

Hertfordshire Waste Local Plan

Consultation Draft January 2021



Spatial Planning and Economy Unit

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www.hertfordshire.gov.uk

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HERTFORDSHIRE WASTE LOCAL PLAN

Draft Plan
January 2021

Spatial Planning Unit
Hertfordshire County Council
Contact: 01992 658398
www.hertfordshire.gov.uk



WITHDRAWN
14 DECEMBER 2021

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1 Introduction

What is this Document?

- 1.1 The Draft Waste Local Plan (2019) is the first draft version (Regulation 18¹) of the waste planning document for the county of Hertfordshire which, once adopted, will become part of the statutory Development Plan for Hertfordshire.
- 1.2 The county council has prepared this document to provide the opportunity for public comment on its contents before a Proposed Submission Waste Local Plan is prepared and published for further comment. The policies begin on page 31.

Purpose of the Draft Waste Local Plan

- 1.3 The Waste Local Plan sets out the vision, objectives and spatial strategy for waste planning in Hertfordshire up to 2036, providing the basis for a longer-term spatial strategy that complements the county council's Local Authority Collected Waste Spatial Strategy (2016) and accompanying Annex.
- 1.4 To deliver the vision, the document provides strategic objectives for the county, a spatial strategy, strategic policies, non-strategic (development management) policies and a monitoring and implementation framework to test its delivery. Working with its partners and the local community, the county council will use the Waste Local Plan to ensure the provision of appropriately located facilities to meet Hertfordshire's waste management needs.
- 1.5 The Waste Local Plan has to demonstrate that it accords with national policies which are set out in the National Planning Policy Framework and the National Planning Policy for Waste and that it relates to the distinctive context of Hertfordshire. The strategic policies in this document provide the overarching strategic direction to ensure that the Waste Planning Authority's priorities are met.
- 1.6 The document also deals with the spatial and land use dimension of waste management and provides a platform of support to cooperate with other organisations to implement waste management programmes in the county. In particular it outlines a strategy to guide the development of waste facilities. This document does not deal directly with the waste management activities of the county council and its partners. However, the policy approach is consistent with their aims.

¹ Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 (as amended)

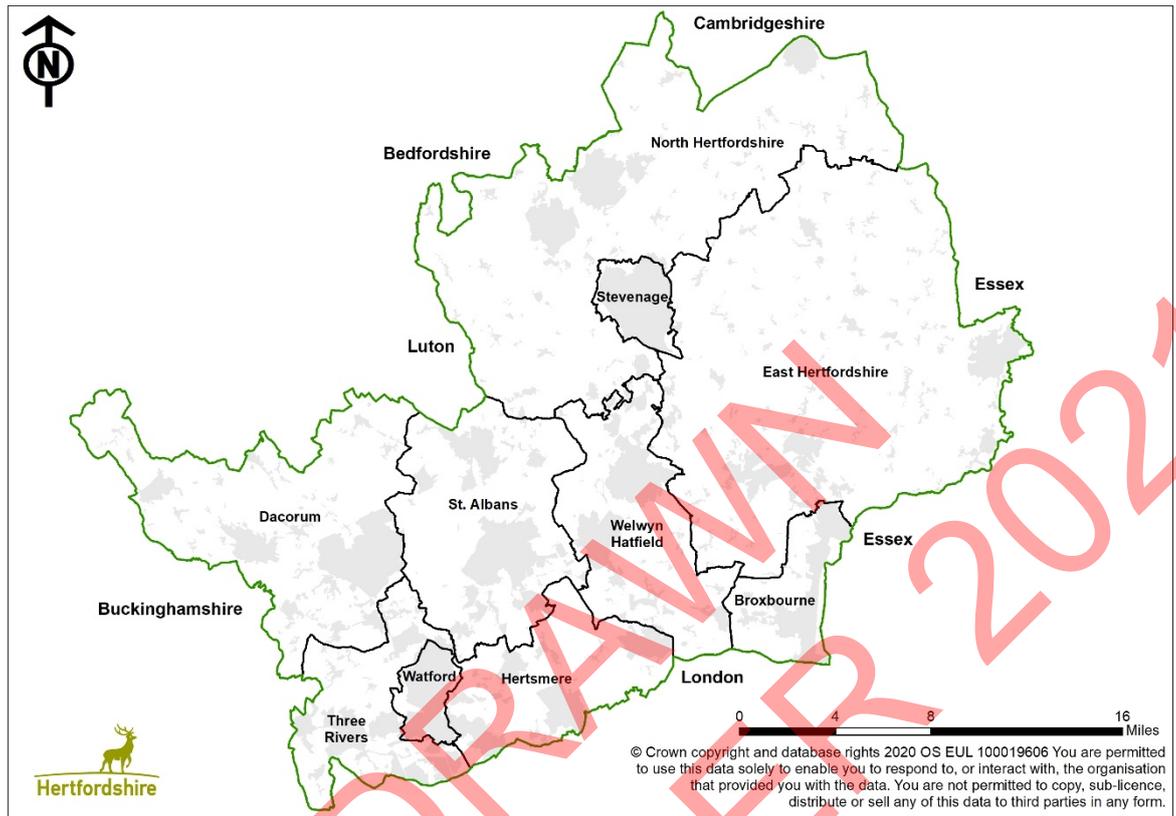
Purpose of the Strategic and Non-Strategic Waste Policies

- 1.7 The purpose of strategic waste policies is to address the Waste Planning Authority's priorities in planning for the county's waste needs. These policies set out the overall strategy for development across the entire county. The policies should not extend to detailed, site specific matters. Strategic policies should act as a starting point for non-strategic policies.
- 1.8 The strategic policies should make sufficient provision for waste management and plan for long term requirements beyond the plan period. The strategic policies should be distinguishable from the non-strategic policies.
- 1.9 The non-strategic (development management) waste policies provide guidance on the issues that will be considered when determining planning applications for waste management development. They include the more local and operational policies that will guide the county council's decision making when it considers waste planning applications.
- 1.10 These policies also provide guidance to the public and developers regarding the criteria that are required to manage waste developments. Planning applications are determined in accordance with the Development Plan which not only comprises the Waste Local Plan but also the district and borough councils' Local Plans. The National Planning Policy Framework (including the National Planning Policy for Waste) is also a material planning consideration.
- 1.11 The development management policies complement the strategic policies and the two should be used in conjunction when considering applications on existing sites, allocated sites and proposed sites. These policies may also enable the improvement of operating practices at lawfully established sites if and when a new application is submitted.
- 1.12 The policies are generally not specific to particular waste types or treatments, but rather deal with the potential impacts that may arise from waste developments. This provides flexibility as the county council intends to encourage new technologies and innovation and therefore not eliminate or restrict any process that is not currently utilised or available.

The Process of Managing Development

- 1.13 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 taken by the county council.

Map 1 - Hertfordshire Administrative Area



- 1.14 The document identifies sites and areas for waste management as well as waste infrastructure that should be safeguarded for future use.
- 1.15 The Plan should be read in its entirety so that all the information included can be used collectively to ensure the provision of waste infrastructure is met for the projected growth of the county, whilst maintaining and enhancing the environment and natural surroundings.

Preparation of the Plan

- 1.16 As can be seen in Table 1, this publication, highlighted in bold, is just one stage of the process to adopt a new Waste Local Plan for Hertfordshire.

Table 1 - Timetable for the Production of the Waste Local Plan

2017		Evidence Gathering
2017	August	Stakeholder event
2018	February	Initial Consultation publication
2018	July-Sept	Call for Sites
2021	January - March	Draft Plan consultation
2022	Summer	Proposed Submission Plan Publication
2023	Spring	Submission to Secretary of State
2024	Spring	Adoption of Waste Local Plan.

- 1.17 The county council has prepared the Plan taking account of representations submitted in response to the Waste Local Plan Initial Consultation document (2018) as well as ongoing engagement with a number of stakeholders including statutory consultees, the ten Hertfordshire district and borough councils, and adjoining authorities. In the preparation of this document, comments were sought on the wording of policies and the supporting text.
- 1.18 A six week Call for Sites exercise ran from July to September 2018, where the county council asked landowners and members of industry to put forward sites within Hertfordshire that may be suitable for waste management uses. The submitted sites, existing Allocated Sites and existing Strategic Sites within the adopted Waste Local Plan (Waste Site Allocations DPD 2014) were reassessed. Detailed site assessments were carried out for each of the sites to evaluate their suitability and deliverability for waste management uses during the plan period. The results of the assessments determined the inclusion of the sites within this Plan.
- 1.19 A Sustainability Appraisal (SA), incorporating the requirements of the European Union (EU) Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive, has been carried out to inform the ongoing preparation of the Plan and to ensure sustainable development concerns are fully integrated and alternative options are considered. In line with these, a SA report has been published alongside the Plan.
- 1.20 In addition, the Plan is founded on an extensive evidence base. Background topic papers have been published alongside the Plan to provide further information about a range of issues covering Government guidance, technical reports and prior engagement, all of which will help shape the Plan.

The Draft Waste Local Plan's Legal Status

- 1.21 This version of the Plan has been published in accordance with Regulation 18 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 (as amended). As such, it does not have any formal status in development management (decision making) terms, does not form part of the Development Plan for Hertfordshire and only limited weight may be applied to the policies included in this document.

2 Commenting on the Plan

Commenting on the Draft Waste Local Plan

- 2.1 The county council would like as a wide a response as possible to this consultation. Potential stakeholders (interested parties) include the waste industry, other commercial enterprise, landowners, individuals, district/borough councils, town/parish councils, neighbourhood forums, conservation and environmental groups and other community and interest groups.
- 2.2 The purpose of publishing a Regulation 18 planning document is for consultees to submit comments on the document regarding the vision, objectives, policies and sites identified within it. As such, consultees should consider whether the draft Plan provides a strategy to meet the area's waste needs and enables the delivery of sustainable development in line with national waste planning policy.
- 2.3 Responses can be submitted either through the county council's **online consultation portal** or by sending completed response forms, available online or from the consultation portal, to us either by email or letter.
- 2.4 A full list of options for responding to this consultation is set out below:

Online Consultation Portal:	www.hertfordshire.gov.uk/wlp
Email response forms:	waste.planning@hertfordshire.gov.uk
Address for printed forms:	Minerals and Waste Policy Team Spatial Planning Unit (CHN 216) Hertfordshire County Council Pegs Lane Hertford SG13 8DN
Phone no. for queries:	01992 658398

- 2.5 The Plan is being published for consultation for a ten week period starting at **9am on Monday 11 January 2021** and ending at **5pm on Friday 19 March 2021**. Please ensure that responses reach us by the closing date. Please note that the information you provide, excluding personal details, will be publically available for any other person to inspect. All personal data will be deleted following completion of the review.

Next Steps

- 2.6 Following the end of the consultation period, the county council will prepare a Proposed Submission Waste Local Plan. This will take account of the comments received on the plan and any further technical work that is needed. Once prepared, the proposed submission plan will be published for at least a six week period under regulation 19 of the Town and Country (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 (as amended).
- 2.7 Depending on the representations received and the changes that may be required to take account of the representations, the Proposed Submission Plan will either be amended and submitted to the Secretary of State or redrafted and subject to a new period of consultation.
- 2.8 Once submitted to the Secretary of State, an independent Planning Inspector will consider the representations received and examine the 'soundness' of the submitted Plan and provide the county council with a report of their findings and any suggested amendments. The county council will consider any suggested amendments and subject any modifications to the appropriate consultation prior to adopting the Waste Local Plan, when it will become part of the statutory Development Plan for Hertfordshire.

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3 Policy Context

The Planning System

- 3.1 The planning system was established to regulate the development and use of land. Its main aim is to balance the demand for development against the protection of the environment. Planning decisions are made with regard to the planning system and consider the wider public interest.
- 3.2 To provide a structure to the planning system, planning authorities are given responsibility for preparing, implementing, and reviewing Development Plans, and for determining planning applications (development management). Each planning authority is required to produce a Development Plan document which sets out the land-use policies that will subsequently be used when making planning decisions. This 'Plan-led' approach is provided for by Section 38(6) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 and paragraph 15 of the National Planning Policy Framework in order to provide a positive vision for the future of each area.
- 3.3 Hertfordshire comprises eleven planning authorities: the county council and ten district and borough councils. The county council is the Waste Planning Authority (WPA) for the whole county and also the planning authority for minerals planning. It is responsible for preparing Local Plans for both waste and minerals. The county council also determines planning applications for waste and minerals development as well as applications made by the county council for its own development (e.g. highways, schools, hospitals, social services). It is able to impose and enforce conditions on planning permissions to minimise impacts of waste management, mineral extraction and associated developments.
- 3.4 The district and borough councils are responsible for preparing Local Plans which set out policies and identify sites for all remaining development in their respective areas. This includes housing, commercial, retail and recreational development, for which the district and boroughs are responsible for determining planning applications.
- 3.5 In addition to Local Plans, communities can shape development in their area through the production of a Neighbourhood Plan to help direct the location of development and guide what it will look like. Parish or Town Councils, or community groups in the form of a Neighbourhood Forum, lead on the production of a Plan that will become part of the Development Plan and will be taken into account when determining planning applications.

- 3.6 The Development Plan for Hertfordshire contains the Local Plans of each of the planning authorities and comprises of the following documents:
- The existing Waste Local Plan, which consists of:
 - The Waste Core Strategy and Development Management Policies document (adopted 2012);
 - The Waste Site Allocations document (adopted 2014);
 - The existing Minerals Local Plan (adopted 2007) (currently under review);
 - The 10 district and borough Local Plans;
 - Any adopted Neighbourhood Plans.

International, European, National, Sub-National and Local Policy Drivers

International

- 3.7 The key international plans and programmes which are relevant to the Waste Local Plan include:
- The World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg (2002); and
 - Kyoto Protocol and the UN framework convention on climate change (1997).
- 3.8 Historically, a number of EU Directives have provided the international legislative context for UK Plan-making for waste. The SEA Directive² requires the formal environmental assessment of certain plans and programmes. Article 6 of the Habitats Directive³ requires Local Plans to be assessed for their impacts on European designated sites to avoid adverse impacts on these and must be undertaken when a Plan is being developed.
- 3.9 Following the decision to leave the European Union, the European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018 was enacted. This Act will repeal the 1972 European Communities Act, ending the precedence of European law over laws passed in the UK Parliament, meaning that UK laws will not need to comply with relevant EU Directives. The Act enables the transposition of all existing European legislation into UK law to ensure a smooth transition. Therefore, at least for the short term, the legal requirements of UK Plan-making will retain

² SEA Directive (2001/42/EC) transposed into British law through the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004

³ Habitats Directive (1992/43/ECC) transposed into British law through the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010

their current form. This includes legal requirements in relation to waste management.

European Waste Framework Directive

- 3.10 As a member of the European Union, the legislative framework for the UK waste management industry is derived from the Waste Framework Directive (WFD). The directive requires all EU member states to take the necessary measures to ensure waste is managed without endangering human health or causing harm to the environment.
- 3.11 There are a number of key principles in UK law that derive from the WFD and are relevant to waste planning. They are briefly discussed in the following sections.

Proximity Principle

- 3.12 The Proximity Principle highlights a need to treat and/or dispose of waste as close to where it arises as practicable. This aims to minimise the environmental impact and cost of the transportation of waste.
- 3.13 This principle is established in waste planning by the aim of WPAs to achieve net self-sufficiency. This means that individual authorities should plan to provide sufficient waste management capacity to manage a quantity of waste equivalent to their own arisings. This does not prevent the inter-authority transportation of waste and improves the likelihood that the wider region will be able to manage its own waste without having to transport material further afield.

The Waste Hierarchy

- 3.14 A key requirement of the WFD is that EU member states apply a priority order to the management of waste, known as the Waste Hierarchy (Figure 1), consisting of the following management options:



Figure 1: WFD Article 4: Waste Hierarchy

- 3.15 The Waste Hierarchy was transposed into UK law in 2011 and is embedded in the National Planning Policy for Waste, 2014. Most recently (Dec 2018) the Government published its Resources and Waste Strategy for England⁴ which is a 25 year strategy to enable the Government to deliver its pledge of leaving the environment in a better condition for the next generation and to protect our dwindling natural capital. The waste hierarchy is to be progressed further to deliver a more 'circular economy'; seeking to reuse, re-manufacture, repair and recycle.
- 3.16 The Resources and Waste Strategy has key milestones expressed as follows:
- Doubling of resource productivity by 2050;
 - Elimination of avoidable waste of all kinds by 2050;
 - Elimination of avoidable plastic waste over the lifetime of the 25 year plan;
 - Work towards elimination of food waste to landfill by 2030 and,
 - Work towards all plastic packaging placed on the market being recyclable, reusable or compostable by 2025.
- 3.17 For Hertfordshire, as the Waste Disposal Authority, we have a duty to help our residents take more considered actions in relation to recycling and reusing items and providing for the appropriate disposal of used products. The Waste Local Plan therefore, needs to support the duties of the Waste Disposal Authority through delivering policies which enable improved waste collection services, the harnessing of energy from waste and collaborative working with central and local government and industry to drive out waste crime.

⁴ Resources and Waste Strategy for England Published December 2018, retrieved from <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/resources-and-waste-strategy-for-england>

Circular Economy

- 3.18 The overarching aim of 'moving waste up the Waste Hierarchy' is the development of a more Circular Economy. A circular economy seeks maximum resource efficiency and aims to keep products, components, and materials at their highest value at all times. As a replacement for the historic 'linear economy', which *takes, makes and disposes*, a Circular Economy uses products for as long as possible, before utilising their materials in the generation of new products to reduce the need to use new natural resources. Only when no further benefit can be recovered from a resource should it be disposed of.
- 3.19 The Waste Local Plan will help fulfil the long term aim of achieving a Circular Economy by identifying the need for waste management facilities to manage waste in line with the priorities set out in the Waste regulations, Waste Policy, the Government's 25 Year Environment Plan and Resources and Waste Strategy.
- 3.20 In 2020, the European Union agreed a new Circular Economy Action Plan⁵. This Action Plan forms part of the European Green Deal and presents a new set of measures to ensure that the Circular Economy becomes the new normal. This follows the Circular Economy measures agreed in 2018 which the UK Government has indicated will be adopted within UK legislation.

National

- 3.21 The Hertfordshire Waste Local Plan is being prepared under the Town and Country Planning Act (1990), the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (2004) and the Localism Act (2011) as amended.
- 3.22 The Localism Act introduced the requirement of Duty to Cooperate. This means there is a legal duty on all planning authorities, county councils and prescribed bodies to engage with one another constructively, actively and on an on-going basis on issues of strategic cross-boundary matters. It is a requirement of the act for planning authorities to demonstrate how this cooperation has been achieved at the independent examination of a Plan.
- 3.23 The Government published the Revised National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) in July 2018 (updated February 2019). The NPPF sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied, providing a framework within which local authorities can produce their own Local Plans. The Plan is considered to be in conformity with the NPPF

⁵ European Union (2020). A new Circular Economy Action Plan. COM(2020) 98 Final. Retrieved from: https://ec.europa.eu/environment/circular-economy/index_en.htm

and the emphasis on supporting economic growth and achieving sustainable development has been reflected.

- 3.24 The NPPF does not contain specific waste policies as they are set out in the National Planning Policy for Waste (NPPW). The NPPW was published in October 2014 and replaced previous national waste planning policy: Planning Policy Statement 10 (PPS10): Planning for sustainable waste management. As the government's overarching planning policy, the NPPF should be read in conjunction with the NPPW, the Waste Management Plan for England, the Resources and Waste Strategy and National Policy Statements for Waste Water and Hazardous Waste.
- 3.25 The NPPW states the requirement for Waste Planning Authorities to drive waste up the Waste Hierarchy, recognising the need for a mix of types and scale of facilities and to consider the need for additional waste management capacity of more than local significance. It recognises the positive contribution that waste management can bring to the development of sustainable communities.
- 3.26 The National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG)⁶ was launched online in March 2014 to provide additional detail to the NPPF and NPPW and has since been updated at various intervals.

Sub-National

- 3.27 The county council is part of the East of England Waste Technical Advisory Body, which is a technical working group comprising Waste Planning Authorities that cover specific geographical areas and other interested parties such as the Environment Agency. By working together, we are able to share waste data on the amount that is produced, the capacity of facilities and demand in that area, which can then be used by individual authorities in their plan making.

⁶ National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG) was launched March 2014 as an online resource: retrieved from <https://www.gov.uk/>

Local

3.28 The Plan has been prepared taking account of other Local Plans, policy and guidance including:

- HCC Minerals and Waste Development Scheme;
- HCC Authority Monitoring Report;
- HCC Statement of Community Involvement;
- HCC Corporate Plan;
- Hertfordshire's Local Enterprise Partnership's Strategic Economic Plan;
- HCC Waste Core Strategy and Development Management Policies Document (adopted November 2012);
- HCC Waste Site Allocations Document (adopted July 2014);
- Local Plans for the ten district and borough councils within the county;
- Hertfordshire Local Transport Plan;
- Local Nature Partnership Guiding Principles;
- Biodiversity Action Plan for Hertfordshire; and
- Environment Agency Flood Management Plans.

The above plans are a critical component of the Waste Local Plan and will be considered throughout the Plan-making process.

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4 Key Challenges for Hertfordshire

Introduction

- 4.1 Waste is being produced by everyone who lives, works and visits Hertfordshire. The waste industry is therefore vital to the economy and our way of life. Hertfordshire residents enjoy high standards of living, high per capita income and low unemployment. Development is planned by local planning authorities to ensure this continues.
- 4.2 The growth outlined below will require housing, commercial and industrial buildings, transport networks and other infrastructure such as waste facilities. The projected growth will have an impact on the amount of waste that is produced in the county and must be accounted for in the Plan.

Population, Housing and Economic Growth

- 4.3 Hertfordshire is a relatively prosperous county with a population that is set to grow by about 9% between 2018 and 2031⁷, with the addition of 107,400 people. The ten District and Borough councils are therefore planning for over 100,000 new homes and the need for over 40,000 new jobs over the same period.
- 4.4 Hertfordshire's close proximity to London, strong communication links, highly skilled workforce and good quality of life have attracted a wide range of businesses to the county. Hertfordshire is home to thriving and diverse industries including leading pharmaceutical, bio-technology, financial services, and film and computer-related businesses.
- 4.5 Hertfordshire's Local Enterprise Partnership (LEP); a business-led partnership between local businesses, academia, voluntary organisations and local government, aims 'to accelerate business-led growth in Hertfordshire' and secured a Growth Deal of £221.5 million from Government for infrastructure, business and skills in Hertfordshire in 2015. By 2021, the Deal is expected to create at least 15,000 jobs and allow 20,000 homes to be built.
- 4.6 The LEP has also identified three main principle radial corridors that cross the county which surround the main transport routes. These are the M1, West Coast Mainline and Midland Mainline radial corridor; the A1(M) and East Coast Mainline/Great Northern Route radial corridor; and the A10 and West Anglia Mainline radial corridor⁸.
- 4.7 The railway corridors and road networks in each radial corridor are the focal points to providing economic corridors between London, Hertfordshire and the North. These will help to boost the county's economic activity and are important considerations in the provision of waste management facilities to deal with the resultant waste from such growth. The Crossrail 2 developments

⁷ <https://www.hertfordshire.gov.uk/microsites/herts-insight/home.aspx>

⁸ Hertfordshire's Strategic Economic Plan, Hertfordshire Local Enterprise Partnership, 2017-2030

are set to spur further growth across the South East; more specifically growth may be stimulated in Broxbourne and East Herts Districts.

Environmental Issues

- 4.8 The county of Hertfordshire enjoys a high quality natural environment, a large expanse of Green Belt and many important habitats protected under legislation and local policy, which include the Chiltern Hills Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty; three sites of international importance; 43 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs); 36 Nature Reserves; and 44 Local Nature Reserves. In addition, there are nearly 2,000 non-statutory Local Wildlife Sites and Regionally Important Geological /Geomorphological Sites recognised for their significant contribution to the biodiversity within Hertfordshire.
- 4.9 The lid geology of Hertfordshire is largely chalk, overlain with superficial deposits in the south and east by London Clay, a sand and gravel belt running North-South through the centre of the county and small areas of Gault Clay in the north and north-west.
- 4.10 The geology of the area means that groundwater is important for water supply and for maintaining river flows and wetlands. In order to protect groundwater, the Environment Agency has defined Groundwater Protection Areas, where the Agency seeks to restrict certain types of development. Groundwater protection zones cover all the land draining the groundwater resource. These are characterised into major and minor aquifers and non-aquifers. Within the county there is a major aquifer which covers North and East Hertfordshire and also extends east into Essex. Groundwater source Protection Zones are also located around existing major abstractions for public or industrial supplies.
- 4.11 The county lies within two Environment Agency regions - the Anglian and Thames - and straddles two main river catchments, the Colne in the West and Upper Lee in the East. The East Anglia region is the driest in England and Wales. It exhibits large areas where no further water is available during summer and some areas where damage is already occurring. In general, winter surface water is available across the region.
- 4.12 The Thames region also suffers from demand pressures with summer surface water now fully committed and, generally, no further unconstrained consumptive use can be licensed. Whilst winter surface water resources in the Lee catchment are generally available, parts do suffer from periods of unsustainable abstraction in terms of winter surface water availability.

- 4.13 The Environment Agency flood maps indicate that there are areas at risk of flooding in Hertfordshire based on indicative natural flood plains. These represent land which lies beneath the fluvial 1:100 year return period water level.
- 4.14 Climate change is a serious threat to our environment, society and economy. Whilst climate change is a natural process, it is almost certain that human activities are enhancing and accelerating this through the release of greenhouse gases. Further, it is accepted now that climate change will occur to a certain extent regardless of whether or not reductions in greenhouse gas emissions are realised now and in the future.
- 4.15 Between 2016 and 2017 there has been an increase in overall traffic levels of 2.3% in Hertfordshire (TTDR⁹, 2018) with 2017 traffic flows surpassing pre-recession levels and at a record high (TTDR, 2018). Traffic growth in Hertfordshire to 2031 is predicted to be greatest on trunk roads followed by rural roads, with traffic forecast to grow by 18% by 2031 (TTDR, 2018).
- 4.16 Transport related emissions will contribute to any air quality issues associated with waste management activities. As such, all new and existing waste management activities and decisions will need to consider how they can reduce or limit the emissions they generate, paying particular regard to transport related emissions. Waste management proposals will need to demonstrate resilience to climate change impacts and explore appropriate mitigation.

⁹ Traffic and Transport Data Report: <https://www.hertfordshire.gov.uk/services/Highways-roads-and-pavements/Speed-awareness-and-driver-training/Transport-and-Accident-Data>

5 Waste in Hertfordshire

The Need to Plan for Waste

- 5.1 Waste is produced by everybody in everyday life across the entire county; this includes individuals, households, businesses and organisations. The management of this waste relates to the activities required to cope with this waste from its generation to its final disposal. Historically, this involved the collection of waste and its subsequent transportation for disposal at landfill sites.
- 5.2 Nowadays, there is a much greater focus on the environmental impacts of waste generation and the importance of using resources efficiently. This has had an impact on the waste management industry which has undergone significant changes. It has evolved to become a wide-ranging, high-tech industry encompassing numerous innovations. Aspects include opportunities for residents to separate waste prior to kerbside collections, efficient transportation of materials, use of advanced mechanical recycling facilities and even use of waste as a renewable energy source.
- 5.3 The substantial generation of waste and the increased focus on the importance of its management means that an appropriate network of waste management facilities should be planned for.

Local Authority Responsibilities

- 5.4 The local authorities in Hertfordshire have different responsibilities relating to the management of waste.
- 5.5 The 10 district and borough councils have responsibility as Waste Collection Authorities (WCAs). They are obliged to implement waste collection services for households and as part of these services, must facilitate the separation of recyclable materials prior to collection.
- 5.6 Hertfordshire County Council is the Waste Disposal Authority (WDA). It has responsibility to operate a series of Household Waste Recycling Centres, (HWRCs) of which there are currently 17 located around the county. The HWRCs offer residents another option to separate and dispose of their household waste.
- 5.7 The WDA has a further responsibility to dispose of the waste collected by the WCAs during kerbside collections and by itself at the HWRCs. This includes arranging contracts with commercial waste operators for the transfer and treatment and disposal of different elements of the waste stream.

- 5.8 The WCAs and the WDA work together as the Hertfordshire Waste Partnership to coordinate household waste management services in the county.
- 5.9 Responsibility for the management of waste produced by businesses does not fall to local authorities. Private companies collect, transfer and manage this waste stream. Waste produced by businesses varies in physical nature and includes materials which are similar to household wastes as well as materials which many people would not automatically consider as waste. The waste stream can be broken down into a wide range of materials including packaging, construction material, electrical and electronic equipment, vehicles, soils and stones, and hazardous and radioactive material.
- 5.10 The county council is the Waste Planning Authority (WPA) for Hertfordshire which is a separate role to that of the WDA. As WPA, the county council must prepare a Waste Plan to manage all waste streams, not just the streams which the WCAs and WDAs are responsible for.

How Much Waste?

- 5.11 The Capacity Gap Report 2019 (CGR) was produced in support of the Draft Waste Local Plan. It sets out the waste arisings within Hertfordshire and identifies the capacity of the county's waste management sector and any gaps that exist. The CGR quantifies the need for additional waste management capacity in the county.
- 5.12 The waste arisings in Hertfordshire are split into the following: Non-Hazardous waste, consisting of; Local Authority Collected Waste (LACW) and Commercial and Industrial Waste (C&I), Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste (C, D & E) and Hazardous waste. The chart below shows the projected 2019 and 2033 waste arisings for Hertfordshire. The largest contributor across the period is C, D & E waste.
- 5.13 Hazardous waste contributes to only 1% of the waste arisings (2019: 37,494t, 2033: 34,778t). It is considered that Hertfordshire currently has sufficient capacity to treat the hazardous waste arisings and this capacity is expected to remain available and capable of treating the additional 1% increase throughout the duration of the Plan period.

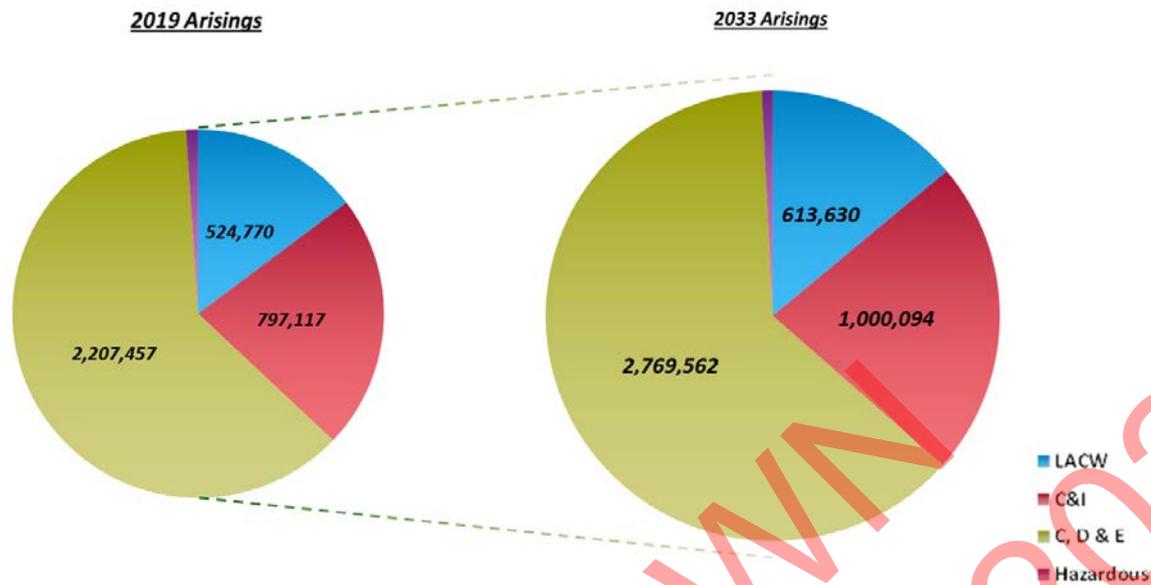


Figure 2: Projected Waste Arisings 2019-2033

- 5.14 The data above shows that over 3.5 million tonnes (t) of waste is projected to arise within Hertfordshire in 2019 and over 4.4 million tonnes is projected to arise within 2033.
- 5.15 Residual waste requiring disposal (i.e the waste that is not reused or recycled and is instead disposed of) is set to reduce over time as recycling practices improve and the county council works towards achieving new targets for recycling and composting of LACW (65% by 2033), C&I (60% by 2033) and C,D&E (linear increase in recovery (recycling and reuse) rate from 66.4% - 95%¹⁰ over the plan period). These targets are in line with the Government's Resources and Waste Strategy which sets a target recycling rate of 65% Municipal Solid Waste¹¹ by 2035.
- 5.16 The target for Construction and Demolition waste (C & D) recycling is 95% by 2033 and the target for Excavation waste (E) recycling is 66.4% - 90% by 2033.

Current Capacity

- 5.17 The most up-to-date data available shows that Hertfordshire currently has a total waste management capacity of approximately 2.5 million tonnes per annum consisting of:

¹⁰ This 95% target only applies to the recycling, reuse and recovery of C & D waste.

