

MUNICIPAL WASTE MANAGEMENT STRATEGY FOR TORBAY **2008 - 2025**



Strategic Environmental Assessment SEA Statement February 2008

Municipal Waste Management Strategy for Torbay 2008 - 2025

Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Statement

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The Municipal Waste Management Strategy for Torbay, including all supplementary reports, can be accessed via the internet at: www.torbay.gov.uk/wastemanagementstrategy

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1. Introduction

- 1.1. The process of Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) was introduced through European Directive 2001/42/EC on the assessment of effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment.
- 1.2. SEA aims to evaluate the likely environmental effects of strategic level plans and make recommendations for minimising negative effects and enhancing positive effects. SEA is therefore a key tool for integrating environmental considerations into plan making with a view to promoting sustainable development.
- 1.3. In line with guidance provided by the ODPM¹ and DEFRA², Torbay Council has undertaken a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) of the Torbay Municipal Waste Management Strategy.
- 1.4. Table 1.1 outlines the stages and tasks involved in SEA, and shows the relevant document for reporting on each stage of the process.

Table 1.1 Stages and tasks involved in Strategic Environmental Assessment

Stage	Description of Task	Relevant SEA document
Stage A	Setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope	
A1	Identifying other relevant plans, programmes and environmental protection objectives	Scoping Report
A2	Collating baseline information	
A3	Identifying environmental problems	
A4	Developing SEA objectives	
A5	Consultation on scope of SEA	
Stage B	Developing and refining alternatives and assessing effects	
B1	Testing the plan or programme objectives against the SEA objectives	Environmental Report
B2	Developing strategic alternatives	
B3	Predicting the effects of the draft plan or programme, including alternatives	
B4	Evaluating the effects of the draft plan or programme, including alternatives	
B5	Considering ways of mitigating adverse effects	
B6	Proposing measures to monitor the environmental effects of a plan or programme	
Stage C	Preparing the Environmental Report	
C1	Preparing the Environmental Report	Environmental Report
Stage D	Consulting on the draft plan or programme and the Environmental Report	
D1	Consulting on the draft plan or programme and the Environmental Report	SEA Statement
D2	Assessing significant changes	
D3	Decision making and providing information	
Stage E	Monitoring the significant effects of implementing the plan or programme on the environment	
E1	Developing aims and methods for monitoring	SEA Statement
E2	Responding to adverse effects	Ongoing monitoring

¹ ODPM (2005) A Practical Guide to the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive.

² DEFRA (2005) Guidance on Municipal Waste Management Strategies.

1.5. As can be seen from Table 1.1, the SEA process produces three main output documents:

1) Scoping Report

A Scoping Report was prepared in 2005/06 and was available for consultation in Spring 2006. It reported on the tasks carried out within Stage A of the SEA process.

2) Environmental Report

The Environmental Report presents the results of tasks carried out in Stage B of the SEA process. It is a key output of the SEA, providing information on the likely effects of a plan and giving recommendations on the mitigation of adverse effects. The Environmental Report was available for consultation alongside the second draft of the Waste Management Strategy in October - November 2007.

3) SEA Statement (this document)

The SEA Statement provides information on Stage D of the SEA process, including how the consultation responses to the Environmental Report have been addressed, and how the findings of the Environmental Report have been taken into account in the finalised Strategy. It also proposes a monitoring framework for Stage E of the SEA process.

1.6. Figure 1.1 illustrates how the Strategic Environmental Assessment process has linked in with preparation of the Municipal Waste Management Strategy.

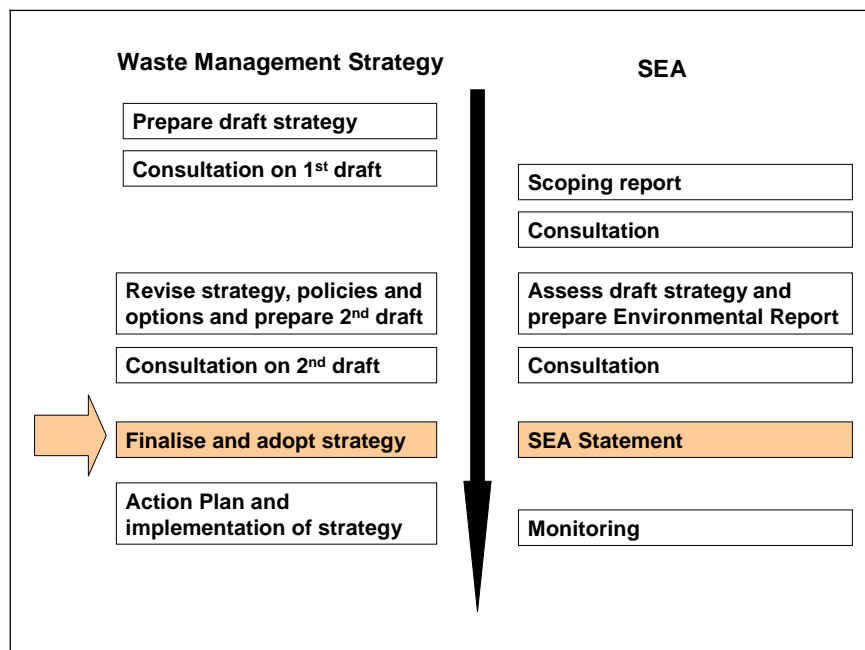


Figure 1.1 Timeline illustrating the stages involved in preparing the Municipal Waste Management Strategy and the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA). The current stage of strategy adoption and providing information through the SEA Statement is highlighted.

