waste site development briefs within this document suggest the type of facility that is likely to be located on each identified site.

Meetings were held with the land owners, promoters, and waste operators within the industry, local authorities and statutory bodies to discuss the possible future delivery of sites within the plan period 2011 - 2026. The meetings explored issues of ownership, how soon sites can be delivered, infrastructure needs, such as access and any other issues to ensure the availability of sites during the plan period. The sites that are not likely to be available during the plan period and sites with issues which are not likely to be easily resolved were dropped from the list of sites to be taken forward.

Prior to the publication of the Proposed Submission Waste Site Allocations document, the county council has reviewed the test results for all the sites. A further test has also been included for proximity of sites to the Lee Valley and Colne Valley Regional Parks (test 21).
Site assessment matrices

The following tests have been carried out on each site using Geographical Information System (GIS) data. The aim of this testing was to exclude sites (and parts of sites) that were covered by flood zones 2 and 3 and those in flood zone 1 of less than 0.5ha. Subsequently, sites that scored negatively overall and where mitigation measures were not readily available were also excluded from the site selection process.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Test</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Grading Threshold</th>
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</thead>
</table>
| 01   | Flooding    | A – More than 0.5ha in Flood Zone 1.  
|      |             | B – Less than 0.5ha in Flood Zone 1.  
|      |             | C – Located in Flood Zone 2.  
|      |             | D – Located in Flood Zones 2 and 3.  
|      |             | E – Located in Flood Zone 3.  |
| 02   | Biodiversity Action Plan Species – Proximity to RAMSAR/SAC/SPA/SSSI | A – Further than 1km.  
|      |             | B – Within 1km.  
|      |             | C – Within 500m.  
|      |             | D – Adjacent to (within 100m) or adjoins (next to).  
|      |             | E – Includes or is included within.  |
| 03   | Groundwater Source Protection Zones | A/B – Zone 4 minor aquifer/non – aquifer (GIS data does not distinguish between minor and non) inner zone.  
|      |             | C – Zone 3/major aquifer.  
|      |             | D – Zone 2 outer zone.  
|      |             | E – Zone 1 inner zone.  |
| 04   | Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) | A – Outside AONB.  
|      |             | B – Existing/allocated industrial/waste site/mineral site with more than 10 years remaining.  
|      |             | C – Previously developed land.  
|      |             | D – Minerals site/waste site with less than 10 years remaining.  
|      |             | E – Greenfield site within AONB.  |
| 05   | Greenbelt (GB) | A – Outside the GB.  
|      |             | B – Existing/allocated industrial/waste site/mineral site with more than 10 years remaining.  
|      |             | C – Previously Developed Land (PDL – inc. restored landfill).  
|      |             | D – Minerals site/Waste site within less than 10 years remaining.  
<p>|      |             | E – Greenfield site within the GB.  |</p>
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<th>Test</th>
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<td>Archaeology (National Designations – Proximity to Scheduled Monument SM)</td>
<td>A – Further than 1km.</td>
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<td>B – Within 1km.</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>C – Within 500m.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>D – Adjacent to (within 100m) or adjoins (next to).</td>
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<td></td>
<td>E – Site includes or is included within.</td>
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<td>07</td>
<td>Re – Use of Previously Developed Land (PDL)</td>
<td>A – Existing PDL/general industry.</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>B – PDL other.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>C – Minerals site/waste site with more than 10yrs remaining.</td>
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<tr>
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<td></td>
<td>D – Mineral site/waste site with less than 10yrs remaining.</td>
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<td>E – Greenfield.</td>
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<td>Protection of BAP species &amp; Habitats – Proximity to Herts/Middlesex Wildlife Trust Reserve (HMWT)</td>
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<td>B – HMWT site within 1km.</td>
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<td>C – HMWT site within 500m.</td>
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<td>D – Adjacent to (within 100m) or adjoins (next to).</td>
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<td>E – Site includes or is included within.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>C – Within 500m.</td>
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<td>D – Adjacent to (within 100m) or adjoins (next to).</td>
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<td>E – Site includes or is included within.</td>
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<td>Proximity to Rail Depot</td>
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<td>B – Adjoins an existing rail depot.</td>
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<td>C – Within 1km of a rail depot.</td>
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<td>D – Within 3km of a rail depot.</td>
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<td>E – Further than 3km from a rail depot.</td>
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<td>Proximity to Local Archaeological Designations – Area of Archaeological Significance (AAS)</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>B – Within 1km.</td>
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<td>C – Within 500m.</td>
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<td>D – Adjacent to (within 100m) or adjoins (next to).</td>
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<td></td>
<td>E – Site includes or is included within (included largely partially included sites)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Landscape Character</td>
<td>This characteristic is considered to be most appropriately tested at planning application stage when specific proposal is being made.</td>
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<td>Test</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>C – Within 500m.</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>D – Adjacent to (within 100m) or adjoins (next to).</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>E – Site includes or is included within.</td>
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<td>Proximity to Conservation Areas (CA)</td>
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<td>B – Within 1km.</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>C – Within 500m.</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>D – Adjacent to (within 100m) or adjoins (next to).</td>
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<td></td>
<td>E – Site includes or is included within.</td>
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<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Proximity to households</td>
<td>A – None within 250m.</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>B – Less than 20 households within 250m.</td>
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<td>C – Less than 50 households within 250m.</td>
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<td>D – Less than 75 households within 250m.</td>
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<td>E – More than 75 households and above.</td>
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<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Proximity to Sensitive Land Uses</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>B – 1-5 sensitive land uses within 250m.</td>
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<td>C – 6-15 sensitive land uses within 250m.</td>
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<td>D – 16-20 sensitive land uses within 250m.</td>
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<td>E – 21-25 sensitive land uses within 250m.</td>
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<td>Proximity to Primary Road Network (PRN)</td>
<td>A – Less than 100m from the primary road network.</td>
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<td>B – 100m-500m from the primary road network.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>C – 500m-1km from the primary road network.</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>D – 1km-3km from the primary road network.</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>E – More than 3km from the primary road network.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Proximity to the Sand and Gravel Belt</td>
<td>A – Non mineral bearing land.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>B – Barren area within the sand and gravel belt.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>C – Within resource block buffer zone.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>D – Within minerals consultation area resource block.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>E – Proven economic reserve.</td>
</tr>
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<td>19</td>
<td>Agricultural Classification</td>
<td>A – Not less than 1% agricultural land (non or urban).</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>B – Only agricultural land affected Grade 4.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>C – G2 + G3 less than 50% of the site.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>D – G2 + G3 more than 50% of the site.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>E – G2 + G3 = 100% site (note 100% 2 instances).</td>
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<tr>
<td>Test</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Grading Threshold</td>
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<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Proximity to Recreational Facility/public Open Space</td>
<td>A – Further than 1km.</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>B – Within 1km.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>C – Within 500m.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>D – Adjacent to (within 100m) or adjoins (next to).</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>E – Site includes or is included within.</td>
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<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Proximity to Regional Parks (Lee Valley and Colne Valley)</td>
<td>A – Further than 1km.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>B – Within 1km.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>C – Within 500m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>D – Adjacent (less than 100m) or adjoins (when they meet along an edge).</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>E – Includes part of the Regional Park.</td>
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</table>
Appendix G: Legislation and Planning Policy

