

Appendix B: Environment Agency Advice

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

1. Depending upon the site, a minimum five to eight metre-wide buffer zone measured from the bank top alongside ordinary water courses and main rivers should be provided. Bank top is defined as the point at which the bank meets the level of the surrounding land. The buffer zone shall be free of structures such as balconies. The buffer zone should be permanently delineated and planted with locally native plants, of British genetic provenance / left as a natural area for wildlife.
2. An assessment of the current conditions of the ponds, water courses and riparian habitat (against the objectives of the Water Framework Directive, the relevant River Basin Management Plans¹¹ and Bio Action Plans (BAPs) should be conducted.
3. Any private extraction boreholes within a site may be treated as being within groundwater source protection zone 1 (SPZ1) if an application were to be submitted within 50m of it. Any identified extraction points need to be checked as to whether they are no longer active and have been properly decommissioned.
4. On sites that are on historic landfill, that took a variety of wastes, there is the potential for settlement, if large structures are constructed, which may lead to contamination of the groundwater. Any waste activity will require impermeable surfacing on top of the old landfill and should be designed to the potential for settlement. No drainage to soakaways or Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDS) would be acceptable. All surface and foul water must be discharged off site to sewer or via treatment to local surface water. A risk assessment may also need to be conducted in order to consider the increased risk to groundwater from the compression of historic waste.
5. A suitable risk assessment, which should address any contamination concerns relating to groundwater, would be required. The assessment should also pay particular attention to noise, dust and odour generation and the impact (and mitigation) of the development on the surrounding environment.
6. Off-site discharges of surface water must be restricted to the equivalent Greenfield runoff rate for all events up to and including the 1 in 100 year plus climate change critical storm to ensure the risk of flooding is not increased during any phase of site working or restoration. Any works,

¹¹ Hertfordshire is covered by two River Basin Management Plans (RBMPs), which are the Anglian and the Thames. These two RBMPs can be found on the Environment Agency's website: www.environment-agency.gov.uk. A summary of these two RBMPs can also be found on p.20-21 of the county council's Level 1 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA), June 2013.

including changes to ground levels within 8 metres of the top of the riverbank will require our prior consent in accordance with the Land Drainage Byelaws, 1981.

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

Appendix C: County Maps

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

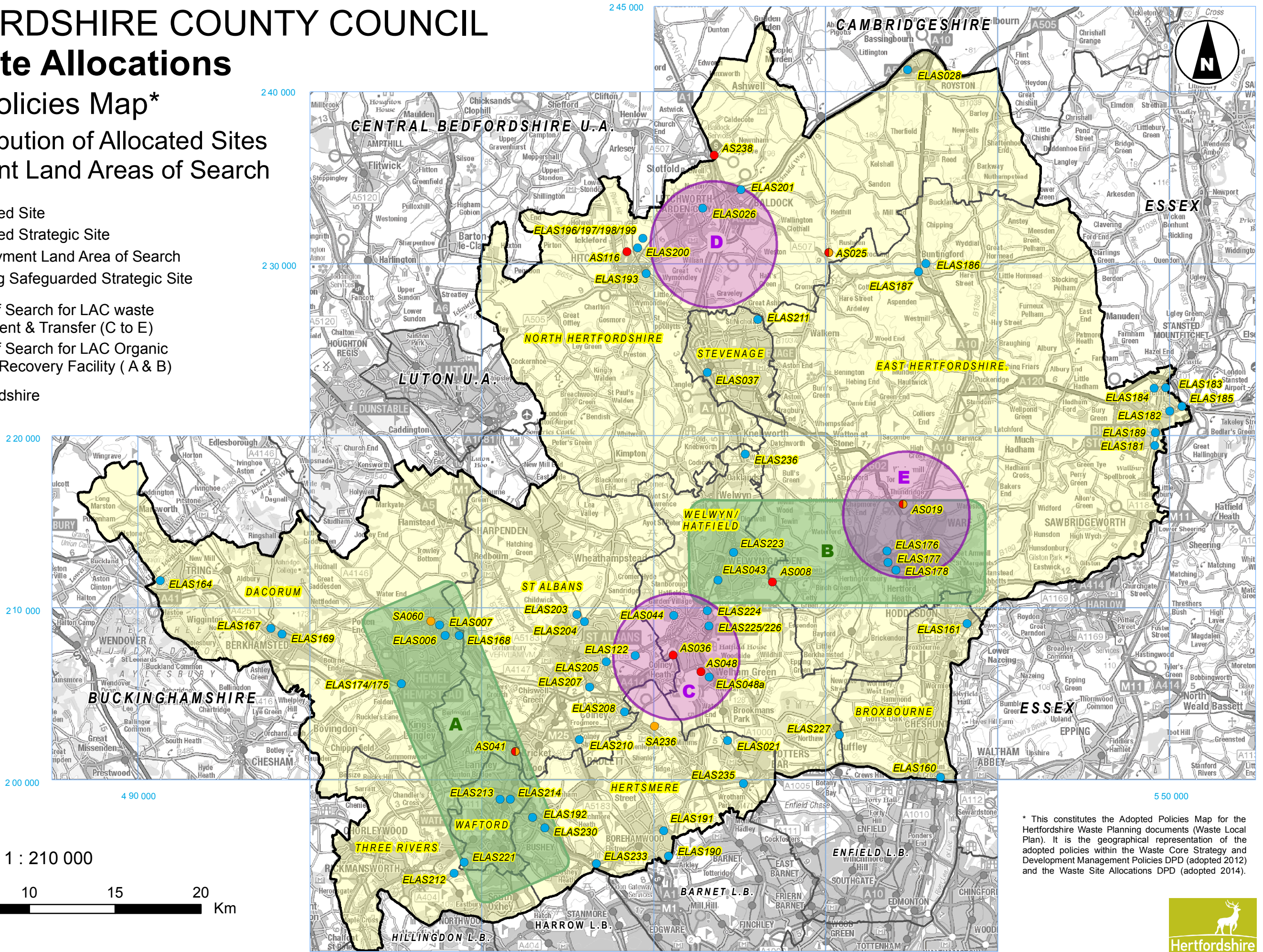
HERTFORDSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

