

APPENDIX B: Review of plans, programmes and policies

The following review of Plans Policies and Programmes (PPP) has been derived from two reports:

- Strategic Sustainability Assessment of the South West Regional Spatial Strategy
- A PPP review of local and county level documents carried out by C4S Consultants in preparation for the Torbay Local Transport Plan, Waste Strategy and Local Development Framework.

The review has been supplemented by a number of local documents which have been highlighted as important during compilation of baseline data. These have been reviewed within the strategic Planning Group.

A full list of all the documents reviewed from the above sources is included below grouped by the 6 High Level SA Objectives. The key issues drawn from this review are summarised in Section 7 of Part 1.

General (pages 6-34)

1. The World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, (September 2002). **Commitments arising from Johannesburg Summit. Commitments arising from Johannesburg Summit.**
2. ODPM (2005) **PPS1- Delivering Sustainable Development**
3. ODPM (2003) **Communities Plan (Sustainable Communities: Building for the future)**
4. DETR (1999). **A Better Quality of Life, A Strategy for Sustainable Development for the UK.**
- 4a. **HM Government (2005) Securing the Future: Delivering UK Sustainable Development Strategy**
5. SWRA (2004) **An Integrated Regional Strategy for the South West – Just Connect (2004-2026)**
6. SWRA (2004) **SSA Appraisal Framework**
7. SWRA (2004) **Regional Spatial Strategy for the South West 2006 – 2026: Possible development strategies for the Region**
8. Devon County, Torbay, Teignbridge and South Hams Councils (June 2005) **Report of the Torbay and south Devon Joint Study Area Working Party**
- 8a. Torbay Council (September 2005) **4 (4) Authority First Detailed Proposals into the Emerging RSS**
9. South West Regional Assembly (2001). **A Sustainable Future for the South West - The Regional Sustainable Development Framework for the South West of England.**
10. Government Office for the South West (2001). **Regional Planning Guidance for the South West, RPG10.**
11. Devon County Council (2004) **Devon Structure Plan 2001-2016**
12. Torbay Council (2004) **Adopted Torbay Local Plan (1995 – 2011)**
13. Torbay Strategic Partnership (2004) **Torbay LSP Community Plan and Community Action Plan**
14. Torbay Council (2003) **Communication Strategy 2003/2004**
15. Torbay Council (2004) **Equality and Inclusion Policy and Scheme 2004/2005**
16. Torbay Council (2004) **Business Planning Guidance 2005/2006**
17. Torbay Council (2004) **Local Public Service Agreement 2004-2007**
18. Torbay Council (undated) **Best Value Performance Plan: Strategic Plan 2004-2008, Action Plan 2004-2005, BVP Plan 2004-2005.**
19. South Hams District Council **South Hams Local Development Plan (1996-2001)**, (saved pending adoption of the LDF)
20. Teignbridge District Council **Teignbridge Local Plan 1989 – 2001**

1. Improve Health (pages 35-36)

21. Department of Health (2003) **Tackling Health inequalities- A Programme for Action**
22. Department of Health (2004) **Choosing Health: Making Healthy choices easier**
23. Torbay NHS (2005) **Director of Public Health -Annual Report for Torbay 2004-2005**

