

SEA/SA
of
Preferred Options for
Waste Local Development
Document
Non Technical Summary

Prepared for
Plymouth City Council

by

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I. NON TECHNICAL SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION

- 1.1. This report constitutes the non technical summary of the SEA/SA of the **Preferred Options for the Waste Local Development Document**. It provides a brief overview of the key issues, options and conclusions. Detailed findings are included in the relevant SEA/SA report.
- 1.2. The Non Technical Summary has been prepared in accordance with advice¹ on Sustainability Appraisal (SA) provided by the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (ODPM) and procedures for SA set out in the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. The Non Technical Summary also accords with the requirements of the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive².
- 1.3. The SA/SEAs are being submitted alongside the Preferred Options documents to provide the public and statutory consultees with the opportunity to express opinions on both sets of documents. After a period of consultation the full set of documents including DPDs and the SA/SEAs will be revised before they are submitted to the Secretary of State. An examination will then be held before an independent inspector to consider the soundness of the plans. It is anticipated that the Inspector's report will be published in mid- 2006 and the final Development Plan Documents will be adopted shortly after.

SA/SEA STAGES

- 1.4. ODPM's guidance specifies a number of stages of work which need to be undertaken. The following three stages have been completed:

Stage A: Setting context and scope

Stage B: Developing and refining options

Stage B: Developing and refining options

- 1.5. The scoping stage gathered information about other relevant plans, programmes, Plymouth's characteristics and SA objectives and indicators. This work built on government policy for sustainable development, and work on sustainability objectives at regional and local level. The sustainability objectives used in the SEA/SA are presented in **Table I**.
- 1.6. Appraisal of Issues and Options followed in the spring 2005 and resulted in an analysis of the sustainability strengths and weaknesses of the Core Strategy, Area Action Plans and waste proposals. These findings were published.

¹ Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Frameworks, Consultation Paper, ODPM, September 2003

² European Directive 2001/42/EC

Table 1: Revised Headline SA/SEA Objectives

| | |
|----|---|
| 1 | Biodiversity and landscape - are properly valued, conserved and enhanced |
| 2 | Pollution - is limited to levels which do not damage natural systems |
| 3 | Climate change – emissions contributing to climate change are reduced and adaptation measures are in place |
| 4 | Resources – Demands on natural resources are managed so that they are used as efficiently as possible |
| 5 | Energy – Efficiency use of energy |
| 6 | Waste – Waste is minimised and wherever possible eliminated |
| 7 | Economy – A diverse and thriving economy |
| 8 | Work and Incomes - Everyone has access to satisfying and fairly paid work and unpaid work is valued |
| 9 | Local Needs - Wherever possible, local needs are met locally to support local economies |
| 10 | Health and well being - Promoting everyone’s physical and mental wellbeing |
| 11 | Learning – Everyone has access to lifelong learning, training opportunities, skills and knowledge |
| 12 | Safety – Everyone is able to live without fear of crime or persecution |
| 13 | Distinctiveness and Cultural Heritage – Diversity and local distinctiveness and cultural heritage are valued, protected and celebrated |
| 14 | Leisure – Opportunities for culture, leisure and recreation are provided widely |
| 15 | Transport and Access – Offering inclusive access to all service, including access for those without a car |
| 16 | Basic Needs, Equality and Diversity – Ensuring community cohesion, tolerance, understanding and equality of opportunity |
| 17 | Democracy – All sections of the community are empowered to participate in decision making |

1.7. The potential social, economic and environmental effects of the preferred options for the Core Strategy, AAPs and waste have been assessed against the SEA/SA objectives in the current reports. Potential mitigation measures have been proposed as well as measures for maximising beneficial effects. Proposals for future monitoring of the sustainability effects of the LDF are also included.

Stage D: Consulting on the Plan and the SEA/SA Report

1.10. Publication of this Non Technical Summary and the accompanying documents (which are listed below) marks the start of the formal consultation on the Plans and SEA/SA reports:

- The Core Strategy
- Devonport Area Action Plan
- Millbay/Stonehouse Area Action Plan
- North Plymstock Area Action Plan
- Waste Local Development Framework

These reports constitute the 'environmental report' under the SEA Directive.