European legislation
A number of European Directives influence waste management processes in the UK. The applicable European Directives include:

- Directive on Hazardous Waste 91/689/EEC
- Directive on Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control 96/61/EC
- Directive on the Landfill of Waste 1999/31/EC
- Directive on Packaging and Packaging Waste 94/62/EC
- Directive on Batteries and Accumulators 91/157/EC
- Directive on Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment 2002/96/EC
- Directive on Mining Waste 2006/21/EC
- The Water Framework Directive 2000/60/EC
- Directive concerning the protection of waters against pollution caused by nitrates from agricultural sources (Nitrates Directive) 91/676/EEC
- Air Quality Framework Directive 96/62/EC
- Directive to Promote Electricity from Renewable Energy 2001/77/EC
- Conservation of Natural Habitats and Wild Fauna and Flora Directive (The Habitats Directive) 92/43/EC

National Legislation
A number of legislative tools and strategies exist within England and or the United Kingdom to control waste, including:

- The Environmental Protection Act 1990
- The Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2010
- The Control of Pollution Act 1974
- The Control of Pollution (Amendment) Act 1989
- The Controlled Waste Regulations 1991
- Localism Act 2011
- The National Planning Policy Framework 2012
- Waste Regulations 2011

National Planning Policy
The Core Strategy and Development Management Policies Development Plan Document has to take into account national planning policy and other material policy considerations, all of which are underpinned by the principles of sustainable development.
Local Development Frameworks (LDFs), including Waste Development Frameworks (WDFs), should be in accordance with national planning policy but should not repeat it. It is also a requirement that any policies included in the WDF are soundly based on local evidence to support their inclusion and ensure that emerging policies are locally specific.