2. Support Communities that meet people's needs (pages 37-53)

24. English Nature (Undated) **English Nature research report 526 ' Providing Accessible Greenspaces in Towns and Cities: A Practical Guide to Assessing the Resource and Implementing Local Standards for Provision**
25. Barker (1997) **A framework for the Future: Green networks with multiple use in and around towns and Cities**
26. DETR (2000) PPG3: Housing
- 26a. ODPM (2005) PPS3: **Housing (Consultation Version)**
- 26b. ODPM (2002) PPG 17: Planning for Open Space, Sport and Recreation.
- 26c. ODPM (2004) **Safer Places – The Planning System and Crime Prevention**
27. South West Regional Housing Forum (2002). **South West Regional Housing Strategy 2002-2005.**
28. South West Housing Body (2005). **South West Regional Housing Strategy 2005-2016**
29. South West Housing Body (2003). **Strategic Housing Priorities in the South West.**
30. ODPM (2003). **Sustainable Communities in the South West – Building for the Future.**
31. Local Sustainability Group – South West (undated) **Sustaining Success - sustainability Education in the South West.**
32. ODPM and GOSW (2005) **Creating Sustainable Communities in the South West**
33. Culture South West (2003). **In search of Chunky Dunsters - A Cultural Strategy for the South West.**
34. Safer Communities Torbay (2002) **Community Safety Strategy, 2002 – 2005**
35. Safer Communities Torbay (2005) **Crime and Disorder Reduction Strategy 2005 – 2008**
36. Torbay Council (2002) **Education Development Plan 2002-2007**
37. Torbay Housing Partnership (2004) **Torbay Housing Strategy 2003- 2006**
38. Torbay Council (2002) **Sports Strategy for Torbay 2002- 2007**
39. Torbay Council (2003) **Playing Pitch Strategy for Torbay**
40. Torbay Council (undated) **Our Time, Our Space, Our Choice: Torbay's Play Strategy 2005-10**

3. Develop the economy in ways that meet people's needs (pages 54-60)

41. DOE (1992) **Planning Policy Guidance Note 21: Tourism.**
42. DOE (2001) **PPG 4 – Industrial, commercial development and small firms**
43. ODPM (2005) **PPS 6 – Planning for Town Centres**
44. ODPM (2004) **PPS 7 – Sustainable Development in Rural Areas**
45. Regional Development Agency (2003). **Regional Economic Strategy for the South West of England 2003-2012.**
46. Local Sustainability Group for the South West (2000). **Promoting Sustainable Tourism in the South West, A discussion paper by the local sustainability group for the South West.**
47. South West England (2004). **Towards 2015 - Shaping tomorrow's tourism (a consultation draft).**
48. South West Regional Employment Forum (2002). **South West Framework for Regional Employment and Skills Action (FRESA).**
- 48a. Torbay Council (2005) **Tourism in Torbay: Tourism Strategy 2005-2015**

4. Provide access to meet people's needs with least damage to communities and the environment (61-69)

- 49. DETR (2001) **Planning Policy Guidance Note 13: Transport.**
- 50. Department for Transport (2000). **Ten Year Plan.**
- 50a. Department of Transport (2003) **The Future of Air Transport – White Paper and Civil Aviation Bill**
- 51. Act of Parliament, (2000) **Countryside and Rights of Way Act (CROW)**
- 52. South West Regional Assembly (Draft, March 2004). **Developing the Regional Transport Strategy in the South West, Consultation Draft.**
- 53. South West Regional Development Agency, South West Regional Assembly, Government Office South West and Department for Transport (2003). **Development of an Air Transport Strategy for the Far South West of England.**
- 54. Torbay Council (2005) **Torbay Local Transport Plan 2006 – 2011 (Provisional draft stage)**
- 54a. Torbay Council (2004) **Torbay Streetscape Guidelines 2004-2007**