CHARACTERISATION OF PLYMOUTH

- 1.8. The environmental baseline is described in detail in the individual SEA/SA reports. Plymouth is surrounded by landscape of national importance, including the Tamar Valley and South Devon AONBs and overlooked by Dartmoor National Park to the north. There is a wealth of nature conservation sites, designated for their biological or geological importance in and around the City. Sites include Plymouth Sound and Estuaries which are candidate Special Areas of Conservation, the Tamar Estuaries Complex, defined as a Special Protection Area as well as several SSSIs. Plymouth is extremely important in terms of its history and archaeological heritage, particularly its naval presence. The City suffered from the devastation of the World War Two resulting in radical and visionary post war plans to reclaim sites and reduce overcrowding. Plans for sub urban areas included the creation of open spaces through valleys with residential areas along the hillsides which are topped by industrial development, playing fields and schools. These changes have resulted in very distinctive areas ranging from the business sector and waterfront to outer suburbs of North Plymstock, Ernesettle and Mutley.
- 1.9. Plymouth has experienced waves of development; the defence sector which has traditionally been seen as an important source of employment and income alongside the manufacturing has declined, whilst the transport, communications and financial sectors have grown. There is a clear intension to revitalise the economy, promote economic activity, improve income levels and quality/availability of employment and establish an attractive city within which to live by concentrating on knowledge intensive sectors.
- 1.10. A relatively high proportion of Plymouth residents experience deprivation in terms of income, employment, access to services and health. Some measures of educational achievement in school and vocational qualifications are low. This may be associated with an outflow of younger people and the limited availability of jobs for highly qualified people.
- 1.11. Proposals for population growth, in line with the Mackay vision present major sustainability challenges ranging from the need to develop the economy and accommodate high levels of population, to providing the necessary infrastructure to meet increasing demands and improve quality of life whilst protecting the environment from increasing development pressure.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Appraisal of Issues and Options (Stage B)

Findings of the Preferred Option (Stage C)

- 1.12. The SEA/SA report contains an appraisal of five strategic options, ten preferred policies and five preferred development options. The findings are summarised below.

Strategic option 1: Baseline Option

- 1.13. This option assumes limited new waste infrastructure development and therefore requires that a substantial amount of waste will be managed outside the City boundary. Spatially this option would require at least two civic amenity sites and Waste Transfer Facilities to allow the significant export of waste. The option is the least compliant in terms of the proximity principle and self-sufficiency. It requires significant co-operation of authorities within the sub-region to ensure that waste is managed as close as possible to Plymouth consistent with the Regional Waste Management Strategy.
- 1.14. Plymouth City Council recognises that this is an undesirable but necessary starting position for the development of more sustainable options for managing the city's waste. It represents the only viable short-term solution for managing the City's waste that currently goes to Chelson landfill, which is due to close in March 2007.
- 1.15. A programme of work is in hand to introduce more waste management facilities closer to, and within Plymouth's own administrative area. This means there is likely to be a transition to more favourable conditions over a period of time. Introduction of waste management facilities will impose some environmental concerns and pressures on individual sites and their localities. However, providing high standards of design and management are introduced the adoption of the sites identified later in this report should result in an overall improvement in sustainability.

Comment

- 1.16. This is a business as usual scenario and has no significant positive impacts on headline sustainability objectives and seven significantly negative impacts. This option should be the preferred option for the minimum amount of time possible whilst alternative options that ensure future legal compliance are developed.
- 1.17. The baseline option will not contribute to the vision for Plymouth and will detract from the delivery of a radically different approach to transport in the city.

Timescale

Short Term: This option will occur when the landfill site at Chelson Meadow closes in 2007.

Medium Term: This option would mean that the city would not be able to meet its statutory waste management duties.

Long Term: This option is not viable in the long term and would significantly reduce the reputation of the City.

Secondary, cumulative and synergistic effects

Secondary Effects: If it is not made clear to stakeholders that this options is only for the short term and only out of necessity, it may discourage commercial and non-governmental organisation programmes for waste recovery and recycling.

Cumulative Effects: The cumulative effect of this option would be to increase the degradation of Plymouth's overall environment, economy and society.

Likelihood

This is a business as usual scenario and will happen if no new waste and resource policy developments occur before 2007 when Plymouths only Landfill site at Chelson Meadow closes.

Recommendations for mitigation of adverse effects and/or enhancement of positive effects

This option should only be considered for a very short period of time whilst other significantly more positive options are discussed and strategic alliances and programmes with City stakeholders are sought.

