

APPENDIX 3

Review of other relevant plans and programmes

Plan or Programme	Objectives, requirements or targets of the plan or programme	How objectives and requirements might be taken on board
International		
Council Directive 92/43/EEC – on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora		
Page 1	Whereas the preservation, protection and improvement of the quality of the environment, including the conservation of the natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora, are an essential objective of general interest pursued by the Community.	Ensure that the council acknowledges the implications of waste management on the environment, and guarantees it's 'preservation, protection and improvement'.
Page 1	Whereas, in view of the treats to certain types of natural habitat and certain species, it is necessary to define them as having a priority in order the favour the early implementation of measures to conserve them.	Ensure that plans to conserve habitats and species are implemented before any harm is caused.
Page 2	Whereas it is appropriate, in each area designated, to implement the necessary measures having regard to the conservation objectives.	Ensure to develop plans that bring about the conservation of areas of environmental significance
Page 2	Whereas land-use planning and development policies should encourage the management of features of the landscape which are of major importance for wild fauna and flora.	Identify the sites of environmental importance and ensure that they are managed appropriately.
Page 3	<i>Conservation</i> means a series of measures required to maintain or restore the natural habitats and the populations of species of wild fauna and flora at a favourable status.	Acknowledge this definition of <i>conservation</i> when preparing plans or controls.
Framework Directive on Waste (75/442/EEC) amended by (91/156/EEC)		
The 1975 Framework Directive requires Member States to ensure that waste is disposed of without endangering human health and without harming the environment. The 1975 Directive was substantially amended in 1991 by the further Directive 1991/156/EEC and taken together, these Directives endeavour to set down a general framework of control for waste management. Measures should be adopted by member states to ensure that the production of waste is prevented or reduced; that waste recovery is promoted; that the safe disposal of waste is ensured and that an integrated and adequate network of waste disposal facilities is set up.		
Page 1	Take measures to restrict the production of waste particularly by promoting clean technologies and products, which can be recycled and re-used.	Support the concept of the waste hierarchy in the Waste Core Strategy DPD and ensure it promotes the use of clean technologies and products.
Page 1	Encourage the recycling of waste and the re-use of waste.	The Waste Core Strategy DPD should contain policies regarding the waste hierarchy.

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Page 1	The Community as a whole should become self-sufficient in waste disposal.	Ensure the Waste Core Strategy DPD supports the idea of regional self-sufficiency and aims to reduce waste exportation.
Page 1	Movements of waste should be reduced.	The Waste Core Strategy DPD must aim to reduce the transfer of waste and strive to abide by the proximity principle wherever possible.
Article 3 (1 a)	<p>Must encourage:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The prevention or reduction of waste production and its harmfulness • Develop clean technologies • Develop appropriate techniques for the final disposal of dangerous substances contained in waste. 	Support the concept of the waste hierarchy in the Waste Core Strategy DPD and ensure it promotes the use of clean technologies and products. It must also give guidance on the final disposal of dangerous wastes.
Article 3 (1 b)	<p>Must encourage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The recovery of waste by means of recycling, re-use or reclamation • The use of waste as a source of energy. 	Ensure the Waste Core Strategy DPD encourages the waste hierarchy principle and promotes the concept of energy from waste plants.
Article 4	<p>Take the necessary measures to ensure that waste is recovered or disposed of without endangering human health or causing harm to the environment and in particular:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Without risk to water, air, soil, plants and animals • Without causing nuisance through noise or odours • Without adversely affecting the countryside or places of special interest. 	Ensure the Waste Core Strategy DPD contains policies which aim to protect the environment and human health – strict guidelines are required.
Article 5 (1)	Establish an integrated and adequate network of disposal installations.	Ensure the Waste Core Strategy DPD's policies allow for adequate waste disposal facilities within the area.

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<i>The Landfill Directive (1999/31/EC) April 1999</i>		
The Directive's principle objective is to prevent, or reduce as far as possible, the negative effects of landfilling waste on the environment and on human health. It aims to harmonise controls on the landfill of waste throughout the EU and its main focus is on common standards for the design, operation and aftercare of landfill sites. Much of the Directives objectives are dealt with by the Environment Agency, as it has a statutory responsibility for the regulation of landfill sites and will have a primary responsibility for implementing the landfill regulations.		
Page 1 (3)	The prevention, recycling and recovery of waste should be encouraged.	The waste hierarchy should be key in the Waste Core Strategy DPD.
Page 1(4)	Consideration should be given to the issues of incineration of municipal and non-hazardous waste, composting and biomethanisation.	Ensure the Waste Core Strategy DPD makes sufficient reference to the various waste disposal methods available. All the different methods need to be considered when planning waste treatment facilities.
Page 1 (8)	The quantity and hazardous nature of waste intended for landfill should be reduced where appropriate.	The Waste Core Strategy DPD should provide detailed guidelines on methods of dealing with hazardous waste and contain polices to reduce the amount sent to landfill.
Page 1 (9)	Apply the principles of proximity and self-sufficiency for the elimination of waste at Community and national level.	Ensure the Waste Core Strategy DPD contains policies promoting the proximity principle and regional self-sufficiency.
Page 2 (16 + 17)	Reduce the production of methane gas from landfills through the reduction of biodegradable waste send to landfill. Encourage the separate collection of biodegradable waste.	Ensure the Waste Core Strategy DPD contains policies, which aim to reduce the amount of biodegradable waste sent to landfill, and that alternatives are provided. Aim to collect biodegradable waste separately.
Article 5 – Waste treatment not acceptable in landfills, 3142 (a)	Biodegradable municipal waste going to landfill must be reduced to 75% of the total amount (by weight) of biodegradable municipal waste produced in 1995, within 5 years.	Ensure the Waste Core Strategy DPD has policies to reduce the amount of biodegradable municipal waste going to landfill and provides alternative

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		solutions. The Waste Core Strategy DPD should aim to meet this target.
Article 5 – Waste treatment not acceptable in landfills, 2 (b)	Biodegradable municipal waste going to landfill must be reduced to 50% of the total amount (by weight) of biodegradable municipal waste produced in 1995, within 8 years.	Ensure the Waste Core Strategy DPD has policies to reduce the amount of biodegradable municipal waste going to landfill and provides alternative solutions. The Waste Core Strategy DPD should aim to meet this target.
Article 5 – Waste treatment not acceptable in landfills, 2 (c)	Biodegradable municipal waste going to landfill must be reduced to 35% of the total amount (by weight) of biodegradable municipal waste produced in 1995, within 15 years.	Ensure the Waste Core Strategy DPD has policies to reduce the amount of biodegradable municipal waste going to landfill and provides alternative solutions. The Waste Core Strategy DPD should aim to meet this target.
<i>Hazardous Waste Directive (91/689/EEC) December 1991</i>		
Page 1 (8)	The correct management of hazardous waste necessitates additional, more stringent rules to take account of the special nature of such waste.	Ensure the Waste Core Strategy DPD lays out additional policies relating to the more stringent management required for hazardous wastes.
Page 1	It is necessary to ensure that disposal and recovery of hazardous waste is monitored in the fullest manner possible.	Ensure the Waste Core Strategy DPD sets out policies regarding the monitoring of sites – monitoring should be compulsory for all hazardous waste handling.
Article 2 (1)	Every site where tipping of hazardous waste takes place the waste must be recorded and identified.	The Waste Core Strategy DPD must contain stringent guidelines regarding the dumping of hazardous wastes and take this policy into account.
Article 5 (1)	Must take the necessary measures to ensure that, in the course of collection, transportation and temporary storage, waste is properly packaged and labelled in accordance with the international and Community standards in force.	The Waste Core Strategy DPD must contain stringent guidelines regarding the dumping of hazardous wastes and take this policy into account.
Article 6 (1)	Competent authorities shall draw up, either separately or in the framework of their general waste	Details plans regarding the management of waste need to be supplied either in the Waste Core

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	management plans, plans for the management of hazardous waste and shall make these plans public.	Strategy DPD or in Supplementary Planning Guidance, but it must be available to the public in some form.
National		
Planning Policy Statement 1: Delivering Sustainable Development (February 2005)		
<p>PPSI sets out the Government's vision for planning and the key policies and principles that should underpin the planning system. PPSI sets out the Government's high level policy objectives for planning. It sets a framework for specific policies, which are set out in the thematic Planning Policy Statements. PPSI complements those documents but is not a substitute for the detailed guidance in those PPSs. In particular, the way in which sustainable development objectives should be approached in detail in specific policy areas will be covered as appropriate in the relevant thematic PPS.</p>	<p>Objectives</p> <p>PPSI supports the reform programme and, in particular, the Government's objectives for planning culture change, by setting out the Government's vision for planning, and the key policies and principles that should underpin the planning system. These are built around three themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable development – the purpose of the planning system. • The spatial planning approach. • Community involvement in planning. <p>The key policy messages are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The need for planning authorities to take an approach based on integrating the four aims of sustainable development: economic development; social inclusion; environmental protection; and prudent use of resources. • The need for positive planning to achieve sustainable development objectives and proactive management of development, rather than simply regulation and control. • The need for plans to set clear visions for communities and help to integrate the wide range of activities relating to development and regeneration. • The need for the planning system to be transparent, accessible and accountable, and to actively promote participation and involvement. 	<p>Provides strategic context – the key policies and principles outlined in PPS1 should be reflected in the policies and supporting text of The Waste Core Strategy DPD.</p>

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	<p>Targets</p> <p>Does not contain any targets.</p>	
Planning Policy Statement 1 (supplement): Planning and Climate Change: Consultation Draft (December 2006)		
<p>This supplement to PPS 1 sets out how spatial planning should contribute to reducing emissions and stabilising climate change (mitigation) and take into account the unavoidable consequences (adaptation).</p> <p>Consultation on this supplement closed on 8th March 2007.</p>	<p>Objectives</p> <p>Regional planning bodies, and all planning authorities should prepare and deliver spatial strategies that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • make a full contribution to delivering the Government's Climate Change Programme and energy policies, and in doing so contribute to global sustainability; • in enabling the provision of new homes, jobs, services and infrastructure and shaping the places where people live and work, secure the highest viable standards of resource and energy efficiency and reduction in carbon emissions; • deliver patterns of urban growth that help secure the fullest possible use of sustainable transport for moving freight, public transport, cycling and walking; and, overall, reduce the need to travel, especially by car; • secure new development and shape places resilient to the effects of climate change in ways consistent with social cohesion and inclusion; • sustain biodiversity, and in doing so recognise that the distribution of habitats and species will be affected by climate change; • reflect the development needs and interests of communities and enable them to contribute effectively to tackling climate change; and, • respond to the concerns of business and encourage competitiveness and technological innovation. <p>The PPS supplement also sets out a number of key concerns to be taken into account by planning authorities when deciding the suitability of development sites and energy supplies.</p> <p>Targets</p> <p>Does not contain any targets.</p>	<p>This is a key document that needs to be taken into account during the preparation of the Waste Core Strategy DPD. Adaptation to climate change must also be central to the Waste Core Strategy DPD.</p>
PPG2 - Green Belts		

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Para 1.6	The objectives of the use of land in Green Belts are to provide access to open countryside, provide opportunities for sport and recreation near urban areas, retain attractive landscapes and enhance landscapes, improve damaged and derelict land around towns, secure nature conservation interest and retain land in agricultural, forestry and related uses.	The Waste Core Strategy DPD should ensure that proposed waste-related developments do not jeopardise the objectives of the use of land within Green Belts.
Para 2.12	In order to ensure the long-term protection of the Green Belt LPAs may need to designate safeguarded land between the Green Belt and adjacent urban area for future development needs.	The Waste Core Strategy DPD policy could dictate that safeguarded land be used for waste related developments in place of Green Belt land wherever practical. The use of safeguarded land for certain kinds of temporary waste related developments may help to safeguard the land for future use whilst helping to meet recovery targets in the shorter-term (as long as they do not compromise the future comprehensive development of a site).
Para 3.3	Green Belt policies in development plans should ensure that any planning applications for inappropriate development are not in accordance with the plan and therefore will be referred to the Secretary of State as departures from the development plan.	The Waste Core Strategy DPD could ensure that certain types of waste-related developments (i.e. small- to medium-scale recycling) are in accordance with the plan thus streamlining the planning process.
Para3.13	Where large-scale development or redevelopment of Green Belt land occurs including the tipping of waste, it should so far as possible contribute to the achievement of the objectives for the use of land within Green Belts.	The Waste Core Strategy DPD policies should dictate that management plans for the construction and operational stages of any waste tipping operation and especially for the reclamation stage meet those objectives so far as is possible.
Para 3.14	Planning obligations may be used to offset loss of amenity on a site adjacent to Green Belt as long as there is a direct relationship between the obligation and the impacts of the development.	The Waste Core Strategy DPD may stipulate that planning obligations be used to offset any loss of amenity caused by waste related developments to a site on land adjacent to Green Belt land.

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Para 3.15 – Visual Amenity	Developments in or visible from the Green Belt which would not prejudice the purposes of including land in Green Belts should also not be detrimental to the visual amenities of the Green Belt.	The Waste Core Strategy DPD should include policies to ensure waste related developments which damage the visual amenity of the Green Belt are not allowed. This may involve stipulating developments adjacent to the Green Belt (i.e. on safeguarded land) cover a larger land area rather than being excessively tall.
Annex C – C3 - Infilling	Limited infilling (developing land within existing settlements in the Green Belt) may help to secure jobs and prosperity without further prejudicing the Green Belt. LPAs may identify sites for development in their development plans, define the boundary for the present extent of the development and set out a policy for limited infilling for the continuing use within this boundary. Such infilling should, however, have no greater impact on the objectives of including land within the Green Belt than the existing development, not exceed the height of the existing buildings and not lead to a major increase in the developed proportion of the site.	The Waste Core Strategy DPD may promote using infill sites for appropriate kinds of waste related development as a way of providing employment whilst maintaining the Green Belt.
Planning Policy Statement 7: Sustainable Development in Rural Areas (2004)		
This PPS sets out the Government's national policies on sustainable development in rural areas. The policies apply to the rural areas, including country towns and villages and the wider, largely undeveloped countryside up to the fringes of larger urban areas.	<p>Objectives</p> <p>PPS 7 follows four of the Government's Objectives for rural areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To raise the quality of life and the environment in rural areas; • To promote more sustainable patterns of development; • Promoting the development of the English regions by improving their economic performance so that all are able to reach their full potential; • To promote sustainable, diverse and adaptable agricultural sectors. <p>Key Principles / Objectives</p> <p>PPS 7 sets out six key principles for sustainable development that should be applied in combination with all</p>	Sustainability issues should be taken into account during the development of the Waste Core Strategy DPD, especially with regard to development in and/or affecting rural areas.

