

Paignton Neighbourhood Forum and Torbay Council



Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report

Incorporating amendments made (highlighted in yellow) following the response received on the consultation draft from the statutory consultees

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1. Introduction

Background

1.1 This document is the Scoping Report of the Paignton Neighbourhood Plan. The Report has been produced jointly by the Paignton Neighbourhood Forum and Torbay Council for the purpose of consultation with the Environment Agency, Natural England, and Historic England on the assumption made at this stage that the Neighbourhood Plan will be screened 'in' as requiring a Strategic Environmental Assessment.

1.2 The Scoping Report comprises the first stage of the Sustainability Appraisal. It sets out the scope of and methodology for the Sustainability Appraisal of the Neighbourhood Plan and summarises the tasks and outcomes of the first stage of the Sustainability Appraisal process.

1.3 A Scoping Report brings together the results of the initial stages of the Sustainability Appraisal process. It sets out baseline information on a range of relevant topics, highlighting key trends, issues and objectives for the Paignton area. A key output of the Scoping Report is the Sustainability Appraisal Framework. This will be used to appraise the sustainability of the Paignton Neighbourhood Plan by incorporating each of the following:

1.4 A Sustainability Appraisal (SA) report is a requirement of the *Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004*, which requires Local Development Documents to be prepared with a view to contributing to the achievement of sustainable development. It aims to predict and assess the economic, social, and environmental effects that are likely to arise from the adoption of the Paignton Neighbourhood Plan and to ensure that the policies within the Plan contribute to and promote sustainable development.

1.5 Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) involves the evaluation of the environmental impacts of a plan such as a Neighbourhood Plan. The requirement for SEA is set out in the European Directive 2001/42/EC adopted into UK law as the "*Environmental Assessment of Plans or Programmes Regulations 2004*". The Government's approach, **and in this Scoping Report**, is to incorporate the requirements of the SEA Directive into a wider SA process that considers economic and social as well as environmental effects.

1.6 There is no statutory requirement for Neighbourhood Plans to be accompanied by a SA. However, by carrying out a voluntary Sustainability Appraisal in the manner proposed in this Scoping Report, the Paignton Neighbourhood Forum would at the same time demonstrate that the principles of sustainable development as defined by the National Planning Policy Framework (**NPPF**) have been taken into account in the preparation of the plan as one of the required 'basic conditions'.

1.7 The Government's internet based Planning Practice Guidance (**PPG**) states that "*There is no legal requirement for a neighbourhood plan to have a sustainability appraisal as set out in section 19 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. However, a qualifying body must demonstrate how its plan or order will contribute to achieving sustainable development. A sustainability appraisal may be a useful approach for doing this and the guidance on sustainability appraisal of Local Plans should be referred to*". (Paragraph 11-1026-20140306) The PPG also states that a SEA may be required, for example, where:

- *a neighbourhood plan allocates sites for development*
- *the neighbourhood area contains sensitive natural or heritage assets that may be affected by the proposals in the plan*

- *the neighbourhood plan may have significant environmental effects that have not already been considered and dealt with through a sustainability appraisal of the Local Plan.*

Paignton Neighbourhood Plan

1.8 The Localism Act 2011 introduced Neighbourhood Planning into the hierarchy of spatial plan making in England, giving communities a new right to shape their local areas. In October 2011 Torbay Council made a successful bid for government funding to produce neighbourhood plans for Torquay, Paignton and Brixham.

1.9 The Paignton Neighbourhood Plan is being produced by the Paignton Neighbourhood Forum as the 'qualifying body' that includes Council members, five Community Partnerships and involves six electoral wards. A number of other local organisations have also been closely involved in the Neighbourhood Planning in Torbay, including local landowners and hoteliers, representatives of Paignton BID, Torbay and South Devon TUC, Paignton business forum, the youth parliament, Friends of Torbay Hospital / hospital database, voluntary agencies, children's services, and the Local Care Trust.

1.10 The Plan is for anyone and everyone with an interest in Paignton - residents, visitors, businesses and investors. It will be used to promote investment in the town, guide new development to the most suitable sites, protect valuable assets, secure improvements of all kinds, give a continuing voice to the community, and promote a better quality of life for current and future generations.

1.11 The Paignton Neighbourhood Plan is being developed in parallel with the Torbay Local Plan and will be a development plan document formally Adopted by Torbay Council subject to a successful Referendum. The Neighbourhood Plan will cover a number of issues relating to the development of Paignton in the future. The Inspector's Report on the Local Plan was published in October 2015. The Council adopted the Local Plan with Modifications on 10 December 2015. The finalised version was published on 6 June 2016. One of the key functions will be for the Neighbourhood Plan to take into account the Local Plan proposal for around 4,290 new homes and 30,100 sq m (net) of employment floorspace (*Local Plan Policy SDP1 page 110*).

Paignton Neighbourhood Area Overview

1.12 Paignton is one of the main holiday resorts of South Devon, and the 'middle' town of Torbay with Torquay to the north and Brixham to the south. The Paignton area has been inhabited since pre-historic times. In the Saxon and Medieval periods it was a major harbour for the export of wool and minerals from Dartmoor and the surrounding area. A modern harbour was constructed in 1847. The advent of Brunel's railway in 1859 led to the town becoming a major tourist resort. The remaining Saxon part of the town is to the west of the road to Torquay (A3022) and the area to the east is largely land reclaimed from salt marshes during the 19th Century. The new land and the subsequent hinterland development led to the considerable expansion of the town through the 20th Century.

1.13 Paignton's economy relies extensively on tourism and the town is marketed as a destination for family holidays. The main seafront area is dominated by Paignton Pier, a 240m long structure, opened in 1879. It was designed by George Soudon Bridgman, the local architect who also designed the original Oldway Mansion.

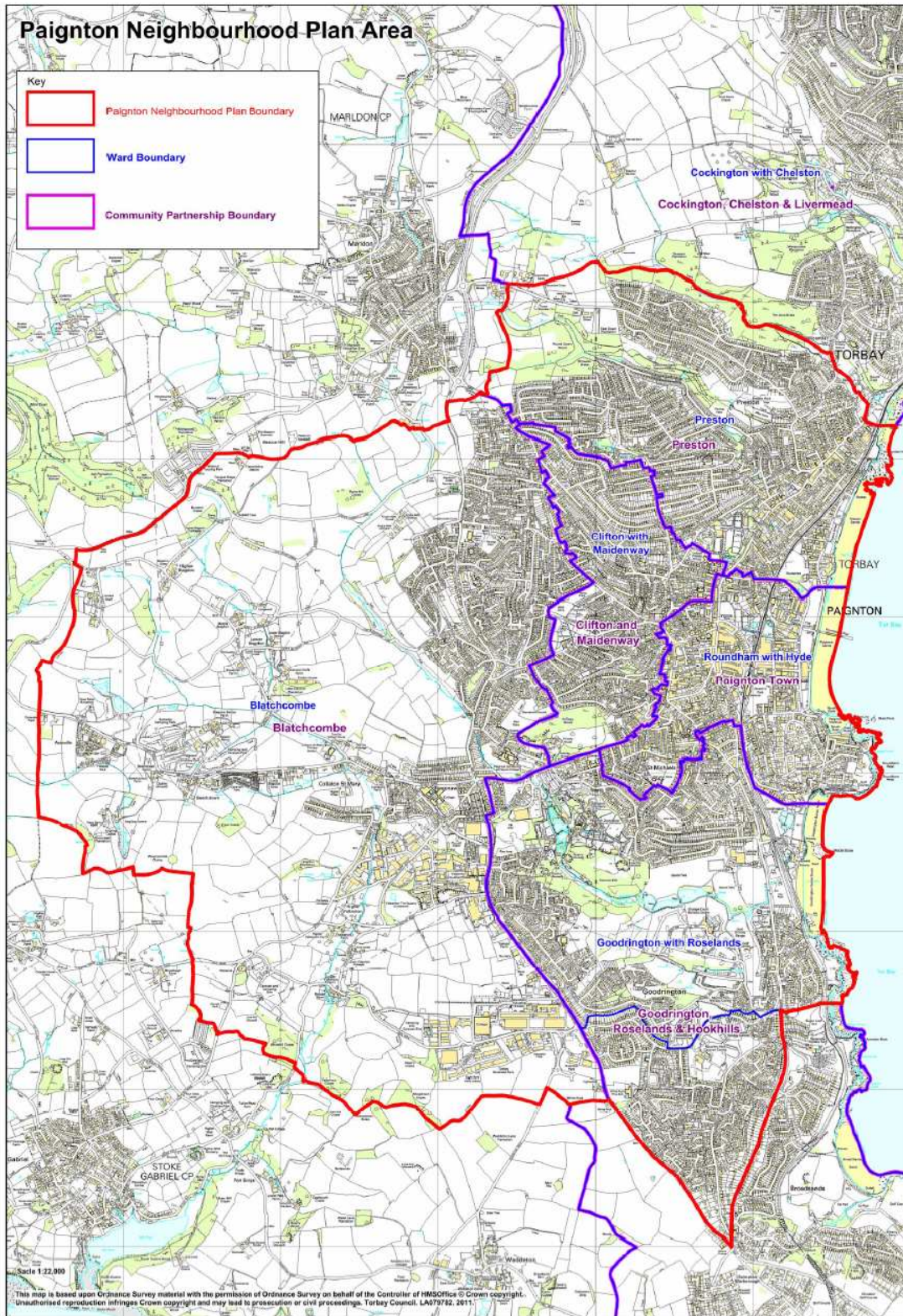


Figure 1: Paignton area map

Structure

1.14 Following this introductory section, the Scoping Report is sub-divided into seven further sections:

Section 2 - describes the methodology of the sustainability process;

Section 3 - summarises the relevant plans, policies and programmes review;

Section 4 - presents the sustainability baseline data;

Section 5 - outlines the key sustainability challenges in Paignton;

Section 6 - sets out the Sustainability Appraisal Framework

Section 7 - provides information on consultation on the Scoping Report

Section 8 - provides an indication of the next steps in the SA (Sustainability Appraisal) process.

2. Methodology

Introduction

2.1 The Scoping Report is the first stage of the SA process. It identifies the sustainability issues within Paignton and sets out the sustainability objectives for the SA of the Paignton Neighbourhood Plan. These objectives build upon the strategic and sustainability objectives within the Local Plan SA expanding upon these to provide a more local focus on the needs and aspirations of the Paignton community.

2.2 The SA process is underpinned by the requirements of the EU Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive and the approach adopted for this SA Report follows the Government on-line National PPG (Planning Practice Guidance). The Government's "*Practical Guide to the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive 2005*", which is set out in the Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Frameworks, although now superseded, provides a good basis and a well understood methodology for carrying out Sustainability Appraisal and will include assessment of proposals individually, in combination, and of any alternatives considered.

Sustainability Appraisal Stages

2.3 The sustainability appraisal process has five main stages (A - E).

Stage A - sets the context, establishes the baseline and decides on the scope;

Stage B - develops and refines options and assesses effects;

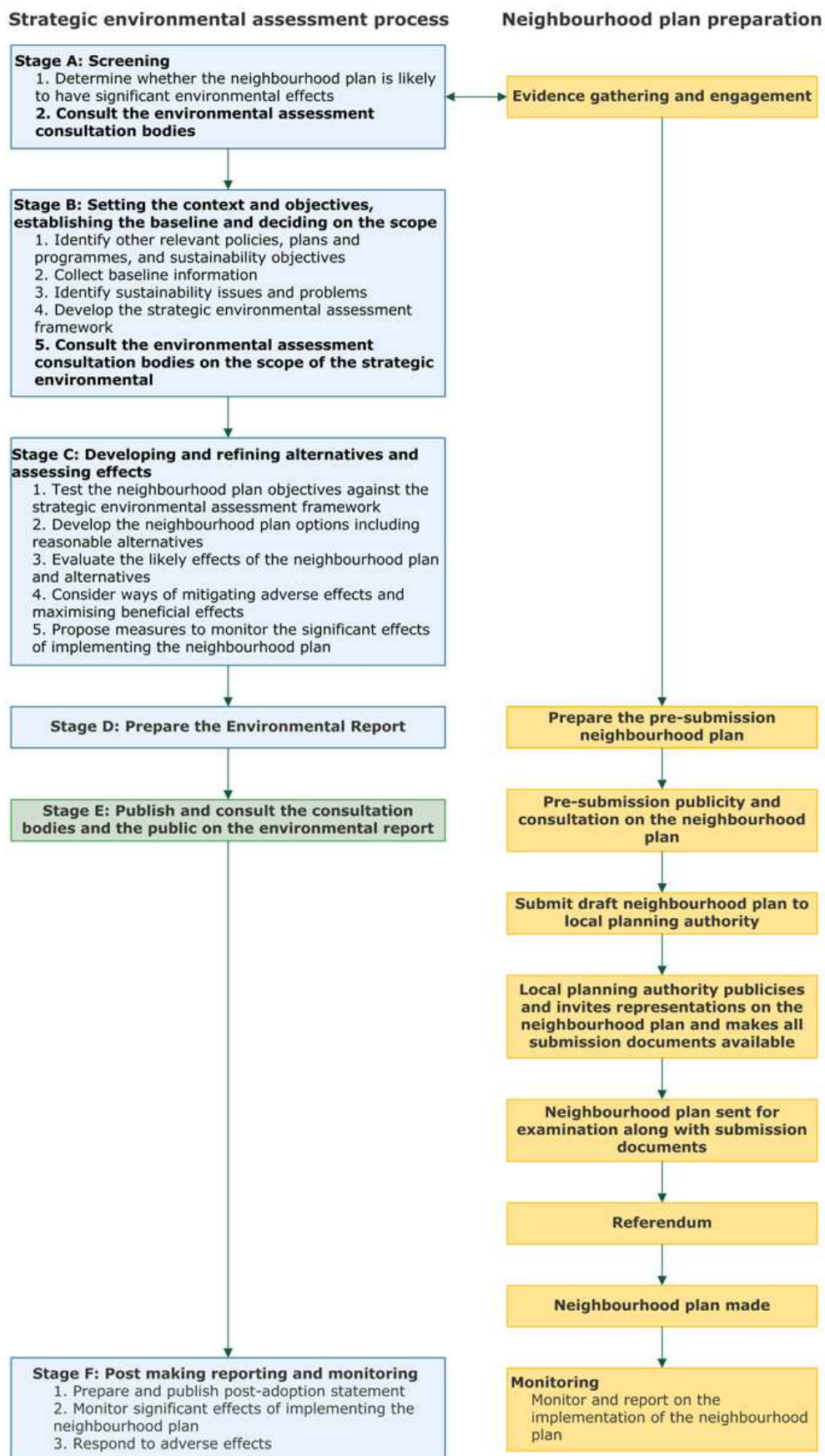
Stage C - relates to preparing the SA report;

Stage D - deals with consulting on the SA report; and finally

Stage E - monitors the significant effects of implementing the Neighbourhood Plan policies and proposals.