¹¹ Also known as Local Authority Collected Waste

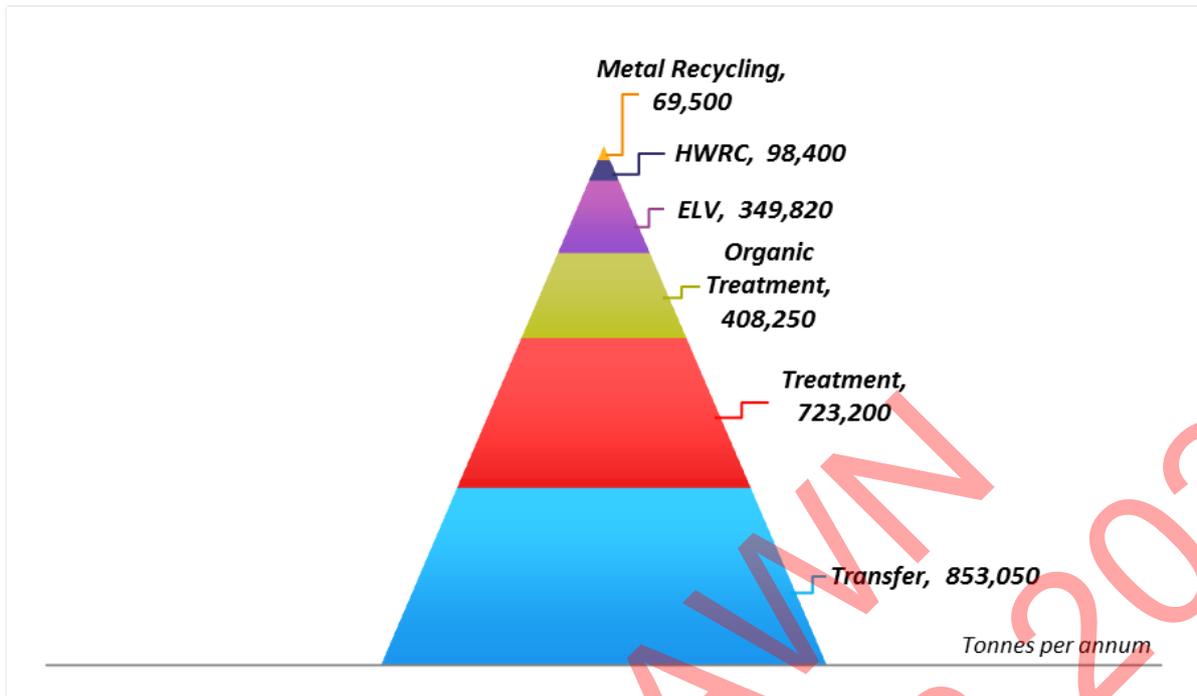


Figure 3: Current Capacity by Waste Type

5.18 The highest management capacity exists for waste Transfer which includes approximately 85,000 tonnes per annum of Hazardous Waste transfer. End of Life Vehicle (ELV) facilities have capacity to manage approximately 350,000 tonnes. Metal recycling facilities currently have the lowest capacity within the county.

Required Capacity

5.19 For 2019, a capacity gap of 755,760 tonnes exists in Hertfordshire. With current capacity remaining similar over the plan period the gap by 2033 is expected to be nearly 3 million tonnes. In order for Hertfordshire to be net self-sufficient, this gap must be closed. With waste arisings set to significantly increase over the plan period, additional waste management capacity must be found.

5.20 Hertfordshire currently has an inert landfill capacity of almost 8 million cubic metres and a capacity for reprocessing of 350,000 tonnes per annum of C, D & E waste. It is anticipated that additional capacity for inert landfill will emerge throughout the Plan Period from identified sites in the emerging Minerals Local Plan.

5.21 The county's last remaining non-hazardous landfill, Westmill Landfill Site, will reach capacity in 2020 leaving only the Hoddesdon Advanced Thermal Treatment Plant as the county's only non-hazardous residual waste

management facility. Hertfordshire's recycling, reuse and recovery rates are set to increase over the plan period which will reduce the need for non-hazardous residual waste disposal capacity.

5.22 The capacity gaps identified within the CGR are as follows:



Figure 4: The Capacity Gap

5.23 The graph above is split in to Non-Hazardous Recycled/Composted, Non-Hazardous Residual (non-recyclable) and C, D & E Treatment capacities.

Imports and Exports

5.24 The largest receptor of Hertfordshire's waste imports is inert (C, D & E) landfill. The majority of waste transported into Hertfordshire originates in London and other nearby authorities in the East of England. However, waste is imported from many locations and roughly 500,000 tonnes of waste came to Hertfordshire from further afield than these locations in 2018.



Figure 5: Imports and exports of waste (2018)

- 5.25 London is by far the biggest contributor of waste to Hertfordshire, accounting for over 50% of imports in four of the last seven years. A significant proportion of this is disposed of in landfill, with a particularly significant amount of C, D & E waste historically sent to inert landfill.

CGR Conclusions

- 5.26 The CGR concludes that there are significant capacity gaps for the management of the two largest waste streams: Non-Hazardous and C, D & E waste. There will be a significant shortfall in capacity for the recycling and composting of non-hazardous waste from the start of the Plan period and this is set to increase as arisings increase. There is also a significant shortfall in capacity to treat or dispose of the residual element of the non-hazardous waste stream. This gap should decrease over the Plan period as recycling rates increase but will only do so if sufficient facilities to recycle and compost the non-residual portion of the waste are developed.

6 Vision and Objectives

Draft Waste Local Plan Vision and Objectives

- 6.1 This Plan sets out the county council's spatial vision for the future of waste management in the county and the objectives through which it will be achieved.
- 6.2 The following vision has been developed through consultation with key partners and stakeholders.

The Hertfordshire Vision

Through engagement with the community and working in partnership with other waste and planning authorities, Hertfordshire will be waste aware and achieve net self-sufficiency by 2036, moving towards accomplishing zero avoidable waste.

Hertfordshire County Council will ensure the implementation of the Waste Hierarchy, promoting waste reduction, reuse and recycling, therefore minimising waste needing final disposal as part of the 'circular economy'.

The Plan will work to resolve the county's capacity gap for local authority collected waste, commercial and industrial waste and construction, demolition and excavation waste. In accordance with the Duty to Cooperate, the county council will engage with relevant authorities, including London, to monitor waste movements, both into and out of the county.

There will be a flexible and supportive plan-based approach towards waste management facilities, embracing modern technologies that reduce carbon emissions. Sustainable development will be achieved through the use of sustainable transport links, protection of human health, protection and enhancement of the County's wildlife habitats, and natural, built and historic environments. Through this a healthy community environment in Hertfordshire will be maintained.

Strategic Objectives

- 6.3 In addition to meeting national objectives, the following strategic objectives have been developed specifically for Hertfordshire to ensure a sustainable future for waste management:
- 6.4 The policies in this document will help meet these objectives. Monitoring is a requirement, to assess how effectively the policies are being implemented.

The objectives relevant to each policy and the indicators to be used to monitor them are set out in the tables following each policy.

Strategic Objectives:

- SO1 Support the prevention and minimisation of waste generation in line with the Waste Hierarchy, and where waste cannot be avoided, maximise the recovery value from waste;
- SO2 Promote the provision of well-designed, modern and efficient facilities (including co-location) that drive waste management practices up the Waste Hierarchy and which reduce residual waste disposal;
- SO3 Promote the location of well-situated waste facilities (including waste water) to ensure minimal harm to human health, and the protection and enhancement of Hertfordshire's wildlife habitats, and natural, built and historic environments;
- SO4 Encourage the increased and efficient use of recycled waste materials in Hertfordshire (for example as aggregate) in line with the Waste Hierarchy and the Hertfordshire Waste Partnership;
- SO5 Encourage the location of appropriate waste facilities as close as practicable to the origin of waste;
- SO6 Support sustainable low-emissions modes of transport, and reduce the dependency on road transport, through the promotion of navigable water and rail as the principal means of waste and related transportation;
- SO7 Cooperate with all partners in the county and beyond to encourage integrated waste planning, aligning with other local and waste plans;
- SO8 Recognise the importance of the waste sector in the local and wider economy as a generator of employment and its provision of infrastructure which supports businesses and communities;
- SO9 Work with all relevant waste authorities to manage the equivalent of the county's own waste arisings (to achieve net self-sufficiency); and
- SO10 Support the provision of waste facilities that demonstrate the ability to mitigate negative contributions towards, and the resilience to adapt to the potential impacts of climate change.

7 Sustainable Development

Policy Background

- 7.1 At the heart of the NPPF is a presumption in favour of sustainable development which should be seen as a golden thread running through both Plan-making and decision-making. The policies and allocations contained in the Plan follow the approach of the presumption in favour of sustainable development and provide guidance to apply the presumption locally, in line with the Plan's vision.
- 7.2 There are three objectives to sustainable development: economic, social and environmental¹². The provision or lack of provision of waste management facilities has the ability to affect all three of these sustainability objectives and the county council will seek opportunities to achieve net gains across each of them through the implementation of the Plan.
- 7.3 The county council seeks to contribute to a strong, responsive and competitive economy, supporting vibrant and healthy communities, whilst protecting and enhancing the natural, built and historic environment. The provision of a suitable network of waste management facilities, which help to push waste up the hierarchy, is needed to meet sub-national and local needs; the policies in this Plan will help achieve this.
- 7.4 The county council will always work proactively with applicants 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.

¹² NPPF, NPPG

8 Waste Management

Waste

Hertfordshire Context

- 8.1 Every year over 3.5 million tonnes of waste is created in Hertfordshire which needs to be managed in line with National policies and objectives. Hertfordshire is a 'two tier' authority area, which means that the ten lower tier district and borough councils are responsible for collecting waste (from households and some businesses) and the upper tier county council is responsible for managing that waste and planning for all other types of waste created in the county.

Policy Background

- 8.2 The approach to waste planning within Hertfordshire should achieve net self-sufficiency by planning to deal with the equivalent amount of waste which is created in the county. It is recognised that there will always be cross-administrative boundary movements of waste and the extent of this will depend on the market. In addition, the limited scope for any further landfill within Hertfordshire has to be acknowledged. The county council will seek to maximise recycling, recovery and processing of waste to minimise the amount of residual waste requiring final disposal.
- 8.3 Within the county there should be flexibility for imports of waste for processing/treatment and export for disposal where this can be justified. Any proposal for importing waste into Hertfordshire would have to demonstrate best practicable means for managing the waste stream, and that its social and economic benefits, including securing or creating jobs, outweigh the impacts on human health and the environment, and particularly on the movement of waste. There may also be opportunities for reducing overall "waste miles" through reciprocal arrangements with adjoining authorities.
- 8.4 Managing the equivalent of Hertfordshire's waste requires people and businesses to be 'waste aware'¹³ and responsible, as set out within the vision. While there may be scope for the management of some of Hertfordshire's waste outside of the county this will be on the basis that the waste is dealt with as close as practicable to its source, making use of sustainable transport links to reduce "waste miles". There may be other social and economic factors that result in such an arrangement for the location of waste management facilities to meet the needs of communities and businesses, but they should be well

¹³ <https://www.hertfordshire.gov.uk/services/recycling-waste-and-environment/recycling-and-waste/recycling-and-waste.aspx>

designed, appropriately sized and sensitively located so that they reduce the health, environmental and social impacts, and seek enhancement of the locality.

- 8.5 National policy seeks to ensure that waste is managed as close to its source as practicable. The NPPG makes specific reference to the management of London's waste and it would be unrealistic to ignore the likelihood that some of London's waste will be exported to Hertfordshire in the future. It is no easier to identify sites for the treatment of waste in Hertfordshire than in London.
- 8.6 It is expected that London (the individual boroughs and the Greater London Authority) will intensively treat all of its Local Authority Collected waste and Commercial and Industrial waste and only send the residue for final disposal. In line with many sub-regional plans, the recent London Plan (subject to examination in 2019) includes commitments to plan for net self-sufficiency, maximise recycling and reduce residuals to be exported.
- 8.7 Hertfordshire moves waste within the county and to other local authorities outside of the county. This is due to the limited type of facilities and landfill within the county. As such, Hertfordshire is encouraging flexibility in the approach to new waste technology that will allow the county to deal with the equivalent of its own waste arisings. The Waste Local Plan needs to be flexible enough to allow for future decisions on the approach to waste management and investment choices by the waste industry. There are a number of different technologies that could come forward as the UK waste industry seeks to meet the challenge of diversion from landfill. The Plan does not prescribe which technologies should be used. As society moves away from waste disposal by landfill and shifts towards waste management practices higher up the waste hierarchy, waste will increasingly be managed and treated in buildings. As a result of more enclosed facilities and rigorous controls, waste management can be accommodated in a range of locations.
- 8.8 In delivering the waste strategy, the Waste Planning Authority will need to ensure that there is a balanced approach, providing enough flexibility that sufficient sites can come forward to meet the county's needs for a range of different types of waste management facility, without allowing for an over-provision of sites that would detract from the overall objectives of the proximity principle and net self-sufficiency.
- 8.9 In line with national policy, the county council must ensure that there are sufficient opportunities for waste facilities to come forward over the plan period. This could be through the identification of sites and/or areas across the county. Part 4 of the NPPW states:

'Waste planning authorities should identify, in their Local Plans, sites and/or areas for new or enhanced waste management facilities in appropriate locations'

- 8.10 The Waste Planning Authority has carried out assessments on potential sites and areas for inclusion within the emerging Waste Local Plan and will continue to safeguard the current network of strategic waste management facilities.
- 8.11 Due to the nature of employment land, which is designated for B2/B8 uses, waste management facilities may be potentially compatible in these areas to enable such proposals to come forward, criteria-based policy can be applied rather than identifying specific employment areas.
- 8.12 This method offers greater flexibility for changing circumstances throughout the Plan period and strengthens the policy basis of the Plan ensuring that all eventualities for waste development can be accommodated.
- 8.13 In line with the strategic objectives of this Waste Local Plan, the policies aim to facilitate the provision of waste management facilities in Hertfordshire for Local Authority Collected waste (LACW), Commercial and Industrial (C&I) and Construction, Demolition and Excavation (C, D&E) waste with sufficient capacity to manage the net quantity of waste that the county is expected to produce. Complete self-sufficiency is highly unlikely to be achieved as Hertfordshire's geology and groundwater restrict landfill capacity and capability in the county.

Strategic Sites

- 8.14 The County Council, as Waste Disposal Authority, recognises the importance of existing waste sites and the need to safeguard them for their continued use as strategic waste facilities. These facilities are very important in providing the required capacity to manage LACW effectively.
- 8.15 The strategic network of HWRCs also plays an important role in the delivery of sustainable waste management in the county, contributing to the reuse and recycling of waste by local residents and driving waste management practices up the waste hierarchy. The coverage of these facilities has been reviewed by the Waste Disposal Authority and where necessary, sites have been earmarked for modernisation. The Waste Local Plan will continue to safeguard existing HWRCs to prevent their unnecessary loss and provide policies against which applications for new HWRCs can be assessed.
- 8.16 Given the similarity between LACW and C&I waste, new waste capacity for these waste streams should ideally be located in close proximity to areas of population, and more specifically, those areas as defined on the policies map

that are expected to experience growth. This reduces the distance the waste must travel for treatment or disposal and thus reduces the environmental impact of the waste stream. The following sites are considered to be strategic as they are essential to the current and future waste management of LACW in the county and provide waste management beyond the local areas in which they are located:

- Waterdale Transfer Station
- Cupid Green Depot
- Burymead Road Transfer Station
- Coursers Farm Anaerobic Digester
- Redwell Wood Farm Windrow Composting
- Buntingford Council Depot

8.17 It should be noted that this is not an exhaustive list. There is opportunity over the plan period for other sites to come forward or for existing sites to be considered strategic.

8.18 The Adopted Minerals Local Plan aims to increase the use of secondary and recycled waste materials in new developments and divert the C, D & E waste stream from landfill. As this waste can arise from and is used within new developments, new capacity for C, D & E waste should be in appropriate locations to accept the waste from areas expected to experience growth. Currently, two sites are considered strategic sites for the management of C, D & E waste. These sites are essential to the current and future waste management of C, D & E waste in the county and provide waste management beyond the local areas in which they are located:

- Land off Birchall Lane, Cole Green
- Harper Lane Rail Aggregate Depot

8.19 Any future provision of waste sites should contribute towards meeting the county's identified waste gaps, add to the existing network, and in line with the road hierarchy, be close to the primary route network.

8.20 It is recognised that waste treatment facilities will produce a certain amount of residual waste, some of which may be hazardous depending on the type of technology. Hertfordshire has sufficient capacity to manage hazardous waste and is expected to have this throughout the duration of the Plan period.

Anticipated Growth Areas (AGAs)

- 8.21 Over half of Hertfordshire is designated as Green Belt; this makes the provision of suitable waste management facilities all the more difficult. The amount of non-greenbelt land is limited and is often being used for other types of development. Areas such as employment land, industrial sites and previously developed and brownfield land are also under pressure for redevelopment as housing.
- 8.22 Even with these designations and limitations, Hertfordshire as a county is set to grow in population and so one of the key elements of the Plan's spatial strategy is the need for new facilities to be located in those areas where there is pressure for growth.
- 8.23 Areas within the county that are facing the pressure for growth are identified within District and Borough Local Plans. The Waste Local Plan Policies Map shows these identified growth areas which fall predominantly around the larger settlements in Hertfordshire. The Waste Local Plan has entitled these as Anticipated Growth Areas (AGAs) and as these places grow, increasing waste arisings will create a need for greater waste management capacity. It is anticipated that there will be an increase in all waste streams as a result from development and an increased local population. In line with the proximity principle, the AGAs are shown as potential locations for new waste management capacity. The identification of these areas compliments the flexible approach to meeting the county's waste needs.
- 8.24 Strategic Policy 1 seeks to make provision for dealing with waste in Hertfordshire by providing the capacity and facilities to meet the waste management needs of communities and businesses in Hertfordshire. In order to do so, the county council will have to work with its communities and partners to be aware of other waste management strategies and deliverability of proposals.
- 8.25 Further information on existing strategic sites, including HWRCs can be found in Appendix 3.

Strategic Policy 1: Waste Management Facilities in Hertfordshire

In line with the capacity gap report and in order to achieve net self-sufficiency, waste development proposals which move waste up the hierarchy and subject to the other policies in this plan should ideally be located within the AGAs, as identified on the policies map, and are acceptable in principle at the following locations:

- **Sites with planning permission for waste development;**
- **Strategic sites;**
- **Industrial areas (excluding open air composting);**
- **Employment Land (B2/B8 uses, excluding open air composting)**

In addition to the locations listed above, and subject to Green Belt policy where applicable, rural locations may be acceptable in principle for waste facilities (e.g. open air composting).

In all cases, applicants must demonstrate that the proposed use is compatible with neighbouring uses.

14 DECEMBER 2021

9 Safeguarding Waste Management Facilities

- 9.1 There are many different types of waste management facilities across Hertfordshire. Maintaining and increasing (where necessary) the capacity of this network of waste management facilities, is one of the key objectives for the WPA over the period of the Waste Local Plan. A robust and diverse network of waste management facilities will help the county to work towards achieving net self-sufficiency, meet its capacity gap shortfalls and reduce the need for the transportation of waste outside of the county.
- 9.2 National policy requires WPA's to work collaboratively with the district and borough councils to provide a suitable network of waste management facilities to deliver sustainable waste management¹⁴.
- 9.3 Local Planning Authorities are required to ensure that non-waste related developments do not prejudice the implementation of the waste hierarchy and/or the efficient operation of existing waste management facilities or sites and areas allocated for waste management.¹¹
- 9.4 National policy also requires planning policies and decisions to avoid placing unreasonable restrictions on existing facilities, which includes existing waste management facilities, due to new development. This is referred to as the Agent of Change principle¹⁵.
- 9.5 In order to achieve and maintain a sustainable distribution of waste management facilities and to meet national policy requirements, all existing (with the benefit of planning permission), planned and proposed waste management facilities are safeguarded in accordance with Strategic Policy 2: Safeguarding Waste Management Facilities so that they are not lost to, or jeopardised by, other types of development with an incompatible use.

Waste Consultation Areas

- 9.6 Consultation areas have been identified around the eight Strategic Sites and 17 HWRC'S in order to further safeguard and prevent the unnecessary loss of the facilities that the county council considers critical to the management of LACW and C, D & E waste.
- 9.7 These consultation areas are called Waste Consultation Areas (WCA) and cover the land which falls within 250m of the strategic sites and HWRC's. Should a proposed non-waste development submitted to a district/borough

¹⁴ NPPW

¹⁵ NPPF, NPPG

council fall within a WCA, the WPA must be consulted to have the opportunity to consider whether the development proposed would lead to unacceptable impacts. This process allows for the county council and district/borough councils to work together to protect the waste infrastructure most critical to the management of waste in the county. The WPA encourages early engagement and involvement in the preparation of district/borough Local Plans in addition to engagement at the pre-application stage to ensure that potential issues can be addressed at the earliest stage possible.

- 9.8 In order to avoid an unnecessary number of consultations on applications that are unlikely to be objected to on waste grounds, some types of planning application will be exempt from this consultation process. The exempt categories, on which consultation will not be required, are as follows:

Excluded Development List
Excluded Development
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Householder planning consent: Applications for alterations to existing single buildings including works within the boundary/garden of a house i.e. domestic extensions, conservatories, loft conversions, dormer windows, garages and similar structures (car ports, outbuildings) within the curtilage of an existing dwelling/house; • Applications for Advertisement Consent; • Applications for Listed Building Consent; • Lawful Development Certificate (LDC) for existing use, proposed use, or operation or activity in breach of a planning condition; • Prior Notifications (telecommunications; forestry; agriculture; demolition); • Applications for removal, variation and approval of conditions; • Applications for Tree Works (including consent under Tree Preservation Orders and notification of proposed works to trees in conservation areas); • Applications for change of use of existing development, unless intensifying activity on site; • Applications for reserved matters including subsequent applications after outline consent has been granted; • Application for non-material amendments; • Applications for small-scale urban infill development within existing built-up areas i.e. the development of a small gap between existing buildings/enclosed by other types of development; • Developments within a conservation area within existing urban areas; and • Applications for prior approval.

Strategic Policy 2: Safeguarding Waste Management Facilities

In order to ensure the continued delivery of a network of waste management facilities, the County Council will safeguard existing (with the benefit of planning permission), planned and proposed waste management facilities.

The Waste Planning Authority will oppose development which is likely to prevent or prejudice the use of land identified or safeguarded for waste management uses unless:

- an appropriate alternative or enhanced provision is made for a facility dealing with the equivalent waste capacity;
- or where it can be demonstrated that the need for the facility is no longer justified.

The list of waste management facilities safeguarded by the county council is updated annually through Hertfordshire's Authority's Monitoring Report.

The HWRC's and Strategic Sites are considered critical for the management of the county's Local Authority Collected Waste and Construction, Demolition and Excavation waste. Waste Consultation Areas of 250m are identified for these sites as shown in appendix 3. All District and Borough Council's must consult the Waste Planning Authority on applications which fall within these areas. This does not include those applications which fall within the remits of the Excluded Development List.

All District and Borough Council's must apply the NPPF's 'agent of change' principle when considering proposals for non-waste related developments which fall within the vicinity of any safeguarded waste management facility.

10 Climate Change

Hertfordshire Context

- 10.1 Climate change continues to be a topic of interest throughout the World and variations of temperature and rainfall indicate changes to the climate across the UK and in Hertfordshire. Hertfordshire experiences a lower than average rainfall and it is likely that climate change will alter this. Annual mean temperatures from Hertfordshire and Central England Temperature (CET) records show that there is a long-term warming trend.
- 10.2 Hertfordshire contributes to climate change through emissions; for example, a total of 5,994,114 tonnes of CO₂ was emitted in 2017. Of this, 47.5% was emitted by road transport and 29.7% by domestic emissions¹⁶. Whilst all of the districts and boroughs in Hertfordshire are aiming to decrease emissions from the domestic, industrial and commercial sectors, the anticipated growth across the county will have an impact. CO₂ emissions in Hertfordshire have reduced year-on-year from 2012 - 2017.

Table 2: CO₂ Emissions for Hertfordshire¹⁴

Year	Industry and Commercial Total (t)	Domestic Total (t)	Transport Total (t)	Grand Total (t)	Per Capita Emissions (t)
2005	2,673.6	2,692.1	2,956.1	8,258.0	7.8
2006	2,619.4	2,691.0	2,993.0	8,234.8	7.7
2007	2,537.6	2,624.8	2,981.8	8,070.3	7.5
2008	2,497.7	2,623.9	2,795.6	7,841.6	7.2
2009	2,250.2	2,394.8	2,736.8	7,307.5	6.7
2010	2,384.5	2,579.5	2,678.1	7,563.7	6.8
2011	2,104.5	2,259.4	2,677.0	6,959.1	6.2
2012	2,297.7	2,442.0	2,680.5	7,337.3	6.5
2013	2,208.4	2,407.8	2,672.5	7,201.1	6.3
2014	1,923.9	2,026.8	2,726.0	6,587.0	5.7
2015	1,769.7	1,978.1	2,810.7	6,466.3	5.5
2016	1,564.0	1,900.1	2,873.1	6,245.1	5.3
2017	1,439.9	1,777.7	2,870.4	5,994.1	5.1

¹⁶ Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (2017). UK local authority and regional carbon dioxide emissions national statistics: 2005 to 2017. National Statistics: HM Government.

10.3 In July 2019, Hertfordshire County Council presented cross-party support in a unanimous vote to declare a climate emergency. The County Council has approved its Sustainable Hertfordshire Strategy¹⁷. This sets out policies, strategies and implementation plans needed to embed sustainability across all the council's operations and services. This strategy builds on Hertfordshire's current environmental initiatives including the Air Quality Strategy, Energy strategy and Pollinator strategy.

Policy Background

10.4 Measures to tackle climate change nationally have been introduced through the Climate Change Act (2008) which sets a legally binding target to cut UK emissions by 34% by 2020 and by at least 80% by 2050.

10.5 Meeting the challenges of climate change is central to the principle of sustainable development and as such, climate change should be taken into account at all stages of planning to secure radical reductions in greenhouse gas emissions, minimise vulnerability and provide resilience to the impacts of climate change.

10.6 Two key aspects of climate change are most relevant to waste planning:

- Reducing carbon emissions to minimise future climate change;
- Preparing for the effects of climate change by increasing the resilience of a location to any climatic changes.

10.7 Measures to minimise or prepare for climate change will vary depending on the circumstances of each proposal but there are a number of key ways that waste development can incorporate mitigation for climate change issues.

Location, Setting and Orientation:

10.8 Energy consumption can be minimised by taking account of the volume, shape and orientation of buildings as well as the landform and landscaping associated with a proposal. This might include positioning machinery where it would ease transport around the site to reduce the movement of energy-consuming vehicles, or orientating infrastructure to maximise the efficient integration of processing equipment or aspects of a micro-climate.

Renewable Energy:

10.9 Waste development can help to reduce the reliance on centralised energy supplies and subsequent emission of key greenhouse gases. This can be achieved by the installation of renewable and low-carbon energy generation

¹⁷ Sustainable Hertfordshire Strategy 2020

on-site, or dedicated Energy from Waste (EfW) facilities, where feasible and viable.

Minimising Greenhouse Gas Emissions:

- 10.10 The county council would expect waste development to be located and designed to promote energy efficiency wherever possible. Lorry movements to and from sites are a major contributor to the greenhouse gas emissions of waste sites. Sustainable transportation should be a major consideration for applicants in accordance with Strategic Policy 7: Strategic Transport and Non-strategic Policy 8: Operational Transport.
- 10.11 Proposals can also manage emissions through building, design, site layout, waste management techniques and the use of fuel-efficient and well-maintained machinery and equipment.
- 10.12 As a means of demonstrating sufficient energy efficiency measures, applicants are encouraged to implement sustainability standards, such as the BREEAM published by the Building Research Establishment, into the design of operations, built development on site and greenhouse gas emissions. These should be addressed for the lifetime of the development.

On-Site Water Efficiency:

- 10.13 Waste developments can be designed in a number of ways to reduce the threat of water-scarcity and maximise the efficient use of water on-site. Measures include site design to allow the repeated re-use of water for wheel washing and dust suppression or the installation of grey-water recycling systems and on-site water storage.

Reducing Flood Risk:

- 10.14 Waste development should be designed to reduce vulnerability to the potential impacts of climate change and care should be taken to ensure that risks can be managed through suitable adaption measures. This could include the development of green infrastructure and the appropriate incorporation of Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) to reduce water demand, aid flood alleviation and minimise flood impacts.
- 10.15 Proposals should include an assessment of flood risk and include mitigation measures sufficient to satisfy the requirements of Non-strategic Policy 13: Water Management, incorporating up to date climate change allowances for which guidance is published by the Environment Agency. Resilience measures could involve directing operations away from areas of the site with highest risk of flooding or designing the site to increase the capacity of the floodplain.

Secondary and Recycled Aggregates:

- 10.16 Applicants should consider the use and provision of secondary and recycled aggregates to reduce reliance on the extraction of primary resources and to increase the availability of alternative mineral products. The use of secondary and recycled aggregates reduces the waste sent for final disposal and is in line with the Circular Economy.¹⁸ Minimising the requirement for mineral extraction can reduce the greenhouse emissions associated with extraction operations as well as reducing the demand on other important resources such as water during operations.
- 10.17 The measures presented above are not exclusionary and the county council will expect applicants to submit innovative proposals that combine different measures where appropriate. Applicants should submit a Climate Change Statement which explains how measures to minimise and mitigate against climate change have been considered and the reasoning for either including or omitting measures in the proposed development. The applicant should also detail how they intend to continue to review their performance with regards to climate change impacts throughout the duration of the development.
- 10.18 The extent to which it may reasonably be expected that such measures will be incorporated to reduce the effects of climate change will be considered by the county council and proposals will be assessed taking account of the ever-changing range of mitigation measures as they evolve throughout the duration of the Plan.

¹⁸ Defra & Environment Agency (2018). Our waste, our resources: a strategy for England. HM Government

Strategic Policy 3: Climate Change

Waste development proposals must demonstrate how they have incorporated multifunctional mitigation measures to minimise future effects of climate change and how adaptation and resilience measures to potential climate change have been incorporated into the design.

Applicants should submit details and reasoning of any measures that have been considered and included within a Climate Change Statement, having regard to relevant legislation and guidance. Measures will vary depending on the particular circumstances of each proposal and should take account of the following as a minimum:

- **location, setting and orientation;**
- **renewable energy (use and creation);**
- **minimising greenhouse gas emissions;**
- **efficiency of plant and machinery;**
- **on-site water efficiency;**
- **reducing flood risk;**
- **the use and production of secondary and recycled aggregates; and**
- **maintain and enhance ecosystem services.**

11 Protecting Hertfordshire Green Belt

- 11.1 The NPPF states that the fundamental aim of Green Belt Policy is to prevent urban sprawl by keeping land permanently open and that the essential characteristics of the Green Belt are its openness and permanence. With over half of Hertfordshire designated as Metropolitan Green Belt, the need to protect the Green Belt is an important local consideration.
- 11.2 There is a significant shortfall of waste management facility capacity in Hertfordshire and only a limited proportion of land is available outside of the Green Belt. This limits the availability of non-Green Belt sites that may be suitable for other uses as well as waste uses. The use of employment land and brownfield land for the delivery of housing further reduces the availability of non-Green Belt land for other uses such as waste.
- 11.3 National planning policy requires the openness of the Green Belt to be maintained and the countryside to be safeguarded from encroachment and urban sprawl. Within national planning policy there is a general presumption against inappropriate development which by definition is harmful to the Green Belt. In this context, waste management facilities are generally considered as inappropriate development in the Green Belt. Any proposal for the development of waste management facilities within the Green Belt is required to demonstrate very special circumstances that outweigh the harm to the Green Belt.
- 11.4 In relation to the delivery of waste sites, the NPPW states that planning authorities should work collaboratively with other planning authorities and first look for suitable sites and areas outside the Green Belt. The county council has engaged with all ten district and borough councils seeking their input in the identification of potential sites. The NPPW goes on to state that 'local planning authorities should recognise the particular locational needs of some types of waste management facilities when preparing their local plan.'
- 11.5 The Waste Local Plan does not dictate the precise location of different types of facilities; instead, in line with the NPPW, it ensures that there are sufficient opportunities identified which enables the provision of a broad range of locations and varying sizes for waste management facilities within the county. The provision of local facilities helps meet the requirements in NPPW 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.

- 11.6 In recognition of the potential wider environmental and economic benefits of sustainable waste management, it is expected that some development will need to be considered in the Green Belt. The Waste Local Plan Initial Consultation document's Sustainability Appraisal concludes that this option offers relative benefits in terms of reducing waste transport, reducing development pressure outside the Green Belt and provides greater flexibility in meeting society's needs for waste management. As such, Strategic Policy 4 meets the county council's objectives towards achieving net self-sufficiency and locating facilities as close as practicable to the source of waste.
- 11.7 Strategic Policy 4 seeks to uphold the protection of Hertfordshire's Green Belt and details the criteria to guide the consideration of planning applications for locating new and/or expansion of existing waste management facilities within the Green Belt.
- 11.8 Each proposal will be appraised on the individual merits and the waste management use will need to be designed and positioned to reduce conflict with the objectives of the Green Belt. For example, the reuse of existing buildings may minimise the impact on the openness of the Green Belt.