Strategic option 2: Enhanced Treatment

- 1.18. This option assumes that additional strategic recycling/treatment and composting infrastructure will be provided. Strategic facilities would be required to manage municipal waste and industrial and commercial wastes. Facilities would also be required to manage construction and demolition waste. This would be in addition to the need for civic amenity and waste transfer infrastructure. The option recognises the fact that the site search has not identified any significant potential for landfill or landraise facilities within the plan area.
- 1.19. There would be a requirement to export residual waste streams for disposal outside the plan area and a continued need for sub-regional co-operation between authorities to ensure that disposal and/or additional recovery facilities are provided.

Comment

- 1.20. This enhanced treatment option would make it possible for the City to meet its future regulatory requirements.

- 1.21. The option could contribute to the first and fourth vision statement by providing suitable recycled aggregates to allow Plymouth to grow and increase its housing, industrial and commercial premises and other infrastructure thus making this growth more sustainable. The option may also increase employment opportunities.
- 1.22. Positive effects occur for many headline sustainability objectives and there are no negative effects identified for the headline objectives, although some have been identified for sub-objectives.

Timescale

Short Term: The timescale would depend on sub-regional co-operation and planning permissions. It is unlikely that this option could be fully developed before the closure of the Chelson Meadow landfill site in 2007

Medium Term: In the medium term these measures should ensure compliance with current and proposed statutory requirements.

Long Term: This option is not likely to cope with future regulatory and best practice in the longer term.

Secondary, cumulative and synergistic effects

A secondary effect may be some development of commercial and non-governmental recovery infrastructure and services.

Likelihood

This option is possible and is similar to the approach that many councils are currently taking.

Recommendations for mitigation of adverse effects and/or enhancement of positive effects

Options 3 & 4 show where additional enhancements can be made.

Strategic option 3: Maximise Treatment

- 1.23. This option has the most significant requirement for infrastructure provision. It seeks to ensure that the City is as self-sufficient as possible in meeting its waste management obligations. In addition to new recycling and composting infrastructure, there would be a requirement for further waste treatment facilities within the plan area. Treatment infrastructure may include technologies such as energy from waste. There will remain a need to dispose of some residual waste outside the City but the quantities would be substantially reduced.

Comment

- 1.24. Option 3 maximise treatment is an enhancement of Option 2 with additional facilities for recovering energy from waste
- 1.25. The maximised treatment option could contribute to the first and fourth Plymouth Vision statements by providing suitable recycled aggregates to allow Plymouth to grow and increase its housing, industrial and commercial premises and other infrastructure thus making this growth more sustainable. The option may also increase employment opportunities, as identified for Option 3.
- 1.26. Significant positive effects have been identified for climate change, resources, energy and waste sustainability objectives. No significant negative effects have been identified.

Timescale

Short Term: Timescale would depend on sub-regional co-operation and planning permissions. It is unlikely that this option could be fully developed before the closure of the Chelson Meadow landfill site in 2007

Medium Term: In the medium term these measures would mean that the City could meet statutory requirements

Long Term: This option is more likely to cope with future regulatory requirements and stakeholder expectations but is still short of the actions required to make the city a leading local authority on waste and resource management.

Secondary, cumulative and synergistic effects

This option may, as a secondary effect, encourage some development of commercial and non-governmental recovery infrastructure and services. The cumulative effect would be to provide more recovered and recycled resources to the regional and local markets.

Likelihood

This Option could be put in place if a long term view is taken on management and funding of facilities.

Recommendations for mitigation of adverse effects and/or enhancement of positive effects

None identified.

Strategic option 4: Waste as a Resource Opportunity

- 1.27. This option assumes that the City and its stakeholders significantly change their perspectives to see an economic resource opportunity instead of a waste issue. This approach would require significant joined up thinking by the city and its local and regional stakeholders to identify opportunities for using virtually all the material currently thrown away as waste.
- 1.28. A significant change would be a clear policy to purchase locally or regionally recycled, recovered and secondary materials or products where possible. This would encourage the development of a local and regional recovery and recycling economy.
- 1.29. Emphasis would be placed on the local or regional recovery and processing for the highest value commercial gain and the recovery of residues from these operations so that virtually all waste is eliminated.
- 1.30. New Plymouth Strategic sites (sites managed by the authority or its partners) would develop or maximise the production of commercial products and/or sort and bale material to send to other local or regional facilities for recycling.
- 1.31. Any remaining waste would have energy recovered by using an Energy Recovery Facility and the residues, if possible, recovered and processed for construction or