5. Maintain and improve environmental quality and assets (pages 70-116)

- 55. **Bern Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (1979).**
- 56. UN (1993) **The convention on Biological Diversity**
- 57. **Århus Convention**, 1998 (ratified February 2005)
- 58. **Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of international importance especially waterfowl habitat** (1971).
- 59. Bonn Convention on Conservation of Migratory Species (1979).
- 60. European Spatial Development Perspective, 1999 : non-statutory
- 61. ECC (1979) **Directive on Conservation of Wild Birds (79/409/EEC)**
- 62. EC (1992) **Conservation of Natural Habitats and Wild Fauna and Flora (Directive 92/43/EC)**
- 63. EEC (1976) **Bathing Water Quality Directive (76/160/EEC)**
- 64. ODPM (2005) **PPS 9: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation**
- 65. DOE (1994) **PPG15 Planning and the Historic Environment.**
- 66. DOE (1990) **PPG 16 Archaeology and Planning**
- 68. DOE (1992) **PPG 20: Coastal Planning.**
- 67. DETR (2001) **Planning Policy Guidance Note 25: Development and Flood Risk**
- 67a. ODPM (2005) **Planning Policy Statement 25: Development and Flood Risk (Consultation version)**
- 69. ODPM (2004) **PPS 23 – Planning and Pollution Control**
- 70. DOE (1994) **PPG 24 – Planning and Noise**
- 71. **Wildlife and Countryside Act** (as amended), Act of Parliament, 1981.
- 72. UK Biodiversity Partnership (1994) **UK Biodiversity Action Plan**
- 73. Forestry Commission (1999) **England Forestry Strategy**
- 74. DCMS (2001) **The Historic Environment: A Force for Our Future**
- 74a. English Nature, Department of Transport, Cleaner Safer Greener (2005) **Streets for All**
- 74b. CABE (2000) **By Design: Urban Design in the Planning System: towards better practice**
- 74c. CABE (2005) **Making Design Policy Work – How to deliver good design through your local development framework**
- 75. DETR (2000). **Government Urban White Paper: Our Towns and Cities: the Future - Delivering an Urban Renaissance.**
- 75a. TCPA (2004) **Biodiversity By Design – A guide for sustainable communities**
- 76. DETR (2000). **Government Rural White Paper: Our Countryside – the Future – a Fair Deal for Rural England.**
- 77. DEFRA (2002). **Farming and Food Strategy 2002.**
- 78. South West Regional Assembly in association with the South West Regional Environmental Network (2004). **Our Environment: Our Future - The Regional Strategy for the South West Environment 2004-2014.**

- 78a The South West Regeneration Centre (undated) **'Designing Our Environment'**
- 79. Countryside Agency (2004) **The State of the Countryside in the South West**
- 80. English Heritage (2004). **A Strategy for the Historic Environment in the South West.**
- 81. English Nature, Environment Agency, RSPB (1997). **Action for Biodiversity in the South West – A Series of Habitat and Species Plans to Guide Delivery.**
- 82. English Heritage (undated). **English Heritage in the South West 2003-2005.**
- 83. South West Regional Biodiversity Partnership (2004). **Natural Advantages: Action for Biodiversity in the South West – Case Studies in Sustainability.**
- 84. South West Biodiversity Partnership and the Association of Local Government Ecologists (2000). **A Biodiversity Guide for Planning and Development Sectors in the South West.**
- 84a Posford Duvivier (1998) **Lyme Bay and South Devon Draft Shoreline Management Plan**
- 85. South Devon AONB Partnership (2004) **South Devon AONB Management Plan**
- 85a. Environment Agency (2005) **South Devon Catchment Flood Management Plan**
- 86. Torbay Coast and Countryside Trust (1998) **Torbay Calcareous Grassland Local Biodiversity Action Plan**
- 87. Torbay Coast and Countryside Trust (2004) **Torbay Marine Biodiversity Action Plan**
- 88. Torbay Council (2003) **Torbay Cultural Strategy**
- 89. Dartmoor National Park Authority (2004) **Dartmoor National Park Management Plan 2001-2006**
- 90. Torbay Council (undated) **Torbay Tourism Strategy 2005–2015,: Draft for consultation**
- 91. Torbay Heritage Forum (2004) **Torbay Heritage Strategy**
- 92. Torbay Council (2003) **Torbay Tree and Woodland Strategy**

6. Minimise consumption of natural resources (pages 117-138)

- 93. UN (1992) **Kyoto Protocol to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change Air**
- 94. Quality EC (1996) **Air Quality Framework Directive (Directive 96/62/EC).**
- 95. EU (1991) **Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive.**
- 96. EEC (1991) **Waste Framework Directive (91/156/EEC) Nitrates Directive (91/676/EEC).**
- 97. EEC (1991) **Nitrates Directive (91/676/EEC).**
- 98. EC (2000) **Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC).**
- 99. EC (2001) **Directive to Promote Electricity from Renewable Energy (2001/77/EC).**
- 100. EC (1999) **Waste to Landfill Directive (99/31/EC).**
- 101. ODPM (2005) **Planning Policy Statement 10: Planning for Sustainable Waste Management.**
- 102. ODPM (2004) **Planning Policy Statement 22 Renewable Energy**
- 104. ODPM (undated) **Revised MPG6 – National and regional guidelines for Aggregates Provision in England**
- 104a ODPM (2004) **The Planning Response to Climate Change**
- 105. DfT/DTI (2003) **Our Energy Future – Creating a Low Carbon Economy**
- 106. DEFRA (2001) **Climate Change: The UK Programme**
- 107. DEFRA (July, 2004). **Making space for water: Developing a new Government strategy for flood and coastal erosion risk management in England.. A Consultation Exercise.**
- 108. DETR (2000). **The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. Working Together for Clean Air**
- 109. DEFRA (2004). **The First Soil Action Plan For England: 2004-2006.**
- 110. Government Office for the South West (2003). **Regional Renewable Energy Strategy for the South West of England 2003-2010.**
- 111. Government Office for the South West and the South West Regional Assembly (2004). **REvision 2010: Empowering the Region – Renewable Energy Targets for the South West.**
- 112. South West Regional Assembly (March 2004). **From Rubbish to Resource - The Regional Waste Strategy for the South West Consultation Document.**