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	<p>the policies within the PPS. Policies are split under the headings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable Rural Communities, Economic Development and Services: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The PPS provides for the facilitation and promotion of sustainable patterns of development and sustainable communities in rural areas. Local Development Documents (LDDs) should include policies to sustain, enhance and, where appropriate, revitalise country towns and villages. In addition to policies promoting strong, diverse, economic activity, whilst maintaining local character and a high quality environment. • The Countryside; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ LDDs should seek recognise, maintain and enhance the environmental, economic and social value of the countryside, to enable the countryside to remain an important natural resource, contribute to national and regional prosperity and be enjoyed by all. • Agriculture, Farm Diversification, Equine-Related Activities and Forestry; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ LDDs should recognise the roles of agriculture, including in the maintenance and management of the countryside and most of our valued landscapes, and support certain development proposals. The presence of best and most versatile agricultural land should be taken into account alongside other sustainability issues. Farm diversification should be recognised and supported where appropriate. Equine enterprises that maintain environmental quality and countryside character should be supported, and Governmental forestry policy should be reflected in LDDs. • Tourism and Leisure. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ LDDs should recognise that tourism and leisure activities are vital to many rural economies. Rural tourism and leisure development should be supported provided they do not harm the area's character, are appropriately controlled and subject to close assessment of their advantages and disadvantages to the locality in terms of sustainable development objectives. <p>Targets</p> <p>Does not contain any specific targets.</p>	

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Planning Policy Statement 9: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation (August 2005)		
<p>This sets out the Government's national policies for the conservation of biodiversity and geodiversity. In the context of the PPS, biodiversity is the variety of life in all its forms as discussed in the UK Biodiversity Action Plan and geological conservation relates to sites that are designated for their geology and/or geomorphological importance.</p> <p>The PPS will replace PPG9 to set out the Government's national policies for nature conservation and the conservation of natural heritage.</p>	<p>Objectives</p> <p>The PPS sets out the Government's objectives as set out in <i>Working with the Grain of Nature: a biodiversity strategy for England</i>. These are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To promote sustainable development • To conserve, enhance and restore the diversity of England's wildlife and geology • To contribute to an urban renaissance • To contribute to rural renewal <p>It also sets out key principles which LPAs should adhere to ensure that the potential impacts of planning decisions on biodiversity and geological conservation are fully considered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plan policies and planning decisions should be based upon up-to-date information about the environmental characteristics of their areas. • Plan policies should seek to maintain, or enhance, or add to biodiversity and geological conservation interests. • Plan policies on the form and location of development should take a strategic approach to the conservation and enhancement of biodiversity and geology, and recognise the contributions that individual sites and areas make to conserving these resources within a wider environment. • Subject to other planning conditions, development seeking to conserve or enhance the biodiversity and geological conservation interests of the area and/or the immediate locality should be permitted. • LPAs should consider whether proposed developments can be accommodated without causing harm to biodiversity and geological conservation interests. • Where development will result in unavoidable and significant adverse impacts on biodiversity and 	<p>The Waste Core Strategy DPD should reflect nature conservation objectives and work to protect, enhance and restore the biodiversity of the County.</p> <p>The SA should also consider biodiversity and geological conservation (biodiversity is one of the topics requiring to be covered in the SEA Directive).</p>

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	<p>geological conservation, planning permission for it should only be granted where adequate mitigation measures are put in place.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development policies should promote opportunities for the incorporation of beneficial biodiversity and geological features within the design of development. <p>Targets</p> <p>Does not contain any specific targets.</p>	
Planning for Biodiversity and Geological Conservation – A Guide to Good Practice (March 2006)		
<p>The aim of the guide is to provide good practice guidance, via case studies and examples, on the ways in which regional planning bodies and local planning authorities can help deliver the national policies in PPS9 and comply with legal requirements in the Government Circular <i>Biodiversity and Geological Conservation – statutory obligations and their impact within the planning system.</i></p>	<p>Opportunities</p> <p>It would be good practice to ensure that the principles for producing local development frameworks are applied to support the objectives of PPS9 for biodiversity and geological conservation by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Applying a spatial planning approach whereby the LDF seeks to deliver the objectives of broader biodiversity/geodiversity strategies and to ensure these are integrated in all land use and development sectors. Setting a basis for development control which seeks to promote positive benefits to biodiversity and geological conservation. Ensuring that the various local development documents within the LDF provide the scope necessary to achieve the above objectives. Securing a strong evidence base on biodiversity and geological conservation to satisfy the requirements of sustainability appraisal and the tests of soundness. Fully engaging all stakeholders in the process of preparing the LDF and frontloading their involvement. Setting ambitious but achievable targets to monitor progress in securing objectives for biodiversity and geological conservation. <p>Targets</p> <p>No clear targets were identified.</p>	<p>HCC should aspire to incorporate the principles set out in the good practice guide to ensure that biodiversity and geodiversity are taken fully into account in the Waste Core Strategy DPD, through impact reduction and mitigation and maximising enhancement opportunities.</p>
Planning Policy Statement 10: Planning for Sustainable Waste Management		

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<p>PPS 10 sets out the national policy for land use planning issues relating to waste management. It will replace Planning Policy Guidance Note 10: Planning and Waste management.</p>	<p>Objectives</p> <p>The statement sets out a number of key planning objectives that aim to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drive waste management up the waste hierarchy; • Provide sufficient and timely provision of waste management facilities that meet the needs of their communities; • Implement the national waste strategy and support European legislation; • Secure the recovery and disposal of waste does not harm the human health or the environment • Ensure waste is disposed of as near as possible to the place of production • Reflects the concerns and interests of local communities, needs of waste collection/disposal authorities and business and encourages competition • Protects the Green Belt, but, recognises that some types of waste management facilities have wider environmental and economic benefits of waste management are a material consideration • The layout and design of new development should support sustainable waste management • Self-sufficiency that represents the volume and composition of waste generated at the regional level <p>The statement also details the requirements of the regional planning bodies over the next 15-20 years, taking into consideration national forecasts and the capacity of urban and rural areas and providing guidance on determining capacity. The statement also provides a sequential approach to identifying sites and locations and guidance in determining planning applications.</p> <p>Targets</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does not contain any specific targets 	<p>The guidance set out in the PPS should be reflected and built upon in the Hertfordshire Waste Core Strategy DPD.</p> <p>The SA needs to give consideration to the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proximity principle • Regional self-sufficiency • The location of facilities
<p>Planning Policy Statement 12: Local Development Frameworks (2004)</p>		

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<p>This statement focuses on procedural policy and the process of preparing local development documents (LDDs) (these will comprise the Local Development Framework).</p>	<p>Objectives</p> <p>PPS12 does not set out any specific objectives but instead provides Governmental policy on the preparation of LDDs. The Core Strategy should set out the key elements of the planning framework for the area, the long-term spatial vision and the strategic policies required to deliver that vision. The Core Strategy development plan document should draw on any strategies of the local authority and other organisations that have implications for the development and use of land.</p> <p>The guiding principles of PPS12 relevant to the WDP, include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Core Strategy for waste should set out a planning strategy for sustainable waste management which enables adequate provision of waste management facilities in appropriate locations; • Local Plan Documents should be prepared with a view to contributing to the achievement of sustainable development; • In relation to minerals and waste Development Plan Documents, the following will need to be shown on the adopted proposals map: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Areas of significant mineral resources subject to safeguarding policies and minerals consultation areas; • Safeguarding areas for mineral working, handling and recycling; • Areas of search and preferred areas for waste management development and mineral working (including allocations of secondary aggregates); • Railheads and wharves safeguarded for bulk transportation (including minerals and waste); • Land allocated for recycling of construction and demolition waste; • Areas safeguarded and subject to groundwater protection; • Consultation areas relating to hazards such as flooding, land instability and contaminated land; and 	<p>The relevant guiding principles of PPS12 should be addressed by the Waste Core Strategy DPD.</p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Areas designated for the protection of the aquatic environment. • It is important that authorities preparing municipal waste management strategies and Local Planning Authorities responsible for preparing Local Development Documents work closely so as to ensure strategies and spatial planning integrate effectively to deliver sustainable waste management. <p>Targets</p> <p>Does not contain any specific targets</p>	
Planning Policy Guidance 13: Transport		
Para 20	<p>In developing the overall strategy, local authorities should:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. focus land uses which are major generators of travel demand in city, town and district centres and near to major public transport interchanges. City, town and district centres should generally be preferred over out of centre transport interchanges. Out-of-town interchanges should not be a focus for land uses which are major generators of travel demand; 4. locate day to day facilities which need to be near their clients in local and rural service centres, and adopt measures to ensure safe and easy access, particularly by walking and cycling. 	<p>The Waste Core Strategy DPD should, where appropriate, identify sites either in service centres or near major transport interchanges, although some facilities may be more suitably located away from populated areas.</p> <p>Sites for day-to-day facilities such as local recycling centres should be located where they can be easily accessed by public transport, cycling and walking.</p>
Para 45	<p>The Government has set out its policy framework on freight in its Sustainable Distribution Strategy (March 1999). While road transport is likely to remain the main mode for many freight movements, land use planning can help to promote sustainable distribution, including where feasible, the movement of freight by rail and water.</p>	<p>The Waste Core Strategy DPD should consider this in drawing up plans for the transport of waste and recycled products.</p>
Para 47	<p>Minerals can only be worked where they are found and the transport of minerals and spoil as well as material for landfill sites can have significant environmental impacts. Local authorities should seek to enable the carrying of material by rail or water wherever possible, through partnership with extractors and rail and water operators, appropriate planning conditions and obligations, the use of DETR freight grants...</p>	<p>The Waste Core Strategy DPD should consider this when locating landfill sites and in drawing up plans to transport material to landfill sites.</p>
Para 52	<p>Policies in development plans should set maximum levels of parking for broad classes of development. Maximum standards should be designed to be used as part of a package of measures to promote</p>	<p>The Waste Core Strategy DPD should consider imposing maximum standards of parking provision for</p>

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	sustainable transport choices, reduce the land-take of development, enable schemes to fit into central urban sites, promote linked-trips and access to development for those without use of a car and to tackle congestion. There should be no minimum standards for development, other than parking for disabled people.	waste management facility developments. The issue of reducing the landtake of developments is of particular importance.
Para I, Annex C	Care must be taken to avoid or minimise the environmental impact of any new transport infrastructure projects, or improvements to existing infrastructure; this includes the impacts which may be caused during construction (including the need to transport materials to and from the site, and dispose of spoil). Wherever possible, appropriate measures should be implemented to mitigate the impacts of transport infrastructure.	The Waste Core Strategy DPD should consider the need to transport spoil for disposal from new transport infrastructure projects and to minimise the environmental impacts of new transport infrastructure developments or improvements to existing infrastructure which are necessitated by new waste management facilities development. Appropriate mitigation measures should be considered where environmental impacts will/are likely to occur.
Planning Policy Guidance 14: Development on Unstable Land		
Para 16	It is the responsibility of the developer to determine whether land is suitable for a particular purpose, in particular whether land is unstable (or potentially unstable) or not. The developer should therefore make a thorough investigation and assessment of the ground.	The Waste Core Strategy DPD should identify sites for new facilities and undertake ground assessments so as to encourage developers and speed up the planning process.
Para 38	If the developers specialist investigations show that instability can be satisfactorily overcome, planning permission may be granted subject to conditions specifying the measures to be carried out to overcome instability.	The Waste Core Strategy DPD may include a policy to allow the use of planning conditions to allow for safe development on unstable land where appropriate.
Appendix A – Causes of Instability Paras A51 and A52	Landfills may compress significantly under load or when drained and full consolidation may take many years. Loose fill, i.e. in landfills, may settle suddenly or to an increased extent as a result of development.	The Waste Core Strategy DPD should include policies to ensure disused landfills are not used for inappropriate development.

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Appendix A – Para A54	Biodegradable landfill materials decay with time and development on or near such land could be adversely affected by leachate and/or landfill gas, which may move some distance from the site.	The Waste Core Strategy DPD should include policies to ensure that landfill sites are not located near to existing or planned future settlements and that development in the vicinity of disused landfill sites is carefully and appropriately controlled.
Appendix A – Para A55	Rising groundwater has been identified as significant factor in causing instability due to ground compression.	The Waste Core Strategy DPD should take account of this in devising its land-use planning policies and in identifying development sites.
Planning Policy Guidance 14: Development on Unstable Land: Annex 1 - Landslides and Planning		
Para 12	Activities which may contribute to slope instability include waste disposal and excavation (especially into old landslides, but also into slopes previously unaffected by landslides).	The Waste Core Strategy DPD should include policies to avoid the siting of waste disposal facilities on unstable land thus reducing potential future costs of land stabilisation and lessening the risk of damage to property and human life.
Para 14	The Building Regulations 1991 specify in Requirement A2 of Schedule 1 that: “The building shall be constructed so that ground movement caused by - ...landslip ... in so far as the risk can be reasonably foreseen will not impair the stability of any part of the building.”	The Waste Core Strategy DPD should state that all new waste management facilities adhere to this requirement.
Para 17	Whilst avoidance will often be the most cost-effective strategy, this will not always be possible. The planning response must, therefore, seek to take due account of the hazard presented by unstable slopes to ensure that adequate precautionary or remedial measures are undertaken in an environmentally acceptable manner.	The Waste Core Strategy DPD policies should seek, primarily, to avoid development on unstable land. However, if development on unstable land is deemed unavoidable, the Waste Core Strategy DPD should dictate that account be taken of the potential hazards and that appropriate mitigatory measures are taken in the most environmentally friendly manner possible.

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Para 28	Where there are grounds for believing that there is active or potential landsliding which would affect a proposed development or the development itself could lead to slope instability, a developer should be required to satisfy the local planning authority that these reservations can be overcome in an environmentally acceptable manner. This may include requiring the application to be accompanied by a slope stability report prepared by a competent person.	The Waste Core Strategy DPD should refer to guidance on preparing slope stability reports if sites identified for waste-related developments are on (or include areas of) unstable (or potentially unstable) land so as to streamline the planning process. A competent person should prepare such a report for all necessary sites according to the appropriate format as set out in Appendix 1B - Table 1B1 (and Appendix 2E of Annex 1). (WLP may also refer to records of land stability reports held by the LPA if necessary – Para. 31).
Para 23	Policies may be needed to control or restrict development in specific areas. Where slope instability cannot be overcome satisfactorily or where it provides other environmental benefits a presumption against development may be appropriate. In other areas, built development may not be appropriate unless adequate and environmentally acceptable slope stabilisation measures are included in the development proposal.	If it is deemed appropriate to identify sites on potentially unstable land for development (i.e. under the proximity principle), the Waste Core Strategy DPD should indicate a presumption against waste-related development of various scales in certain areas and indicate that slope stabilisation measures will be necessary in others.
Planning Policy Guidance 14: Development on Unstable Land. Annex 2 - Subsidence and Planning		
P.7, Para 3 – Purpose of this Annex	<p>To provide guidance on the exercise of planning controls over land use and development on land liable to subsidence. The Government looks to all parties to the development process to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - recognise the occurrence and potential for subsidence at the earliest possible stage in preparing development plans and in considering proposals for development - take appropriate action to assess the risks of subsidence and, where practicable, to deal with them by ground treatment/designing new buildings and structures to withstand the subsidence expected - take account of the constraints imposed by ground subsidence at all stages of the development process - ensure new development is suitable for the ground conditions of its location and will not be threatened by subsidence in the future. 	The Waste Core Strategy DPD should include policies to ensure new waste-related developments meet these requirements. All sites designated within the plan for future waste-related developments should be compatible with these requirements.

Plan or Programme	Objectives, requirements or targets of the plan or programme	How objectives and requirements might be taken on board
P.10, Para 13	It is the responsibility of developers to demonstrate that the effects of subsidence will not be unacceptably adverse or that they can be successfully mitigated.	The Waste Core Strategy DPD should designate suitable sites for waste management facilities that will/may be necessary in the future to encourage developers and streamline the planning process.
P.11, Para 17 – Regional Planning Guidance	RPGs and development plans should take account of clear regional or sub-regional concentrations of potential subsidence.	The Waste Core Strategy DPD should take account of any such concentrations.
P.13, Para 23	Development proposals in local plans should take account of the potential for subsidence since it can influence the feasibility and sustainability of developments. For example, where in combination with other constraints, mitigation against the potential adverse effects of subsidence might impose excessive financial costs for built development. Alternatives such as open space should be considered instead.	The Waste Core Strategy DPD should carefully consider any mitigation costs before designating development sites with potential for subsidence as excessive costs could make development unfeasible.
P.19. Appendix 2A. Para 2A3	Chalk mining has taken place in the Chilterns in the past.	The Waste Core Strategy DPD should consider this when investigating any potential sites for development in the Chilterns.
P.25. Appendix 2B. Para 2B11	Compressive ground generally occurs in wetland areas such as river valleys, shrinking and swelling of ground is associated with some types of clays and on previously developed land old foundations are often still in existence. All of these can potentially cause land subsidence.	The Waste Core Strategy DPD should have regard to these potential causes of subsidence when designating sites for development.
Planning Policy Guidance 15 - Planning and the Historic Environment		

Plan or Programme	Objectives, requirements or targets of the plan or programme	How objectives and requirements might be taken on board
P.8, Paras 3.8-3.9	Generally the best way of securing the upkeep of historic buildings is to keep them in active use. For the great majority this will mean economically viable uses. In principle the aim should be to identify the optimum viable use that is compatible with the fabric, interior, and setting of the historic building.	The Waste Core Strategy DPD could suggest the re-use of listed buildings in danger of falling into disrepair as certain kinds of waste management facility. In particular, this may be appropriate for listed buildings with an industrial past or in areas characterised by an industrial land use.
P.10, Para 3.16 - Demolitions	While rare, it is sometimes necessary to demolish listed buildings.	The materials arising from such demolitions may have historic value and as such special efforts should be made to enable their re-use/recycling so as to retain some of their value. This should be reflected in the Waste Core Strategy DPD.
P.15, Para 4.1 – Conservation Areas	Designation provides the basis for policies designed to preserve or enhance all the aspects of character or appearance that define an area's special interest.	The Waste Core Strategy DPD should deal with the siting of necessary waste storage/processing facilities in conservation zones and sites should be identified. This should help to minimise numbers of objections to separated waste collections, home composting schemes, separate public bins for different waste streams and other such facilities which may damage the character of conservation zones.
Planning Policy Guidance 16 - Archaeology and Planning		
Para 6	Archaeological remains should be seen as a finite, and non-renewable resource, in many cases highly fragile and vulnerable to damage and destruction. Appropriate management is therefore essential to ensure that they survive in good condition. In particular, care must be taken to ensure that archaeological remains are not needlessly or thoughtlessly destroyed. They can contain irreplaceable information about our past and the potential for an increase in future knowledge. They are part of our sense of national identity and are valuable both for their own sake and for their role in education, leisure and tourism.	The Waste Core Strategy DPD should reflect the importance of archaeological remains and seek to ensure that they are not needlessly destroyed by waste-related development. However, the importance of archaeological remains affected by a development must be assessed against the importance of the new facility and the impacts on various factors (i.e. ecology, archaeology) at alternative sites.