2.4 The SA process works in parallel with the preparation of the Neighbourhood Plan and links across at all stages. A simplified version of the SA methodology is illustrated in **Figure 2.1**. This SA Report represents Stage A.

Figure 2.1 Sustainability Appraisal Key Stages (PPG033)



Scoping Report Tasks

2.5 Stage A of the sustainability process, covered by this report, includes five key elements:

- **Stage A1** – The identification of national, regional and local plans, programmes, policies and sustainability objectives that will impact on the emerging Neighbourhood Plan;
- **Stage A2** – The collection of baseline information to provide a picture of past, present and likely future conditions within the area. Key sources of information include census data, population forecasts, commissioned studies, and local public consultation. Through this stage indicators can be developed to monitor the effects and performance of the Paignton Neighbourhood Plan;
- **Stage A3** – Identification of sustainability issues and problems affecting the area, which can be addressed through the development of policies and proposals within the Neighbourhood Plan;
- **Stage A4** – Development of a sustainability appraisal framework to assess the impacts of the emerging Plan’s objectives, policies and proposals; and
- **Stage A5** – Consultation on the appropriateness and robustness of the scope of the Sustainability Appraisal and proposed appraisal framework.

3. Policy Context

Relevant Plans, Policies and Programmes Review

3.1 A comprehensive review of international, national, regional and local plans, policies and programmes (PPPs) was first undertaken through the Torbay Core Strategy Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report in 2006 and 2009, and further updated in the Sustainability Appraisal of the Proposed Submission Version of the Torbay Local Plan (2014).

3.2 This section presents a list of policies, plans and programmes that are relevant to the Paignton Neighbourhood Plan and the accompanying SA process. **Appendix 1** presents a brief description of the overall purpose of each of the Plans, Policies and Programmes, and outlines their objectives and targets, as well as the implications arising from these that are relevant to the Paignton Neighbourhood Plan.

3.3 The results of this review have been used to identify key issues for Paignton, to inform the baseline data and have been incorporated into the sustainability framework. The review will also enable an understanding of the relationship and interdependencies between the Neighbourhood Plan and other documents and identify any potential conflicts, constraints and challenges.

3.4 Policies, plans and programmes relevant to the Paignton Neighbourhood Plan as listed in **Appendix 1** are:

1. The National Planning Policy Framework DCLG (2012)
2. The Equality Act (2010)

3. Adopted Torbay Local Plan (1995 – 2011), Torbay Council (2004) (as far as policies are in conformity with the NPPF)
4. The new Local Plan (adopted) and all supporting baseline information
5. A Local Biodiversity and Geodiversity Action Plan 2006-2016, Torbay Council (2006)
6. A Climate Change Strategy for Torbay 2008 – 2013, Torbay Council (2008)
7. Torbay Heritage Strategy , Torbay Council (2011)
8. Torbay Greenspace Strategy, Torbay Council (2007)
9. Torbay Economic Strategy 2010-2015, Torbay Development Agency (2010)
10. Turning the Tide for Tourism in Torbay: Strategy 2010 – 2015, Torbay Development Agency (2010)
11. Torbay Retail Study Update, Torbay Council (2011)
12. Torbay Sustainable Energy Assessment, Torbay Council (2010)
13. Planning Contribution and Affordable Housing: Priorities and Delivery, Torbay Council (2008)
14. Infrastructure Delivery Study, Torbay Council (2012)
15. Torbay Building Heights Strategy, Torbay Development Agency (2010)
16. A Plan for Sports in Torbay 2007- 2013, Torbay Council (2007) update
17. Community Plan-Turning the Tide for Torbay 2011+, Torbay Strategic Partnership (2010)
18. Joint Strategic Needs Assessment for Torbay, Torbay Council (2014)
19. Local Transport Plan - Devon and Torbay Strategy 2011 – 2026, Torbay Council (2011)
20. Devon County Council Waste Local Plan, Devon County Council (2014)
21. Municipal Waste Management Strategy for Torbay (2007-2025), Torbay Council (2007)
22. Strategic Flood Risk Assessment, Torbay Council (2011)
23. Water Cycle Study, Torbay Council (2012)
24. Contaminated Land Strategy, Torbay Council (2011)
25. South Devon and Dorset Shoreline Management Plan, South Devon and Dorset Coastal Advisory Group (2011)
26. The Torbay Green Infrastructure Delivery Plan – Building a Sustainable Future for Torbay (2012)
27. An Assessment of Future Sewer Capacity in Torbay, AECOM (2014)

4. Sustainability Context

Paignton Baseline Information

4.1 The content of a Neighbourhood Plan is for the local community to determine. There is no prescribed scope laid down by the Neighbourhood Planning Regulations 2012 which have been deliberately left as flexible as possible for this reason.

4.2 To provide a necessary scope and focus for the Neighbourhood Plan, the Forum has carried out a number of preliminary stages of community discussion.

4.3 From a Stage 1 'blank sheet' start, meetings were held in all parts of Paignton to find out views about Paignton's Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats (SWOTs). These have identified that the Plan should have the overall Aim of making the town and surroundings more attractive to tourists and a superb place to live and work, and with 4 key objectives in mind:

- 1) making more of tourism and the retail offer;
- 2) improving points of arrival and connection;
- 3) protecting local identity;
- 4) ensuring there is balanced development (especially between the provision of homes and jobs, and retail growth with population growth).

4.4 Further Stage 2 engagement identified key areas where the community wants change to take place. The engagement identified the following for improvement:

<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Area Wide</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Job & Housing allocations • Design Guide / Code <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Town Centre & Seafront</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhancing the Town Centre • Rejuvenating Paignton Harbour • Improving the Seafront area • Enhancing Torbay Road area • Improving Station Square area • Improving Victoria Square area • Development of Crossways • Protection of Victoria Park • Retention of Queens Park • Improving the Old Town Area • Improving the ability to move around • Town centre housing opportunities • Improving the Core Tourism Area • Improving flood and sea defences • Improving Victoria Street • Improving the transport 'Gateway' • Supporting independent traders 	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Western Area</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safeguarding open countryside • Completion of Great Parks • Completion of White Rock & nearby areas • Improvement of the Western Corridor • Enhancement of Yalberton Valley • Limited growth of Collaton St. Mary <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Adjoining Areas</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhancement of Clennon Valley • Safeguarding Clifton with Maidenway area • Improving Preston area
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4.5 The baseline information is fundamental to the SA (Sustainability Appraisal) Report. It helps to identify sustainability issues, support the prediction and evaluation of impacts and set a baseline for further monitoring. An effective baseline seeks to inform the situation at the local level; be the most up to date relevant information; and be fit for the purpose of assessing proposals.

4.6 The following baseline information presents the economic, social, and environmental characteristics of Paignton. These include SEA (Strategic Environmental Assessment) topics such as air quality, biodiversity, climatic factors, cultural heritage, landscape, energy, material assets, population and human health, transport, waste, water and soil as shown in the SEA Checklist in **Appendix 2**, and also include economic development and social inclusion information of relevance to the SA (Sustainability Appraisal).

4.7 The baseline has been constructed utilising a wide range of data sources, with Geographic Information System (**GIS**) data where available. The data has been presented through tables, text and GIS mapping, and all data sources have been referenced as appropriate. Meaningful data for the purposes of comparison and to address the topics being assessed as part of the SA processes is not always available. Where data is available at a local scale it has been used to inform the Scoping process.

a) Economic Characteristics

Employment

4.8 Figures from the Office for National Statistics suggest Torbay’s economic worth in 2011 was in the region of £1.75 billion, or around £13,013 per head of population. This compares to £17,331 per head in Devon and £21,349 per head across England. This particular measure of economic worth is known as Gross Value Added (GVA). There has been a continued decline for Torbay, with GVA at around 60% of the UK average.

4.9 The main industries of employment in Paignton are skilled traders and caring and leisure services. These are likely to be linked to the various small industry businesses located in designated business investment and small business investment areas. Managerial and professional occupations are likely to be linked to the large employers such as the NHS and Torbay Council. Employment in caring, together with leisure and other services closely linked to the tourism industry, are significant elements of both past and present day Paignton.

4.10 There is a shortage of full time employment in Torbay. 42% of workers are part time (which does not include those on zero hours contracts), 7% higher than the average for the South West and 11% above the national figure. This data supports that creating full time employment needs to remain a priority if the economy is to grow.

Table 4.1: Industry of Employment in Paignton

Industry of Employment	Number of people aged 16 and over	Percentage of people aged 16 and over
Managers, directors and senior officials	2,251	11.3%
Professional occupations	2,216	11.1%

Associate professional and technical occupations	2,038	10.2%
Administrative and secretarial occupations	2,138	10.7%
Skilled trades occupations	2,954	14.8%
Caring, leisure and other service occupations	2,521	12.6%
Sales and customer service occupations	1,939	9.7%
Process, plant and machine operatives	1,443	7.2%
Elementary occupations	2,486	12.4%

Source: Nomis 2011

Tourism

4.11 Tourism continues to be an integral part of the Torbay's economy, with 17% of the workforce employed in tourism related industries, and is supported through the English Riviera Tourism Company. However, the Tourism Strategy demonstrates that Torbay can no longer rely on traditional long stay tourism, and that the industry must diversify to meet the needs of the modern holiday market. It identifies five key opportunities for growth;

- Maritime leisure
- Agatha Christie legacy
- Global Geopark Status events
- Festivals and exhibitions
- Business tourism

4.12 Paignton has always been the English Riviera's main family resort and should continue to serve this core market and focus on enhancing and developing this theme. There is currently a renaissance in visitors wanting to experience traditional seaside experiences as highlighted by Visit England. Nostalgic seaside fun is very much back in fashion. Paignton with its long sandy beaches and Victorian Pier is perfectly placed to embrace this renaissance. Research highlighted that Paignton suffers from mixed perceptions and there is a clear need to now focus on the provision of a quality visitor experience.

4.13 The adoption of new Core Tourism Development Areas is recommended in the Tourism Strategy to incorporate the most concentrated areas of holiday accommodation, located closest to the tourist projects such as Paignton Seafront, Green Coastal Park, Goodrington Sands and Clennon Valley.

Transport

4.14 Key Transport projects for Paignton in the Third Local Transport Plan include the South Devon Link Road (opened in December 2015), junction improvements at Tweenaway Cross and other improvements on the western corridor around Paignton, a Park & Ride facility, improved bus and cycle links, better town centre connectivity and real-time bus information. The South Devon Link Road is a key piece of strategic infrastructure to support both short-term (including existing sites with planning permission) and long-term growth in Paignton as well as the rest of Torbay. The steep incline of Kings Ash Hill will however remain.

b) Social Characteristics

Population and Human Health

4.15 Between Census years 2001 and 2011 the population of Torbay grew by only 1,400 residents due to deaths continuing to exceed births and a substantial reduction of net-inward migration that accompanied economic change long before the commencement of economic recession in 2008 at national level.

4.16 Paignton has an estimated resident population of 42,623 in 2012. The population structure for Paignton is shown in Figure 4.1 below, where the solid bars are the Paignton population (by gender and 5 year age groups) and the black lines represent the England average. Paignton's population is skewed towards a higher population of elderly residents compared to the national average. This has implications for health care and service provision as well as for increasing pressures for single person households. The higher proportion of elderly is matched by a smaller than average proportion in the working age group of 20–44. This is considered to be attributed to poor career opportunities which encourage young qualified and older experienced workers to move elsewhere in search of better job prospects.