113. Environment Agency (2001). **Water Resources for the Future – A Strategy for the South West Region.**
114. Devon County Waste Local Plan 2001-2016, Devon County Council First Deposit January 2003 Statutory
115. Devon County Council (2004) **Devon Minerals Local Plan, 2000-2011**, Saved until September 2007, when will be replaced by the Minerals Development Framework whose preparation started in 2005.

General:

Overall aim/ purpose of the document	Objectives	Targets relevant to the LDF SA	Sustainability issues/ objectives to be taken into account during the SA process
GENERAL			
1. The World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, (September 2002). Commitments arising from Johannesburg Summit.			
<p>The World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) represents a reaffirmation of international commitment to sustainable development coming 30 years after the Stockholm commitment to tackle environmental degradation and ten years after the Rio Summit and Declaration of 1992.</p>	<p>Objectives The summit brought together heads of state, civil society and business leaders from all nations and sought to provide momentum, agreement and structure to global efforts for sustainable development over the coming decade. The key outcomes of the summit were the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development – from our origins to the future, and a Key Outcomes statement mapping out commitments made by all parties (and in particular national governments). Many of these commitments and outcomes relate to international efforts to tackle global development issues, such as poverty and hunger, however others are commitments to modifying behaviour and actions in each nation. All of us have a role to play in meeting these commitments and the inclusion and adoption of them in regional and sub-regional action can meaningfully influence the UK’s response. A number of the sustainable development commitments originating from WSSD, are relevant to land use planning, and include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrate energy into country-led poverty reduction processes; • Remove market barriers and create a level playing field for renewable energy and energy efficiency; • Greater resource efficiency (incl. decoupling economic growth from environmental degradation); • Support business innovation and take-up of best practice in technology and management; work on waste and producer responsibility. 	<p>There are a number of follow-up processes, but no specific targets.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remove market barriers and create a level playing field for renewable energy and energy efficiency; • Greater resource efficiency (incl. decoupling economic growth from environmental degradation); • Support business innovation and take-up of best practice in technology and management; work on waste and producer responsibility.

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2. ODPM (2005) PPS1- Delivering Sustainable Development			
<p>PPS1 sets out the Government's vision for planning and the key policies and principles which should underpin the planning system. PPS1 sets out the Government's high level policy objectives for planning. It sets a framework for specific policies, which are set out in the thematic Planning Policy Statements. PPS1 complements those documents but is not a substitute for the detailed guidance in those PPS. In particular, the way in which sustainable development objectives should be approached in detail in specific policy areas will be covered as appropriate in the relevant thematic PPS.</p>	<p>Objectives PPS1 supports the reform programme and, in particular, the Government's objectives for planning culture change, by setting out the Government's vision for planning, and the key policies and principles which should underpin the planning system. These are built around three themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable development – the purpose of the planning system. • The spatial planning approach. • Community involvement in planning. <p>The key policy messages are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The need for planning authorities to take an approach based on integrating the four aims of sustainable development: economic development; social inclusion; environmental protection; and prudent use of resources. • The need for positive planning to achieve sustainable development objectives and proactive management of development, rather than simply regulation and control. • The need for plans to set clear visions for communities and help to integrate the wide range of activities relating to development and regeneration. • The need for the planning system to be transparent, accessible and accountable, and to actively promote participation and involvement. 	<p>Targets Does not contain any targets.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide an integrated approach meeting the environmental, economic and social objectives • Address cause and potential impacts of climate change (e.g. through energy reduction, reduced emissions, promotion of renewable energy and location and design of development) • Promote the high quality inclusive design in the layout of new developments (particularly design to improve the character and quality of an area) • Provide clear policies on improved access in terms of location and external physical access to meet diverse needs of community • Recognise the importance of community involvement in delivering sustainable development and the need to set clear visions for communities • Be transparent, accessible and accountable
3. ODPM (2003) Communities Plan (Sustainable Communities: Building for the future)			
<p>The Plan sets out a long-term programme of action for delivering sustainable communities in both urban and rural areas. It aims to tackle housing supply issues in the</p>	<p>To transform Regional Planning Guidance into a Regional Spatial Strategy which increases delivery and targets for brown field development; affordable housing issues; in rolling forward annual new housing provision; identifies strategic employment locations; clearly defines transport</p>		<p>RPG and RSS should feed directly into the LDF and other plans, and as such – issues such as brownfield development, low demand for housing, strategic employment locations, renewable energy</p>