Waste Site Allocations

Adopted Policies Map*

Spatial Distribution of Allocated Sites & Employment Land Areas of Search

- Allocated Site
 - Allocated Strategic Site
 - Employment Land Area of Search
 - Existing Safeguarded Strategic Site
- Area of Search for LAC waste Treatment & Transfer (C to E)
 - Area of Search for LAC Organic Waste Recovery Facility (A & B)
 - Hertfordshire



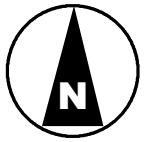
* This constitutes the Adopted Policies Map for the Hertfordshire Waste Planning documents (Waste Local Plan). It is the geographical representation of the adopted policies within the Waste Core Strategy and Development Management Policies DPD (adopted 2012) and the Waste Site Allocations DPD (adopted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



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Waste Site Allocations

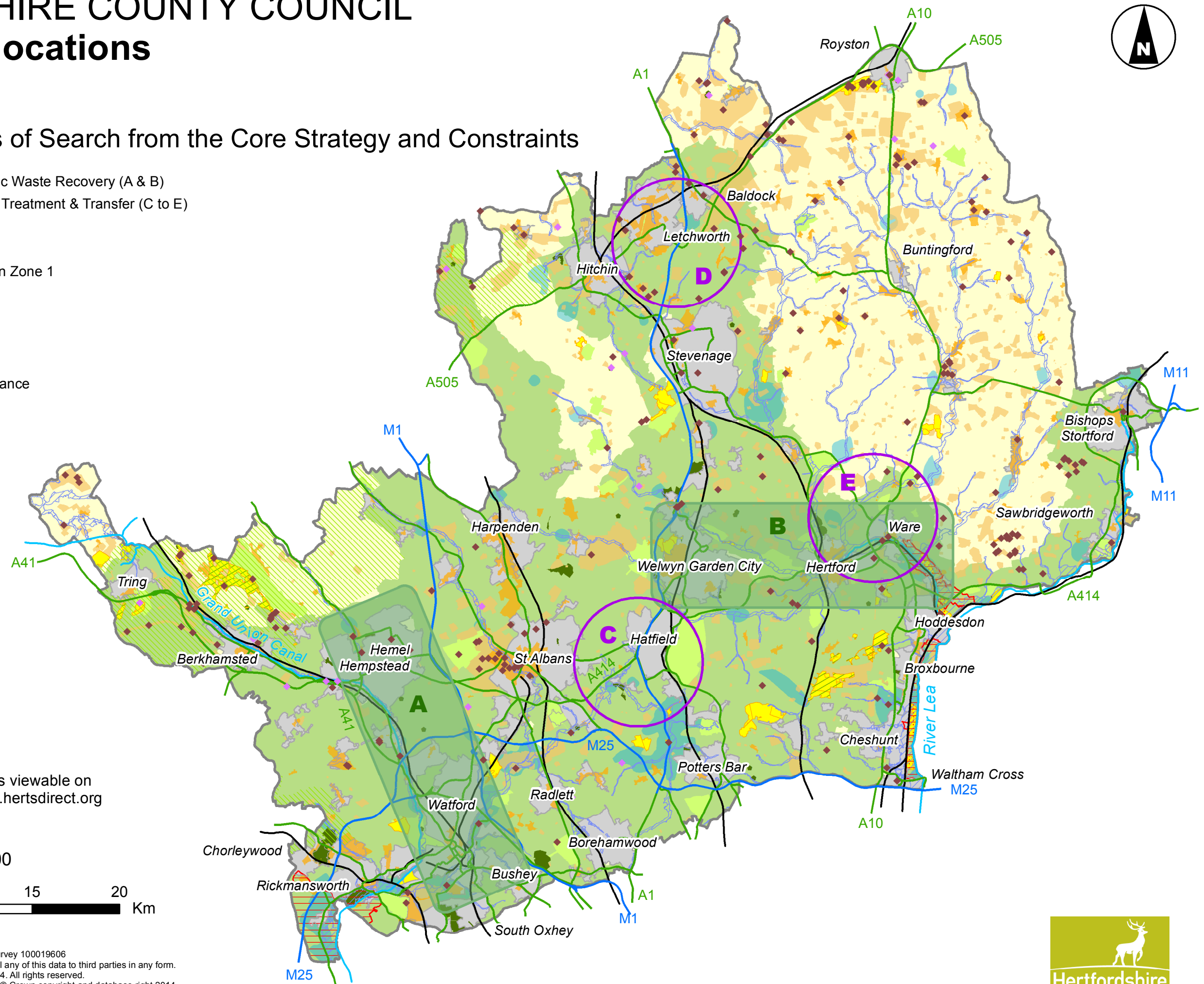
Adopted 2014



Map Showing Areas of Search from the Core Strategy and Constraints

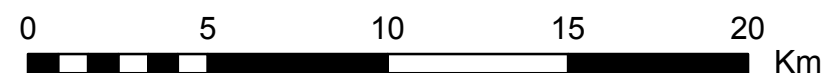
- Area of Search for LAC Organic Waste Recovery (A & B)
- Area of Search for LAC Waste Treatment & Transfer (C to E)

- Name** Settlements (Popn > 1000)
- Groundwater Source Protection Zone 1
 - Floodzone 2 and 3
 - Greenbelt
 - AONB
 - Scheduled Monument
 - Area of Archaeological Significance
 - Conservation Area
 - Historic Park
 - SSSI
 - SAC
 - RAMSAR
 - RIGG
 - Local Nature Reserve
 - Motorway
 - 'A' Road
 - Railway
 - Navigable Waterway
 - Hertfordshire



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

Scale 1 : 210 000



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Appendix D: Provision for Waste Management Facilities

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

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

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

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

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

The county council would want to ensure that safeguarded sites are protected against uses which are not waste related. The county council will ensure that existing waste management sites continue to be used for what they have been permitted for unless it can be demonstrated that the use is no longer required or can be provided elsewhere.

Table 3- Potential Waste Facilities Table

Map No.	Allocated Site	Waste Core Strategy Areas of Search	Anaerobic Digestion	In-Vessel Composting	Open Windrow Composting (Green Waste)	Household Waste Recycling Centre	Waste Transfer Station (Non-Dry Recyclables)	Waste Transfer Station (Dry Recyclables)	Materials Recovery Facility (Dry Recyclables)	Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE)	End of Life Vehicles	Inert Waste Recycling	Thermal Treatment L= Large (2-5ha) or S=Small (<1-2ha)	Mechanical/ Biological Treatment
East Herts District														
007	AS008 Land off Birchall Lane, Cole Green	B	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗
010	AS019 *Westmill Quarry and Landfill, Ware	B, E	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓
North Herts District														
020	AS025 *Cumberlow Green Farm, Rushden	Not located in an area of search	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
021	AS116 Bury Mead Road STW, Hitchin	Not located in an area of search	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✗
022	AS238 The New Barn A1(M) J10	Not located in an area of search	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✗