PPS10 - Planning for Sustainable Waste Management (and the accompanying good practice Guide) sets out the policy and regulatory context of waste management. Of particular significance is the need to drive waste management practices up the Waste Hierarchy, addressing waste as a resource and looking to disposal as the last option but one which must be adequately catered for. PPS10 also includes a number of other key objectives that regional and local planning bodies should address:

- Provide facilities that reflect the need for communities to deal with their own waste wherever possible;
- Protect Green Belts, but recognise the particular locational needs of some types of waste management facilities and that the wider environmental and economic benefits of sustainable waste management should be recognised as material considerations and given significant weight in planning decisions;
- Help secure the recovery or disposal of waste without endangering human health and without harming the environment;
- Reflect the concerns and interests of communities, the needs of Waste Collection Authorities, Waste Disposal Authorities and businesses; and
- Ensure the layout and design of new development supports sustainable waste management.


The Government’s Waste Strategy 2007 is of particular relevance as it sets the waste management context which planning policy must have regard to.

There have been considerable policy changes since the 2000 Waste Strategy. The landfill tax escalator and the introduction of the Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme (LATS) have created sharp incentives to divert waste from landfill. Additional funding for local authorities, including through the private finance initiative, has led to a major increase in kerbside recycling facilities and new waste treatment facilities. European directives are targeting specific sectors, including vehicles, electrical and electronic equipment and packaging.

However, England’s performance on waste still lags behind other European countries. The new Strategy builds on the previous Strategy’s aims to minimise waste and encourage the recycling, composting and recovery of waste in a number of ways:
• New targets for the recycling and composting of household waste (at least 40% by 2010, 45% by 2015 and 50% by 2020) and the recovery of Local Authority Collected waste (53% by 2010, 67% by 2015 and 75% by 2020);

• A greater focus on waste prevention, with a new target to reduce the amount of waste not reused, recycled or composted from over 22.2 million tonnes in 2000 by 29% to 15.8 million tonnes in 2010 with an aspiration to reduce it to 12.2 million tonnes in 2020 – a reduction of 45%;

• Plans to set new targets to reduce the amount of Commercial and Industrial and also Construction, Demolition and Excavation waste going to landfill as a result of waste reduction, reuse and recycling;

• Increasing the landfill tax escalator so that the standard rate of tax will increase by £8 per year from 2008 until at least 2010/2011 to give greater financial incentives to businesses to reduce, reuse and recycle waste (from £24 in 2008 to £48 in 2010);

This document has been superseded with the Waste Management Plan for England, published 12 December 2013.

Other Local Policies

Hertfordshire Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy

The Hertfordshire Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy (JMWMS) (otherwise known as the Hertfordshire Waste Strategy) has been developed by the Hertfordshire Waste Partnership which includes the county council as Waste Disposal Authority in partnership with the ten District and Borough Councils. The current Strategy was adopted in 2007 and sets out how the Partnership intends to manage Local Authority collected waste to 2020 and beyond.

The strategy recognises that Hertfordshire is still heavily dependent upon landfill for disposal of its waste, the vast majority of which is located outside of Hertfordshire. The majority of Hertfordshire’s waste is landfilled at Bletchley in Buckinghamshire, Milton in Cambridgeshire and Westmill Landfill site in Hertfordshire. Additionally, Hertfordshire County Council has contracts to dispose of material at the Edmonton Energy from Waste facility in North London and Lakeside Energy from Waste facility in Berkshire.

The Strategy aims to reduce dependency on landfill and drive the management of municipal waste up the waste hierarchy. Four key factors are identified as the catalyst for action:

• Landfill space is running out
• New government legislation
• Rapidly increasing costs of waste management
• Increasing public expectation
The recommended waste management strategy for Hertfordshire is an integrated approach around a number of key themes:

1. **Waste minimisation** – utilise the WasteAware campaign as a catalyst for waste prevention and reuse. New targets have been introduced to reduce the amount of household waste produced.

2. **Waste recycling and recovery** – maximise opportunities through waste separated kerbside collections. A commitment to exceeding national targets and recycling and/or composting 50% of municipal waste by 2012.