1.7. This SEA Statement has been prepared in accordance with government guidance³. The remaining chapters of this report aim to provide information on:

- How consultation responses to the SEA have been addressed (Chapter 2).
- How recommendations from the SEA Environmental Report have been taken into account in the finalised Waste Management Strategy (Chapter 3).
- The reasons for choosing the Waste Management Strategy as adopted. (Chapter 4).
- The proposed framework for monitoring effects of the adopted Waste Management Strategy (Chapter 5).

³ ODPM (2005) A Practical Guide to the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive.

2. Consultation

- 2.1. Consultation was carried out following preparation of the SEA Scoping Report and the SEA Environmental Report. Consultation documents were sent to statutory consultees (Natural England, Environment Agency and English Heritage), members of the Torbay Strategic Partnership, councillors, relevant council departments, neighbouring local authorities, South West Regional Assembly and Government Office South West. Documents were also made available via the Torbay Council website, libraries and connections offices for other interested groups and members of the public.
- 2.2. The **SEA Scoping Report** was available for consultation from 24 February to 7 April 2006. A number of responses were received, relating to baseline information, the review of plans and policies and the proposed scope and framework of the SEA. Full details of the Scoping Report consultation responses and how they were addressed were provided in Appendix 1 of the Environmental Report⁴.
- 2.3. The **SEA Environmental Report** was available for consultation alongside the second draft of the Waste Management Strategy from 19 October to 30 November 2007. Details of the consultation responses and how they have been addressed are given in Table 2.1.
- 2.4. In addition to consultation on the SEA, the draft Municipal Waste Management Strategy itself underwent an extensive public consultation. The results of this consultation are available in a supplementary Consultation Report⁵.

⁴ The SEA Environmental Report is available at: www.torbay.gov.uk/wastemanagementstrategy

⁵ Municipal Waste Management Strategy for Torbay 2007 – 2025. Supplementary Report D: Consultation Report. Available at: www.torbay.gov.uk/wastemanagementstrategy

Table 2.1 Consultation responses to the SEA Environmental Report

Organisation	Comment	Response to comment
Environment Agency	Supported the recommendations made in the SEA Environmental Report and advised that these should be incorporated into the finalised Waste Management Strategy.	The recommendations from the SEA Environmental Report have been taken into account in the finalised Waste Management Strategy (see Chapter 3 for further details).
Natural England	No specific comments relating to the SEA Environmental Report. However, it was recommended that the Waste Management Strategy should undergo further assessment specifically relating to any potential impacts upon conservation objectives of the South Hams Special Area of Conservation (SAC), using Appropriate Assessment screening criteria developed for the Torbay Local Development Framework.	As the Municipal Waste Management Strategy is not a land use plan and the location of waste management facilities falls outside the scope of the Strategy, there is no statutory requirement for Appropriate Assessment ⁶ . However, following advice from Natural England, a screening exercise was undertaken to highlight any future implications of the Strategy in terms of infrastructure which could potentially have an effect on the South Hams SAC. This was carried out using screening criteria developed for Appropriate Assessment of the Torbay Local Development Framework (LDF) ⁷ . The screening showed that there would be no direct effects upon the South Hams SAC. The only potential effects were in relation to new waste infrastructure, which could (if inappropriately located) affect foraging areas of Greater Horseshoe Bats within the Brixham area of Torbay. Existing Policy W1 within the saved Torbay Local Plan, and Appropriate Assessment of the emerging Torbay LDF, should ensure that new waste management facilities are appropriately located to avoid impacts. The Waste Management Strategy itself could also be strengthened through additional policy wording on the protection of environmental assets, including sites of nature conservation value, and this recommendation has been incorporated into the finalised strategy (Waste Policy 11).

⁶ Under amendments to the UK Conservation (Habitats & c) Regulations, Appropriate Assessment is required for land use plans such as Regional Spatial Strategies, Local Development Framework (LDF) documents and amendments to old style plans, which are likely to have a significant effect on Natura 2000 sites. Natura 2000 sites include Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and Special Protected Areas (SPAs).