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<p>South East, low demand in other parts of the country, and the quality of our public spaces.</p>	<p>priorities; addresses waste and renewable energy and reinforces urban and rural renaissance.</p> <p>The South West suffers the double impact of higher than average house prices and lower than average incomes in the region. This creates particular difficulties for key workers and young people starting out.</p>		<p>and urban and rural renaissance.</p>
<p>4. DETR (1999). A Better Quality of Life, A Strategy for Sustainable Development for the UK.</p>			
<p>In May 1999 the Government published 'A Better Quality of Life: A Strategy for Sustainable Development for the UK'. This brings the environment, social progress and the economy alongside each other at the heart of policy making.</p>	<p>For the UK, priorities for the future are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • more investment in people and equipment for a competitive economy; • reducing the level of social exclusion; • promoting a transport system which provides choice, and also minimises environmental harm and reduces congestion; • improving the larger towns and cities to make them better places to live and work; • directing development and promoting agricultural practices to protect and enhance the countryside and wildlife; • improving energy efficiency and tackling waste; • working with others to achieve sustainable development internationally. 	<p>Does not contain any specific targets</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate investment to provide a competitive economy. • Reduces social exclusion • Promotes a transport system which provides choice and minimises environmental harm • Improve energy efficiency
<p>4a. HM Government (2005) Securing the Future: Delivering UK Sustainable Development Strategy</p>			
<p>The Government has a new purpose and principles for sustainable development and new shared priorities agreed across the UK, including the Devolved Administrations.</p> <p>The strategy contains:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a new integrated vision building on the 1999 strategy – with stronger international and societal dimensions 	<p>The document sets out a new set of shared UK principles that will use to achieve our sustainable development purpose.</p> <p>Living Within Environmental Limits: Respecting the limits of the planet's environment, resources and biodiversity – to improve our environment and ensure that the natural resources needed for life are unimpaired and remain so for future generations.</p> <p>Ensuring a Strong, Healthy and Just Society: Meeting the diverse needs of all people in existing and future communities, promoting personal wellbeing, social</p>	<p>No targets identified</p>	<p>Take account of UK principles for sustainable development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Living Within Environmental Limits: • Ensuring a Strong, Healthy and Just Society • Achieving a Sustainable Economy • Promoting Good Governance • Using Sound Science Responsibly

