

Chapter 7: Waste

Policy Drivers

- 7.1 The Hertfordshire Waste Local Plan (WLP) has undergone a lengthy process of review with two new Development Plan Documents (DPDs) recently being adopted.
- 7.2 The Waste Core Strategy & Development Management Policies (November 2012) sets out the spatial vision, objectives and strategic issues for waste planning in Hertfordshire and contains the policies to inform decisions for waste planning applications.
- 7.3 The Waste Site Allocations (WSA) (July 2014) identifies suitable sites to accommodate facilities for sustainable waste management within the county. It includes maps and waste site briefs for Allocated Sites and identifies Employment Land Areas of Search (ELAS), reflecting the spatial vision set out in the Waste Core Strategy & Development Management Policies.
- 7.4 The Waste Core Strategy and Development Management Policies and Waste Site Allocations were adopted in line with PPS10 though this has since been replaced by the National Planning Policy for Waste (NPPW) (October 2014)
- 7.5 The Strategic Objectives in the Dacorum Core Strategy include the aim of reducing waste, and policy CS29 requires new development to provide on-site recycling facilities for waste.

Waste Management Infrastructure

- 7.6 The DSIS considered the collection and disposal of Local Authority Collected Waste (LACW), the policy context and existing infrastructure. There have been no changes to the existing provision of waste management and

facilities to those set out in the DSIS report, and the assessment of their adequacy is considered to remain valid.

Planned Provisions

- 7.7 The following facilities are considered necessary to meet the needs of the future population of Dacorum.
- 7.8 With regard to the disposal of LACW the County Council took the view that it would adopt a centralised approach through the provision of one treatment facility to deal with up to 320,000 tonnes of LACW with supporting transfer stations to receive waste closer to the point of arising. The county council are currently working with Veolia Environmental Services (VES) to identify a suitable disposal method. In the meantime interim disposal arrangements are in place with energy recovery and landfill facilities.
- 7.9 The Municipal Waste Spatial Strategy identifies three optimum strategic locations for these facilities:
- A1 /A414 junction in the centre of the county;
 - A10 / A602 junction in the east of the county;
 - A1 / A505 junction in the north of the county.
- 7.10 Once delivery of a treatment facility is confirmed it may be considered prudent to include the project within the Waste Schedule.
- 7.11 An Organic Waste Treatment Facility (OWTF) is required to serve Dacorum, Watford and Three Rivers (post 2024) with the ability to treat approximately 35,000 tonnes of organic waste per annum. It is anticipated that an Anaerobic Digestion facility being built at Coursers Farm, St Albans will provide sufficient capacity to treat a proportion of this waste in the short, medium and long term. The need for additional OWTF capacity in the medium to long term will be kept under review. From a waste collection perspective, it would be optimal for the new facility to be within 'tipping

range' so that collection vehicles can take waste straight to the facility rather than to a depot first.

- 7.12 A larger, more modern Household Waste Recycling Centre is needed to serve the Hemel Hempstead area in order to increase capacity and improve usability and it is envisaged that such a facility would be located upon a new site.
- 7.13 Additional waste collection vehicles and staff will be required to cope with extra demand placed on the service by new development. In general, 5,000 dwellings leads to the need for an additional round (an additional vehicles and the associated number of staff), which can be absorbed incrementally up to a point, but at some point will require new equipment. Because new development is likely to come forward incrementally and throughout Hemel Hempstead and other settlements, it will be difficult to attribute a particular proportion of future demand to new development. The level of development proposed through the Core Strategy (11,320 dwellings) and its dispersal will give rise to the requirement for three additional collection rounds over the plan period (2006-2031). Over recent years the proportion of waste that is recycled has increased which has led to more vehicular activity at the Cupid Green site (more transferring and sorting) and at certain time the site is congested with vehicles. There are however no plans to extend these premises.
- 7.14 Both DBC and HCC aim to increase recycling rates in the future, and this may lead to a need for more vehicles and transfer/bulking facilities. It is currently uncertain how far and how quickly recycling rates will increase over the plan period (i.e. to 2031), therefore it is difficult to predict the level of increased capacity required to manage this waste stream.

Costs and Funding

- 7.15 The day to day costs of waste disposal and collection are funded through HCC's revenue budget and DBC's Core Budget respectively. Funding

sources for new facilities varies. Waste collection, bins and recycling boxes (for households) have been funded by contributions from the county council held Waste Infrastructure Capital Grant (WICG) and DBC's capital budgets, as have new vehicles and investments to improve operations at Cupid Green Depot. Waste disposal, facilities such as HWRCs and Waste Transfer Stations are funded by HCC's capital budget, while waste reprocessing facilities e.g. windrow composting tend to be privately funded and operated.

7.16 The costs of the requirements set out in above have been estimated by officers at DBC and HCC.

7.17 An additional collection round requires a twin pack refuse freighter (approx £150k) and containers (circa £60 per household). Assuming 5,000 households, this totals £450,000 per round. On top of this there are revenue costs such as fuel, labour etc.