St Albans City & District														
027	AS036 Roehyde, Hatfield	C	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Three Rivers District														
036	AS041 *Waterdale	A	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓
Welwyn Hatfield Borough														
007	AS008 Land off Birchall Lane, Cole Green	B	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗
027	AS036 Roehyde, Hatfield	C	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
039	AS048 Travellers Lane New Barnfield	C	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓

Key: *Existing Strategic Sites identified in the Waste Core Strategy and Development Management Policies document that have potential for enhancement.
x = use not considered suitable due to overriding planning constraint (such as highways, ground water or close proximity to sensitive uses, which are unlikely to be mitigated).
✓ = use considered suitable in principle.

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

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

Appendix E: PPS10: Planning for Sustainable Waste Management, Locational Criteria

Locational Criteria

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

a) protection of water resources

Considerations will include the proximity of vulnerable surface and groundwater. For landfill or land-raising, geological conditions and the behaviour of surface water and groundwater should be assessed both for the site under consideration and the surrounding area. The suitability of locations subject to flooding will also need particular care.

b) land instability

Locations and/or the environs of locations that are liable to be affected by land instability will not normally be suitable for waste management facilities.

c) visual intrusion

Considerations will include (i) the setting of the proposed location and the potential for design-led solutions to produce acceptable development; (ii) the need to protect landscapes of national importance (National Parks, Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty and Heritage Coasts).

d) nature conservation

Considerations will include any adverse effect on a site of international importance for nature conservation (Special Protection Areas, Special Areas of Conservation and RAMSAR Sites) or a site with a nationally recognised designation (Sites of Special Scientific Interest, National Nature Reserves).

e) historic environment and built heritage

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

f) traffic and access

Considerations will include the suitability of the road network and the extent to which access would require reliance on local roads.

g) air emissions, including dust

Considerations will include the proximity of sensitive receptors and the extent to which adverse emissions can be controlled through the use of appropriate and well-maintained and managed equipment and vehicles.

h) odours

Considerations will include the proximity of sensitive receptors and the extent to which adverse odours can be controlled through the use of appropriate and well-maintained and managed equipment.

i) vermin and birds

Considerations will include the proximity of sensitive receptors. Some waste management facilities, especially landfills which accept putrescible waste, can attract vermin and birds. The numbers and movements of some species of birds, may be influenced by the distribution of landfill sites.