⁷ Further information on Appropriate Assessment and results of the screening exercise can be found on the Torbay Council website: www.torbay.gov.uk/appropriateassessment

3. Integrating environmental considerations into the Waste Management Strategy

- 3.1. In order to evaluate the likely effects of implementing the Waste Management Strategy, the policies and options within the draft Strategy were assessed against a framework of SEA objectives. The Environmental Report presented the results of the assessment and made a number of recommendations for addressing uncertain or potentially negative effects and for maximising environmental benefits.
- 3.2. Table 3.1 summarises the recommendations from the Environmental Report and how these have been taken into account in the finalised Municipal Waste Management Strategy for Torbay.
- 3.3. If significant changes are made to a draft plan following the consultation stage, it may be necessary to assess the environmental implications of these changes using the SEA framework (task D2 of the SEA process, as shown in Table 1.1). The Municipal Waste Management Strategy for Torbay has not undergone any significant changes in policy or direction, following the second consultation draft, and therefore an additional assessment of environmental effects is not required at this stage.

Table 3.1 Recommendations from the SEA Environmental Report

Relevant Section of Waste Strategy	Specific Issue or Proposal within the Waste Strategy	SEA Recommendations	How recommendations have been taken into account in the adopted Municipal Waste Management Strategy
Waste minimisation proposals	Putting our own house in order	Strengthen wording to commit to <i>'implementing measures for waste reduction within the Council'</i> .	Wording has been strengthened as per the recommendation (Headline Strategy, Chapter 10): <i>'It is important that Torbay Council combines good business practice with environmental considerations by implementing measures for waste reduction within the council'</i>
Waste minimisation proposals	Local furniture re-use	Incorporation of re-sale areas into Civic Amenity / Recycling Centre (CA/RC) facilities would encourage greater re-use of furniture and household items.	Wording on re-sale areas has been added (Headline Strategy, Chapter 10): <i>'Consultation has demonstrated a desire by Torbay residents for the CA/RC facilities to include a re-sale area. This will only be possible with considerable improvements to the CA/RC [as proposed in Section 12]'</i> .
Waste minimisation proposals	Community composting	Refer to appropriate and sensitive location of schemes to prevent adverse effects on local environmental quality and amenity.	Wording has been added as per the recommendation (Headline Strategy, Chapter 10): <i>'Such schemes would need to be appropriately situated and sensitive to their location to avoid detrimental effects to local environmental quality and amenity'</i>
Proposals for recycling	Materials Reclamation Facility (MRF)	<p>a) Options to replace the MRF locally or within the sub-region would reduce the road transport of recyclables. This should be taken into account during the MRF options appraisal.</p> <p>b) Torbay Council should ensure that any new MRF has sufficient capacity and capability to sort an increased volume and range of recyclables, arising from improvements to kerbside collection services.</p>	Wording has been included within the Strategy to reflect these recommendations (Headline Strategy, Chapter 12): <i>'A MRF Options Appraisal will be developed in 2008 to facilitate the decision making. The appraisal would take into account factors such as cost, recycling efficiency and minimising transport distances. MRF facilities must have sufficient capacity and capability to sort an increased volume and range of recyclable materials.'</i>

Relevant Section of Waste Strategy	Specific Issue or Proposal within the Waste Strategy	SEA Recommendations	How recommendations have been taken into account in the adopted Municipal Waste Management Strategy
Proposals for recycling	A consistent method of kerbside collection	<p>a) The Strategy could be strengthened through explicitly addressing the existing inequalities in access to kerbside recycling services.</p> <p>b) The Strategy could consider the provision of plastic bottle banks at bring sites around Torbay to address the current inequalities in access to plastic recycling between different kerbside collection schemes.</p>	<p>a) This issue is now addressed in the Strategy (Headline Strategy, Chapter 12). <i>'The MWMS public consultation has demonstrated that residents feel there are inequalities in access to current kerbside recycling services. Residents in denser housing areas who are on the 'box and bag' scheme can only recycle paper and glass at the kerbside. Residents in more accessible areas have twin bins and can recycle a wider range of materials. Torbay Council will commit to a more uniform kerbside recycling scheme to address this. A more uniform recycling service means extending the doorstep collections of paper, cardboard, textiles, plastic bottles, cans and glass throughout Torbay.'</i></p> <p>Additional Policy wording has also been included (Waste Policy 4: Kerbside Recyclable Collections): <i>'Torbay will seek to maximise the range of recyclable materials collected at the kerbside where this is economically feasible, and to provide a more uniform service across the Bay. In particular Torbay will address the inequalities in access to kerbside recycling services.'</i></p> <p>b) The strategy commits to improving access to kerbside collection of plastics (see above). It also now states (Headline Strategy, Chapter 12): <i>'In areas where access is particularly difficult, for example in flats, additional recycling banks for materials such as plastic bottles will be used to improve access to facilities, where appropriate locations can be identified.'</i></p>