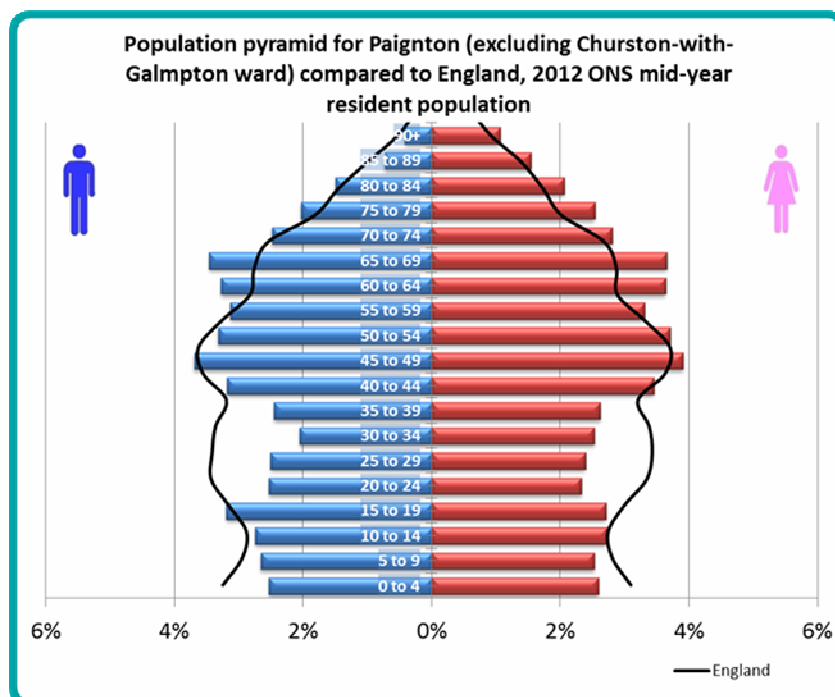


Figure 4.1 Paignton Population Structure 2012

Housing

4.17 Paignton has some distinct housing issues that need to be tackled, and these vary across different parts of the town. These issues include a high concentration of Houses in Multiple Occupation (HMOs) and lower-quality privately rented accommodation in some areas.

4.18 Torbay house prices are lower than the South West and the national average. However, the low wage nature of the economy introduces severe affordability problems. The house price average in Torbay is 8 times higher than average earnings, compared with the national ratio of just over 6 times and South West ratio of about 7 times.

Table 4.2: Average house price

	Average house prices
England and Wales	£170,000
South West	£178,108
Torbay	£145,747

Source: Land Registry 2014

4.19 Paignton has a high percentage of private rented dwellings and more than 70% of the dwellings overall are either owned outright or with a mortgage as can be seen in Table 4.3 below. A low proportion of properties are rented from a social landlord.

Table 4.3: Paignton Housing Tenure

Owned: Owned outright	7,991	38.9%
Owned: Owned with a mortgage or loan or shared ownership	6,677	32.5%
Rented: Private rented or living rent free	4,293	20.9%
Rented: Social rented	1,595	7.7%
All categories: Tenure	20,556	100%

Source: Nomis 2011

4.20 A significant proportion of the housing in Paignton is family housing or bungalows, although the proportion of flats is about 18.6% of all dwelling types, which is above the Devon average, although slightly below Torquay.

Table 4.4: Paignton Dwelling Type

Accommodation Type	Number (Household Spaces)
All categories: Accommodation type	45,449
Whole house or bungalow: Total	37,003
Whole house or bungalow: Detached	12,945
Whole house or bungalow: Semi-detached	14,616
Whole house or bungalow: Terraced (including end-terrace)	9,442
Flat, maisonette or apartment, or mobile/temporary accommodation	8,446

Source: Census 2011

4.21 The need for affordable housing across Torbay is for smaller units of 1 and 2 bedrooms. It is recognised that providing an appropriate mix of housing is important, as is ensuring that it is affordable so that younger people have the option to remain in the town. Although Torbay Council has been providing high proportions of these smaller units from the total dwelling completions in the recent past, there is a significant under-provision of affordable housing of this size. Table 4.5 demonstrates that 79% of housing need in Torbay is for 1 or 2 bed properties, with a total of around 1,400 households with identified needs on the housing waiting list.

Table 4.5: Housing (Home Choice) Waiting List as at 26.08.2014

Bedroom	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total
Band A	6	1	0	0	0	0	7
Band B	173	75	22	14	9	5	298
Band C	134	140	88	45	4	1	412
Band D	453	172	48	15	7	0	695
Band E	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total	767	388	158	74	20	6	1413

Source: Torbay Council, 2014

4.22 Affordable housing includes social rented, affordable rented and intermediate housing. Affordable housing is needed in Paignton, with many families on a low income because of the seasonal and unreliable nature of employment in the tourism industry. Nearly 30% of households have an annual income of less than £10,000 and about 45% have income less than £15,000 (see Figure 4.5).

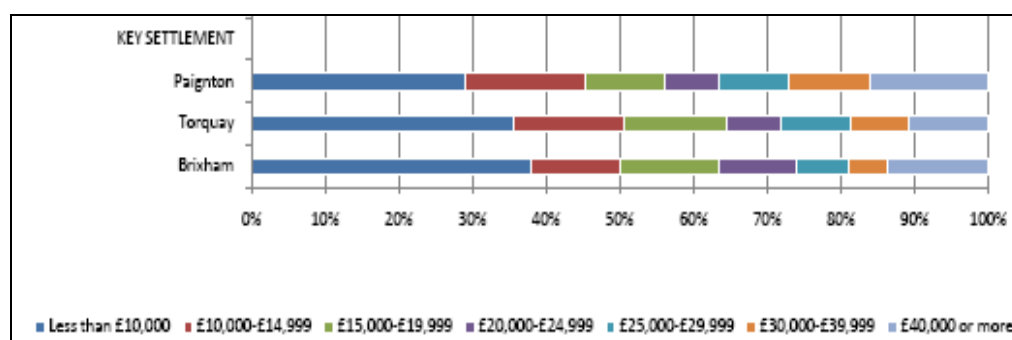


Figure 4.2: Household Income

Source: Exeter and Torbay Household Survey – 2006-07

Social inclusion

4.23 The index of multiple deprivation is a composite indicator used to compare deprivation. It is made up of a number of factors that affect deprivation, including: employment, income and access to services. There are a number of severely deprived areas in Paignton; four areas are ranked within the top 10%, one in the top 10% – 20% and six in the top 20% – 30% most deprived areas in England and Wales (Figure 4.2). These are focused on the town centre and parts of Blatchcombe. Overall, 14.1% of Torbay's population lives in the 10% most deprived areas in England.

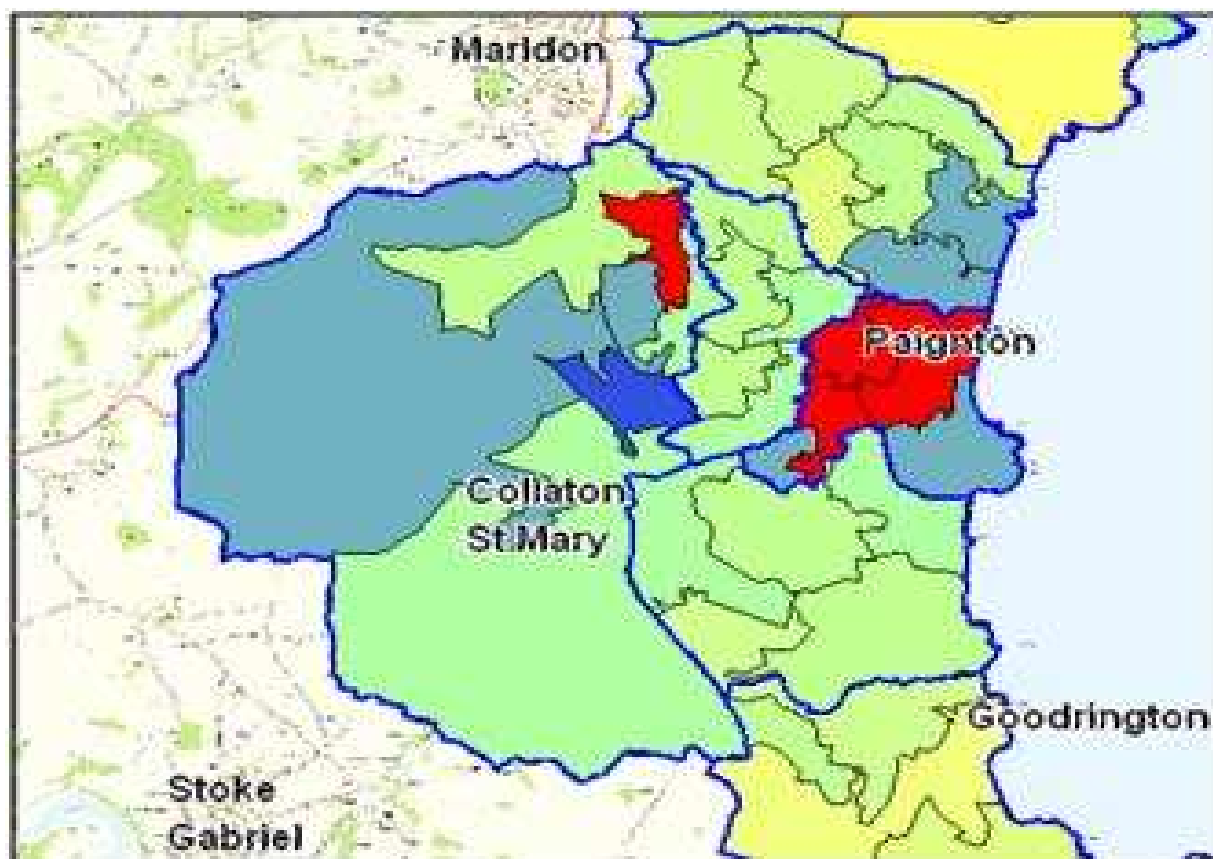
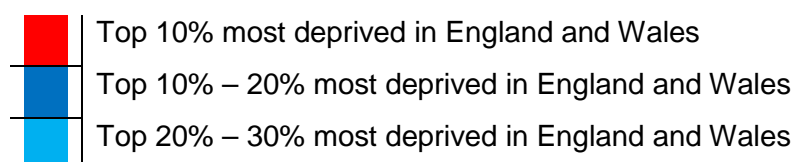


Figure 4.3: Paignton LSOAs ranked in top 10% – 30% IMD 2010



Source: *Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2010 by Torbay Ward*

4.24 Children in Torbay overall experience significant inequalities. Children born in the more deprived communities, on average, are born into areas with the challenges of poverty, lower levels of attainment, and increased exposure to risk taking behaviours, such as being born to a smoker. Table 4.6 below shows that 1 in 5 of children under 16 in Paignton live in poverty.

Table 4.6: Percentage of Children under 16 in Poverty

England	21.1%
Torbay	24.0%
Paignton	22.56%
Preston	13.1%
Blatchcombe	32.5%
Roundham-with-Hyde	32.1%
Clifton-with-Maidenway	17.5%
Goodrington-with-Roselands	17.6%

Source: HMRC data (2010)

4.25 The overall rate of crime across South Devon including Torbay is lower than the England and Wales average. However, the rate in Torbay is higher than the average. Rates of crime per 1,000 residents are significantly high in Paignton compared to the wider South Devon and Torbay and England and Wales averages (JSNA, 2014). Victims of crime tend to be younger, with high proportions in the 15 to 24 age range.

c) Environmental Characteristics

Landscape

4.26 Paignton's landscape adjoins the South Devon Area of Outstanding Beauty (AONB) as shown in Fig 4.4 and has been described in detail in the Torbay Landscape Character Assessment. It includes nine different landscape types. These include rolling farmland, level farmland, secluded valley, low lying coast and beaches, open coastal plateaux, cliffs, coastal slopes and combes, uninhabited islands/rocks and main cities and towns. These landscapes are protected by various designations in Policies C1 to C5 of the adopted Local Plan including Coastal Prevention Change Management Areas (CPA) and Countryside Areas.

4.27 The rich geological heritage of the Torbay coast has led to creation of the English Riviera Geopark covering the whole of Torbay's coastline. Geoparks are supported by UNESCO through the European Geopark Network. The designation aims to protect geo-diversity and promote geological heritage to the general public as well as to support sustainable economic development of the area, primarily through the development of geological tourism.

