



London Borough of Lambeth

**Municipal Waste Management Strategy
Strategic Environmental Assessment
Report**

November 2009



Empress House, 12 Empress Road, Lyndhurst, Hampshire, SO43 7AE

Tel: 023 8028 3226

Email: waste.enquiries@wyg.com



Document Control

Project: Lambeth MWMS SEA
Client: London Borough of Lambeth
Job Number: A057107
File Origin: A057107/Reports/r-3

Document Checking:

Prepared by:	Erin Banks	Signed:	
--------------	------------	---------	---

Checked by:	Chris Thomas	Signed:	
-------------	--------------	---------	--

Verified by:	Richard Burnel	Signed:	
--------------	----------------	---------	---

Issue	Date	Status
1	06.11.09	Final Report
2		
3		
4		



Contents Page

1.0	Introduction	1
1.1	Overview	1
1.2	Background to the MWMS.....	1
1.3	Purpose and Approach to the SEA.....	2
1.4	Structure of the Report.....	3
2.0	Assessment Methodology.....	4
2.1	Consultation Undertaken.....	4
2.2	Assessment Methodology.....	4
2.3	Limitations of the Assessment and Difficulties Encountered.....	6
3.0	SEA Objectives, Baseline and Context	6
3.1	Context Review.....	6
3.2	Baseline Review	7
3.3	Identification of Environmental Problems and Issues.....	7
3.4	SEA Objectives	8
3.5	The SEA Framework.....	9
4.0	Municipal Waste Management Strategy Options	13
4.1	Identification and Development of Options.....	13
5.0	Identification and Evaluation of Potential Impacts and Risks.....	14
5.1	Introduction	14
5.1.1	MWMS Option 1.....	14





5.1.2	MWMS Option 2	17
5.1.3	MWMS Option 3	21
5.1.4	MWMS Option 4	24
6.0	Summary and Implementation	28
6.1	Conclusions from Assessment.....	28
6.1.1	Likely significant effects of Preferred Option.....	28
6.1.2	Recommendations for Preferred Option	29
6.2	Links to other Plans and Programmes.....	29
6.3	Next Steps	29

Table Contents

Table 1.1	Stages B and C of the SEA Process	3
Table 2.1	Criteria for Judging Significance of Effects	5
Table 3.1	MWMS SEA Objectives	8
Table 3.2	MWMS SEA Framework	10
Table 5.1	SEA of MWMS Option 1	14
Table 5.2	SEA of MWMS Option 2	17
Table 5.3	SEA of MWMS Option 3	21
Table 5.4	SEA of MWMS Option 4	24





Acronyms

EfW	Energy from Waste
LATS	Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme
LDF	Local Development Framework
MWMS	Municipal Waste Management Strategy
MRF	Materials Recovery Facility
SA	Sustainability Appraisal
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
WEEE	Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment
WRWA	Western Riverside Waste Authority



1.0 Introduction

1.1 Overview

WYG has been commissioned by the London Borough of Lambeth (LB Lambeth) to undertake a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) of the Council’s emerging Municipal Waste Management Strategy (MWMS). The SEA process has been undertaken to assess the acceptability of the strategic options, being considered in the development of the strategy, on environmental grounds.

This report sets out the findings of the SEA process and reports on the likely environmental effects of the potential options, providing recommendations on how to minimise the adverse effects and to maximise the beneficial effects of the options. The report will then be used by LB Lambeth as part of the decision-making process in determining the preferred option for the MWMS.

1.2 Background to the MWMS

Local authorities are under increasing pressure to improve recycling/composting performance and reduce the amount of waste generated at a national, regional and local level. The Government’s Waste Strategy for England 2007 has set challenging targets for local authorities to meet, while the Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme (LATS) places even more stringent limits on the amount of biodegradable waste disposed of to landfill.

In London, the waste management agenda is evolving; The Mayor’s Municipal Waste Management Strategy and Western Riverside Waste Authority’s (WRWA) waste strategy (of which Lambeth is a constituent authority) are due to be reviewed, while new waste facilities are being planned and developed. Within LB Lambeth, there is also an overall desire to increase recycling/composting performance. Within this context, the Council has recognised the need to develop a comprehensive municipal waste management strategy to meet these challenges and to formalise its strategic approach over the next ten years.

The Council is responsible for the collection of waste and recycling from the kerbside for all of the residents in the Borough; however, the responsibility for disposal lies with the WRWA. In light of this, the MWMS being developed by the Council is collection-only, and therefore its remit is to consider the potential options for collection of different types of waste and recycling from the kerbside. Its remit does not extend to the development of new waste management facilities or consideration of different potential waste treatments and technologies. The findings of this strategy will feed into a wider disposal strategy, developed by LB Lambeth, where these issues are explored further.

Currently, the Council provides a weekly kerbside collection of residual waste and an additional fortnightly collection of dry recyclables in either orange sacks provided quarterly by the Council to low rise properties, or green 1,280-litre communal bins for high-rise/communal properties. Currently, the dry recyclables collected are transported to one of two WRWA transfer stations in Wandsworth for bulking and transportation to Viridor’s Materials Recovery Facility (MRF) in Crayford.

WRWA is currently in the process of building its own MRF in Wandsworth, and this will be operational from September 2010, at which point all dry recyclables collected in Lambeth will be transported there rather than Crayford. Kerbside collected garden waste currently goes to TJ Composting in Swanley, and will continue to do so for the foreseeable future. Food waste (current a trial system in parts of the Borough) is transported to SITA’s transfer station in Mitcham for bulking and is then transported to an in-vessel system at Ridham Docks. In future, this could potentially change as the Council aims for food waste to be sorted



at Mitcham either at Vertal’s new in-vessel facility due to be operational in 2009, or SITA’s anaerobic digestion facility due to be operational by the end of 2011. Residual waste is bulked at one of the two WRWA transfer stations in Wandsworth and is transported by river to Mucking landfill site. By May 2011, the end location for residual waste will change to the Belvedere energy-from-waste (EfW) facility.

1.3 Purpose and Approach to the SEA

In 2001, the EU adopted a Directive on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment (Directive 2001/42/EC), commonly referred to as Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA). SEA is a process of identifying and evaluating the environmental impacts of a plan or programme and applies to a wide range of plans and programmes produced across the UK including MWMS, such as that being produced by LB Lambeth.

In commissioning an SEA for its MWMS, LB Lambeth considered that due to the collection-only nature of the strategy, a ‘light-touch’ report would be sufficient. Furthermore, paragraph 2.22 of the SEA guidance indicates that *‘An SEA need not be done in any more detail, or using any more resources, than is useful for its purpose’*. On this basis, a high-level scoping exercise for the SEA of the Lambeth MWMS has been undertaken and the methodology and scope are set out below.

The approach taken to the SEA, has taken into account the brief for a ‘light-touch’ SEA, and has been based on that outlined in the Government guidance *‘A Practical Guide to the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive’* (ODPM, 2005). This guide outlines the five stages involved in undertaking the SEA process:

- Stage A: Setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope;
- Stage B: Developing and refining the alternatives and assessing effects;
- Stage C: Preparing the Environmental Report;
- Stage D: Consulting on the draft plan or programme and the Environmental Report;
- Stage E: Monitoring the significant effects of implementing the plan or programme on the environment.

The scoping report (stage A) was subject to a 5-week period of consultation during September and October 2009, and is available as a separate report. The scoping process is discussed further in Section 2.1 of this report. This SEA Report comprises the outputs from Stages B and C of the SEA process.

Stages B and C of the process are outlined in Table 1.1, with a section indicating where the requirements of the SEA Directive have been met during the process.