Relevant Section of Waste Strategy	Specific Issue or Proposal within the Waste Strategy	SEA Recommendations	How recommendations have been taken into account in the adopted Municipal Waste Management Strategy
Proposals for recycling	Extending the range and quantity of recyclables collected at kerbside	<p>a) Proposals should make stronger commitment to extending the range of recyclables collected in Torbay.</p> <p>b) Include reference to ensuring containers are of appropriate size and design to minimise potential for adverse effects on the quality of the built environment.</p> <p>c) The Strategy should ensure that new developments have adequate storage space and access for kerbside collection schemes.</p>	<p>Wording has been added to reflect these recommendations (Headline Strategy, Chapter 12):</p> <p>a) <i>'Additionally Torbay will collect a wider range of materials for recycling at the kerbside, such as plastic margarine tubs and yoghurt pots, seeking to maximise the kerbside collection of recyclable materials where suitable markets are available.'</i></p> <p>b) <i>'Containers must be of appropriate size and design for their locality to minimise detrimental effects on the quality of the built environment'.</i></p> <p>c) Additional policy wording included (Waste Policy 4: Kerbside Recyclable Collections): <i>'...In addition Torbay will continue to ensure that all new developments have adequate storage space and access for the kerbside collection of recyclables.'</i></p>
Proposals for recycling	Kitchen and garden waste kerbside collection	<p>a) The Strategy should refer to the sensitive location of biological treatment facilities, in order to minimise potential impacts on local environmental quality and amenity.</p> <p>b) The Strategy should address the potential for effects on local amenity by setting out provisions for a well managed collection scheme, which should include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - public education and advice on responsible participation - use of appropriate collection containers for 	<p>Wording has been added as per the recommendations (Headline Strategy, Chapter 12):</p> <p>a) <i>'Further analysis is required to identify the most suitable biological treatment for Torbay. Biological facilities require sensitive location...'</i></p> <p>b) <i>'...potential effects on local amenity will be addressed by ensuring a well managed scheme including:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>initial trials of the scheme;</i> - <i>dedicated vehicles and containers;</i> - <i>appropriate collection frequency to include review in</i>

Relevant Section of Waste Strategy	Specific Issue or Proposal within the Waste Strategy	SEA Recommendations	How recommendations have been taken into account in the adopted Municipal Waste Management Strategy
		food waste - ongoing monitoring of the scheme - an appropriate collection frequency, subject to review in light of predicted summer temperature increases associated with climate change.	<i>the light of predicted summer temperature increases associated with climate change;</i> - <i>extensive public education and advice for responsible participation;</i> - <i>ongoing monitoring of the scheme.'</i>
Proposals for recycling	Supporting local markets	Where opportunities exist, Torbay Council should support the development of local or regional markets and outlets for recyclables.	This issue is now addressed within the proposals for recycling (Headline Strategy, Chapter 12): <i>'Torbay will continue to support the development of local and regional markets and outlets for recyclables. This is already undertaken through the Devon wide DAWRRC⁸ partnership, but Torbay will also consider this when developing new infrastructure.'</i>
Policies	Appropriate location of waste facilities	The SEA recognises that the specific location of waste management facilities falls outside the scope of the Waste Strategy. However, it is recommended the Strategy could be strengthened by including a policy on ensuring facilities are appropriately located. This will help to address many of the uncertain effects on environmental assets and public amenity that have been highlighted through the SEA, and should inform policies on waste management within the emerging Torbay LDF. Following consultation with Natural England, it is also recommended that the Strategy should include wording to ensure that impacts on sites of international conservation importance are avoided.	A policy on the appropriate location of waste facilities has been included (Waste Policy 11: Appropriate location, design and operation of waste management facilities): <i>'Torbay Council will show due consideration for the protection of local environmental quality and public amenity in the provision of new waste management facilities, and ensure that waste infrastructure does not adversely affect sites of international nature conservation importance.'</i>

⁸ Devon Authorities Waste Reduction and Recycling Committee

Relevant Section of Waste Strategy	Specific Issue or Proposal within the Waste Strategy	SEA Recommendations	How recommendations have been taken into account in the adopted Municipal Waste Management Strategy
Policies	The use of energy from waste technology for treating residual waste	The efficiency of energy recovery can be maximised through the use of Combined Heat and Power (CHP), thereby reducing the net greenhouse gas emissions associated with treatment of residual waste. The feasibility of CHP should be fully explored when developing a sub-regional energy from waste solution.	Additional policy wording has been included (Waste Policy 12: Waste Treatment): <i>'The potential for efficient energy recovery from waste (for example through combined heat and power) will be maximised where appropriate. This applies to facilities both locally and regionally.'</i>
Policies	Environmental impacts of waste treatment	Minimising the environmental impacts of waste treatment should be highlighted as a priority within the policies.	Additional policy wording on environmental impact has been included (Waste Policy 12: Waste Treatment): <i>'Torbay Council will continue to ensure that new technologies employed for waste management are cost effective and best meet the needs of the Bay, whilst seeking to minimise the environmental impact of waste management operations.'</i>
Policies	Transport of waste and recyclables	<p>The transport of waste and recyclables should be addressed within the Strategy, with reference to minimising the amount of material that requires transport, considering the environmental implications of waste transport, and exploring the feasibility of rail as an alternative to road transport.</p> <p>It is important that these issues are taken into consideration when developing a sub-regional solution for treating residual waste.</p>	A policy on waste transport been added (Waste Policy 16: Transport of waste): <i>'Torbay will seek to minimise the amount of residual waste that requires export to regional facilities through waste reduction, re-use and recycling. Where transport is necessary, for both recyclable material and residual waste, Torbay will undertake an assessment of transport implications and seek to reduce the effects on congestion, air quality, climate change and local amenity. The feasibility of rail will be considered as a long term alternative to road transport where appropriate.'</i>
N/A	Specialist waste streams	Provisions for dealing with specialist waste streams, including Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) and Batteries should be included within the Strategy.	Provisions for dealing with WEEE and batteries are now included (Headline Strategy, Chapter 7): <i>'Residents can bring those items that have been declared</i>