3. **Reduction in residual waste to landfill** – adopt different ways of treating and disposing of waste by using alternative technologies. This will help maintain self sufficiency. The Strategy outlines the amount of local authority collected waste that will need to be processed and disposed of, providing an indication of the future waste management facilities needed. This information has been used to inform the WDF.

4. **Development of Markets** – joint working of all 11 local authorities in Hertfordshire on a market development programme to strengthen existing markets and find new or alternative markets for recyclate.

Work has begun on reviewing the JMWMS with a view to complete this work by 2012. This review will look at increasing the recycling and composting target to 60% and determine how the partnership wish to proceed in light of new legislative framework regarding waste.

The WDF aims to facilitate the delivery of these objectives, principally by ensuring the there are sufficient facilities for the recovery, recycling, composting and treatment of waste. However, it is recognised that the Waste Strategy only deals with local authority collected waste whilst the Waste Development Framework must deal with other waste streams.

**Hertfordshire Municipal Waste Spatial Strategy**

The Hertfordshire Municipal Waste Spatial Strategy (revised July 2009) has been prepared by consultants on behalf of the Waste Disposal Authority in response to the consultation on the emerging WDF. The strategy focuses on the spatial element of planning for waste management facilities by the Waste Disposal Authority in setting out the new and improved waste management facilities that are likely to be required in the county over the period to 2031 and beyond for the sustainable disposal of local authority collected waste.

The report identifies on a series of maps the location of existing waste management facilities utilised by the Waste Disposal Authority and specified drive time isochrones to identify areas of search for new household waste recycling sites, waste transfer stations, organic waste treatment sites, waste bulking/depot facilities and residual waste facilities.
To enable the sustainable disposal of local authority collected waste, the Municipal Waste Spatial Strategy considers that the following new and improved waste management facilities are likely to be required in the county up until 2031:

- New residual waste treatment capacity;
- New waste transfer capacity;
- New organic waste treatment capacity to serve the western and central/eastern parts of the county;
- New or improved Household Waste Recycling Centres; and
- Landfill capacity for residual local authority collected waste.

**Local Transport Plan**

Hertfordshire's third Local Transport Plan covers the years 2011-2031. This Plan sets the framework for achieving a vision of a better transport system for all. There is particular emphasis on delivering the Government's shared priorities of tackling congestion, delivering accessibility, providing safer roads, improving air quality and improving the quality of life for all of Hertfordshire’s residents. Through these themes, and a series of daughter documents (including a Bus Strategy, Rail Strategy, Road Safety Plan, Accessibility Strategy, Rights of Way Improvement Plan) the plan will continue to tackle the complex transport problems that face Hertfordshire.

The Waste Core Strategy and Development Management Policies document is consistent with these objectives by recognising the need to balance economic prosperity with personal health and environmental well being. The Local Transport Plan identifies a number of schemes that are being prioritised for government funding. Suggested road improvements will help make the transfer of waste by road safer and more efficient in these locations. In addition, measures in the Core Strategy and Development Management Policies document to reduce the need to travel and minimise waste-related road transport will help contribute toward the Local Transport Plan’s objectives that seek to reduce the impacts on congestion, improve air quality and enhance quality of life of Hertfordshire residents.
Appendix H: Saved Policies

All but one of the policies in the Hertfordshire Waste Local Plan 1995-2005 (adopted in January 1999) were ‘saved’ by a Direction of the Secretary of State in September 2007 and remain part of the Development Plan for Hertfordshire until superseded by new policies in Development Plan Documents.

The table below sets out the Waste Local Plan ‘saved’ policies that are or will be superseded by corresponding new polices within the Waste Core Strategy and Development Management Policies DPD and the Waste Site Allocations DPD and will therefore cease to be part of the Development Plan for Hertfordshire.