Plan or Programme	Objectives, requirements or targets of the plan or programme	How objectives and requirements might be taken on board
Para 18	The desirability of preserving an ancient monument and its setting is a material consideration in determining planning applications whether that monument is scheduled or unscheduled.	The advice of an archaeologist should be sought in designating sites for development in the Waste Core Strategy DPD in order to preserve Hertfordshire's archaeological heritage and to avoid public opposition at a later stage slowing the planning process and jeopardising the meeting of targets.
Para 25	Planning authorities should not include in their development plans policies requiring developers to finance archaeological works in return for the grant of planning permission. Likewise, developers should not expect to gain planning permission for archaeologically damaging development simply by arranging for the recording of sites whose physical preservation <i>in situ</i> is both desirable (due to their level of importance) and feasible. However, where it is deemed that the remains are not important enough to deem refusing permission for a development it is reasonable for an LPA to ensure before granting permission that the developer has made appropriate and satisfactory provision for the recording of the remains.	The Waste Core Strategy DPD policy should be not to use planning obligations or conditions to record the archaeology of a site in exchange for letting an archaeologically-damaging development take place if the site could reasonably be preserved and can reasonably be deemed worthy of preservation. They may, however, be used in the case of it being deemed that the remains are not important enough to warrant refusing permission for the development.
Para 21 – Environmental Assessment	For developments listed in Schedules 1 and 2 of the Town and Country Planning Act (Assessment of Environmental Effects) Regulations 1988 formal EA may be necessary including assessment of any impacts on the cultural or historical heritage.	The Waste Core Strategy DPD should include guidance on the requirements of EA regarding cultural and historical heritage.
Planning Policy Guidance 17 - Open Space, Sport and Recreation		
P.18, Para 27	<p>When formulating plan policies and considering development proposals for development which affect open space used for formal recreation (including playing fields) or for informal recreation, local planning authorities should apply the following tests:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - whether such land is of particular value to the community in terms, for example, of usage or accessibility, or whether it has the potential to be; - the sufficiency or otherwise of open space provision currently serving that function; and - the sufficiency or otherwise of all forms of open space provision in the area. 	The Waste Core Strategy DPD should avoid wherever possible designating open space used for formal or informal recreation for development and where any such land is considered for designation the criteria opposite should be adhered to.

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P.19, Para 32	The Government is determined that playing fields should not be lost to development unless there is an established surplus of all forms of open space. If playing fields are no longer required for their original purpose, consideration should first be given to their use to meet other needs for recreational land in the wider community.	The Waste Core Strategy DPD should not designate any sites on or detrimental to playing fields as these sites are often of great value to communities and development would be controversial.
Planning Policy Guidance 18 - Enforcing Planning Control		
PPG18 generally states that the Local Council has the rights to use the force of law to ensure that planning controls are obeyed. While waste issues are not specifically mentioned, existing and proposed waste facilities in the county must comply with all planning law exercised by Hertfordshire Council.		
Planning Policy Guidance 21 - Tourism		
Paragraph 4.11	... the environmental impact of tourism demand and ways in which any adverse effects can be moderated – by restricting further expansion of tourist capacity; by improving facilities for meeting existing demand;	Acknowledge the impacts of tourism on waste management.
Planning Policy Statement 22: Renewable Energy (2004)		
This PPS replaces PPG 22 (Renewable Energy). It sets out the Government's planning policies for renewable energy, which planning authorities should have regard to when preparing local development documents and when taking planning decisions.	<p>Objectives</p> <p>In light of Government objectives to cut carbon dioxide emissions and increase the generation of electricity from renewable energy sources, this planning policy statement looks to positive planning which facilitates renewable energy developments to contribute to all four elements of the Government's sustainable development strategy. The PPS contains a number of principles that should be adhered to in planning for renewable energy, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Documents should contain policies designed to promote and encourage, rather than restrict, the development of renewable energy resources; • Development proposals should demonstrate environmental, economic and social benefits as well as how any environmental and social impacts have been minimised through careful consideration of location, scale, design and other measures; • In siting a renewable energy development: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • likely to have an adverse effect on a site of international importance for nature and heritage 	<p>The potential for the generation of energy from waste sites should be considered within the Waste Core Strategy DPD, however, it should be noted that this is not considered a 'renewable' energy source.</p> <p>The benefits of energy from renewable sources should be reflected in the SA.</p>

Plan or Programme	Objectives, requirements or targets of the plan or programme	How objectives and requirements might be taken on board
	<p>conservation, permission should only be granted once it has been shown that the site's integrity would not be adversely affected;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • within nationally recognised designations, permission for renewable energy projects should only be granted where it can be demonstrated that the objectives of designation of the area will not be compromised by the development and any significant adverse effects on the area are clearly outweighed by the environmental, social and economic benefits; • in Green Belt, careful consideration will need to be given to the visual impact of projects and developers will need to demonstrate very special circumstances that clearly outweigh any harm by reason of inappropriateness and other harm if projects are to proceed. <p>Targets</p> <p>To generate 10% of UK electricity from renewable energy sources by 2010. The 2003 Energy White Paper ('Our energy – creating a low carbon economy') sets out the Government's aspirations to double that figure to 20% by 2020.</p>	
Planning Policy Statement 23: Planning and Pollution Control (2004)		
<p>Replacing the remaining extant parts of PPG 23, this PPS covers the role of the planning system in the location and potential impacts of development, with respect to their potential as sources of pollution. Also addressed is the issue of planning and development of contaminated land.</p>	<p>Objectives</p> <p>PPS 23 is in line with the Government's commitment to the principles of sustainable development and the importance of controlling and minimising pollution. Appendix A contains matters that should be considered in the preparation of development plan documents and when taking decisions on individual planning applications. However, it does not contain a specific set of objectives.</p> <p>Targets</p> <p>Does not contain any targets.</p>	<p>The Waste Core Strategy DPD and SA should consider the location and potential impacts of waste facility developments with respect to their potential as sources of pollution.</p>
Planning Policy Guidance 24 – Planning and Noise		

Plan or Programme	Objectives, requirements or targets of the plan or programme	How objectives and requirements might be taken on board
Paragraph 10	Much of the development which is necessary for the creation of jobs and the construction and improvement of essential infrastructure will generate noise. Local Planning Authorities must ensure that development does not cause an unacceptable degree of disturbance.	Waste management creates noise! Be prepared to consider this in the Waste Core Strategy DPD.
Paragraph 12	Local Planning Authorities should consider carefully in each case whether proposals for new noise-sensitive development would be incompatible with existing activities.	
Paragraph 23	<p>Conditions attached to waste disposal licences generally set limits on the amount of waste, frequency of deliveries and hoarse of operations, noise control and prescribe screening requirements.</p> <p>Local Planning Authorities and waste regulations authorities should consult closely at an early stage when considering the need for specific noise controls to be imposed by appropriate conditions in any planning permission or in the subsequent site licence.</p>	
Paragraph 24	The main sources of noise will be from vehicular movement, tipping operations, and site plant.	
Annex 1 – paragraph 1	When assessing a proposal for residential development near a source of noise, local planning authorities should determine into which for the 4 categories the proposed site falls.	
Planning Policy Statement 25: Development and Flood Risk (December 2006)		
<p>Flooding is a natural process that shapes the natural environment; however it also threatens life and damages property. Although flooding cannot be wholly prevented, its impacts can be avoided and reduced through good planning and management. This PPS sets out the</p>	<p>Objectives Regional planning bodies and local planning authorities should prepare and implement planning strategies that help to deliver sustainable development by:</p> <p><u>Appraising risk</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> identifying land at risk and the degree of risk of flooding from river, sea and other sources in their areas; preparing Regional Flood Risk Appraisals (RFRAs) or Strategic Flood Risk Assessments (SFRAs) as appropriate, as freestanding assessments that contribute to the Sustainability Appraisal of their plans; <p><u>Managing risk</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> framing policies for the location of development which avoid flood risk to people and property where 	<p>The Waste Core Strategy DPD should take into account the PPS to reduce the flood risk on development; this should include the guidance provided under the four headings: appraising risk, managing risk; reducing risk; and a partnership approach.</p> <p>HCC should also make full use of the <i>Practice Guide Companion Guide to PPS25: Development and Flood Risk: 'Living Draft'</i> (February 2007)</p>

Plan or Programme	Objectives, requirements or targets of the plan or programme	How objectives and requirements might be taken on board
<p>elements of the risk-based approach to planning development in areas of flood risk, and also the responsibilities of different actors.</p>	<p>possible, and manage any residual risk, taking account of the impacts of climate change;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> only permitting development in areas of flood risk when there are no reasonably available sites in areas of lower flood risk and benefits of the development outweigh the risks from flooding; <p><u>Reducing risk</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> safeguarding land from development that is required for current and future flood management e.g. conveyance and storage of flood water, and flood defences; reducing flood risk to and from new development through location, layout and design, incorporating sustainable drainage systems (SUDS); using opportunities offered by new development to reduce the causes and impacts of flooding e.g. surface water management plans; making the most of the benefits of green infrastructure for flood storage, conveyance and SUDS; re-creating functional floodplain; and setting back defences; <p><u>A partnership approach</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> working effectively with the Environment Agency, other operating authorities and other stakeholders to ensure that best use is made of their expertise and information so that plans are effective and decisions on planning applications can be delivered expeditiously; and ensuring spatial planning supports flood risk management policies and plans, River Basin Management Plans and emergency planning. 	
Waste Strategy for England (Defra May 2007)		
<p>The Waste Strategy, together with Planning Policy Statement 10 Planning for Sustainable Waste Management (PPS10) is part of the implementation for England of the requirements within the Framework Directive on Waste, and associated Directives, to produce</p>	<p>Objectives The Strategy sets out an overall objective for England to achieve less waste, more material recovery, energy from waste and much less landfill.</p> <p>To achieve this, the Strategy sets objectives for different sectors:</p> <p>Business</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build resource efficiency into business model Produce less waste Design less wasteful products Use recycled inputs <p>Retailers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce packaging waste 	<p>The Core Strategy DPD should encourage the development of recycling and composting facilities which are accessible to communities, preferably by sustainable transport mode.</p>

Plan or Programme	Objectives, requirements or targets of the plan or programme	How objectives and requirements might be taken on board
waste management plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce usage of single use carrier bags • Use influence on consumers and supply chain <p>Consumers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Produce less waste • Purchase responsibly • Separate their waste into recyclables <p>Local authorities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide convenient recycling service for household and commercial customers • Provide local leadership to plan and invest in new infrastructure <p>Waste management industry</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide flexible sustainable waste services to customers • Invest in recycling and recovery facilities • Observe high environmental standards <p>Targets</p> <p>Annual greenhouse gas emissions: 2020: reduction of 10 million tonnes of CO₂ equivalents</p> <p>Household waste recycling: 2010: 40% 2015: 45% 2020: 50%</p> <p>Household residual waste 2010: 29% reduction 2015: 35% reduction 2020: 45% reduction from 2000 levels</p> <p>Municipal waste recovery: 2010: 53%</p>	

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	2015: 67% 2020: 75%	
Waste not, Want not – A strategy for tackling the waste problem in England. Strategy Unit, November 2002		
Executive Summary – page 5	To ensure that, by 2020, England has a world class waste management system that allows the nation to prosper whilst reducing harm to the environment and preserving resources for future generations	Acknowledge that the Waste Core Strategy DPD will be a part of this overall management system.
Executive summary – page 12	Investment is required in 4 key areas to accelerate progress and give local authorities and households more choice in managing waste effectively. These are <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - tackling the growth in waste - developing the infrastructure for recycling and associated education programmes - improving data and research on waste management. - giving financial backing to pilots of alternative waste management 	Ensure that these considerations are taken into account when preparing budgets etc, and creating future waste policies.
Executive Summary – page 20	Household waste – includes regular waste from household doorstep collections, bulky waste collection, hazardous household waste collection, communal collection of garden waste, plus waste from schools, street sweepings and litter	Ensure to take this definition into account when constructing the Waste Core Strategy DPD.
Chapter 4 – page 45	Local Authorities need to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - put in place local strategies for sustainable management of municipal waste - plan for and secure an appropriate range of facilities for the management of municipal waste within their area, including the co-operation and joint planning with other local authorities and private sector - allocate sufficient resources to waste - secure management of waste in line with the BPEO and their own local strategy 	Ensure that all these requirements are incorporated into the Waste Core Strategy DPD. These factors are the key to creating a good plan to manage waste and improve the Borough's environment.

Plan or Programme	Objectives, requirements or targets of the plan or programme	How objectives and requirements might be taken on board
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - provide ongoing education and practical advice for local people 	
Chapter 4 – page 46	<p>Householders need to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - minimise their own waste and encourage manufacturers to do so by refusing over packaged and wasteful products - source separate waste and use recycling facilities provided including bring sites - accept responsibility and ownership of their waste, including accepting waste management facilities where appropriate - manage their own waste responsibly, including not littering 	Acknowledge that the education of the community is a major factor in successful planning. Householders need to be made aware of the above points.
Chapter 6 – page 58	<p>Incentives for households to produce less waste could take a number of forms:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - discounts on current charges ie. Council tax - cash incentives and reward schemes - a mixture of free services and some charges for special services - freedom for local authorities to introduce various forms of direct and variable charging. 	Take these suggestions into account when creating incentives to encourage waste management.
Chapter 6 – page 68	Where there are developments with more than 50 houses, ensure that space is allocated within the development for easily accessible recycling and waste facilities.	Incorporate recycling and waste provisions into development controls.
Chapter 6 – page 69	Every Local authority should have in place a formal documented sustainable procurement strategy.	Ensure that the Waste Core Strategy DPD includes a sustainable procurement strategy.
Chapter 6 – page 79	The purpose of raising the landfill tax is not to promote incineration at the expense of all other options, but	Ensure that when discouraging landfill it does not

Plan or Programme	Objectives, requirements or targets of the plan or programme	How objectives and requirements might be taken on board
	rather send a clear signal about landfill	promote the use of other forms of waste disposal that may be just as harmful.
Chapter 8 – page 100	Delivery at local level should be strengthened by the creation of a taskforce to help local authorities gain access to best practice methods eg. in contracting with the waste industry	Ensure that this suggestion is carried out.
Chapter 8 – page 100	Local authorities should be encouraged to work more effectively with each other and with waste companies and community groups.	Sure that this suggestion is carried out in conjunction with the Waste Core Strategy DPD.
Waste Strategy 2000 for England and Wales		
Part I: Summary – page 7	<p>The government and the National Assembly have set challenging targets to increase the recycling of municipal waste:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to recycle or compost at least 25% of household waste by 2005 - to recycle or compost at least 30% of household waste by 2010 - to recycle or compost at least 33% of household waste by 2015 	Acknowledge these targets, and ensure that the Waste Core Strategy DPD is successful in contributing to these targets.
Part I: Summary – page 7	Local authorities will need to make significant strides in recycling and composting to meet the new statutory performance standards (set up by the Government to produce these targets).	Ensure that the targets set out in the Waste Core Strategy DPD will satisfy the new statutory standards.
Part I: Paragraph 1.7	<p>The Government has set ambitious targets that include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - by 2010 to reduce biodegradable municipal waste landfilled to 75% of that produced in 1995 - by 2013, 50% of that produced in 1995 - by 2020, 35% of that produced in 1995 	Acknowledge these targets, and ensure that the Waste Core Strategy DPD is successful in contributing to these targets.
Part I: Paragraph 1.10	In future we must make much greater efforts to reduce waste and substantially increase re-use, recycling, composting and recovery of energy from waste. We recognise that landfill will play a role in any future system of sustainable waste management, but it will be a much smaller role.	Acknowledge that 'balance' between different forms of waste disposal is the key to future sustainable waste management. Not one form can be ruled out.