Relevant Section of Waste Strategy	Specific Issue or Proposal within the Waste Strategy	SEA Recommendations	How recommendations have been taken into account in the adopted Municipal Waste Management Strategy
			<p><i>as WEEE to the Torbay civic amenity / recycling centre. Torbay will also collect large items for a charge. Torbay then arranges for these items to be collected and processed at an approved authorised treatment facility (AATF)'.</i></p> <p><i>'Under proposed new legislation, from September 2009 facilities must be in place to enable batteries to be collected and re-processed. However, it is not the intention of Torbay Council to wait until 2009 to make necessary changes. Facilities will be put in place to allow residents to bring their spent household batteries to the civic amenity / recycling centre as soon as possible'.</i></p>

4. Reasons for choosing the Waste Management Strategy as adopted

- 4.1. The finalised Municipal Waste Management Strategy for Torbay sets out proposals and policies on waste minimisation, recycling and residual waste treatment. Table 4.1 provides information on the reasons for choosing the Strategy, as adopted, with reference to any other alternatives that were considered.
- 4.2. Overall, the findings of the SEA show that implementation of the Municipal Waste Management Strategy is likely to have largely positive effects when compared to a 'business as usual' alternative of continuing with current waste management arrangements. The adopted Municipal Waste Management Strategy has incorporated recommendations from the SEA Environmental Report (as explained in Chapter 3), to ensure that provisions are in place to avoid or mitigate potentially negative effects.

Table 4.1 Reasons for choosing the Municipal Waste Management Strategy as adopted

Component of the Strategy	Reasons for choosing the adopted Strategy
Waste Minimisation	Waste minimisation proposals were included to ensure the Strategy follows the principles of the Waste Hierarchy, in line with DEFRA guidance. The inclusion of waste minimisation proposals was supported by the results of stakeholder consultation ⁹ and by the SEA, which found the minimisation proposals are likely to have positive environmental effects.
Recycling	<p>Three alternative options for recycling were considered when developing the Waste Management Strategy:</p> <p>Option 1: Continue with current system Option 2: Build on current system Option 3: Build on current system plus additional collection of food/garden waste</p> <p>Each option was appraised in the SEA, and the results were presented in the Environmental Report. Alternative options for recycling were also included within the Options Appraisal carried out by RPS consultants¹⁰, and were subject to stakeholder consultation. The adopted Strategy proposes Option 3, as this is the only option that will allow Torbay to approach the national recycling targets set in Waste Strategy 2007. The SEA supports the choice of Option 3, as it is likely to have several positive environmental effects, and recommendations for addressing uncertain and potentially negative effects have been incorporated into the adopted Strategy.</p>
Residual Waste Treatment	A range of alternatives for managing residual waste were considered during preparation of the Waste Management Strategy. These included different technology options for treating residual waste, and the alternative approaches of a localised solution or a partnership venture with neighbouring authorities. The development of options involved stakeholder consultation ⁹ . An extensive Options Appraisal was carried out by RPS consultants ¹⁰ , and alternative waste treatments were also assessed in the SEA. In the adopted Strategy a sub-regional Energy from Waste facility is the preferred solution. This approach performed well in the Options Appraisal, and is supported by a partnership of waste disposal authorities within Devon. The SEA found that the adopted approach is likely to have a number of positive effects when compared to the 'business as usual' scenario. The SEA did highlight some environmental concerns associated with this approach and made recommendations for ensuring these were addressed. The recommendations have been taken into account in the adopted Waste Management Strategy.

⁹ Municipal Waste Management Strategy for Torbay 2007 – 2025. Supplementary Report D: Consultation Report. Available at: www.torbay.gov.uk/wastemanagementstrategy

¹⁰ Municipal Waste Management Strategy for Torbay 2007 – 2025. Supplementary Report E: Appraisal of Municipal Solid Waste Options for Torbay. Available at: www.torbay.gov.uk/wastemanagementstrategy