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Saved Hertfordshire WLP Policies</th>
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<th>Superseding WSA Policies</th>
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# Appendix I: Glossary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Area of Archaeological Significance (AAS)</strong></td>
<td>A defined area where known archaeological remains exist.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Archaeological Impact Assessment</strong></td>
<td>An assessment (normally desk based) of the archaeological potential of a particular area.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Agricultural waste</strong></td>
<td>A general term used to cover animal excreta, litter, straw waste, carcasses and silage liquors.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Allocated Sites (AS)</strong></td>
<td>Sites that have been allocated for use as a waste site as shown in the Waste Site Allocations document.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Anaerobic digestion (AD)</strong></td>
<td>The biological treatment of biodegradable organic waste in the absence of oxygen, utilising microbial activity to break down the waste in a controlled environment. Anaerobic digestion results in the generation of:</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Biogas, which is rich in methane and can be used to generate heat and/or electricity.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Fibre, (or digestate) which is nutrient rich and can potentially be used as a soil conditioner.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Liquor, which can potentially be used as a liquid fertiliser.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Aquifer</strong></td>
<td>A subsurface zone or formation of rock which contains exploitable resources of ground water.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• <em>Confined aquifer</em> – an aquifer in which the water is confined under pressure by overlying and underlying impermeable strata.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <em>Unconfined aquifer</em> – where the upper surface of a saturated zone forms a water table.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Biological treatment</strong></td>
<td>The process of extracting energy from organic material or turning it into compost. Examples include anaerobic digestion and windrow composting. That component of waste that will decompose over time through the action of bacteria, fungi or algae, with or without oxygen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bring banks and bring schemes</strong></td>
<td>Typical examples are bottle, paper and textile banks, often situated in car parks and lay-bys.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bund</strong></td>
<td>An embankment usually of clay or other inert material used to prevent the lateral movement of wastes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clean materials recovery facility (MRF)</strong></td>
<td>A waste handling facility that only processes ‘clean’ recyclable material, that has been collected separately from the ‘dirty’ elements of the waste stream that are not suitable for recycling and which are taken elsewhere for disposal or processing. Clean MRFs therefore normally only receive waste from separate household recycling collections or from recycling bring banks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Combined heat and power</strong></td>
<td>A highly fuel-efficient technology which produces electricity and heat from a single facility.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Commercial and Industrial Waste (C&amp;I)</strong></td>
<td>Waste created from premises which are used wholly or mainly for trade, business, sport, recreation or entertainment. Should the premises be owned or controlled by Local Government (or agents) then the waste can also be termed Local Authority Collected/Municipal waste.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Community Strategy</strong></td>
<td>Community strategies outline the local communities’ wishes and priorities, they can be used as a tool to ensure local government and other services meet local needs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Compost</strong></td>
<td>Organic matter decomposed aerobically and used as fertiliser or soil conditioner.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Composting (in vessel)</strong></td>
<td>An aerobic (in the presence of air) biological process in which organic wastes, such as garden and kitchen waste are converted into a stable granular material which can be applied to land to improve soil structure and enrich the nutrient content of the soil.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Composting (windrowing)</strong></td>
<td>Shredded waste is placed inside a container or chamber through which air is forced. This method allows good control of temperature, moisture and aeration leading to rapid composting (sometimes as little as two weeks) although it will then need a period of outdoor maturation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Conservation Areas</strong></td>
<td>Designated areas of special architectural or historic interest, the character or appearance of which is desirable to preserve or enhance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Construction and Demolition Waste (C&amp;D)</strong></td>
<td>Waste building materials resulting from the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of buildings, bridges pavements and other structures. Construction and demolition includes inert waste (e.g. concrete, wood, masonry and rubble), plastics and hazardous materials (e.g. lead, asbestos and liquid paints).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Contamination</strong></td>
<td>Contamination is the addition, or the result of the addition, or presence of a material or materials to, or in, another substance to such a degree as to render it unfit for its</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Cumulative Impact

Cumulative impacts may occur:

where there are a number of developments with similar impacts being operational at the same time in an area, or

from a number of concurrent developments in an area with different impacts,

or

from a succession of similar developments over time.

These impacts may be on the environment and/or local amenity, community health and recreation and/or economy and regeneration.

These can include impacts of noise, traffic, impacts on landscape, water resources or wildlife habitats.

Dirty materials recovery facility (MRF)

A facility that processes mixed local authority collected waste that has undergone little or no separation of segregation during collection, i.e. the mixed content of a normal household refuse bin, which comprises of the ‘clean’ recyclable waste mixed with the ‘dirty’ waste that is not suitable for recycling.

Emission

A material which is expelled or released to the environment. Usually applied to gaseous or odorous discharges to atmosphere.

Employment Land Area of Search (ELAS)

Employment Land Areas of Search are employment sites that may be compatible with a waste management use. These were identified from District/Borough Local Plans that contain predominantly B2/B8 uses. These sites; however, have little immediate potential for redevelopment or contain sites that may come forward on an ad hoc basis.

Energy from waste

The combustion of waste under controlled conditions in which the heat released is recovered to provide hot water and steam (usually) for electricity generation.