Plan or Programme	Objectives, requirements or targets of the plan or programme	How objectives and requirements might be taken on board
Part I: Paragraph 2.3 and 2.1	<p>The way we manage our resources and the waste that we produce can make an important contribution to sustainable development. The government's sustainable development strategy rests on four key elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - effective protection of the environment - prudent use of natural resources - social progress which meets the needs of everyone - high and stable levels of economic growth and employment 	Ensure that sustainable development factors are incorporated into the Waste Core Strategy DPD
Part I: Paragraph 2.6	The Government and the National Assembly believe that increased levels of recycling will lead to significantly greater employment opportunities in this field.	Acknowledge that effective waste management more than just environmental benefits.
Part I: Paragraph 2.19	Where it does not make sense to recycle waste, consideration should be given to using it as a fuel – directly or indirectly.	Ensure that the Waste Core Strategy DPD takes into account all options for the disposal of waste.
Part I: Paragraph 2.34	Under the Best Value initiative, local authorities must set themselves a series of targets for performance on waste management, and prepare an action plan for their delivery.	Ensure that the Waste Core Strategy DPD achieves this requirement.
Part I: Paragraph 2.44	<p>Local authorities are required to set targets under Best Value to reduce significantly/reverse the growth in household waste per head. Specifically considering:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - targets should recognise that waste reduction will be a priority wherever practicable - targets should be backed up by an action-plan - authorities must demonstrate to auditors that the targets are challenging - authorities must also show continuous improvement in performance 	Take into account these recommendations and developed targets accordingly.
Part I: Paragraph 3.39, 3.40 and 3:42	We propose that permits should be granted free to local authorities. Permits will allow set tonnages of biodegradable municipal waste to be landfilled (permitted amounts will be adjusted to reach targets). We intend that the permits will be tradable so that:	Ensure that the Waste Core Strategy DPD takes into account the permits and develops a usage plan that will ensure the most efficient use of the permits.

Plan or Programme	Objectives, requirements or targets of the plan or programme	How objectives and requirements might be taken on board
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - cost of achieving compliance can be reduced overall - authorities will have greater choice of how to meet the targets in the way that best suits their local needs - there will be no compulsion about trading 	
Part I: Paragraph 4:13	<p>The Government and the National Assembly look to Waste Planning Authorities to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - establish a BPEO (Best Practicable Environmental Option) - take an integrated approach to waste management - move substantially away from landfill towards recycling, composting and energy from waste - ensure consistency with the quantity of tradable landfill permits available and with statutory performance standards for recycling - make realistic assessments of likely future requirements for waste management facilities - promote informed debate with the public and businesses in their area about the need for waste management - work with the Environment Agency to ensure that planning and licence conditions are complementary and effective and to ensure timely decisions <p>They also expect Waste Collection and Disposal Authorities to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - develop effective working relationships to deliver comprehensive Municipal Waste Management Strategies - put in place effective local arrangements to reduce waste and maximise recycling and recovery 	Ensure that the Waste Core Strategy DPD incorporates all of these expectations. It is the role of the Waste Planning Authority to carry out these tasks.

Plan or Programme	Objectives, requirements or targets of the plan or programme	How objectives and requirements might be taken on board
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - raise awareness locally of the costs of dealing with waste - involve local people in decisions on waste and work with community based schemes to promote reuse and recycling 	
Part I: Paragraph 4:34	Increased household recycling will not be possible if consumers do not recognise that it is important	Acknowledge that consumer education is the key to a successful waste management plan.
Planning for a Sustainable Future: White Paper (CLG, 2007)		
	<p>The White Paper proposes reforms on how decisions are taken on nationally significant infrastructure projects - including energy, waste, waste-water and transport - responding to the challenges of economic globalisation and climate change.</p> <p>It also proposes further reforms to the Town and Country Planning system, building on the recent improvements to make it more efficient and more responsive.</p> <p>Five core principles underpin the Government's proposals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - planning must be responsive, particularly to longer term challenges such as increasing globalisation and climate change, and properly integrate our economic, social and environmental objectives to deliver sustainable development; - the planning system should be streamlined, efficient and predictable; - there must be full and fair opportunities for public consultation and community engagement; - the planning system should be transparent and accountable; and - planning should be undertaken at the right level of government – national, regional and local. <p>Targets</p> <p>The White Paper sets out performance against existing targets e.g. use of brownfield land, speed of determining land use planning decisions etc.</p>	HCC should take the aims and objectives of the White Paper into account whilst producing the Waste Core Strategy DPD.
Securing the Future – UK Government Sustainable Development Strategy (DEFRA, 2005)		

Plan or Programme	Objectives, requirements or targets of the plan or programme	How objectives and requirements might be taken on board
<p>The Strategy takes account of developments since the 1999 strategy, both domestically and internationally, the changed structure of Government in the UK with devolution to Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland, greater emphasis on delivery at the regional level and the new relationship between Government and Local Authorities.</p> <p>It was produced alongside 'One Future, Different Paths – The UK's Shared Framework for Sustainable Development'. This is a joint strategy for the UK Government and the devolved administrations.</p>	<p>Objectives The Strategy contains a set of shared UK principles that will be used to achieve Sustainable Development and have been agreed by the UK Government, Scottish Executive, Welsh Assembly Government and Northern Ireland Administration. These guiding principles bring together and build on the various previously existing UK principles to set out an overarching approach that the four separate strategies of the Government and devolved administrations can share. These are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Living within environmental limits • Ensuring a strong, healthy and just society • Achieving a sustainable economy • Promoting good Governance • Using sound science responsibly. <p>These principles will form the basis for policy in the UK.</p> <p>Targets No clear targets were identified.</p>	<p>The Waste Core Strategy DPD should provide the spatial expression of the UK Sustainable Development Strategy within Hertfordshire, with particular regard to the principles and priorities set out in the Strategy, including sustainable consumption and production, climate change and energy, natural resource protection and the environment and sustainable communities.</p>
Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (2006)		
<p>The Act came into force in England and Wales on the 1st October 2006. It is primarily intended to implement key aspects of the Government's Rural Strategy published in July</p>	<p>The Act is designed to modernise and simplify the delivery of Government policy to achieve a rich and diverse natural environment and thriving rural communities.</p> <p>It has led to the establishment of Natural England and the new Commission for Rural Communities. It will also allow National Park Authorities to make traffic regulation orders to prevent the inappropriate use of byways by motor vehicles.</p>	<p>HCC should take the objectives and changes contained within the Act into account whilst producing the Waste Core Strategy DPD.</p>

¹ Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 (c. 16) Part 3 — Wildlife etc, Section 40 (1)

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<p>2004. It also addresses a wider range of issues relating broadly to the natural environment</p>	<p>The Act includes Sections on biodiversity, SSSIs, National Park, Rights of Way, Inland Waterways, and plans to reform and reconstitute several advisory committees and boards.</p> <p>For example, Chapter 40 entitled 'Duty to conserve biodiversity' states that 'Every public authority must, in exercising its functions, have regard, so far as is consistent with the proper exercise of those functions, to the purpose of conserving biodiversity.'¹</p>	
<p>A Strategy for England's Trees, Woods and Forests (DEFRA, 2007)</p>		
<p>This strategy focuses on the widespread adoption of sustainable forest management, new recreation and access opportunities, better management of ancient and native woodlands, popular initiatives in The National Forest and Community Forests, and land regeneration providing green infrastructure for new urban development.</p>	<p>Objectives Objectives within the Strategy are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provide, in England, a resource of trees, woods and forests in places where they can contribute most in terms of environmental, economic and social benefits now and for future generations; • ensure that existing and newly planted trees, woods and forests are resilient to the impacts of climate change and also contribute to the way in which biodiversity and natural resources adjust to a changing climate; • protect and enhance the environmental resources of water, soil, air, biodiversity and landscapes (both woodland and non-woodland), and the cultural and amenity values of trees and woodland; • increase the contribution that trees, woods and forests make to the quality of life for those living in, working in or visiting England; • improve the competitiveness of woodland businesses and promote the development of new or improved; • markets for sustainable woodland products and ecosystem services where this will deliver identifiable; • public benefits, nationally or locally, including the reduction of carbon emissions. <p>Targets No clear targets were identified.</p>	<p>The Waste Core Strategy DPD can address the aims of the strategy through ensuring developments protect and maintain existing trees and woodland, and enhancing biodiversity and the environs of development through encouraging the planting of more trees.</p>
<p>Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland (DEFRA, July 2007)</p>		
<p>The Strategy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sets out a way forward for work and planning on air quality issues • sets out the air quality standards and objectives 	<p>Objectives The Air Quality Strategy sets out air quality objectives and policy options to further improve air quality in the UK from today into the long term. As well as direct benefits to public health, the options are intended to provide important benefits to quality of life and help to protect our environment.</p> <p>Targets</p>	<p>The Waste Core Strategy DPD should ensure that potential causes of poor air quality in the County are managed, such as the need for the use of Heavy Goods Vehicles and the location of polluting industries.</p>

Plan or Programme	Objectives, requirements or targets of the plan or programme	How objectives and requirements might be taken on board
<p>to be achieved</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> introduces a new policy framework for tackling fine particles; and identifies potential new national policy measures which modelling indicates could give further health benefits and move closer towards meeting the Strategy's objectives. 	<p>The main UK sources of each pollutant and the health and environmental hazards associated with it are set out, together with the strategy's objectives (policy targets) and the European Directive limit or target values.</p>	
<p><i>Building a Greener Future: Towards Zero Carbon Development - Consultation (CLG, December 2006)</i></p>		
<p>This publication is a consultation document seeking views on the Government's proposals to reduce the carbon footprint of new housing development. It sets out the Government's views on the importance of moving towards zero carbon in new housing. It explores the relationship between the planning system, Code for Sustainable Homes and Building Regulations in delivering our ambitions for zero carbon. And it proposes a timetable for revising the Building Regulations so as to reach zero carbon development in</p>	<p>Objectives and Targets</p> <p>The key goal is to achieve zero carbon new homes within a decade. The Government propose to achieve this in three steps: moving first, in 2010 to a 25% improvement in the energy/carbon performance set in building regulations; then second, in 2013, to a 44% improvement; then, finally, in 2016, to zero carbon. Zero carbon means that, over a year, the net carbon emissions from energy use in the home would be zero.</p>	<p>The Waste Core Strategy DPD should encourage developers to aim for zero carbon development, taking this consultation document into account alongside the Code for Sustainable Homes and Building Regulations.</p>

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all new housing in England & Wales.		
Climate Change: The UK Programme (DEFRA, 2006)		
This programme builds on the initial climate change programme published in 2000. It sets out the UK's policies and priorities for tackling climate change focusing both internationally and domestically.	<p>Target The UK Programme reiterates and goes beyond the UK's commitment to the Kyoto agreement, aiming to reduce carbon dioxide emissions by 20% below 1990 levels by 2010.</p>	The Waste Core Strategy DPD should include policies that help to reduce carbon dioxide emissions.
Energy White Paper - Meeting the Challenge (DTI, 2007)		
This White Paper sets out the Government's international and domestic energy strategy to respond to long-term energy challenges: tackling climate change and energy security.	<p>Objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish an international framework to tackle climate change • Provide legally binding carbon targets for the whole UK economy, progressively reducing emissions • Make further progress in achieving fully competitive and transparent international markets • Encourage more energy saving through better information, incentives and regulation • Provide more support for low carbon technologies • Ensure the right conditions for investment <p>Targets No clear targets were identified.</p>	<p>The Waste Core Strategy DPD should seek to reduce the County's energy usage wherever possible, through locating development sustainably and ensuring that energy efficient measures are employed.</p> <p>In addition, the Waste Core Strategy DPD should consider opportunities for incorporating renewable energy schemes. Policies should not constrain or rule out the use of renewable energy technologies.</p>
Heritage Protection for the 21st Century: White Paper (DCMS, 2007)		
This White Paper sets out the Government's vision for a new heritage protection system. The proposals are focussed on opening up heritage protection to greater public scrutiny and involvement, whilst	<p>Objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing a unified approach to the historic environment; • Maximising opportunities for inclusion and involvement; and • Supporting sustainable communities by putting the historic environment at the heart of an effective planning system. <p>Targets</p>	Development in Hertfordshire should be carefully planned to ensure that adverse effects on the historic environment are avoided and that historic settings and education opportunities in the County are enhanced where possible.

Plan or Programme	Objectives, requirements or targets of the plan or programme	How objectives and requirements might be taken on board
<p>recognising that heritage protection needs to be an integral part of a planning system that can deliver sustainable communities.</p>	<p>No clear targets were identified.</p>	
<p><i>Making space for water: Developing a new Government strategy for flood and coastal erosion risk management in England. The Government's First Response (DEFRA, 2005)</i></p>		
<p>Defra's Flood Management Strategy Unit is aiming to set the direction for flood and coastal erosion risk management over the next 20 years.</p> <p>Following the close of a three month long consultation period, the Government released its first response in March 2005.</p> <p>The response reported positive reactions from stakeholders to the consultation document, therefore the Government intends, over the 20-year lifetime of the new strategy, to implement a more holistic approach to managing flood and coastal erosion risks in England.</p> <p>The approach will involve</p>	<p>Aim The aim set out in the Government's first response is to manage flood and coastal erosion risks by employing an integrated portfolio of approaches which reflect both national and local priorities, so as to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reduce the threat to people and their property; and • deliver the greatest environmental, social and economic benefit, consistent with the Government's sustainable development principles. <p>Objectives The Government's objectives are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • take action to ensure adaptability to climate change becomes an integral part of all flood and coastal erosion management decisions; • continue to promote a programme of research on the impacts of climate change; • review current allowances and recommendations for climate change in the light of the outcome of that research; • adopt a whole catchment and whole shoreline approach that is consistent with, and contributes to the implementation of, the Water Framework Directive; • involve stakeholders at all levels of risk management; and • achieve a better balance between the three pillars of sustainable development (economic, social and environmental) in our risk management activities. <p>Key areas of consideration are management of risk, land use planning, rural issues, integrated urban drainage management and coastal issues.</p> <p>The inclusion of Flood Risk Assessments at all levels of the planning process will be strongly encouraged, and it is intended to include gateway questions in the Standard Planning Application form to determine whether a Flood Risk Assessment is required.</p>	<p>The Waste Core Strategy DPD should seek to ensure that flood risk areas are excluded from development allocations.</p> <p>Opportunities for taking a holistic approach to flood management solutions should be pursued.</p> <p>Measures to ensure that flood defences are maintained should be addressed and careful consideration given to the risks associated with the failure of flood defences in light of climate change.</p>

Plan or Programme	Objectives, requirements or targets of the plan or programme	How objectives and requirements might be taken on board
<p>taking account of all sources of flooding, embedding flood and coastal risk management across a range of Government policies, and reflecting other relevant Government policies in the policies and operations of flood and coastal erosion risk management</p>	<p>Targets No clear targets were identified.</p>	
Regional		
<i>East of England Plan. The Secretary of State's Proposed Changes and Further Proposed Changes to the Draft Revision to the Regional Spatial Strategy for the East of England (2007)</i>		
<p>This draft of the RSS builds on the Proposed Changes to the East of England Plan (2006) and sets out a spatial strategy to guide planning and development in the East of England to the year 2021, but also sets a vision, objectives and core strategy for the longer term.</p>	<p>The RSS objectives cover a wide range of issues to improve quality of life, including economic development, housing, the environment, transport, waste management, culture, sport and recreation, mineral extraction and implementation. In particular it 'seeks to reduce the region's impact on, and exposure to, the effects of climate change and to put in place a development strategy with the potential to support continued sustainable growth beyond 2021'.</p> <p>Hertfordshire features heavily in the Plan's sub-areas and key centres for development and change which have specific policies setting out targets for housing, employment and economic growth, ensuring the accommodation of sustainable growth.</p> <p>The RSS waste policies set out waste management objectives and regional targets which the Core Strategy waste management policies should adhere to. In addition, they ensure all issues of waste management are planned for, including accommodating apportioned waste, declining imported waste, increasing self-sufficiency, ensuring capacity for management, hazardous waste, and disposal and collection,</p>	<p>The Waste Core Strategy DPD should reflect the targets and objectives of the RSS and take into account additional pressures or opportunities that may arise from the Sub-areas and Key Centres for development and change in the County.</p> <p>Ensure the Waste Core Strategy DPD adheres to, and builds upon the RSS waste policies.</p>
<i>The London Plan (Greater London Authority, 2004) and Draft Further Alterations to the London Plan (Greater London Authority, 2006)</i>		
<p>The London Plan² was adopted in February 2004</p>	<p>The Plan sets out The Mayor's aim to reduce London's dependency upon neighbouring regions for waste disposal, which is of particular importance for Hertfordshire. Policy 4A.1 sets a target of 85% self-sufficiency</p>	<p>Aiming for a high level of self-sufficiency in London would mean that counties outside of London,</p>

² The London Plan. Spatial Development Strategy for Greater London. Greater London Authority, February 2004.