5. Monitoring the effects of the Waste Management Strategy

- 5.1. As part of the SEA process, arrangements should be put in place to monitor the effects of a plan once it has been implemented.
- 5.2. Monitoring frameworks should be developed with the following considerations in mind:
 - Does the monitoring framework address the likely significant effects (both positive and negative) of implementing the strategy?
 - Will the monitoring framework provide information on any uncertain effects that were highlighted in the SEA?
 - Were the predictions of effects in the SEA accurate?
 - Will monitoring enable unforeseen effects to be identified?
 - Does monitoring provide information on the effectiveness of mitigation measures?
 - Are monitoring proposals linked to the objectives and indicators used in the SEA?
 - Do monitoring proposals address any data gaps that have been identified (e.g. in baseline information)?
- 5.3. Table 5.1 sets out the proposed monitoring framework for the Municipal Waste Management Strategy. The monitoring framework contains indicators linked to SEA objectives. The framework aims to use indicators that can establish a direct link between implementation of the Waste Management Strategy and an environmental effect. However where such indicators are lacking, proposals are made for more contextual monitoring of environmental change in relation to SEA objectives (for example in relation to air quality and biodiversity). If adverse trends are identified in the contextual monitoring, then further analysis will be undertaken to determine if there is a causal link between the Waste Management Strategy and the environmental change.
- 5.4. Where possible, the monitoring framework utilises indicators and data that are already collected under existing monitoring arrangements, for example local authority performance indicators. Table 5.1 also highlights where there are data gaps in existing information or where it is proposed that new monitoring arrangements and indicators are introduced.
- 5.5. It is proposed that monitoring data will be collated annually (unless otherwise specified in Table 5.1.) by the Environmental Policy Group. Data will be analysed and presented in an annual SEA monitoring summary report, which outlines the effects of strategy implementation.
- 5.6. If monitoring identifies adverse or unexpected effects, a detailed analysis of the causes will be carried out. Depending on the exact nature of the cause and effect, the action to be taken could include a review of the Municipal Waste Management Strategy, with amendments made as appropriate, and the development of additional mitigation measures to address the adverse effect. Information on any remedial action that is undertaken should be provided in the annual SEA monitoring report.

Table 5.1 Proposed monitoring framework for the Municipal Waste Management Strategy

SEA Objective	Sub Objective	Indicator	Baseline	Source and frequency	Comments
1. Improve health	1.1 Improve health and wellbeing	Selected health indicators in locality of new waste treatment facilities.	Not currently monitored.		To be developed in consultation with relevant Primary Care Trust, if necessary.
		Complaints concerning noise, odour, dust, pests or light pollution from waste management and recycling facilities.	Complaints regarding odour from MRF 2006 - 1 Complaints regarding noise from recycling banks 2005/06 – 3	Environmental Health Annual	All complaints are investigated to determine if remedial action is required. Any action taken should be documented in monitoring report. Complaints regarding any new facilities should be monitored in the future.
		Complaints relating to separate kerbside collection of food waste (e.g. odour, pests).	N/A (separate food waste collection not yet in operation)	Direct Services (call centre logs)	Any public health concerns arising as a result of introducing a separate kerbside collection of food waste should be carefully monitored and addressed.
2. Support communities that meet people's needs	2.1 Promote stronger more vibrant communities	Number of schools visited to promote minimisation and recycling.	2005/06 – 11	Recycling Officer Annual	This set of indicators will provide information on the level of community and business engagement with sustainable waste management, and contribute to monitoring the effectiveness of minimisation and recycling proposals. Additional monitoring measures may be developed in relation to specific minimisation and recycling initiatives that are introduced as a result of the Waste Management Strategy and subsequent Action Plan. Recommend that survey is conducted every 3 years.
		Tonnages of materials collected by community groups for recycling credits.	2005/06 Paper – 245 Textiles – 330	Recycling Officer Annual	
		Number of Torbay schools participating in recycling and composting schemes.	Data pending	Recycling Officer Annual	
		Number of businesses served by local authority recyclable collections, and tonnages of recyclables collected.	Data pending	Direct Services Annual	
		Participation rates in kerbside recycling schemes.	Data pending (2007 waste and recycling surveys)	To be confirmed	
		% of people satisfied with household waste collection.	2006/07 – 78%	Performance Indicator - survey every 3 years	
		% people satisfied with waste recycling.	2006/07 – 72%	Performance Indicator - survey every 3 years	