Overall aim/ purpose of the document	Objectives	Targets relevant to the LDF SA	Sustainability issues/ objectives to be taken into account during the SA process
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • five principles – with a more explicit focus on environmental limits • four agreed priorities – sustainable consumption and production, climate change, natural resource protection and sustainable communities, and • a new indicator set, which is more outcome focused, with commitments to look at new indicators such as on wellbeing. 	<p>cohesion and inclusion, and creating equal opportunity for all.</p> <p>Achieving a Sustainable Economy Building a strong, stable and sustainable economy which provides prosperity and opportunities for all, and in which environmental and social costs fall on those who impose them (polluter pays), and efficient resource use is incentivised.</p> <p>Promoting Good Governance Actively promoting effective, participative systems of governance in all levels of society – engaging people’s creativity, energy, and diversity.</p> <p>Using Sound Science Responsibly Ensuring policy is developed and implemented on the basis of strong scientific evidence, whilst taking into account scientific uncertainty (through the precautionary principle) as well as public attitudes and values.</p>		
5. SWRA (2004) An Integrated Regional Strategy for the South West – Just Connect (2004-2026)			
<p>The document sets out the region’s key economic, social and environmental aims and objectives, to be taken into account at local level to ensure coordination and delivery of the “vision”.</p>	<p>Harness the benefits of population growth and manage the implications of population change</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance our distinctive environments and the quality and diversity of our cultural life • Enhance our economic prosperity and quality of employment opportunity • Address deprivation and disadvantage to reduce significant intra-regional inequalities • Make sure that people are treated fairly and can participate fully in society 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The LDF needs to consider the consequences of population change, in particular an ageing population and the loss of the younger population, and the pressures this will create on existing infrastructure, health services/facilities and housing supply - in particular affordable housing. • The LDF plans needs to balance the need to promote development against achieving a high quality environment and promoting cultural activities. • The LDF should support the objective of enhancing economic

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			<p>prosperity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The LDF should consider the provision of basic services, encourage connectivity and accessibility and provide a high quality housing stock to tackle deprivation The LDF and other plans should ensure that communities needs are reflected against accommodating growth, ensuring services are accessible, environments are safe, and job opportunities are available for all.
6. SWRA (2004) SSA Appraisal Framework			
This document highlights the framework for appraisal of the RSS	List of objectives that will be used to assess the sustainability of the RSS, from high level down to detailed level.	No targets identified	This is a useful reference document for the SA review. Communication from the Regional Assembly (<i>Letter from Peter Brown dated 31st January 2005 to all planning authorities</i>) has indicated that the Assembly believes that local level appraisals may be more efficiently and effectively carried out if LPAs adopt a similar framework of sustainability objectives when undertaking their appraisals.
7. SWRA (2004) Regional Spatial Strategy for the South West 2006 – 2026: Possible development strategies for the Region			
<p>In supporting the IRS aims, the RSS aims to achieve the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To harness the benefits of population growth and manage the implications of population change To enhance our distinctive environments and the quality 	<p>The RSS will be guided by principles which will seek to ensure that new development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Brings benefits to communities Is based on sustainable construction, and minimising waste and energy use Enhances economic prosperity and quality of employment opportunity focusing business 	No targets identified	LDF and other plans should take into account the consequences of the decision on the RSS core strategy and whatever option is pursued should also adequately plan for rural areas not covered by any of the options.

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<p>and diversity of our cultural life</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To enhance our economic prosperity and quality of employment opportunity • To address deprivation and disadvantage to reduce significant intra-regional inequalities • To make sure that people are treated fairly and can participate fully in society <p>This consultation report sets three illustrative development strategies for the region, which will form the Core Development Strategy. They all embed the RPG10 'urban focussed' strategy.</p>	<p>development where it will have a positive effect on the overall prosperity of the region</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides affordable homes, jobs and accessible facilities to reduce inequalities across the region • Channels development into places where the benefits are greatest, where infrastructure can be made available and the needs of all sectors of society can be met • Reduces the need to travel and manages travel demand • Promotes good design and high quality urban environments to make urban, higher density living a rich and enjoyable experience for all • In rural areas should be focused in those rural communities best able to achieve more balanced links between jobs and housing, while preventing general degradation of the rural environment through sporadic development everywhere • Focuses on balancing jobs and houses in rural communities whilst protecting the environment <p>The three development alternatives are as follows: Alternative 1: continue with RPG10 (eleven PUAs) Alternative 2: concentrate on fewer PUAs Alternative 3: recognise the difference between the north and south of the SW and centralise development in the PUAs in the North, whilst subdividing development of the south between PUAs and rural areas.</p>		
8. Devon County, Torbay, Teignbridge and South Hams Councils (June 2005) Report of the Torbay and South Devon Joint Study Area Working Party			
<p>This output from this sub-regional study will feed into the Regional Spatial Strategy that is being prepared by the South West Regional Assembly. It introduces</p>	<p>Option 1 – Low Maintain existing constrained level of growth for the sub-region, based on the current Devon Structure Plan /Regional Planning Guidance provision for approximately 300 new dwellings per year in Torbay, coupled with a</p>	<p>No targets identified</p>	<p>The LDF and other plans will need to respond to the requirements of the chosen option.</p> <p>Option 3 will provide the greatest</p>