Strategic Policy 4: Green Belt

In line with current policy and guidance, applications for new and/or expansion of existing waste management facilities within the Green Belt will be required to demonstrate 'very special circumstances' sufficient to outweigh the harm to the Green Belt together with any other harm identified. In considering proposals within the Green Belt, the following criteria will be taken into account as material considerations:

- i) the allocations status of the site;**
- ii) the need for the development cannot be met by alternative suitable non-Green Belt site(s);**
- iii) the location of the proposal in relation to the source of the waste (proximity principle)**
- iv) the availability of sustainable transport connections;**
- v) the specific site characteristics and design;**
- vi) the wider economic and environmental benefits of sustainable waste management, including the need for a range of facilities;**
- vii) the duration, level of activity and mitigation measures proposed; and**
- viii) any specific locational advantages of the proposed site.**

12 Cumulative Effects

12.1 Waste developments can have significant impacts upon the environment and local communities. These impacts can be magnified by multiple sites in close proximity, by individual sites which cause numerous significant effects, or by the extended working of a site resulting in many years of activity in one location. The multiple impacts that may arise from waste developments and operations can accumulate to present overall negative effects on the surrounding areas.

12.2 National policy is very clear that cumulative effects should be a material consideration and that environmental criteria should be set out to ensure that permitted operations do not have unacceptable adverse impacts on, amongst others, the following considerations:

Natural Environment:

- Appearance, quality and character of the landscape;
- Biodiversity;
- Geological interest;
- Flood risk and flood alleviation
- Quality of the water courses, groundwater and surface water;
- Best and most versatile agricultural land; and
- Land stability.

Built Environment:

- Delivery of strategic non-mineral Local Plan allocations
- HGV movements

Historic Environment:

- Heritage and archaeological assets; and
- social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits of conservation.

Human Health and General Amenity:

- Unavoidable noise, dust and particle emissions and any blasting vibrations; and
- Public Rights of Way.

Transport Networks:

- Local roads;
- Primary Route Networks;
- Safety and congestion;
- Additional trip generation; and

- Access to and effective operation of the Transport Network;

Aviation Safety:

- Risk of bird strike within the Aerodrome Safeguarding Areas¹⁹.

12.3 The list is not exhaustive and proposals will be appraised with regards to the cumulative effect of a proposal on a case by case basis taking into account any sensitive properties in close proximity to the proposal and the management of other sites locally.

Strategic Policy 5: Cumulative Effects

Waste development proposals will be permitted where it can be demonstrated that the cumulative effect would not result in unacceptable adverse effects on the environment of an area or on the amenity or health of a local community. Effects may arise in relation to the collective impacts of different effects of an individual proposal or in relation to a number of developments occurring either concurrently or successively.

Proposals will need to take account of the potential cumulative effects and demonstrate that appropriate mitigation has been incorporated with regard to the following potential matters:

- natural environment;
- built environment;
- historic environment;
- human health and general amenity;
- transport networks; and
- aviation safety.

¹⁹ Aerodromes such as London Luton, London Stansted and other local aerodromes

13 Beneficial Use of Residual Inert Material

Hertfordshire Context

- 13.1 The growth promoted by Hertfordshire's Borough and District Local Plans means that there is a significant arising of Construction, Demolition and Excavation (CD&E) waste in the county totalling approximately 2.5 million tonnes per annum. This figure is predicted to increase. Due to Hertfordshire's location, directly to the North of London, a significant amount of CD&E waste is also imported into Hertfordshire from out of the county²⁰. Much of this material is sent to landfill (either in or outside of Hertfordshire) but could be driven up the waste hierarchy through re-use or recycling.
- 13.2 The county council promotes the efficient use of resources, including the re-use of inert waste as an alternative to primary materials in large construction projects via the implementation of Site Waste Management Plans. In addition, Hertfordshire has a handful of facilities that can recycle inert waste to produce construction products. Capacity currently exists in the county for approximately 0.35 million tonnes per annum.

Policy Background

- 13.3 The NPPF is clear that Local Plans should take account of substitute materials before considering extraction and/or importation of primary materials. The county council is committed to promoting the use of alternative materials to reduce the pressure on landfill and make the most sustainable use of finite resources.
- 13.4 **Secondary Aggregates** are aggregates produced as by-products of other processes, including boiler ashes, burned shale, burned clay, pulverised fuel ash, chalk and shale. They can also be created as a by-product from mineral extraction processes, which can include china clay, coal and slate extraction.
- 13.5 **Recycled Aggregates** are aggregates obtained from the treatment of materials formerly used for another purpose and can comprise reprocessed Construction, Demolition and Excavation (CD&E) waste, asphalt road planings and railway basalt.
- 13.6 Recycled aggregates currently offer the greatest potential as an alternative to primary aggregates in Hertfordshire. The principal reasons for this are that:
- the volumes of waste arisings are considerable;
 - the waste is generated and can be recycled at many locations across the county, often close to potential markets;

²⁰ Waste Data Interrogator 2018

- the material can provide an end product with a variety of different construction uses; and
- where adequate sorting facilities are available, recycled aggregates can compete with a wide range of primary materials.

13.7 The NPPW²¹ sets out principles for positive planning and working towards a more sustainable future. One of these principles states that authorities should deliver the 'Country's waste ambitions through: helping to secure the re-use, recovery or disposal of waste without endangering human health and without harming the environment.' The NPPW²² also states that waste arising from the construction and operation of development should be handled in such a way that maximises the re-use/recovery opportunities and minimises the amount leaving the site for disposal.

13.8 Support for recycling aggregates is also contained in the Hertfordshire Adopted Minerals Local Plan (MLP), which forms part of the Development Plan for the County.

13.9 The MLP aims to reduce the proportion of CD&E waste produced in the county that is sent to landfill. As such, existing sites with planning permission and sites on which planning permission is subsequently granted for waste management are safeguarded under Strategic Policy 2: Safeguarding Waste Management Facilities.

²¹ NPPW 2014 (Paragraph 1)

²² NPPW 2014 (Paragraph 8)

Strategic Policy 6: Beneficial Use of Residual Inert Material

Inert waste arising from construction, demolition and/or excavation that cannot be recycled should, as a first priority, be directed to engineering works, the restoration of mineral workings (in accordance with an approved restoration scheme) or derelict land requiring fill as part of re-restoration to a beneficial after use (in accordance with an approved scheme).

Proposals for the use of inert waste must identify the source of the waste and as a minimum, proposals will clearly demonstrate that they:

- Will not undermine the availability of such waste for use in the type of mineral restoration schemes; and**
- Will result in a material improvement to the agricultural grade or classification of the land; and**
- Will use the appropriate amount of material necessary; and**
- Do not conflict with other policies in this Plan and with any relevant locational or site specific policies.**

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WITHDRAWN

14 Highways and Transport

Strategic Transport

Hertfordshire Context

- 14.1 With several main road and rail arteries, Hertfordshire is a well-connected county with a North-South focus serving London, the Midlands and the North. The M1, A1, M25, A414 and A10 are some of the busier routes by road. The West Coast and East Coast Main Lines are two of the key rail routes through the county along with the Midland Mainline and West Anglia Mainline.
- 14.2 Hertfordshire has high levels of car ownership, good North-South links but relatively poor East-West connections, high levels of cross-boundary commuting and complicated movement patterns due to the high number of medium-sized towns. This contributes to road traffic growth which can cause significant problems to congestion, safety, health, quality of life, emissions and air quality. These issues can be linked to traffic flows where Hertfordshire's motorway, trunk and principal A road network, carry traffic flows which are over double the national average (Traffic Transport and Data Report (TTDR), 2018). Levels of multiple car ownership in Hertfordshire are also higher than both national and regional averages (TTDR, 2018).
- 14.3 A characteristic of Hertfordshire is its array of small and medium sized towns and no dominant large centre. This polycentric characteristic results in complicated movement patterns and complex transport interactions between these settlements for which residents rely on for access to goods and services. The settlements themselves are varied and there is a rich urban heritage comprising traditional market towns, historic towns, garden cities, post war new towns and metropolitan centres. The backdrop to these towns is a largely rural environment dotted by villages and hamlets, with notable attractive physical features. A challenge is supporting growth and increased travel without reducing the quality of the environment, and where possible enhancing the features that attract people to the county.

Policy Background

- 14.4 There is heavy reliance on road transport within the county for the movement of people and goods. Any waste operations within the county need to acknowledge the existing highway situation and, in accordance with national policy, seek to minimise travel and actively promote alternatives to road transport. It is recognised that more sustainable modes may not always be feasible.

- 14.5 Waste management can generate heavy lorry traffic in and around a waste facility which can have a significant adverse impact on the highways network in some locations of the county. Waste facilities are non-uniformly distributed across the county and as a result there is more chance of there being waste related traffic in some areas more than others.
- 14.6 Any potential impact on the highways network needs to be assessed as part of any waste planning application due to heavy goods vehicles contributing to noise, dust and congestion on the roads. The county council would seek to use planning controls to manage lorry movements associated with waste operations such as access improvements, restrictions on single lengths of roads or bridges or area wide bans to channel heavy lorry traffic on the most suitable routes.
- 14.7 Waste related traffic is more suited to the strategic road network and the primary route network as defined by the county council as Local Highway Authority. The Local Transport Plan²³ states that the county council will promote a road hierarchy and encourage heavy goods vehicles to use the strategic road network and primary route network. This will help keep traffic away from local roads and reduce impacts on residential development or other amenity.
- 14.8 The following policy sets the overarching position in terms of transport and seeks to encourage the use of alternative means of transport for waste traffic to that of the road network.

²³ Hertfordshire's Local Transport Plan 2018

Strategic Policy 7: Strategic Transport

Waste development proposals must be located in close proximity to the primary route network as defined by the Highway Authority. Proposals for waste development should seek to use sustainable transport as a priority and where possible, minimise transport movements and distance travelled by road, through the use of sustainable methods such as rail and water. Proposals must demonstrate:

- **how opportunities for alternative methods of transport have been evaluated;**
- **how movements on the highway have been minimised; and**
- **the merits of the site's location in relation to the primary route network.**

Proposals for rail and/or water terminals to transport waste will be supported subject to the suitability of local roads to support the collection/delivery of operational waste material to/from the site.

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Operational Transport

- 14.9 Waste developments contribute to additional traffic movements on the highway network, particularly heavy goods vehicles. In some instances, there will be the need to make highway improvements as part of a waste development to ensure safety of access to and from the site and free flowing movement of traffic on the highway for all users. Depending on the location of a site there may be the need to manage the direction of heavy goods vehicles associated with the waste development to direct them away from sensitive areas such as residential areas or roads with limited width or weight limits.
- 14.10 If a development were to lead to severe impacts on the highway network, the NPPF states that planning permission could be refused when the impacts are assessed cumulatively.
- 14.11 All development that generates significant amounts of transport movement should be supported by a Transport Assessment which should detail the cumulative impacts of the development from transport and vehicle movements.
- 14.12 Where appropriate, the Transport Assessment should set out measures to minimise movements by road based HGVs.
- 14.13 Proposals may be required by condition to prevent unacceptable adverse impacts on the highway network. In some cases, there may be the requirement to address potential issues by way of a planning obligation. Matters to be covered by such planning obligations include monitoring extra ordinary wear and tear or damage to carriageways, footways, verges and street furniture, due to lorry movements generated from the development.

Non-Strategic Policy 8: Operational Transport

Waste development proposals will be permitted where it can be clearly demonstrated that the provision of vehicle movements within the site, access to and from the site and the conditions of the local highway network are such that the traffic effects likely to be generated would not have an unacceptable adverse effect on: highway safety (including Public Rights of Way); the effective operation of the highway network; amenity; human health; and the natural, built and historic environment.

Proposals which generate significant transport movements must be supported by a Transport Assessment which details the following:

- the potential cumulative effects arising from transport movements and how the impacts will be mitigated;
- the scale of the proposed development and its potential for additional trip generation;
- how access to the strategic highway network is suitable and how impacts in road safety, congestion and any current restrictions have been assessed;
- existing intensity of transport use and the availability of public transport;
- proximity to nearby environmental designations or sensitive areas;
- impact on other priorities/strategies including the Local Transport Plan for Hertfordshire and local Growth and Transport Plans; and
- any specific transport related effects that the proposal may generate.

Where needed, proposals will be required to include one or more of the following: highway improvements; traffic management; and other mitigation measures that may be provided in association with the development to minimise the effect of waste related traffic. Where unacceptable adverse effects cannot be mitigated by planning conditions, routing agreements and planning obligations will be sought to mitigate and/or compensate for the effects of waste development.

15 Health and Wellbeing

- 15.1 There is a clear link between human health issues and the need to manage waste effectively, if waste isn't managed properly there is the potential for pollution and other environmental hazards, which might lead to an adverse impact on human health. Waste legislation therefore exists to ensure that human health is protected.

Policy Background

- 15.2 The county council, as the Waste Planning Authority has a role to play in ensuring that waste is handled in a way that protects human health and the environment by assessing the suitability of proposed sites against adopted policies. Other bodies and professionals such as Public Health, Public Health England and the Environment Agency will be consulted as part of this process to seek their advice on public health matters and pollution control.
- 15.3 The NPPW reiterates helping to secure the re-use, recovery or disposal of waste without endangering human health and without harming the environment;

The Government's 25 Year Environment Plan sets out government action to help the natural world regain and retain good health. It aims to deliver cleaner air and water in our cities and rural landscapes, protect threatened species and provide richer wildlife habitats. With particular regard to waste, the Environment Plan seeks to radically reduce the amount of waste produced (zero avoidable waste by 2050), eliminating avoidable plastic waste, (achieving zero avoidable plastic waste by the end of 2042), reducing food waste, reducing litter, improving residual waste treatment, tackling waste crime and reducing the impacts of wastewater.

- 15.4 This was then followed by the National Waste and Resources Strategy (Our Waste, Our Resources) which 'sets out how we will preserve material resources by minimising waste, promoting resource efficiency and moving towards a circular economy in England.'²⁴
- 15.5 All these initiatives will require suitable sites necessary in delivering the required facilities to treat and manage the waste produced in different ways. Therefore, these facilities may need to be different to those traditionally used. The provision of well-located waste facilities will contribute to a healthy and prosperous Hertfordshire.

²⁴ Defra & Environment Agency (2018). Our waste, our resources: a strategy for England. HM Government.

- 15.6 Health and Wellbeing should be a key consideration when waste planning decisions are made. The NPPF states that developments should promote health and wellbeing within a safe environment²⁵.
- 15.7 Positive outcomes from waste development might include:
- Opportunities for environmental improvements such as new or increased habitat;
 - Improved public access;
 - Enhanced green infrastructure;
 - New and/or improved local amenity and recreational facilities;
 - Increased opportunities for walking and cycling and other physical activity;
 - Increased opportunities for informal sport and recreation;
 - Improved environmental and wildlife education opportunities; or
 - Improved community facilities and accessibility to natural services.
- 15.8 The benefits for health and wellbeing from an improved natural environment include:
- Improvements to physical health (through increased physical activity); and
 - Improvements to psychological and social wellbeing in a number of ways, including:
 - Reductions in stress and anxiety;
 - Increased positive mood, self-esteem and resilience; and
 - Improvements in social functioning and in social inclusion.
- 15.9 Environments rich in wildlife are also associated with improved wellbeing, through emotional, social and psychological benefits. Evidence also suggests that biodiverse natural environments may be associated with good health and wellbeing, with improvements ranging from better mental health outcomes, to associations with increased healthy behaviours.
- 15.10 Increasing access to a wide range of nature-based activities across Hertfordshire's communities can provide benefits to public health and provide savings to the UK economy. Strategic Policy 9 therefore seeks positive health and wellbeing outcomes from waste workings.
- 15.11 Planning regulates land use and thus has great potential to influence health and it is recognised by the county council that individual site proposals that come forward through the Plan may have the potential to impact on health and that these may be a concern to members of the public. In line with Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) requirements, it is important to

²⁵ NPPF, NPPG

explore the potential health impacts and benefits of/from waste development. Undertaking a Health Impact Assessment may be an appropriate mechanism for assessing these health impacts and benefits.

15.12 The need to undertake a full Health Impact Assessment (HIA) for site specific proposals should be assessed in consultation with the county council as the Minerals Planning Authority and Public Health. In October 2019, Hertfordshire County Council produced a position statement on Health Impact Assessments. In accordance with this, the county council will seek a HIA from waste development proposals.²⁶ Guidance on Health Impact Assessment methodology is available from the county council's Public Health professionals.

Strategic Policy 9: Health and Wellbeing

Waste development proposals will be permitted where it can be clearly demonstrated (via a HIA):

- **that the potential health impacts have been assessed;**
- **mitigation measures have been incorporated where necessary;**
- **how the proposals could offer enhanced access to the natural environment; and**
- **how the development contributes to positive health and wellbeing outcomes.**

In line with the County Council's approved position statement; where proposals are required to prepare an Environmental Impact Assessment, a Health Impact Assessment should be submitted to adequately assess both the potential positive and negative impacts of the development on human health.

²⁶ Hertfordshire County Council (2019). Position Statement: Health Impact Assessments: <https://www.hertfordshire.gov.uk/services/health-in-herts/healthy-places/the-role-of-public-health-in-planning.aspx>

16 General Amenity Protection

Hertfordshire Context

- 16.1 Hertfordshire residents enjoy a relatively good quality of life with high levels of employment, access to services and recreation, and a range of high quality built and natural environments. These all contribute to the county's amenity, which is an important consideration in planning.
- 16.2 A broad range of features contribute to amenity, including land uses such as private/public gardens, sports fields, country parks, an extensive public Rights of Way network, and natural features which further add, including mature trees and water bodies.
- 16.3 The Plan seeks to protect sensitive receptors from amenity impacts, such as light, noise, and air pollution (e.g. dust) which may be caused as a result of a waste development.

Policy Background

- 16.4 The purpose of the Plan is to balance the need for waste management facilities against potential impacts that waste development can have on the local community and the environment.
- 16.5 Waste management processes, including the handling and processing of the waste material, accepting material on to the site, transporting material around the site and transporting material off to the market all need to be fully considered and addressed at an early stage in the planning process to minimise any adverse impacts associated with the activity to protect the environment and amenity in the area. Amenity is defined as a combination of the positive element or elements that contribute to the overall character or enjoyment of an area. For example, open land, trees, historic buildings and the inter-relationship between them, or less tangible factors such as tranquillity. Impacts associated with the waste activity on amenity include noise, vibration, dust, light pollution or heavy traffic.
- 16.6 The quality of the environment plays a key role in both maintaining and enhancing quality of life and contributing to the wider economic development in the county. Impacts on the quality of the environment will be used as an indicator of any impacts on health and safety and the quality of life.
- 16.7 Noise should be fully appraised in a Noise Impact Assessment which should include in its analysis, evidence of any potential rise which may cause

significant adverse effect(s) as a result of the development and details of ensuring a good standard of amenity.

- 16.8 Dust may also be a consequence of waste management operations. It is an important consideration set out within the NPPF which establishes five key stages of a Dust Assessment Study. A management plan will be required for the suppression of dust on site related to waste processing and transportation.
- 16.9 There are currently 31 Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs) across Hertfordshire, 10 of which are located on major roads and fall under the responsibility of Highways England. The remaining AQMAs are managed by the District and Borough Authorities and monitor mainly nitrogen dioxide (NO₂), with some also monitoring particulate matter (PM10). Hertfordshire's AQMAs are in very specific locations which have been identified as meeting certain criteria as well as exceeding threshold limits for a given pollutant.
- 16.10 District and Borough Authorities also monitor ambient NO₂ through diffusion tubes, which are installed at a variety of locations across the districts/boroughs. These tubes monitor background pollution and therefore simply provide a general indicator of pollution levels. The Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) also have an Automatic Urban and Rural Network (AURN) running across the country which monitors oxides of nitrogen (NO_x), sulphur dioxide (SO₂), ozone (O₃), carbon monoxide (CO) and particulate matter (PM10, PM2.5). There is, however, and extremely limited presence of this network within Hertfordshire.
- 16.11 In 2015, the Hertfordshire Public Health Service funded 10 real-time PM2.5 monitors and these have collected data since 2016. Data to date has indicated two important things. Firstly, that moderate/high air pollution typically occurred in the winter and, secondly, that Defra modelled PM2.5 concentrations were largely consistent with those being measured. This data provides limited interpretive benefit but does give us a useful baseline.
- 16.12 In December 2017, a Joint Strategic Needs Assessment²⁷ was created on air quality within Hertfordshire. This found that in 2011, Hertfordshire had a higher mean concentration of fine particulate matter than England and whilst in 2015, both Hertfordshire and England's mean concentration had fallen; Hertfordshire was still higher than England's average²⁸.

²⁷ <https://www.hertfordshire.gov.uk/microsites/jsna/jsna-documents/air-quality-jsna-v1.1.pdf>

²⁸ Hertfordshire Air Quality Strategy (March 2019) retrieved from: <https://democracy.hertfordshire.gov.uk/>

- 16.13 Artificial lighting on waste sites can result in light pollution in the surrounding area. The most appropriate level of directional lighting will be required on sites to minimise as far as possible any light emitted into surrounding areas which could impact upon local wildlife habitats or nearby residential development.
- 16.14 In order to ensure that waste development takes place in a planned and orderly manner, whilst minimising any adverse environmental and amenity effects, an Environmental Impact Assessment may be required in support of a planning application, which would consider health impacts. A Health Impact Assessment may be an appropriate tool to assess the full range of potential impacts on health as a result of the proposed development, and the following policy criteria shall apply. Consideration of other impacts is dealt with under other policies within the Plan.

Non-Strategic Policy 10: Protection and Enhancement of Amenity

Waste development proposals will be permitted where it can be clearly demonstrated by an assessment that consideration has been given to amenity, which includes the natural, built and historic environment, public health and safety, and quality of life. The assessment must show that:

- proposals will not cause any unacceptable adverse effects or harm to amenity;
- appropriate mitigation measures have been incorporated to conserve amenity; and
- where appropriate, enhancements have been made to amenity.

17 Biodiversity

Hertfordshire Context

- 17.1 Natural England has identified a series of National Character Areas (NCAs) which form distinct geographical areas across England in terms of their landscape, wildlife and historic characteristics. Hertfordshire contains four main NCAs: the Chilterns, Northern Thames Basin, South Suffolk and North Essex Claylands, and East Anglian Chalk, as well as small sections of the Bedfordshire Claylands and Thames Valley in the North West and South west of Hertfordshire. These reflect the distinctive landscapes and habitats across the county, from the chalk scarp grasslands and chalk streams of the Chilterns to the hornbeam woodlands and remnant heaths of the London clay and gravels.
- 17.2 On behalf of the Hertfordshire Environmental forum, the Herts and Middlesex Wildlife Trust (HMWT) prepared a Local Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) for the county in 1998 which was revised in 2006. This sets out a series of Habitat and Species Actions Plans reflecting national and local priorities. Whilst these remain technical documents, the BAP process was formally superseded by the Local Nature Partnership (LNP) in 2012. This has replaced the High Biodiversity Areas with the Ecological Network Mapping to identify priority habitats and areas for potential ecological restoration. The LNP has published a series of high-level guiding principles and also provides planning guidance and embraces other conservation initiatives.
- 17.3 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) are an important part of delivering these objectives. Within Hertfordshire, there are 43 SSSIs which provide statutory protection and management to these nationally important ecological and geological sites. A number of these also contribute to the internationally important designations of the Chilterns Beechwoods Special Area of Conservation, Wormley Hoddesdon Park Woods Special Area of Conservation (and National Nature Reserve), and the Lee Valley Special Protection Area and Ramsar (International wetland) site. There are also 36 Nature Reserves, mainly managed by HMWT, 44 Local Nature Reserves and (currently) 1,812 non-statutory Local Wildlife Sites and Regionally Important Geological / Geomorphological Sites recognised for their significant contribution to the biodiversity within Hertfordshire.²⁹

²⁹ Figures correct as of January 2020

Policy Background

17.4 National policy is clear that the planning system should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by:

- Protecting and enhancing valued landscapes, geological conservation interests and soils;
- Recognising the wider benefits of ecosystem services;
- Minimising impacts on biodiversity and provide net gains in biodiversity, where possible including establishing coherent ecological networks that are more resilient to current and future pressures.

17.5 Hertfordshire and the areas surrounding it have statutory and non-statutory designated biodiversity sites that could be affected by waste development in Hertfordshire. These sites fall into the following classifications:

International

- Ramsar Sites;

European

- Special Protection Areas (SPA);
- Special Areas of Conservation (SAC);

National

- Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI);
- National Nature Reserves

Local

- Locally designated sites;
- Local Wildlife Sites;
- Statutory Local Nature Reserves

17.6 When determining waste planning applications, the county council will have reference to the distinction between the hierarchy of designated sites and to the priority habitats and species for Hertfordshire as identified through the S41³⁰ list requiring special consideration. The highest level of protection will be afforded to European and internationally-designated biodiversity sites (and the habitats and species they depend upon), which are protected by the Habitats Regulations.

³⁰ Species and Habitats of Principle Importance included in the England Biodiversity List published by the Secretary of State under section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006

17.7 Reference should also be given to the Local Nature Partnership Guiding Principles for planning for biodiversity and the natural environment which are:

1. Recognise the value of the natural environment and the range of benefits and services it provides;
2. Protect and enhance existing biodiversity assets;
3. Seek opportunities to improve habitat connectivity;
4. Integrate biodiversity opportunities within new development;
5. Make decisions informed by the best available ecological information and data;
6. Secure the long-term management of existing and new habitats/sites.

17.8 Any waste development proposals should be accompanied by an Ecological Survey and assessment of the impacts on designated sites, habitats, species and connections to existing ecological networks that may be affected³¹. The type of impacts that could arise from waste developments include habitat loss, damage or fragmentation; noise, vibration or light; changes in public access; air pollution; changes in water quality or flow; and vermin.

17.9 Where possible, waste management facilities should be sited on land with the least environmental or amenity value. Any proposals should demonstrate how the development will mitigate any potential impacts in accordance with the mitigation hierarchy³².

17.10 The county council as Waste Planning Authority (WPA) will, where appropriate, seek a net gain to local biodiversity from the development. Net gain to habitats will be assessed by applying an appropriate biodiversity impact assessment metric³³.

17.11 When determining proposals, the county council will take into account the contents of any existing biodiversity policies in relevant local or neighbourhood plans as well as any other local biodiversity-related plans.

17.12 The county council will consider the need for biodiversity surveys and monitoring during and after the development, to ensure adequate protection of species and habitats. Where necessary, applicants may be required to submit a framework for management and control during the operation of a site³⁴.

³¹ Guidance is currently provided in BS 42020:2013 Biodiversity – Code of practice for planning and development

³² The Biodiversity Consultancy (2015). A cross-sector guide for implementing the Mitigation Hierarchy. Cross-Sector Biodiversity Initiative. Cambridge.

³³ This could be the Defra biodiversity impact assessment metric (Biodiversity Impact Calculator, Environment Bank 2015)

³⁴ This could be in the form of a Construction Environmental Management Plan or Biodiversity Enhancement Plan

- 17.13 Various waterbodies extend north from the South West London Waterbodies SPA/Ramsar, along the River Colne into the south of Hertfordshire. A network of waterbodies then extends across Hertfordshire, from near Rickmansworth in the south, to Hertford at the northern end of the Lee Valley SPA/Ramsar, in the west of Hertfordshire. This network is principally associated with the River Colne and River Lea, and former minerals extraction sites in the wider area. These waterbodies have the potential to be functionally-linked to the South West London Waterbodies SPA/Ramsar (or Lee Valley SPA/Ramsar).
- 17.14 Development at or within 500m of these waterbodies could affect qualifying bird species through habitat loss, damage or fragmentation; noise, vibration, light or dust and could have unacceptable impacts on the European sites.
- 17.15 Where functionally-linked habitat is sensitive to visitor pressure, development that improves access to these waterbodies could result in disturbance that affects qualifying bird species and have unacceptable impacts on the European sites.

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Non-Strategic Policy 11: Biodiversity

Waste development proposals should be consistent with National and Local biodiversity policies and guidance, informed by existing and new ecological information as necessary and green infrastructure plans/strategies. In line with the mitigation hierarchy, proposals for waste development will be permitted where it can be demonstrated that throughout the lifetime of the development (including restoration where applicable);

- the impact on biodiversity through loss of or damage to habitats and/or species is minimised;**
- there is a measurable net gain in biodiversity (either on site or via off-setting) consistent with Government guidance;**
- biodiversity can be enhanced and contribute to the wider ecological network and local green/blue infrastructure through the introduction of appropriate measures;**
- biodiversity sites will be protected or enhanced in line with the level of protection due to their designation;**
- there is no loss or deterioration of irreplaceable habitats including ancient woodland, veteran trees and hedgerows; and**
- the requirements of protected species (including European Protected Species) can be fully and satisfactorily demonstrated to be met at all stages of development.**

Proposals must submit an acceptable ecological survey of the site prior to development and if appropriate, a scheme for monitoring biodiversity during or after the development.

18 Landscape and Green Infrastructure

Hertfordshire Context

18.1 Hertfordshire is comprised of a rich variety of landscapes, each with its own distinct character and 'sense of place.' The natural and cultural features that shape these landscapes are described within a suite of landscape character assessments³⁵, produced at three spatial scales:

- National Character Area Profiles (NCAs), Natural England
- East of England Landscape Typology, Landscape East
- Hertfordshire Local Landscape Character Assessments

18.2 Across the county there are several landscape designations and landscape scale initiatives that have strong landscape objectives:

- The Chilterns Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty;
- The Lee and Colne Valley Regional Parks;
- Watling Chase Community Forest;
- Heartwood Forest;
- Registered parks and gardens and other landscapes of historic interest; and
- Landscapes of local value.

18.3 Many of these features contribute to the county as Green Infrastructure (the term Green Infrastructure can be used interchangeably with Blue-Green infrastructure) which can be defined as 'the network of natural and semi natural features, green spaces, rivers and lakes that intersperse and connect villages, towns and cities³⁶'. When appropriately planned, GI can deliver multiple environmental, social and economic benefits such as surface water management, recreation and health, and biodiversity enhancement.

18.4 The Hertfordshire Green Infrastructure Strategies provide an overview of existing strategic GI assets within the county, and identify opportunities for the creation and enhancement of GI. GI can be delivered on spatial scales from regional to street level.

³⁵ Hertfordshire Landscape Character Area Statements (2000-2005)

³⁶ Landscape Institute Position Statement, Green Infrastructure, March 2013

Policy Background

- 18.5 National policy is clear that the importance of the natural environment should be taken into account in Plan-making and decision-taking.
- 18.6 When assessing potential effects, proposals should distinguish between the hierarchy of international, national and locally designated sites. Proposals should demonstrate how they will protect and enhance valued landscapes and recognise the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside. In addition, reference should be made to Non-strategic Policy 14: Historic Environment and Non-strategic Policy 11: Biodiversity.
- 18.7 The county council encourages proposals to conserve and enhance these aspects and demonstrate their importance and the contribution that they make to wider ecological networks. As a baseline, proposals should conserve the existing landscape and green infrastructure and seek to provide net environmental gains.
- 18.8 Proposals should refer to the Hertfordshire Local Nature Partnership Guiding Principles and the relevant landscape character assessments. These landscape character assessments help to:
- Identify what environmental and cultural features are present in a locality;
 - Monitor change in the environment;
 - Understand a location's sensitivity to development and change; and
 - Inform the conditions for any development and change.
- 18.9 The landscape character assessments should be used to assist in all aspects of waste planning, however further areas of work may need to be commissioned to support these assessments, for example a full Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA) or a Landscape and Visual Appraisal (for non-EIA development). Any LVIA should follow the guidelines produced by Landscape Institute and Institute of Environmental Management & Assessment.
- 18.10 Waste management proposals should seek to meet local GI needs and deliver opportunities for protecting, conserving and enhancing multifunctional GI assets and networks, for example ecological networks, as set out in the Hertfordshire Green Infrastructure Strategy and local Green Infrastructure strategies.
- 18.11 In circumstances where mitigation measures are needed, the mitigation hierarchy should be applied to ensure that in the first instance any negative

effects are avoided, where they cannot be avoided they should be reduced, and where they cannot be avoided or reduced they should be compensated for.

Non-Strategic Policy 12: Landscape and Green Infrastructure

Waste development proposals should conserve and enhance the landscape character, quality, visual amenity and green infrastructure networks.

Waste development proposals will be permitted where it can be demonstrated that throughout the lifetime of the development:

- **there are no unacceptable landscape and visual effects;**
- **any unavoidable landscape and visual effects have been minimised through appropriate mitigation;**
- **valued landscapes are protected and enhanced;**
- **continued improvements will be made which provide long term benefits to the wider ecological networks and green infrastructure; and**
- **the landscape is conserved and enhanced and the highest practicable environmental standards are achieved.**

Proposals must assess the landscape character, quality and visual effects of the development through a full Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment or Landscape Visual Appraisal with reference to current Landscape Character Assessments, green infrastructure strategies and management plans for the area.