Comment

- 1.32. This option needs a change in mindset by the City and stakeholders to stop thinking of waste materials as a problem and start looking at them as an economic, environmental and social opportunity.
- 1.33. The Waste as a Resource Opportunity option could contribute to the first and fourth elements of the Plymouth vision statement by providing suitable recycled aggregates and potentially over recycled and recovered materials and products to allow Plymouth to grow and increase its housing, industrial and commercial premises and other infrastructure thus making this growth more sustainable. The option may also significantly increase employment opportunities as identified in the third option.
- 1.34. Significant positive effects have been identified for climate change, resources, energy, waste, work and incomes, and local needs sustainability objectives. No significant negative effects have been identified, but a minor negative effect may be associated with increased transport of recovered materials to bulking and reprocessing sites around the region.

Timescale

Short Term: The timescale would depend on sub-regional co-operation and planning permissions. It is unlikely that this option could be fully developed before the closure of the Chelson Meadow landfill site in 2007. The development of this option would

require increased resources to develop but could bring greater returns to the city in the longer term

Medium Term: In the medium term this would ensure legislative compliance and be the start of the development of a more sustainable economy and environment for the City.

Long Term: In the long term this option could bring significant environmental, social and economic benefits to the city.

Secondary, cumulative and synergistic effects

As a secondary effect there may be some increased traffic from developing local recovery, recycling of materials.

A cumulative effect if the option was successful would be a whole change in attitude in Plymouth on waste and resource management from, from waste material being a disposal problem to it being a resource opportunity.

Likelihood

This option depends on very good relations within the region between key stakeholders in regional and local government, commercial enterprises and non governmental organisations and requires clear leadership and a positive stakeholder team.

Recommendations for mitigation of adverse effects and/or enhancement of positive effects:

None identified.

Strategic option 5: Waste Minimisation at Source

- 1.35. This option is at the top of the waste hierarchy and is based on the concept of eliminating waste. It relies on education and stakeholder support to reduce the total amount of waste being generated from domestic and commercial sources by purchasing only what is needed (i.e. reducing food waste), purchasing items with less packaging and recycling at home where possible (home composting).
- 1.36. This is a long term option which would significantly reduce the scale of recovery and recycling facilities to comply with legislative requirements. However, this could require a lead from national government, major retailers and other regional and local stakeholders to make a significant impact on patterns of waste generation.

Comment

- 1.37. This option would need considerable leadership on a national, regional and local level for this to be an effective measure in isolation from other options. Waste

minimisation could significantly reduce the impact we have environmentally and socially. However adjustment to a less wasteful society would initially have economic impacts. It is recommended that waste minimisation should form a part of another option and not be pursued as an individual option.

- I.38. This option does not significantly contribute to the future vision for Plymouth, but neither does it detract from it.
- I.39. Significant positive effects have been identified for pollution, climate change, resources, energy, waste and local needs sustainability objectives. No significant negative effects have been identified. There is likely to be a negative effect on employment in the waste treatment and disposal sectors over the longer term, but this should be balanced out and perhaps outweighed by employment in waste minimisation education and advisory services working with schools, businesses and the community.

Timescale

Short Term: This is not a practical option in the short term.

Medium Term: In the medium term this would ensure legislative compliance and be the start of the development of a more sustainable environment for the City.

Long Term: In the long term this option could bring significant environmental benefits to the city but would have some social and economic impacts as society adjusts to becoming less wasteful.

Secondary, cumulative and synergistic effects

A likely secondary effect is that the economy in the longer term would become more efficient.

Likelihood

This option would need a considerable lead from national government with appropriate policies and a great deal of long term effort from the City and its stakeholders to encourage

Recommendations for mitigation of adverse effects and/or enhancement of positive effects

None identified

Appraisal of preferred policy options

1.40. Ten preferred policy options are described in the draft Waste LDD, which seek to set out an overall framework for guiding waste management over the plan period. By their very nature these policy statements are broadly based and their effectiveness will depend not only upon how rigorously they are pursued and implemented by the City Council but also, in most cases, by strategic decisions that have yet to be taken on the types of waste management facility that will be chosen for individual sites. This in turn will be influenced by the technical and commercial decisions of contractors tendering to manage Plymouth's domestic waste. Given the level of uncertainty that this situation creates, the analysis must remain somewhat speculative. Nevertheless it is possible to see patterns emerging in which certain policies exhibit stronger sustainability characteristics than others.