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<p>the vision and strategy for Torbay and South Devon, which includes 3 different growth options for the sub-region (Low, Medium and High).</p>	<p>reduced rate of about 100 per year in Newton Abbot, plus partially meeting the local needs of the market towns and smaller settlements within South Hams and Teignbridge.</p> <p>Option 2 - Medium Based on the baseline growth rate in current Regional Planning Guidance, plus 25% for Torbay (approximately 400 dwellings per year) and continuation of current levels of provision for Newton Abbot (approximately 200 per year), plus meeting the local needs of market towns and smaller settlements within South Hams and Teignbridge.</p> <p>Option 3 - High Regional Planning Guidance baseline for growth, plus 50% for Torbay (approximately 500 dwellings per year) and an increased level of growth for Newton Abbot (approximately 300 dwellings per year), plus meeting the local needs of market towns and smaller settlements within South Hams and Teignbridge.</p>		<p>challenge to Torbay in terms of balancing the social and environmental objectives that are developed in the SA Framework. However it offers the opportunity to provide affordable housing and other social infrastructure to address the serious needs in the area.</p>
<p>8a. Torbay Council (2005) Section 4(4) Authority First Detailed Proposals in the emerging RSS</p>			
<p>This report comprises Torbay Council's proposals as a 4 (4) Authority. It informs the development of the RSS in a number of areas including in particular, the economy, housing and other resources.</p>	<p>No objectives identified but an overarching vision for Torbay is based on its JSA submission. It recognises the importance of sustainable development through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An increase in affordable housing provision, as part of maintenance of recent trends in housing provision (at RPG+50% rate, equal to around 500 dwellings per year). New dwellings should be predominantly on previously developed land, achieving at least the national target of 60%. • Promoting a strong and sustainable economy through the targeting of specific sites for both new inward investment and to meet the needs of indigenous employers, including the provision of new infrastructure and a drawing down of external funding to achieve this. Creation of more and higher quality jobs to raise average wage levels. • Improved access to jobs and housing (and other 	<p>None identified.</p>	<p>Consideration should be made of the objectives listed here when formulating the LDF Core Strategy.</p>

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	<p>facilities) through the implementation of a sustainable transport strategy including improved public transport and road infrastructure; both within Torbay and improving the connections between the Torbay towns and the national road and rail networks.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintaining high quality education facilities, particularly improved tertiary education, geared to the economic needs of the area. • Enhancing Torbay Health Care Trust's capacity to provide high quality, accessible health care to Torbay and parts of the sub-region within the Trust's remit. • Regenerating and improving the tourism sector, focusing on high quality, high value-added niches. • Protecting and enhancing the natural and built environment including securing a sustainable strategy for the management of waste. • Maintaining Torbay as a safe and sustainable community. 		
<p>9. South West Regional Assembly (2001). <i>A Sustainable Future for the South West - The Regional Sustainable Development Framework for the South West of England.</i></p>			
<p>Sets an agreed agenda to ensure that sustainability principles influence decision makers in government, and the voluntary and community sectors. The Framework is a way of making connections, better co-ordination of regional and local strategies and partnerships, and creates a bigger picture of how to improve the quality of life in the region. The RSDF reflects both national policies and specific regional issues and concerns, drawing on a wide range of expertise and key regional</p>	<p>Lists a number of objectives and proposed indicators under 15 broad themes covering a range of economic, social and environmental issues for the region. Such are:</p> <p><u>Health and wellbeing:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve health and wellbeing • Reduce inequalities in health • Improve key determinants of health(poverty, unemployment) <p><u>Economic Development:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase circulation of wealth • Develop better integration between economic sectors • Provide necessary infrastructure for a sustainable economy • Encourage local involvement in local economies <p><u>Climate Change</u></p>	<p>No available targets</p>	<p>The LDF should take account of the following objectives outlined here covering the following topics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health and wellbeing • Economic Development • Climate change • Development and planning • Regional inequality access • Sustainable communities • Biodiversity and landscape • Learning and skills • Transport • Natural resources and waste • Business and work