Table 1.1: Stages B and C of the SEA Process

SEA Stage	Requirements	How has this been addressed?
STAGE B		
B1: Testing the Plan or Programme objectives against the SEA objectives	To identify potential synergies or inconsistencies between the objectives of the plan or programme and the SEA objectives and help in developing alternatives.	The objectives have not been tested against each other, however, the SEA objectives are similar to the targets and overall aims of the strategy therefore no significant inconsistencies are envisaged.
B2: Developing strategic alternatives	To develop and refine strategic alternatives.	Section 4.0 of this report and the MWMS.
B3: Predicting the effects of the plan or programme, including alternatives	To predict the significant environmental effects of the plan or programme and alternatives.	Section 5.0 of this report.
B4: Evaluating effects of the plan or programme including alternatives	To evaluate the predicted effects of the plan or programme and its alternatives and assist in the refinement of the plan or programme.	Section 5.0 of this report.
B5: Mitigating adverse effects	To ensure that adverse effects are identified and potential mitigation measures are considered.	Section 5.0 of this report.
B6: Proposing measures to monitor the environmental effects of plan or programme implementation	To detail the means by which the environmental performance of the plan or programme can be assessed.	Section 6.3 of this report.
STAGE C		
C1: Preparing the Environmental Report	To present the predicted environmental effects of the plan or programme, including alternatives, in a form suitable for public consultation and use by decision-makers.	This report constitutes the Environmental Report under the SEA Directive.

1.4 Structure of the Report

This report must be read in conjunction with the Scoping Report (final version – dated October 2009), as background information, which has been used to assess the options of the MWMS, has been based on the information and context established through the scoping stage.

This report should also be read in conjunction with the draft MWMS, as the two documents are interlinked and the SEA forms part of the evidence base and is a decision-making tool that has helped to determine the approach as set out within the MWMS.



2.0 Assessment Methodology

2.1 Consultation Undertaken

In reaching this stage of the SEA process, the Council has undertaken a series of consultations generally on the development of the MWMS, which has led to the development of the options that have been assessed as part of this SEA. Specifically, consultation has also been undertaken on the SEA in the form of the Scoping Report consultation.

The SEA Directive requires that:

'Authorities which, because of their environmental responsibilities, are likely to be concerned by the effects of implementing the plan or programme, must be consulted on the scope and level of detail of the information to be included in the Environmental Report.'

This includes the statutory consultation bodies: Environment Agency, Natural England and English Heritage, and any other organisations that the authority feels should be involved at this stage. Furthermore, the Directive requires responses to consultation to be taken into account during the preparation of the plan or programme and before its adoption or submission to a legislative procedure. This scoping consultation was undertaken during September and October 2009.

The three statutory consultation bodies were consulted; in addition, Veolia (the Council's current contractor), the LB Lambeth Planning Policy team and the LB Lambeth Sustainability team were also consulted. The purpose of the consultation was to identify whether the correct plans, policies and programmes that influence waste management in Lambeth had been reviewed, whether the baseline data section was comprehensive enough to carry out an overarching review of the MWMS and whether the objectives contained within the proposed SEA Framework appropriately reflect the information gathered as part of the scoping and provide a robust basis to assess the potential options for the MWMS.

Responses were received from the Environment Agency, Natural England, Veolia, and the LB Lambeth Planning Policy team. These responses have been taken into account and addressed where appropriate. This revised Scoping Report has been used as the basis for the assessment of the Lambeth MWMS and as such, is an important supplementary paper to be used when reading this report.

2.2 Assessment Methodology

The draft options for the MWMS have been appraised using a tailored SEA Framework, on the basis of whether the outline proposals move towards or away from achieving each SEA objective. It is important to note that in some cases the options appear to have little or no impact on an SEA objective, and that as to whether they will move towards or away from achieving one or more of the SEA objectives will depend on how the options are actually implemented.

The SEA objectives have been set into a Framework incorporating some specific decision-making criteria and an indicative direction for change, to assist in the assessment process. These decision-making criteria have been developed to relate to the MWMS as far as possible, in order to make the assessment meaningful and appropriate to the strategy. They are not comprehensive and there are other issues that will influence the effect and the objective, however they have been included as a guide to the assessment of the MWMS. In addition, for each assessment, where possible, the key receptors for the objective and the sensitivity of these receptors have been identified. Additionally, the assessment has attempted to



identify the nature of the effect, the duration of the effect, the significance of the effect and the level of certainty. It should be noted that due to the specific nature of the strategy being assessed compared with the broad nature of the SEA objectives it has in some cases been difficult to quantify the effects identified – this is the case when the environment is subject to numerous different influences and where with the information available it has been difficult to state whether one influence is more significant than certain others.

Because the options are currently only indicative, and the strategy is collection-only, there are some options that currently appear not to be impacted upon, or where wider impacts would only be identified when the disposal considerations have been assessed as part of a wider strategy for disposal.

As far as possible at this stage of the strategy development process, we have made appropriate recommendations for reducing potential adverse effects and maximising beneficial effects that could be achieved in taking the MWMS forward.

The following hierarchy was used for determining mitigation measures to reduce potential direct and/or indirect negative impacts arising from the collection of additional waste and recycling from the kerbside as part of the strategy:

- **Prevent impacts** as far as possible by designing out or using preventative measures;
- **Reduce impacts** as far as possible by using preventative measures to minimise effects;
- **Offset impacts** to compensate for unavoidable effects that cannot be further reduced;
- **Enhance effects** to identify opportunities where enhancement can be incorporated into the scheme where effects have been neutralised.

The criteria used for judging the scope and magnitude of the impacts are explained in Table 2.1.

Table 2.1: Criteria for Judging Significance of Effects

Direct Effects / Impacts		Indirect Effects / Impacts	
 Major beneficial	 Minor beneficial	 Major beneficial	 Minor beneficial
 Potentially beneficial	 Potentially adverse	 Potentially beneficial	 Potentially adverse
 Minor adverse	 Major adverse	 Minor adverse	 Major adverse
 Potentially beneficial or adverse			
 No significant effect			



2.3 Limitations of the Assessment and Difficulties Encountered

This SEA has been based purely upon the information provided by LB Lambeth and the environmental information and conditions available at the time of the assessment. Should further options emerge or new waste infrastructure be provided for the use of Lambeth in the Council’s waste disposal, this could potentially affect the outcomes of the assessment and it is recommended that the assessment be reviewed should this situation arise.

Due to the constantly changing nature of environmental data, information quickly becomes out of date. The Government guidance notes that where gaps do exist, these should be noted and any risks or uncertainties identified in order that these gaps can be addressed at a later date. It will be the responsibility of the Council to ensure that the work being undertaken by LB Lambeth and the other consultants engaged to support the Council in developing the MWMS to ensure that the information that the assessment is based upon is correct up to date and relevant to the MWMS at the time it is finalised.

Due to the ‘light touch’ nature of this SEA, the evidence review and data gathering has been time-limited, and therefore a comprehensive baseline and detailed assessment of environmental effects has not been undertaken. However, the SEA has been effective in providing an overview of the potential environmental effects and their likely significance, and has been undertaken at a scale appropriate to the size and nature of the Lambeth MWMS.

3.0 SEA Objectives, Baseline and Context

3.1 Context Review

A review of the main plans, programmes and policies relevant to the Lambeth MWMS was undertaken as part of the scoping process in order to identify the key environmental objectives for the purpose of the SEA and to identify the implications of each of these documents on the emerging MWMS.

A fully comprehensive review of the documents, plans and policies that influence the Borough has already been carried out as part of the background work for the LB Lambeth’s Local Development Framework (LDF) in 2008. That review incorporated a comprehensive list of documents ranging from international through to local, across the whole broad spectrum of environment, community and economy, to provide the context for planning and the wide influences on the Borough. That review should be read in conjunction with the review carried out as part of this SEA to provide the complete picture for the Borough.

