

APPENDIX 6

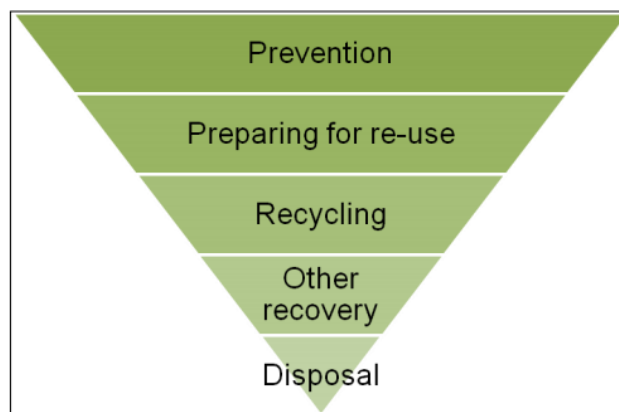
WASTE MANAGEMENT AND RECYCLING POLICY

Waste Management and Recycling

The Waste Management Plan for England sets out the Government’s ambition to work towards a more sustainable and efficient approach to resource use and management.

The waste hierarchy is shown in Figure xx. The most effective environmental solution is often to reduce the generation of waste, including the re-use of products (**prevention**). Products that have become waste can be checked, cleaned or repaired so that they can be re-used (**preparing for re-use**). Waste materials can be reprocessed into products, materials or substances – (**recycling**). Waste can serve a useful purpose by replacing other materials that would otherwise have been used (**other recovery**). The least desirable solution where none of the above options is appropriate is **disposal**.

Figure xx: Waste Hierarchy



Sustainable waste management means dealing with more waste higher up the waste hierarchy to reduce waste creation, increase re-use and recycling and utilise waste as an energy source.

Whilst the responsibility for dealing with waste (and minerals) in Three Rivers lies principally with Hertfordshire County Council, the District Council can help promote kerbside collection and community recycling through planning policy.

A key part of this is ensuring that residents and businesses have sufficiently convenient facilities and storage to maximise re-use and recycling, and that this provision is integrated through the design and layout of development without adverse impact on the street scene or, in less developed areas, the local landscape.

Policy xx Waste Management and Recycling

- (1) Development proposals should provide waste and recycling facilities in accordance with the Council’s Solid Waste Storage/Collection Guidance (2019) or subsequent updates which:
 - a) Can be easily accessed and moved by occupiers and local authority/private waste collectors;
 - b) Do not result in any adverse impact to residential or work place amenities through their siting or design; and

- c) Would not result in obstruction to pedestrian, cyclists or driver sight lines.
- (2) New development should contribute to reducing the amount of waste generated through the following measures where possible:
- a) Re-using materials wherever possible as part of construction;
 - b) Enable the sorting of waste and recycling on-site taking into account impact on residential amenities and the environment;
 - c) Using pre-cast/pre-fabricated materials and modular construction;
 - d) Allocating appropriate refuse and recycling storage facilities for domestic kerbside collection, composting facilities and commercial waste recycling facilities; and
 - e) Applying a Site Waste Management Plan for relevant projects.

Reasoned Justification

National Planning Policy for Waste identifies the role of positive planning in delivering waste ambitions for the country through:

- Delivering sustainable development and resource efficiency, including provision of modern infrastructure, local employment opportunities and wider climate change benefits by driving waste management up the waste hierarchy;
- Ensuring that waste management is considered alongside other spatial planning concerns;
- Providing a framework in which communities and businesses are engaged with and take more responsibility for their own waste;
- Helping to secure the re-use, recovery or disposal of waste without endangering human health or the environment; and
- Ensuring the design and layout of new residential and commercial development and other infrastructure complements sustainable waste management.

Hertfordshire County Council is the Waste Planning Authority who have a legal responsibility to plan for Hertfordshire's waste management capacity. As part of this role, the County Council prepare a Waste Local Plan. The Waste Local Plan currently comprises:

- The Waste Core Strategy and Development Management Document (2012) which sets out the spatial vision and strategic objectives for waste planning in Hertfordshire. It also contains the policies need to implement these objectives as detailed development management policies that will be used to make decisions on waste planning applications.
- The Waste Site Allocations document (2014) which identifies sites for waste management facilities including municipal, commercial and industrial wastes.

The Waste Local Plan is being reviewed to consider whether the sites and policies are still appropriate, and whether there is a need for new sites or areas to be identified for future waste management facilities. The new Waste Local Plan is planned to be adopted in 2021.

In 2017/18, nearly 500,000 tonnes of Local Authority Collected Waste was produced across Hertfordshire. Levels of recycling have been increasing, and in 2017/18, 50.9% of Hertfordshire's collected waste was recycled or composted. Three Rivers achieved a 62.4% recycling rate, the highest in Hertfordshire and the fourth highest rate of any authority in the country.

Despite this excellent performance, there is still a need to reduce the amount of waste produced overall and to ensure that as little as possible is placed in the refuse bin. Reusing waste products and materials, and reclaiming materials through recycling can reduce our consumption of primary resources and support the move to a circular economy.

In addition, commercial and industrial sources and construction, demolition and excavation waste also make a significant contribution to the overall levels of waste produced. These should similarly be minimised.

Reducing the amount of waste produced locally requires:

- Re-use of materials wherever possible: high value materials such as bricks, slates, tiles, beams and architectural details can often be re-used for the same function;
- Sorting of waste and recycling on-site: allowing space on-site for segregation of waste, including construction waste and recycling and operational waste and recycling;
- Allocating appropriate recycling storage facilities: providing sufficient space within development for domestic kerbside collection and composting facilities, or larger commercial waste recycling facilities;
- Use of pre-cast/pre-fabricated materials and modular construction: components such as pre-cast concrete beams, insulated wall panels, bathroom pods reduce the amount of waste generated;
- Use of materials with recycled content: products are available that incorporate waste into the manufacturing process that have the same performance and costs as non-recycled materials.

Making suitable provision to encourage recycling and minimise waste production requires that waste and recycling storage areas are integrated into the design and layout of new development at the initial stages.

All proposals must demonstrate that there will be adequate space to facilitate waste recycling through separation, storage, handling, bulking and collection of waste generated within the property. These facilities should be well-designed so that they do not detract from the amenity of the area in which they are located and that they are accessible and convenient for occupiers of a development.

Applicants should also ensure that there is adequate space on site to ensure that waste containers can be easily accessed and collected by local authority/private waste contractors, including demonstrating suitable vehicle access to all collection areas with swept path analysis (Policy xx). Proposals incorporating waste storage areas which are difficult to access for occupiers and waste contractors are unlikely to be supported.

Further Solid Waste Storage/Collection Guidance (2019) has been prepared by the Council to provide further information on requirements for the design of waste management facilities in the District, including details of containers used, storage, siting and design guidelines and requirements for collections.

This should be read in conjunction with Building Regulations Approved Document H, Drainage and Waste Disposal, and Waste Management in Buildings Code of Practice BS5906:2005 (and subsequent updates).

New development should also contribute to reducing the amount of waste generated wherever possible and information on how a proposed development will reduce waste should be provided as part of the Sustainability Statement required under Policy xx.

A Site Waste Management Plan (SWMP) should be completed for all construction projects that are worth more than £300,000. This aims to reduce the amount of waste produced on site and is designed to support relevant developments to include details of the management of waste at construction and demolition sites. Completed SWMPs will be passed to the Waste Planning Authority.