SEA Objective	Sub Objective	Indicator	Baseline	Source and frequency	Comments
3. Develop the economy in ways that meet people's needs	3.1 Meet local needs locally	% and tonnage of residual waste that is exported for treatment / disposal (a) outside of Torbay (b) outside of the SW Region	2006/07 (a) 54,715 tonnes (68% of MSW) sent to Heathfield landfill (b) 0		
		Tonnages of recyclables that are exported for sorting / re-processing (a) outside of Torbay (b) outside of SW region	Data will be supplied for 2007/08.	Direct Services Annual	Where available, supporting data should be provided on destinations for sorting / re-processing / re-use of recyclable and compostable materials.
	3.2 Support economic regeneration including economic diversity and the tourism industry	Number of people employed in the municipal waste industry in Torbay	Torbay Council (2006) – 108 Recycling contractors – data gap	Direct Services Annual	Provision of jobs at any new waste facilities should be monitored in the future.
4. Provide access to meet people's needs with least damage to communities and the environment	4.1 Reduce road traffic and the need / desire to travel by car	Total annual road mileage of refuse vehicles (collection and transfer vehicles)	Data pending	Direct Services Annual	
	4.2 Help everyone access basic services easily, safely and affordably	% households served by kerbside collection of 2 or more recyclables	2006/07 94% Twin Bin - 63% Bag & Box – 31% Other – 0.6%	Direct Services Annual	Supporting data should be provided on materials that are collected in each scheme e.g. Twin Bin (paper, card, cans, plastic bottles, textiles); Bag & Box (Paper and glass); Other (communal paper/glass bins in flats).
		Changes in the number of 'bring' facilities for recycling (e.g. CA/RC, bring banks and split bins)	Data pending	Recycling Officer Annual	Supporting information should be provided on the nature and location of any new facilities that have been implemented. Where facilities are re-moved or relocated, the reason for this should be provided.
		Indicator of localised congestion and waiting times for access to CA/RC sites (data gap)	Not currently monitored		A measurable indicator should be developed for existing and new CA/RC sites in consultation with Direct Services.
4.3 Encourage a switch from transporting freight by road to rail or water	% MSW transported by rail or water	None			

SEA Objective	Sub Objective	Indicator	Baseline	Source and frequency	Comments
5. Maintain and improve environmental quality and assets	5.1 Protect and enhance habitats and species (taking account of climate change)	% Area of SSSIs meeting Public Service Agreement Targets (in favourable or recovering condition)	2006 - 91.9%	Natural England Annual	Indicator to provide contextual information on the state of biodiversity. Additional contextual data on the condition of local wildlife sites, and priority species and habitats should be reviewed where available.
		Area of wildlife habitat lost to new waste management infrastructure			This should be monitored in the future if relevant.
	5.2 Promote the conservation and wise use of land	No indicators currently identified.			It is recommended that for new waste management infrastructure, data is collected on areas of Brownfield / Greenfield land used.
	5.3 Protect and enhance landscape and townscape	Incidences of flytipping	2006/07 - 848	Direct Services Annual	
		Recorded incidences of bins and containers left on highway.	2006/07 Wheelie Bins – 19 (4 required second stage letter) Seagull bags - 40	Enforcement Officer Annual	Data will be obtained from records of number of first, second and third stage letters sent by Enforcement Officer.
	5.4 Maintain and enhance cultural and historical assets	No indicators currently identified.			It is recommended that for new waste infrastructure, data should be collated on the number of schemes where historic environmental issues are identified as part of the planning process, and the measures taken to address these.
5.5 Reduce vulnerability to flooding and sea level rise	No indicators currently identified.			It is recommended that information should be collated on flood risk assessments and the use of sustainable drainage systems at new waste facilities.	
6. Minimise consumption of natural resources	6.1 Reduce non-renewable energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions	Carbon dioxide emissions from waste vehicles (collection rounds and waste transfer)	Data pending	Fuel consumption data from Direct Services Annual	Data on carbon dioxide emissions from Torbay Council's buildings and fleet will be calculated annually as part of carbon reduction targets within the emerging Climate Change Strategy for Torbay, and in line with a new national Performance Indicator (NI 185). Emissions will be calculated from energy usage and fuel consumption data, using recommended methodology from the Carbon Trust.
		Carbon dioxide emissions associated with operation of waste and recycling facilities	Data for Torbay Transfer Station: 2005/06 – 132 tonnes CO ₂ (307015 kWh electricity)	Energy usage data from Property Services Annual	

SEA Objective	Sub Objective	Indicator	Baseline	Source and frequency	Comments
		Renewable energy generated in waste treatment facilities	None at present		This indicator will be relevant for treatment technologies such as anaerobic digestion, and thermal treatments supplying CHP.
		Life cycle modelling of greenhouse gas emissions from waste management operations.	No data available		WRATE software could be used to model climate change impacts of waste management operations.
	6.2 Keep water consumption within local carrying capacity limits	Water consumption in waste and recycling facilities	Data for Torbay Transfer Station: 2005/06 - 1,487 m ³	Property Services Annual	Water consumption and water efficiency measures such as use of rainwater should be monitored for any new waste facilities.
	6.3 Minimise consumption of virgin materials				Refer to renewable energy indicator (6.1) and recycling indicators (6.4).
	6.4 Reduce waste not put to any use	Total Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) arising	2006/07 – 80,414 tonnes	Direct Services Annual	These indicators are headline measures for monitoring the implementation of the Waste Management Strategy and will provide information on the effectiveness of waste minimisation, recycling and treatment proposals. Data is already collected annually under Local Authority Performance Monitoring requirements. The amount of BMW landfilled is calculated using a standard methodology under Waste Data Flow reporting requirements.
		Kg household waste collected per head	2006/07 – 479 kg	Direct Services Annual	
		% MSW and household waste sent to landfill	2006/07 - 68%	Direct Services Annual	
		% MSW and household waste (HHW) recycled / composted	2006/07 HHW – 26% MSW – 32%	Direct Services Annual	
		Tonnage of BMW landfilled	2006/07 – 40,016 tonnes	Waste Data Flow Annual	
		% of waste arisings which have been used to recover energy	2006/07 – 0.09%	Direct Services Annual	
	6.3 Minimise land, water, air, light, noise pollution	Number of local AQMAs	2006: 2 (Hele Rd & Bolton Cross)	Environmental Health Annual	Indicator to provide contextual information on air quality.
		Operational emissions from waste treatment facilities (impacts on water, soil, air)	Heathfield landfill – no recorded impact on soil or water (Environment Agency, 2006)	Environment Agency Annual	To be monitored in the future for new treatment facilities. Information on significant impacts will be obtained from annual reporting from operators to the Environment Agency under IPPC requirements. Remedial actions specified by Environment Agency, if necessary.