Plan or Programme	Objectives, requirements or targets of the plan or programme	How objectives and requirements might be taken on board
and contains policies on Planning for Waste.	in waste management in London by 2020. Further Alterations to the London Plan ³ were consulted upon at the end of 2006. The alterations to the London Plan proposed some changes to the wording of this policy, but the overall self-sufficiency target remains the same.	including Hertfordshire, will have to deal with less of London's waste in the future. In the meantime, the Waste Core Strategy DPD will need to continue to include an element of London's waste exports when forecasting the amount of waste to be managed in Hertfordshire.
<i>Rethinking Rubbish in London: The Mayor's Municipal Waste Strategy (Updated: The Mayor's Draft Municipal Waste Management Strategy – Public Consultation Draft.)</i>		
Building on elements in the London Plan, this document provides a strategy the management of all municipal waste collected in London (households, street clearings and some business waste), setting out the current problems and a series of policies and proposals to tackle them.	<p>Objectives</p> <p>The Strategy outlines a number of key policies and proposals that aim to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce the rate of growth of municipal waste • Increases the amount and quality of waste recycled or composted by improving the infrastructure from its collection and removing hazardous waste. • Convert waste into new materials, creating new industries and jobs. • Promote, educate and encourage recycling <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The use of financial rewards ○ Recycling centres at schools ○ High profile outdoor events • Encourage an increase waste reduction, reuse and recycling and the development of emerging advanced technology for non-renewable such as MBT • If it cannot be recycled, value should be gained from it. 	The more that London is able to manage its own municipal waste in London, the less that will have to be managed in the counties surrounding London, such as Hertfordshire. In the meantime, the Waste Core Strategy DPD will need to continue to include an element of London's waste exports when forecasting the amount of waste to be managed in Hertfordshire.

³ Draft Further Alterations to the London Plan (Spatial Development Strategy for Greater London). Greater London Authority, September 2006.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significantly increase recovery capacity. • Improve the cleanliness of London's streets • Make the transportation of waste more environmentally friendly • Boroughs should make sure that there are an adequate number of sites available for the changing nature of waste management. This should consider all forms of waste. Clear guidance on the number and types and where appropriate the location of sites will be provided by the Mayor. The strategy advocates; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Moving up the waste hierarchy ○ Regional self-sufficiency ○ The proximity principle ○ Identifying the BPEO • Making recycling more cost effective • Increase collaborative working and the development of a single waste disposal authority • Improve the quality of waste data capture, monitoring and accessibility. <p>Targets</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • From the EU Landfill Directive - By 2010 the amount of biodegradable waste going to landfill must be 75% of the total produced in 1995; by 2013 the amount must be reduced to 50% and by 2020 to 35%. • From Waste Strategy 2000 – By 2005, 25% of household waste should be recycled or composed and value should be recovered from 40%. These figures rise 30% and 45% for 2010 and to 33% and 67% for 2015. • To achieve the national rates, statutory standards have been introduced for waste collection and waste 	

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	<p>disposal authorities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Authorities with recycling and composting rates lower than 5% in 1998/99 must achieve 10% by 2003/04. Authorities with recycling and composting rates of 5-15% are required to double their rates and all other authorities are required to recycle or compost at least one third of their household waste ○ By 2005/06, waste disposal and waste collection authorities with recycling and composting rates under 6% in 1998/99 are required to achieve 18%, those with 6- 12% are required to triple their rate, those who recycle or compost 12-18 % must reach 36% and all other authorities must reach a rate of 40% <p>The more that London is able to manage its own municipal waste in London, the less that will have to be managed in the counties surrounding London, such as Hertfordshire. In the meantime, the WDP will need to continue to include an element of London's waste exports when forecasting the amount of waste to be managed in Hertfordshire.</p>	
East of England - Regional Waste Management Strategy 2002		
	<p>Introduction: The East of England Regional Waste Management Strategy is designed to provide guidance on the land use planning aspects of waste management up to 2021. It aims to provide the context for WLPs, guide the waste collection and disposal plans of all local authorities and inform and influence the private sector in waste management activities. States that Hertfordshire is a net exporter of waste.</p>	
P.23 – Box: The Vision	Work for fundamental change in society's approach to waste to develop a positive attitude to management, it's generation, treatment and disposal. Encourage community support and participation.	Ensure the Waste Core Strategy DPD contains plans and policies for public education and changing attitudes as well as to encourage community participation in waste management.
P.24 – Policy I	<p>Challenging but achievable targets should be set by all Authorities and waste producers. They should aim for minimum levels of recovery as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Municipal waste – 40% at 2005, 50% at 2010, 75% at 2015 - Commercial and industrial waste – 66% at 2005, 75% at 2015 	Set realistic targets for waste recovery using those opposite as the absolute minimum.

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P.24, Para. 2.5	There is little point in bringing forward major infrastructure developments (i.e. EfW plants) where recycling and composting schemes have already being successful as this may discourage further recycling/composting schemes.	Policies could state that recycling/composting schemes should always take priority over other forms of recovery of value from waste.
P.25, Paras. 2.10 and 2.11	<p>Need to identify sites to accommodate new facilities. The long lead times often required may mean that temporary arrangements may be necessary so as to meet targets in the earlier years.</p> <p>WLPs will provide the essential framework for a new waste management system. It is essential for the strategy that planning permission can be obtained for new facilities and it is the role of WLPs to ensure facilities are available when needed. In doing this WLPs should pay regard to sustainable development policy and particularly the East of England Sustainable Development Framework. The overall needs of the community should be placed above local concerns and objections.</p>	Proposals should be included to identify sites for waste management facilities and potential temporary facilities in advance of their being necessary in order to streamline the planning process.
P.26 – Policy 2	<p>WLPs must have regard to principles of sustainable development to ensure developments proposed do not impact adversely on future generations or waste or destroy scarce resources. In doing so, WLP must include policies to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Make adequate provision for sites for the management of waste arising within the plan area ensuring that sufficient capacity can be provided to handle the forecast volume of all waste types within the county (unless regional or national provision is more appropriate in the case of hazardous and other problem wastes). - Provide for monitoring and review to ensure forecasts of waste arisings and facilities to deal with them are regularly updated (P.39, 3.2 – WLP should review figures and targets given in Appendix 6 of RWMS in light of local data/updated information). - Provide specific policies to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -encourage waste minimisation -determine how the principle of BPEO will be applied within the context of the Hierarchy of Waste Management. -provide criteria for consideration of proposals for recycling/composting facilities, energy recovery, 	<p>Take account of Government sustainable development policy in drawing up the Waste Core Strategy DPD.</p> <p>Ensure the Waste Core Strategy DPD makes adequate provision for the treatment of waste arisings within the county, systems are in place to monitor and review policy and the specific policies demanded by Policy 2 of the RWMS are reflected in the Waste Core Strategy DPD.</p> <p>Ensure that the Waste Core Strategy DPD is flexible to changing county and regional volumes of waste produced so that planners can take account of the monitoring carried out.</p>

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	<p>incineration and other plants likely to be needed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - provide facilities for the treatment, storage and disposal of hazardous and other wastes which give rise to problems of handling, treatment or disposal. 	
P.27, Policy 3, para 2.15, Policy 4	Each county should aim to be self-sufficient in dealing with its own waste. Planning decisions and waste management contracts are to be based on facilities within the county to meet the requirements of the proximity principle and county self-sufficiency. Hertfordshire currently exports much of its municipal waste therefore greater efforts must be made to deal with waste within the county. Imports of waste should only be accepted in exceptional circumstances or where collaboration with other areas provides clear mutual benefits (except for residues from other waste processes).	Include policies to ensure as much waste as is practicable can be dealt with within the region. Designate potential sites for waste management facilities to streamline the planning process.
P.30, Policy 9	New developments should be designed to minimise construction waste.	Include policies in the Waste Core Strategy DPD to influence LPAs to implement this.
Para. 2.23. P.30, Policy 10	Commercial value of recycled material and compost should be recognised. LAs and WLPs should have policies to encourage and support the development of waste processing facilities where they can be shown to be environmentally acceptable.	The Waste Core Strategy DPD should include plans to assist development of new recycling businesses (i.e. identify sites and reduce planning hurdles) and encourage the creation of new markets for products made from waste.
Para. 2.26, Policy 12, Policy 13	LAs, waste management authorities and private waste management companies should provide for separate collection of recyclable and compostable materials as early as is practicably possible.	Produce clear, realistic plans and deadlines for the implementation of separate collections.
P.32, Policy 15	LAs should encourage composting or biodigestion of biodegradable waste through initiatives like home composting, use of reusable nappies and exploring the feasibility of on-farm composting as well as separate collections.	Include policies to reflect this.
P.34, Policy 17, Para. 2.35	WTER plants should account for no more than 40% of total waste disposal and recyclable and compostable materials should always be separated first. Siting of WTER plants should be decided upon with the utmost care and they should preferably be sited near to transport nodes and sources of waste (i.e. urban areas).	The Waste Core Strategy DPD should ideally only give planning permission for WTER plants where maximum levels of recycling are already being achieved.

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P.34, Policy 18	LAs and waste disposal facilities must identify future need for WTER facilities and prepare for future developments that will/may be necessary.	The Waste Core Strategy DPD should identify potential sites for WTER plants where possible.
P.36, Paras. 2.42 and 2.43	Accurate data on hazardous and restricted wastes should be monitored and recorded. WLPs should consider treatment and disposal of wastes and make provision for facilities needed, i.e. by safeguarding potential sites.	Include concise plans for monitoring levels of such wastes and predicting future volumes so as to ensure facilities can be provided for.
P.36, Policy 22	WPAs should plan to ensure adequate facilities exist to deal with waste arising from demolition before planning permission is given for development involving demolition.	Include policies to influence planning decisions in this way.
P.37, Policy 23	LAs will have regard to waste management issues in rural areas and the need to make adequate provision for rural waste arisings. They should consider the opportunities waste management facilities may create for employment in rural areas. RWMS encourages development of waste management facilities in rural areas despite increased costs and difficulties.	Should consider the issues affecting waste management specific to rural areas and how positive economic/employment impacts can be maximised.
P.109, Para. 8	High volume of construction and demolition wastes from Hertfordshire going to landfill needs to be further reduced.	Include specific policies and plans to encourage greater levels of recovery for such wastes.
P.109, Para. 9	Hertfordshire currently exports over half its commercial and industrial waste outside the region. This is contrary to the principle of regional self-sufficiency thus the volume of waste exported must be reduced.	Include strict plans and targets for increasing the volume of waste dealt with within the county (or East of England region where more practical).
Local		
Hertfordshire's Local Transport Plan 2006 / 07 to 2010 / 2011 (Will Update: Hertfordshire's Local Transport Plan 2001 / 02 – 2005 / 06)		
This is Hertfordshire's second Local Transport Plan and covers the financial years 2006/07 to 2010/11. This Plan sets the	The County Council's vision for what the future of transport in Hertfordshire over the next 20 years is: <i>'to provide a safe, efficient and affordable transport system that allows access for all to everyday facilities. Everyone will have the opportunity and information to choose the most appropriate form of transport and time of travel. By making best use of the existing network we will work towards a transport system that balances economic prosperity</i>	The Waste Core Strategy DPD should be consistent with the objectives of the Local Transport Plan in terms of considering the impacts of waste-related transport on safety, congestion, accessibility, Air Quality and the quality of life of Hertfordshire's

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<p>framework for achieving a vision of a better transport system for all, and builds upon the successes of the first Local Transport Plan. This Plan is more focussed on delivery, in particular, in 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.</p>	<p><i>with personal health and environmental well being.'</i></p> <p>The Transport Objectives</p> <p>The transport objectives have evolved from the eight defined in the first Local Transport Plan. These original objectives were developed through consultation with local, regional, national groups and organisations and the public. These were subject to further consultation in Autumn 2003 and Spring 2005</p> <p>The objectives below all contribute to the delivery of the shared priorities that the Department for Transport has outlined Highway Authorities have to deliver. The nine LTP objectives are listed below under the shared priorities:</p> <p>Safety</p> <p><i>To improve safety for all by giving the highest priority to minimising the number of collisions and injuries occurring as a result of the transport system.</i></p> <p>Congestion</p> <p><i>To obtain the best use of the existing network through effective design, maintenance and management.</i></p> <p><i>To manage the growth of transport and travel volumes across the county, and thereby secure improvements in the predictability of travel time.</i></p> <p><i>To develop an efficient, safe, affordable and enhanced transport system that is attractive, reliable, integrated and makes the best use of resources.</i></p> <p>Accessibility</p> <p><i>To develop a transport system that provides access to employment, shopping, education, leisure and health facilities for all, including those without a car and those with impaired mobility.</i></p> <p><i>To ensure that the transport system contributes towards improving the efficiency of commerce and industry and the provision of sustainable economic development in appropriate locations.</i></p> <p>Air Quality</p>	<p>residents.</p> <p>The Waste Core Strategy DPD should recognise the need to balance economic prosperity with personal health and environmental well being.</p> <p>The Waste Core Strategy DPD should aim to mitigate the impacts of waste-related transport development on environmental assets.</p>