In line with the approach to only carrying out the SEA to the level of detail that is of use to the MWMS, the focus of this study has been on the key plans and programmes that are relevant in setting the context and driving the production of the MWMS.

The policy review identified three main elements from the documents:

- Any high level environmental objectives of relevance to the MWMS;
- Any particular requirements or issues that the MWMS needs to take into account;
- Any particular requirements or issues that the SEA needs to take into account.





The findings of the context review are set out in Section 2.0 of the MWMS SEA Scoping Report (October 2009); this also includes a section that directly assesses the implications on the MWMS of the key plans, policies and programmes.

3.2 Baseline Review

The purpose of the baseline review is to provide an evidence base from which to identify environmental problems, to predict effects, to consider monitoring requirements and to help with the development of SEA objectives. The process of gathering the baseline information therefore contributes to the effectiveness of the whole appraisal.

At this stage, Defra recommends that the collection of baseline data should be co-ordinated with the production of the MWMS baseline report. As this was unavailable at the time of the baseline review, the work was aimed at undertaking a high-level approach to data gathering, whilst recognising the other baseline information available on the Lambeth area. The main baseline study is contained in the scoping exercise that was undertaken for the Lambeth LDF. That report is comprehensive in all aspects of sustainability (social, economic and environmental) and provides a good background to the current environmental situation in Lambeth. In order to reduce duplication of effort, this baseline information has not been gathered again and the main findings of this earlier report have been summarised here under the relevant headings. This ensures that there is compatibility in the evidence base and that the SEA of the MWMS takes account of all the key issues identified through this earlier scoping exercise. To supplement this existing baseline data and information, a more detailed relevant waste baseline data section was gathered for the MWMS.

The findings of the baseline review are set out in Section 3.0 of the MWMS SEA Scoping Report (October 2009), including a section that aims to identify the linkages between the different environmental issues and the MWMS.

3.3 Identification of Environmental Problems and Issues

The purpose of the identification of environmental problems and issues is to help focus the SEA and streamline the subsequent stages. The environmental issues identified have been used to inform the development of the SEA objectives and the development of the options themselves.

The identification of issues has been derived from a number of sources; this includes the review of plans, policies and programmes of relevance to the Borough (stage A1: the context review), the baseline data collection (Stage A2: the baseline review), and finally through discussions with the Council and consultation as part of the Scoping Report.

As with the previous sections, the starting point for this identification of issues comes from the scoping work carried out for the Lambeth LDF. These issues were then cross-referred with the issues identified that were specific to the MWMS. This has resulted in a comprehensive list of relevant issues related to the district and specifically the MWMS.

The identification of key issues relating to the Borough and specifically the MWMS is set out in Section 4.0 of the MWMS SEA Scoping Report (October 2009).



3.4 SEA Objectives

SEA is an objectives-led process, and the guidance states that the purpose of this stage is to provide a means by which the environmental performance of the plan or programme and alternatives can be assessed.

The objectives for the SEA are distinct from those objectives that will be set as part of the MWMS; however, in some cases they may overlap.

The scoping report for the LDF has set a series of objectives for the Borough which have already been accepted, and therefore these have been the basis for the appraisal objectives set out below that will be used for the assessment of the MWMS.

The objectives for the LDF scoping report have been established from a number of sources:

- Objectives used in the sustainability appraisal of the London Plan;
- Priorities defined in the London Borough of Lambeth Sustainable Community Strategy (2008-2020);
- Information on issues and objectives from the context review and the baseline data; and
- Cross-checking with the UK Government Sustainable Development Strategy.

The SEA objectives have been refined from the list set out in the LDF Scoping Report to ensure that they are relevant to the MWMS and to reduce unnecessary assessment of objectives, which the MWMS can have no influence over. This has resulted in the development of nine proposed MWMS SEA appraisal objectives, and these are set out in Table 3.1 below, cross-referenced to the topics set out in the SEA directive.

Table 3.1: MWMS SEA Objectives

SEA Topic	Objective
Water and Soil, Material Assets	1. Ensure that waste is managed sustainably, and in accordance with the waste hierarchy.
Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna, Population and Human Health	2. Conserve and enhance biodiversity and public open space.
Air, Climatic Factors, Population and Human Health	3. Reduce the need to travel and promote sustainable transport modes where possible.
Air, Climatic Factors, Population and Human Health	4. Improve air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
Cultural Heritage, Landscape, Material Assets	5. Conserve and enhance the attractiveness, character and sustainability of the built environment.
Population and Human Health, Material Assets	6. Create an environment that is accessible and fully inclusive to all people and improve accessibility to key services and facilities.
Population and Human Health, Material Assets	7. Ensure that necessary infrastructure is planned or in place to meet current or likely future demands.
Population and Human Health, Material Assets	8. Provide decent, affordable and sustainable housing.
Population and Human Health, Material Assets	9. Increase the amount of and access to employment generating activities and offer all residents the opportunity for rewarding, well-located and satisfying employment.



3.5 The SEA Framework

The objectives outlined above have been developed into an assessment framework, in order to assist with the assessment of the proposed options. The framework consists of a series of questions, or decision-making criteria that have been developed to be specific to the MWMS; these have acted as prompts during the assessment but have not constrained or restricted the assessment where other issues or effects are relevant. In addition to the decision-making criteria, an explanation of the aim of the objective and the target for the MWMS to achieve has been outlined. Table 3.2 sets out the SEA Framework that has been used in the assessment.



Table 3.2: MWMS SEA Framework

SEA Objective	Decision-making Criteria	Target/Direction for Change
<p>1. Ensure that waste is managed sustainably, and in accordance with the waste hierarchy</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does the option promote waste reduction or reuse? • Does the option promote recycling and composting? • Does the option reduce the overall amount of residual waste that requires disposal? • Does the option ensure that waste is treated or disposed of as close to source as possible? 	<p>The objective aims to achieve sustainable waste management, working to the waste hierarchy of: reduce; reuse; recycle; recover; dispose. With disposal as the least resort, whilst recognising that there may be different priorities for certain waste streams depending on other environmental, economic and social considerations.</p> <p>In terms of the MWMS the main aim of this objective will to achieve an overall reduction in the amount of waste collected per household, and an increase in the amount of residual waste that is recycled or composted, therefore diverted away from landfill.</p>
<p>2. Conserve and enhance biodiversity and public open space</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does the option promote the protection and enhancement of biodiversity and public open spaces? 	<p>The objective generally aims to protect and enhance biodiversity and open spaces, which in a built-up area such as Lambeth are important 'green lungs' and places for relaxation and recreation.</p> <p>In terms of the MWMS the main aim of this objective will be to achieve a reduction in the amount of domestic waste that is dumped in parks and greenspaces across the Borough.</p>
<p>3. Reduce the need to travel and promote sustainable transport modes where possible</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does the option help to reduce resident's need to travel? • Does the option help to reduce the Council's need to travel? • Does the option promote more sustainable modes of transport? 	<p>The objective generally aims to reduce the need to travel and promote sustainable modes of transport where travel is necessary.</p> <p>In terms of the MWMS the main aim of this objective will be to reduce resident's need to travel to recycle materials at reuse and recycling sites and local recycling points. In terms of the Council's travel impacts, these will potentially increase through provision of additional services, so the main aim would be to provide the most efficient route and collection service possible, using sustainable fuels and technologies in the collection vehicles, and also through the use of more sustainable modes of transport for hauling the waste.</p>