Where birds congregate in large numbers, they may be a major nuisance to people living nearby. They can also provide a hazard to aircraft at locations close to aerodromes or low flying areas. As part of the aerodrome safeguarding procedure (ODPM Circular 1/200316) local planning authorities are required to consult aerodrome operators on proposed developments likely to attract birds. Consultation arrangements apply within safeguarded areas (which should be shown on the proposals map in the local development framework).

The primary aim is to guard against new or increased hazards caused by development. The most important types of development in this respect include facilities intended for the handling, compaction, treatment or disposal of household or commercial wastes.

j) noise and vibration

Considerations will include the proximity of sensitive receptors. The operation of large waste management facilities in particular can produce noise both inside and outside buildings. Intermittent and sustained operating noise may be a problem if not kept to acceptable levels and particularly if night-time working is involved.

k) litter

Litter can be a concern at some waste management facilities.

l) potential land use conflict

Likely proposed development in the vicinity of the location under consideration should be taken into account in considering site suitability and the envisaged waste management facility.

Appendix F: Site Selection Methodology

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Employment land sites which may be compatible with a waste management use but which have little immediate potential for redevelopment or individual sites that may come forward on an ad hoc basis (and could, therefore, be addressed by a criteria based policy) are identified as Employment Land Areas of Search (ELAS).

Employment land allocations which are designated as B2 and/or B8 uses may be compatible with waste management uses. Those sites that present opportunities for development; sites identified for redevelopment; and sites which already have existing waste management uses are identified as Employment Land Areas of Search (ELAS).

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

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

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

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

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

Site assessment matrices

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

Test	Description	Grading Threshold
01	Flooding	A – More than 0.5ha in Flood Zone 1. B – Less than 0.5ha in Flood Zone 1. C – Located in Flood Zone 2. D – Located in Flood Zones 2 and 3. E – Located in Flood Zone 3.
02	Biodiversity Action Plan Species – Proximity to RAMSAR/SAC/SPA /SSSI	A – Further than 1km. B – Within 1km. C – Within 500m. D – Adjacent to (within 100m) or adjoins (next to). E – Includes or is included within.
03	Groundwater Source Protection Zones	A/B – Zone 4 minor aquifer/non – aquifer (GIS data does not distinguish between minor and non) inner zone. C – Zone 3/major aquifer. D – Zone 2 outer zone. E – Zone 1 inner zone.
04	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)	A – Outside AONB. B – Existing/allocated industrial/waste site/mineral site with more than 10 years remaining. C – Previously developed land. D – Minerals site/waste site with less than 10 years remaining. E – Greenfield site within AONB.
05	Greenbelt (GB)	A – Outside the GB. B – Existing/allocated industrial/waste site/mineral site with more than 10 years remaining. C – Previously Developed Land (PDL – inc. restored landfill). D – Minerals site/Waste site within less than 10 years remaining. E – Greenfield site within the GB.

Test	Description	Grading Threshold
06	Archaeology (National Designations – Proximity to Scheduled Monument SM)	A – Further than 1km. B – Within 1km. C – Within 500m. D – Adjacent to (within 100m) or adjoins (next to). E – Site includes or is included within.
07	Re – Use of Previously Developed Land (PDL)	A – Existing PDL/general industry. B – PDL other. C – Minerals site/waste site with more than 10yrs remaining. D – Mineral site/waste site with less than 10yrs remaining. E – Greenfield.
08	Protection of BAP species & Habitats – Proximity to Herts/Middlesex Wildlife Trust Reserve (HMWT)	A – Further than 1km. B – HMWT site within 1km. C – HMWT site within 500m. D – Adjacent to (within 100m) or adjoins (next to). E – Site includes or is included within.
09	Proximity to Regionally Important Geomorphologic Site (RIGG)	A – Further than 1km. B – Within 1km. C – Within 500m. D – Adjacent to (within 100m) or adjoins (next to). E – Site includes or is included within.
10	Proximity to Rail Depot	A – Existing rail depot. B – Adjoins an existing rail depot. C – Within 1km of a rail depot. D – Within 3km of a rail depot. E – Further than 3km from a rail depot.
11	Proximity to Local Archaeological Designations – Area of Archaeological Significance (AAS)	A – Further than 1km. B – Within 1km. C – Within 500m. D – Adjacent to (within 100m) or adjoins (next to) E – Site includes or is included within (included largely partially included sites)
12	Landscape Character	This characteristic is considered to be most appropriately tested at planning application stage when specific proposal is being made.