Plan or Programme	Objectives, requirements or targets of the plan or programme	How objectives and requirements might be taken on board
	<p><i>To mitigate the effect of the transport system on the built and natural environment and on personal health.</i></p> <p>Quality of Life</p> <p><i>To raise awareness and encourage use of more sustainable modes of transport through effective promotion, publicity, information and education.</i></p>	
Hertfordshire's Local Transport Plan 2001/02 – 2005/06		
Section 5.3 – page 39	The current 'Waste by Water' public/private partnership is investigating the use of the River Thames for waste transfer in North London, and the Country Council will monitor progress to see if there is scope for extending the scheme to Hertfordshire. The County Council emerging waste strategy will provide a framework for developing these proposals further.	Ensure that the Waste Core Strategy DPD includes information regarding this proposal and any impacts that it will have on the Hertfordshire area.
Section 5.8 – page 65	The maintenance service review has analysed the environmental impact of highway maintenance activities. Maintenance methods will be reviewed to minimise waste disposal and increase re-use and recycling and a new internal code of practice will be produced.	Acknowledge that highway maintenance is a form of waste that should be included in the Waste Core Strategy DPD.
Section 5.13 – page 101	To reduce the need for the movement of people and goods through integrated land use planning, the promotion of sustainable distribution and the use of telecommunications.	Acknowledge that transport management and waste management both contribute to the main outcome – sustainable development.
Hertfordshire Minerals Local Plan Review 2002-2016 - Adopted March 2007		
The Hertfordshire Minerals Local Plan interprets national and regional policy and carries forward and develops in detail the broad mineral policies in the Structure Plan. In this way, the Minerals Local Plan ensures that minerals policies which are used to inform decisions on	<p>Minerals Policy 7 ~ Secondary and recycled materials</p> <p><i>The County Council will seek, encourage and support the increased use of secondary and recycled materials in place of primary land-won aggregates in development proposals.</i></p> <p><i>Facilities to allow the handling, and where necessary the re-processing, of secondary and recycled aggregates will be supported in appropriate locations, particularly where this reduces the need for the extraction of primary land-won aggregates, particularly within Hertfordshire.</i></p> <p>Minerals Policy 8 ~ Recycling facilities on mineral sites</p> <p><i>The County Council will support proposals for facilities in appropriate locations for recycling/reprocessing materials for</i></p>	<p>The Waste Core Strategy DPD should have consideration for the objectives of the Minerals Local Plan.</p> <p>The Waste Core Strategy DPD policies should be consistent with the minerals policies regarding (for example) recycling facilities on mineral sites and the use of mineral extraction sites for landfill.</p> <p>The Minerals Local Plan also aims to implement the waste hierarchy (e.g. through Aim 1), which should</p>

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<p>minerals planning applications in the county are relevant to the situation in Hertfordshire. The Minerals Local Plan sets out the development planning framework for future minerals extraction and associated development whilst providing for environmental protection. This plays an important role in providing certainty and consistency for both industry and the general public.</p>	<p><i>use as secondary or recycled aggregates.</i></p> <p><i>Proposals which seek to use mineral sites and associated plant for recycling and/or reprocessing imported secondary and recyclable materials for use as aggregates will be permitted where:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>i) they do not cause significant adverse impacts to local communities, by way of visual intrusion, noise, dust and transport (including to, from, and in and around the site);</i> <i>ii) the duration of development is appropriate for the location;</i> <i>iii) they do not prejudice the long-term beneficial restoration of the site.</i> <p>Minerals Policy 11 ~ Cumulative impact</p> <p><i>Development which would result in an unacceptable cumulative impact on the environment of an area either in relation to an individual proposal having regard to the collective effect of different impacts, or in relation to the effects of a number of minerals developments occurring either concurrently or successively will not be permitted.</i></p> <p>Minerals Policy 13 ~ Reclamation scheme</p> <p><i>The County Council will not allow land worked for minerals to become derelict or remain out of beneficial use. All applications for mineral workings must be accompanied by a detailed, comprehensive proposal for progressive reclamation wherever practical. The proposed restoration and afteruse must be integral with the design of the proposed workings as a whole, irrespective of the proposed afteruse.</i></p> <p><i>The County Council will refuse applications for mineral working if:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>i) there are no proposals for restoration, afteruse and a programme for aftercare covering a five year period; or</i> <i>ii) the proposed form of restoration or afteruse is inconsistent with the landscape character of the area or would involve detrimental environmental impact, including the impact on the highway network; or</i> <i>iii) the proposals, although feasible, are considered unlikely to occur within a reasonable timescale; or</i> <i>iv) the details of the proposal for restoration (and, where appropriate, aftercare) are considered to be inadequate; or</i> 	<p>be recognised through the Waste Core Strategy DPD.</p>

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	<p>v) <i>satisfactory arrangements have not been concluded by the applicant to secure effective control over the site for restoration and aftercare purposes.</i></p> <p>vi) <i>The applicant is not able to demonstrate that the site will be satisfactorily reinstated.</i></p> <p>Minerals Policy 15~ Landfill</p> <p><i>The reclamation of mineral workings with waste will only be permitted where it can be demonstrated that the disposal of waste is necessary to achieve the restoration proposals. The County Council will require any infilling of pits to be achieved within an appropriate timescale and in such a way as to minimise settlement. Applicants must be able to demonstrate that where restoration with fill, particularly non-degradable (inert) fill, is proposed, there is a sufficient total quantity of fill likely to be available to ensure restoration at the required rate. Sufficient resources must be made available for site preparation, reinstatement and restoration. Permission may be refused if it cannot be demonstrated that suitable material is available.</i></p> <p><i>When determining an application which includes filling, the County Council will pay particular regard to the standard of restoration which can be achieved and, where appropriate, to the past and present restoration record of the operator. Permission will be refused where there is serious doubt as to whether satisfactory restoration can be achieved.</i></p> <p>Minerals Policy 17 ~ Criteria for the control of mineral development to protect critical capital and other environmental assets</p> <p>All proposals for mineral extraction and related development (including after uses):</p> <p>i) <i>shall not be permitted where they would result in the permanent loss or damage or significant and irreversible change to those particular characteristics and features that define the special quality of critical capital or other environmental assets as defined in the Structure Plan (the degree of protection given will be appropriate to status according to their international, national or local importance);</i></p> <p>ii) <i>shall include proposals for mitigation, where appropriate, that will provide for the maintenance and enhancement of critical capital or other environmental assets as defined in the Structure Plan, including where temporary loss would occur;</i></p> <p>iii) <i>shall not be permitted if the development would cause the permanent loss in quality or extent of the best and most versatile agricultural land unless there is an overriding need for the development, and either sufficient land in lower</i></p>	

Plan or Programme	Objectives, requirements or targets of the plan or programme	How objectives and requirements might be taken on board
	<p><i>grades is unavailable, or available lower grade land has an environmental value which outweighs the agricultural considerations;</i></p> <p><i>iv) shall not be permitted if the development and/or subsequent after-use would have a negative quantitative and/or qualitative impact on the water environment, including main rivers, ordinary water courses and groundwater resources, unless appropriate measures can be imposed to mitigate any harmful effects;</i></p> <p><i>v) shall not be permitted if the development would increase the risk of flooding or have a material negative impact on the storage or flow capacity of the floodplain, unless the risk or impact can be obviated;</i></p> <p><i>vi) shall not be permitted in the Chilterns Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty unless exceptional circumstances indicate otherwise;</i></p> <p><i>vii) shall not result in the net reduction in either the quantity or quality of woodland, trees or hedges, whether directly or indirectly. Where quantity or quality is lost, redress in equivalent measures will be sought, with species to be agreed with the mineral planning authority, so as to recreate a suitable landscape and habitat sympathetic to the proposed restoration scheme and afteruse. Enhancement of existing woodland, trees and hedges through improved management will be sought. Development proposals must ensure the appropriate management of both retained vegetation cover such as trees and hedgerows, and new planting over the long -term.</i></p> <p>The aims of the plan which are relevant to the Waste Core Strategy DPD include:</p> <p>Aim 1: to encourage the efficient use of materials, particularly maximising the use of recycled and secondary aggregates and reducing the use of primary aggregates, thereby reducing reliance on land won sources of material.</p> <p>To be achieved by:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <i>1. encouraging the use and production of alternative aggregates (i.e. secondary and recycled aggregates);</i> <i>2. seeking to achieve the aims of the waste hierarchy by encouraging waste minimisation and the appropriate re-use and recovery of materials;</i> <i>3. seeking to ensure that all minerals are used as high up the use-chain as possible and that high quality aggregates are not used where lower quality ones would be suitable; and</i> 	

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	<p>4. seeking the best use of resources.</p> <p>Aim 2: to identify and safeguard mineral resources to ensure that there are sufficient environmentally acceptable sources to maintain an appropriate level of current and future supply in accordance with Government guidance and to prevent the unnecessary sterilisation of mineral resources.</p> <p>Aim 3: to ensure that the adverse impacts on the environment and people caused by mineral operations and the transport of minerals are kept, as far as possible, to an acceptable minimum.</p> <p>Aim 4: to ensure sensitive working, reclamation and aftercare practices so as to preserve or enhance the overall quality of the environment and promote biodiversity where appropriate.</p>	
A 50 Year Vision for the Wildlife and Natural Habitats of Hertfordshire (A Local Biodiversity Action Plan) – April 1998. Herts and Middlesex Wildlife Trust		
<p>P.10-11 – Evaluation of Habitats and Species</p>	<p>The LBAP identifies the following priority habitats for Hertfordshire:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Key habitats of which a significant proportion of the UK resource is in Hertfordshire and therefore the county has a special responsibility for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Chalk rivers - Lowland Beech woods - Key habitats which have declined in the recent past or are still declining locally and are therefore directly threatened: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ancient species-rich hedgerows - Lowland acidic grassland and lowland heathland (combined in Hertfordshire) - Lowland calcareous grassland 	<p>The Waste Core Strategy DPD should ensure the protection of these priority habitats through its land-use planning policies and site identification. Policies should also ensure any potential detrimental effects on other habitats are carefully considered before development is permitted.</p>

Plan or Programme	Objectives, requirements or targets of the plan or programme	How objectives and requirements might be taken on board
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Key habitats which are locally rare and/or threatened and therefore require conservation action: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lowland hay meadow - Floodplain grazing marsh - Fens - Reedbeds - Cereal field margins - Local habitats of which Hertfordshire has a significant proportion of the UK resource and therefore a wider responsibility for, or habitats which are locally distinctive and important in defining the character of the local natural environment: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Oak-hornbeam woods <p>It is, however, stated that although these habitats have been targeted for immediate action, this does not mean that action should not occur for other habitats.</p>	
P.17	<p>Vision includes Species Action Plans for the following species; Otter, Water Vole, Song Thrush, Stag Beetle, Cornflower, Dormouse, Bittern, Stone Curlew, Tree Sparrow, Great Crested Newt, White-clawed Crayfish, Natterer's Bat, Chalkhill Blue, Grizzled Skipper, River Water-dropwort, Great Pignut, Pasqueflower.</p>	<p>The Waste Core Strategy DPD should include policies to ensure the protection of these species.</p>
P.18-19 – High Biodiversity Areas	<p>HBAs are areas where a high concentration of important species and habitats has been identified as occurring. The Vision identifies 10 provisional HBAs (although information on notable species awaits updating before final classification take place). These are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Therfield Heath/Coombe Bottom - chalk grassland - Sandon/Green End – chalky boulder clay woodlands and meadows - Clothall/Wallington/Weston – chalky boulder clay woods and meadows 	<p>The Waste Core Strategy DPD should ensure these areas are protected from inappropriate waste-related development and should have regard to the final designations of HBAs in Hertfordshire.</p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reed – chalky boulder clay woodlands and meadows - Cokenach Estate – chalky boulder clay woodlands - Scales Park/Meesden/Beeches Wood – chalky boulder clay woodlands and meadows - Hiz Valley Catchment (Ickleford/Oughton Head/Purwell) – wet meadows and fens - Hexton/Pirton/Great Offley – chalk grasslands - Great Offley/Preston/Knebworth –oak-hornbeam woodlands - Cottered/Ardeley/Benington – oak-hornbeam and ash-maple woodlands and meadows 	
Hertfordshire Waste Strategy – A Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy for Hertfordshire 2002 –2024. WasteAware Hertfordshire Partnership		
P. 11	<p>The Hertfordshire authorities recognise that the issue of charging is both sensitive and contentious. Care must therefore be taken when introducing any charges, to avoid creating circumstances that have a negative impact on the environment, such as increased levels of fly tipping.</p> <p>Additionally, charging policies must take into account individual circumstances, the ability to pay and, where appropriate, the need to provide financial assistance to disadvantaged sections of the community.</p> <p>It is intended that further investigation into these issues will be carried out during the early stages of the strategy implementation.</p>	<p>The Waste Core Strategy DPD must contain carefully considered policy so as to maximise levels of re-use/recycling without excessively prejudicing those members of the community on lower incomes or living in large groups.</p> <p>The Waste Core Strategy DPD should account for any further investigations into this issue carried out during implementation of the strategy.</p>
P. 11	<p>WasteAware aims to make residents aware of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the issues surrounding the management of waste - the waste problem - the harmful effects of waste production on the environment - how they can help to reduce the amount of waste sent for disposal 	<p>The Waste Core Strategy DPD should take on board these aims and ensure consistency with them and with the Waste Strategy in general. It is vital that the Waste Core Strategy DPD recognises the need to increase awareness.</p>

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P.13	The underlying aim is to reverse the historical growth trend and achieve long term waste minimisation through the implementation of the Strategy's Waste Reduction Policies. It is proposed at this time, however, that an annual growth of 2.5% in total municipal waste be used as a starting point on which to base plans for the waste treatment facilities/technologies that will be needed to meet Hertfordshire's future requirements. Using this figure, Hertfordshire's municipal waste is projected to grow from a total of 551,000 tonnes in 2000/2001 to 971,000 tonnes in 2023/2024.	The Waste Core Strategy DPD could use this figure as a starting point for developing waste management facilities whilst working to reverse historical growth figures.
P. 13	The action plan, arising from this strategy, will therefore include for a formal review of waste amounts, along with their resultant impact on the strategy, at least once every year.	The Waste Core Strategy DPD should make use of such formal reviews in order to review the Plan.
P.14	...this strategy will aim to exceed the national standards by targeting all of the 60% of the waste stream that is potentially available for recycling and composting.	The Waste Core Strategy DPD should adopt this target to ensure consistency with the strategy.
P.15	Hertfordshire's waste authorities have fully embraced this principle of joint working and have formally agreed to pool their respective targets and work collectively, within this strategy, to achieve them.	The Waste Core Strategy DPD should embrace this partnership and help it work to its full potential to achieve the targets set by the Waste Core Strategy DPD.
P.15	...the Hertfordshire authorities have agreed to set a target for this strategy to recycle and/or compost 50% of household waste countywide by 2012 or earlier.	The Waste Core Strategy DPD should, at the least, be consistent with this target.
P. 17	The Hertfordshire waste authorities will work jointly to establish a market development programme for Hertfordshire that seeks to strengthen existing markets and find alternative markets for recyclate, thereby adding value to existing waste streams. Subject to negotiation, this initiative may occur in partnership with the neighbouring counties of Bedfordshire and Cambridgeshire or a wider consortium involving other Waste Disposal Authorities in the South East Midlands (SEAM) area.	The Waste Core Strategy DPD should support this initiative through facilitating the development of sites for recyclate processing industries and related facilities.
P. 22	<p>The recommended strategy for municipal waste management in Hertfordshire is based on an integrated solution including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - waste minimisation, - maximising opportunities for recovery of materials from collections for recycling and composting, - maximising opportunities for reducing waste to landfill by recovering secondary value from the 	The Waste Core Strategy DPD should take the municipal waste management strategy into account when considering policies to be included. For example, while the strategy excludes mass-burn incineration EFW, this should not preclude the Waste Core Strategy DPD from including a criteria-based policy to cover any incineration proposals that may be put forward.