SEA Objective	Decision-making Criteria	Target/Direction for Change
<p>4. Improve air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does the option reduce the emission of greenhouse gases associated with waste collection and transport to treatment and disposal locations? • Does the option reduce greenhouse gas emissions from residents? • Does the option lead to an improvement in air quality in the Borough? 	<p>The objective generally aims to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases, particularly CO₂, reducing the Borough's impact on climate change and improving the air quality of the Borough.</p> <p>In terms of the MWMS the main aim of this objective will be linked to objective 3. Reducing resident's need to travel to recycling centres will reduce their emissions, the council's emissions will be reduced through efficient routeing of the collection services offered, through consideration of alternative fuels and technologies for the vehicles and the consideration of transporting waste and recycling by more sustainable means.</p>
<p>5. Conserve and enhance the attractiveness, character and sustainability of the built environment</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does the option result in increased bags and receptacles on the streetscene? • Does the option reduce the potential for fly-tipping and litter? 	<p>The objective generally aims to enhance the existing attractiveness and character of the environment in the Borough, with its high number of Conservation Areas and urban streetscene.</p> <p>In terms of the MWMS, the main aim of this objective will be to reduce the amount of litter and detritus in the streetscene and ensure that the streetscene does not become cluttered with rubbish and recycling bags from residents adversely impacting the public realm.</p>
<p>6. Create an environment that is accessible and fully inclusive to all people and improve accessibility to key services and facilities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does the option make it easier for residents to participate in kerbside recycling and recycling at a local level? • Does the option discriminate against any sector within the local population? 	<p>The objective generally aims to ensure that everyone in Lambeth is provided with an equal opportunity to access facilities and services in their community.</p> <p>In terms of the MWMS the main aim of this objective will be to increase participation in kerbside recycling, and will be to ensure that all sectors of the community are able to participate in the kerbside collection systems.</p>



SEA Objective	Decision-making Criteria	Target/Direction for Change
<p>7. Ensure that necessary infrastructure is planned or in place to meet current or likely future demands</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does the option provide the necessary waste collection infrastructure to support future population growth? 	<p>The objective generally aims to ensure that the Borough's infrastructure will be effective and designed to cope with the predicted future increases in population.</p> <p>In terms of the MWMS, the main aim of this objective will be to develop a kerbside collection service that is effective and efficient for the current population but that is easily expandable and has sufficient capacity for population growth in the Borough in the future.</p>
<p>8. Provide decent, affordable and sustainable housing</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does the option result in the requirement of additional storage spaces within homes for waste and recycling? 	<p>The objective generally aims to ensure that all housing in the Borough is of a decent standard, affordable to all sectors of the community and sustainable.</p> <p>In terms of the MWMS the main aim of this objective will be to ensure that all housing, both new and existing, in the Borough has sufficient space to store the waste and recycling to be collected at the kerbside, without adversely impacting on other issues such as streetscene or health and well-being.</p>
<p>9. Increase the amount of and access to employment generating activities and offer all residents the opportunity for rewarding, well-located and satisfying employment</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does the option create new jobs in the Borough? • Does the option create opportunities for training and employment? • Does the option support the growth of the waste sector? 	<p>The objective generally aims to ensure that all residents of the Borough have access to local and satisfying employment opportunities and that wherever possible new employment generating activities are created in the Borough.</p> <p>In terms of the MWMS, the main aim of this objective will be to support growth in the waste sector locally and regionally, and will aim to increase employment opportunities in the Borough.</p>



4.0 Municipal Waste Management Strategy Options

4.1 Identification and Development of Options

At an early stage of the development of the MWMS, LB Lambeth's waste team held a series of workshops and consultations with local stakeholders in order to identify issues and develop options for the MWMS. Through the outcomes of these workshops and work undertaken by the waste team at LB Lambeth, four strategic options for collection of household waste and recycling have emerged, which now need to be tested against the SEA Framework. The findings of the assessment against the Framework will then be fed back to the waste team, and these will be used in the decision-making process to choose the preferred option.

The four strategic options being considered for the MWMS, with their target collection rates listed¹, are:

- **MWMS Option 1:** Target collection rate of 30%, to be achieved through maintaining the current collection service, which collects dry recyclables only, and the introduction of a single vehicle collecting textiles, clothing and small WEEE on demand;
- **MWMS Option 2:** Target collection rate 35%, incorporating all of the services outlined in Option 1 (as detailed above), and the introduction of a fortnightly scheduled garden waste service;
- **MWMS Option 3:** Target collection rate of 40%, making the services outlined in Option 1, and garden waste service as detailed in Option 2, compulsory;
- **MWMS Option 4:** Target collection rate of 50%, through provision of current dry recyclables service, a single vehicle for collection of textiles, clothing and small WEEE, a scheduled garden waste service and additional food waste collections Borough-wide, with all recycling compulsory and restriction of residual waste through introduction of fortnightly collection services.

These options are described in more detail in Section 5 of this report.

The SEA Directive recommends that all potential options for a plan, policy or programme which is subject to SEA, are also tested against a 'do nothing' / 'business as usual' option in order to predict how the environment would be likely to evolve without additional intervention. This 'do nothing' option has not been specifically assessed in this report for two main reasons. Firstly, the Council has been set targets regionally and nationally for the amount of waste that is recycled and composted. As illustrated in the baseline review section of the Scoping Report, the Council is currently not meeting these targets; therefore, the option to do nothing is not viable in this situation. Secondly, Option 1 as set out in the four potential MWMS options is largely based on the current approach to recycling at the kerbside in Lambeth, and therefore it is considered that this adequately covers the need to test a 'do nothing' option.

¹ It should be noted that for the first three options proposed the target percentage is simply an estimate of the percentage recycling that could be achieved through implementation of the option, however, these scenarios are fixed by the recycling schemes and not the targets, therefore it is quite possible that the percentages achieved could differ to that stated here. The percentage target for option 4, however is fixed in terms of what the council would be aiming for to meet the national target.



5.0 Identification and Evaluation of Potential Impacts and Risks

5.1 Introduction

The SEA objectives detailed in Section 3.4 and the SEA Framework set out in Section 3.5 have been used to provide a high level appraisal of the options discussed in Section 4.0 for the Lambeth MWMS. Each option has been assessed against the SEA Framework and criteria set out in Table 3.2 in order to provide a robust and standardised assessment against the SEA objectives. This has enabled the likely positive and negative effects of the options to be identified and recommendations to be made on maximising the beneficial impacts and minimising the potential adverse impacts.

5.1.1 MWMS Option 1

Option 1 for the MWMS aims to recycle and compost approximately 30% of household waste, through collection at the kerbside. This option follows the current collection approach of the Council, which is the collection of dry recyclables. All households in the Borough are served by the system; low-rise residents generally have an orange sack for their dry recyclables, which are delivered to all households four times a year. Estates are served by green 1,280-litre recycling bins. Under Option 1, this approach will remain, with the addition of a single vehicle, which will serve the Borough, collecting textiles, clothing and small WEEE on demand.

Table 5.1: SEA of MWMS Option 1

OPTION 1: Current collection of dry recyclables with additional on-demand service for textiles, clothing and small WEEE		
SEA Objective	Likely Impact/Effect of the Option on the Environment	Recommendations
1. Ensure that waste is managed sustainably, and in accordance with the waste hierarchy	 <p>Collection of recycling contributes to the aim of managing waste sustainably, however this is based on the current service, which does promote recycling and waste reduction, but does not necessarily make this easy or incentivise residents to do this, which has resulted in achieving recycling levels below Government targets. Therefore the impact will be minor and is not considered significant and will last the duration of the service.</p>	Ensure that consideration is given to sending the collected waste and recycling to locations as close as possible to Lambeth to ensure that the environmental effects with transporting the waste do not outweigh the benefits of reducing residual waste being sent to landfill.
2. Conserve and enhance biodiversity and public open space	 <p>Under the current collection system there remains an issue with the dumping of domestic waste on public open space in the Borough, there will potentially be slightly benefited through the introduction of the textile, clothing and WEEE on demand service. However the main issue of dumping of waste appears to relate to garden waste and this service will not address this issue.</p> <p>The sensitivity of the receptor is medium as open spaces are generally not protected sites, in built up areas. Open spaces are important green lungs, and areas for recreation. The potential benefit through the additional service will be limited due to its on-demand nature; therefore will not be a significant effect.</p>	Ensure that the new on-demand service and its ease of use and availability are clearly and effectively communicated to all sectors of the community in order to raise awareness and ensure good usage of the service, reducing the incidences of dumping of these waste streams in public open spaces.