1.41. Each of the preferred policy options is reviewed in the following paragraphs.

Policy PPO 1: *Provide for sustainable waste management consistent with the proximity principle, self-sufficiency and the waste hierarchy.*

1.42. This policy is strongly aligned with the sustainability objectives relating to sustainable resource use, national waste policies and sustainable transport. It is therefore to be encouraged and supported. However, since it requires that waste management takes place as close as is reasonably practical to the source of waste arisings it is possible that other site-specific objectives and criteria could be adversely affected (for example, biodiversity or historic environment). These implications can only be assessed when the details of individual site proposals emerge.

Policy PPO 2: *Provide sites suitable for strategic waste management facilities in sustainable locations.*

1.43. This policy is strongly aligned with the sustainability objectives relating to sustainable resource use, national waste policies and sustainable transport. It is therefore to be encouraged and supported. The test of its efficacy is, however, dependent on the characteristics of the sites themselves and the degree of fit between the type of strategic facility chosen and the sites. These implications can only be assessed when the details of individual site proposals emerge.

Policy PPO 3: *Provide sites suitable for local waste management facilities in sustainable locations.*

1.44. This policy gives strong recognition to the proximity principle and is encouraged and supported. The challenge will lie in finding suitable sites and overcoming the natural opposition that communities so often generate to waste processing initiatives.

Policy PPO 4: *Provide for an interim solution for waste management that recognises the lack of landfill options in the City and the lead times to develop new waste infrastructure*

1.45. This policy is an inevitable consequence of the exhaustion of existing land-fill capacity and is therefore seen as unavoidable, but it is undesirable and unsustainable. The

City should make every effort to bring forward a more sustainable solution to its waste management needs.

Policy PPO 5: *To set out the requirement for the City council to work with neighbouring authorities and the South West Regional Assembly through the Regional Spatial Strategy to ensure that appropriate waste management solutions are found for wastes that need to be managed outside the city.*

- 1.46. This policy is again a consequence of the lack of land-fill capacity and the absence of any effective policies in the past for alleviating a growing problem of waste management. The solutions will need to be worked out in partnership with others, and ultimately there may be answers to Plymouth's waste issues that have a regional dimension, but this should be because it is the most sustainable outcome not a necessity brought about through lack of alternatives.

Policy PPO 6: *To set out development control criteria for new waste management facilities.*

- 1.47. This policy will help to ensure that future waste management has minimal impacts on the environment, transport and local communities and should be given very careful consideration.

Policy PPO 7: *To set out environmental objectives with regard to the provision of new waste infrastructure.*

- 1.48. This policy will help to ensure that future waste management has minimal impacts on the environment, transport and local communities and should be given very careful consideration.

Policy PPO 8: *To set out transportation objectives with regard to the provision of new waste infrastructure.*

- 1.49. At face value this policy should be relatively neutral in terms of achieving sustainability, since an element of transportation is always required, regardless of how much effort is made to reduce waste arising at source. Notwithstanding this, the transportation of waste represents one of the most critical areas for improving overall sustainability through:

- choice of transport mode (i.e. by using rail or water in preference to road where practical),
- by reducing the number of vehicle journeys (involved in both waste collection and waste transfer),
- by increasing efficiency in terms of volume and weight of material transported for given levels of fuel consumption and frequency of trips, and,
- by sizing vehicles in relation to demand and the carrying capacity of the transport network.

Optimising all these variables will require close collaboration between the waste authority and its private sector partners. The achievement of maximum efficiency in transportation needs to be balanced with other environmental objectives relating to minimisation of pollution, traffic congestion etc. As such, the development of the detailed waste management plan will need to be subjected to SEA/SA as well as these individual policies

Policy PPO 9: *To provide a framework to raise public awareness of waste issues and to work with the local business community and other public bodies and neighbouring authorities in seeking waste minimisation.*

- 1.50. This policy is fully aligned with sustainability principles. This is one of the most important policies in the Waste LDD because gaining public and business support for waste minimisation is absolutely essential. There needs to be a wider acceptance that the true costs of household and commercial materials, and especially use of non-reusable/returnable packaging, have to reflect recovery and/or disposal costs

Policy PPO 10: *To provide a framework to ensure that new developments consider waste minimisation and incorporate waste recovery facilities as appropriate.*

- 1.51. This policy is strongly aligned with sustainability principles and seeks to adopt a proactive approach to minimising future waste generation. As such it deserves to be strongly supported. It is most important that the concept is translated into practical action by linking this policy with **PPO's 6 and 7**. The City Council should examine different classes of development and determine those where there are practical opportunities for introducing waste minimisation and recovery facilities. Shopping centres, multiple stores and supermarkets stand out as a group that warrants close examination since so much of their packaging is designed for marketing convenience with little or no provision for recycling.