19 Water Management

Hertfordshire Context

- 19.1 Hertfordshire overlaps two main river catchments: the Colne in the West and Upper Lee in the East, with several others at the extremities, such as the Thames Valley in the far west of the county.
- 19.2 The River Lee and its tributaries, which rise in Hertfordshire and flow South to the Thames, have a significant flood plain area; Bishop's Stortford, Ware and Hertford all lie on or immediately adjacent to the floodplain. There are a number of settlements along the flood plain on the Broxbourne-Epping Forest border, including Broxbourne and Cheshunt. There are additional floodplains along other rivers in the county.
- 19.3 The county lies within two Environment Agency river basin districts, the Anglian and Thames and the Agency has long-term strategies for both³⁷. The Anglian region is the driest region in England and Wales, and exhibits large areas where no further water is available during summer and some areas where damage is already occurring. In general winter surface water is available across the region. The Thames region also suffers from demand pressures, with summer surface water now fully committed and with licensing for further consumption highly constrained. Whilst winter surface water resources in the Lee Catchment are generally available, parts do suffer from periods of unsustainable abstraction in terms of winter surface water availability.
- 19.4 The Environment Agency flood maps, based on indicative natural flood plains, indicate that areas of Hertfordshire are at risk of flooding. These represent land which lies beneath the fluvial 1:100 year return period water level.
- 19.5 Climate change and rising demand are all likely to affect water quantity and quality, and more efficient use of water is vital to cope with these changes. The Environment Agency has recently updated guidance on the inclusion of Climate Change Allowances in Flood Risk Assessments for proposed development.

³⁷ Anglian river basin district River Basin Management Plan 2015 & Thames river basin district River Basin Management Plan 2015

Strategic Flood Risk Assessment

- 19.6 The NPPF requires Strategic Policies to be informed by a Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA). The county council prepared a Level 1 SFRA³⁸ in line with guidance published by the Environment Agency³⁹ at the outset of the review of the Waste Local Plan.
- 19.7 The Hertfordshire SFRA is a desktop based study and has been written using information available from published district/borough SFRAs, and other reports that identify areas at risk of flooding. It provides an overview of flood risk within Hertfordshire and has been used as a tool for assessing flood risk in the preparation of the Plan and will continue to be used in future stages of Plan-production.

Policy Background

- 19.8 Waste developments have the potential to impact water resources at a specific site or as part of the wider area and national policy states that development should be steered towards areas of lower flood risk. Planning applications must therefore address the likely effects of a development proposal on surface water and groundwater in terms of changes to flow, water table, water temperature and quality.
- 19.9 In accordance with national guidance, proposals for developments within zones 2 and 3 or over 1 hectare and in zone 1, must be accompanied by a site-specific Flood Risk Assessment and must contain mitigation measures with regards to either the Thames or the Anglian River Basin Management Plans, should the proposal affect a relevant water body.
- 19.10 Assessments should incorporate climate change allowances to help to minimise vulnerability and provide resilience to flooding in the future. The level of climate change allowances to be included in a site-specific flood risk assessment is set by the Environment Agency. Guidance can be found on the Environment Agency website to determine what allowances should be used as part of an assessment. These are based on the river basin, flood zone and duration of development amongst other categories.
- 19.11 Consultation should be undertaken with the Environment Agency at an early stage in the application process to determine any additional concerns that need addressing as part of the proposal and the level of detail required. Following submission of a planning application, the Environment Agency will

³⁸ Hertfordshire Waste Local Plan Review Level 1 Strategic flood Risk Assessment, 2019

³⁹ Defra & Environment Agency (2019). How to prepare a strategic flood risk assessment. Guidance.

then advise the county council whether the applicant's proposed mitigation measures are sufficient for planning permission to be granted.

19.12 The county council, as Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA) for Hertfordshire will determine whether the application requires a Sustainable Drainage System (SuDS) to be incorporated into the design of the development. If a SuDS scheme is considered necessary, the county council will be required to approve the submitted SuDS before development can commence on site.

19.13 Measures will be expected as part of a proposal to mitigate against the potential impacts arising from the development. Water management should be a key focus of the proposal and ensure that the site layout and building design does not cause greater runoff levels than expected from the area.

Non-strategic Policy 13: Water Management

Waste development proposals must take account of the potential impact on water supply, water quality and flood risk. Proposals will be permitted where it can be demonstrated that:

- **there are no unacceptable adverse effects to water quality, nature conservation and amenity value of water resources from the proposed development;**
- **climate change adaptation and mitigation measures have been implemented;**
- **the proposal does not cause adverse effects on the flow and quality of surface water and ground water on the site and elsewhere;**
- **development and operations are directed away from areas at high risk of flooding;**
- **development meets the National and Local principles/standards for Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) design to manage and reduce surface water run-off; and**
- **proposals conserve and enhance the water environment.**

20 Historic Environment

Hertfordshire Context

- 20.1 Hertfordshire's environment contains an interesting variety of archaeology, buildings and structures, areas of historic landscape, conservation areas and historic parks and gardens (including Registered Parks and Gardens). These include:
- Scheduled Monuments;
 - Listed buildings and their setting;
 - Conservation areas; and
 - Registered Parks and Gardens.
- 20.2 There are Mesolithic and Bronze Age sites, nationally important late Iron Age and Roman remains, as well as medieval moated sites, historic parks and timber farm buildings. There are numerous historic towns and villages, including pioneering 20th century settlements such as garden cities and new towns, historic market towns and World War Two remains.
- 20.3 There are around 180 Scheduled Monuments throughout the county with certain concentrations around historic towns in the north, such as St Albans, and along communication routes, such as the Lee Valley. There are a significant number of Listed Buildings with concentrations in the county's historic towns such as Hertford and St Albans.
- 20.4 There are 110 Grade I, 477 Grade II* and 7,491 Grade II listed buildings. There are 46 Registered Parks and Gardens of special historic interest in Hertfordshire, as listed by Historic England and these include 2 Grade I, 10 Grade II* and 34 Grade II parks and gardens.
- 20.5 As well as all of the known heritage assets, there are many non-designated heritage assets and archaeology sites in Hertfordshire. They may be of equal significance and must be considered during waste planning and development to ensure these areas and assets are safeguarded.

Policy Background

- 20.6 The NPPF sets out the level of protection which should be given to the historic environment and ensure the continued conservation, enhancement, enjoyment and understanding of Hertfordshire's historic environment. Potential impacts associated with waste activity may include noise, vibration, dust, light pollution or heavy traffic. Conversely, they may also offer opportunities to improve access to historic sites and enhance the setting of historic features.

- 20.7 Non-strategic Policy 14: Historic Environment therefore aims to conserve and, where appropriate, enhance the physical structure, setting and features of historic interest and puts provisions in place for their protection as well as the recording, interpretation and publication of findings where the potential impact on a feature necessitates its removal from site. As a baseline, proposals should seek to conserve existing heritage assets and, where appropriate, enhance them.
- 20.8 Applicants should review the relevant and most up-to-date historic, environment and heritage asset records and submit a desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation (which may include intrusive investigations) as part of an application for waste development. The applicant should use appropriate expertise and seek correspondence with the county council early in the planning application process to determine the level of detail required for an assessment and if there is a requirement for subsequent mitigation prior to, and throughout, the duration of the development.
- 20.9 Proposals should take into account the significance of any heritage assets affected and the contributions made by their setting. Regard should also be given to the relative importance of designated and non-designated assets including locally listed buildings and unidentified heritage assets such as sites of historic and/or archaeological interest, along with the potential for previously unrecorded archaeological remains and the impacts on historic landscape character.

Non-strategic Policy 14: Historic Environment

Waste development proposals will be permitted where it can be demonstrated that the proposal will protect, conserve and, where appropriate, enhance the historic environment in Hertfordshire.

Proposals will be required to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected by the proposal, including any contribution made by their setting, integrity and distinctiveness, and the level of impact within an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation, which will be linked to a Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment or Landscape Visual Appraisal.

Any assessment should use relevant historic, archaeological, environmental sources, the Historic Environment Record and appropriate expertise and inform mitigation measures proportionate to the affected heritage assets' importance. The county council expects developers to record evidence and make any archives and subsequent assessments publicly accessible to promote the understanding of the heritage asset.

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21 Sustainable Design and Resource Efficiency

Hertfordshire Context

- 21.1 With Hertfordshire potentially facing significant housing and employment growth, it is important that the design and construction of new development in the county is as sustainable as possible. This will be in line with Hertfordshire's Sustainability strategy once it is adopted. This Plan provides clarity for both waste and non-waste development in Hertfordshire. Strategic Policy 15 aims to ensure that new development is designed and constructed to promote the sustainable management of waste and existing development is reused as much as possible. The Sustainability Appraisal report commented that efficiency could be improved by reusing existing buildings. Instead of demolition, which would generate waste, existing buildings could be adapted to other uses. This should however be subject to other policies, regulations and safety. It is not uncommon to find industrial buildings being converted to flats rather than being demolished.
- 21.2 The county council, as Waste Planning Authority, will apply these principles when determining planning applications for waste facilities. However, given that most planning applications in the county are determined by the District and Borough Councils, it is vital that a consistent approach is taken across the county. As such, Districts and Boroughs will have regard to Strategic Policy 15 when considering planning applications for which they are the Local Planning Authority. In addition, the county council will comment on strategic applications that fail to adequately address the requirements.
- 21.3 The visual impact of proposed waste management facilities is usually associated with landscape issues; however, such impacts may arise from the site location, planned layout and design of developments. These factors will be particularly important for proposals on employment land.
- 21.4 It is important that new development is designed to facilitate the storage and recycling/composting of waste. Hertfordshire's target is higher than national statutory requirements because of the absence of a non-inert landfill void. To help communities deal with their own waste and increase waste recycling and composting, it is important that there are adequate networks of local 'bring' recycling facilities for households and businesses. In addition, to complement improvements in the household collection of green waste and recycled materials, it is vital that new developments have sufficient internal and external space for the separation and storage of different types of waste.
- 21.5 Other implications of design need to be considered when assessing waste management proposals. National planning policy states that flood risk to and

from new development can be reduced through location, layout and design, incorporating Sustainable Drainage Systems (SUDS). National planning policy also states that high quality inclusive design in the layout of new developments and individual buildings should be promoted in Plan policies.

- 21.6 To further assist the implementation of Strategic Policy 15, guidance is contained in 'Building Futures: a Hertfordshire guide to promoting sustainability in development', prepared by all eleven local authorities in the Hertfordshire. The purpose of 'Building Futures' is to provide practical, user-friendly guidance for planning officers and developers on how to make development in Hertfordshire as sustainable as possible. It is an evolving web-based guidance document, which will be updated to address emerging policy requirements, legislation changes and new examples of good practice. The 'Building Futures' guide includes a waste module and can be viewed at <https://www.hertfordshire.gov.uk/microsites/building-futures/building-futures.aspx>
- 21.7 To further supplement this policy and outline the county's expectations in the design of new waste facilities a Draft Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) has been prepared. The guidance within outlines the key design principles for proposed waste management facilities and lists a number of general key planning issues and detailed assessments that may be required at the planning application stage.

Policy Background

- 21.8 In order to ensure the efficient use of resources, it is important that waste can be regarded as a secondary resource and used efficiently. Sustainable design, construction and demolition are important means of dealing with waste at the high end of the waste stream. Essentially waste generation through development arises on two principal accounts:
- waste during the construction process including refurbishment and/or demolition of buildings; and
 - waste generated through the occupation of buildings.
- 21.9 Together with the construction industry, planning and building control regimes have a major role in ensuring that sustainable design, construction and demolition principles are applied to new as well as existing development in Hertfordshire.
- 21.10 The reuse of construction and demolition material on site has a major role in achieving sustainable waste management, as it:
- promotes resource efficiency by reducing the need for primary materials;

- minimises the amount of waste that needs to be disposed of in the county; and
- reduces the need for transport where materials can be re-used in-situ.

21.11 As such, the reuse of inert waste in construction projects is encouraged by the county council. However, consideration should also be given to any environmental aspects limiting reuse, such as the landscape impact of reusing all excavated spoil.

Strategic Policy 15: Sustainable Design and Resource Efficiency

New and existing developments, including waste management facilities, must be of good design and contribute to resource efficiency. As a minimum, all new development proposals will be required to demonstrate how the principles of sustainability (Hertfordshire Sustainable Design Guide) have been addressed by submitting supporting evidence incorporating the following:

- i) Construction and demolition methods that minimise waste generation and facilitate the re-use/recycling of materials and buildings, as far as practicable on site;**
- ii) Design principles and construction methods that minimise the use of primary aggregates and encourage the use of high quality building materials made from local recycled and secondary resources; and**
- iii) Good and innovative design with layout principles that allow effective sorting, recycling, composting and collection of waste within the site.**

Local Planning Authorities should include waste prevention and reduction policies in their local plans.

All new development proposals must demonstrate in supporting evidence how the principles of sustainable development, covering economic, social and environmental aspects, as set out in the Hertfordshire Sustainable Design Guide, have been addressed.

Development proposals must be supported by a comprehensive Circular Economy Statement which includes details of the management of waste at all stages of development (construction, demolition and subsequent occupation). The Waste Planning Authority should be consulted on the content of Circular Economy Statements prior to approval.

22 Rights of Way

- 22.1 The location of strategic waste sites are usually within the countryside, which means there is the potential for impacts upon existing Rights of Way and general access to open space. The county council does not wish to see the loss of public Rights of Way as a result of waste operations.
- 22.2 If proposals were to impact upon access to existing Rights of Way it is expected that operators would provide alternative routes either on a temporary basis and reinstate them upon cessation of operation or as a permanent diversion. Where possible, the provision of alternative routes should link to Hertfordshire's Rights of Way Improvement Plan⁴⁰ which identifies required changes and improvements to the local Rights of Way network.
- 22.3 It is recognised that there is a need for a well-managed network of Rights of Way which could be improved with enhanced public access creating potential new routes through Green Infrastructure pathways.
- 22.4 This policy seeks to ensure that waste operations are carried out sensitively in respect of maintaining and where possible enhancing public Rights of Way, both during construction and operation.

Strategic Policy 16: Rights of Way

Waste development must, where possible, ensure that public Rights of Way are protected and not adversely affected by the proposal. Where this is not possible, proposals need to ensure that good quality, safe and convenient alternative provision is made or suitable replacement Rights of Way are secured.

The use of Rights of Way to obtain vehicular access to a site will not be permitted unless it can be clearly demonstrated that the safety of Rights of Way users can be adequately protected. Proposals will, where possible, improve and enhance access into the countryside, through the Rights of Way network and/or open space. Improvements to the existing network and the creation of new Rights of Way should clearly link to the Rights of Way Improvement Plan and Green Infrastructure Plans/Strategies.

⁴⁰ <https://www.hertfordshire.gov.uk/services/recycling-waste-and-environment/countryside-access/rights-of-way>

23 Landfill Excavation

Hertfordshire Context

- 23.1 More than 750 historic landfill sites are recorded in Hertfordshire by the Environment Agency and therefore there is opportunity for developments to come forward upon them. The landfill sites are in varying conditions with a range of materials disposed of within them; this could be inert, non-inert and/or hazardous waste. Some of these historic landfill sites are now areas of new or proposed developments as a result of restoration works.
- 23.2 Landfill excavation can be defined as a process for the removal of previously deposited waste materials with the intention to extract and reclaim valuable materials for the purpose of material or energy recovery. Exploring and extracting previously disposed material is an emerging field and proposals would need to be very carefully considered.⁴¹
- 23.3 Landfill excavation can restore a site to a quality sufficient to develop upon and can provide valuable spaces for development in line with District or Borough Local Plans. The excavated material, providing it is inert and uncontaminated, can be sent to aggregate recycling facilities or reused on site in line with Strategic Policy 6: Beneficial Use of Residual Inert Material and Strategic Policy 15: Sustainable Design and Resource Efficiency.
- 23.4 However, the excavation of waste can be a cause for concern as it may:
- cause environmental disturbance;
 - have a negative impact on the water environment;
 - release hazardous waste and/or polluting substances (leachate, landfill gas and odours) which pose significant environmental and anthropogenic health risks; and
 - present negative impacts to surrounding existing developments.
- 23.5 Therefore, in line with Non-strategic Policy 17, proposals for excavation on historic landfill sites will need to show the potential extent of these impacts and demonstrate the need for the development. They will also need to demonstrate that the works will not impact negatively upon human or environmental health.

⁴¹ Smart Ground (2017). Enhanced Landfill Mining toolkit for Municipal Solid Waste Streams

Policy Background

- 23.6 The NPPG⁴² discusses after-use of landfill sites. It states that Local Planning Authorities should ensure that landfill sites are restored to beneficial after-uses and to high environmental standards. Therefore, it could be necessary to intervene to reduce the risk of unacceptable adverse impacts on the surrounding environment and populations.
- 23.7 The Resources and Waste Strategy for England⁴³ notes that valuable, recyclable materials are often sent to landfill. In line with the waste hierarchy and circular economy, it is preferred that these materials be recycled and reused to reduce the amount of waste in landfill and the need to obtain more primary resources.
- 23.8 It is also recognised that without excavation of waste, some opportunities for material recycling and subsequent re-restoration of the land may be missed.
- 23.9 Landfill excavation is a very new idea and as such is not specifically referenced in national guidance. Individual stakeholder organisations and journal articles review the idea using case studies.
- 23.10 Zero Waste Scotland, commissioned by WRAP, has produced a feasibility report for landfill excavation in Scotland. The report discusses the issues and benefits of excavation and finds that landfill excavation can prove more cost effective than mining primary aggregates⁴⁴.
- 23.11 Landfill excavation products can be used to provide for nearby large-scale developments. Inert waste from landfill could form the secondary aggregate needed in construction, reducing the need for primary land-won aggregates and reducing the distance the material would need to travel. There is also opportunity for other waste streams to be reclaimed through excavation and driven up the waste hierarchy in line with a Circular Economy.

⁴² NPPG 2012 (as amended) Paragraph: 005 Reference ID: 28-005-20141016

⁴³ Defra & Environment Agency (2018). Our waste, our resources: a strategy for England. HM Government

⁴⁴ Zero Waste Scotland (2013). Feasibility and Viability of Landfill Mining and reclamation in Scotland: Scoping Study. Ricardo-AEA.

Non-Strategic Policy 17: Landfill Excavation

Waste development proposals for the excavation and re-restoration of historic landfill sites will be permitted where it can be clearly demonstrated that:

- **the lack of intervention poses unacceptable adverse impacts on the natural, built and historic environment and/or human health;**
- **excavation is required to enable a beneficial after-use (including built development) to take place on the site;**
- **excavated waste will be moved up the hierarchy;**
- **landfill gas utilisation has been maximised;**
- **effective leachate treatment continues; and**
- **any significant ecological interest which may have developed on a previously restored site will be addressed through mitigation or compensation, as appropriate.**

Proposals will be required to submit a feasibility assessment to establish the following: ground investigations, contamination, final destination of excavated waste, and the ongoing management of existing infrastructure associated with the landfill.

Appendices

Appendix 1 – Targets and Indicators

Appendix 2 – Draft Policies Map and Key Diagram

Appendix 3 – Inset Maps and Site Briefs

Glossary

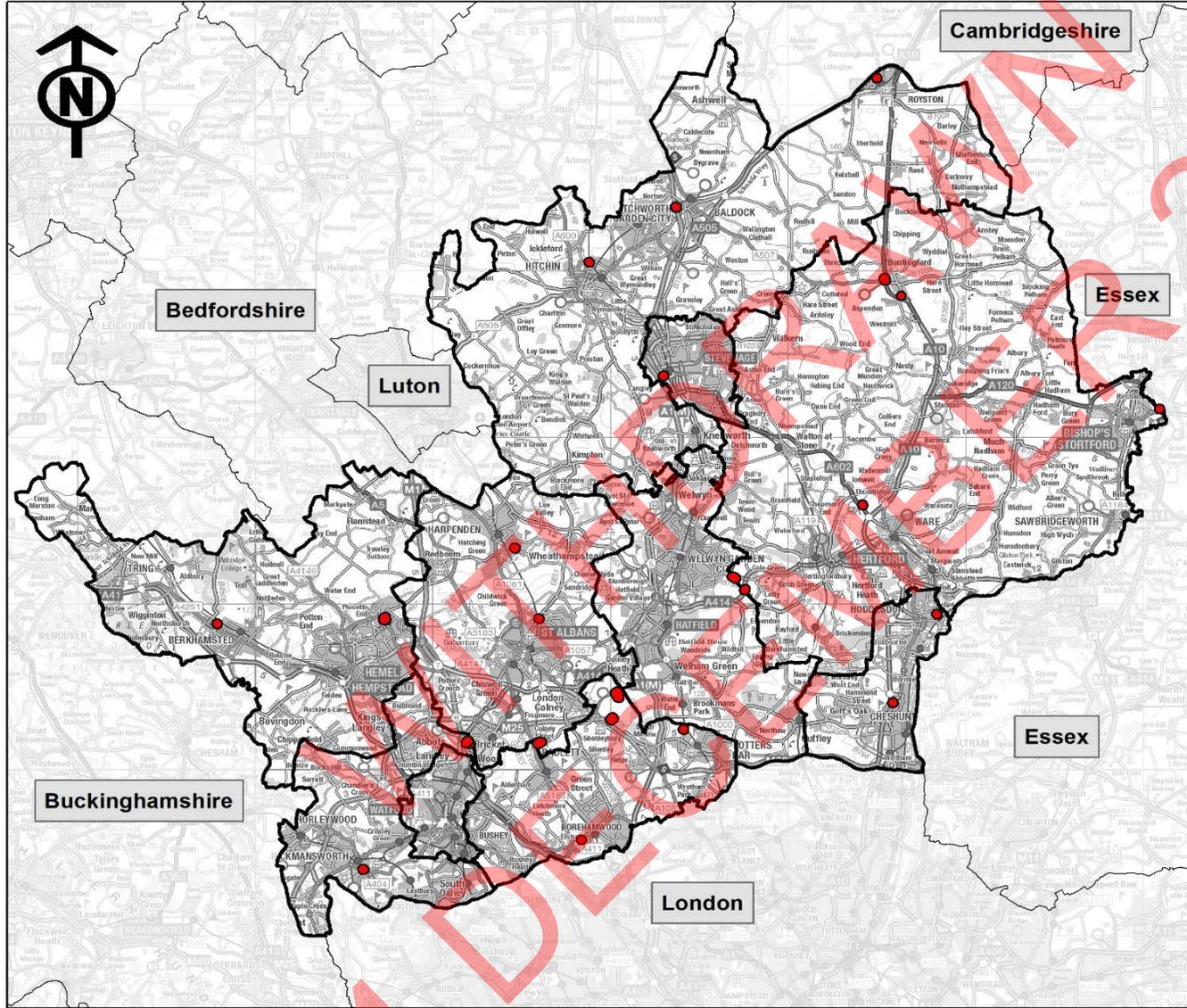
WITHDRAWN
14 DECEMBER 2021

Appendix 1 - Targets and Indicators

Waste Local Plan Monitoring Framework

	Indicator	Data Collection	Monitoring
<u>Indicator 1</u>	Monitoring of Hertfordshire's waste management capacity	Monitoring of determined Waste Planning Permissions Results of Annual Waste Surveys	Monitoring of this Indicator will take place through the annual Authority's Monitoring Report
<u>Indicator 3</u>	Encourage an increase in the recycling of inert material and its beneficial use in development proposals	Monitoring of District and Borough Planning applications and respond where proposals are likely to produce large amounts of waste Waste and Mineral planning applications which propose inert waste recycling (including proposals for inert fill)	Monitoring of this Indicator will take place through the annual Authority's Monitoring Report
<u>Indicator 4</u>	Ensure the Waste Local Plan Policies are implemented within District and Borough developments where applicable	Monitoring of District and Borough Planning applications and respond where proposals are likely to produce large amounts of waste and/ or are situated close to a safeguarded waste management facility	Monitoring of this Indicator will take place through the annual Authority's Monitoring Report
<u>Indicator 5</u>	Amounts of waste (including C & I, LAC & C, D & E waste) recycled, recovered or going for disposal	Waste Disposal Authority data Waste Data Interrogator Annual aggregate monitoring surveys	Monitoring of this Indicator will take place through the annual Authority's Monitoring Report

Appendix 2 – Draft Policies Map and Key Diagram



Draft Waste Local Plan Policies Map:

Legend

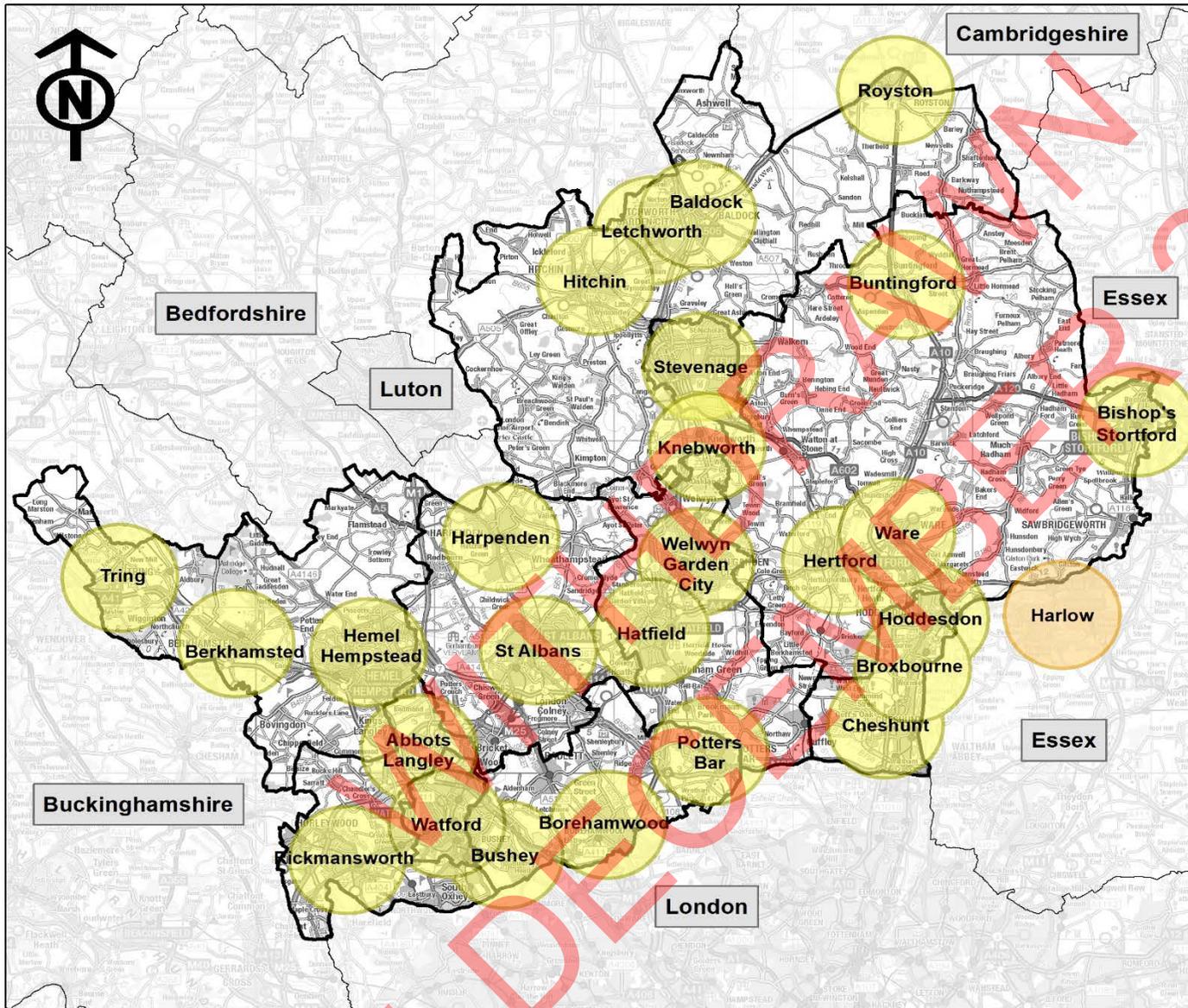
- Strategic Sites and Safeguarded Areas
- Adjoining Authority



Scale: 1:300,000



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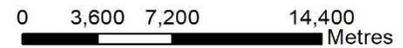
Draft Waste Local Plan Key Diagram:

Legend

-  Anticipated Growth Areas
-  Adjoining Authority Anticipated Growth Areas
-  Adjoining Authority



Scale: 1:300,000



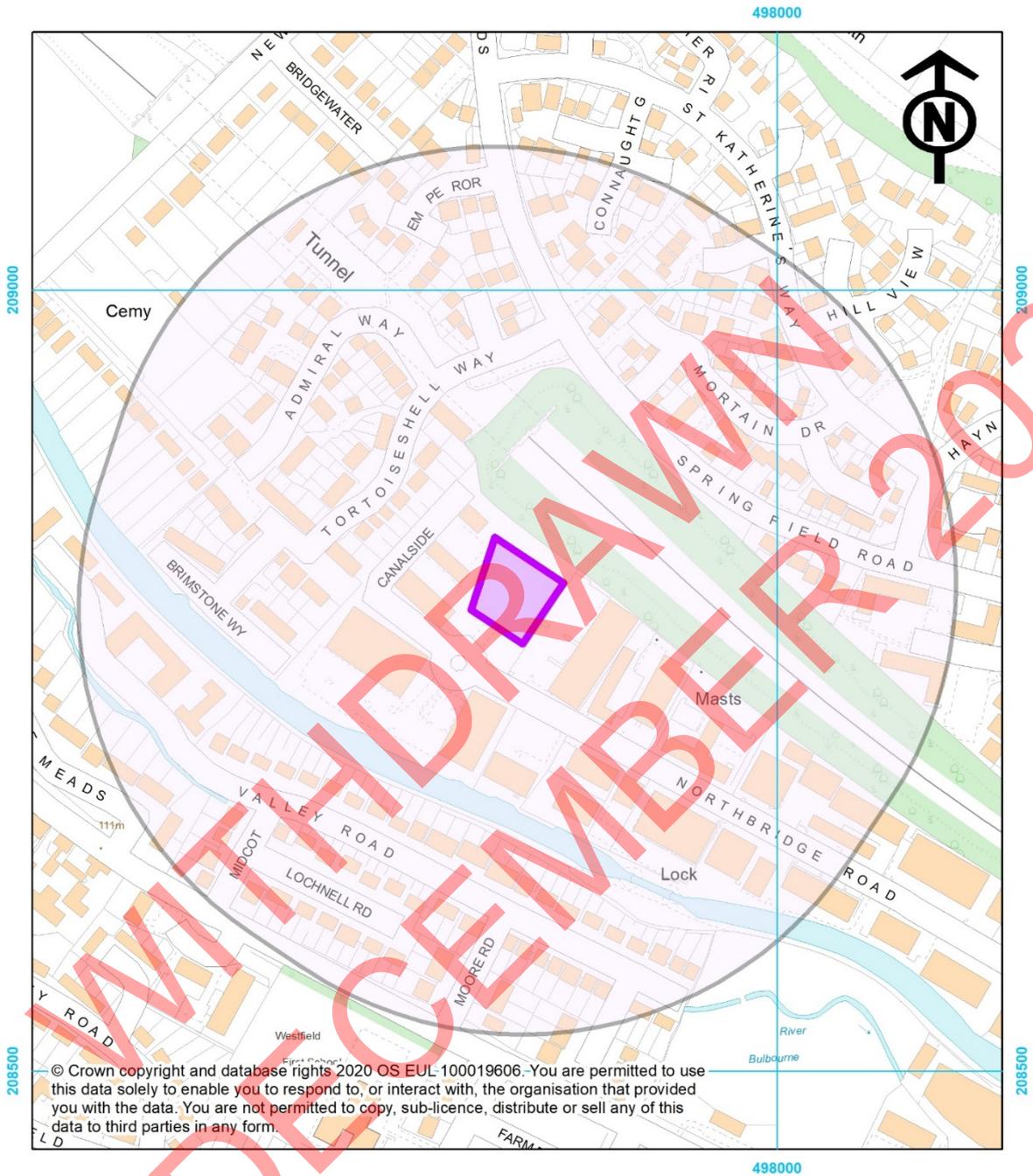
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Appendix 3 – Inset Maps and Site Briefs

Berkhamsted Household Waste Recycling Centre

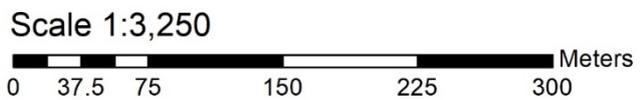
Site 001

Site Address:	Northbridge Road, Berkhamsted HP4 1EF
Location:	Located within Northbridge Industrial Estate, north of Berkhamsted High Street and Grand Union Canal
District:	Dacorum Borough
Ownership:	Dacorum Borough Council
Area (ha):	0.23
Projected Annual Visits (vehicles):	99,262
Recorded Waste Intake 2017/2018 (tonnes):	2,625
Planning Status:	<p>The original planning permission for the site (4/0764-91) was received in 1991 and was permitted in 1992.</p> <p>The Environment Agency (EA) issued the first permit for this site in 1996.</p> <p>An application (PL\0212\09) was permitted in 2009 for the variation of operating hours.</p>
Considerations:	<p>The site is located entirely within flood zone 1 and is at low risk of flooding. The lease on this site extends until 2121. There are no significant considerations.</p>
WDA Plans:	<p>The Waste Disposal Authority (WDA) identify that this site is not ideal in the long term. There are no current plans to expand the site.</p>