OPTION 1: Current collection of dry recyclables with additional on-demand service for textiles, clothing and small WEEE			
SEA Objective	Likely Impact/Effect of the Option on the Environment		Recommendations
3. Reduce the need to travel and promote sustainable transport modes where possible		<p>With a restricted collection service offered to residents, residents are required to travel if they wish to recycle other materials. The introduction of the on-demand service will address some elements of this issue. But disposal of garden waste will still require extra journeys therefore requiring residents to travel. This is a minor impact that will last the duration of the service.</p> <p>The Council will be operating a similar service to that currently offered, with the addition of a single vehicle to the fleet. Whilst this will result in an increase in journeys, the impact of this effect is offset by the reduction in resident's journeys to dispose of these waste streams at reuse and recycling centres across the Borough.</p>	<p>Consider the use of alternative fuels or technologies for council collection vehicles in order to make the use of these vehicles more sustainable.</p> <p>Ensure that all new services offered at the kerbside are clearly and effectively communicated to all sectors of the community in order to ensure their take up and usage and therefore reduce the number of car journeys required by residents to dispose of or recycle their waste.</p>
4. Improve air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions		<p>With a restricted collection service offered to residents, residents are required to travel if they wish to recycle other materials. The introduction of the on-demand service will address some elements of this issue. This is a minor impact that will last the duration of the service.</p> <p>Disposal of garden waste will still require car journeys therefore requiring residents to travel leading to an increase in emissions of greenhouse gases and a potential reduction in local air quality, however the baseline indicates that the proportion of properties with gardens in the Borough is fairly low, as such this is not considered significant.</p>	<p>Consider the use of alternative fuels or technologies for council collection vehicles in order to make the use of these vehicles more sustainable and reduce the emissions arising from their usage.</p> <p>Ensure that all new services offered at the kerbside are clearly and effectively communicated to all sectors of the community in order to ensure their take up and usage and therefore reduce the number of car journeys required by residents to dispose of or recycle their waste.</p>
5. Conserve and enhance the attractiveness, character and sustainability of the built environment		<p>The current waste and recycling service only requires the use of one sack for recycling and the residual waste sacks. Therefore, whilst there is some impact and clutter on the street when the waste is presented for collection, this is limited; additionally, with a weekly residual service, there is less likelihood of litter or fly-tipping impacting upon the public realm.</p> <p>The receptor is considered to be of medium sensitivity, due to the presence of a large number of Conservation Areas in the Borough, however the impact on the receptor is considered to be minor and the effect is therefore not deemed to be significant.</p>	<p>Ensure that all residents are clearly and effectively communicated about the collection system, and understand their role in the process including their particular day when they are required to present their residual waste for collection and other materials for recycling, to reduce the potential impact of bags remaining on the street for long periods of time.</p> <p>Consider the use of enforcement powers to manage potential impacts on the streetscene.</p>
6. Create an environment that is accessible and fully inclusive to all people and improve accessibility to key services and facilities		<p>This is the Council's current service; therefore it is a system that residents are familiar with. However, not all recycling services are accessible to all of the community as they are not provided at the kerbside therefore some sectors of the community may be discriminated against, e.g. residents with a garden but without the use of the car. This is an uncertain effect as the receptors are potentially very sensitive.</p>	<p>Work closely with the community and relevant community groups and organisations to ensure that all sectors of the community are able to participate in the kerbside recycling scheme effectively and receive assistance where required.</p>



OPTION 1: Current collection of dry recyclables with additional on-demand service for textiles, clothing and small WEEE			
SEA Objective	Likely Impact/Effect of the Option on the Environment		Recommendations
7. Ensure that necessary infrastructure is planned or in place to meet current or likely future demands		<p>The current collection service is not meeting the Government's targets for recycling and composting and is disposing of high proportions of the Borough's waste, with limited landfill space remaining and an increase in population, it is unlikely that the current service and the wider waste infrastructure will be able to cope with the predicted increases in population in the Borough.</p> <p>As the current service is not meeting statutory targets it is considered that this is a significant effect.</p>	None identified.
8. Provide decent, affordable and sustainable housing		<p>The current housing stock in the Borough generally has sufficient storage space and is able to cope with the current collection service; new properties will be designed with ample storage space to cope with the demands of the current system.</p>	<p>Ensure that new planning policies developed by the Council, incorporate sufficient storage space for waste and recycling and take account of likely future demands of the waste and recycling service in the Borough, for example the requirements contained within the code for sustainable homes.</p> <p>Maintain the use of sacks for waste and recycling rather than moving to the use of wheeled bins, as this will reduce storage space requirements at properties.</p>
9. Increase the amount of and access to employment generating activities and offer all residents the opportunity for rewarding, well-located and satisfying employment		<p>Retaining the current system with some minor additions will not result in significant additional employment in the Borough, or additional investment in the waste industry.</p>	None identified.



5.1.2 MWMS Option 2

Option 2 for the MWMS aims for a target recycling rate of 35%. This option incorporates the approach set out under option 1, where the residents will still be served by their current dry recyclables system of orange sacks or green bins, and the additional vehicle serving the Borough collecting textiles, clothing and small WEEE on demand. However all resident with a garden would be served by an additional fortnightly garden waste collection service, which would then mean that garden waste would be banned from the residual collection. Garden waste would be collected in sacks similar to those used for the dry recyclables collection.

Table 5.2: SEA of MWMS Option 2

OPTION 2: Current collection of dry recyclables, provision of on-demand service for textiles, clothing and small WEEE, plus a scheduled fortnightly garden waste service			
SEA Objective	Likely Impact/Effect of the Option on the Environment		Recommendations
1. Ensure that waste is managed sustainably, and in accordance with the waste hierarchy		Ensures that all residents have the opportunity to recycle a wide range of materials at the kerbside as the service by its nature promotes recycling. Provision of a range of services at the kerbside does make this aim easier; however, without making this compulsory or incentivising residents to reduce the volume of residual waste to be disposed of, this effect is only considered to be minor and will last for the duration of the service.	Ensure that consideration is given to sending the collected waste and recycling to locations as close as possible to Lambeth to ensure that the environmental effects with transporting the waste do not outweigh the benefits of reducing residual waste being sent to landfill.
2. Conserve and enhance biodiversity and public open space		Through the provision of a garden waste service offered to all residents with a garden, it is likely that there will be a reduction in the tipping of domestic waste in public open spaces within the Borough, improving the quality and biodiversity of these open spaces. The sensitivity of the receptor is medium as they are generally not protected sites, but in built-up areas, open spaces are important green lungs, and areas for recreation. Provision of the garden waste service will reduce the current impacts and is therefore considered to be a minor impact.	Ensure that the new on-demand service and garden waste collection service are clearly and effectively communicated to all sectors of the community in order to raise awareness and ensure good usage of the service, reducing the incidences of dumping of these waste streams in public open spaces.