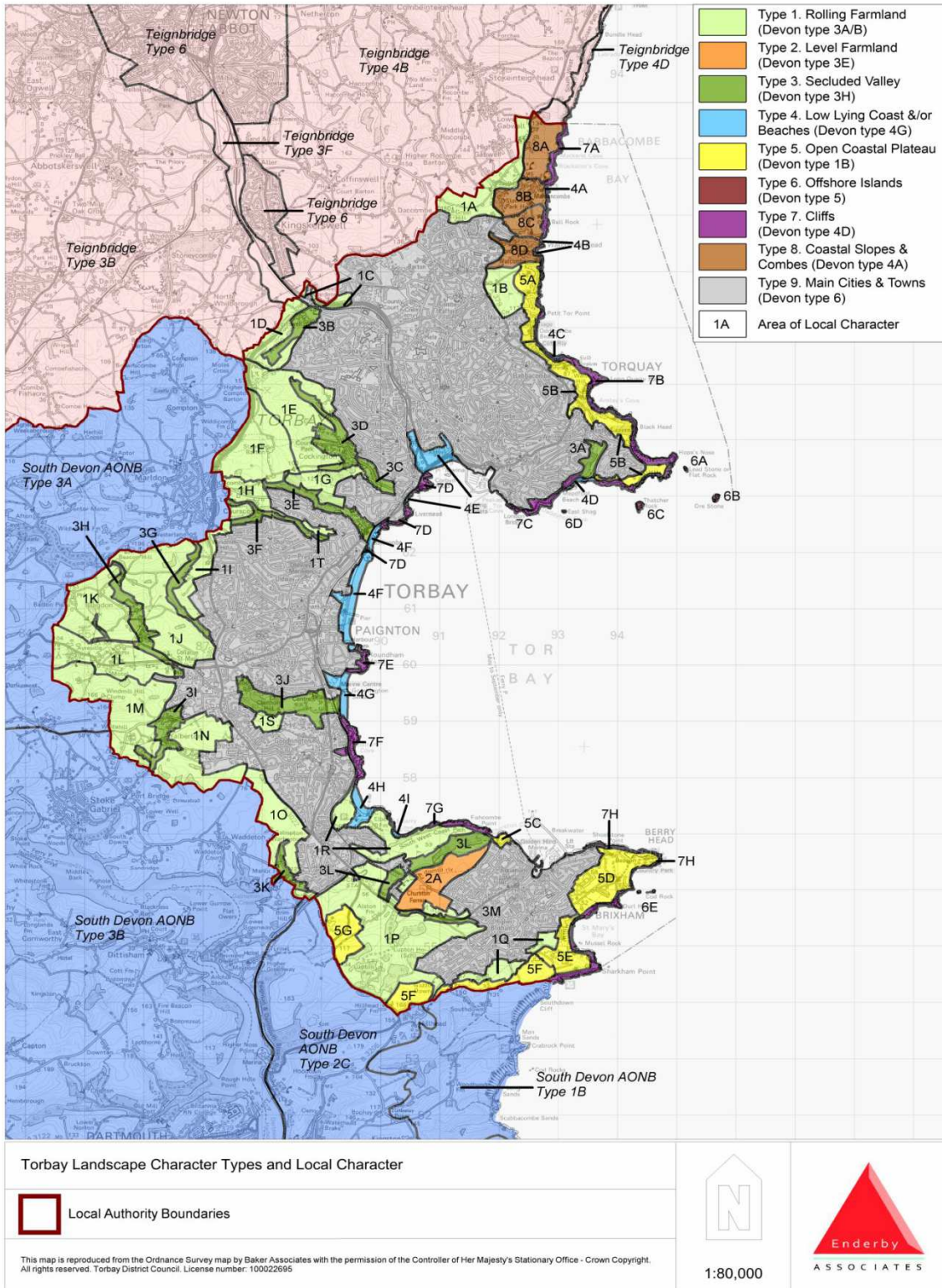


Figure 4.4: Landscape Character Type

Source: *Landscape Character Assessment for Torbay*

Cultural Heritage

4.28 Paignton is the historic heart of Torbay and appeared in the Domesday Book in 1086 as 'Peinton'. There are many instances of Iron Age remains such as the hill fort locally known as the 'Sugar Loaf' that still survives, and Neolithic, Iron Age and Roman artifacts have been found. The earliest major Saxon settlement is believed to have developed around 700 AD – the name Peinton means "the farm of Paega's people". Remains of Saxon structures were incorporated into medieval buildings. Some medieval buildings have survived, and are now tourist attractions. In the 19th century the town was renowned for growing Flat Poll cabbages. The town is also famous for its 'Paignton Pudding' celebration which has been part of the history of the town for at least 700 years. The natural harbour was redeveloped in 1837-39 and improved at intervals in subsequent years. It is still a working harbour, used by commercial fishing craft.

4.29 Torbay with its rich urban heritage contains 24 designated conservation areas, which have been designated due to their special architectural or historic character and should be preserved and enhanced. It is recognised that buildings in some conservation areas, often of low density, are becoming affected by inappropriate development including extensions, changes in boundary features and building design. This has been exacerbated by the changing need for housing, which has created additional pressure for development. There are currently a total of 4 conservation areas in Paignton (see *Torbay Heritage Strategy 2011*), which have been designated due to their special architectural or historic character and should be preserved or enhanced. These are listed below. **Each has a Character Appraisal, an ongoing risk of neglect, pressures from development and boundary issues.**

- Shorton
- Old Paignton
- Roundham & Paignton Harbour
- Polsham Park

4.30 Listed buildings are recognised to have special architectural or historic interest. They are placed in one of three grades, which give an indication of their relative importance - grade I, grade II* or grade II. There are a large number of listed buildings Grade II in Paignton, 7 Grade II* and 1 Grade I. Information on the 827 Grade II listed buildings in Torbay can be found on www.heritagegateway.org.uk. There are 4 Scheduled Monuments and 1 Grade II Registered Parks and Gardens in Paignton (see Table 4.7 below). **Torbay Cinema, The Bishop's Palace, Oldway Mansion and 2 Bowl Barrows at Beacon Hill are all on the 2016 Heritage at Risk Register.**

Table 4.7: Listed Buildings Grade I and Grade II*, Scheduled Monuments and Registered Parks and Garden in Paignton

Grade I listed buildings	Grade II* listed buildings	Scheduled Monuments	Registered Parks and Gardens
Church of St. John the Baptist, Church Street	Bishop's Palace walls and tower	The Bishop's Palace	Oldway Mansion
	Blagdon Manor	Two bowl barrows at Beacon Hill	
	Church of St. Mary, Blagdon Road	Two prehistoric hill top enclosures, a ditch system and four bowl barrows, 300m north of Barton Pines Inn.	
	Kirkham House	D-Day Landing Craft Maintenance Site on the River Dart	
	Oldway Mansion		
	Torbay Cinema		
	Southfield Methodist Church Frontage, Cecil Road		

Biodiversity and Geodiversity

4.31 The value of the natural environment in Paignton is recognised through the high number of nature conservation and geologically important sites. These include the South Hams Special Area for Conservation Greater Horseshoe Bat sustenance zone and flyways, which cover a large area of west Paignton. There are two Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) at Roundham Head and Saltern Cove, and three Local Nature Reserves at Saltern Cove and Sugar Loaf Hill, Ocombe Farm, Scadson Woods and Ocombe Valley Woods. Paignton also contains three Regionally Important Sites, and a large number of Other Sites of Wildlife Interest (OSWI) (see Figure 4.5). **The SSSI's and English Riviera Geopark are of particular geodiversity importance.**

4.32 The area spanning from the top of Paignton down to the coast at Goodrington Sands and Broadsands, has the largest area of reedbeds in Torbay at Clennon Ponds, and includes the coastal reedbeds at Young's Park and Broadsands. Reedbeds were once extensive in Torbay and now only small remnants remain at these sites. The park that surrounds Clennon Ponds is an important recreational asset, popular with dog walkers and wildlife enthusiasts. Whitley Wildlife and Conservation Trust manage an area to the west of Clennon Ponds, including an area of limestone grassland at Primley Park. The Paignton Zoo Environmental Park is also part of the Whitley Wildlife Conservation Trust.

4.33 The Westerland Valley lies to the north west of the Clennon Valley and is a County Wildlife Site due to its importance for wildlife, including the rare Cirl Bunting. Great Parks neighbours the Westerland Valley and has been identified as a new area for a Country Park and Local Food Hub, due to the lack of access to greenspace in the bordering urban areas. The need for a new Country Park has also been recognised at White Rock. Further provision is also being considered at Yalberton Valley and Blagdon at Collaton St. Mary to link with White Rock and Great Parks.

4.34 There are accessible sandy beaches with good visitor facilities and an underwater Local Nature Reserve at Saltern Cove. The Seashore Centre, a Geopark Gateway Site run by Torbay Coast and Countryside Trust, sits adjacent to Goodrington beach and provides interactive interpretation activities on the local marine life and runs educational visits and events with schools and the local community. **The coastal water on the seaward side is a Marine SAC of which a large part is also a Marine Conservation Zone (MCZ) between Oddicombe Beach and Sharkham Point.**

4.35 The Clennon Valley area is an important green lung for the urban areas of Paignton and there are many opportunities and benefits to increasing and improving the green infrastructure offer in this area, including enhancing wetland features, reducing flood risks and developing new recreational facilities.

4.36 Key Green Infrastructure Assets in Paignton include:

- Wetland areas at Clennon Valley and Young's Park with small pockets of reedbeds.
- Whitley Wildlife Trust manage an area of ancient woodland and limestone grassland.
- The Seashore Centre, a marine education centre based at Goodrington managed by Torbay Coast and Countryside Trust.
- A marine Local Nature Reserve at Saltern Cove.
- A Natural Play area at Primley Woods, run by Whitley Wildlife Conservation Trust.
- The South West Coast Path.
- Cider orchards in Yalberton Valley.

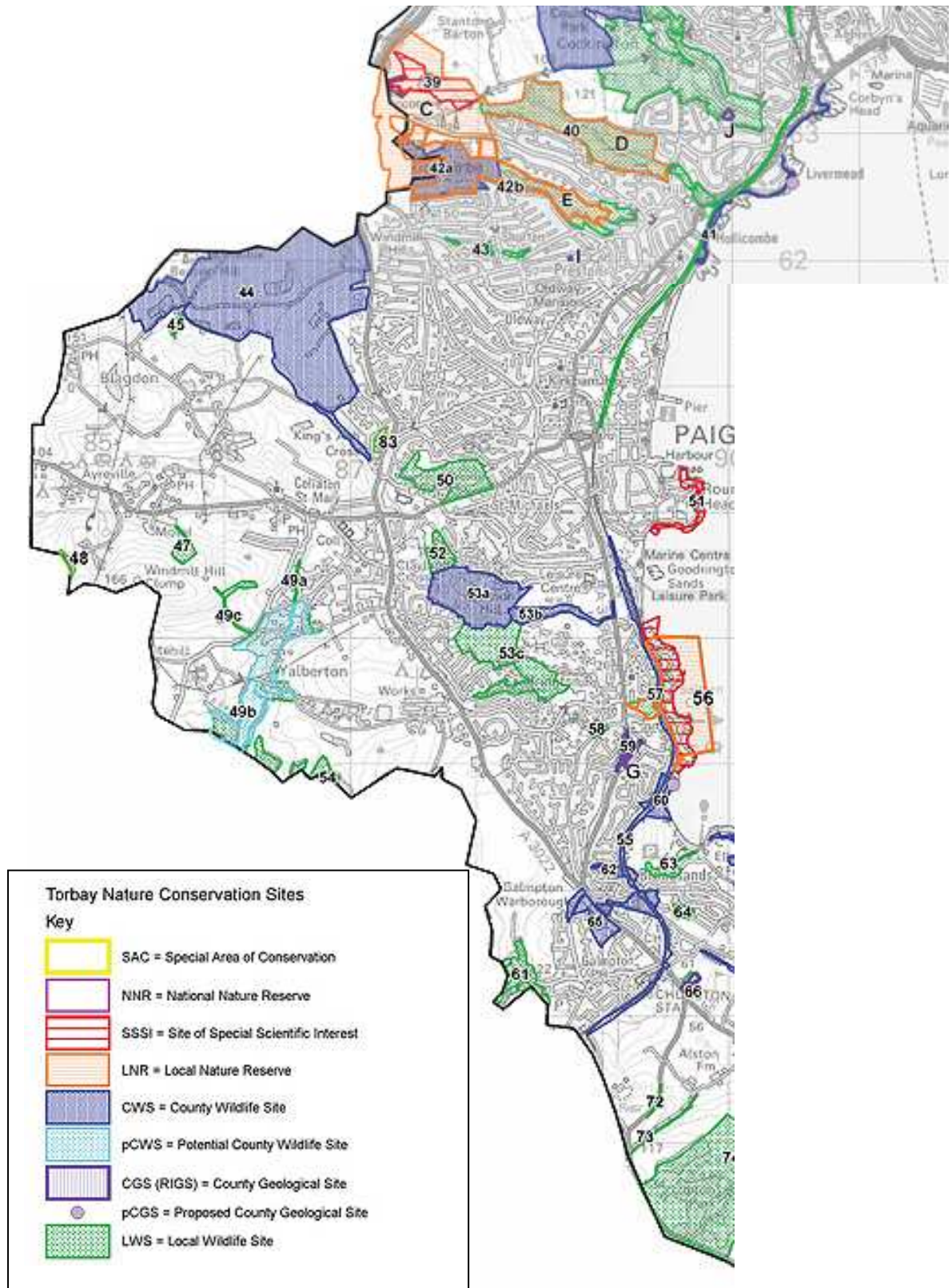


Figure 4.5: Paignton Nature Conservation Sites

Source: *The Nature of Torbay 2006-2016*

[http://www.countryside-trust.org.uk/userfiles/files/BAPfullplan\(2\).pdf](http://www.countryside-trust.org.uk/userfiles/files/BAPfullplan(2).pdf)

Air Quality

4.37 Torbay has relatively low levels of industrial activity and therefore traffic forms the main source of air pollution in the area, in particular levels of nitrogen dioxide. This problem is exacerbated in the summer months when roads are placed under additional strain by a high number of visitors and tourists. Unlike Torquay and Brixham, no Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) has been declared in Paignton.

4.38 Any new development has the potential to impact on the road network due to an increase in the number of trips made by car. An increase in car journeys can have a negative impact upon air quality. As such public transport accessibility has an important role to play in maintaining Paignton's air quality.

Flood Risk

4.39 There are 5 watercourses within Paignton of which four have been classified as main rivers (Ocombe Valley Watercourse, Victoria Stream, Clennon Valley Watercourse and Yalberton Watercourse) due to significant history of flooding and one ordinary river (Hollicombe Stream). Paignton also has an extensive coastline and has experienced flooding as a result of hydraulic overload to the sewer system during severe storm events. Flooding from foul and surface water at Collaton St. Mary is a particular concern.

4.40 There are three main locations at risk from coastal flooding within Paignton. These are Preston Seafront, Paignton Seafront and Goodrington Beach. There are also areas at risk of sewer flooding. These are areas served by a combined sewer system from Hollicombe to Clennon Valley and other areas in Paignton such as Foxhole, Great Parks and Collaton St. Mary.

4.41 Much of Paignton's sewerage infrastructure is old, which has led to concerns about capacity and Combined Sewer Overflow. The impact of climate change and urban creep (i.e. hard standings etc.) has been identified as a threat to the sewerage system. A comprehensive programme of Water Sensitive Urban Design (WSUD) and Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDS) has been recommended to address this together with the need to extract surface water from the existing system to maintain existing service provision. (*An Assessment of Future Sewer Capacity in Torbay, ACOM 2014*)

Energy

4.42 The Torbay PPS1 Sustainable Energy Assessment has identified an Energy Opportunities Plan (EOP) for Paignton. This EOP highlights Wind resource, Hydro resource and Heat opportunities. Paignton, the central area of Torbay, is shown to have a wide number of options covering unconstrained wind areas, three hydro opportunities, and three characteristic high heat demand areas.