Strategic Site: Berkhamsted Household Waste Recycling Centre

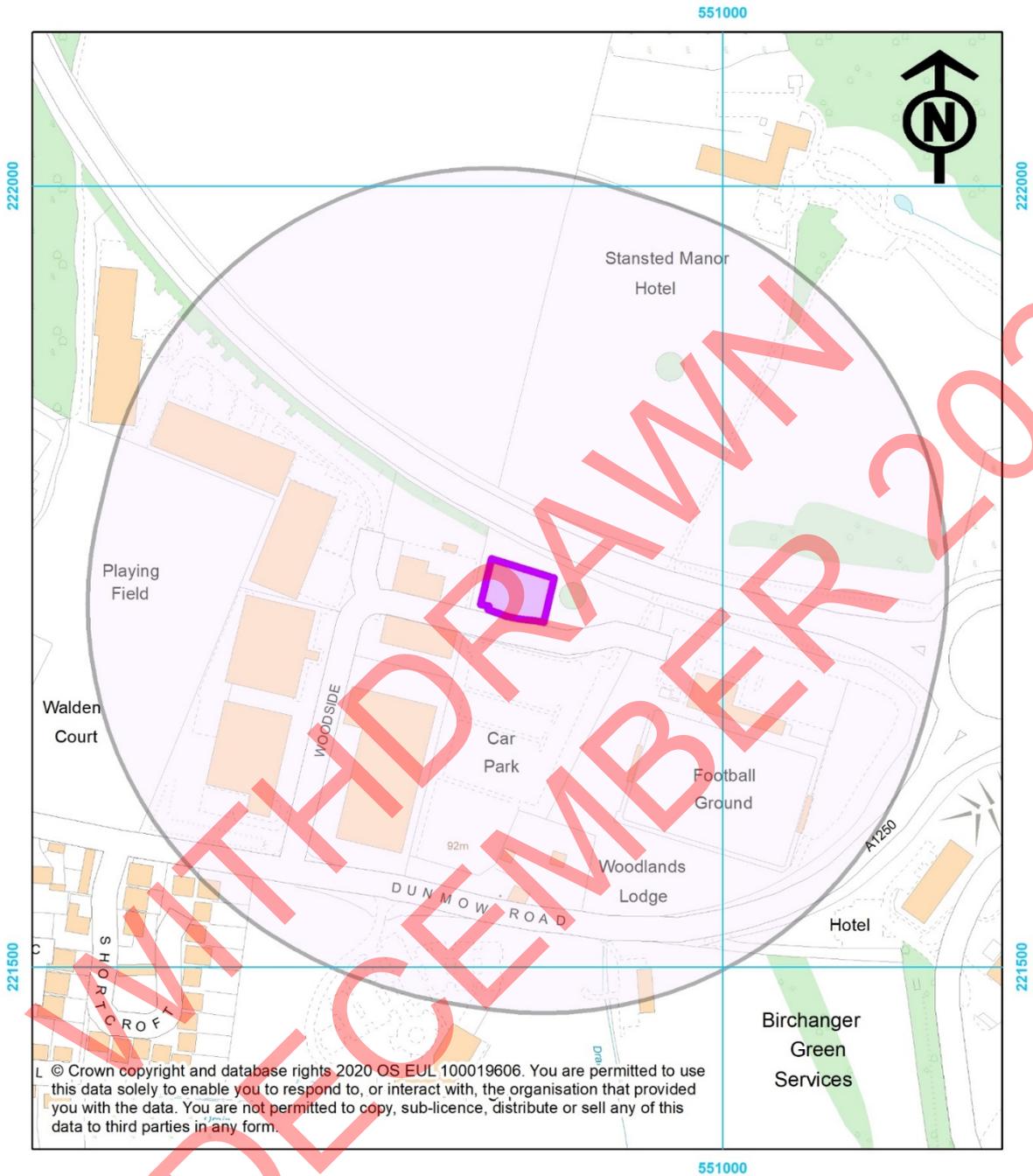
District: Dacorum



Bishop's Stortford Household Waste Recycling Centre

Site 002

Site Address:	Woodside Industrial Estate, Dunmow Road, Bishop's Stortford CM23 5RG
Location:	Located 20m south of the A120, adjacent to the Hertfordshire – Essex border
District:	East Hertfordshire
Ownership:	Hertfordshire County Council
Area (ha):	0.13
Projected Annual Visits (vehicles):	176,502
Recorded Waste Intake 2017/2018 (tonnes):	4,760
Planning Status:	<p>The original planning application (3/1248-95) was submitted in 1995. The proposed development was approved under direction from the Secretary of State in 1997.</p> <p>The EA issued a permit to the site in March 1999.</p>
Considerations:	<p>The site is entirely within flood zone 1 and is at low risk of flooding. The recycling centre is held by freehold. The site is partially located within the Green Belt. At peak times queuing occurs on Dunmow Road.</p>
WDA Plans:	<p>The WDA considers this site unsuitable within the long-term network due to poor accessibility and low capacity. It is not possible for the site to be expanded; therefore a new site is needed.</p>

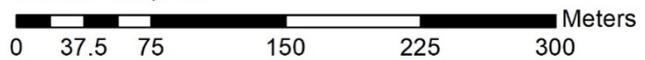


Strategic Site: Bishop's Stortford Household Waste Recycling Centre

District: East Herts

KEY:  Strategic Site
 Waste Consultation Area

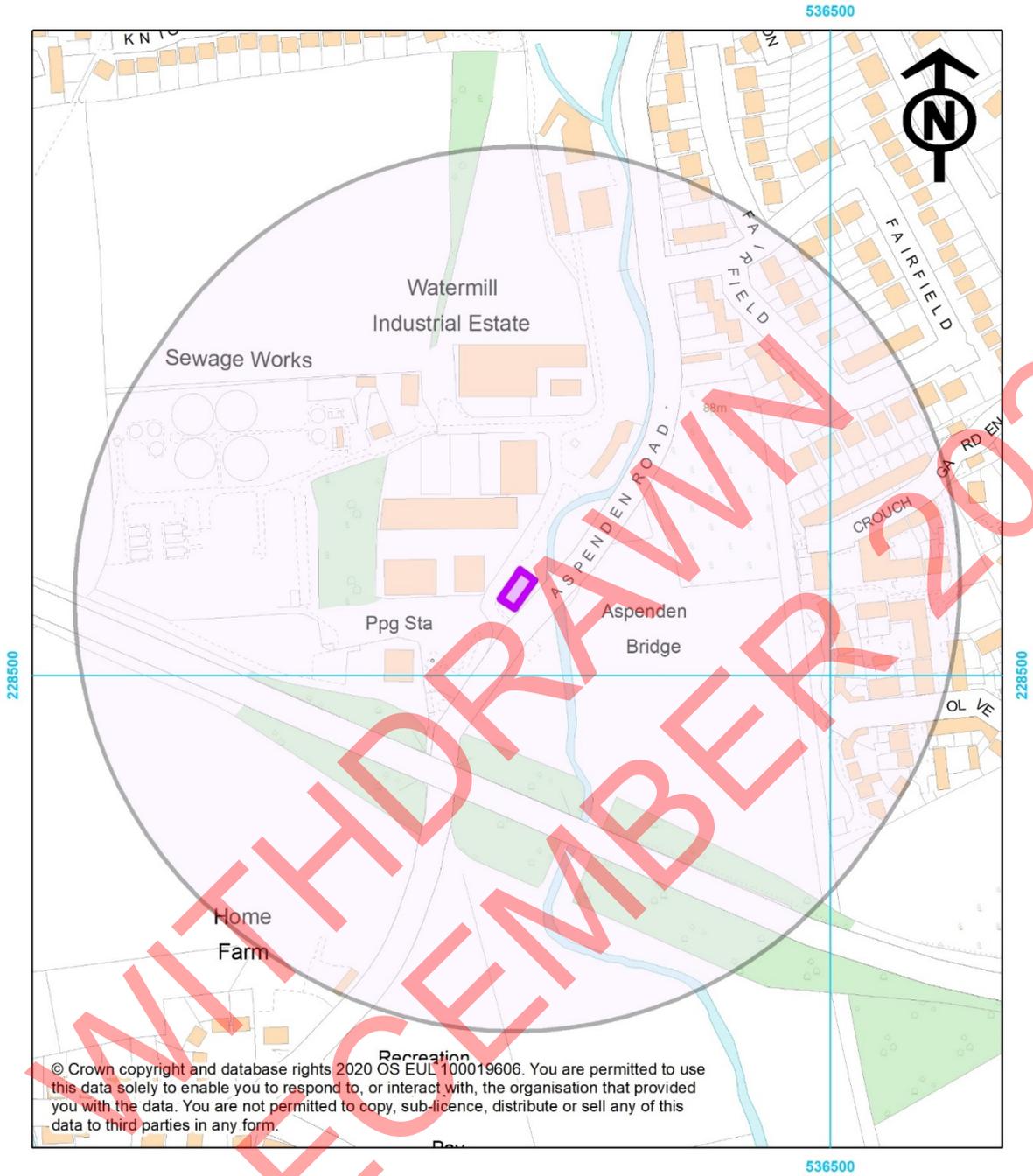
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Buntingford Household Waste Recycling Centre

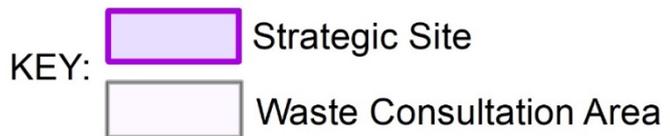
Site 003

Site Address:	Aspenden Road, Buntingford SG9 9PA
Location:	Located off Aspenden Road, south of Watermill Industrial Estate and north of the A10
District:	East Hertfordshire
Ownership:	Hertfordshire County Council
Area (ha):	0.03
Projected Annual Visits (vehicles):	Unknown
Projected Waste Intake 2017/2018 (tonnes):	810
Planning Status:	<p>The EA issued a permit to this site in 1977. The site was relocated from Watermill Industrial Estate to Aspenden Road in 1989.</p> <p>An application for continued use (3/0498-91) was approved in 1991.</p>
Considerations:	<p>Operational movements attributed to the site can disrupt traffic on the industrial estate. There is no onsite parking; instead there is parking adjacent to the site on the carriageway.</p> <p>The site is adjacent to the River Rib. The site is entirely within flood zone 2 so has a medium flood risk. Adjacent also is flood zone 3 associated with the river.</p>
WDA Plans:	The WDA considers this centre unsuitable to provide service in the long term due to parking, capacity and accessibility; there are no plans for expansion.

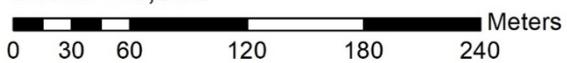


Strategic Site: Buntingford Household Waste Recycling Centre

District: East Herts



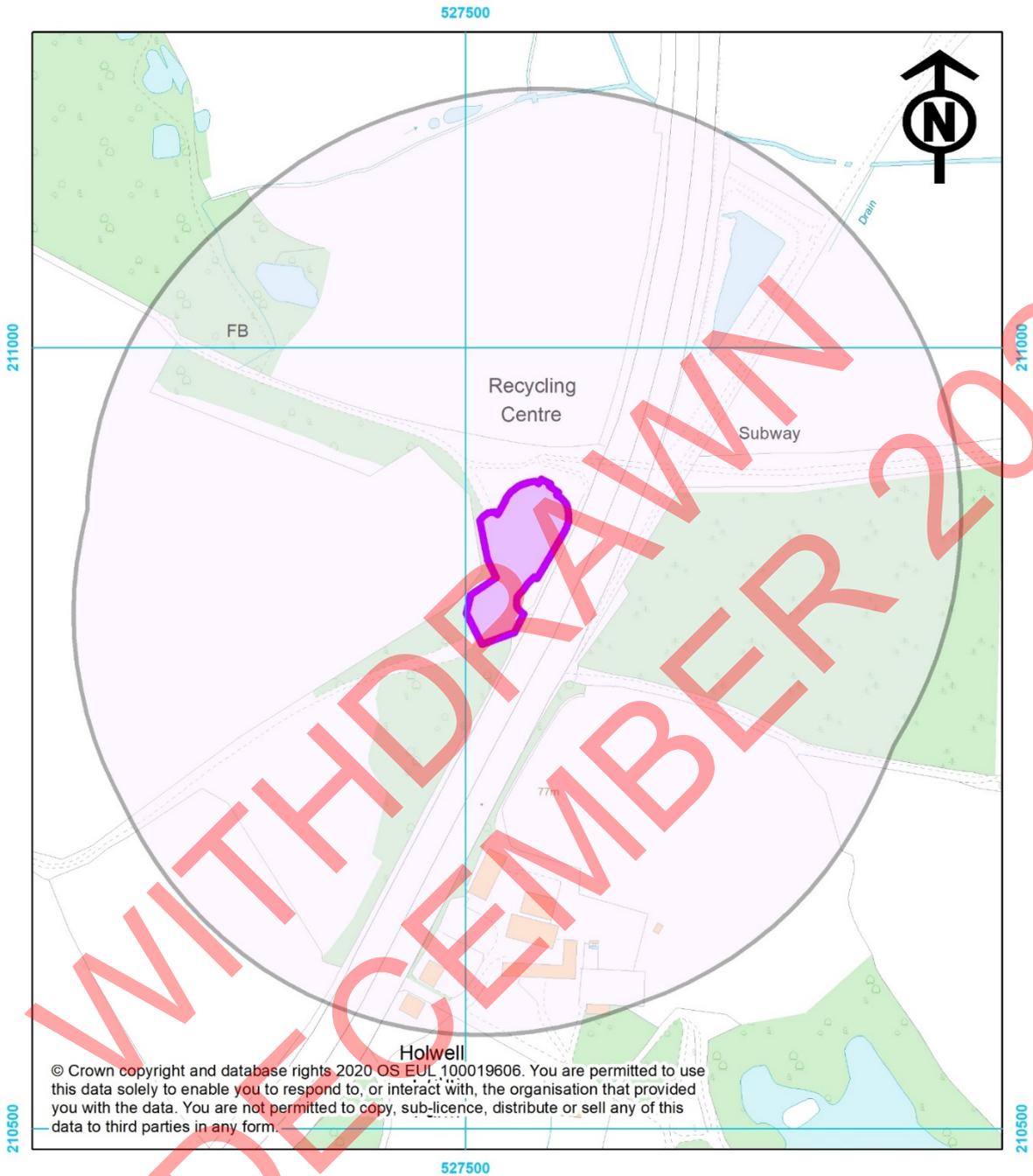
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Cole Green Household Waste Recycling Centre

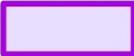
Site 004

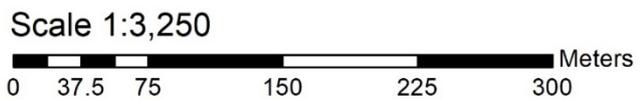
Site Address:	A414 Bypass, Hatfield SG14 2NL
Location:	Along the A414 Hatfield Road, west of Letty Green and north of Holwell Court Farm
District:	East Hertfordshire
Ownership:	Leased to Hertfordshire County Council from Tarmac Lafarge Aggregates
Area (ha):	0.18
Projected Annual Visits (vehicles):	98,764
Recorded Waste Intake 2017/2018 (tonnes):	3,481
Planning Status:	<p>The EA issued a permit to this site in April 1996. The site and surrounding areas have a long history of extraction and restoration. An application for continued use of the centre was decided in 1992 (3/0501-91).</p> <p>The centre has leasehold until April 2021.</p>
Considerations:	<p>This site falls entirely within the Green Belt. It is in flood zone 1 and has a low flood risk. The centre has significant health and safety risks with site accessibility.</p>
WDA Plans:	<p>The WDA considers this site unsuitable due to low vehicle capacity and health and safety concerns with queues out of the site onto the A414. Expansion is not possible and relocation is considered necessary.</p>



Strategic Site: Cole Green Household Waste Recycling Centre

District: East Herts

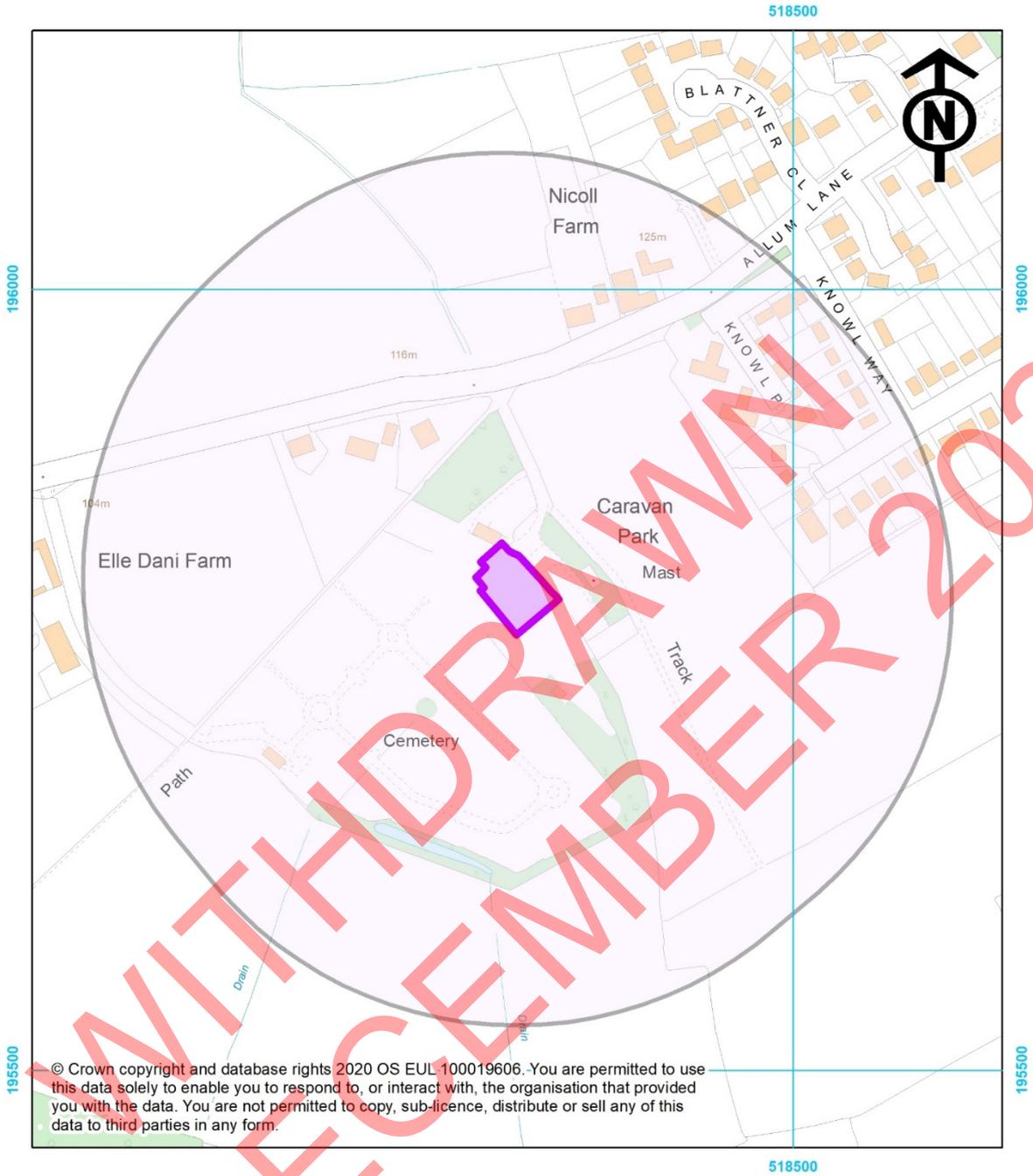
KEY:  Strategic Site
 Waste Consultation Area



Elstree Household Waste Recycling Centre

Site 005

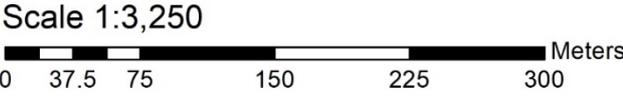
Site Address:	Radnor Hall, Allum Lane WD6 3LS
Location:	Located north east of the Allum Lane Cemetery and west of Borehamwood
District:	Hertsmere
Ownership:	Hertsmere Borough Council
Area (ha):	0.17
Projected Annual Visits (vehicles):	94,519
Projected Waste Intake 2017/2018 (tonnes):	3,570
Planning Status:	<p>The EA issued a permit to this site in 1977. This is a Borough Council owned site and therefore has permission from Hertsmere Borough Council.</p> <p>The Borough Council permitted the continuing use of the land for a household waste site in 1991 (TP/91/0619).</p> <p>The centre has leasehold until 2039.</p>
Considerations:	<p>The site falls entirely within the Green Belt and the Watling Chase Community Forest. It is in close proximity to a burial site. The centre is in flood zone 1 and has a low risk of flooding.</p>
WDA Plans:	<p>The WDA identifies this site as being not suitable for long term use due to its poor location and accessibility nearby residential land. There is no possibility for expansion or reconfiguration of the site.</p>



Strategic Site: Elstree Household Waste Recycling Centre

District: Hertsmere

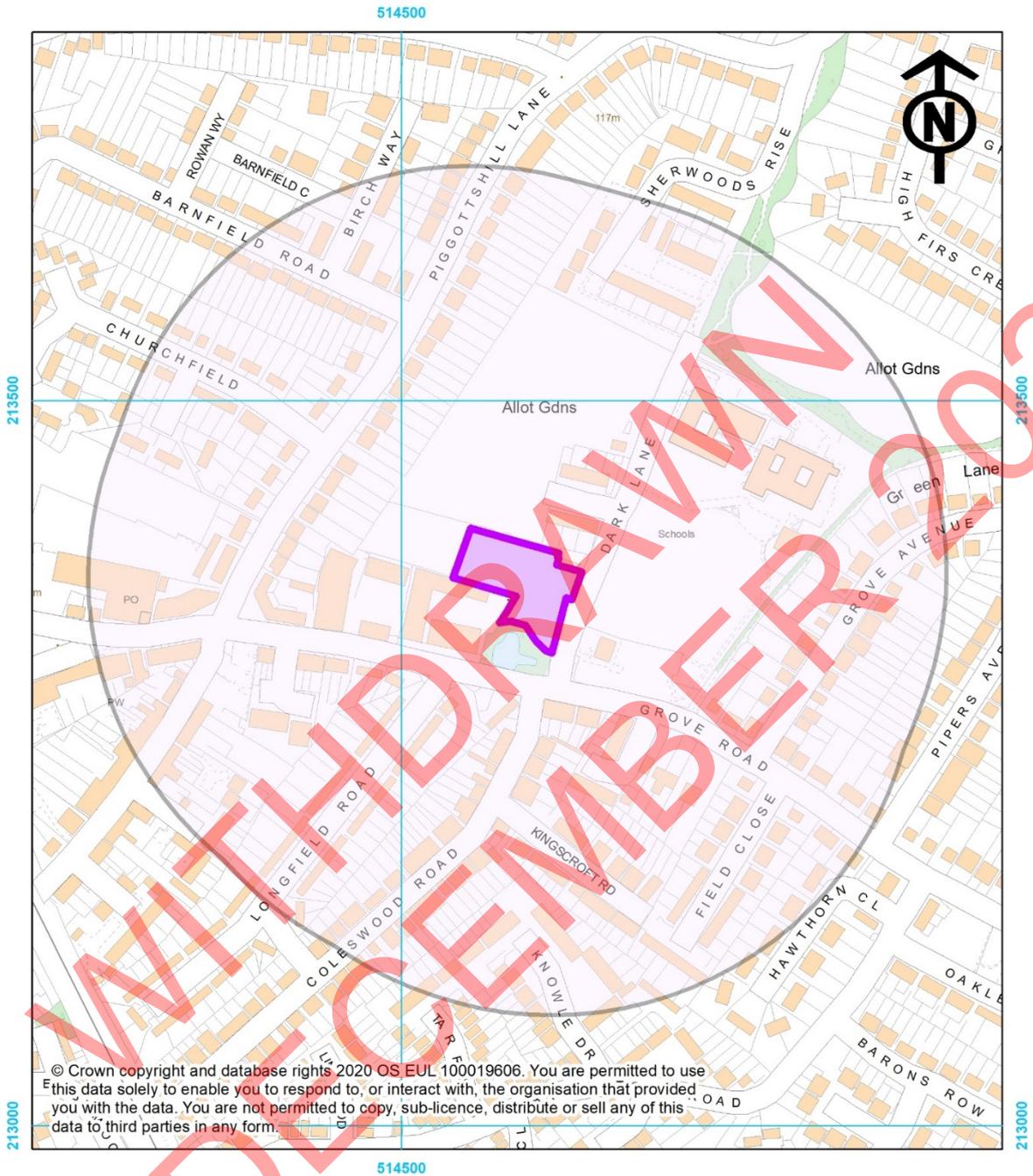
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Harpenden Household Waste Recycling Centre

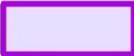
Site 006

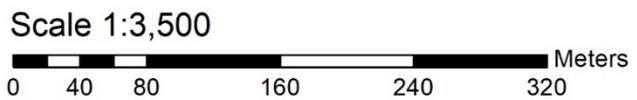
Site Address:	Dark Lane, Harpenden AL5 1QB
Location:	Located south west of The Grove Schools and south of allotment gardens at Dark Lane
District:	St Albans
Ownership:	Hertfordshire County Council
Area (ha):	0.27
Projected Annual Visits (vehicles):	123,604
Projected Waste Intake 2017/2018 (tonnes):	4,364
Planning Status:	The EA issued a permit to the site in 2005. An application to continue the use of the household waste site was permitted in 1991 (5/0605-91).
Considerations:	<p>The site falls entirely within Groundwater Source Protection Zone 2 – Outer protection zone. The site is within flood zone 1 and has a low flood risk.</p> <p>The centre is nearby The Grove Junior school and The Grove Infant and Nursery school.</p>
WDA Plans:	The WDA defines this site as suitable for long term use. This site has already been expanded and no further expansion is required.



Strategic Site: Harpenden Household Waste Recycling Centre

District: St Albans

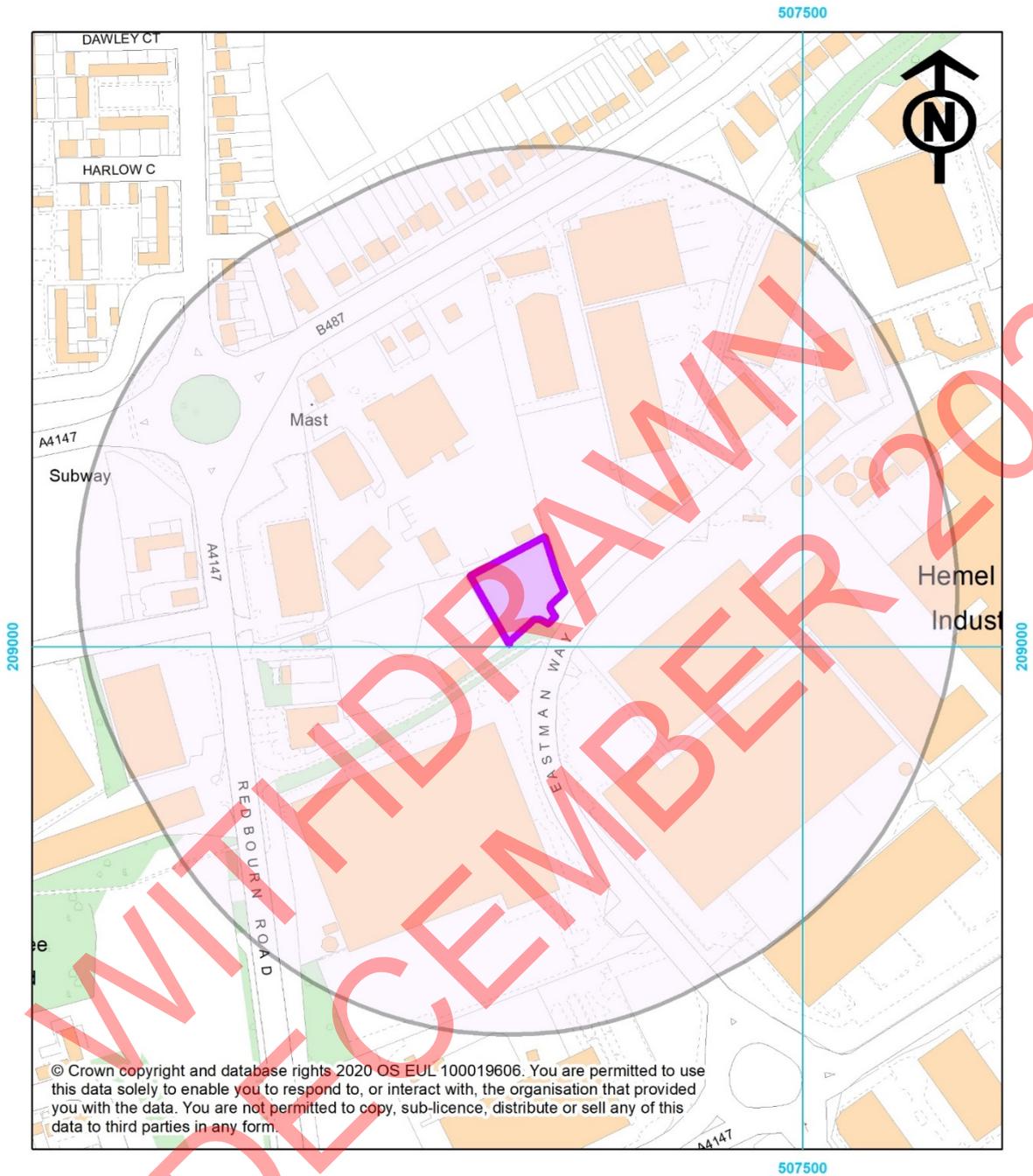
KEY:  Strategic Site
 Waste Consultation Area



Hemel Hempstead Household Waste Recycling Centre

Site 007

Site Address:	Eastman Way, Hemel Hempstead HP2 7DU
Location:	Located within the Hemel Hempstead Industrial Estate at Cupid Green, the site borders the Council Depot (Redbourn Road).
District:	Dacorum
Ownership:	Dacorum Borough Council
Area (ha):	0.18
Projected Annual Visits (vehicles):	108,571
Projected Waste Intake 2017/2018 (tonnes):	5,688
Planning Status:	The EA issued a permit for this site in 1977. An application for the continued use of the site as a household waste site was permitted in 1991 (4/0480-91).
Considerations:	The site is adjacent to already contaminated land. The centre is in flood zone 1 and has a low risk of flooding.
WDA Plans:	The WDA identify this site as unsuitable for long term use. Expansion of the site is not planned as it is not financially viable.