OPTION 2: Current collection of dry recyclables, provision of on-demand service for textiles, clothing and small WEEE, plus a scheduled fortnightly garden waste service			
SEA Objective	Likely Impact/Effect of the Option on the Environment		Recommendations
3. Reduce the need to travel and promote sustainable transport modes where possible	➡	<p>Provision of a full range of services for collection at the kerbside will reduce the need for residents to travel to the local recycling centres; this is a minor indirect effect.</p> <p>The additional services will require additional routes for the council to collect the waste increasing their overall number of journeys. However, this adverse effect will be minor as the number of additional vehicles will be small and the routes will be designed to maximise efficiency and the impact will be offset by the reduction in journeys made by residents to take this waste and recycling to the reuse and recycling centres across the Borough.</p>	The Council should investigate the potential to use alternative fuels or technologies for their collection vehicles in order to make them more sustainable.
4. Improve air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions	➡	<p>Provision of a full range of services for collection at the kerbside will reduce the need for residents to travel to the local recycling centres; this is a minor indirect effect of reduction in emissions and an improvement to local air quality.</p> <p>The additional services will require additional routes for the council to collect the waste which will increase emissions. However, this adverse effect will be minor as the number of additional vehicles will be small, the routes will be designed to maximise efficiency and the impact will be offset by the reduction in journeys made by residents to take this waste and recycling to the reuse and recycling centres across the Borough.</p>	The Council should investigate the potential to use alternative fuels or technologies for their collection vehicles in order to make them more sustainable.
5. Conserve and enhance the attractiveness, character and sustainability of the built environment	↓	<p>The receptor is considered to be of medium sensitivity due to the large number of Conservation Areas located within the Borough. The increased services offered will increase the number of sacks residents will need to store and present for collection, and will also increase the number of communal bins.</p> <p>This will have an adverse impact on the public realm and streetscene particularly where bags are stored outside of the property or are presented before their day of collection. However, the increase in the number of bags is not considered significant and therefore the effect is minor.</p>	<p>Ensure that all residents are clearly and effectively communicated about the collection system, and understand their role in the process including their particular day when they are required to present their residual waste for collection and other materials for recycling, to reduce the potential impact of bags remaining on the street for long periods of time.</p> <p>Consider the use of enforcement powers to manage potential impacts on the streetscene.</p>



OPTION 2: Current collection of dry recyclables, provision of on-demand service for textiles, clothing and small WEEE, plus a scheduled fortnightly garden waste service			
SEA Objective	Likely Impact/Effect of the Option on the Environment		Recommendations
6. Create an environment that is accessible and fully inclusive to all people and improve accessibility to key services and facilities	↓	<p>Increasing the services provided at the kerbside increases the amount of lifting, storage and segregation potentially required in the home prior to the collection of waste.</p> <p>This could potentially adversely affect certain sectors of the community and their ability to take part in the scheme, such as the disabled or elderly who may not be able to physically deal with the bags and the sorting of the waste, or people from ethnic minorities who may not fully understand the elements of the schemes due to language or cultural barriers.</p> <p>The receptor is potentially very sensitive; however; the impact is considered to be minor due to the limited changes to the service that this option represents.</p>	Any change to the collection service within the Borough will need to be preceded by a clear and effective communication campaign that will ensure that all sectors of the community understand and are able to participate as far as possible in the scheme, and are offered appropriate assistance where required.
7. Ensure that necessary infrastructure is planned or in place to meet current or likely future demands	↑	Through reducing the amount of residual waste being diverted to landfill and ensuring growth in the waste infrastructure, this will be potentially beneficial in ensuring that waste infrastructure in and around Lambeth is developed and invested in and will therefore be able to cope with future increases in population in the Borough.	None identified.
8. Provide decent, affordable and sustainable housing	↕	<p>Increasing the amount of the amount of collections from the kerbside will increase the amount of waste and recycling receptacles and storage needs of the home.</p> <p>New homes in the Borough will be able to have these storage requirements designed in; however, it is possible that existing homes will not have sufficient storage and additionally the Borough is characterised by homes with direct street frontage who have limited outside storage space.</p>	<p>Ensure that new planning policies developed by the council, incorporate sufficient storage space for waste and recycling and take account of likely future demands of the waste and recycling service in the Borough, for example the requirements contained within the code for sustainable homes.</p> <p>Maintain the use of sacks for waste and recycling rather than moving to the use of wheeled bins, as this will reduce storage space requirements at properties.</p>



OPTION 2: Current collection of dry recyclables, provision of on-demand service for textiles, clothing and small WEEE, plus a scheduled fortnightly garden waste service			
SEA Objective	Likely Impact/Effect of the Option on the Environment		Recommendations
9. Increase the amount of and access to employment generating activities and offer all residents the opportunity for rewarding, well-located and satisfying employment	↑	<p>Increasing the services offered through kerbside collection will increase training and employment opportunities in the Borough, at a time where the Borough is suffering from high levels of economic inactivity.</p> <p>Investment in the waste sector will also have indirect effects on the waste treatment facilities that are utilised by the Borough. However, the effect is only considered minor as the new employment created will not be significant.</p>	<p>Aim to develop partnerships with the 3rd sector to address waste prevention and recycling at the local level, which could lead to training opportunities and potential future employment within the Borough.</p>



5.1.3 MWMS Option 3

Option 3 of the MWMS aims for a target collection rate of 40% of household waste to be recycled or composted. This option consists of the services provided under option 1 and 2, namely the current system of collection of dry recyclables, the single vehicle for the on-demand collection of textiles, clothing and small WEEE, and the fortnightly garden waste collection service. The primary difference in this option is that recycling will be made compulsory.

Table 5.3: SEA of MWMS Option 3

OPTION 3: Current dry recyclables service is made compulsory, plus on-demand collection of textiles, clothing and small WEEE and scheduled fortnightly garden waste collection service			
SEA Objective	Likely Impact/Effect of the Option on the Environment		Recommendations
1. Ensure that waste is managed sustainably, and in accordance with the waste hierarchy		Through making kerbside recycling compulsory the option aims to maximise the amount of waste that is recycled and composted and therefore reduce the amount of waste disposed of to landfill, this is a potentially significant effect that will be in place for the duration of the service.	Ensure that consideration is given to sending the collected waste and recycling to locations as close as possible to Lambeth to ensure that the environmental effects with transporting the waste do not outweigh the benefits of reducing residual waste being sent to landfill.
2. Conserve and enhance biodiversity and public open space		Through the provision of a garden waste service offered to all residents with a garden and provision of a compulsory recycling service, there will be an overall reduction in the volume of domestic waste being tipped in public open spaces within the Borough, improving the quality and biodiversity of these open spaces. The sensitivity of the receptor is medium as they are generally not protected sites, but in built up areas, open spaces are important green lungs, and areas for recreation. Provision of the garden waste service will reduce the current impacts, and the effect is considered to be potentially significant.	Ensure that the new services are clearly and effectively communicated to all sectors of the community in order to raise awareness and ensure good usage of the service, reducing the incidences of dumping of these waste streams in public open spaces.
3. Reduce the need to travel and promote sustainable transport modes where possible		Provision of a full range of services for collection at the kerbside will reduce the need for residents to travel to the local recycling centres; this is a minor indirect effect in a reduction in journeys. The additional services provided by the Council will require additional journeys to collect the waste. However, this adverse effect will be minor as the number of additional vehicles will be small, the routes will be designed to maximise efficiency, and the additional journeys are offset by the reduction in the number of resident's journeys.	The Council should investigate the potential to use alternative fuels or technologies for their collection vehicles in order to make them more sustainable.