4.43 There are four unconstrained wind sites, shown on this EOP, west of Paignton. These are:

- A small area near to Rams Hill Copse, west of Great Parks.
- A small area close to the South Hams Border and the Angling Centre; however this site is too close to the national grid pylons and would likely be completely removed from the EOP in a more detailed constraints mapping exercise.
- The largest single unconstrained area at 0.119 km², south of Windmill Hill. This site is also close to the national grid pylons and crosses Aish Road, therefore this area would likely be approximately a third smaller following a more detailed constraints mapping exercise.

- The second largest single area at 0.046 km², west of Torbay Business Park near Shopdown Copse; this site is constrained by the business park as these structures are classified as 'occupied buildings'.

4.44 The majority of these sites are on the border with South Hams and therefore any further investigation should be carried out in conjunction with any wind turbine studies South Hams might be carrying out. This can help combine strengths in positioning of wind turbines, and minimise conflicts regarding visual impacts and downwind implications on wind resource.

4.45 There are three potential hydro sites all in the Clennon Valley, south of Paignton. All three of these sites are classed in the EA report as 10 kW capacity, totalling 30 kW which could power 10 homes. Further investigations on the actual head height available from this site would need to be carried out to confirm the potential. However, there are flood risk issues that Torbay Council is currently trying to resolve.

4.46 The heat network opportunities in Paignton can broadly be split into three characteristic sites:

- High density town centre network;
- Lower density social housing network;
- New Greenfield mixed use network.

4.47 Paignton Town Centre is shown to have an existing residential high heat density predominately on the west of the railway line close to the station, but also to the east of the railway line in a small area close to the pier. These sites have also been tested for high rise residential blocks which would increase the viability for a heat network, as there are minimal piping costs relative to the heat demand to be met.

4.48 Overall, in high density town centres, there is increased viability for a heat network; however, there are more existing infrastructure issues that need to be resolved, such as the railway line in this case.

4.49 There is a significant cluster of social housing on the west of central Paignton which is surrounded by Great Parks phase 2 sites. This is around the size suitable for a district heating network, and combined with the nearby social housing, this could deliver a viable district heating network. However, the area is not particularly high density and there are no non-residential anchor loads nearby which could help the financial viability of the network.

4.50 Overall, there is a good mix of new and existing housing but this is generally low density meaning that any network would have high heat network costs. Therefore if a non-residential anchor load could be identified in the area, this would increase the viability of a potential network.

4.51 Land west of Brixham Road including Yalberton, White Rock and Torbay Business Park has been identified for development in the Local Plan. These types of sites have the most potential as there is a mix of uses, including significant residential use, and Greenfield development would involve new road infrastructure which could be integrated with the heat network pipe routes, thus reducing capital costs. In addition, there is a central existing heat demand, at Torbay Business Park and Waddeton Industrial Estate, which could house the initial energy centre while the remaining land is being developed phase by phase.

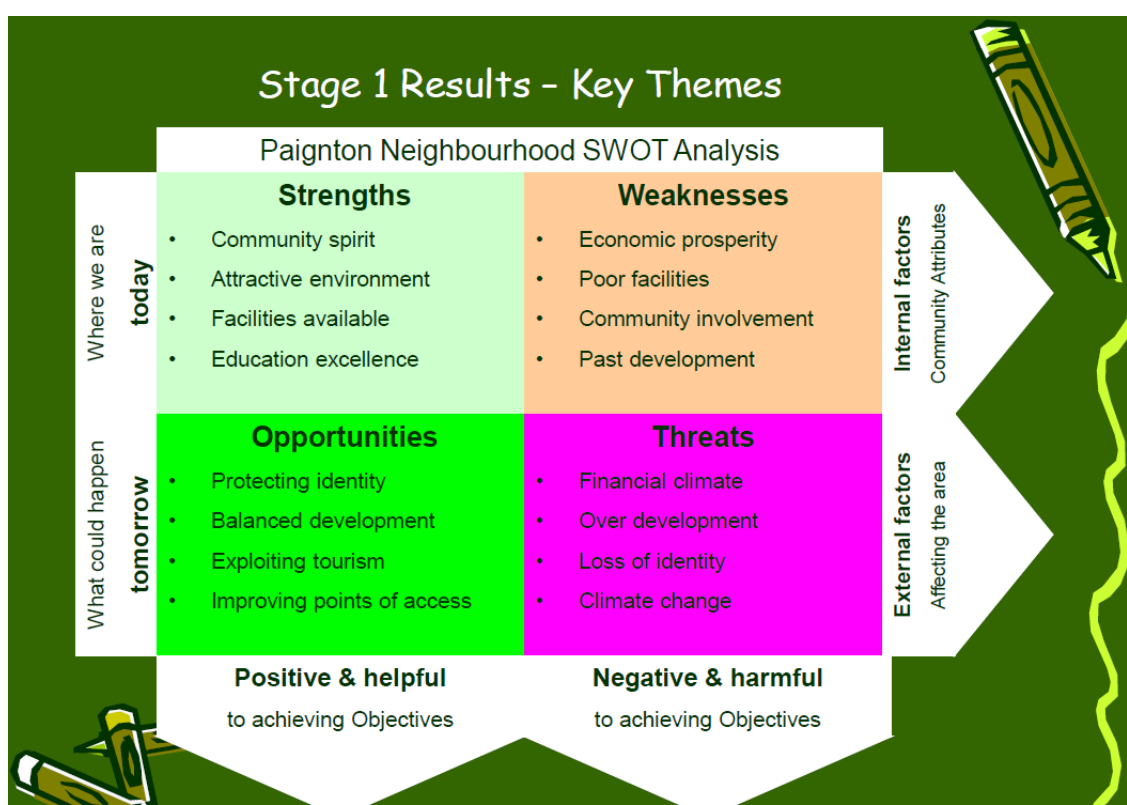
5. Sustainability Issues and Problems

Introduction

5.1 The identification of key issues facing the Paignton Neighbourhood Area provides useful data to inform the Paignton Neighbourhood Plan and the SA process. Sustainability issues have been subdivided into economic, social and environmental contexts. Analysis of the first stage community engagements and baseline information in Part 4 above has led to the identification of the key issues for each element of sustainability in Paignton.

5.2 The Forum, including all five Community Partnerships in Paignton, completed SWOT assessments to identify the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats in the local areas. The overall results are summarised in **Fig 5.1**. Further details can be viewed at http://www.paigntonneighbourhoodplan.org.uk/?page_id=371. The combined community views and baseline information has informed the SA process and has been reflected in this section.

Fig 5.1 Stage 1 SWOT Analysis



Key economic issues

- Low income levels due to the part time nature of jobs
- Lack of accessibility to well paid and skilled jobs
- High rates of unemployment in certain parts of the plan area
- High vacancy rates (shops and industrial buildings)

- The need to retain and enhance the tourism role of Paignton

Key social issues

- Lack of community centres and associated community facilities
- Access for all to parks, play/recreational areas, including sports fields and associated facilities
- Lack of community cohesion and engagement in those areas of Paignton which do not have a community centre and associated community facilities
- There are localised areas of deprivation
- Crime rate is high in Paignton
- Large concentration of HMOs
- There is high need for affordable housing for both the young and the elderly

Key environmental issues

- Energy inefficient building stock
- Low levels of renewable energy use
- Areas at risk of flooding
- Sewer capacity issues
- Degraded public realm
- A natural and historic environment highly sensitive to physical change
- The need for infrastructure enhancement to accompany further development

6. Sustainability Framework

6.1 The main purpose of this sustainability appraisal process is to assess the likely significant effects of policies and proposals in the Neighbourhood Plan against sustainability objectives (SEA Regulations Schedule 2(6)). Preparing the Sustainability Appraisal Framework involves the development of sustainability objectives, targets and indicators. This process has been informed by the collection of community views, baseline data and identification of key sustainability issues, and can be used in monitoring the implementation of the Neighbourhood Plan.

6.2 To reflect the scope and focus of the Neighbourhood Plan, the sustainability appraisal objectives have been derived from those used in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). This approach helps to provide consistency in the approach to Sustainability Appraisal and show how the Neighbourhood Plan will contribute to achieving sustainable development as a 'basic condition' test. The NPPF reaffirms the three dimensions to sustainable development as economic, social and environmental (NPPF7) and comprises twelve 'principles' (NPPF17); and a number of sub-objectives grouped around 13 headings (NPPF18-149) which incorporate all SEA elements required to be assessed (see **Appendix 2(f)** and **Table 6.1** below).

Table 6.1 SEA elements and the NPPF

SEA element	NPPF
(a) Biodiversity	Heading 11 para. 117
(b) Population	Heading 11 para. 123
(c) Human health	Heading 8 paras. 69 (& 171)
(d) Fauna	Heading 11 para. 117
(e) Flora	Heading 11 para. 117
(f) Soil	Heading 11 para. 109
(g) Water	Heading 11 para. 109
(h) Air	Heading 11 paras. 109 & 124
(i) Climatic factors	Heading 10 paras. 93 to 108
(j) Material assets	Heading 8 para. 70
(k) Cultural heritage, including architectural and archaeological heritage	Heading 12 paras. 126 to 141
(l) Landscape	Heading 11 paras. 109 & 114
(m) inter-relationship between (a) to (l).	All the above

6.3 As shown in **Table 6.2**, each Neighbourhood Plan proposal will be assessed individually and in combination to demonstrate in matrix form if it is likely to have a significant effect on sustainability:

Table 6.2: SA significance terms¹

Description
The combination of a large impact on a key issue is likely to have significant positive effects .
Moderate / slight impact on a key issue resulting in a positive effect
No effect

¹ Based on the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programme Regulations Schedule 1

Neutral effect
Moderate / slight effect on a key issue resulting in a negative effect
The combination of a large impact on a key issue is likely to have significant negative effects .

6.4 The assessment will use a proforma template that considers for each proposal in narrative and quantified form where possible:

Proposal	Description of the Neighbourhood Plan policy proposed
Trends	Likely future trends on a 'business as usual' (i.e. 'no Neighbourhood Plan' basis)
Predicted effects	A description of the predicted effects on the baseline of implementing the Neighbourhood Plan
Mitigation	Where required to reduce adverse effect
Benefits	How benefits can be maximised
Alternatives	If reasonable alternatives are available
Other Plans	How the proposal relates to other plans (Appendix 1)
Monitoring	Indicators for monitoring implementation

6.5 The Sustainability Appraisal Framework proposed for the Neighbourhood Plan is based on the structure of 13 broad 'High level objectives', supplemented by locally specific sub-objectives as outlined in **Table 6.3** below (see NPPF18 to 149).

6.6 Narrative and Indicators will be devised where possible for all SA Objectives to assist in monitoring delivery of the NP and any likely significant effects, as well as providing depth to the SA Framework as an appraisal tool.

Table 6.3 Sustainability Appraisal Framework

Paignton SA Objective: Will the plan / policy.....	Delivering sustainable development NPPF18-149	High level Objectives NPPF7 & 17
<p>A. Enable net growth of full time permanent well paid jobs in accessible locations</p> <p>B. Address areas of highest employment need in the town centre</p> <p>C. Reduce vacancy rates of retail and business premises</p> <p>D. Retain and enhance the tourism role of Paignton in the facilities available within the built up and rural area.</p> <p>E. Address the historic lack of community facilities, specifically in the Clifton with Maidenway and St. Michael's areas</p> <p>F. Retain and improve access to Green Infrastructure</p> <p>G. Improve community cohesion in the town centre and seafront areas</p> <p>H. Address deprivation in the living environment of the town centre especially</p> <p>I. Reduce crime and the fear of crime</p> <p>J. Provide the needed level and type of housing stock</p> <p>K. Enable improved energy efficiency of new and old homes</p> <p>L. Support opportunities for renewable energy</p> <p>M. Address sewer capacity issues</p> <p>N. Preserve and enhance the historic environment of the designated Conservation Areas</p> <p>O. Protect and enhance the natural landscape and biodiversity of the urban and rural area</p>	<p>1. Building a strong, competitive economy</p> <p>2. Ensuring the vitality of town centres</p> <p>3. Supporting a prosperous rural economy</p> <p>4. Promoting sustainable transport</p> <p>5. Supporting high quality communications infrastructure</p> <p>6. Delivering a wide choice of high quality homes</p> <p>7. Requiring good design</p> <p>8. Promoting healthy communities</p> <p>9. Protecting Green Belt land</p> <p>10. Meeting the challenge of climate change, flooding and coastal change</p> <p>11. Conserving and enhancing the natural environment</p> <p>12. Conserving and enhancing the historic environment</p> <p>13. Facilitating the sustainable use of minerals</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">12 Core planning principles - NPPF17</p> <p><u>Economic</u> Contributing to building a strong, responsive and competitive economy by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring sufficient land of the right type is available in the right places and at the right time; • Identifying and co-ordinating development requirements, including the provision of infrastructure <p><u>Social</u> Supporting strong, vibrant and healthy communities by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing the supply of housing required to meet the needs of present and future generations • Creating a high quality built environment, with accessible local services that reflect the community's needs and support its health, social and cultural well being. <p><u>Environmental</u> Contributing to protecting and enhancing our natural, built and historic environment, and, as part of this:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • helping to improve biodiversity • use natural resources prudently • minimise waste and pollution, and • mitigate and adapt to climate change including moving to a low carbon economy

Source: National Planning Policy Framework 2012

7. Consultation on the Scoping Report

7.1 The SEA Regulations state that the scope of the SEA shall be subject to consultation with statutory consultation bodies for a minimum period of five weeks. The statutory consultation bodies are Historic England, the Environment Agency and Natural England. The SEA Regulations require consultation with statutory consultation bodies but not full consultation with the public at the scoping stage, though will be made available on-line. Regulation 12 (5) of the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 (SI 1633) states that:
"When deciding on the scope and level of detail of the information that must be included in the report the responsible authority shall consult the consultation bodies."