6. Glossary

ACRONYM	FULL TITLE	EXPLANATION
AA	Appropriate Assessment	Process for assessing the likely impacts of land use plans on Natura 2000 sites, as required by European Directive 92/43/EEC.
	Anaerobic Digestion	Waste treatment that involves the degradation of biodegradable waste in enclosed conditions, in the absence of air. This produces a gas containing methane that can be combusted to recover renewable energy.
AQMA	Air Quality Management Area	Locally declared areas which are failing or likely to fail air quality objectives for particular pollutants.
BMW	Biodegradable Municipal Waste	The component of municipal solid waste that can be degraded by plants and animals (e.g. food, garden waste, paper, cardboard). When landfilled, BMW leads to emissions of methane.
	Brownfield land	Land that has previously been developed.
CA/RC	Civic Amenity / Recycling Centre	A site with recycling facilities where members of the public can bring recyclables, and other bulky items for disposal that are not collected on routine collection rounds.
CHP	Combined heat and power	Energy recovery in a waste treatment facility that is configured to make use of both the electricity and heat that is produced. CHP facilities can supply energy to suitable nearby industrial or residential dwellings that are able to accept and utilise the heat.
EfW	Energy from Waste	The recovery of energy in a waste treatment facility, in the form of electricity and /or heat. In the context of this report, EfW refers to energy recovery from waste by conventional incineration.
	Greenfield land	Land that has not previously been developed.
IPPC	Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control	An approach to ensure a high degree of environmental protection by minimising pollution arising from industrial activities, as per EU Directive 96/61/EC. In England, the IPPC regime is implemented through the Pollution Prevention and Control Regulations (2000).
LATS	Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme	Scheme introduced to enable England to meet its targets for reducing the amount of biodegradable municipal waste sent to landfill, under the EC Landfill Directive. Local authorities are allocated annual allowances for the amount of biodegradable waste that can be sent to landfill. Surplus and deficit allowances can be sold or purchased under a trading scheme. Financial penalties are imposed for authorities who exceed their allocated allowance.
LBAP	Local Biodiversity Action Plan	A document detailing objectives and actions for the conservation of local priority species and habitats.
LDF	Local Development Framework	New system for planning, introduced under by the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 which replaces existing Local Plans.
MRF	Materials Reclamation Facility	A facility designed to sort and separate materials for recycling. Sorting may be carried out by hand, or by a range of advanced mechanical sorting techniques that can detect and separate different materials.
MSW	Municipal Solid Waste	All waste collected and managed by a local authority, including waste collected from households, businesses, bring banks, street bins, civic amenity sites and street sweepings.
MWMS	Municipal Waste Management Strategy	In the context of this report, MWMS refers to the Municipal Waste Management Strategy for Torbay 2007-2025.
	Natura 2000 sites	Sites of international conservation importance including Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and Special Protected Areas (SPAs).
	Performance Indicator	Indicators that Local Authorities are required to collect and report. The current system of Best Value Performance Indicators (BVPIs) will be replaced with a new framework of National Performance Indicators in April 2008.

ACRONYM	FULL TITLE	EXPLANATION
	Residual waste	Refers to the proportion of municipal waste requiring treatment or disposal, which remains once recyclables have been removed from the waste stream.
SSSI	Site of Special Scientific Interest	Nationally important areas of land, designated under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 as being of special conservation interest due to their flora, fauna or geological features.
SAC	Special Area of Conservation	Internationally important areas designated under the European Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and Wild Flora and Fauna.
SPA	Special Protected Area	Internationally important areas designated under the European Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds.
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment	A process for assessing the likely effects of plans and programmes on the environment, as required by European Directive 2001/42/EC (The 'SEA' Directive)
	Waste Data Flow	A web based system for municipal waste data reporting by UK local authorities to the government. The reported data is used to calculate the amount of Biodegradable Municipal Waste sent to landfill, as required for LATS.
	Waste hierarchy	One of the principles of sustainable waste management. Management of waste should follow the following hierarchy: reduce, re-use, recycle, recover, dispose.
WRATE	Waste and Resources Assessment Tool for the Environment	A life cycle assessment software tool developed by the Environment Agency, for modelling and comparing the environmental impacts of different waste management operations.



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