Test	Description	Grading Threshold
13	Proximity to Historic Parks/Gardens (HIPG)	A – Further than 1km. B – Within 1km. C – Within 500m. D – Adjacent to (within 100m) or adjoins (next to). E – Site includes or is included within.
14	Proximity to Conservation Areas (CA)	A – Further than 1km. B – Within 1km. C – Within 500m. D – Adjacent to (within 100m) or adjoins (next to). E – Site includes or is included within.
15	Proximity to households	A – None within 250m. B – Less than 20 households within 250m. C – Less than 50 households within 250m. D – Less than 75 households within 250m. E – More than 75 households and above.
16	Proximity to Sensitive Land Uses	A – None within 250m B – 1-5 sensitive land uses within 250m. C – 6-15 sensitive land uses within 250m. D – 16-20 sensitive land uses within 250m. E – 21-25 sensitive land uses within 250m.
17	Proximity to Primary Road Network (PRN)	A – Less than 100m from the primary road network. B – 100m-500m from the primary road network. C – 500m-1km from the primary road network. D – 1km-3km from the primary road network. E – More than 3km from the primary road network.
18	Proximity to the Sand and Gravel Belt	A – Non mineral bearing land. B – Barren area within the sand and gravel belt. C – Within resource block buffer zone. D – Within minerals consultation area resource block. E – Proven economic reserve.
19	Agricultural Classification	A – Not less than 1% agricultural land (non or urban). B – Only agricultural land affected Grade 4. C – G2 + G3 less than 50% of the site. D – G2 + G3 more than 50% of the site. E – G2 + G3 = 100% site (note 100% 2 instances).

Test	Description	Grading Threshold
20	Proximity to Recreational Facility/public Open Space	A – Further than 1km. B – Within 1km. C – Within 500m. D – Adjacent to (within 100m) or adjoins (next to). E – Site includes or is included within.
21	Proximity to Regional Parks (Lee Valley and Colne Valley)	A – Further than 1km. B – Within 1km. C – Within 500m. D – Adjacent (less than 100m) or adjoins (when they meet along an edge). E – Includes part of the Regional Park.

Appendix G: Legislation and Planning Policy

European legislation

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

- Directive on Waste (Waste Framework Directive) 2006/12/EEC
- Directive on Waste (European Waste Framework Directive) 2008/98/EC
- Directive on Hazardous Waste 91/689/EEC
- Directive on Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control 96/61/EC
- Directive on the Landfill of Waste 1999/31/EC
- Directive on the Incineration of Waste 2000/76/EC
- Directive on Packaging and Packaging Waste 94/62/EC
- Directive on Batteries and Accumulators 91/157/EC
- Directive on Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment 2002/96/EC
- Directive on End of Life Vehicles Directive 2000/53/EC
- Directive on Mining Waste 2006/21/EC
- The Water Framework Directive 2000/60/EC
- Directive concerning the protection of waters against pollution caused by nitrates from agricultural sources (Nitrates Directive) 91/676/EEC
- Air Quality Framework Directive 96/62/EC
- Directive to Promote Electricity from Renewable Energy 2001/77/EC
- Conservation of Natural Habitats and Wild Fauna and Flora Directive (The Habitats Directive) 92/43/EC
- Directive on Conservation of Wild Birds 79/409/EEC

National Legislation

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

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

National Planning Policy

The Core Strategy and Development Management Policies Development Plan Document has to take into account national planning policy and other material policy considerations, all of which are underpinned by the principles of sustainable development.

Local Development Frameworks (LDFs), including Waste Development Frameworks (WDFs), should be in accordance with national planning policy but should not repeat it. It is also a requirement that any policies included in the WDF are soundly based on local evidence to support their inclusion and ensure that emerging policies are locally specific.

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

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

The National Waste Strategy 2007

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

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

However, England's performance on waste still lags behind other European countries. The new Strategy builds on the previous Strategy's aims to minimise waste and encourage the recycling, composting and recovery of waste in a number of ways:

- New targets for the recycling and composting of household waste (at least 40% by 2010, 45% by 2015 and 50% by 2020) and the recovery of Local Authority Collected waste (53% by 2010, 67% by 2015 and 75% by 2020);
- A greater focus on waste prevention, with a new target to reduce the amount of waste not reused, recycled or composted from over 22.2 million tonnes in 2000 by 29% to 15.8 million tonnes in 2010 with an aspiration to reduce it to 12.2 million tonnes in 2020 – a reduction of 45%;
- Plans to set new targets to reduce the amount of Commercial and Industrial and also Construction, Demolition and Excavation waste going to landfill as a result of waste reduction, reuse and recycling;
- Increasing the landfill tax escalator so that the standard rate of tax will increase by £8 per year from 2008 until at least 2010/2011 to give greater financial incentives to businesses to reduce, reuse and recycle waste (from £24 in 2008 to £48 in 2010);

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

Other Local Policies

Hertfordshire Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy

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

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

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

- Landfill space is running out
- New government legislation
- Rapidly increasing costs of waste management
- Increasing public expectation

The recommended waste management strategy for Hertfordshire is an integrated approach around a number of key themes:

1. **Waste minimisation** – utilise the WasteAware campaign as a catalyst for waste prevention and reuse. New targets have been introduced to reduce the amount of household waste produced.
2. **Waste recycling and recovery** – maximise opportunities through waste separated kerbside collections. A commitment to exceeding national targets and recycling and/or composting 50% of municipal waste by 2012.
3. **Reduction in residual waste to landfill** – adopt different ways of treating and disposing of waste by using alternative technologies. This will help maintain self sufficiency. The Strategy outlines the amount of local authority collected waste that will need to be processed and disposed of, providing an indication of the future waste management facilities needed. This information has been used to inform the WDF.
4. **Development of Markets** – joint working of all 11 local authorities in Hertfordshire on a market development programme to strengthen existing markets and find new or alternative markets for recycle.