Appraisal of preferred development options

- 1.52. A preliminary analysis of the various development sites has been undertaken. The analysis is based on knowledge of the existing site conditions and the levels of impact can only be assessed in general in the absence of specific proposals for each site.

PO 11: Chinas Clay Works, Coyland

- 1.53. This site lies in the urban fringe and is bounded by agricultural land around much of its perimeter, although it abuts a large housing estate in the south east and is separated by a cycle track along a disused railway from an industrial site in the south west. The site itself has been extensively developed with large scale plant for china clay processing and already has an industrial character. It constitutes a favourable site for waste management, although careful planning of any facility will be required to ensure that any potential sources of air or water pollution and noise are minimised.

PO12: Chelson Meadow Waste Facility

- 1.54. The south west corner of Chelson Meadow is already used as the main reception area for landfill, and has an existing recycling centre and supporting facilities. It is logical for these facilities to continue in use and to be adapted as necessary to meet the continuing needs in the short term. The only negative element of its continuing use concerns any restrictions on final rehabilitation of this portion of the Chelson meadow site which is desirable from a landscape standpoint.

PO13: Prince Rock depot, Cattedown

- 1.55. The Cattedown depot is an urban site lying immediately south of housing on Royal Milton Street, and being surrounded by an oil depot and former stone quarry. Use of the site for waste management is compatible with the adjacent industrial uses although care will need to be exercised to ensure that there are no adverse environmental effects on local housing. Potentially adverse effects are noted in terms of social equity and a high standard of hygiene and site management will be required to avoid any minor health risks.

PO14: Moorcroft Quarry

- 1.56. This limestone quarry is well located and concealed from most vantage points. It is abutted by open land to the north and east and by residential areas to the west and south, although these are located at some distance and the southern housing area is separated by the Billacombe brook. Proximity to the water course will require a high standard of site management to avoid water pollution. The site is large enough to include some industrial development in addition to waste recovery plant and the former quarried areas offer space for both temporary and permanent storage of inert materials. The sustainability appraisal records this site in a favourable light.

PO15: Land at Ernesettle Lane

- I.57. This location comprises an expanse of open ground which is visible from a wide area including the AONB. The land forms part of an extensive network of open space and provides recreational facilities linked with MOD at present. The choice of waste facility would be critical on this exposed location and there would be a need for substantial screening. Potentially negative effects would be experienced in terms of biodiversity, landscape, use of land resources, local distinctiveness and alternative leisure uses

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

- I.58. The SEA/SA is critical of the preferred short term option for managing Plymouth's waste because it involves transferring waste to other areas as the only way of dealing with the problems arising from lack of land fill capacity at Chelson Meadow. The criticism reflects lack of appropriate action in the past, however, rather than current commitment and there is clear evidence from the Waste Local Development Framework Document that the City Council is embarking on a number of positive policies to bring waste management under effective control.
- I.59. A series of strategic options have been presented representing a continuum from the present restricted approach to waste minimisation and recovery through enhanced treatment to avoidance of waste through positive recycling. Success in developing these strategies will depend upon several key factors. First the City Council will need to invest heavily and promote waste management on sites that may prove to be locally contentious. Secondly it will need to persuade the communities, commercial and business interests to take waste management and waste minimisation seriously. In this respect Plymouth is not alone since the problem of inadequate public awareness is commonplace. Nevertheless if Plymouth is to achieve its aspirations and vision, it is essential that waste management is given very high priority.

Monitoring Implementation of the LDF:

- I.60. The final section of the SA Report sets out the recommendations for monitoring the significant sustainability effects of the implementation of the Plymouth LDF. The monitoring should measure indicators of a causal link between the LDF implementation and the effects 'on the ground'. Possible indicators for each of the SA/SEA objectives are identified. It is recommended that Plymouth City Council work with the statutory environmental bodies and other authorities and stakeholders in Devon and the South West to agree indicators and share monitoring information.