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Strategic Site: Hemel Hempstead Household Waste Recycling Centre

District: Dacorum

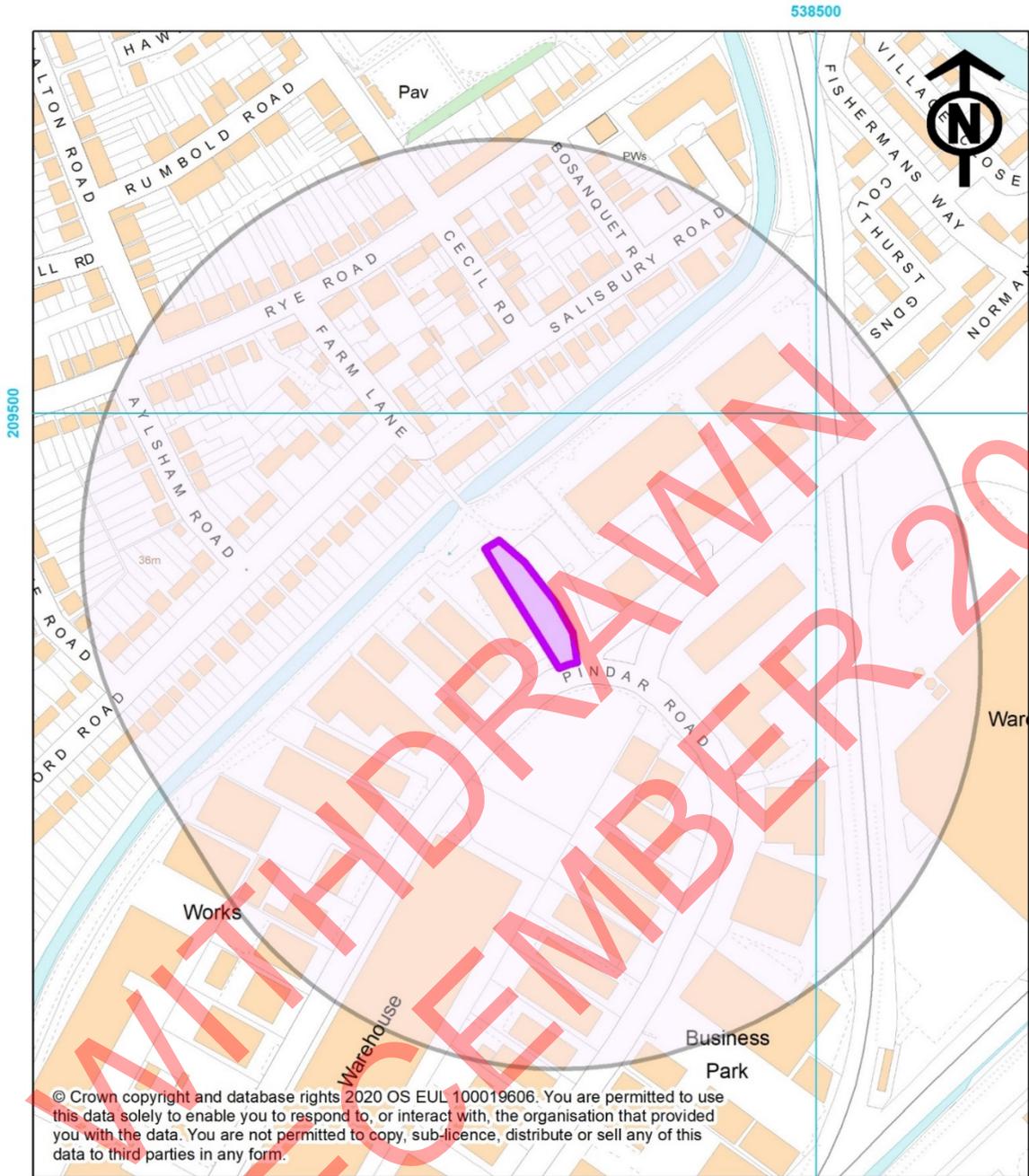
KEY:  Strategic Site
 Waste Consultation Area



Hoddesdon Household Waste Recycling Centre

Site 008

Site Address:	Pindar Road, Hoddesdon EN11 0BZ
Location:	Located adjacent to Ventura House, just south of the New River and Rye Park.
District:	Broxbourne
Ownership:	Broxbourne Borough Council
Area (ha):	0.15
Projected Annual Visits (vehicles):	72,196
Projected Waste Intake 2017/2018 (tonnes):	2,506
Planning Status:	The EA issued a permit to this site in 1977. An application for the continued use of the site as a household waste site was withdrawn in 1991 (7/0239-91). The site has borough planning permission
Considerations:	<p>The site falls entirely within Groundwater Source Protection Zone 1 – Inner protection zone. The centre is in flood zone 1 and has a low risk of flooding.</p> <p>The site is nearby a large area of flood zone 2 and 3 associated with the River Lea.</p> <p>The narrow nature of the site makes operation difficult at times.</p>
WDA Plans:	The WDA identifies this site as unsuitable for long term use. It is currently not possible to expand this centre.

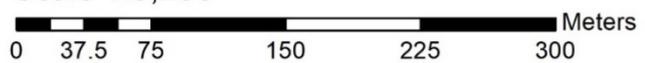


Strategic Site: Huddesdon Household Waste Recycling Centre

District: Broxbourne

- KEY:  Strategic Site
 Waste Consultation Area

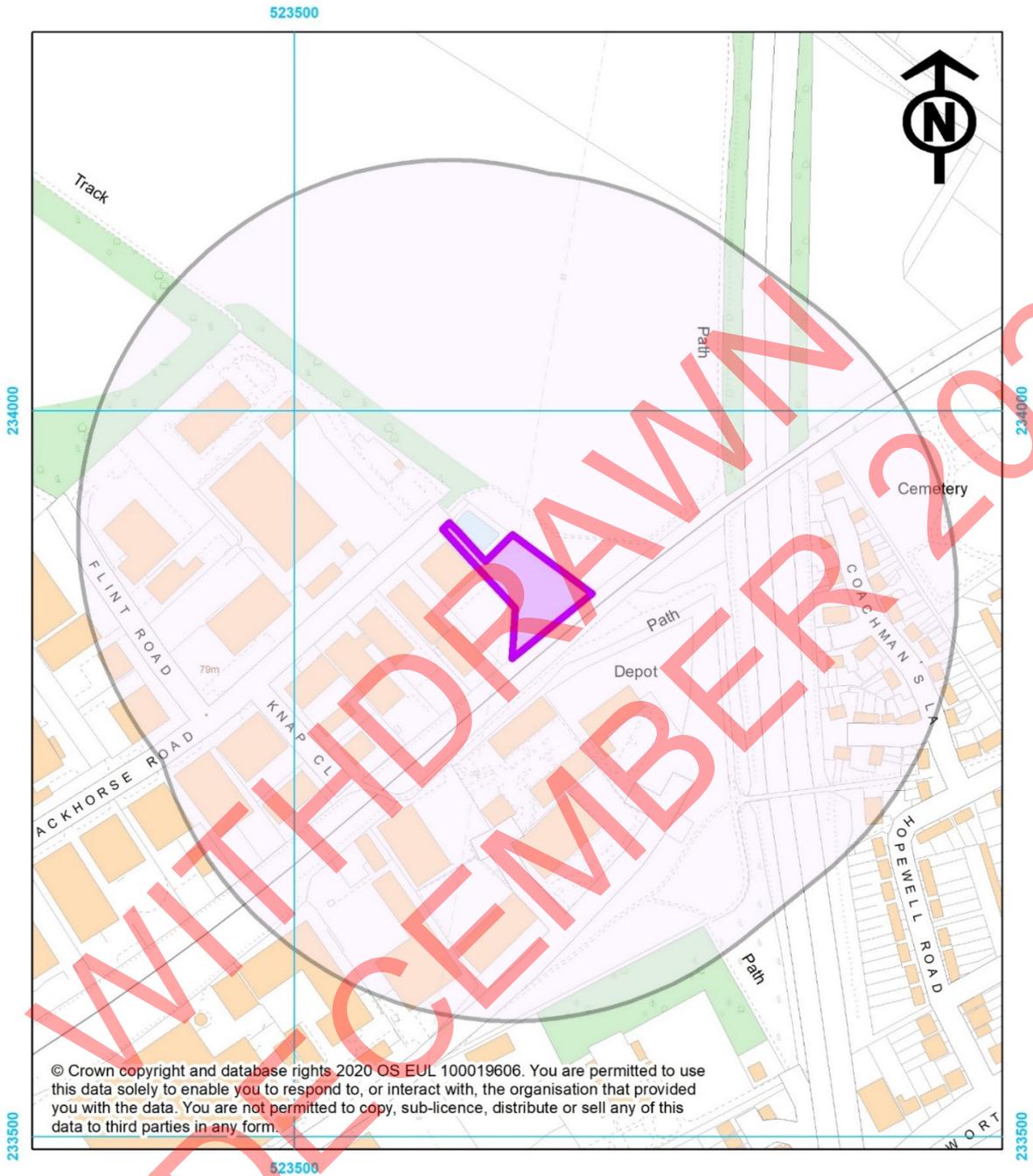
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Letchworth Household Waste Recycling Centre

Site 009

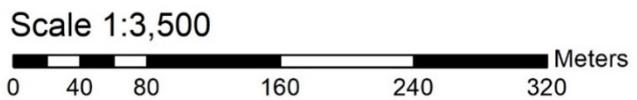
Site Address:	Blackhorse Road, Letchworth SG6 1HB
Location:	Located within Letchworth Business and Retail Park to the north of the railway and west of the A1(M).
District:	North Hertfordshire
Ownership:	North Hertfordshire District Council
Area (ha):	0.25
Projected Annual Visits (vehicles):	141,995
Projected Waste Intake 2017/2018 (tonnes):	6,702
Planning Status:	<p>The EA issued a permit to this site in 1996. An application for continued use of the site as a household waste site was permitted in 1991 (1/0420-91).</p> <p>The site has leasehold until 2023.</p>
Considerations:	<p>The site falls entirely within Groundwater Source Protection Zone 2 – outer protection zone. The site is within flood zone 1 and has a low flood risk. The site is adjacent to the Green Belt.</p>
WDA Plans:	<p>The WDA identifies this site as unsuitable for long term use. Excessive queuing makes relocation a preferred option, however in the short-term, minor improvements have been carried out. Options to improve the existing site's operations are being explored.</p>



Strategic Site: Letchworth Household Waste Recycling Centre

District: North Herts

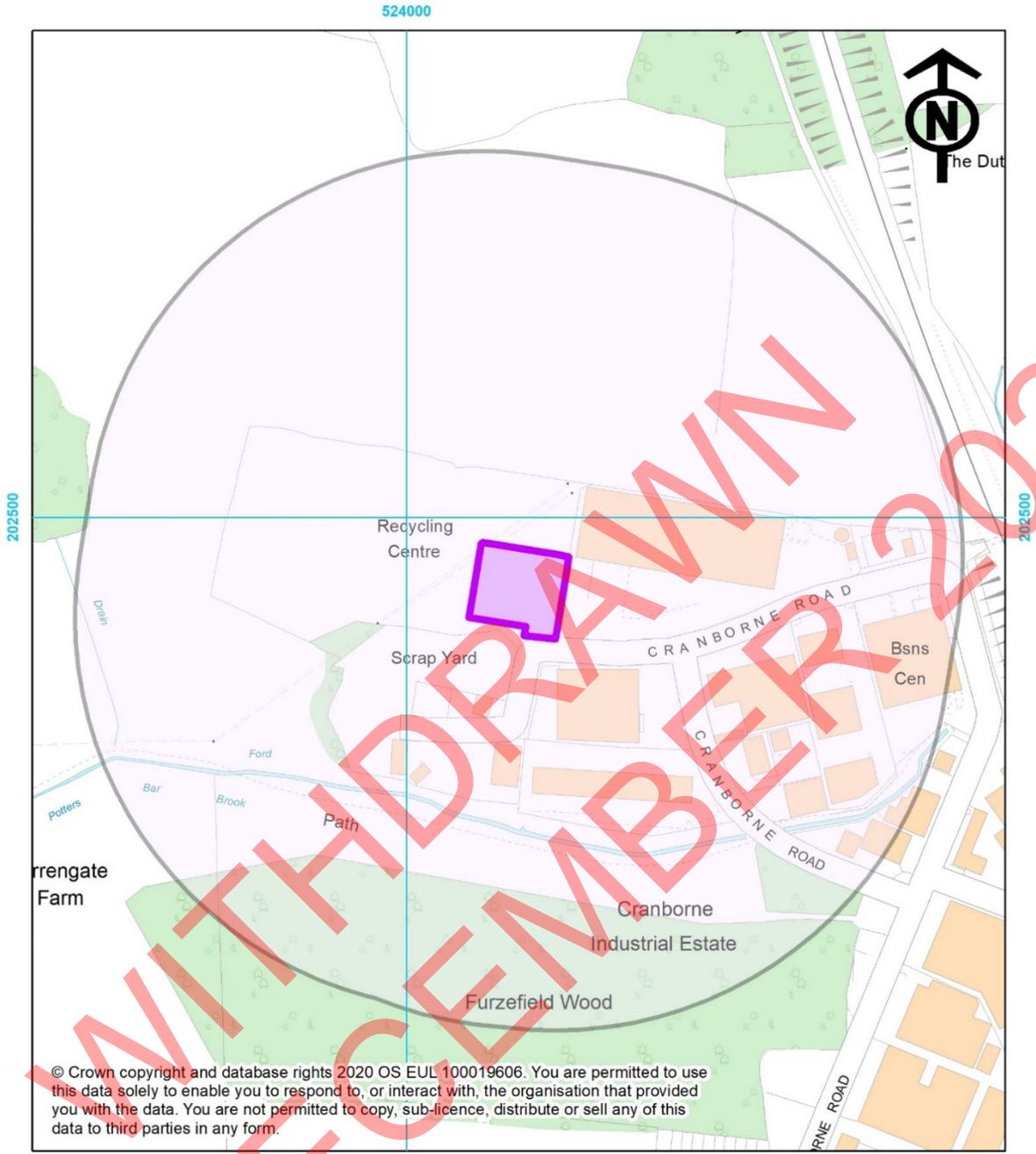
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 Waste Consultation Area



Potters Bar Household Waste Recycling Centre

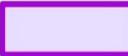
Site 010

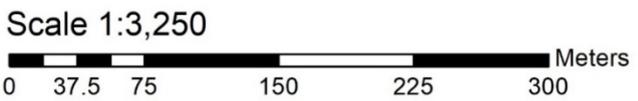
Site Address:	Cranbourne Road, Potters bar EN6 3JE
Location:	Located in the Cranbourne Industrial Estate, north of Furzefield Wood
District:	Hertsmere
Ownership:	Hertsmere Borough Council
Area (ha):	0.18
Projected Annual Visits (vehicles):	79,290
Projected Waste Intake 2017/2018 (tonnes):	4,151
Planning Status:	<p>An application for use of the land as a refuse tip was permitted in 1971 (W/1067-71) and an application for continued use of the site as a household waste site was permitted in 1991 (O/0618-91).</p> <p>The EA issued a permit to this site in 1977. The site has leasehold until 2027.</p>
Considerations:	<p>The industrial estate is surrounded by Green Belt land. An area of flood zone 2 and 3 run to the south of the site associated with Potters Bar Brook. The site falls entirely within Groundwater Source Protection Zone 1 – Inner protection zone. The site is within the Watling Chase Community Forest.</p>
WDA Plans:	<p>The WDA identifies this site as not ideal for long term use. No relocation is required in the short to medium term as queuing only occurs at peak times. It is not possible to expand this centre.</p>



Strategic Site: Potters Bar Household Waste Recycling Centre

District: Hertsmere

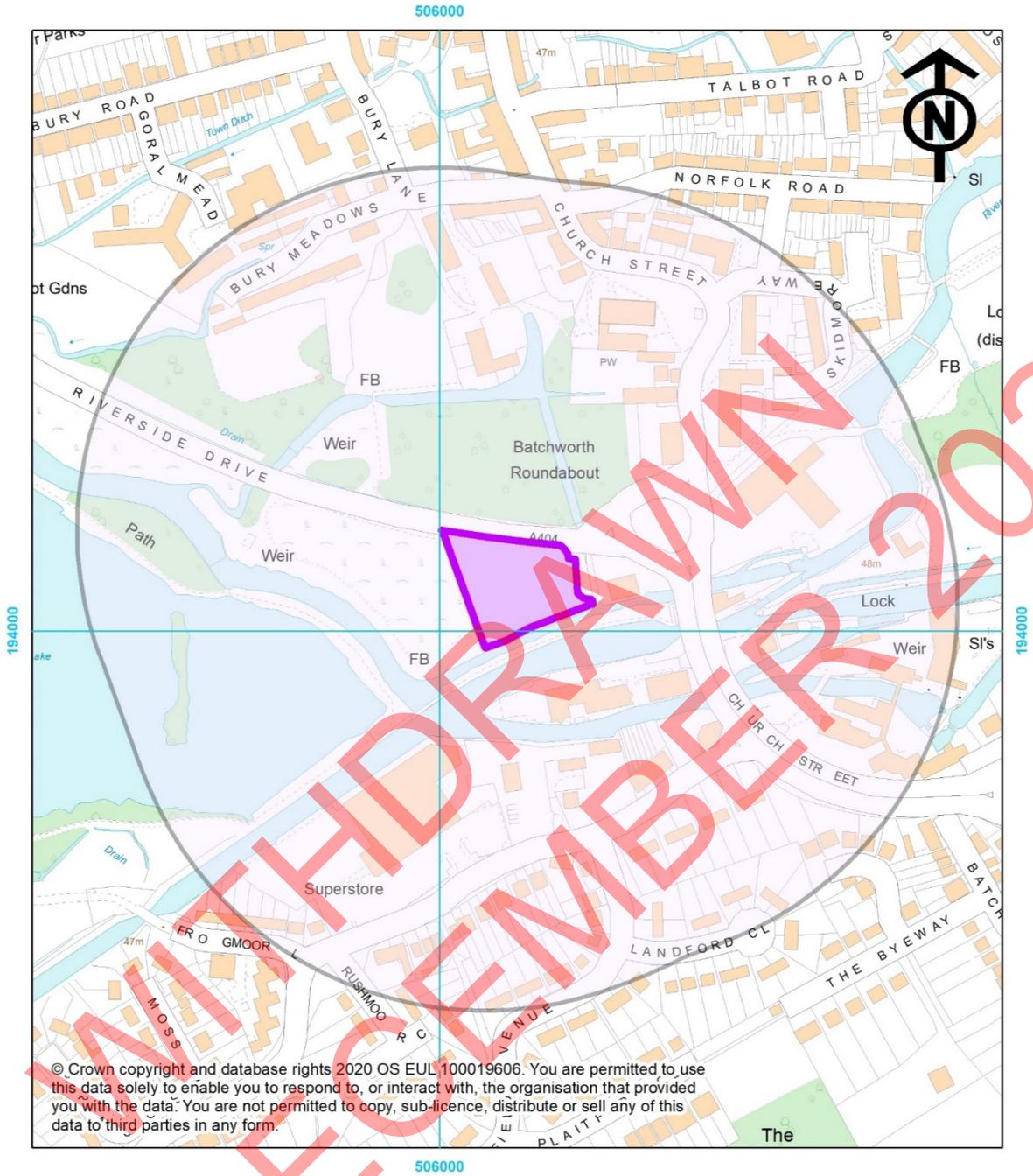
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Rickmansworth Household Waste Recycling Centre

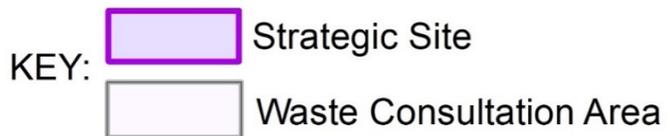
Site 011

Site Address:	Riverside Drive, Rickmansworth WD3 1BN
Location:	Located adjacent to the River Chess and just north of the Grand Union Canal and east of the Rickmansworth Aquadrome
District:	Three Rivers
Ownership:	Hertfordshire County Council
Area (ha):	0.30
Annual Visits (vehicles):	150,854
Recorded Waste Intake 2017/2018 (tonnes):	6,058
Planning Status:	<p>An application for the continued use of the site as a household waste site was permitted in 1991 (8/0298-91).</p> <p>The EA issued an original permit to this site in 1977 for a waste transfer station and issued another in 2007 for the HWRC.</p>
Considerations:	<p>The site falls entirely within the Green Belt and Groundwater Source Protection Zone 1 – Inner protection zone.</p> <p>The site falls partially within flood zones 2 and 3 and has a medium to high flood risk. It also falls within 100m of the Rickmansworth Aquadrome.</p>
WDA Plans:	The WDA considers this site to be suitable for long term use. The centre has undergone extensions and is due for reconfiguration to reduce the amount of queuing.

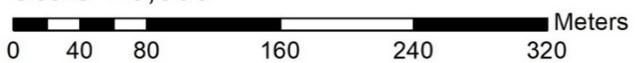


Strategic Site: Rickmansworth Household Waste Recycling Centre

District: Three Rivers



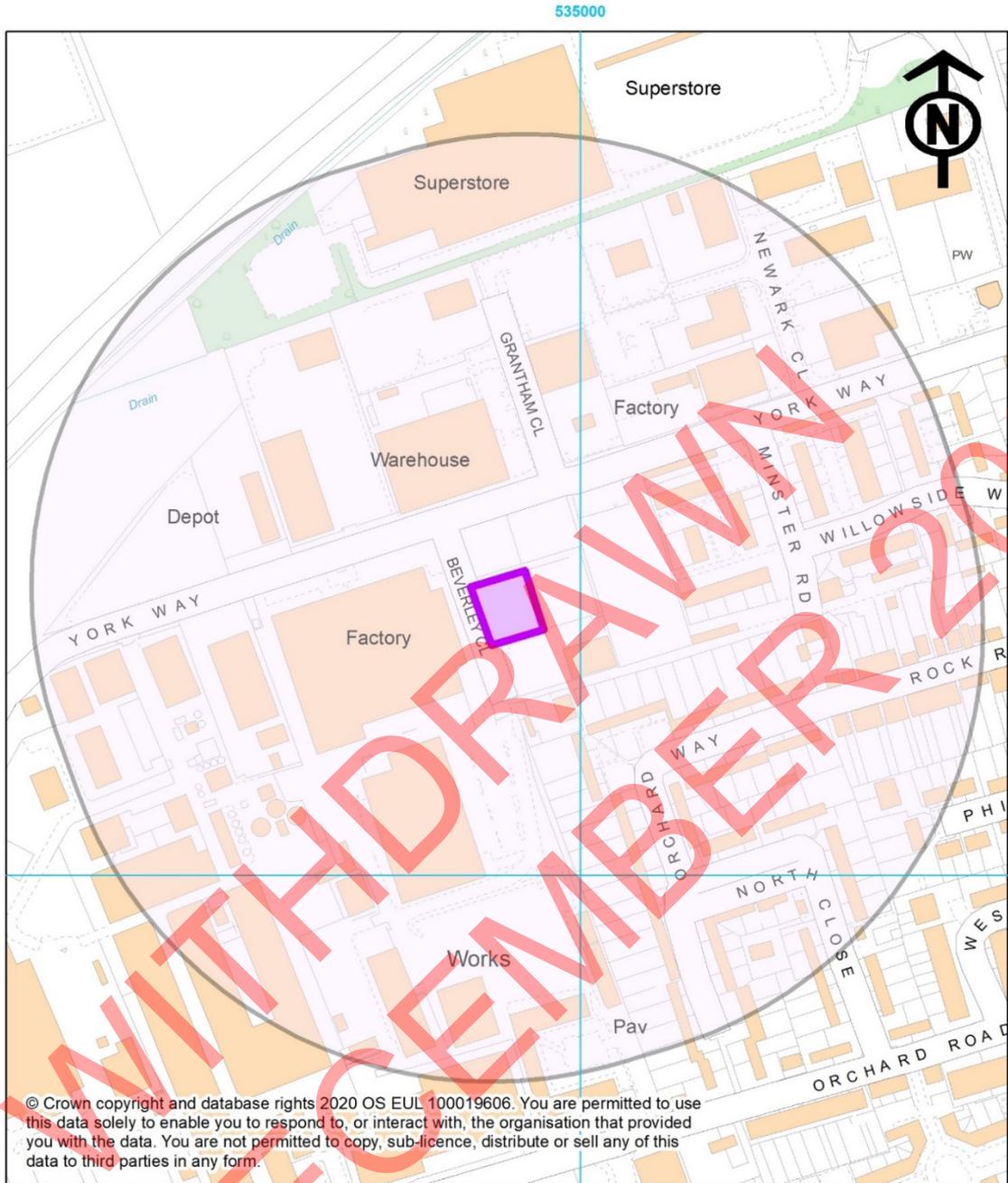
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Royston Household Waste Recycling Centre

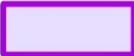
Site 012

Site Address:	Beverly Close, off York Way SG8 5HF
Location:	Within the Anglian Business Park, south of the A505 and west of the residential area surrounding Old North Road
District:	North Hertfordshire
Ownership:	Hertfordshire County Council
Area (ha):	0.26
Projected Annual Visits (vehicles):	97,290
Projected Waste Intake 2017/2018 (tonnes):	3,037
Planning Status:	<p>The original planning permission was granted in 1987 (1/1399-87) and permission was granted for continued use in 1991 (1/0419-91).</p> <p>The EA issued a permit to this site in 1996.</p>
Considerations:	<p>No issues are experienced with the operation of the site and it functions sufficiently during peak times.</p> <p>The centre is in flood zone 1 and has a low flood risk. It is within Groundwater Source Protection Zone 3 – Total catchment.</p>
WDA Plans:	<p>The WDA considers this site to be suitable for long term use. No expansion or relocation is required in the short term.</p>

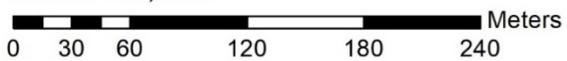


Strategic Site: Royston Household Waste Recycling Centre

District: North Herts

- KEY:  Strategic Site
 Waste Consultation Area

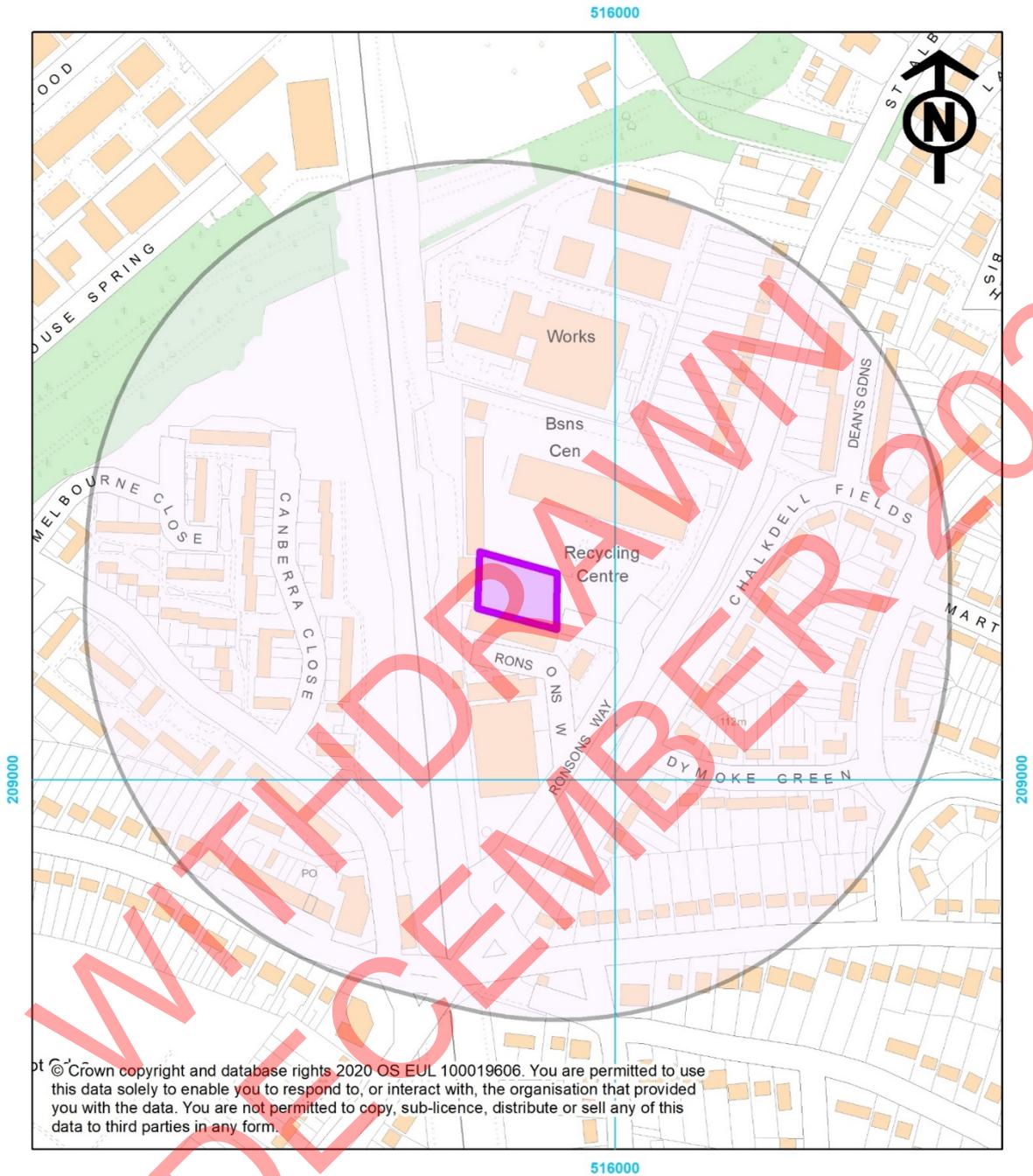
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St Albans Household Waste Recycling Centre

Site 013

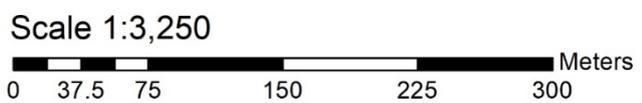
Site Address:	14 Ronsons Way (off St Albans Road) AL1 4AP
Location:	East of the railway line and south of the Sandridge Gate Business Centre
District:	St Albans
Ownership:	Hertfordshire County Council
Area (ha):	0.17
Projected Annual Visits (vehicles):	135,429
Projected Waste Intake 2017/2018 (tonnes):	5,776
Planning Status:	<p>An application for continued use of the household waste site was submitted in 1990 (5/0618-91).</p> <p>The EA issued a permit to this site in 1977.</p>
Considerations:	<p>The centre experiences queuing back onto Ronsons Way which affects local traffic flows. The site has a low parking capacity.</p> <p>The centre is in flood zone 1 and has a low flood risk. It is within Groundwater Source Protection Zone 3 – Total catchment.</p>
WDA Plans:	<p>The WDA identifies this site as unsuitable for long term use. The facility has previously been expanded but this has not alleviated traffic pressures.</p>



Strategic Site: St Albans Household Waste Recycling Centre

District: St Albans

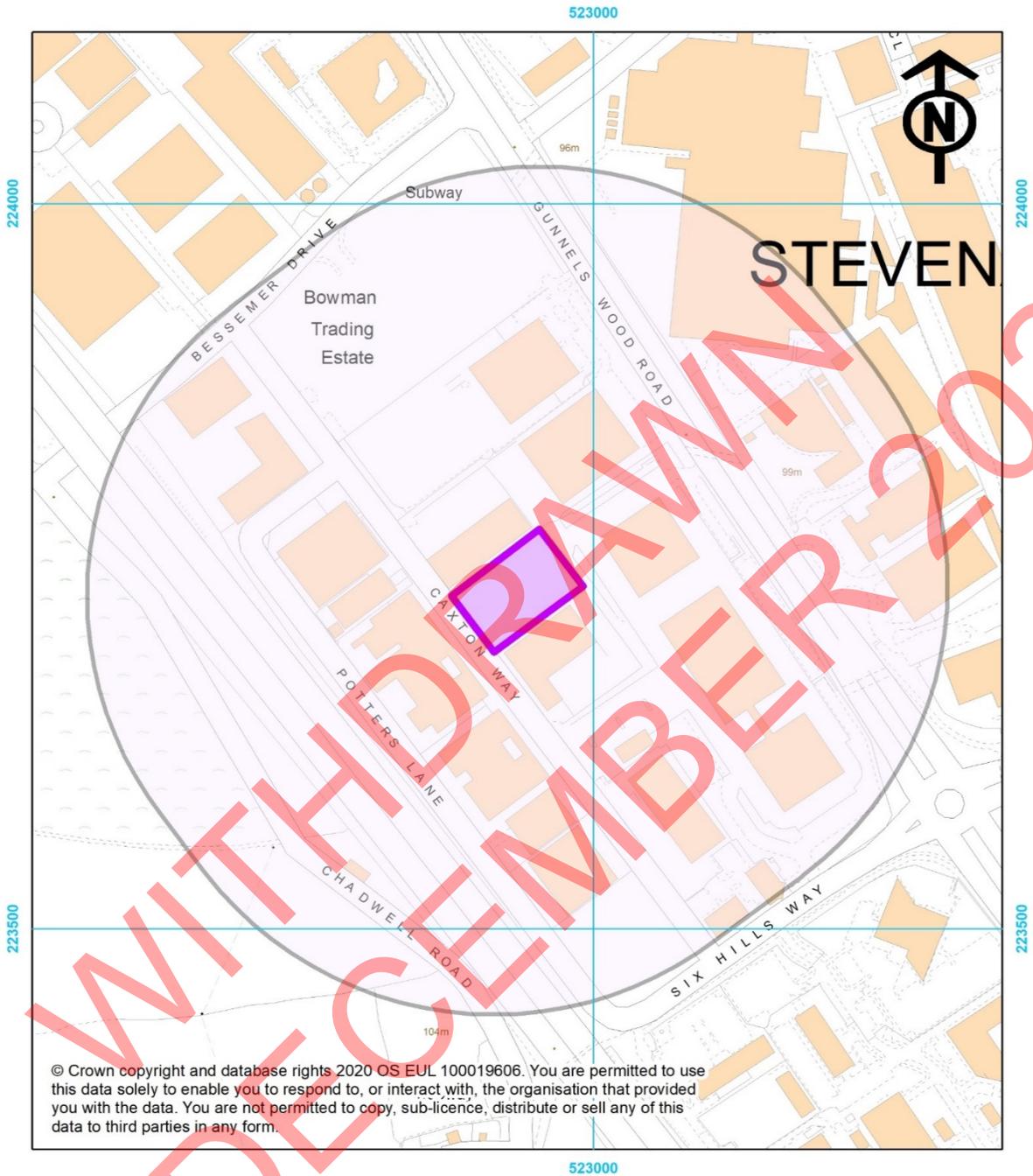
KEY:  Strategic Site
 Waste Consultation Area



Stevenage Household Waste Recycling Centre

Site 014

Site Address:	Caxton Way, Stevenage SG1 2DF
Location:	Within the Caxton Point Business centre, east of the A1(M)
District:	Stevenage
Ownership:	Hertfordshire County Council
Area (ha):	0.37
Projected Annual Visits (vehicles):	246,647
Projected Waste Intake 2017/2018 (tonnes):	9,971
Planning Status:	The original planning application for this site was permitted in 2005 (2/0073-05). The EA also issued the first permit to this centre in 2005.
Considerations:	<p>The centre is in flood zone 1 and has a low flood risk. It is within Groundwater Source Protection Zone 2 – Outer catchment zone.</p> <p>This is the busiest HWRC within the network and experiences queuing out onto Caxton Way at peak times.</p>
WDA Plans:	The WDA identifies this site as unsuitable for long term use. Expansion or relocation is desired to eliminate traffic effects on the wider industrial estate.