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

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

Hertfordshire Municipal Waste Spatial Strategy

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

The report identifies on a series of maps the location of existing waste management facilities utilised by the Waste Disposal Authority and specified drive time isochrones to identify areas of search for new household waste recycling sites, waste transfer stations, organic waste treatment sites, waste bulking/depot facilities and residual waste facilities.

To enable the sustainable disposal of local authority collected waste, the Municipal Waste Spatial Strategy considers that the following new and improved waste management facilities are likely to be required in the county up until 2031:

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

Local Transport Plan

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

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

Appendix H: Saved Policies

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

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

Saved Hertfordshire WLP Policies	Superseding WCSDM Policies	Superseding WSA Policies
Strategic Policies		
Waste Policy 1	1, 1A, 7, 9, 11,12,13, 16	1A, 2
Waste Policy 2	1, 1A, 5, 7	1A, 2
Waste Policy 3	2, 12	
Waste Policy 4	1, 1A, 4, 5	1A
Waste Policy 5	4, 11	
Re-use, Recycling and Composting		
Waste Policy 7	4, 11, 12, 16	
Waste Policy 8	12	
Waste Policy 9	12	
Waste Policy 10	1, 1A, 2, 12	1A
Waste Policy 11	1, 1A, 5	1A
Waste Policy 12	1, 1A	1A, 2
Waste Policy 13	7, 9, 11, 13	
Waste Policy 14	7, 11	
Waste Policy 15	7, 11	
Waste Policy 16	1, 1A, 6	1A
Waste Policy 17	4, 11	2
Waste Policy 18	5	
Waste Reduction Facilities and Energy Recovery		
Waste Policy 19	1A, 3, 11	1A, 2
Waste Policy 20	3	
Landfill		
Waste Policy 21	1, 1A, 4, 5, 11, 16	1A
Waste Policy 22	3, 4	
Waste Policy 23	1, 1A, 4, 5	1A
Landraising		
Waste Policy 24	4	
Difficult and Special Wastes		

Saved Hertfordshire WLP Policies	Superseding WCSDM Policies	Superseding WSA Policies
Waste Policy 25	11	1A, 2
Clinical Waste		
Waste Policy 26	11	1A, 2
Waste Policy 27	1, 1A, 3 ,11	1A
Waste Water		
Waste Policy 28	1, 1A, 7, 11, 13, 16	1A, 2
Scrap Metal		
Waste Policy 29	1, 1A, 7, 11, 16	1A, 2
Waste by Water		
Waste Policy 30	9	
Waste Policy 31	9, 11, 13	
Chilterns AONB		
Waste Policy 32	16	
General Impact on the Wider Landscape		
Waste Policy 33	11, 18, 19	
Waste Policy 34	11, 18, 19	
Nature Conservation		
Waste Policy 35	11, 17, 18, 19	
Heritage Features		
Waste Policy 36	17, 18	
Waste Policy 37	17. 18	
Site on Agricultural Land		
Waste Policy 38	18, 19	
Recreation and Rights of Way		
Waste Policy 39	15, 18	
Noise from Waste Management Operations		
Waste Policy 40	11, 12	
Prevention of Water Pollution		
Waste Policy 41	4, 11, 14, 16	
Waste Policy 42	10, 12, 16	
Traffic		
Waste Policy 43	9, 13	
Relationship to Other Land Uses		

Saved Hertfordshire WLP Policies	Superseding WCSDM Policies	Superseding WSA Policies
Waste Policy 44	14	
Form and Standard of Restoration		
Waste Policy 45	4, 11, 16	
Restoration Schemes		
Waste Policy 46	4, 11, 16	

Appendix I: Glossary

Area of Archaeological Significance (AAS)	A defined area where known archaeological remains exist.
Archaeological Impact Assessment	An assessment (normally desk based) of the archaeological potential of a particular area.
Agricultural waste	A general term used to cover animal excreta, litter, straw waste, carcasses and silage liquors.
Allocated Sites (AS)	Sites that have been allocated for use as a waste site as shown in the Waste Site Allocations document.
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.
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.
Bund	An embankment usually of clay or other inert material used to prevent the lateral movement of wastes.