Plan or Programme	Objectives, requirements or targets of the plan or programme	How objectives and requirements might be taken on board
	<p>residual waste stream,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - creating a strategy for development of markets for the recovered materials, and - creating a monitoring and review framework. <p>The direction of the strategy was influenced by two key policy decisions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) The wish of Hertfordshire waste authorities to exceed national recycling rates. ii) The decision by the 11 waste authorities of Hertfordshire not to consider the use of mass-burn waste incineration as a means of disposing of Hertfordshire's municipal waste. (The caveat "beyond existing contractual commitments" is included; i.e. the waste disposal contract at the Edmonton EfV plant allows disposal of 60,000 tonnes of Hertfordshire's municipal waste per annum until the end of 2017). 	
P. 27-28	<p>The strategy sets out the size, type, number and broad location of waste processing sites required to meet its objectives, and the implications for the Waste Core Strategy DPD. The strategy recommends the provision of new MRFs, centralised composting sites and plants for the treatment of the residual waste that can not be recycled or composted (through anaerobic digestion, mechanical-biological treatment (MBT) or gasification/pyrolysis processes). For 2005/6, the strategy estimates the following waste facilities will be required:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2 MRFs (60,000 tonnes) - 3 composting sites (25,000 tonnes) - 1 residual treatment facility (150,000 tonnes) <p>The strategy states that given the need for Hertfordshire to move towards self-sufficiency, indications are that there will be a shortfall in sites compared with the potential sites identified within the current WLP. The strategy suggests that the Waste Core Strategy DPD may need to be revised to include site-specific information to meet its requirements. However, it also notes that depending on the outcome of the Waste Core Strategy DPD review, there may be a need to revisit the recommendations of the municipal waste strategy.</p>	<p>The Waste Core Strategy DPD should review the findings of the municipal waste strategy and seek to make provision for the facilities estimated to be required. The Waste Core Strategy DPD should also consider the role of mass-burn incineration as a viable option, and not preclude the inclusion of criteria-based policy to cover any incineration proposals that may be put forward.</p>

Plan or Programme	Objectives, requirements or targets of the plan or programme	How objectives and requirements might be taken on board
<i>The Essex and Southend Waste Local Plan, Adopted September 2001. Essex County Council.</i>		
Hertfordshire WLP should pay regard to Essex and Southend WLP as the policies of neighbouring counties will obviously impact upon waste management in Hertfordshire. Essex County Council and Southend Unitary Authority should be consulted by Herts WLP when drawing up their WLP.		
P.20, Para 3.23	Essex are reducing the amount of waste they import to landfill and after 2010 will accept only pre-treated waste from London. The Advice in their WLP is based upon a more equitable distribution of London's exported waste in other counties in the Region.	Herts WLP should take account of this and should negotiate with Essex CC prior to drawing up any proposals for future imports of pre-treated wastes from London (note that Herts is currently a net exporter of waste).
P.45, Mining of Waste	This section of the WLP should be considered by because the mining of waste is a potential way of increasing landfill capacity and may recover materials for recycling (although this is of dubious benefit). The mining of waste is where waste is extracted from landfill, processed to reduce its bulk and some of it then re-landfilled. However, there are potentially serious health and environmental impacts. Essex and Southend policy is to only allow this process to take place where a site is shown to be endangering human health or harming the environment.	Herts WLP policy should probably be in line with that of Essex and Southend WLP and the mining of waste should be banned other than where there is a clear need to process the waste on a site for significant health improvement and/or pollution prevention reasons.
<i>Borough of Broxbourne Local Plan Second Review 2001-2011. Borough of Broxbourne (as amended by Second Deposit March 2003)</i>		
P.14, Para 1.7.4	When applications are received for large developments Broxbourne will encourage, through negotiation, the provision of facilities for source separation and recycling.	The Waste Core Strategy DPD should contain procedures/guidance on negotiating with developers of large sites to ensure facilities for source separation and recycling are provided.
P.14, Para 1.7.5	The Borough of Broxbourne produces a Recycling Plan which is reviewed annually so the quantity of household waste being recycled can be consistently increased over time.	The Waste Core Strategy DPD should take account of this plan and could possibly encourage the implementation of a similar plan county-wide.
P.14, Policy SUS4 – Waste and Recycling	“When considering development proposals, the council will encourage the appropriate re-use of excavated material from construction projects, including from the proposed development itself, as preparation for development, land restoration or site landscaping and where possible the use of recycled aggregates and building products within building and other structures in preference to natural aggregates or previously unused materials.	The Waste Core Strategy DPD could include policy encouraging the re-use/recycling of construction wastes and excavated material from construction projects wherever possible.

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	Facilities sufficient to permit the separation and storage of different types of waste prior to collection will also be encouraged".	
P.15, SUS6 - Pollution	<p>Development proposals likely to result in a significant amount of pollution will be assessed by the following:</p> <p>A – Ability to separate the location of the proposed use from other pollution sensitive land uses to reduce conflict.</p> <p>B – Possible impact of the development on land use including the effects on health, the natural environment, or general amenity resulting from release to water, land or air or of noise, dust, vibration, light or heat.</p> <p>C – Wider economic and social need for the potentially polluting development.</p> <p>D – Feasibility of securing pollution and nuisance controls during the lifetime of the use, and restoration of the land so that it is capable of an acceptable after-use.</p>	The Waste Core Strategy DPD should include proposals/guidance on minimising the levels of litter and pollution from waste management facilities so as to ease the planning process. It should also include proposals for mitigating any potential pollution through a management plan, special measures and a contingency plan in case of accidents leading to pollution discharge.
P.16, Para 1.13.1 - Water	<p>Inevitable discharges of wastewater need to be managed and the effects of pollution from diffuse sources controlled.</p> <p>The recreational uses of water need to be in harmony with the surrounding environment.</p>	The Waste Core Strategy DPD should include policies to manage wastewater so as to minimise the risk of discharges as well as contingency plans for dealing with inevitable situations when wastewater is discharged. Especial efforts should be made to avoid discharges discharge to water with a recreational purpose.
P.18, SUS11 – Ground and Surface Water Protection	Planning permission will not be granted for development which poses a threat to the quality of either surface or groundwater.	The Waste Core Strategy DPD should include guidelines on how to minimise the risk of contamination of ground and surface water from waste management facilities.

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Dacorum Borough Local Plan 1991-2011 Deposit Draft. Dacorum Borough Council		
Part 3 - P.176, Policy 52 – Development and Transport Impacts	<p>The overall capacity of the main road network will be regarded as an important constraint on development proposals which would have a significant transport impact. Development must be compatible with the existing road infrastructure.</p> <p>For developments generating a substantial demand for movement, a framework for a 'Green Transport Plan' should be presented and be capable of incorporation into a planning obligation.</p>	<p>The Waste Core Strategy DPD should consider the transport impacts of new waste related developments and of expanding operations at existing sites.</p> <p>The idea of presenting 'Green Transport Plans' for particular developments could be adopted by the Waste Core Strategy DPD.</p>
P.241, Policy 96 (as amended) – Chilterns AONB	In the Chilterns AONB, the prime planning consideration will be the conservation of the beauty of the area and any development proposal which would detract from it will be refused. Wherever development is permitted it will be on the basis of its satisfactory assimilation into the landscape.	The Waste Core Strategy DPD should discourage waste related developments within the AONB but if/where developments within the AONB are appropriate (i.e. under the proximity principle) then very careful consideration should be given as to how they can best be assimilated with the landscape.
P.245, Policy 97 9as amended) – Landscape Regions	Hertfordshire County Councils landscape strategy divides Hertfordshire into landscape regions. Dacorum Borough falls within the Chilterns and the Northern Vale Salients landscape regions. The Landscape Character Assessment for Dacorum subdivides these landscape regions into 30 distinct landscape character areas each of which has its own evaluation and guidelines for managing change.	The Waste Core Strategy DPD should take account of this in its land-use planning policies.
P.247 – Policy 99 – High Quality Agricultural Land	Development which would result in the permanent loss of the best and most versatile agricultural land (grades 1,2 and 3a) will be refused unless it can be demonstrated that there is an overriding need for the development and no alternative land of a lower quality exists.	The Waste Core Strategy DPD should discourage the siting of developments on high quality agricultural land.
P.251, Policy 103 – Sites of Importance to Nature Conservation	Sites of importance to nature conservation will be protected from development in accordance with their designation, value and scarcity.	The Waste Core Strategy DPD should designate suitable sites for waste-related development taking account of their designation, value and scarcity.

Plan or Programme	Objectives, requirements or targets of the plan or programme	How objectives and requirements might be taken on board
P.255, Policy 104 – Nature Conservation in River Valleys	The nature conservation interest of wetlands in the river valleys of the Gade, Bulbourne and Ver will be restored, maintained and enhanced by controlling building and engineering works and safeguarding existing sites of nature conservation value from development pressure.	The Waste Core Strategy DPD should contain a policy of avoiding development which may be detrimental to the nature conservation interest of wetlands in river valleys (particularly those cited).
P.256, Policy 105 (as amended and removed to Policy 103a) – Landscape and Nature Conservation Management	The overall conservation, enhancement and enjoyment of Dacorum's landscape will be furthered by support for the work undertaken by Hertfordshire's Countryside Management Service, Biological Records Centre, the Herts and Middlesex Wildlife Trust and voluntary agencies and the Countryside Heritage Project.	The Waste Core Strategy DPD should take account of the work undertaken by all bodies mentioned opposite and it may also be appropriate to consult with them when designating certain sites for potential development.
Policy 107 – Development in Areas of Flood Risk (Incorporated: Part 5 - P.16, 5(iv) – Protection of the Flood Plain.)	<p>A precautionary approach to flood risk will be taken when considering development based on the sequential approach set out in Planning Policy Guidance Note 25. New building works within areas of high flood risk will only be permitted in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) urban areas where appropriate flood defence measures are included; and (b) outside of the main developed areas and in the functional floodplain only in exceptional circumstances. <p>In applying the sequential test, giving priority to low risk sites, advice will be taken from the Environment Agency regarding the distribution of flood risk, the availability of flood defences and the likely impact of climate change.</p> <p>The production of a Flood Risk Assessment will be required for all sites where the Environment Agency advise that the risk of flooding exists. Any necessary flood-defence works must be fully funded as part of the development, including provision for long term maintenance.</p> <p>Where the development results in the loss of floodplain storage at the site, the developer may be required to provide acceptable compensatory flood storage.</p> <p>Further advice about flood risk is contained in the Environmental Guidelines, issued as Supplementary Planning Guidance.</p>	<p>The Waste Core Strategy DPD policies should similarly not allow landraising facilities on floodplains and discourage other waste-related developments on floodplains.</p> <p>The SA baseline should include an Environment Agency map of flood risk areas.</p>

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	Appropriate flood protection is required for the redevelopment of flood plains and intensification of development or raising of the land will be unacceptable.	
P.265, Policy I 10 – Open Land in Towns and Large Villages	Open land forming part of the urban structure will be protected from building and other inappropriate forms of development. Ancillary buildings and works, replacements of buildings, changes of use and additions to buildings must not jeopardise open space (including its future integrity) in any way.	The Waste Core Strategy DPD should not allow the development of waste-related facilities on urban open space except in exceptional circumstances.
P.278, Policy I 12 – Areas of Special Restraint	Housing land reserves are protected and permission should only be given for uses and development associated with open land and temporary developments.	The Waste Core Strategy DPD should not designate housing land reserves for waste-related development (other than for, in appropriate circumstances, temporary development as a measure to ensure recovery targets can be met on time).
P.284, Policy I 14 – Important Archaeological Remains	Planning permission will not be granted for development which would adversely affect scheduled ancient monuments or other nationally important sites and monuments or their settings.	The Waste Core Strategy DPD should not designate sites with important known archaeological remains for development and policy should be against the destruction of such remains.
P.287, Policy I 15 – Listed Buildings P.289, Policy I 16 – Development in Conservation Areas	New developments which may affect the character/setting of a listed building or conservation area should be very strictly controlled.	The Waste Core Strategy DPD should discourage the siting of waste-related developments in such locations as it will complicate and slow down the planning process and be detrimental to the character of the area.
P.295, Policy I 20 – Mineral Workings and Waste Disposal	The after-use of mineral extraction and waste disposal sites needs to be carefully controlled.	The Waste Core Strategy DPD should include policies to ensure the proper restoration and appropriate after-use of former waste disposal sites.
Policy 22 – Storage and Recycling of Waste on Development Sites (taken	Developers will be expected to provide adequate space and facilities for the <u>separation</u> , storage, collection and recycling of waste within the following major developments:	The Waste Core Strategy DPD should be aware of, and reflect these local policies.

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from Local Plan Modifications August 2003 – no page number)	<p>a) residential developments of 100 or more dwellings</p> <p>b) development, redevelopment and refurbishment of shopping centres or other retail facilities where floorspace of existing or new development amounts to 500 sq. m. or more.</p> <p>c) Development, redevelopment or refurbishment for business, industrial, distribution or storage involving a net increase of floorspace of 500 sq. m. or more.</p> <p>d) Major transport, leisure, recreation, tourist or community facilities.</p> <p>All other major new developments likely to attract large numbers of people should also provide facilities for the recycling of waste. In considering whether a development has provided adequate space and facilities <u>in relation to this Policy</u> for these purposes the Council <u>will</u> should have regard to the different types of waste, the space and <u>type of</u> facilities needed and existing provision within the locality.</p>	
Part 5 - P.16, 5(iv) – Protection of the Flood Plain	Appropriate flood protection is required for the redevelopment of flood plains and intensification of development or raising of the land will be unacceptable.	The Waste Core Strategy DPD policies should not allow landfill/landraising facilities on floodplains and discourage other waste-related developments on floodplain. It should also contain stringent guidelines to determine mitigation measures to be incorporated into any developments that are permitted on floodplains.
East Herts Local Plan Second Review – Re-deposit Version November 2004 (Updated: East Herts Local Plan Second Review – Deposit Version December 2000.)		
Following consultation, all waste policies have been removed from the East Herts Local Plan Second Review (Deposit Version) to avoid unnecessary duplication of the Hertfordshire Waste Local Plan (1995-2005) – all applications for waste development occurring within East Herts will be assessed against the policies that the County-level document contains.		
North Hertfordshire District Local Plan No.3 – Draft		
Paragraph 3.3.46	Policy E16 – Waste and Recycling	Acknowledge that each District Plan has their own waste policies that need to be taken into account when developing a new Waste Core Strategy DPD.
Paragraph 3.3.48	The County Council’s Waste Local Plan also endorses the proximity principle whereby waste should be dealt	Acknowledge this recommendation when

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	with as near as possible to it's source.	considering recycling systems, waste collection etc
City and District of St.Albans – District Local Plan Review		
Chapter 13 – paragraph 13.7	There are two household waste sites operated by the County Council within that district at St Albans Rd, Sandridge and Dark Lane, Harpenden. No new facilities are programmed for the Plan period.	Ensure that the Waste Core Strategy DPD addresses these sites, and others of similar kind, and their role in the future.
Chapter 13 – paragraph 13.8	The Redbournbury Waste Treatment Plant ...serves as a regional treatment plant for the certain restricted categories of chemical waste.	
Chapter 13 – page 161	Policy Intention 29 – Reuse and Recycling of Waste: The district council will encourage initiatives to re-use and recycle waste and use bio-degradable materials.	Ensure direction is given to the District Council to allow this to occur successfully.
Stevenage District Local Plan Second Review 1991-2011 – 2nd Deposit Draft May 2001. Stevenage Borough Council		
P.152, Policy EN33 - Groundwater Protection	Development proposals will not be permitted unless acceptable measures are undertaken as part of the development to prevent groundwater pollution from taking place.	The Waste Core Strategy DPD should include guidance on measures that can be taken to lessen any risks of pollution to groundwater as a result of waste management facilities.
P.153, Policy EN34 – Water Supply and Sewerage Infrastructure	Development proposals will only be permitted where the existing water supply and sewerage infrastructure is adequate to meet the needs of the development or where necessary improvements are undertaken in advance of the development becoming operational.	The Waste Core Strategy DPD policies will need to take account of this and insure adequate suitable sites for wastewater treatment facilities are identified.
P.159, Para 7.7.5	When proposals are received for major new developments the Council will ensure that provision is made for source separation and recycling facilities in line with the Borough Councils recycling strategy. Measures should represent the BPEO and where appropriate planning obligations may be sought or planning conditions imposed.	The Waste Core Strategy DPD could encourage the use of planning obligations and conditions where necessary to ensure new developments include facilities for source separation and recycling of wastes.
P.160, Policy EN39 – Waste and Recycling	When considering development proposals appropriate measures will be expected to be included which are designed to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reuse clean excavated material from construction projects for land preparation, land restoration and 	The Waste Core Strategy DPD should include policies to ensure developers are made to consider and make provision for wastes arising from development operations having regard to the waste hierarchy. Policies should also be included to