End of Life Vehicle Recovery Facility

A car disposal facility that recovers recyclable used car parts.

Energy recovery

The recovery of useful energy in the form of heat and/or power from burning waste. Generally applied to the combustion of landfill gas and gas produced during anaerobic digestion.

Environment

Established in April 1996, combining the functions of the former local waste regulation authorities, the National
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Agency</strong></td>
<td>Rivers Authority and Her Majesty’s Inspectorate of Pollution. Intended to promote a more integrated approach to waste management and consistency in waste regulation. The Agency also conducts national surveys of waste arisings and waste facilities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Flood Risk Assessment (FRA)</strong></td>
<td>Is an assessment of the risk of flooding. This is normally submitted in support of a planning application, where there is deemed to be a risk of flooding. The requirement for a FRA would relate solely to the size of the proposal (normally over 1ha).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Flood plain</strong></td>
<td>A floodplain is the area that would naturally be affected by flooding if a river/stream rises above its banks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Flood zones</strong></td>
<td>Defined geographical areas with different levels of flood risk. Flood zones are defined by the Environment Agency. Planning Policy on development in flood risk areas is contained in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Groundwater</strong></td>
<td>Water associated with soil or rocks below the ground surface but is usually taken to mean water in the saturated zone.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hazardous waste</strong></td>
<td>Waste that meets the criteria in the Hazardous Waste Directive (91/689/EEC) by coming from a specified waste stream (annex I) and having one or more hazardous properties (annex III) and taking into account whether it contains any of some 50 hazardous substances (annex II).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Healthcare waste</strong></td>
<td>Sometimes described as clinical waste, it is waste arising from medical, nursing, dental, veterinary, pharmaceutical or similar practices, which may present risks of infection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hertfordshire Joint Municipal Waste Strategy (JMWS)</strong></td>
<td>Partnership comprising Hertfordshire County Council and the ten District/Borough Councils. The strategy was adopted in 2007 and sets out the intention to manage household waste to 2020 and beyond.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Historic Park and Garden (HPG)</strong></td>
<td>Sites of national importance, due to their historic nature. Such areas have been defined as such by English Heritage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Household Waste Recycling Centres (HWRC)</strong></td>
<td>Sometimes described as Civic Amenity Sites, these are places provided by the County Council, where the public can dispose of their own household waste, free of charge. The waste they receive generally consists of bulky items such as beds, cookers and garden waste as well as</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Industrial Wastes

An industrial waste is defined as waste from any factory within the meaning of the Factories Act 1961 and any premises occupied by a body corporate established by or under any enactment for the purpose of carrying on under national ownership any industry or part of an industry or any undertaking, excluding waste from any mine or quarry”. Generally taken to include waste from any industrial undertaking or organisation.

In the Environmental Protection Act 1990, “industrial waste” means waste from any of the following premises:

a) Any factory (within the meaning of the Factories Act 1961);

b) Any premises used for the purposes of, or in connection with, the provision to the public of transport services by land, water or air;

c) Any premises used for the purposes of, or in connection with, the supply to the public of gas, water or electricity or the provision of sewerage services; or

d) Any premises used for the purposes of, or in connection with, the provision to the public of postal or telecommunications services.

A detailed list of waste to be treated as industrial waste is contained in Controlled Waste Regulations 1992. This list includes waste from dredging operations.

Inert wastes

Wastes that do not undergo any significant physical or biological transformations when deposited in landfill.

Inert Waste Recycling Facility

A facility that recycles non – decomposable construction waste that does not undergo any significant transformations when deposited in a landfill.

Key diagram

An illustrative diagram showing the broad spatial implication of the strategy.

Landfill

The deposit of waste into land in such a way that pollution or harm to the environment is prevented and, through restoration, to provide land which may be used for another purpose.