7.2 Table 7.1 below contains a number of consultation questions that cover most of the sections in this report. However, other comments on these sections and other sections in this report will be welcome.

Table 7.1: Consultation Questions

Section		Question
3	A review of Relevant Policies, Plans and Programmes and Appendix 1	Are there any other relevant policies, plans, strategies or guidance that will affect or influence the Paignton Neighbourhood Plan?
4	Baseline information	Is there any additional baseline data that has been omitted or needs updating?
5	Sustainability Issues and Problems	Are there any sustainability issues that should be added or removed?
6	Sustainability Appraisal Framework	Are all of the sustainability appraisal objectives relevant to the Paignton Neighbourhood Plan?

7.3 In accordance with the above SEA Regulations, the consultation period for this Scoping Report is five weeks. Comments are welcome from **9.00am Monday 19 September to 9.00am Tuesday 25 October 2016.**

Please send your response by email to
<p>dwdw@paigntonneighbourhoodplan.org.uk</p> <p>and copied to Future.Planning@torbay.gov.uk</p>
or in writing to
<p>Paignton Neighbourhood Forum c/o 34 Totnes Road, Paignton, TQ4 5JZ</p> <p>and copied to the Strategic Planning Team, Spatial Planning, Electric House, 2nd Floor, Torquay, TQ1 3DR.</p>

8. Conclusions and Next Step

8.1 The Sustainability Appraisal process runs parallel to the preparation of the Paignton Neighbourhood Plan. The Scoping Report represents the first stage of the SA process. It sets out the context of the SA and provides information on the sustainability framework, sustainability issues in Paignton and summarises plans policies and programmes related to the Paignton Neighbourhood Area.

8.2 The responses on this consultation will be taken on board and will be fed into the Paignton Neighbourhood Plan to determine the approach to be taken in the Paignton Neighbourhood Area.

8.3 The draft Paignton Neighbourhood Plan will be consulted on prior to submission, based on the preferred option. In parallel an SA Report will be prepared to accompany the neighbourhood Plan which will provide a proportionate assessment of the Paignton Neighbourhood Plan preferred option and will also provide possible mitigation measures where appropriate and set out a framework for monitoring.

Linkages to other Assessments

8.4 The SA process provides opportunities to consider the need for other important assessments such as Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA), Health Impact Assessment (HIA) and Equality Impact Assessment (EqIA) where relevant. The following sections provide background information on these assessments and where they sit in relation to the sustainability appraisal process.

Habitats Regulations Assessment

8.5 Habitats Regulations Assessment is required by the Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC) in appropriate instances. Land use plans may require the undertaking of a HRA of their implications for European Sites. The purpose of HRA is to assess the impacts of a land use plan against the conservation objectives of a European site and to ascertain whether it would adversely affect the integrity of that site, whether alone or in combination with other plans and projects.

8.6 Depending on the nature and extent of the proposals in the Neighbourhood Plan, and **outcome adoption** of the Local Plan referred to in paragraph 1.11 above, such assessment would need to encompass the two European sites present within Torbay boundaries (South Hams SAC and Lyme and Torbay Marine SAC) and four further European sites within the 20km buffer zone of Torbay's boundaries.

Note: The Council has produced an HRA Site Appraisal Report of Torbay Local Plan with several updates (addendums). This includes an assessment for the allocated/potential housing sites in the Paignton Neighbourhood Plan.

8.7 The Forum will review the situation further in the light of the Local Plan outcome as referred to in paragraph 8.6 above.

8.8 An HRA assessment of any other Policies or Proposals which may have a 'Likely Significant Effect' on the conservation objectives of a European site may need to be carried out before the Paignton Neighbourhood Plan can be Adopted if the Neighbourhood Plan makes other policies or proposals which may have a 'likely significant effect'.

Equality Impact Assessment

8.9 The need for an Equality Impact Assessment arises from the Equality Act 2010, which states that the Council must have 'due regard' for equality to the way that it provides services and make decisions. The Council is required to undertake an Equality Analysis of the Paignton Neighbourhood Plan policies and proposals in order to ensure that different groups are not unfairly disadvantaged or discriminated against, and everyone has fair access to information and services (see Appendix 1 attached herewith). The extent of the assessment made will also reflect the fact that such an assessment is not a requirement that is included in the Neighbourhood Planning Regulations 2012 which govern the content and processing of such statutory plans beyond ensuring that under the 'basic conditions' test EU legislation is complied with regarding human rights.

9. References

- An Assessment of Future Sewer Capacity in Torbay, ACOM (2014)
- Contaminated Land Strategy (2001) last updated (2010)
- English Indices of Deprivation 2010 - Key Findings for Torbay (2011)
- Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2010 by Torbay Ward (2012)
- Joint Strategic Needs Assessment for Torbay (2014)
- Landscape Character Assessment of Torbay (2010)
- Marine Economy Action Plan (2012)
- Municipal Waste Management Strategy for Torbay (2007 – 2025)
- Prince's Foundation – Torbay Scoping Report (2012)
- The Nature of Torbay, a Local Biodiversity and Geodiversity Action Plan (2006 - 2016)
- The Torbay Green Infrastructure Delivery Plan (2011)
- Torbay Council Level 1 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (2008)
- Torbay Council Level 2 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (2010)
- Torbay Economic Strategy (2013-2018)
- Torbay Heritage strategy (2011)
- Torbay PPS1 Sustainable Energy Assessment (SEA) (2010)
- Torbay Sustainable Energy Assessment (2010)

Appendix 1: Review of Relevant Plans and Programmes

Overall aim / purpose of the document	Objectives / targets	Implication for the Neighbourhood Plan
1) The National Planning Policy Framework, DCLG (2012)		
<p>The National Planning Policy Framework sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied. It sets out the Government's requirements for the planning system only to the extent that it is relevant, proportionate and necessary to do so. It provides a framework within which local people and their accountable councils can produce their own distinctive local and neighbourhood plans, which reflect the needs and priorities of their communities.</p>	<p>Neighbourhood planning gives communities direct power to develop a shared vision for their neighbourhood and deliver the sustainable development they need. Parishes and neighbourhood forums can use neighbourhood planning to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • set planning policies through neighbourhood plans to determine decisions on planning applications; and • grant planning permission through Neighbourhood Development Orders and Community Right to Build Orders for specific development which complies with the order. <p>Neighbourhood planning provides a powerful set of tools for local people to ensure that they get the right types of development for their community. The ambition of the neighbourhood should be aligned with the strategic needs and priorities of the wider local area. Neighbourhood Plans must be in general conformity with the strategic policies of the Local Plan. To facilitate this, local planning authorities should set out clearly their strategic policies for the area and ensure that an up-to-date Local Plan is in place as quickly as possible. Neighbourhood Plans should reflect these policies and neighbourhoods should plan positively to support them. Neighbourhood Plans and orders should not promote less development than set out in the Local Plan or undermine its strategic policies.</p> <p>Outside these strategic elements, Neighbourhood Plans will be able to shape and direct sustainable development in their area. Once a Neighbourhood Plan has demonstrated its general conformity with the strategic policies of the Local Plan and is brought into force, the policies it contains take precedence over existing non-strategic policies in the Local Plan for that neighbourhood, where they are in conflict. Local planning authorities should avoid duplicating planning processes for non-strategic policies where a Neighbourhood Plan is in preparation.</p>	<p>A Neighbourhood Plan or Order must not constrain the delivery of important national policy objectives. The National Planning Policy Framework is the main document setting out the Government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied.</p>
2) The Equality Act 2010		
The Equality Act 2010 legally protects	Discrimination can come in one of the following forms:	The Neighbourhood Plan should

Overall aim / purpose of the document	Objectives / targets	Implication for the Neighbourhood Plan
<p>people from discrimination in the workplace and in wider society.</p> <p>It replaced previous anti-discrimination laws with a single Act, making the law easier to understand and strengthening protection in some situations. It sets out the different ways in which it's unlawful to treat someone.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • direct discrimination - treating someone with a protected characteristic less favourably than others • indirect discrimination - putting rules or arrangements in place that apply to everyone, but that put someone with a protected characteristic at an unfair disadvantage • harassment - unwanted behaviour linked to a protected characteristic that violates someone's dignity or creates an offensive environment for them • victimisation - treating someone unfairly because they've complained about discrimination or harassment 	<p>ensure that the principles of equality and inclusion are considered when planning for the community.</p>
<p>3) Adopted Torbay Local Plan (1995 – 2011), Torbay Council (2004)</p>		
<p>Adopted in April 2004, covers the areas of Brixham, Paignton and Torquay. Strategic statement: The Local Plan aims to achieve sustainable development that meets the housing, social and economic needs of everyone whilst respecting and protecting the rural, urban, marine and global environment. In this context the Local Plan seeks to provide a framework for a constrained level of growth within the context of sustainability set out in the Devon Structure Plan, Regional Planning Guidance and Government policy advice.</p>	<p>Objectives include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To ensure that the high quality and diversity of Torbay's urban, rural and marine environment is conserved and enhanced for the benefit of existing and future generations. • To provide for an appropriate range of housing to meet the needs of residents. • To provide the land use framework in which economic prosperity and the employment prospects of the workforce can be developed and improved. • To ensure that everyone, including disadvantaged and minority groups, living and working in Torbay in addition to visitors, has access to a range of services and facilities which will improve the quality of life. • To secure an integrated transport system which, encourages the safe and convenient movement of people and goods, and reduces the dependence on motor vehicles. • To promote the conservation of energy and the reduction of levels of pollution as a commitment towards reducing global warming. • To ensure the provision of a satisfactory and sustainable infrastructure to serve the development needs of Torbay and to reduce terrestrial and marine pollution to an acceptable level. 	<p>The new Local Plan has replaced the former Local Plan except for Sections 13-15 (The Historic Environment) and Sections 16-19 (The Natural Environment) and Sections 16-19 (The Natural Environment) of the 2004 Adopted Torbay Local Plan Environmental Guide. These parts have been retained as SPD insofar as they do not conflict with the NPPF.</p>
<p>4) Torbay Local Plan 2012-2030 A Landscape for Success</p>		
<p>The Local Plan has five aspirations for the Bay:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Secure economic recovery and 	<p>The Local Plan aspirations are interconnected, but at their heart is the environment. Economic recovery and success is closely linked to the quality of the</p>	<p>The Neighbourhood Plan should be in general conformity with Local Plan.</p>

Overall aim / purpose of the document	Objectives / targets	Implication for the Neighbourhood Plan
<p>success</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Achieve a better connected, accessible Torbay and essential infrastructure 3. Protect and enhance a superb environment 4. Create more sustainable communities and better places 5. Respond to climate change 	<p>Bay's environment. We know how important the environment is for tourism; we know businesses are more productive when employees have access to green spaces and activity.</p> <p>Climate change and the opportunities it presents for Torbay will have a very real impact on the environment, for example further flood defence works which also support urban regeneration; the potential for 'green collar' businesses in Torbay.</p> <p>Sustainable communities, and places where people want to be, include open space, parks, views, local food and energy production, affordable housing and ample educational facilities, wise use of resources.</p> <p>A better connected Torbay will include high capacity broadband, which will encourage more sustainable travel; better trains and buses mean that people have easy access to work; our high quality environment and tourism offer will be promoted nationally and internationally.</p>	
<p>5) A Local Biodiversity and Geodiversity Action Plan 2006-2016, Torbay Council (2006)</p>		
<p>The Nature of Torbay details the 9 priority habitat action plans and 7 priority species action plans for Torbay, describes the issues currently identified as threatening these habitats and species and sets out the main objectives and targets for their future conservation.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Policy And Legislation Ensure the conservation of Torbay's biodiversity and earth heritage is incorporated in local and regional strategies and plans. 2. Site Management Maintain and extend site management practices to support Torbay's LBAP Habitats and Species. 3. Communication and Public Awareness Increase public awareness of and involvement in Torbay's biodiversity and earth heritage. 4. Research and Monitoring Increase scientific knowledge and understanding of Torbay's biodiversity and geology resource. 	<p>The Neighbourhood Plan should promote the conservation of species and habitats that are important on a local level to Torbay.</p>
<p>6) A Climate Change Strategy for Torbay 2008 – 2013. Torbay Council (2008)</p>		
<p>The Climate Change Strategy for Torbay aims to help minimise the economic, social and environmental cost of climate change in the Bay by facilitating:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A local contribution to global action on climate change mitigation; and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A local contribution to global action on climate change mitigation; and • The adaptation of Torbay infrastructure to the likely impacts and opportunities of inevitable climate change. 	<p>The Neighbourhood Plan plays a significant role in meeting its contribution to the UK climate change efforts.</p>