Plan or Programme	Objectives, requirements or targets of the plan or programme	How objectives and requirements might be taken on board
	<p>site landscaping; and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reuse reclaimed and recycled aggregates and building products within buildings and other structures in place of natural aggregates or previously unused materials; and - Minimise the pollution potential of waste and dispose of unavoidable waste in a way that minimises any adverse environmental effects within the context of sustainable development; and - Ensure that adequate space is available to facilitate waste recycling through separation, storage, handling, bulking and collection of waste generated within the development and the property. 	<p>ensure waste management facilities are included in new developments and that their location and working methods minimise environmental risk.</p>
<p>P.62, Para 4.10.3</p>	<p>In the event that a planning application is submitted to develop a waste management facility within the Gunnels Wood Employment Area, Stevenage Borough Council will, when consulted by the County Council, oppose proposals which will have a detrimental impact on the visual appearance of those sites which have frontages on to Gunnels Wood Road and part of Six Hills Way as these areas currently contain high quality buildings which accommodate major employers and contribute towards making the Gunnels Wood employment area an attractive business location. The Council will also oppose proposals on the access corridors to the Stevenage West strategic housing development in accordance with Policy SW8: Development Along Access Corridors (P. 234).</p>	<p>The Waste Core Strategy DPD should take account of this and should not allocate sites in these areas for waste management facilities.</p>
Stevenage District Plan Second Review 1991 - 2011		
<p>Chapter 4 – paragraph 4.10.2 and paragraph 4.10.3</p>	<p>The Hertfordshire Waste Local Plan identifies a range of sites across Hertfordshire as ‘Areas of Search’ for different types of waste management facility in order to provide sufficient opportunities for meeting the county’s waste management needs over the period to 2005.</p> <p>Specific locations within the Gunnels Wood Employment Area which would be suitable for materials recovery facilities have not been identified in the Waste Local Plan.</p>	<p>Ensure that the Waste Core Strategy DPD addresses the importance of ‘Areas of Search’ in each Borough area, and their contribution to effective waste management.</p>
<p>Chapter 4 – paragraph 4.10.4</p>	<p>Without safeguarding it is considered that the success of the Waste Local Plan in terms of making provisions for facilities which can recycle, reuse, recover and transfer waste may be treated.</p>	<p>Acknowledge that two sites in Stevenage have been safeguarded. Ensure that the Waste Core Strategy DPD reassesses their importance and look into the possibility of safeguarding other sites.</p>
<p>Chapter 7 – paragraph 7.7.3</p>	<p>The Borough Council will assist the County Council in achieving this target by encouraging the appropriate</p>	<p>Acknowledge that the Borough councils must work effectively with the County Council to achieve</p>

Plan or Programme	Objectives, requirements or targets of the plan or programme	How objectives and requirements might be taken on board
	use of renewable resources and the re-use of building materials in development.	effective waste management.
Chapter 7 – paragraph 7.7.4	When considering development proposals, the Borough Council will ensure that appropriate waste management methods are considered at the planning application stage.	Ensure that all waste management methods/recommendations are expressed clearly and logically to maximise the usage by the Borough Councils.
Chapter 7 – paragraph 7.7.5	When proposals are received for major developments, the Borough Council will have regard to Policy 11 of the Waste Local Plan and Policy EN39 which are intended to ensure that provision is made for source separation and recycling facilities in line with the Borough Council's recycling strategy.	
Watford District Plan 2000 - 2nd Draft		
Paragraph 3.26g	The Hertfordshire Waste Local Plan will form part of the Development Plan for Watford and will be used when considering planning applications.	Acknowledge that Hertfordshire has responsibility for development control in the district councils.
Paragraph 3.26g	Where appropriate the Council will consult with the Hertfordshire County Development unit and may grant permission subject to conditions or seek to enter into a planning obligation with the developer to provide facilities.	
Welwyn Hatfield District Plan Review – Revised Deposit Version June 2002. Welwyn Hatfield District Council		
The Pre-Inquiry changes to the Revised Deposit Version (2002) of the Welwyn Hatfield District Plan do not affect any of the policies or paragraphs identified as relevant in the original document review table in the July 2004 Scoping Report for the SEA/SA of Hertfordshire WDP.		
P.36, Para 5.22	At all stages in the development process, the Council will seek to ensure that the design and organisation of works minimises the waste of materials and that a minimum of materials are removed from the site with as much as possible being retained on-site for re-use. Material which is to be removed should be carefully segregated by type to enable reclamation and re-use elsewhere and on larger schemes materials recycling should take place on-site and the products should be used in that development. Materials need to be stored carefully so as not to cause pollution or eyesores and where sites are contaminated, on-site remediation is preferable where practicable and appropriate in order to reduce the pollution potential rather than just moving the problem elsewhere.	The Waste Core Strategy DPD should seek to ensure that construction and demolition wastes are dealt with as much as possible on-site with the highest level of regard for the waste hierarchy. Waste materials should be carefully stored and where wastes cause contamination of a site, remediation should, whenever practical, take place on-site.

Plan or Programme	Objectives, requirements or targets of the plan or programme	How objectives and requirements might be taken on board
P.37, Para 5.23	Communal schemes (e.g. mini recycling collection points) will be encouraged provided that problems of vehicular access, vandalism, potential pollution and noise can be overcome. The potential for the recycling of green waste in CHP units within larger developments should also be considered.	The Waste Core Strategy DPD should contain guidelines on overcoming the potential problems with communal recycling facilities stated opposite and could encourage the use of CHP units to recycle green waste where appropriate. The designation of appropriate sites for such facilities where these problems could be avoided would be useful for planning purposes.
P.37, Para 5.24	Larger development schemes will need to submit a demonstration of how waste management issues are to be addressed.	The Waste Core Strategy DPD could adopt this on a county-wide basis and should provide details of what is expected of developers.
P.37, Policy R5 – Waste Management	<p>The Council will require applications for larger schemes to include details of the measures to be taken in the design, construction, operation, occupation and demolition of existing buildings on site to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Minimise the amount of waste generated; (ii) Re-use or re-cycle suitable waste materials generated; (iii) Minimise the pollution potential of unavoidable waste; (iv) Treat and dispose of the remaining waste in an environmentally acceptable manner; and (v) To maximise utilisation of appropriate secondary construction materials, including recycled aggregates. 	The Waste Core Strategy DPD should have regard to the entirety of this policy.
Community Plan 2003-06 – Broxbourne Borough Council		
Page 5 – Landfill space is running out	By 2008 all the contract for landfilling Hertfordshire's municipal waste will have expired, and already the amount of waste being exported out of the county for disposal is increasing – this is not sustainable	Ensure the Waste Core Strategy DPD aims to reduce the amount of waste sent to landfill and takes account of the proximity principal and regional self-sufficiency.
Page 5 – New government	A key target for Hertfordshire will be to increase levels of waste recycling and composting from 14.8%	The Waste Core Strategy DPD must promote

Plan or Programme	Objectives, requirements or targets of the plan or programme	How objectives and requirements might be taken on board
legislation	(current rate) to 30% of household waste by 2005/6.	recycling and composting and include these targets.
Page 6 – summary	Aiming to encourage householders and businesses to reduce the amount of waste that they produce and to recycle and recover more waste.	Ensure The Waste Core Strategy DPD promotes public awareness of waste issues and encourages the recycling and reuse of waste, but primarily, to reduce waste altogether.
Page 9 – Aims and objectives of the Waste Local Plan	<p>Here, the document lists the main aims and objectives of the Hertfordshire waste local plan, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To provide enough waste facilities to deal with ALL the waste produced in Hertfordshire • Follow the proximity principle • Follow the waste hierarchy • Minimise the traffic generating effects of waste management development • Mitigate against the possible effects of "greenhouse" gases • Involve the wider community in the waste management debate • Reduce the overall demand for resources • Facilitate an increase in recycling • Facilitate a shift away from road transport as the main method of transporting waste • Minimise the impact of waste management of the natural and built environment • Abide by the best practicable environmental option 	Ensure The Waste Core Strategy DPD contains polices to reflect all these aims and objectives.
Page 10 – the Waste Core Strategy DPD Policies	<p>The Waste Core Strategy DPD must also contain polices which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote waste minimisation, re-use and recycling 	Ensure The Waste Core Strategy DPD contains polices to reflect all these aims and objectives.

Plan or Programme	Objectives, requirements or targets of the plan or programme	How objectives and requirements might be taken on board
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safeguard existing waste management facilities • Promote waste by water • Aim to safeguard and enhance landscape, nature conservation, heritage features, agricultural land, recreation and rights of way. • Ensure proposals are acceptable in terms of noise, water pollution and traffic impacts • Provide a satisfactory working, aftercare and after-use of sites 	
Page 11 – waste reduction	One of the four methods suggested to reduce waste is to educate and increase awareness of the general public	The Waste Core Strategy DPD should be understandable and accessible by the general public and should contain policies to increase the public's involvement and understanding of waste issues.
Page 14 – Waste composition	This strategy aims to exceed the national targets of recycling/composting 50% of household waste, but aiming to recycle/compost 60% of ass waste that is potentially available for recycling and composting.	Ensure the Waste Core Strategy DPD reflects this target for recycling/composting in its policies.
Page 15 –waste reduction, recycling, composting and recovery	This strategy strives to achieve the Government's goal of "strongly encouraging" authorities within a county area to pool their respective waste performance targets and to work together to achieve them. Hertfordshire have fully embraced this principle of joint working.	The Waste Core Strategy DPD should promote this principle and it should be reflected in their data.
Page 17 – summary	The aim is to reverse the historical waste growth trend and achieve long-term waste minimisation.	The Waste Core Strategy DPD must contain policies that comply with the waste hierarchy and promote waste minimisation.
Page 24 – summary	Opportunities for introducing developing technologies such as anaerobic digestion, gasification and pyrolysis as an alternative to landfill, will be explored at an early phase of the strategy implementation.	Ensure that alternative methods of waste disposal are considered at an early stage of the waste management development process.
Page 28 – summary	There will be an aim to substantially increase the amount of waste processing sites in Hertfordshire to help achieve self-sufficiency. It will include the development of existing or provision of New Material Recovery Facilities (MFRs) and centralised composting sites.	Ensure the Waste Core Strategy DPD promotes the development of MRFs and strives to achieve regional self-sufficiency.

Plan or Programme	Objectives, requirements or targets of the plan or programme	How objectives and requirements might be taken on board
Page 31 – Hazardous waste	The current arrangements for dealing with hazardous waste are perfectly adequate but, in time, they will need upgrading and expanding.	The Waste Core Strategy DPD needs to acknowledge that the current facilities for dealing with hazardous waste will need upgrading in the near future and make allowances for this.
Three Rivers Community Strategy - Draft		
	The Three Rivers Community Strategy does not have any waste-related targets.	Hertfordshire should ensure that its Community Strategies do address waste related issues.
Watford's Draft Community Plan April 2003 – March 2006 (as at 27th January 2003)		
No changes were made to the draft Watford Community Plan that affected the issues identified in the original document review table in the July 2004 Scoping Report for the SEA/SA of Hertfordshire WDP.		
P.5, Para .4	Residents of Watford have cited increasing recycling provision as a key priority.	The Waste Core Strategy DPD should have regard to this.
P.13, What we are doing – Cleaner – Bullet point 3	Watford has adopted an outline recycling plan designed to meet statutory recycling targets including a plan to expand the kerbside collection of green waste in April 2003 followed by multi-material kerbside collection by April 2004.	The Waste Core Strategy DPD should have regard to this plan.
P.14, Key Targets	Ensure that 20% of all household waste is recycled or composted by 2003/4 and 30% by 2005/6.	The Waste Core Strategy DPD should take account of these targets in its own targets.
Hertsmere Together – A Community Strategy for Hertsmere 2003-2020		
Key Aim A.2.3	To seek to minimise the amount of waste produced and energy used in the Borough and encourage greater levels of recycling.	The Waste Core Strategy DPD should encourage greater levels of recycling and seek to minimise levels of waste produced throughout the Borough.
Key Aim A.2.4	To protect the local environment and improve people's health in terms of harmful and anti-social pollution that could undermine quality of life. Support the implementation of environmental action plans to meet this aim.	Development of waste management facilities which will cause anti-social pollution should not be permitted in residential areas.

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<i>Hertfordshire Structure Plan Alterations 2001 – 2016 Deposit Draft Version (2003)</i>		
Policy I (vi) – Sustainable Development	Conserve the County’s critical capital and other important environmental assets, including its landscape, ecological, built and archaeological heritage, and safeguard the County’s area of Greenbelt.	The Waste Core Strategy DPD and SA should ensure policies are in place to protect the environmental and historical integrity of the County. This should be included in the site selection process.
Policy I (viii) – Sustainable Development	Minimise resource depletion and make the most efficient use of land, minerals, buildings, energy, water and waste.	The Waste Core Strategy DPD should include policies to make use of waste- such as reuse, recycling and energy from waste.
Policy 29 –Traffic and road safety implications of development proposals	<p>Traffic and road safety implications of development proposals. Developments which would generate a significant change in the amount or type of traffic using rural roads will be resisted, where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is an increased risk of accidents, especially to pedestrians, cyclists and other road users such as horse riders; • Where the road is poor in terms of width, alignment or structural condition; or • Where increased traffic would have an adverse effect on the rural character of the road or the residential properties along it. 	The Waste Core Strategy DPD should give strict guidance on traffic, transfer and access issues surrounding any proposed new waste development.
Policy 39 – The water environment, resources and conservation	<p>Development proposals will only be acceptable where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They would not have a material adverse impact on the quality of ground or surface water; • Adequate and sustainable water resources already exist or can be provided; • Development is not at risk from flooding in accordance with PPG25, does not increase flooding elsewhere or adversely affect flood flow conveyance or flood storage volumes. <p>Development proposals should maximise opportunities for water conservation and efficiency and sustainable urban drainage solutions.</p>	The Waste Core Strategy DPD and SA must take flooding and water sources into consideration when locating waste management facilities. The Waste Core Strategy DPD must also ensure that development proposals maximise water efficiency and conservation.

Plan or Programme	Objectives, requirements or targets of the plan or programme	How objectives and requirements might be taken on board
New Policy – Protection of soil	Local Plans should include policies to ensure that, wherever possible, development proposals protect soils.	The Waste Core Strategy DPD and SA should ensure soil protection and conservation are addressed.
Policy 54 – Energy generation	<p>Development of facilities to provide renewable energy will be supported. Such facilities should be provided close to the source of the material used in the process as possible.</p> <p>Local Plans should contain policies supporting the development of facilities to provide renewable energy and associated infrastructure, subject to the other policies of those Plans, and particularly those relating to the environmental effects of development, design and impact on traffic generation. Such facilities should be provided as close to the source of the material used in the process as possible.</p>	The Waste Core Strategy DPD and SA should ensure the plan encourages the use of energy from waste and landfill gas, and that the proximity principle is addressed as far as possible.
Policy 55 – Waste management	<p><i>The establishment of facilities for the handling, transfer, treatment and disposal of waste will be supported (subject to other policies in the plan).</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regard must be had to the proximity principle • Must minimise the risk of pollution of water, air and the surrounding land. • Facilities higher up the waste hierarchy will be favoured. 	The Waste Core Strategy DPD and SA must also take all the issues into account in its policies.
Policy 55 – Waste management	<p>Disposal of waste will only be permitted where it can be demonstrated that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It will not give rise to unacceptable adverse environmental effects, in particular air, water or land pollution, flooding or other effects; and • It is necessary and appropriate to restore sites worked, or being worked, for mineral extraction; or • It would result in significant land drainage, landscape enhancement or other environmental benefit which cannot be achieved in any other way. 	The Waste Core Strategy DPD and SA should ensure that policies do not give rise to unacceptable adverse environmental effects, and where possible, enhance the environment.
Policy 56 – Hazardous Installations	Developments involving the processing or storage of hazardous materials shall be located having due regard to:	The Waste Core Strategy DPD should contain stringent policies with regard to dealing with hazardous waste. Other land uses must be

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other land uses in the vicinity • The means of transporting any hazardous material to and from the development site • The level of any pollution and degree of risk to health and safety likely to be introduced by the development, along with any mitigation measures. <p>Development proposals in the vicinity of existing hazardous installations will take full account of the risk to health and safety.</p>	<p>considered at the initial stages of site selection and waste treatment planning process. Sustainable transport must be addresses at the initial planning stages also and the plan should reiterate this.</p>