OPTION 3: Current dry recyclables service is made compulsory, plus on-demand collection of textiles, clothing and small WEEE and scheduled fortnightly garden waste collection service		
SEA Objective	Likely Impact/Effect of the Option on the Environment	Recommendations
4. Improve air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions	<p>→</p> <p>Provision of a full range of services for collection at the kerbside will reduce the need for residents to travel to the local recycling centres; this is a minor indirect effect in a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions and an improvement to local air quality.</p> <p>The additional services provided by the council will require additional routes to collect the waste which will increase emissions and potentially reduce local air quality. However, this adverse effect will be minor as the number of additional vehicles will be small, the routes will be designed to maximise efficiency and the impact will be offset by the reduction in resident's trips as identified above.</p>	The Council should investigate the potential to use alternative fuels or technologies for their collection vehicles in order to make them more sustainable.
5. Conserve and enhance the attractiveness, character and sustainability of the built environment	<p>↓</p> <p>The receptor is considered to be of medium sensitivity due to the large number of Conservation Areas located within the Borough. The increased services offered will increase the number of sacks residents will need to store and present for collection, and will also increase the number of communal bins.</p> <p>This will have an adverse impact on the public realm and streetscene particularly where bags are stored outside of the property or are presented before their day of collection. However, the increase in the number of bags is not considered significant and therefore the effect is minor.</p>	<p>Ensure that all residents and clearly and effectively communicated the collection system, and understand their role in the process including their particular day when they are required to present their residual waste for collection and other materials for recycling, to reduce the potential impact of bags remaining on the street for long periods of time.</p> <p>Consider the use of enforcement powers to manage potential impacts on the streetscene.</p>
6. Create an environment that is accessible and fully inclusive to all people and improve accessibility to key services and facilities	<p>↓</p> <p>Increasing the amount of services provided at the kerbside increases the amount of lifting, storage and segregation potentially required in the home prior to the collection of waste.</p> <p>This could potentially adversely affect certain sectors of the community and their ability to take part in the scheme, such as the disabled or elderly who may not be able to physically deal with the bags and the sorting of the waste, or people from ethnic minorities who may not fully understand the elements of the schemes due to language or cultural barriers. These are potentially sensitive receptors and the impact is considered to be minor.</p>	Any change to the collection service within the Borough will need to be preceded by a clear and effective communication campaign that will ensure that all sectors of the community understand and are able to participate as far as possible in the scheme.



OPTION 3: Current dry recyclables service is made compulsory, plus on-demand collection of textiles, clothing and small WEEE and scheduled fortnightly garden waste collection service		
SEA Objective	Likely Impact/Effect of the Option on the Environment	Recommendations
7. Ensure that necessary infrastructure is planned or in place to meet current or likely future demands	 <p>Through reducing the amount of residual waste being diverted to landfill and ensuring growth in the waste infrastructure, this will be potentially beneficial in ensuring that waste infrastructure in and around Lambeth is developed and invested in and will therefore be able to cope with future increases in population in the Borough.</p>	None identified.
8. Provide decent, affordable and sustainable housing	 <p>Increasing the amount of the amount of collections from the kerbside and making the collections compulsory, will increase the amount of waste and recycling receptacles and storage needs of the home.</p> <p>New homes in the Borough will be able to have these storage requirements designed in, however it is possible that existing homes will not have sufficient storage and additionally the Borough is characterised by homes with direct street frontage who have limited outside storage space.</p>	<p>Ensure that new planning policies developed by the council, incorporate sufficient storage space for waste and recycling and take account of likely future demands of the waste and recycling service in the Borough, for example the requirements contained within the code for sustainable homes.</p> <p>Maintain the use of sacks for waste and recycling rather than moving to the use of wheeled bins, as this will reduce storage space requirements at properties.</p>
9. Increase the amount of and access to employment generating activities and offer all residents the opportunity for rewarding, well-located and satisfying employment	 <p>Increasing the services offered through kerbside collection and making them compulsory, will increase training and employment opportunities in the Borough, at a time when the Borough is suffering from high levels of economic inactivity.</p> <p>Investment in the waste sector will also have indirect effects on the waste treatment facilities that are utilised by the Borough.</p>	<p>Aim to develop partnerships with the 3rd sector to address waste prevention and recycling at the local level, which could lead to training opportunities and potential future employment within the Borough.</p>



5.1.4 MWMS Option 4

The final proposed option for the MWMS aims for a recycling and composting rate of 50% to meet the Government target. The main features of this option are the provision of all of the services as listed in option 3, including compulsory recycling, with the addition of food waste collections Borough-wide, which will also be compulsory. It is likely that households would be provided with a kitchen caddy and then sacks for disposal, communal bins would be provided where required. Additionally, residual waste disposal will be restricted through the introduction of fortnightly collections, instead of the current weekly service.

Table 5.4: SEA of MWMS Option 4

OPTION 4: Current dry recyclables collection and food waste collection compulsory for all residents, plus an on-demand service for textiles, clothing, and small WEEE, a fortnightly scheduled garden waste collection service and a restriction on residual waste through the introduction of fortnightly collections			
SEA Objective	Likely Impact/Effect of the Option on the Environment		Recommendations
1. Ensure that waste is managed sustainably, and in accordance with the waste hierarchy.		The option aims to maximise the amount of waste that is recycled and composted and actively promotes and compels residents to recycle and reduces the amount of residual waste, this is a potentially significant effect that will be in place for the duration of the service.	Ensure that consideration is given to sending the collected waste and recycling to locations as close as possible to Lambeth to ensure that the environmental effects with transporting the waste do not outweigh the benefits of reducing residual waste being sent to landfill.
2. Conserve and enhance biodiversity and public open space.		<p>Through provision of a garden waste service and a comprehensive kerbside recycling service there will be an overall reduction in the volume of garden and other waste dumped on public open spaces in the Borough. The receptor is considered to be of medium sensitivity because whilst the sites are generally not protected or designated, in built-up areas, open spaces are important green lungs and areas for recreation. Therefore this is deemed to be a potentially significant indirect effect.</p> <p>There is the potential adverse effect that reducing the residual waste collection from weekly to fortnightly collections will result in fly tipping waste which reduces the potentially significant described above.</p>	Ensure that the collection service is clearly communicated to all members of the community to ensure that they make full use of the recycling services, thereby ensuring that residual waste is minimised as far as possible and therefore there is less likelihood of fly-tipping.



OPTION 4: Current dry recyclables collection and food waste collection compulsory for all residents, plus an on-demand service for textiles, clothing, and small WEEE, a fortnightly scheduled garden waste collection service and a restriction on residual waste through the introduction of fortnightly collections		
SEA Objective	Likely Impact/Effect of the Option on the Environment	Recommendations
<p>3. Reduce the need to travel and promote sustainable transport modes where possible.</p>	<p>➡</p> <p>Provision of a full range of services for collection at the kerbside will reduce the need for residents to travel to the local recycling centres; this is a minor indirect effect in the reduction of resident's journeys.</p> <p>The additional services will require additional routes for the council to collect the waste and recycling which will increase their overall journeys. However, this adverse effect will be minor as the number of additional vehicles will be small, the routes will be designed to maximise efficiency and the impact will be offset by the reduction in resident's journeys and the reduction in the number of journeys required for the collection of residual waste by virtue of the alternate weekly collection.</p>	<p>The Council should investigate the potential to use alternative fuels or technologies for their collection vehicles in order to make them more sustainable.</p>
<p>4. Improve air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.</p>	<p>➡</p> <p>Provision of a full range of services for collection at the kerbside will reduce the need for residents to travel to the local recycling centres, this is a minor indirect effect potentially reducing vehicle emissions and benefitting local air quality.</p> <p>The additional services provided by the Council will require additional routes to collect the waste and recycling which will increase emissions and potentially impact local air quality. However, this adverse effect will be minor as the number of additional vehicles will be small, the routes will be designed to maximise efficiency and the impact will be offset by the reduction in the emissions from residents' journeys and the reduction in the emissions from the residual waste collection service when it becomes fortnightly.</p>	<p>The Council should investigate the potential to use alternative fuels or technologies for its collection vehicles in order to make them more sustainable.</p>