Landfill gas

A by-product from the digestion by anaerobic bacteria of putrescible matter present in waste deposited on landfill sites. The gas if predominantly methane (65%) together with carbon dioxide (35%) and trace concentrations of a range of vapours and gases.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Landfill gas risk assessment</td>
<td>An assessment that measures the quantity of landfill gas present within, or surrounding a landfill.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Landfill sites</td>
<td>Areas of land in which waste is deposited. Landfill sites are often located in disused quarries or mines. In areas where there are limited or no ready-made voids, the practice of land-raising is sometimes carried out, where some or all of the waste is deposited above ground and the landscape is contoured.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land-raising</td>
<td>The deposit of waste above the original level of land, in such a way that pollution or harm to the environment is prevented.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leachate</td>
<td>Liquid which seeps through a landfill and by so doing extracts substances from the deposited waste.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leachate treatment</td>
<td>A process to reduce the polluting potential of leachate. Such processes can include leachate recirculation, spray irrigation over adjacent grassland and biological and physio-chemical processes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local Authority Collected Waste (LAC)</td>
<td>Otherwise known as Municipal Waste. Household waste and any other wastes collected and disposed of by the Waste Collection Authority or Waste Disposal Authority or its agents, including some commercial or industrial waste taken to HWRCs/disposal sites by the general public and waste resulting from the clearance of fly-tipped materials and litter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local Nature Partnership (LNP)</td>
<td>A body designated by the SoS, established to protect and improve the natural environment, and the benefits derived from it, for a certain area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Materials recovery</td>
<td>Synonymous with recycling.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Materials Recovery Facility (MRF)</td>
<td>A specialised building which separates, processes and stores recyclable materials which have been collected either separately or as mixed waste.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mechanical Biological Treatment</td>
<td>A process which treats residual waste after recycling has taken place. Reusable materials and contaminants are separated from the waste stream by a variety of mechanical processes and the remaining residue is then treated biologically prior to landfilling or used as a refuse derived fuel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metal Recycling Facility</td>
<td>A facility that sorts, recovers and recycles scrap metal.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Neighbourhood Plan</strong></td>
<td>Plan developed by communities to shape development in their area. Introduced as a new tier of statutory planning function in the Localism Act, sitting below the District/Borough Council planning level. Envisaged to be led by Town and Parish Councils.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Non-Local Authority Collected Waste</strong></td>
<td>Waste that is not collected by the Waste Collection Authorities for disposal – mainly Commercial and Industrial waste and Construction and Demolition waste.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)</strong></td>
<td>Sets out the government’s economic, environmental and social planning policies for England, which was adopted in March 2012. This replaces Planning Policy Guidance (PPGs) and Planning Policy Statements (PPSs), apart from PPS10: Planning for Sustainable Waste Management. The NPPF does not cover waste planning, as this will be included in the National Waste Management Plan for England.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Previously Developed Land (PDL)</strong></td>
<td>Land which is or was occupied by a permanent structure, including the curtilage of the developed land (although it should not be assumed that the whole curtilage should be developed) and any associated fixed surface infrastructure. This excludes:</td>
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<td>- Land that is or has been occupied by agricultural or forestry buildings;</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Land that has been developed for minerals extraction or waste disposal for landfill purposes where provision for restoration has been made through development control procedures;</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Land in built-up areas such as private residential gardens, parks, recreation grounds and allotments; and</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Land that was previously-developed but where the remains of the permanent structure or fixed surface structure have blended into the landscape in the process of time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Proximity Principle</strong></td>
<td>The proximity principle (as applied to wastes) is that they should be treated or disposed of as near to their place of origin as possible so as to minimise the distance travelled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ramsar</strong></td>
<td>A statutory designation adopted following the international</td>
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conference, held in 1971 in Ramsar, Iran, which identifies Wetlands of International Importance especially as wildfowl habitat (Cmd 6465).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Recyclables</td>
<td>Materials that can be recycled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recyclate</td>
<td>Material recovered from the waste stream for recycling.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recycling</td>
<td>Involves the reprocessing of wastes, either into the same product or a different one. Many non-hazardous industrial wastes such as paper, glass, cardboard, plastics and scrap metals can be recycled. Special wastes such as solvents can also be recycled by specialist companies, or by in-house equipment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reduction</td>
<td>Reducing the quantity or the hazard of a waste produced from a process. It usually results in reduced raw material and energy demands – thus also reducing costs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residual Waste</td>
<td>Waste material or material that remains after the process of waste treatment that is unable to be reused, recycled or composted. These materials end up as residual waste and create a need for other disposal technologies, such as landfill or energy from waste.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restoration</td>
<td>‘Restoration’ comprises steps to return land to its original or former condition by using sub-soil, top-soil and/or soil making material.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Re-use</td>
<td>Can be practised by the commercial sector with the use of products designed to be used a number of times, such as re-usable packaging. Householders can purchase products that use refillable containers, or reuse plastic bags. The processes contribute to sustainable development and can save raw materials, energy and transport costs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Safeguarded Sites</td>
<td>Land that is used for waste management purposes either on a temporary or permanent basis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scheduled Monument (SM)</td>
<td>A nationally important historic building and / or archaeological site that has been given protection against unauthorised change.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self-sufficiency</td>
<td>Dealing with wastes within the region or country where they arise.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sensitive Receptors</td>
<td>An area or site likely to suffer an adverse impact as a result of an output from another area or site. Sensitive receptors may include houses, community uses, educational establishments, offices, hotels, religious establishments, hospitals and day centres. Examples of the possible causes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Site Waste Management Plans (SWMP) may include noise, dust, odour and vibration. A plan which identifies and monitors the responsibility for waste management throughout the construction of developments.

Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) A conservation designation that denotes a protected area, which has been noted for its biological interest.

Special waste A particular class of hazardous wastes, so controlled by regulation that pre-notification of their transport and deposit is required to be given to statutory authorities.

SPZ (Groundwater Source Protection Zone) These are protected zones that have been defined by the Environment Agency where it provides up to a third of drinking water in England and Wales.

SSSI (Site of Special Scientific Interest) Is a conservation designation that denotes a protected area, which has been noted for its biological interest.

Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) An assessment, which forms the basis for preparing appropriate policies for flood risk management at the local level.

Sustainability Appraisal An appraisal of the economic, environmental and social effects of a plan from the outset of the preparation process to allow decisions to be made that accord with sustainable development.

Sustainable Development This is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs, as defined by the Brundtland Commission 1987. In terms of planning it is about positive growth-making economic, environmental and social progress for this and future generations.

Thermal treatment Also known as ‘energy from waste’ or ‘waste to energy’. The combustion of waste under controlled conditions in which the heat released is recovered to provide hot water and steam (usually) for electricity generation. This process includes any waste treatment technology that involves high temperatures in the processing of waste feedstock.

Toxic wastes The class of hazardous waste constituents which are harmful to a significant degree.
Transfer Station  A depot where waste from local collection vehicles are loaded onto larger vehicles, rail wagons or barges for carriage in bulk to a treatment or disposal site.

Waste  The Environment Agency defines waste as: ‘Any substance or object that you discard, intend to discard, or are required to discard…and as such is subject to a number of regulatory requirements’.

Waste arisings  The amount of waste generated in a given locality over a given period of time.

Waste Aware  Hertfordshire’s waste awareness-raising initiative.

Waste Collection Authorities (WCAs)  The ten District and Borough Councils of Hertfordshire are the Waste Collection Authorities (WCAs) for their residents. They have a statutory responsibility to provide a waste collection service to householders and, on request, to local businesses. WCAs also collect bulky items of household waste and carry out street cleansing activities.

Waste disposal  The process of getting rid of unwanted, broken, worn out, contaminated or spoiled materials in an orderly, regulated fashion.

Waste Disposal Authorities (WDAs)  Hertfordshire County Council is the WDA for Hertfordshire. Amongst other functions, it is legally responsible for the safe disposal of household waste collected by the WCAs and the provision of the Household Waste Sites (HWSs).

Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment Treatment Facility  A facility that recycles, reuses and/or repairs electronic equipment.

Waste hierarchy  Suggests that: the most effective environmental solution may often be to reduce the amount of waste generated – reduction; where further reduction is not practicable, products and materials can sometimes be used again, either for the same or different purpose – reuse; failing that, value should be recovered from waste, through recycling, composting or energy recovery from waste, only if none of the above offer an appropriate solution should waste be disposed.

Waste Local Development Framework  A statutory framework document for the County that facilitates the provision of sites for the waste management facilities that will be required to meet Hertfordshire’s needs.

Waste  A variety of technologies that deal with the treatment,
<table>
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<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Management Facility Processing, handling and/or transfer, of waste materials.</td>
<td>The term is not specific to any one waste stream or facility type but covers a multitude of different types of facilities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waste Planning Authorities (WPA)</td>
<td>Local authorities (usually county councils) with responsibility for land-use planning control over waste management. WPAs are also responsible for ensuring an adequate framework in their development plans to enable the waste management industry to establish appropriate facilities for managing amounts of waste over a period of at least 10 years. This should be done through preparation of Waste Local Plans/Waste Development Plans.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Watling Chase Community Forest</td>
<td>An initiative by the Countryside Agency and the Forestry Commission in the 1990s to establish a number of community forests around the country. It aims to assist planting, woodland management, habitat maintenance and creation, and access.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>