Clean materials recovery facility (MRF)	A waste handling facility that only processes 'clean' recyclable material, that has been collected separately from the 'dirty' elements of the waste stream that are not suitable for recycling and which are taken elsewhere for disposal or processing. Clean MRFs therefore normally only receive waste from separate household recycling collections or from recycling bring banks.
Combined heat and power	A highly fuel-efficient technology which produces electricity and heat from a single facility.
Commercial and Industrial Waste (C&I)	Waste created from premises which are used wholly or mainly for trade, business, sport, recreation or entertainment. Should the premises be owned or controlled by Local Government (or agents) then the waste can also be termed Local Authority Collected/Municipal waste.
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.
Construction and Demolition Waste (C&D)	Waste building materials resulting from the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of buildings, bridges pavements and other structures. Construction and demolition includes inert waste (e.g. concrete, wood, masonry and rubble), plastics and hazardous materials (e.g. lead, asbestos and liquid paints).
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.
Cumulative Impact	<p>Cumulative impacts may occur:</p> <p>where there are a number of developments with similar impacts being operational at the same time in an area, or from a number of concurrent developments in an area with different impacts,</p> <p>or</p> <p>from a succession of similar developments over time.</p> <p>These impacts may be on the environment and/or local amenity, community health and recreation and/or economy and regeneration.</p> <p>These can include impacts of noise, traffic, impacts on landscape, water resources or wildlife habitats</p>
Dirty materials recovery facility (MRF)	A facility that processes mixed local authority collected waste that has undergone little or no separation of segregation during collection, i.e. the mixed content of a normal household refuse bin, which comprises of the 'clean' recyclable waste mixed with the 'dirty' waste that is not suitable for recycling.
Emission	A material which is expelled or released to the environment. Usually applied to gaseous or odorous discharges to atmosphere.
Employment Land Area of Search (ELAS)	Employment Land Areas of Search are employment sites that may be compatible with a waste management use. These were identified from District/Borough Local Plans that contain predominantly B2/B8 uses. These sites; however, have little immediate potential for redevelopment or contain sites that may come forward on an ad hoc basis.
Energy from waste	The combustion of waste under controlled conditions in which the heat released is recovered to provide hot water and steam (usually) for electricity generation.
End of Life Vehicle Recovery Facility	A car disposal facility that recovers recyclable used car parts.
Energy recovery	The recovery of useful energy in the form of heat and/or power from burning waste. Generally applied to the combustion of landfill gas and gas produced during anaerobic digestion.
Environment	Established in April 1996, combining the functions of the former local waste regulation authorities, the National

Agency	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.
Flood Risk Assessment (FRA)	Is an assessment of the risk of flooding. This is normally submitted in support of a planning application, where there is deemed to be a risk of flooding. The requirement for a FRA would relate solely to the size of the proposal (normally over 1ha).
Flood plain	A floodplain is the area that would naturally be affected by flooding if a river/stream rises above its banks
Flood zones	Defined geographical areas with different levels of flood risk. Flood zones are defined by the Environment Agency. Planning Policy on development in flood risk areas is contained in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF).
Groundwater	Water associated with soil or rocks below the ground surface but is usually taken to mean water in the saturated zone.
Hazardous waste	Waste that meets the criteria in the Hazardous Waste Directive (91/689/EEC) by coming from a specified waste stream (annex I) and having one or more hazardous properties (annex III) and taking into account whether it contains any of some 50 hazardous substances (annex II).
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 and Garden (HPG)	Sites of national importance, due to their historic nature. Such areas have been defined as such by English Heritage.
Household Waste Recycling Centres (HWRC)	Sometimes described as Civic Amenity Sites, these are places provided by the County Council, where the public can dispose of their own household waste, free of charge. The waste they receive generally consists of bulky items such as beds, cookers and garden waste as well as

materials intended for recycling.

Industrial Wastes

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

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

- a) Any factory (within the meaning of the Factories Act 1961);
- b) Any premises used for the purposes of, or in connection with, the provision to the public of transport services by land, water or air;
- c) Any premises used for the purposes of, or in connection with, the supply to the public of gas, water or electricity or the provision of sewerage services; or
- d) Any premises used for the purposes of, or in connection with, the provision to the public of postal or telecommunications services.

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

Inert wastes

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

Inert Waste Recycling Facility

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

Key diagram

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

Landfill

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

Landfill gas

A by-product from the digestion by anaerobic bacteria of putrescible matter present in waste deposited on landfill sites. The gas is predominantly methane (65%) together with carbon dioxide (35%) and trace concentrations of a range of vapours and gases.

Landfill gas risk assessment	An assessment that measures the quantity of landfill gas present within, or surrounding a landfill.
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.
Land-raising	The deposit of waste above the original level of land, in such a way that pollution or harm to the environment is prevented.
Leachate	Liquid which seeps through a landfill and by so doing extracts substances from the deposited waste.
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.
Local Authority Collected Waste (LAC)	Otherwise known as Municipal Waste. Household waste and any other wastes collected and disposed of by the Waste Collection Authority or Waste Disposal Authority or its agents, including some commercial or industrial waste taken to HWRCs/disposal sites by the general public and waste resulting from the clearance of fly-tipped materials and litter.
Local Nature Partnership (LNP)	A body designated by the SoS, established to protect and improve the natural environment, and the benefits derived from it, for a certain area.
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	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.

