

# Technical Appendix 7: Waste Management

## 1.0 Service Overview

- 1.1 Under the Environmental Protection Act 1990, the county council is required to perform the statutory functions of the Waste Disposal Authority (WDA) for Hertfordshire. The WDA is also required to provide facilities in its area where residents may deposit their own household waste free of charge. In Hertfordshire, these facilities are known as recycling centres.
- 1.2 As WDA, Hertfordshire County Council is responsible for the disposal of Local Authority Collected Waste (LACW) arising in the county. LACW consists of household waste and commercial waste collected by the ten Borough and District Councils in their role as the Waste Collection Authorities (WCA's) for Hertfordshire and waste collected at the county's recycling centres.
- 1.3 In order to support this disposal function Hertfordshire County Council requires strategically placed waste transfer facilities to enable the bulking of waste for onward disposal. Currently the south and west of the county is served by the county council owned Waterdale waste transfer facility and the north of the county is served by Hitchin Transfer Station a leased facility. Additional waste transfer facilities are being sort to more sustainably support the north and east of the county. An increase in population within Hertfordshire as a result of new residential development is likely to require increased investment in waste disposal infrastructure.
- 1.4 Hertfordshire County Council currently manages a network of 17 recycling centres. At these locations residents can deposit a number of waste items and materials including those not collected at the kerbside by District and Borough Councils in their role as the WCA. The waste types accepted include residual waste, bulky waste, green garden waste and a wide range of recyclable materials. The recycling centre also has a statutory function as a Designated Collection Facility as part of a Produce Responsibility Scheme. The level of service provision at each centre differs as some sites have been constructed in recent years and other, more historic centres, are barely adequate in terms of suitability. An increase in population within Hertfordshire as a result of new residential development will require increased investment in the network.
- 1.5 Several recycling centres within the network are identified as unsuitable and therefore are in need of expansion or relocation.

## 2.0 Assessing need and calculating demand

- 2.1 The impact of additional dwellings on waste management infrastructure will vary depending on the size of the development and its location. Therefore it may be necessary to develop new infrastructure or improve existing infrastructure. For example should an existing centre be identified as having insufficient capacity to accommodate increased usage due to additional dwellings, financial contributions will be identified towards increasing the capacity of the local service provision. This may be achieved through improvements to existing facilities or the development of a new recycling centre.
- 2.2 Planning obligations towards waste services are assessed using the Hertfordshire County Council Demographic Model which forecasts the number of people able to

access waste services likely to emerge from different types, sizes and tenures of dwellings. Further details are available alongside this Guide.

- 2.3 Any additional users resulting from new development will increase the pressure on facilities within the county, thereby limiting service provision. Not all recycling centre locations are close to, at or over capacity so calculations will be considered based on the most up to date evidence available from the Waste Disposal Authority.
- 2.4 The mitigation for service impact might be met by the expansion or improvement of an existing facility or the acquisition and development of a new facility. As these costs vary from location to location Hertfordshire County Council will determine each application on a case by case basis. An example methodology for a recycling centre is shown below.
- 2.5 Given the geographical catchments for the Hertfordshire centres vary, there will be a different approach for each location. Projected costs are to be shared equally across households. The following example is provided to explain how a S106 obligation might reasonably be calculated:
  - Cost of project to re-provide a recycling centre (based on BCIS 1Q2019 prices) = £6,750,000
  - Number of dwellings currently within the catchment area = 33,738
  - Projected future number of dwellings within the catchment area = 36,038
  - Number of residents within the catchment area = 81,648
  - Projected number of residents within the catchment area = 87,191
  - Cost per person to re-provide the recycling centre = £77.42 (£6.75m/87,191)
  - £77.42 applied to projected residential population from an individual development on a site by site basis.
- 2.6 As the cost per project will rely on individual catchment areas, no single multiplier is appropriate across Hertfordshire. Costs will be provided on a case by case basis and will depend on need.
- 2.7 In circumstances where it can be evidenced that the cost to expand or redevelop a site is in excess of S106 funds to be achieved through the application of these charges, such as might be the case for sites located on brownfield sites, on constrained sites, or sites with planning limitations e.g. located on a flood plain, then a proportionate bespoke cost of providing the new site or expanding the existing site and/or purchasing additional land to do so may be sought from the developer.
- 2.8 Where there is no scope to reconfigure the existing operations to improve performance and land is currently unavailable to extend the facility, a new facility may be proposed.