

24 Environmental Quality

24.1 Introduction

24.1.1 The control of pollution is critical to achieving the District Plan's strategic objectives by promoting healthy lifestyles and an enhanced quality of life for residents and visitors to the district. Pollution control through development also plays a significant role in planning for climate change and working in harmony with the environment to conserve natural resources and increase biodiversity.

24.1.2 Proposals for all types of development must therefore take into account nearby land uses to ensure that the right development is located in the right place across the district, in order to safeguard the quality of the environment. Policies relating to water quality and water pollution are contained within Chapter 23: Water.

24.2 Contaminated Land and Land Instability

24.2.1 Land may be contaminated and/or unstable for a number of reasons, such as previous commercial use or use as a landfill site. Such land can be re-used for new purposes but special remedial measures may be needed to reduce hazards arising from the previous use, and new buildings may need to be specially designed. Developers are responsible for ensuring that unacceptable risks from contamination and land instability are not present on site. If necessary, any risks will be successfully addressed through the remediation of contaminated land without undue environmental impact during and following the development.

24.2.2 When considering proposals for development, regard will be given to the Council's most recent Contaminated Land Strategy.

For more information on the Council's Contaminated Land Strategy go to: www.eastherts.gov.uk/envhealth

Policy EQ1 Contaminated Land and Land Instability

I. The District Council will encourage the remediation of contaminated land to ensure that land is brought back into use, subject to the requirements of this policy.

II. The Council will require evidence, as part of any application, to show that unacceptable risks from contamination and land instability will be successfully addressed through remediation without undue environmental impact during and following the development. In particular, the developer shall carry out an adequate investigation to inform a risk assessment.

III. Where necessary, appropriate monitoring procedures to be undertaken prior, during and post remediation will be agreed with the developer/applicant. This should be set out in a verification report.

24.3 Noise Pollution

24.3.1 The impact of noise on the environment can be detrimental to health and quality of life. There is therefore a need to control the introduction of noise sources into the environment, as well as ensuring that new noise sensitive development is located away from existing sources of significant noise.

24.3.2 One of the most common causes of noise pollution is from traffic noise. In East Herts the proximity of both Luton and Stansted Airports to the district has a specific impact which needs to be taken into account when development proposals are considered. The M11 is the main motorway serving Stansted Airport followed by the A120. Any increase in activity associated with the airport will subsequently increase the level of traffic on surrounding roads, exacerbating the potential for noise pollution.

- 24.3.3 Noise can also affect the tranquillity of an area. Tranquillity is a key characteristic of the natural environment. Tranquil spaces, often located within the more rural parts of the district, play a multi functional role as part of the district's green infrastructure network. They attract visitors, improve health and wellbeing by offering a place to relax and exercise, provide a haven for wildlife and improve biodiversity and enhance the character and identity of a place. These areas will be protected from noise pollution to ensure that areas defined by their tranquillity are protected from development that generates noise.
- 24.3.4 Where new noise generating development such as industrial and commercial and outdoor sport and recreation uses are proposed, it is expected that they will be located at an appropriate distance away from noise sensitive development i.e. residential areas, schools and hospitals.

Policy EQ2 Noise Pollution

I. Development should be designed and operated in a way that minimises the direct and cumulative impact of noise on the surrounding environment. Particular consideration should be given to the proximity of noise sensitive uses, and in particular, the potential impact of development on human health.

II. Noise sensitive development should be located away from existing noise generating sources or programmed developments where possible to prevent prejudicing the continued existing operations. The use of design, layout, landscaping tools and construction methods should be employed to reduce the impact of surrounding noise sources.

24.4 Light Pollution

- 24.4.1 Light pollution can cause sleep disturbance and annoyance and is caused by the brightening of the night sky over inhabited areas and excessive brightness from light causing high levels of glare. Dark night skies are important for health

and wellbeing, and for the conservation of natural habitats and the behaviour of nocturnal animals and birds.

- 24.4.2 In addition to impacting upon human health and natural habitats, light pollution is a sign of wasted energy from excessive lighting. Lighting at night in commercial areas is often used for security and to increase visual prominence. Lighting schemes must therefore be designed carefully as part of the overall development proposal to prevent light spillage and glare and to represent the minimum necessary for commercial and security purposes. Schemes will be considered against the latest national guidance and lighting standards- including the 'Guidance Notes for the Reduction of Obtrusive Light (2011)'.

Guidance Notes for the Reduction of Obtrusive Light (2011) can be accessed on the website of the Institution of Lighting Professionals here: <https://www.theilp.org.uk/documents/obtrusive-light/>

Policy EQ3 Light Pollution

I. External lighting schemes must:

- (a) Not have an unacceptable adverse impact on neighbouring uses or the wider landscape;
- (b) Be the minimum required for security and operational purposes;
- (c) Minimise the potential glare and spillage;
- (d) Minimise harm to the amenity of residents and road users and prevent impacts on the local ecology.

II. Where appropriate, the District Council will seek to control the times of illumination.

24.5 Air Quality

- 24.5.1 Clean air is critical to health and wellbeing and quality of life and is also crucial to support habitats and biodiversity. The nature of the district, with its dispersed towns, villages and hamlets with poor inter-connectivity by passenger transport, relative affluence and mobility, high car-ownership and close proximity to London and larger towns and cities, all contribute to higher levels of greenhouse gas emissions per person than neighbouring districts.
- 24.5.2 The historic nature and organic growth of the district's principle towns of Bishop's Stortford, Hertford and Ware have in themselves led to inefficient road and transport networks and where these issues coincide with limited connections to major roads, congestion is inevitable. Such congestion can result in high levels of localised pollutants which can cause problems for those with respiratory conditions.
- 24.5.3 Bishop's Stortford in particular suffers from this issue; the combination of the historic road network combined with its proximity to Stansted Airport means that the town centre frequently suffers from congestion and the resultant poor air quality. As such an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) has been established in the town centre (at Hockerill Lights) to monitor levels of pollutants. There is also an AQMA in Hertford (at the Mill Road/A414 roundabout), and in London Road, Sawbridgeworth. These monitoring sites are supported by action plans to improve air quality in these locations. The Council also produces regular update and screening assessments and progress reports for the whole district and regular assessments on each AQMA.

More information on Air Quality Management Areas can be found on the Council's Website at www.eastherts.gov.uk/envhealth.

- 24.5.4 ~~Some renewable forms of energy used for heating may also, cumulatively or in isolation, result in a rise in particulates~~

~~which can be harmful to human health. For this reason such technologies will not be permitted within or near the urban areas of settlements. The Council will support proposals for renewable forms of energy used for heating. Where proposals are within or near the urban areas of settlements, applications should be supported by an air quality assessment.~~In line with Policy DES1, the Council will expect proposals to embrace renewable, zero and low-carbon technology to fulfil some, if not all, of the expected energy use of the proposed development. Where proposals are within or near the urban areas of settlements, applications should be supported by an air quality assessment, which details proposed mitigation measures where necessary.

Policy EQ4 Air Quality

I. Development and land uses should minimise potential impacts on local air quality both during construction and operation including the operation of heating, cooling and extraction units.

II. Development within designated Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs), or development which may have an impact on these areas, must have regard to the Council's latest strategy and action plan for the reduction of pollutants in the defined catchment, maintaining acceptable levels of air quality. Evidence of mitigation measures will be required.