Overall aim / purpose of the document	Objectives / targets	Implication for the Neighbourhood Plan
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The adaptation of Torbay infrastructure to the likely impacts and opportunities of inevitable climate change. 		
7) Torbay Heritage Strategy , Torbay Council (2011)		
<p>The aim of the Torbay Heritage Strategy is to protect heritage and direct it towards the economic, social and environmental regeneration of Torbay.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To protect and enhance historic buildings, archaeology biodiversity, geology, landscapes and museum collections of national and international significance for the benefit of future generations. To protect and enhance locally and regionally important heritage features including our social heritage and oral history. To create strong partnerships between the public, private and voluntary sectors and a coordinated programme to protect and enhance our heritage. To support local heritage and amenity groups and private individuals to increase public access to our heritage. To promote the value and significance of Torbay's heritage to the public locally, regionally and nationally. To encourage educational establishments and programmes to provide learning opportunities related to our heritage. To support organisations applying for funding and maximise the opportunities for external funding to benefit our heritage. 	<p>The Neighbourhood Plan and SA should have regard to the strategy aims and objectives.</p>
8) Torbay Greenspace Strategy, Torbay Council (2007)		
<p>The Greenspace Strategy provides a strategic, focused and co-ordinated approach to green spaces in Torbay over the next 20 years. This Strategy forms a Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) in the Local Development Framework for Torbay (LDF).</p> <p>The strategy outlines how the Council in association with the community intends to deliver and maintain high quality green spaces which enable equal access and opportunity for all, as well</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improving appearance of green space. Improving accessibility, especially for the disabled. Challenging people's perceptions of green spaces as areas to visit and use more often. Improving facilities and attractions. Increasing numbers of events/entertainments. Develop opportunities for using green spaces for learning. Promote and protect the heritage assets of Torbay's green spaces. Promotion of green spaces as drivers for economic activity. Recognise, protect and enhance the biodiversity value of green space. 	<p>The Greenspace Strategy informs the Neighbourhood Plan.</p>

Overall aim / purpose of the document	Objectives / targets	Implication for the Neighbourhood Plan
<p>as protecting and enhancing the local environment. The Strategy supports community priorities. It will also help improve Torbay's biodiversity and reduce crime, litter and graffiti.</p>		
9) Torbay Economic Strategy 2013-2018, Torbay Development Agency (2013)		
<p>The economic strategy is the overarching document setting out the direction Torbay wishes to see the economy move.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Set the strategic direction for economic prosperity in Torbay • Influence and inform policy and investment priorities which affect Torbay including those made by Torbay Council and its partners, regional, national and European bodies • Maximise collective action and partnership working to support the economy • Ensure Torbay Council has a strong narrative to underpin its civic leadership role and increasing accountability for economic development and regeneration working with private, community and voluntary, and other public sector partners • Inform the actions and priorities of the Torbay Economic Development Company 	<p>The Neighbourhood Plan will need to take into account the aims objectives of the Economic Strategy.</p>
10) Turning the Tide for Tourism in Torbay: Strategy 2010 – 2015, Torbay Development Agency (2010)		
<p>This revised strategy, 'Turning the Tide for Tourism in Torbay' will build on the success of the previous strategy (2005) Moving forward, much greater emphasis needs to be placed on market led product development and modernising the current tourism offering.</p>	<p>Key priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • increasing need to improve both customer service and quality • increasing importance for partnership working • increasing need for product development • increasing need to attract new customers 	<p>The Neighbourhood Plan will need to take into account the aims and objectives of the Strategy.</p>
11) Torbay Retail Study Update, Torbay Council (2011)		
<p>This study replaces the 2008 version of the retail study (which in turn replaced parts of the 2006 retail), superseding its quantitative analysis, retail floorspace capacity predictions and recommendations for the Torbay retail strategy. However, some parts of the 2006 retail study remain, including the</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To identify available and projected retail expenditure for convenience and comparison goods over the period 2011 to 2031 within Torbay and its retail catchment area. • To identify market share retention rates available to and within the Bay and the constituent three towns, incorporating indicative potential tourism expenditure. • To make recommendations for floorspace thresholds for the scale of edge-of-centre and out-of-centre schemes; this should be 	<p>The Neighbourhood Plan will need to take into account the aims and objectives of the study.</p>

Overall aim / purpose of the document	Objectives / targets	Implication for the Neighbourhood Plan
parts of the detailed town centre health checks for Torbay's town and district centres and the town centre traders surveys.	<p>subject to an impact assessment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To make recommendations for potential locally important impacts which could be included within the Councils impact assessment • To provide guidance to the Council on how Torbay can redefine its role in the regional shopping hierarchy, through strategic actions such as major town centre regeneration sites, strategic bulky goods locations, leisure parks, and outlet villages within Torbay. • To provide input in to the Councils emerging growth strategy by providing guidance on Torbay's Retail hierarchy including likely opportunity for future capacity to be met within the Town Centres, District and Local Centres. 	
12) Torbay Sustainable Energy Assessment, Torbay Council (2010)		
The study aims to provide the Council with an evidence base that can support carbon reductions ahead of Building Regulations and deliver a strategic approach to a low carbon Torbay with the creation of Strategic District Heating Areas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishing an energy baseline for existing development in the Torbay area; • Present findings on energy efficiency measures for new buildings to meet zero carbon policy; • Evaluate the existing capacity of Torbay's sustainable energy sector; • Preparing energy mapping of the Torbay area; • Identify large and small-scale opportunities in Torbay for zero and low carbon development; • Use five identified strategic sites to test viability for strategic heat networks compared to individual building measures to meet zero carbon policy; • Present details of Strategic District Heating Area (SDHA) analysis; • Identify proposed planning policy and Council actions to support delivery of Low Carbon Development; • Discuss options for sustainable energy targets using Code for Sustainable Homes or BREEAM standards; • Set out 'Next Steps' in the process of delivery. 	The Neighbourhood Plan will need to take into account the aims and objectives of the study.
13) Planning Contribution and Affordable Housing: Priorities And Delivery, Torbay Council (Adopted February 2008)		
The Planning Contribution And Affordable Housing SPD is a consultation document on how the Council intends to use developer	<p>The SPD covers the following matters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development site acceptability contributions • Affordable housing • Sustainable development contributions 	The Neighbourhood Plan will need to take into account the aims and objectives of the study.

Overall aim / purpose of the document	Objectives / targets	Implication for the Neighbourhood Plan
<p>obligations/contributions. The SPD provides detailed guidance on the implementation of Policies Adopted Torbay Local Plan.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation 	
14) Infrastructure Delivery Study, Torbay Council (2012)		
<p>The study seeks to identify, and where possible, quantify the infrastructure requirements for new development. The first aspect of this analysis has been the identification of relevant information across the Bay. This has been followed by analysis of existing capacity information, where available, to identify a net infrastructure requirement.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> highlight infrastructure capacity issues and existing capacity where possible, through the review of existing information and consultation with stakeholders; identify the infrastructure impacts of additional development in generic and location specific terms for main settlements and District basis; illustrate the net infrastructure impact of new development and provide information on the indicative cost of infrastructure; identify public funding mechanisms and responsibility for delivery; identify the potential scope and charge for the Community Infrastructure Levy through developer viability assessments of residential and non residential development (work presented in Volume 2); produce infrastructure delivery summaries. This output is considered to be the crucial element of the study, as it draws together evidence and identifies infrastructure funding shortfalls. 	<p>The Neighbourhood Plan will need to take into account the aims and objectives of the study.</p>
15) Torbay Building Heights Strategy, Torbay Development Agency (2010)		
<p>It provides a strategy for the height of new development as well as identifying areas appropriate for tall buildings. It does this by identifying areas that are potentially appropriate for tall buildings, called areas of search, where there are sensitivities to the introduction of tall buildings, called areas with sensitivities, and also where you would not normally expect to find tall buildings, called neutral areas.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To promote Torbay's image as a beautiful seafront destination through excellence in architecture and urban design; To strengthen the respective characters of the three settlements of Torquay, Paignton and Brixham; To provide a stimulus to inward investment and regeneration; To preserve and enhance strategic views; To preserve and enhance the outstanding landscape character of Torbay; To promote environmental excellence in design, construction and management; To promote sustainable patterns of development; To reinforce local distinctiveness; and To ensure residential amenity is not unduly affected. 	<p>The Neighbourhood Plan will need to take into account the aims and objectives of the study.</p>
16) A Plan for Sports in Torbay 2007- 2013, Torbay Council (2007)		

Overall aim / purpose of the document	Objectives / targets	Implication for the Neighbourhood Plan
<p>In 2003 Torbay developed its first Sports Strategy after a period of extensive consultation. A Plan for Sport aims to review the actions achieved since the development of the strategy and identifies the future priorities in sport across a range of organisations. This will take into account the new priorities identified in the community plan and the new Local Area Agreement for Torbay.</p> <p>The overall aims of the plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the health and well being of people in Torbay. • Increase the numbers of volunteers involved in sport • Increase access to good quality sports facilities and activities at all levels raising the profile of sport 	<p>The objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To develop, in partnership, a range of quality sports facilities improving access. • To increase the percentage of 5 – 16 year olds engaged in two hours a week minimum of high quality PE and school sport within and beyond the curriculum. • To develop targeted consultation with all six strands of the equality and diversity sectors including those on low incomes to ensure their needs are met. • Under Section 17 of the Crime and Disorder Act, address issues through the provision of sport as identified by the Community Safety Partnership. • To increase the percentage of adults in Torbay participating in at least 30 minutes of moderate intensity sport and active recreation (including walking) on 3 or more days a week by 1% year on year. • To assist partners to create and sustain opportunities for all people to participate in sport at whatever level they wish. • To create a clear pathway for individuals or teams from Torbay to reach sporting success on a regional, national and/or international level. • To support coach education and development programmes. • To support the voluntary and club sector to deliver sports activities at a range of levels. • To maximise external, and grant funding for the provision of sports facilities as identified in Torbay's needs analysis. • To raise the profile of sport in Torbay. 	<p>The aims and objectives of the plan should be considered in the Neighbourhood Plan.</p>
17) Community Plan-Turning the Tide for Torbay 2011+, Torbay Strategic Partnership (2010)		
<p>The plan has been developed and prepared by the Torbay Strategic Partnership (TSP) on behalf of all the residents of Torbay. It outlines the partnership's vision for Torbay over the next 20 years, bringing together the views of residents as well as representatives from the business, community and voluntary sectors.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • improved transport links to and within the Bay; • better businesses, better jobs, better pay; • building our reputation for water sport; encouraging related businesses and better facilities; • better education for all, better prospects; • improvements to our harbours and waterfronts; • regenerating the Bay, meeting housing needs; • our residents achieve their aspirations; 	<p>The Neighbourhood Plan should align and coordinate with Torbay community plan.</p>

Overall aim / purpose of the document	Objectives / targets	Implication for the Neighbourhood Plan
<p>The plan aims to unlock Torbay's potential and drive forward its economic prosperity to ensure prosperous communities with a higher quality of life and improved access to jobs. The vision 'turning the tide', is directed by four key themes: Pride in the Bay, Stronger Communities, Learning and Skills for the Future and, underpinning it all, the New Economy. Brought together the plan focuses on community prosperity for all the people of the Bay.</p> <p>The Community Plan was first launched in July 2007. The 2010 refreshment takes onboard issues that have emerged over the last 3 years.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • using our energy efficiently; • a healthy and enjoyable lifestyle for all; • maximising our green spaces. <p>Four new key challenges have been identified in 2010:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing our economy, improving job prospects and responding to the recession • Opportunities for older people and the challenges of providing services for an ageing population • Climate Change – reducing our carbon footprint and the increased risk of flooding • Improving quality of life for the least well off in our society 	
18) Joint Strategic Needs Assessment for Torbay, Torbay Council (2014)		
<p>The purpose of JSNA is to provide an objective view of the health and wellbeing needs of the population. JSNA identifies "the big picture" in terms of the health and wellbeing needs and inequalities of a local population. It provides an evidence base for commissioners to commission services, according to the needs of the population.</p> <p>A JSNA is not a needs assessment of an individual, but a strategic overview of the local community need – either geographically such as local authority / ward or specific groups such as younger or older people or people from black and minority ethnic communities.</p>	<p>This report provides a narrative overview on the needs of the local population through a life course framework. It is themed around a life course approach using the outcomes frameworks for Adult Social Care, the NHS [3] and Public Health. A life course approach is where the population needs are considered from the different perspectives along the path of life. For example, the needs of babies and those in their early years will be significantly different from those entering adulthood or entering retirement. Undertaking a life course approach allows understanding of community needs for different age groups now, and also enables suggestions for what future population needs may look like.</p>	<p>The Neighbourhood Plan will need to take into account the aims and objectives of the study.</p>
19) Local Transport Plan - Devon and Torbay Strategy 2011 – 2026, Torbay Council (2011)		

Overall aim / purpose of the document	Objectives / targets	Implication for the Neighbourhood Plan
<p>The Local Transport Plan 3 (LTP3) is a 15 year plan, covering the period 2011 – 2026. It aims to deliver a transport system that can meet economic, environmental and social challenges. It also seeks to deliver the aspirations of Devon & Torbay Councils, stakeholders, businesses and the public.</p>	<p>The strategy has five key objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deliver and support new development and economic growth • Make best use of the transport network and protect the existing transport asset by prioritising maintenance • Work with communities to provide safe, sustainable and low carbon transport choices • Strengthen and improve the public transport network • Make Devon the ‘Place to be naturally active’ 	<p>The aims and objectives of the plan should be considered in Neighbourhood Plan.</p>
<p>20) Devon County Council Waste Local Plan (2006) (replacement Plan now in preparation)</p>		
<p>The Devon County Waste Local Plan sets out the County Council’s detailed land use policies and proposals for waste management facilities in Devon. The policies provide the framework for a move away from the current reliance on landfill towards more sustainable methods of waste management which recover value from waste: for example, recycling, composting or energy recovery.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To promote public awareness of the problems associated with waste management, and to encourage individuals and communities to take more responsibility for the waste that they create. • To ensure that development and implementation of policy is based on strong scientific evidence while taking into account scientific uncertainty (through the application of the precautionary principle). • To minimise any adverse effects on human health and the environment caused by the introduction of waste management facilities, and to enhance the local environment when considering plans for site restoration, after-use and aftercare. • To ensure that any proposal for a waste management facility is achieved in as sustainable a manner as possible. • To ensure that the management of waste is as sustainable as possible in accordance with the following waste hierarchy. • To encourage the provision of waste management facilities at or close to major centres of population, having regard to their effects on local communities and the environment and on the transport infrastructure, taking into account the economic and environmental costs and benefits of using alternative means of transport. • To ensure that, where possible, Devon’s waste is treated or disposed of within the County and to provide for facilities with sufficient capacity to manage the County’s anticipated waste arising for at least ten years. 	<p>The Neighbourhood Plan and SA will need to have regard to the Plan aims and objectives.</p>