Strategic Site: Stevenage Household Waste Recycling Centre

District: Stevenage

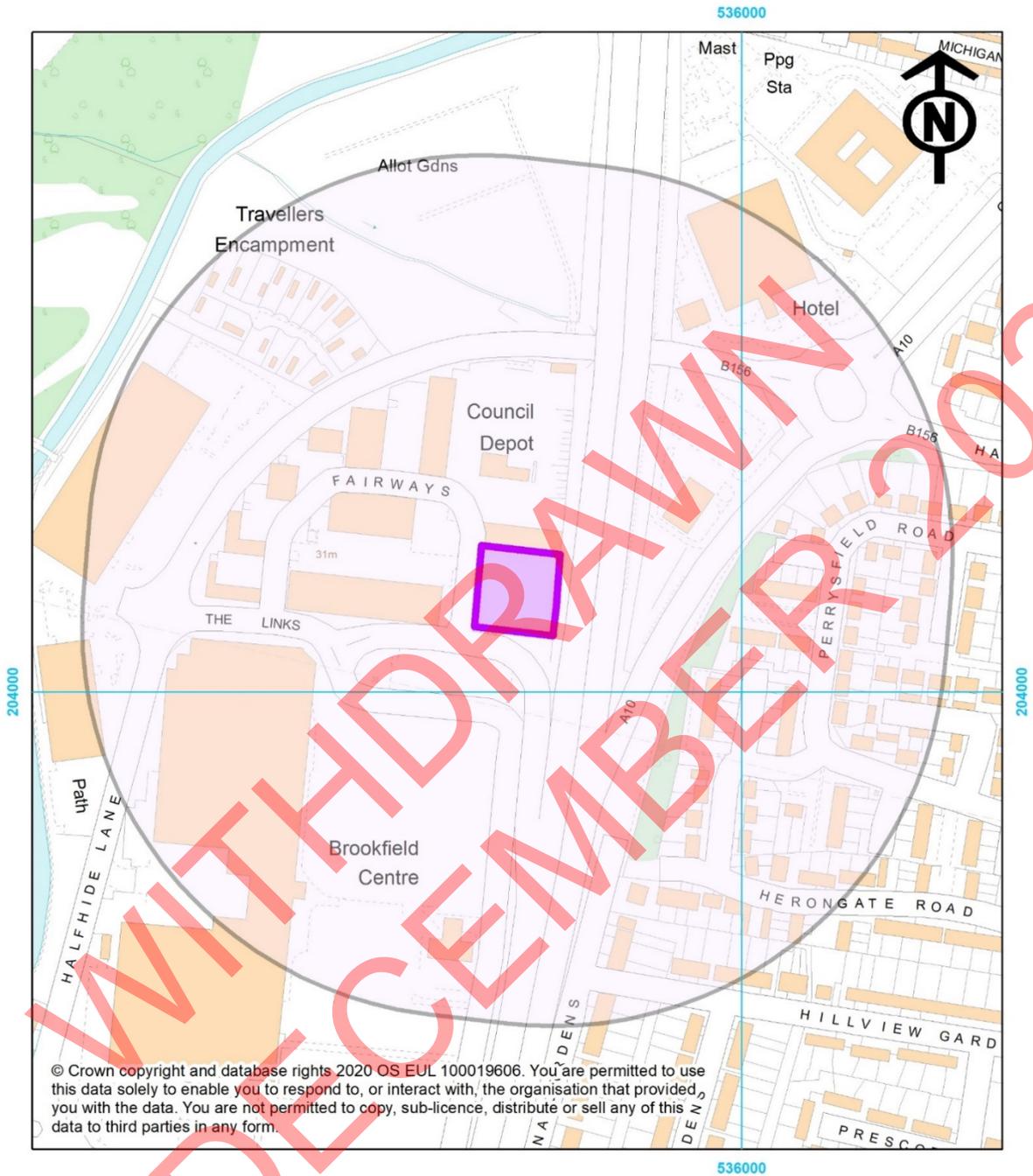
KEY:  Strategic Site
 Waste Consultation Area



Turnford Household Waste Recycling Centre

Site 015

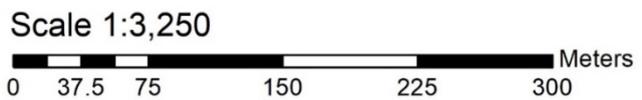
Site Address:	Fairways, Brookfield Farm, Cheshunt EN8 0NP
Location:	Within the New River Trading Estate, adjacent to the A10 and north of the Brookfield Centre
District:	Broxbourne
Ownership:	Hertfordshire County Council
Area (ha):	0.24
Projected Visits (vehicles):	96,378
Projected Waste Intake 2017/2018 (tonnes):	5,485
Planning Status:	<p>A planning application for continued use of the site as a household waste site was permitted in 1991 (7/0240-91). The site is allocated within the Broxbourne Local Plan Pre-Submission Consultation Document (2017) for relocation.</p> <p>The EA issued a permit to this site in 1997.</p>
Considerations:	<p>The site is in flood zone 1 and has a low flood risk. It is entirely within Groundwater Source Protection Zone 1 – Inner protection zone.</p> <p>The centre has a low parking capacity (11 spaces) and cannot meet demand at peak times.</p>
WDA Plans:	<p>The WDA identifies this site as unsuitable for long term use due to its small size and low container capacity. The WDA plan to link development of this site with the Broxbourne Local Plan.</p>



Strategic Site: Turnford Household Waste Recycling Centre

District: Broxbourne

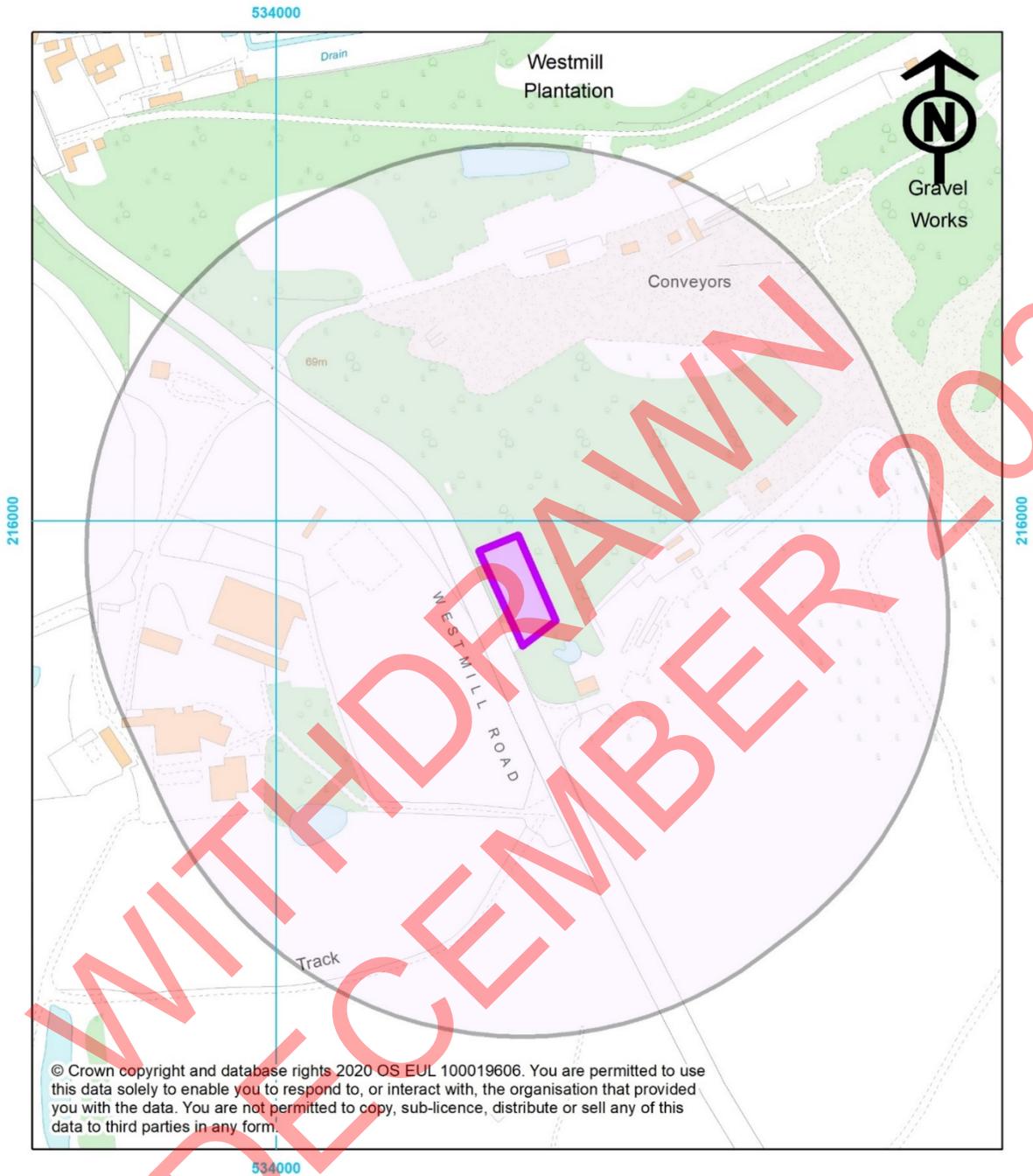
KEY:  Strategic Site
 Waste Consultation Area



Ware Household Waste Recycling Centre

Site 016

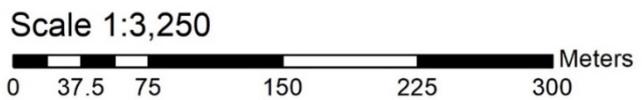
Site Address:	Westmill Road, Ware SG12 0EL
Location:	Located north east of Ware, adjacent to Westmill Quarry and the A602.
District:	East Hertfordshire
Ownership:	Hertfordshire County Council
Area (ha):	0.17
Projected Annual Visits (vehicles):	163,436
Projected Waste Intake 2017/2018 (tonnes):	3,977
Planning Status:	<p>The original planning application for this site was permitted in 1975 (3/1077-75). The EA issued a permit to the site in 1997.</p> <p>An application for the replacement and expansion of the HWRC was permitted under conditions in 2017 (PL\0862\17). In 2018, the conditions were discharged (PL\0922\18).</p>
Considerations:	<p>The site is in flood zone 1 and has a low risk of flooding. The centre falls entirely within the Green Belt and Groundwater Source Protection Zone 2 – Outer protection zone.</p>
WDA Plans:	<p>The replacement centre is planned to open mid-2020. The centre is designed to accommodate 300,000 visits and 10,000 tonnes of waste per annum. The previous centre was identified by the WDA as unsuitable for long term use.</p>



Strategic Site: Ware Household Waste Recycling Centre

District: East Herts

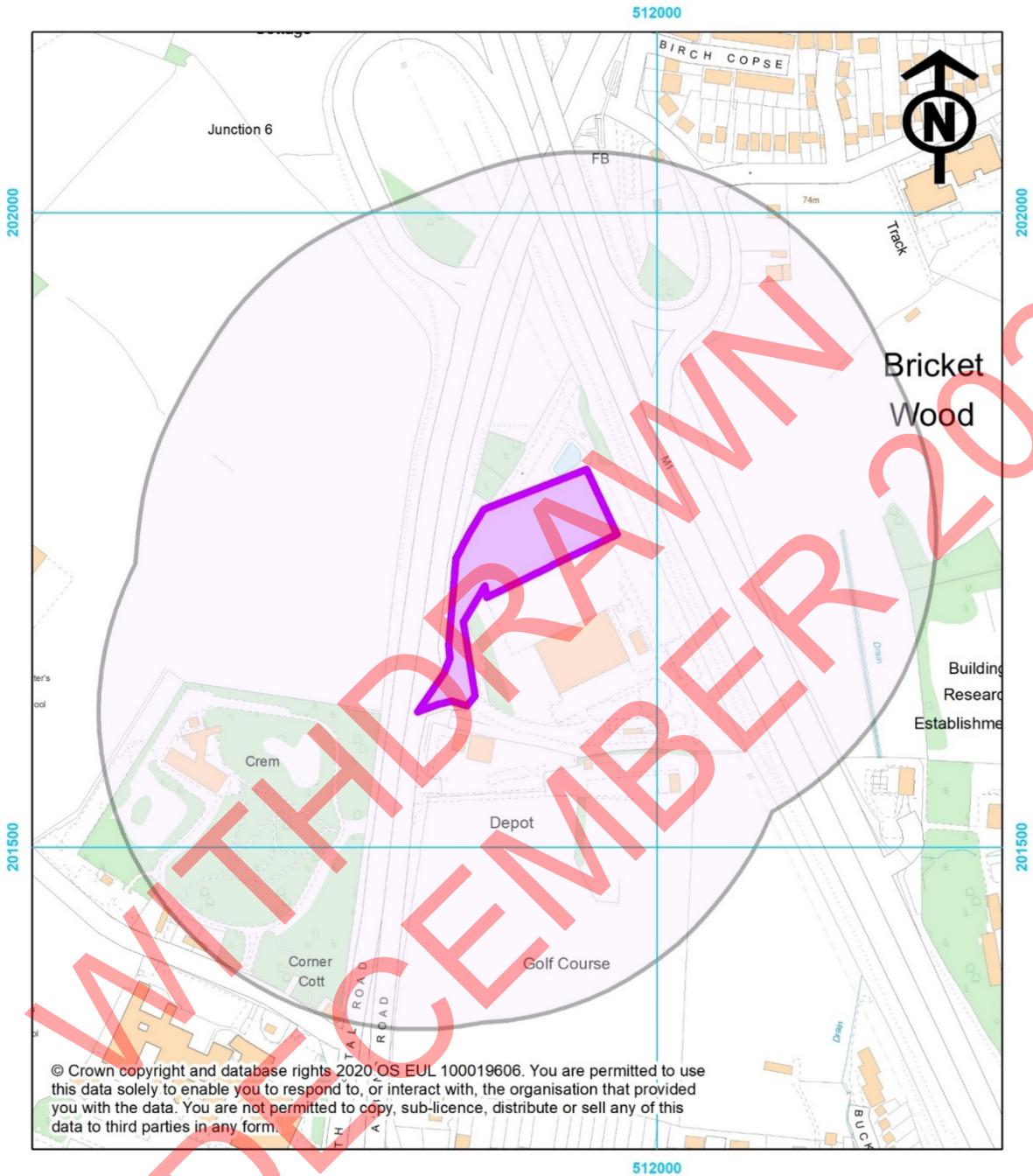
KEY:  Strategic Site
 Waste Consultation Area



Waterdale Household Waste Recycling Centre

Site 017

Site Address:	St Albans Road, Garston, Watford WD25 0PR
Location:	South west of Bricket Wood and just south of Junction 6 on the A1(M)
District:	Three Rivers
Ownership:	Hertfordshire County Council
Area (ha):	0.85
Projected Annual Visits (vehicles):	161,198
Projected Waste Intake 2017/2018 (tonnes):	8,439
Planning Status:	<p>A planning application for the household waste site was approved in 2001 (8/1018-01).</p> <p>The EA issued a permit to this site in 2015.</p>
Considerations:	<p>The site is in flood zone 1 and has a low flood risk. The centre is entirely within the Green Belt and within Groundwater Source Protection Zone 2 – Outer protection zone. The site is adjacent to the Watling Chase Community Forest.</p> <p>The centre functions well at peak times and experiences no significant issues.</p>
WDA Plans:	<p>The WDA identify this site as being suitable for long term use. The reuse centre was opened at the site. No further expansion or relocation is required.</p>

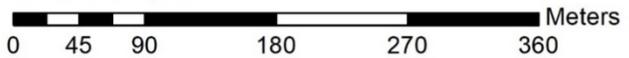


Strategic Site: Waterdale Household Waste Recycling Centre

District: Three Rivers

KEY:  Strategic Site
 Waste Consultation Area

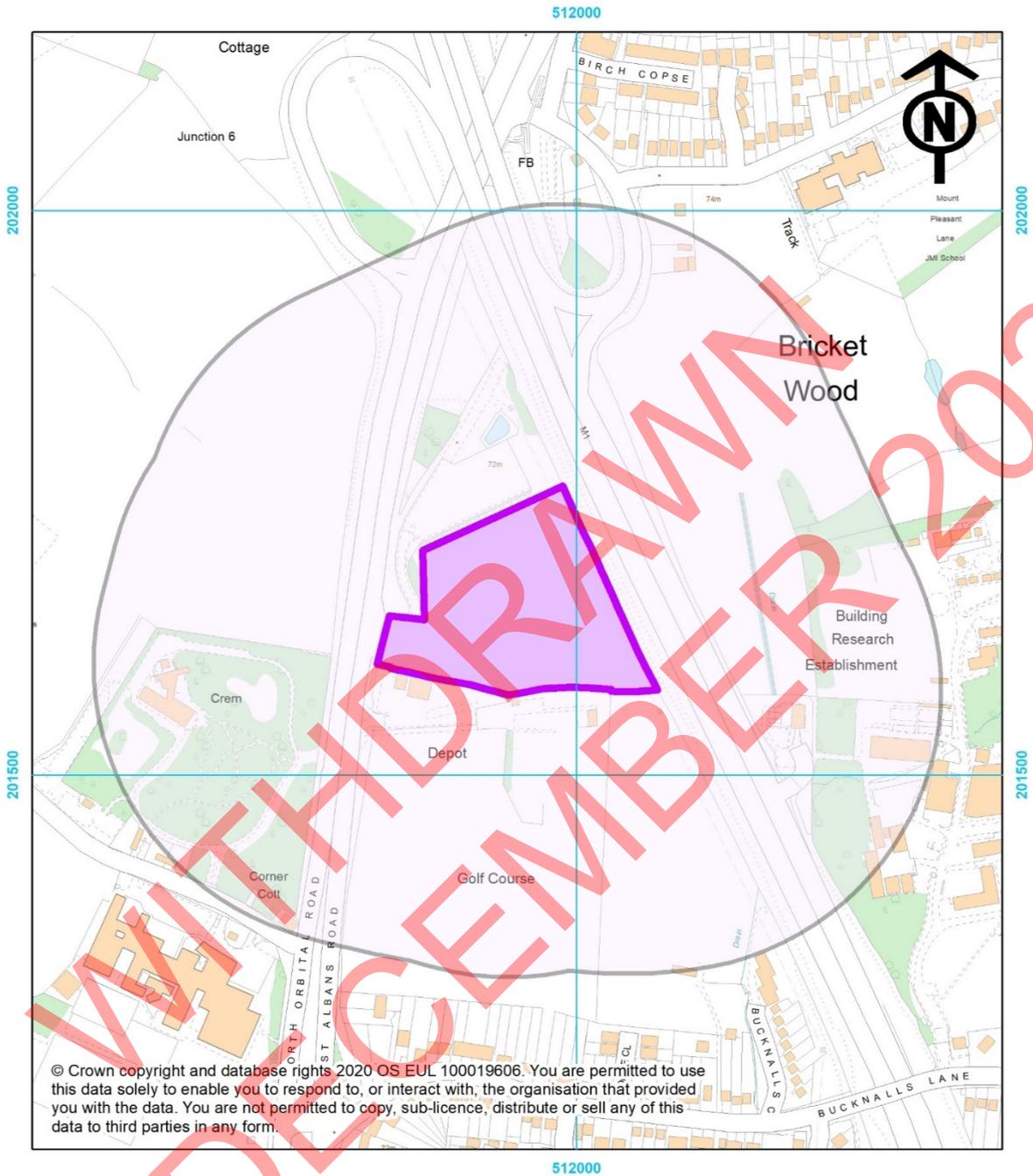
Scale 1:4,000



Waterdale Waste Transfer Station

Site 018

Facility Type:	Waste Transfer Station
Site Address:	St Albans Road, Garston WD25 0PR
Location:	South west of Bricket Wood and just south of Junction 6 on the A1(M)
District:	Three Rivers
Waste Intake 2018 (tonnes):	173,525.7
Planning Status:	<p>An application for the retention of the site was permitted in 1991 (8/0297-91).</p> <p>The EA issued a clinical waste license to the site in 2004.</p> <p>The facility is used to bulk a variety of waste streams including residual waste.</p>
Considerations:	<p>This site is in flood zone 1 and has a low flood risk. The site is entirely within the Green Belt and Groundwater Source Protection Zone 2 – Outer protection zone.</p> <p>The site adjoins the Watling Chase Community Forest.</p>



Strategic Site: Waterdale Waste Transfer Station

District: Three Rivers

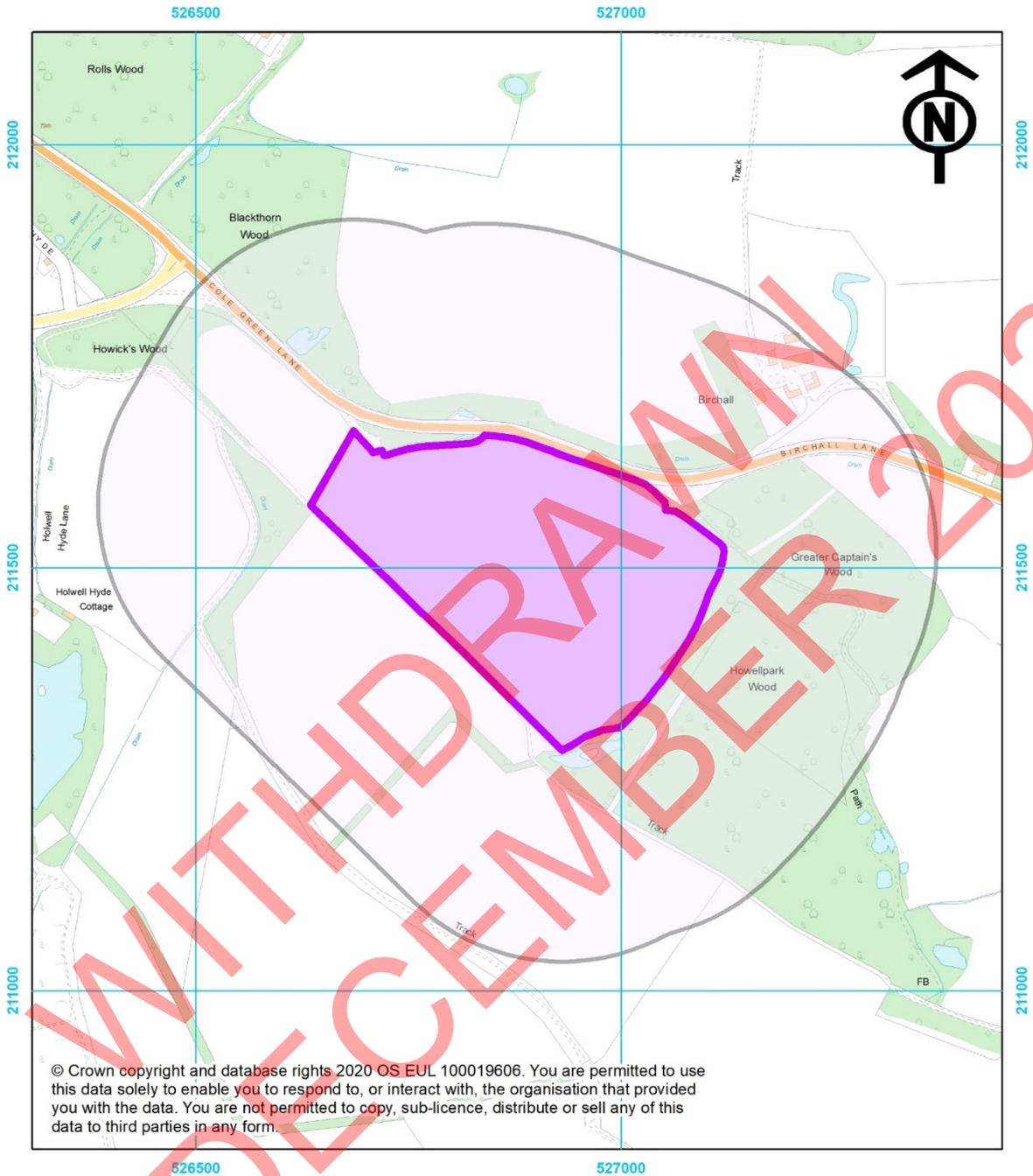
KEY: Strategic Site
 Waste Consultation Area



Land off Birchall Lane, Cole Green

Site 019

Facility Type:	Inert Waste Recycling
Site Address:	Land off Birchall Lane, Cole Green SG14 2NR
Location:	East of Welwyn Garden City, adjacent to the B195 (Birchall Lane)
District:	East Hertfordshire and Welwyn Hatfield
Waste Intake 2018 (tonnes):	146,380
Planning Status:	<p>The site operated with temporary permission granted in 2006. This was extended until 2016. In April 2016, the site gained permanent permission. The EA issued a (transferred) permit to the site in 2006.</p> <p>An application exists on the site for reconfiguration and expansion of the facility (PL/0112/19 received September 2019).</p>
Considerations:	<p>The site is in flood zone 1 and has a low risk of flooding. The site falls entirely within the Green Belt and Groundwater Source Protection Zone 3 – Total catchment.</p> <p>A grade II listed building (Birchall Farm) is within 200m north east of the site.</p> <p>The site is adjacent to Holwell Park Wood and Greater Captain's Wood (county wildlife site and ancient woodland).</p>



Strategic Site: Land off Birchall Lane, Cole Green

District: East Herts and Welwyn Hatfield

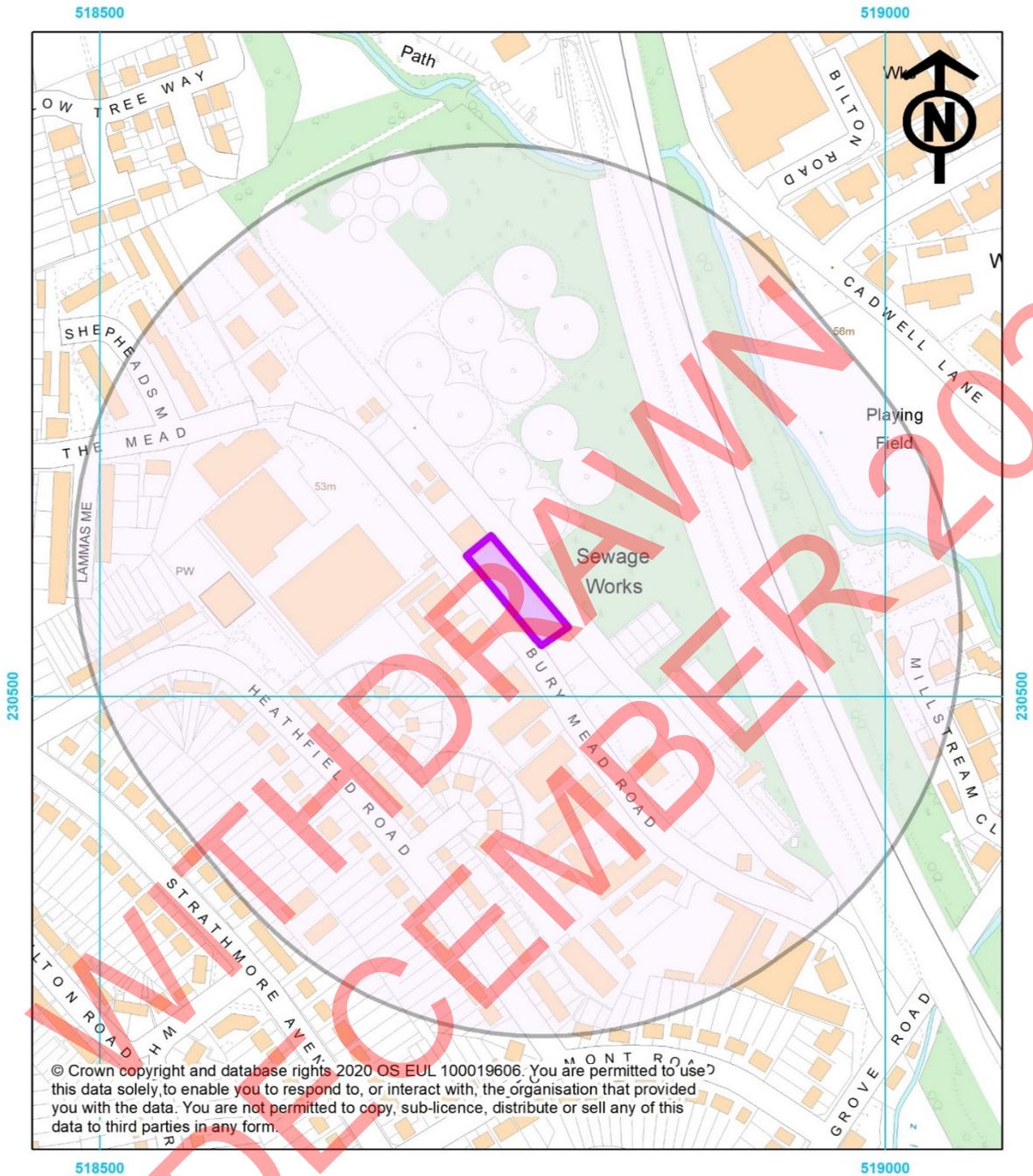
KEY:  Strategic Site
 Waste Consultation Area



Goodwins Yard, Bury Mead Road

Site 020

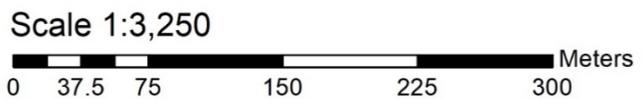
Facility Type:	Waste Transfer Station
Site Address:	Bury Mead Road, Hitchin SG5 1RT
Location:	Adjacent to the old sewage treatment works, ~100m east of the railway line
District:	North Hertfordshire
Waste Intake 2018 (tonnes):	30,796.1
Planning Status:	<p>An application for the transfer station was received in 1984 (1/0183-85) and decided in 1985.</p> <p>The EA issued a permit to the site in 1985.</p>
Considerations:	<p>The site is in flood zone 1 and has a low risk of flooding. The site experiences access issues.</p> <p>There are no other notable considerations.</p>



Strategic Site: Goodwins Yard, Bury Mead Road

District: North Herts

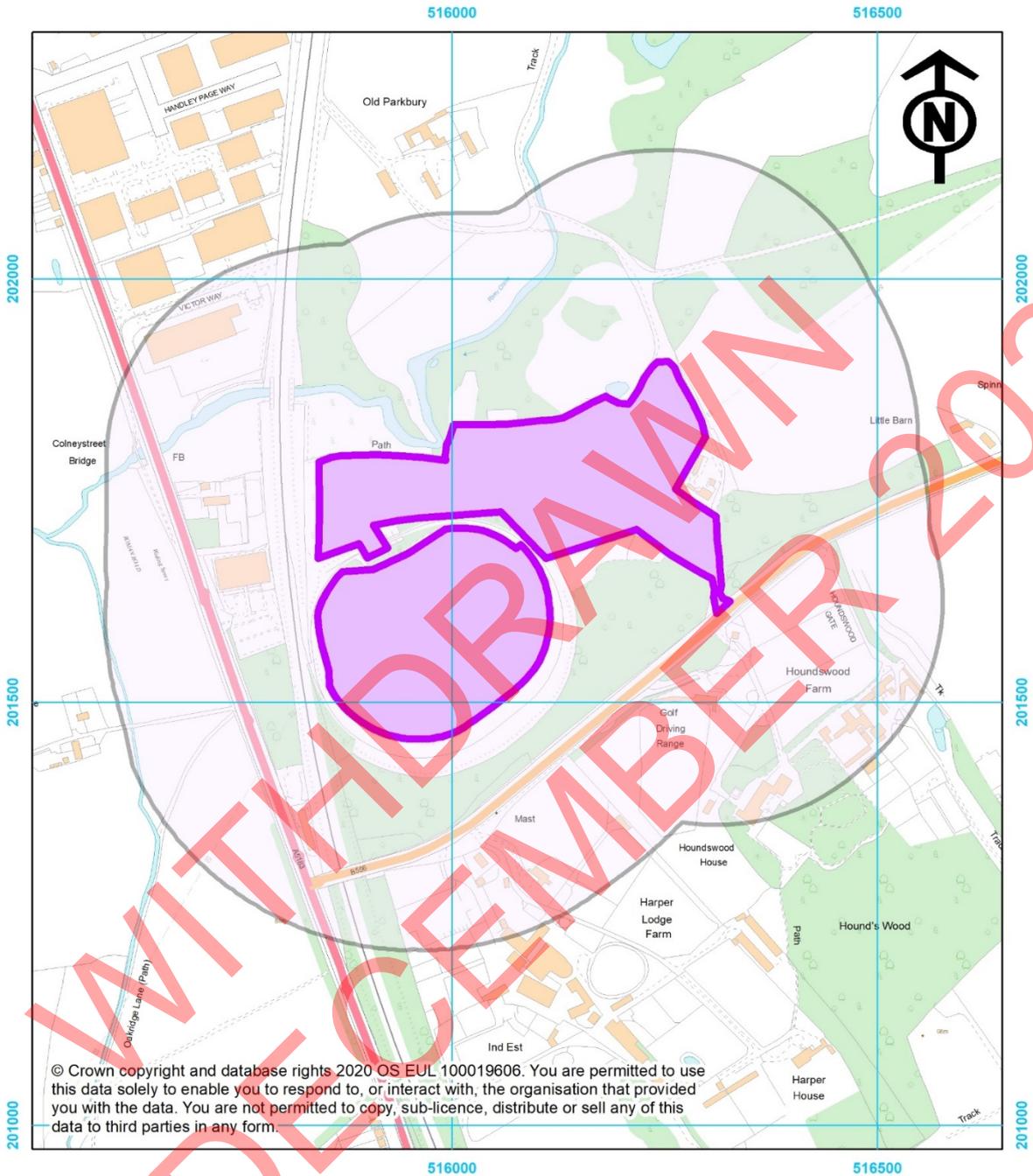
- KEY: Strategic Site
 Waste Consultation Area