OPTION 4: Current dry recyclables collection and food waste collection compulsory for all residents, plus an on-demand service for textiles, clothing, and small WEEE, a fortnightly scheduled garden waste collection service and a restriction on residual waste through the introduction of fortnightly collections		
SEA Objective	Likely Impact/Effect of the Option on the Environment	Recommendations
5. Conserve and enhance the attractiveness, character and sustainability of the built environment.	 <p>The increase in services offered at the kerbside will increase the number of bags presented for collection on a weekly basis, or the number of communal bins required at high rise locations. Additionally, with the reduction of residual waste collections from weekly to fortnightly, will potentially lead to an increase in waste being stored outside of properties and potentially an increase in litter.</p> <p>This will impact upon the public realm and streetscene, particularly on those locations with direct street frontage and if the bags are presented or stored outside before the day of collection. The receptor is considered to be of medium sensitivity due to the presence of a high number of Conservation Areas, and the potential impacts are considered to be significant.</p>	<p>Ensure that all residents and clearly and effectively communicated about the collection system, and understand their role in the process including their particular day when they are required to present their residual waste for collection and other materials for recycling, to reduce the potential impact of bags remaining on the street for long periods of time.</p> <p>Consider the use of enforcement powers to manage potential impacts on the streetscene.</p>
6. Create an environment that is accessible and fully inclusive to all people and improve accessibility to key services and facilities.	 <p>Increasing the amount of services provided at the kerbside increases the amount of lifting, storage and segregation potentially required in the home prior to the collection of waste. This could potentially adversely affect certain sectors of the community and their ability to take part in the scheme, such as the disabled or elderly who may not be able to physically deal with the bags and the sorting of the waste, or people from ethnic minorities who may not fully understand the elements of the schemes due to language or cultural barriers. These are potentially sensitive receptors and the impact is considered to be minor.</p>	<p>Any change to the collection service within the Borough will need to be preceded by a clear and effective communication campaign that will ensure that all sectors of the community understand and are able to participate as far as possible in the scheme.</p>
7. Ensure that necessary infrastructure is planned or in place to meet current or likely future demands.	 <p>Through reducing the amount of residual waste being disposed of to landfill and ensuring growth in the waste infrastructure this will be potentially beneficial in ensuring that waste infrastructure in and around Lambeth is developed and invested in and will therefore be able to cope with future increases in population in the Borough.</p>	<p>None identified</p>



OPTION 4: Current dry recyclables collection and food waste collection compulsory for all residents, plus an on-demand service for textiles, clothing, and small WEEE, a fortnightly scheduled garden waste collection service and a restriction on residual waste through the introduction of fortnightly collections		
SEA Objective	Likely Impact/Effect of the Option on the Environment	Recommendations
8. Provide decent, affordable and sustainable housing.	 <p>Increasing the amount of the amount of collections from the kerbside and reducing residual waste collections to a fortnightly service will increase the amount of waste and recycling receptacles and storage needs of the home.</p> <p>New homes in the Borough will be able to have these storage requirements designed in; however, it is unlikely that many existing homes will have sufficient storage and additionally the Borough is characterised by homes with direct street frontage who have limited outside storage space.</p>	<p>Ensure that new planning policies developed by the council, incorporate sufficient storage space for waste and recycling and take account of likely future demands of the waste and recycling service in the Borough, for example the requirements contained within the code for sustainable homes.</p> <p>Maintain the use of sacks for waste and recycling rather than moving to the use of wheeled bins, as this will reduce storage space requirements at properties.</p>
9. Increase the amount of and access to employment generating activities and offer all residents the opportunity for rewarding, well-located and satisfying employment.	 <p>Increasing the services offered through kerbside collection will increase training and employment opportunities in the Borough, at a time where the Borough is suffering from high levels of economic inactivity.</p> <p>Investment in the waste sector will also have indirect effects on the waste treatment facilities that are utilised by the Borough, due to the number of jobs that could be created through the increased service; this is considered a potentially significant effect.</p>	<p>Aim to develop partnerships with the 3rd sector to address waste prevention and recycling at the local level, which could lead to training opportunities and potential future employment within the Borough.</p>



6.0 Summary and Implementation

6.1 Conclusions from Assessment

Generally, all options performed well in the SEA, which is to be expected as the main aim at the heart of the plan, and therefore the proposed options, is to improve the environment through increasing recycling and composting and reducing the volume of residual waste.

The effects of the options are generally similar across the SEA objectives but of varying scales depending on the level of additional service offered and the percentage recycling aimed for.

Option 2 performed the 'least worst' in the assessment by virtue of being judged as having fewer potentially adverse effects to the other options; however, both Options 1 and 2 also failed to identify any potentially significant positive effects.

Options 3 and 4 were judged as having a number of potentially adverse effects; one potentially significant adverse effect was also identified for Option 4. However, both options also identified potentially significant beneficial effects, and if suitable improvements and mitigation could be introduced to counter the adverse effects, these two options may potentially yield overall more positive results in terms of environmental effects.

6.1.1 Likely Significant Effects of Preferred Option

Based on the evidence gathering process undertaken for the background preparation of the MWMS, consultation with officers at the LB of Lambeth and the findings of the SEA, it is considered that Option 4 is to be the preferred option.

The SEA has identified the likely significant positive effects of the option in terms of the environment:

- Ensuring waste is managed sustainably and in accordance with the waste hierarchy;
- Providing employment and training opportunities in the Borough.

Other potentially positive direct or indirect effects identified include: the reduction in dumping of waste in public open spaces; the reduction in the need for residents to travel to neighbourhood recycling centres through an enhanced kerbside services; and the benefits that this will also bring to local air quality and emissions of greenhouse gases.

The SEA has identified the following likely significant adverse effect:

- Potential adverse impacts on the streetscene and public realm due large numbers of waste and recycling bags and potential littering and fly-tipping as a result of alternate weekly residual waste collections.

Other potentially adverse effects identified include: potential barriers for certain sectors of the community to participating in a new collection scheme either through physical, psychological or cultural barriers or issues; and the potential implications of the space requirements for existing homes for the storage of the waste and recycling between collections.



6.1.2 Recommendations for Preferred Option

The main recommendation that can be made in order to reduce many of the potentially negative effects identified, and to maximise the number of the positive effects, is to undertake a clear and effective communication campaign with the whole community, including partner groups and organisations where appropriate to access those 'hard to reach' groups.

A clear, effective communication campaign should ensure that residents are aware of what materials can be recycled (plus when and where) and that any particular issues for certain sectors of the community are identified and addressed at an early stage. If residents are clear about the services being offered, and understand the ease with which they can be used, this should maximise the positive benefits of the scheme in terms of increasing recycling rates and reducing the amount of residual waste. The issue of streetscene impacts should predominantly be addressed through clear communication; however, the Council does also have the option of applying their enforcement regulations to reduce potential impacts.

6.2 Links to other Plans and Programmes

The MWMS will be subject to a period of stakeholder consultation in order to establish the final approach to be taken for the collection service in Lambeth. Following this, the strategy will be adopted and implemented. This strategy only forms half of the waste management approach to be considered in Lambeth, as this is collection-only and therefore this strategy will need to have close links with the wider treatment and disposal strategy and will need to inform the decisions made as part of any future review and decisions.

6.3 Next Steps

LB Lambeth is in the process of developing the MWMS, and the findings of this SEA will form part of the evidence base to help in the decision-making process for the future approach to collections of waste and recycling in Lambeth. When the MWMS is available for consultation, this SEA report will be made available alongside the strategy in order to illustrate how the environmental effects of the options have been considered.

The SEA Directive requires the Environmental Report to set out proposals for monitoring the predicted effects of the plan. In terms of efficiency, it is proposed that the monitoring of the environmental effects should be integrated in the measures set out in the MWMS action plan for monitoring and review.