Overall aim / purpose of the document	Objectives / targets	Implication for the Neighbourhood Plan
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To promote the establishment of an effective and integrated network of waste management facilities to serve national, regional, sub-regional and local needs. 	
21) Municipal Waste Management Strategy for Torbay (2007-2025), Torbay Council (2007)		
<p>The aims of the strategy are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure sustainable waste management to produce a sustainable strategy to manage Torbay's municipal waste that will balance social, economic and environmental considerations; To protect public health and amenity to continue the traditional role of waste management in protecting public health and amenity; To provide for waste infrastructure requirements to demonstrate the infrastructure requirements for the collection, recycling and processing of waste which will enable Torbay to plan adequately to meet its statutory duties and targets. 	<p>The objectives of the strategy are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> To reduce the growth of waste in Torbay and to work towards zero waste growth through waste minimization initiatives; To increase recycling and composting in Torbay through improved facilities and kerbside collection, and through public education and publicity; To divert waste away from landfill in both the long and short term; To meet statutory targets to set out how the council intends to meet its statutory performance standards including: targets for recycling and composting, national Waste strategy requirements and EU landfill directive targets; To adhere to the waste hierarchy in all matters of policy; that is; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce – reduce the amount of waste produced Re-use – can items be re-used? Recycle – recycle and compost when re-use is not possible Recover – recover value (including energy) from waste that cannot be recycled Final disposal – where no other option is possible To promote self-sufficiency for Torbay to become as self-sufficient as possible, whilst recognising the need to work closely with our neighbouring authorities where this would be of mutual economic and environmental benefit; To ensure environmental protection to ensure that services are delivered in a way that protects the environmental quality of Torbay and the wider environment and in particular to reduce the effects of waste on climate change; To produce an integrated strategy to ensure that the Municipal Waste Management strategy is integrated with relevant strategies and plans, for example, the Torbay community plan and local Development framework; To provide best value to fulfill the council's commitments whilst controlling the cost of waste management and delivering Best Value commitments; 	<p>The Neighbourhood Plan and SA will need to have regard to the strategy aims and objectives.</p>

Overall aim / purpose of the document	Objectives / targets	Implication for the Neighbourhood Plan
	10. To promote social inclusion to ensure that local community groups, local businesses, residents and visitors are engaged with to achieve the above objectives.	
22) Strategic Flood Risk Assessment, Torbay Council (2011)		
<p>The Level 1 SFRA (2008) is an overview of flood risk within a specific area. It aims to provide general guidance to planning officers, developers and other interested people about areas where flood risk is an issue. The Level 2 SFRA (2010) builds on the information within the Level 1 SFRA and undertakes an appraisal of the probability and consequences of overtopping or failure of flood risk management infrastructure within the major flood risk areas.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To provide reference and policy document that will be part of the evidence base to inform the Local Development Framework and any subsequent plan; • To ensure that Torbay Council meets its obligation under latest planning guidance PPS25; • To provide reference and policy document for the use by the general public and developers to advise and provide information on their obligation under PPS25; • To use as a tool to inform development control process about the potential risk of flooding associated with future planning applications and the basis for requesting specific Flood Risk Assessment. 	<p>The Neighbourhood Plan will need to take into account the aims and objectives of the study.</p>
23) Water Cycle Study, Torbay Council (2012)		
<p>The aim of the Torbay Water Cycle Strategy is to identify any constraints on housing and employment growth planned for Torbay Council up to 2031 that may be imposed by the water cycle and how these can be resolved. Furthermore, it will provide a strategic approach to the management and use of water which ensures that the sustainability of the water environment in the region is not compromised.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity issues with regards to water treatment works, clean water network and water resources in Torbay. • Capacity issues with regards to wastewater treatment capacity and wastewater network (pipe routes) in Torbay. • Potential impacts of future water abstraction and wastewater discharge near water dependent European Sites. • Water quality issues with respect to the discharge of wastewater and surface water, groundwater quality, and management of gravity and pumped discharges within the Torbay administrative area. 	<p>The Neighbourhood Plan will need to take into account the aims and objectives of the study.</p>
24) Contaminated Land Strategy, Torbay Council (2011)		
<p>The Strategy consists of two parts that will run in tandem. The first is the identification of sites where there is immediate concern, because they fit within the priorities set out in this document. These sites will be</p>	<p>The Council's priorities in dealing with contaminated land are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To protect human health • To protect controlled waters • To protect designated ecosystems • To prevent damage to property • To prevent further contamination of land 	<p>The Neighbourhood Plan will need to take into account the aims and objectives of the Strategy.</p>

Overall aim / purpose of the document	Objectives / targets	Implication for the Neighbourhood Plan
<p>inspected, and where necessary a programme of remediation set out, to remove the risk. The second part will be about setting up on the Council's Geographical Information System (GIS), a tool to enable quick and effective identification of potentially contaminated sites. As the second part is implemented, it is possible that new sites of concern will be identified, and those will be examined at, at that time. An implementation timetable is included within the Strategy.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To encourage voluntary remediation • To encourage re-use of brownfield sites 	
<p>25) South Devon And Dorset Shoreline Management Plan, South Devon and Dorset Coastal Advisory Group (2011)</p>		
<p>A Shoreline Management Plan (SMP) provides a large-scale assessment of the risks associated with coastal evolution and presents a policy framework to address these risks to people and the developed, historic and natural environment in a sustainable manner. In doing so, an SMP is a high-level document that forms an important part of the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) strategy for flood and coastal defence (Defra, 2006).</p>	<p>The objectives of the SMP are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to define, in general terms, the risks to people and the developed, historic and natural environment as a result of coastal evolution and behaviour within the SMP area over the next century; • to identify the preferred policies for managing those risks, together with the reasoning behind the choice of those policies; • to identify the consequences of implementing the preferred policies; • to inform planners, developers and others of the risks of coastal evolution and of the preferred policies when considering future development of the shoreline, land use changes and wider strategic planning; • to comply with international and national nature conservation legislation and biodiversity obligations; • to set out procedures for monitoring the effectiveness of the SMP policies; and • to highlight areas where knowledge gaps exist. 	<p>The Neighbourhood Plan will need to take into account the aims and objectives of the Plan.</p>
<p>26) The Torbay Green Infrastructure Delivery Plan – Building a Sustainable Future for Torbay (2012)</p>		
<p>The purpose of the Delivery Plan is to 'Build a sustainable Torbay for the future that protects and enhances the health and beauty of our natural</p>	<p>The strategic aims of the Plan are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance biodiversity and landscape character; • Improve economic prosperity and support regeneration of the Bay; 	<p>The Neighbourhood Plan will need to take into account the aims and objectives and proposals of the Delivery Plan.</p>

Overall aim / purpose of the document	Objectives / targets	Implication for the Neighbourhood Plan
environment, serves the needs of local people and supports economic development'	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Benefit people and create healthy communities; • Adapt to climate change; • Support a low carbon economy; • Safeguard ecosystem services. 	
27) An Assessment of Future Sewer Capacity in Torbay, AECOM (2014)		
<p>The Report to assess the impacts of predicted growth on Torbay's sewerage network, including recommendations to resolve potential issues.</p> <p>The Report provides an update on the key findings within the Interim Technical Advice Note (Issued: 16 July 2014) for the project; Hydraulic Modelling of Sewer Capacity in Torbay and supports the submission of Torbay Council's Local Plan.</p>	<p>When compared to foul drainage networks, the flow rates and volumes in the combined sewer can vary greatly during rainfall events. If they receive too much rainwater, combined sewers can discharge into the environment. This normally occurs via a combined sewer overflow (CSO). In these occurrences, the CSO acts like a 'safety valve' to ensure the system doesn't back up and cause flooding and pollution at property level. Flooding and pollution at property level can present a health risk to the occupants and on this basis, discharging via CSOs is the least harmful option. The foul and storm water mixture that spill from the CSO enter the environment during times of peak flow and are largely diluted as they travel downstream.</p> <p>Climate change and urban intensification will only increase the amount of rainfall that enters the existing combined sewer network. This increase is likely to result in CSO spills occurring more often than at present. The implications of increased CSO discharges could be detrimental to Torbay's bathing water quality and the broader tourist industry.</p> <p>Current investment by SWW however, will mitigate the impact of this on a number of key CSO locations discharging to bathing waters. The project horizons of these investment schemes will deal with flows beyond 2032. To reduce the risk of increased CSO spills, it is important that steps are taken to reduce the amount of rainfall that enters the combined sewer system. A range of possible approaches to improve Torbay's sewer capacity are presented in this report.</p>	<p>The Neighbourhood Plan will need to take into account the aims and objectives of the Report.</p>

Other Plans and policies may be added in due course as a result of the progress made with the emerging Torbay Local Plan

Appendix 2: The Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive Requirements Checklist

The SEA Directive provides a means of ensuring that due consideration has been given to environmental issues during the preparation and adoption of strategic level plans. Appendix 2 comprises a list of the SEA Directive requirements of the Environmental Report and an indication of how the requirements have been met within the SA process.

SEA Requirement	Where the requirements have been met
Preparation of an environmental report in which the likely significant effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme, and reasonable alternatives taking into account the objectives and geographical scope of the plan or programme, are identified, described and evaluated (Art. 5(1)). The information to be given (subject to Art. 5(2) and 5(3)) is in Annex 1 of the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive:	This will be included in the SA Report
a) An outline of the contents, main objectives of the plan or programme, and relationship with other relevant plans and programmes;	This Report
b) The relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan or programme;	This Report
c) The environment characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected;	This Report
d) Any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan or programme including, in particular, those relating to any areas of a particular environmental importance, such as areas designated pursuant to Directives 79/409/EEC and 92/43/EEC;	This Report
e) The environmental protection objectives, established at international, Community or national level, which are relevant to the plan or programme and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation;	This Report
f) The likely significant effects on the environment, including on issues such as biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage, landscapes and the interrelationship between the above factors. (Footnote: These effects should include secondary, cumulative, synergistic, short, medium and long-term permanent and temporary, positive and negative effects);	Subsequent stages of the SA
g) The measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and as fully as possible offset any significant adverse effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme;	Subsequent stages of the SA
h) An outline of the reasons for selecting the alternatives dealt with, and a description of how the assessment was undertaken including	Subsequent stages of the SA

SEA Requirement	Where the requirements have been met
any difficulties (such as technical deficiencies or lack of know-how) encountered in compiling the required information;	
i) a description of measures envisaged concerning monitoring in accordance with Article 10;	Subsequent stages of the SA
j) a non-technical summary of the information provided under the above headings.	Subsequent stages of the SA
The report shall include the information that may reasonably be required taking into account current knowledge and methods of assessment, the contents and level of detail in the plan or programme, its stage in the decision-making process and the extent to which certain matters are more appropriately assessed at different levels in the process to avoid duplication of the assessment (Art. 5(2)). Art. 5(3) of the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive sets out that relevant information available on environmental effects of the plans and programmes obtained at other levels of decision-making or through other Community legislation may be useful for providing the information referred to in Annex 1 of that Directive.	This Report
<p>Consultation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •authorities with environmental responsibility, when deciding on the scope and level of detail of information to be included in environmental report (Art. 5(4)). 	The draft Scoping Report will be sent to the statutory consultees (Environment Agency, Natural England, and English Heritage)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •authorities with environmental responsibility and the public shall be given an early and effective opportunity within appropriate time frames to express their opinion on the draft plan or programme and accompanying environmental report before the adoption of the plan or programme (Art. 6 (1), 6 (2)). 	All iterations of the SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •other EU Member States, where the implementation of the plan or programme is likely to have significant effects on the environment of that country (Art. (7)). 	N/A
Taking the environmental report and the results of the consultations into account in decision-making (Art. (8)).	Subsequent stages of the SA
<p>Provision of information on the decision: When the plan or programme is adopted, the public and any countries consulted shall be informed and the following made available to those so informed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •the plan or programme adopted; •a statement summarising how environmental considerations have been integrated into the plan or programme and how the environmental report pursuant to Article 5, the opinions expressed pursuant to Article 6 and the results of consultations entered into pursuant to Article 7 have been taken into account in accordance with Article 8, and the reasons for choosing the plan or programme as adopted, in the light of the other reasonable alternatives dealt with; and •the measures decided concerning monitoring (Art. 9 and 10). 	A sustainability statement will be published containing this information when the Neighbourhood Plan is adopted

SEA Requirement	Where the requirements have been met
Monitoring of significant environmental effects of the plan's or programme's implementation (Art. 10).	Subsequent stages of the SA
Quality assurance: environmental reports should be of a sufficient standard to meet the requirements of the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive (Art. 12).	Completion of this self-assessment