Harper Lane Rail Aggregate Depot

Site 021

Facility Type:	Rail Aggregate Depot and Materials Recycling
Site Address:	Harper Lane, Radlett WD7 7HX
Location:	North of Radlett, adjacent to the railway line and the Hertsmere-St Albans district border
District:	St Albans
Waste Intake 2018 (tonnes):	117,527.2
Planning Status:	<p>Planning permission was granted in 1998 (5/0215-98) for recycling of demolition waste to produce secondary aggregates.</p> <p>Since then, a range of applications have been submitted relating to the rail siding and recycling facility.</p> <p>The EA issued a permit to this site in 2012.</p>
Considerations:	<p>The site falls within the Watling Chase Community Forest. The site is within the Green Belt and Groundwater Source Protection Zone 1 – Inner protection zone.</p> <p>The northern part of the site falls partially within flood zones 2 and 3 and has a high risk of flooding.</p>



Strategic Site: Harper Lane Rail Aggregate Depot and Recycling Depot

District: St Albans

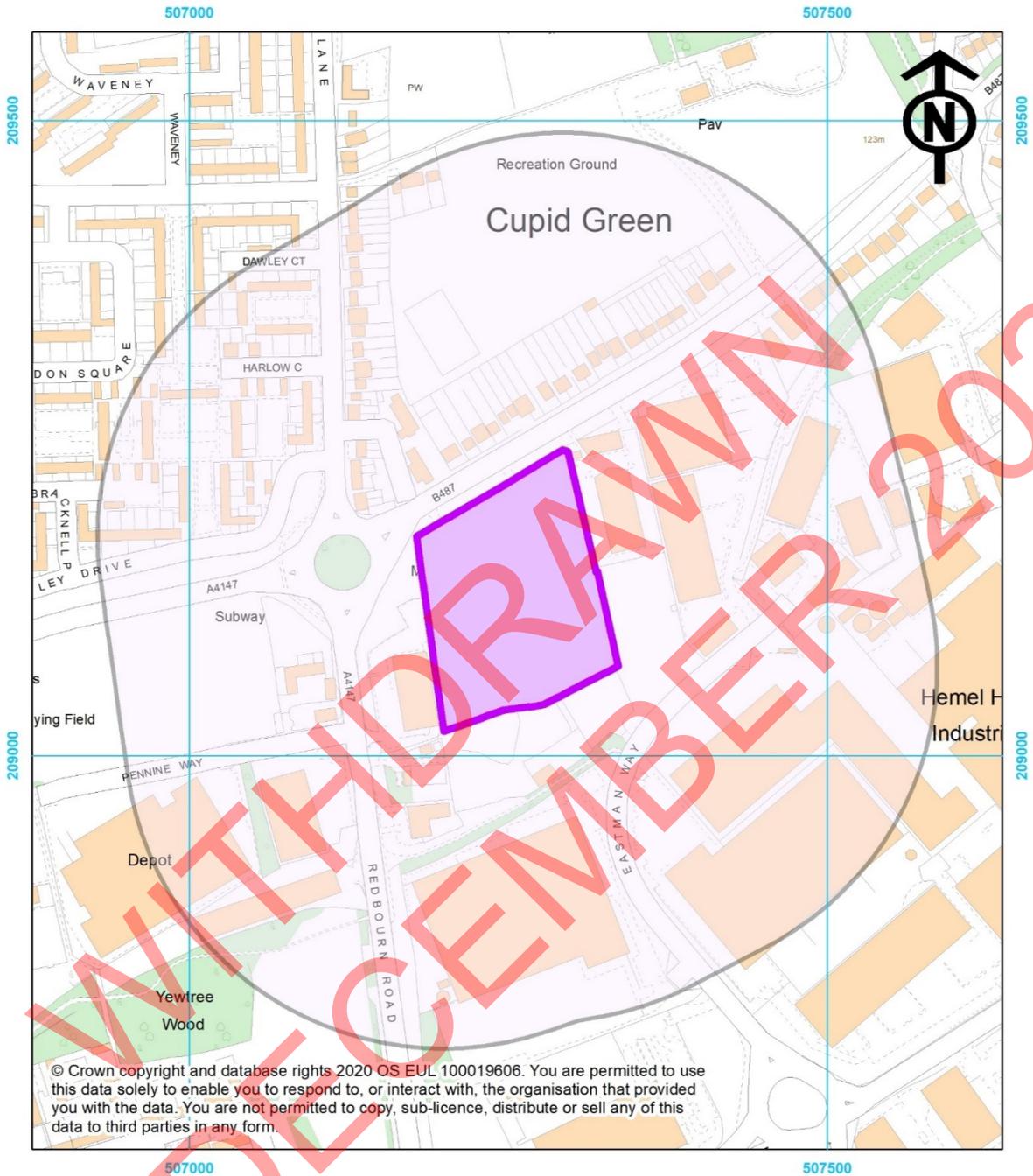
- KEY:
- Strategic Site
 - Waste Consultation Area



Dacorum Council Depot (Cupid Green)

Site 022

Facility Type:	Waste Transfer Station
Site Address:	Redbourn Road, Hemel Hempstead HP2 7BA
Location:	Located adjacent to the B487 and Hemel Hempstead HWRC at Cupid Green
District:	Dacorum
Waste Intake 2018 (tonnes):	34,325.9
Planning Status:	<p>An application for the storage and processing of waste was permitted in 1996 (4/1626-95). Redevelopments and improvements followed in 1998 and 2000.</p> <p>The EA issued a permit to the site in 2002.</p>
Considerations:	<p>The site is in flood zone 1 and has a low risk of flooding. There are no significant considerations relating to the site.</p>



Strategic Site: Dacorum Council Depot (Cupid Green)

District: Dacorum

KEY:  Strategic Site
 Waste Consultation Area

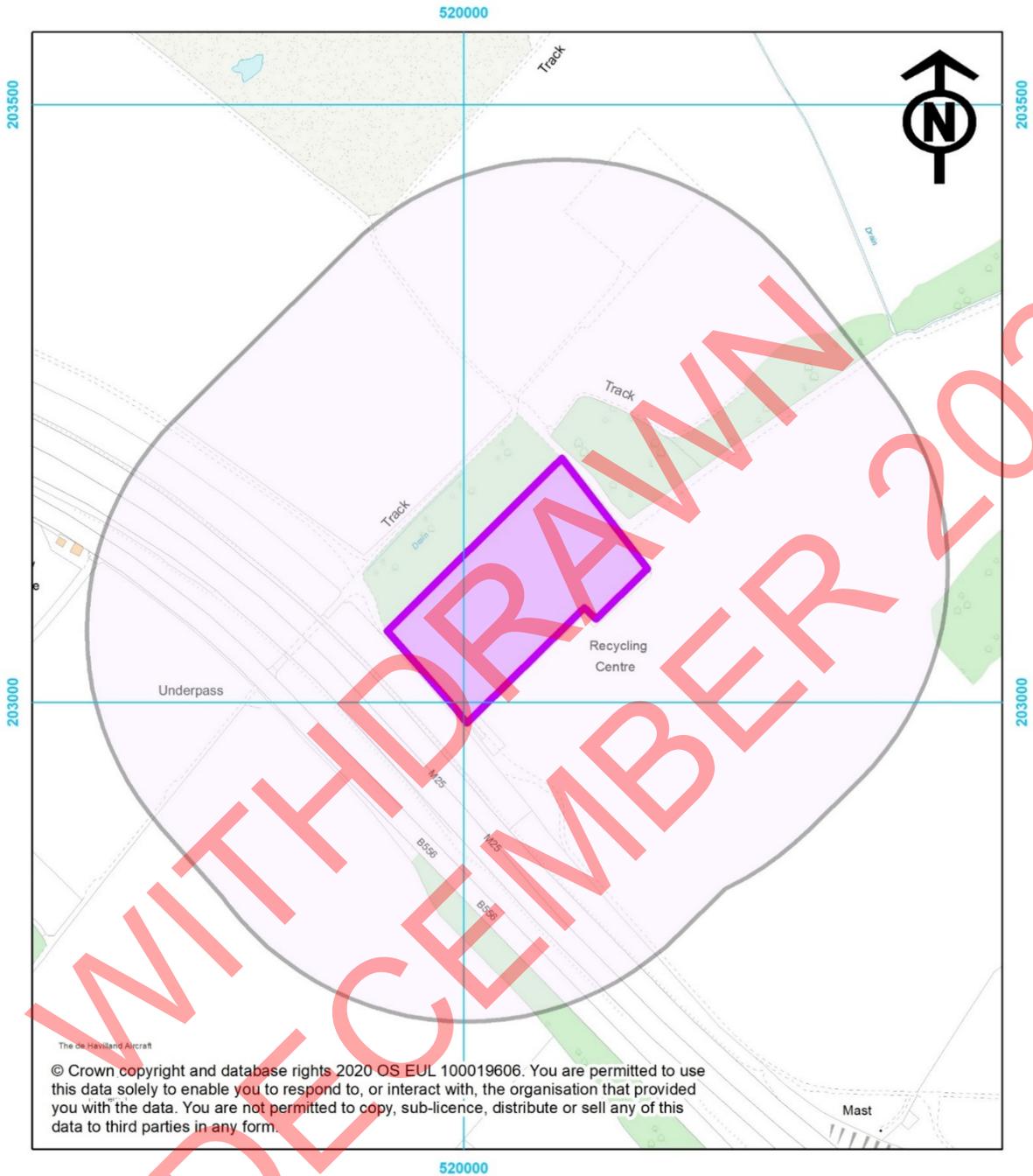


Redwell Wood Farm/Ridge (South Mimms)

Site 023

Facility Type:	In-Vessel Composting
Site Address:	Redwell Wood Farm, Blackhorse Lane, South Mimms EN6 3NA
Location:	South of the Tyttenhanger Quarry and adjacent to the M25 by Junction 22
District:	Hertsmere
Waste Intake 2018 (tonnes):	42,811.7
Planning Status:	Original planning permission for the site was granted in 2009 (PL\0123\08). The EA issued a permit to the site in 2009.
Considerations:	The site falls within the Watling Chase Community Forest. The site is in flood zone 1 and has a low risk of flooding. The site falls entirely within the Green Belt. The site is adjacent to the Tyttenhanger quarry.

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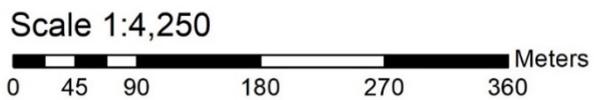


Strategic Site: Redwell Wood Farm/Ridge

District: Hertsmere



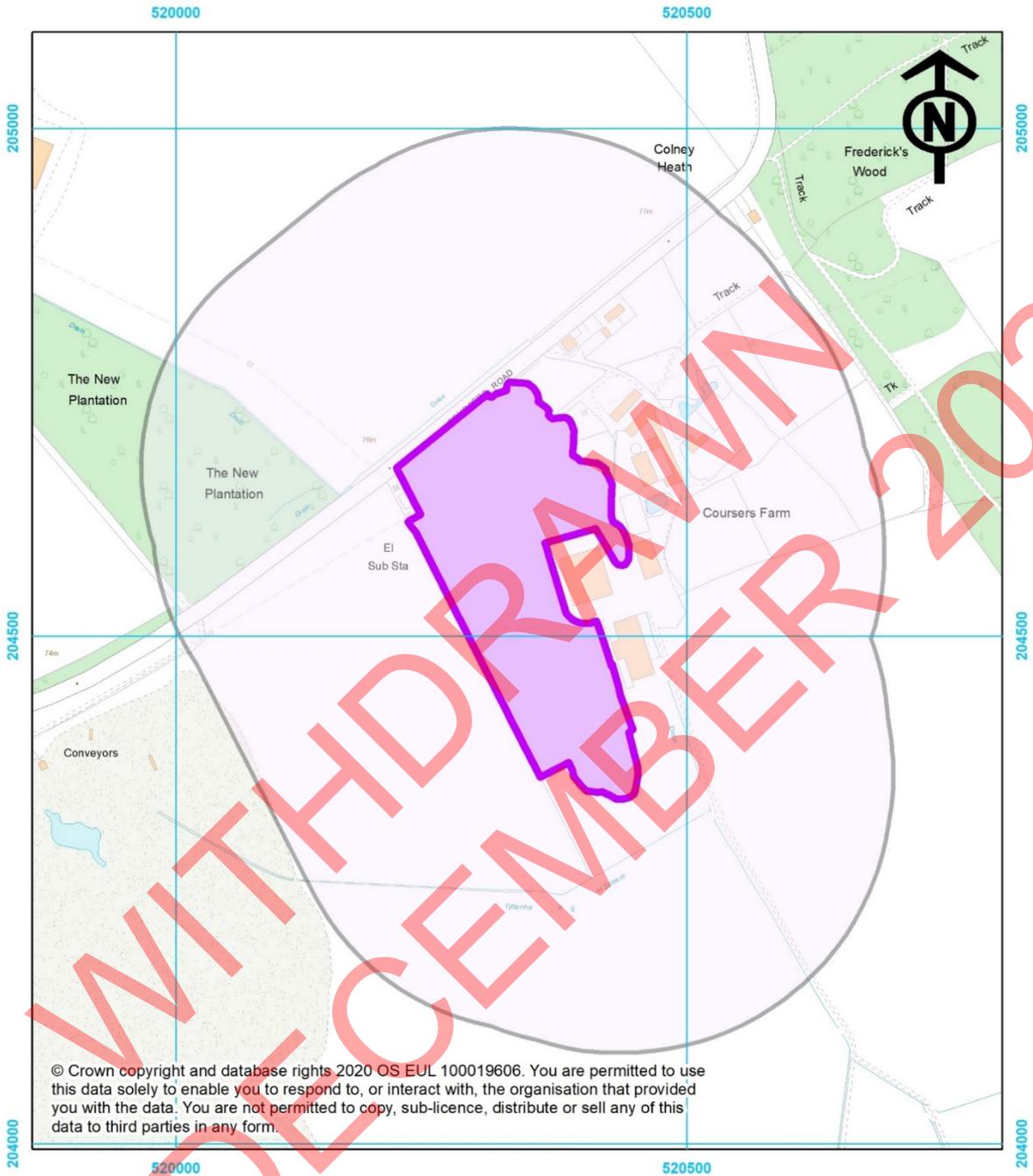
KEY:  Strategic Site
 Waste Consultation Area



Coursers Farm

Site 024

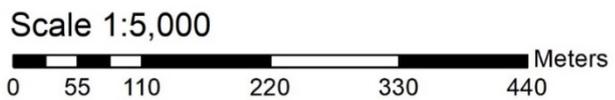
Facility Type:	Anaerobic Digester
Site Address:	Coursers Farm, Colney Heath AL4 0PG
Location:	Adjacent to Tyttenhanger quarry and Coursers Road, to the south of Colney Heath
District:	Hertsmere
Waste Intake 2018 (tonnes):	17,345.6
Planning Status:	The original planning application was received in 2012 (PL\0405\12). The site opened in December 2016.
Considerations:	<p>The site falls within the Watling Chase Community Forest.</p> <p>The site is entirely within the Green Belt and Groundwater Source Protection Zone 3 – Total catchment.</p> <p>The site is adjacent to the Tyttenhanger quarry.</p>



Strategic Site: Coursers Farm

District: Hertsmere

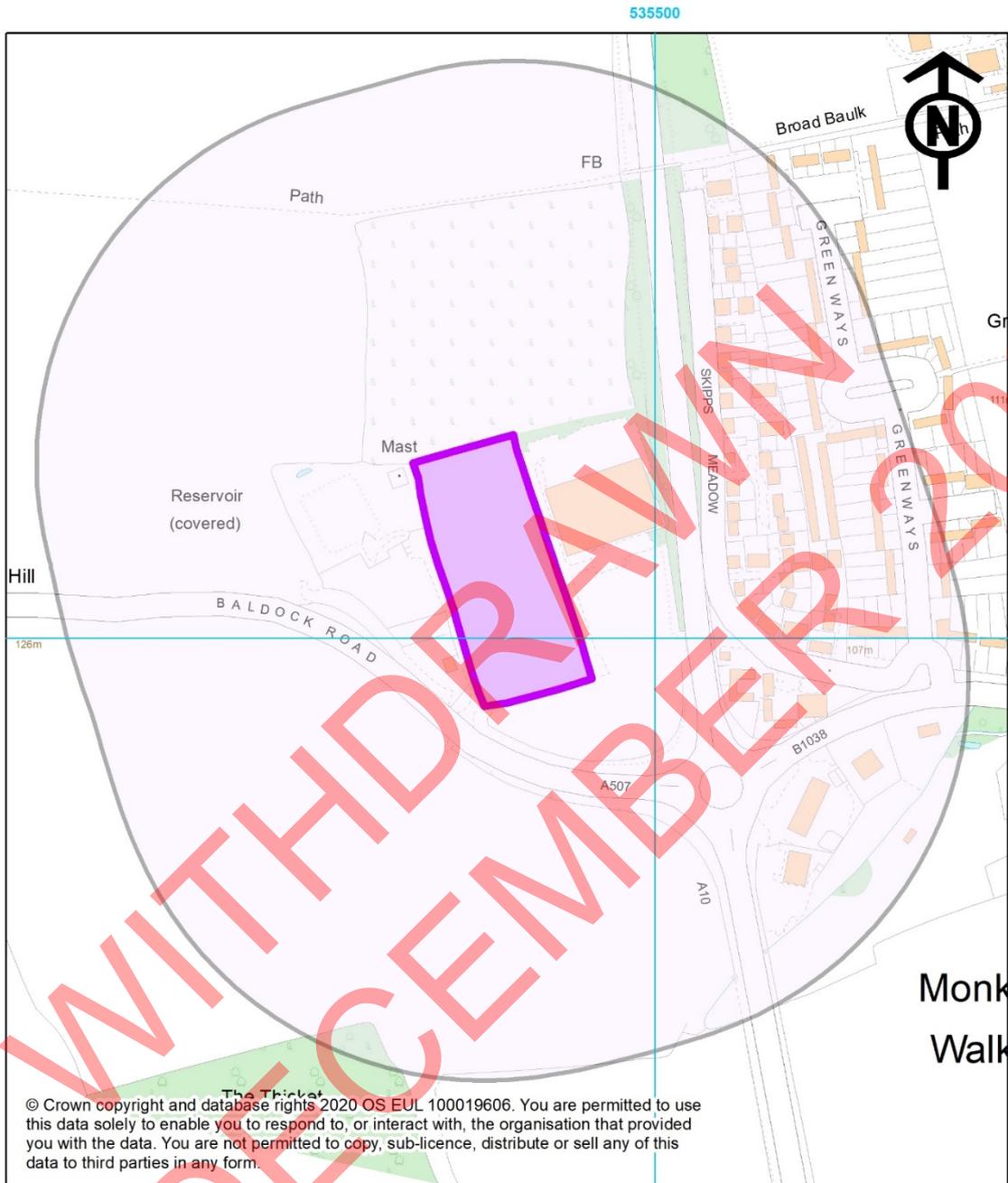
KEY:  Strategic Site
 Waste Consultation Area



Buntingford Depot (Sunnyside)

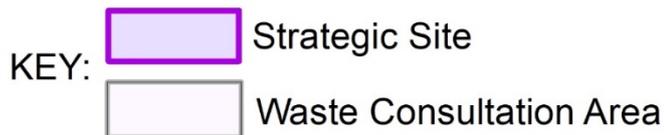
Site 025

Facility Type:	Household Waste Transfer Station
Site Address:	Buntingford Business Park, Baldock Road, Buntingford SG9 9ER
Location:	Within Buntingford Business Park which is adjacent to the A10 and the A507 (Baldock Road)
District:	East Hertfordshire
Waste Intake 2018 (tonnes):	5,301.1
Planning Status:	<p>This site has district planning permission with East Herts District Council.</p> <p>The EA issued a permit to the site in 2018.</p>
Considerations:	The site is in flood zone 1 and has a low risk of flooding. The site falls entirely within Groundwater Source Protection Zone 3 – Total catchment.

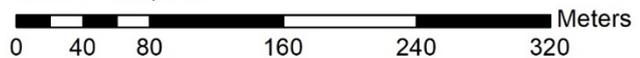


Strategic Site: Buntingford Depot (Sunnyside)

District: East Herts



Scale 1:3,500



24 Glossary

Area of Archaeological Significance	A defined area where known archaeological remains exist.
Aftercare	The maintenance work needed to bring land up to the required standard following restoration to enable the intended afteruse.
Afteruse	The use to which a previously infilled site is put following its restoration.
Agricultural waste	A general term covering waste from premises used for agriculture which includes animal excreta, litter, straw waste, carcasses and silage liquors.
Anaerobic digestion (AD)	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Biogas, which is rich in methane and can be used to generate heat and/or electricity.• Fibre, (or digestate) which is nutrient rich and can potentially be used as a soil conditioner.• Liquor, which can potentially be used as a liquid fertiliser.
Aquifer	<p>A subsurface zone or formation of rock which contains exploitable resources of ground water.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Confined aquifer</i> – an aquifer in which the water is confined under pressure by overlying and underlying impermeable strata.• <i>Unconfined aquifer</i> – where the upper surface of a saturated zone forms a water table.
Best Value Performance Standards	Resources and Waste Strategy for England 2018 sets national standards for recycling, composting and recovery of municipal wastes.

Biodegradable waste	That component of waste that will decompose over time through the action of bacteria, fungi or algae, with or without oxygen. The EU Landfill Directive itself defines biodegradable waste as 'any waste that is capable of undergoing anaerobic or aerobic decomposition' (Article 2(1)). The House of Lords in its report <i>Sustainable Landfill</i> has noted that this definition is inadequate since it omits any reference to time. It therefore recommended that biodegradable waste should be defined in terms of its ability to degrade completely within the aftercare period set out in the Directive 'for leaving the site in an environmentally benign state'. That period is now given as 30 years (Common Position, EEC, 23 March 1998).
Biological treatment	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.
Bring banks and bring schemes	Typical examples are bottle, paper and textile banks, often situated in car parks and lay-bys.
Clinical waste	More properly known as healthcare waste, it is waste arising from medical, nursing, dental, veterinary, pharmaceutical or similar practices, which may present risks of infection to any person coming into contact with it.
Combined heat and power	Combined heat and power (CHP) is a highly efficient process that captures and utilizes the heat that is a by-product of the electricity generation process. By generating heat and power simultaneously, CHP can reduce carbon emissions by up to 30% compared to the separate means of conventional generation via a boiler and power station.
Commercial and Industrial Waste (C&I)	Waste created from premises which are used wholly or mainly for trade (shops and offices), 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.

Community Strategy	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.
Compost	Organic matter decomposed aerobically and used as fertiliser or soil conditioner.
Composting (in vessel)	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.
Composting (windrowing)	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.
Conservation Areas	Designated areas of special architectural or historic interest, the character or appearance of which is desirable to preserve or enhance. As stated in Section 69(3) of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990.
Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste (C, D &E)	Waste building materials resulting from the construction, remodelling, repair, ground excavation, demolition of buildings, bridges, pavements and other structures. Construction, demolition and excavation includes inert waste (e.g. concrete, wood, rubble and masonry), plastics and hazardous materials (e.g. lead, asbestos and liquid paints).
Contamination	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 intended purpose.
Contaminated land	Any land where substances are present that could cause significant harm to people, pollution of surface waters or groundwater and harm to people as a result of radioactivity.
Cover	Material used to cover solid wastes deposited in landfills. Daily cover is used to cover each lift or layer at the end of each working day to prevent odours, windblown litter, insect

or rodent infestation, and water ingress. Intermediate cover refers to cover material deposited over wastes at the end of a particular phase of landfilling. Final cover is the layer or layers of material placed on the surface of a landfill during its restoration.

Decomposition	Breakdown of matter into more simple molecules. Decomposition may be caused by physical, chemical or micro-biological action.
Ecology	The study of living organisms in relation to their surroundings.
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	A number of treatment processes and technologies used to generate a usable form of energy and which also reduce the solid volume of residual waste. This energy can be in the form of electricity, heating and/or cooling, or conversion of the waste into a fuel for future use e.g. transport fuels, or a combination of these forms.
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 Agency	Established in April 1996, combining the functions of the former local waste regulation authorities, the National 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.

Environmental impact	The total effect of any operation on the surrounding environment whether adverse or beneficial.
EU Landfill Directive	Adopted by the Member States during 1999, is intended to reduce the environmental effect of the landfilling of waste by introducing uniform standards throughout the European Union. The main objectives are to stimulate recycling and recovery of waste, and to reduce emissions of methane (a powerful greenhouse gas). The Directive requires the UK to reduce the proportion of biodegradable Local Authority Collected waste going to landfill to 35% (by weight) of the 1995 level by 2020. It also introduces the mandatory 'pre-treatment' of putrescible waste and a ban on the co-disposal hazardous and non-hazardous wastes.
FRA (Flood Risk Assessment)	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) or its location within Flood Zones 2 or 3
Flood zones	Defined geographical areas which refer to the probability of river and sea flooding, ignoring the presence of defences. Flood zones are defined by the Environment Agency. There is also National Policy on development in flood areas.
Groundwater	Water associated with soil or rocks below the ground surface but is usually taken to mean water in the saturated zone.
Hazardous waste	Article 41 of the Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC) defines hazardous waste as waste classified as hazardous waste featuring on the list established by Commission Decision 2000/532/EC on the basis of Annexes I and II of Directive 91/689/EEC. This waste must have one or more of the properties listed in Annex III.

Healthcare waste	Sometimes described as clinical waste, it is waste arising from medical, nursing, dental, veterinary, pharmaceutical or similar practices, which may present risks of infection.
Hertfordshire Joint Municipal Waste Strategy (JMWS) (Hertfordshire Waste Strategy)	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.
Historic Park & Garden	Sites of national importance, due to their historic nature. Such areas have been defined as such by English Heritage.
Home composting	Compost made at home using a traditional compost heap, a purpose-designed container, or a wormery.
Household Waste Recycling Centres (HWRC)	Sometimes described as Civic Amenity Sites, these are places provided by the Waste Disposal Authority, 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 materials intended for recycling.
Industrial wastes	<p>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.</p> <p>In the Environmental Protection Act 1990, "industrial waste" means waste from any of the following premises:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
Integrated pollution control	A system introduced under Part 1 of the Environmental Protection Act, designed to ensure best available techniques not entailing excessive costs, are used to prevent, or where that is not practicable, to reduce emissions from a range of the potentially most polluting industrial processes, including some waste management facilities. Gradually being replaced with Pollution, Prevention and Control requirements under the EU IPPC Directive.
Inert Waste Recycling Facility	A facility that recycles non – decomposable construction waste that does not undergo any significant transformations
Kerbside collection	Any regular collection of recyclables from premises, including collections from commercial or industrial premises as well as from households. Excludes collection services delivered on demand.
Key diagram	An illustrative diagram showing the broad spatial implication of the strategy.
Landfill	The deposit of waste into void space in the land, usually below the level of the surrounding land or original ground level, 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, engineered	A landfill which is to be filled with biodegradable waste where the Waste Regulation Authority require the base and/or the cap to be finished to a specified standard of permeability.

Landfill Excavation	A process for the removal of previously deposited waste materials with the intention to extract and reclaim valuable materials for the purpose of material or energy recovery.
Landfill gas	A by-product from the digestion by anaerobic bacteria of putrescible matter present in waste deposited on landfill sites. The gas is predominantly methane (65%) together with carbon dioxide (35%) and trace concentrations of a range of vapours and gases.
Landfill sites	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.
Landfill Tax Credit Scheme	Where landfill operators can claim up to 90% tax credit against donations they made to local environmental projects that meet the requirements of the Landfill Communities Fund (LCF) scheme. These include research and education activities to promote reuse and recycling.
Landraising	The deposit of waste above the original level of land, in such a way that pollution or harm to the environment is prevented.
Leachate	Any liquid percolating through deposited waste and emitted from or contained within a landfill.
Leachate treatment	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.
Licensing	The granting of permission by a waste regulation authority authorising the treatment, keeping or disposal of any specified description of controlled waste in or on specified land or the treatment or disposal of any specified description of controlled waste by means of specified mobile plant.

Local Authority Collected Waste (LACW)	Otherwise known as Municipal Waste. Household waste and any other wastes collected by the Waste Collection Authority and/or disposed of by the Waste Disposal Authority or its agents, including some commercial or industrial waste and waste resulting from the clearance of fly-tipped materials and litter and waste taken to Household Waste Recycling Centres/disposal sites by the general public. It may include road and pavement sweepings, gully emptying wastes and some construction and demolition waste arising from local authority activities.
Local Authority Collected Waste Spatial Strategy	Prepared by the Waste Disposal Authority for Hertfordshire in November 2016. The strategy sets out and justifies the Waste Disposal's own service requirements until 2031.
Materials recovery	Synonymous with recycling.
Materials recovery facility (MRF)	A specialised building which separates, processes and stores recyclable materials which have been collected either separately or as mixed waste.
Mechanical Biological Treatment (MBT)	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.
Metal Recycling Facility	A facility that sorts, recovers and recycles scrap metal.
Neighbourhood Plan	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.
Net Self-sufficiency	Dealing with wastes within the region or country where they arise.

Non- Local Authority Collected Waste	Waste that is not collected by the Waste Collection Authorities for disposal – mainly Commercial and Industrial waste and Construction and Demolition waste.
Non-Strategic Policy	Covering detailed matters for specific areas or types of development, derived from the Strategic Policy.
Policies Map	A geographical illustration of the application of the policies within the plan.
Previously Developed Land (PDL)	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 of the curtilage should be developed) and any associated fixed surface infrastructure. This excludes: land that is or has been occupied by agricultural or forestry buildings; land that has been developed for minerals extraction or waste disposal by landfill purposes where provision for restoration has been made through development control procedures; land in built-up areas such as private residential gardens, parks, recreation grounds and allotments; and 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.
Proximity principle	The proximity principle (as applied to wastes) states that wastes should be treated or disposed of as near to their place of origin as possible so as to minimise the instance that they are moved. As defined in The Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011, Schedule 1, Part 1, Paragraph 4.
Ramsar	A statutory designation adopted following the international conference, held in 1971 in Ramsar, Iran, which identifies Wetlands of International Importance especially as wildfowl habitat (Cmmd 6465).
Recyclables	Materials that can be recycled.
Recyclate	Material recovered from the waste stream for recycling.
Recycling	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.

Reduction	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.
Residual Waste	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.
Restoration	‘Restoration’ comprises steps to return land to its original or former condition by using sub-soil, top-soil and/or soil making material.
Reuse	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.
SAM (Scheduled Ancient Monument)	A nationally important historic building and / or archaeological site that has been given protection against unauthorised change.
Site Waste Management Plans (SWMP)/ Circular Economy Statements	A plan which identifies and monitors the responsibility for waste management throughout the construction of developments. Similarly, a Circular Economy Statement outlines how the development makes use of waste materials and moves any waste up the Waste Hierarchy.
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)	A conservation designation that denotes a protected area, which has been noted for its biological interest.
Strategic Policy	Addressing the Waste Planning Authority's priorities in planning for the county's waste needs, not extending to detailed, site specific matters. Strategic Policy should act as a starting point for Non-Strategic Policy.
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.
Transfer station	A depot where waste from local collection vehicles is loaded into 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 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 & Electronic Equipment Treatment Facility	A facility that recycles, reuses and 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 Management Facility	A variety of technologies that deal with the treatment, processing, handling and/or transfer, of waste materials. The term is not specific to any one waste stream or facility type but covers a multitude of different types of facilities.
Waste Planning Authorities (WPA)	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 the period of

their Local Plan. This should be done through preparation of Waste Local Plans/ Waste Development Plans.

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