Municipal Waste Spatial Strategy (MWSS)	Prepared by the Waste Disposal Authority in July 2009. The strategy sets out and justifies the Waste Disposal's own service requirements until 2031.
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.
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.
National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)	Sets out the government's economic, environmental and social planning policies for England, which was adopted in March 2012. This replaces Planning Policy Guidance (PPGs) and Planning Policy Statements (PPSs), apart from PPS10: Planning for Sustainable Waste Management. The NPPF does not cover waste planning, as this will be included in the National Waste Management Plan for England.
Previously Developed Land (PDL)	<p>Land which is or was occupied by a permanent structure, including the curtilage of the developed land (although it should not be assumed that the whole curtilage should be developed) and any associated fixed surface infrastructure. This excludes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land that is or has been occupied by agricultural or forestry buildings; • Land that has been developed for minerals extraction or waste disposal for landfill purposes where provision for restoration has been made through development control procedures; • 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) is that they should be treated or disposed of as near to their place of origin as possible so as to minimise the distance travelled.
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.
Re-use	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.
Safeguarded Sites	Land that is used for waste management purposes either on a temporary or permanent basis.
Scheduled Monument (SM)	A nationally important historic building and / or archaeological site that has been given protection against unauthorised change.
Self-sufficiency	Dealing with wastes within the region or country where they arise.
Sensitive Receptors	An area or site likely to suffer an adverse impact as a result of an output from another area or site. Sensitive receptors may include houses, community uses, educational establishments, offices, hotels, religious establishments, hospitals and day centres. Examples of the possible causes

	may include noise, dust, odour and vibration.
Site Waste Management Plans (SWMP)	A plan which identifies and monitors the responsibility for waste management throughout the construction of developments.
Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	A conservation designation that denotes a protected area, which has been noted for its biological interest.
Special waste	A particular class of hazardous wastes, so controlled by regulation that pre-notification of their transport and deposit is required to be given to statutory authorities.
SPZ (Groundwater Source Protection Zone)	These are protected zones that have been defined by the Environment Agency where it provides up to a third of drinking water in England and Wales.
SSSI (Site of Special Scientific Interest)	Is a conservation designation that denotes a protected area, which has been noted for its biological interest.
Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA)	An assessment, which forms the basis for preparing appropriate policies for flood risk management at the local level.
Sustainability Appraisal	An appraisal of the economic, environmental and social effects of a plan from the outset of the preparation process to allow decisions to be made that accord with sustainable development.
Sustainable Development	This is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs, as defined by the Brundtland Commission 1987. In terms of planning it is about positive growth-making economic, environmental and social progress for this and future generations.
Thermal treatment	Also known as 'energy from waste' or 'waste to energy'. The combustion of waste under controlled conditions in which the heat released is recovered to provide hot water and steam (usually) for electricity generation. This process includes any waste treatment technology that involves high temperatures in the processing of waste feedstock.
Toxic wastes	The class of hazardous waste constituents which are harmful to a significant degree.

Transfer Station	A depot where waste from local collection vehicles are loaded onto larger vehicles, rail wagons or barges for carriage in bulk to a treatment or disposal site.
Waste	The Environment Agency defines waste as: ‘Any substance or object that you discard, intend to discard, or are required to discard...and as such is subject to a number of regulatory requirements’.
Waste arisings	The amount of waste generated in a given locality over a given period of time.
Waste Aware	Hertfordshire’s waste awareness-raising initiative.
Waste Collection Authorities (WCAs)	The ten District and Borough Councils of Hertfordshire are the Waste Collection Authorities (WCAs) for their residents. They have a statutory responsibility to provide a waste collection service to householders and, on request, to local businesses. WCAs also collect bulky items of household waste and carry out street cleansing activities.
Waste disposal	The process of getting rid of unwanted, broken, worn out, contaminated or spoiled materials in an orderly, regulated fashion.
Waste Disposal Authorities (WDAs)	Hertfordshire County Council is the WDA for Hertfordshire. Amongst other functions, it is legally responsible for the safe disposal of household waste collected by the WCAs and the provision of the Household Waste Sites (HWSs).
Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment Treatment Facility	A facility that recycles, reuses and/or repairs electronic equipment.
Waste hierarchy	Suggests that: the most effective environmental solution may often be to reduce the amount of waste generated – reduction; where further reduction is not practicable, products and materials can sometimes be used again, either for the same or different purpose – reuse; failing that, value should be recovered from waste, through recycling, composting or energy recovery from waste, only if none of the above offer an appropriate solution should waste be disposed.
Waste Local Development Framework	A statutory framework document for the County that facilitates the provision of sites for the waste management facilities that will be required to meet Hertfordshire’s needs.
Waste	A variety of technologies that deal with the treatment,

Management Facility	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 a period of at least 10 years. This should be done through preparation of Waste Local Plans/ Waste Development Plans.
Watling Chase Community Forest	An initiative by the Countryside Agency and the Forestry Commission in the 1990s to establish a number of community forests around the country. It aims to assist planting, woodland management, habitat maintenance and creation, and access.