Overall aim/ purpose of the document	Objectives	Targets relevant to the LDF SA	Sustainability issues/ objectives to be taken into account during the SA process
stakeholders.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote efficient use of affordable energy whilst reducing energy demand • Increase role of renewable energy and Combined Heat and Power (CHP) whilst reducing the adverse environmental impacts of all forms of energy production • Reduce risk to society and the environment from climate change and sea level rise <p><u>Development and Planning:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote the conservation and wise use of land and other resources within the Region • Promote the development of balanced and safe communities with adequate housing, employment and facilities to meet needs • Ensure the SW remains a region of diverse and distinctive heritage and landscape • Provide affordable housing to all which is adaptable to future needs, reflects local distinctiveness and meets the needs of the community • Minimise the risk of flooding to people and places <p><u>Regional inequality access:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Everyone in the SW has the opportunity throughout their lifetime to learn and develop new skills that enable them to achieve their full potential, capitalising on the latest developments in information communication technology • Everyone in the SW has the opportunity to work and to have their work recognised and valued by the community (whether paid or unpaid) • Everyone in the SW has access to an adequate level of service standards across the range of community services <p><u>Sustainable Communities:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Everyone in the SW has the opportunity throughout 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Culture and heritage • Food and farming • Tourism • Coast and marine environments

Overall aim/ purpose of the document	Objectives	Targets relevant to the LDF SA	Sustainability issues/ objectives to be taken into account during the SA process
	<p>their lifetime to learn and develop new skills that enable them to achieve their full potential, capitalising on the latest developments in information communication technology</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Everyone in the SW has the opportunity to work and to have their work recognised and valued by the community (whether paid or unpaid) • Everyone in the SW has access to an adequate level of service standards across the range of community services <p><u>Biodiversity and Landscape:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect and enhance habitats and species • Promote biodiversity as a regional asset • Protect and enhance the region's urban and rural landscapes <p><u>Learning and Skills:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lifelong learning will support sustainable communities • Learning organisations will set an example as businesses, in establishing sustainable policies and practices • Learning gains commitment to sustainability and trains in sustainability skills <p><u>Transport:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce the need for travel • Promote fuel efficient transport systems accessible to all • Improve air quality for all • Provide a safe environment for all <p><u>Natural resources and waste:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce pollution and improve water, land and air Quality • Ensure water, land, minerals, soils, forestry and other natural resources are used efficiently and with least environmental damage 		

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote wise use of waste resources whilst reducing waste production and disposal <p><u>Business and Work:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure all people have quality work opportunities both paid and unpaid • Create more businesses and encourage existing ones to grow • Reduce the incidence of unemployment, low pay and tackle income inequality across the region • Increase the number of social economy businesses <p><u>Culture and Heritage:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage increased access to, and participation in, cultural activities across the SW, capitalising on the latest developments in ICT • Ensure the SW remains a region of diverse and distinct cultural landscapes and townscapes. • Endow the region's creative capabilities and maximise their social and economic benefit. <p><u>Food and Farming:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote high quality local food and drink • Improve the viability of mixed family-run farms • Raise the skills and aspirations of the farming and food workforce • Reconnect farmers and food producers with local communities • Enhance the quality of farmland landscapes and habitats <p><u>Tourism:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotion of sustainable tourism, which conserves and enhances the environment and has the support of local communities • Enhancing the resource and promoting quality • Extending the tourism season and promoting the 		

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	<p>historic and cultural environment <u>Coast and Maritime Environments:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop and support cross sectoral partnerships • Develop the region's coastal and marine knowledge base • Enhance the sustainable economic potential of the coast • Reduce diffuse marine pollution from land-based sources 		
10. Government Office for the South West (2001). <i>Regional Planning Guidance for the South West, RPG10.</i>			
<p>RPG10 provides a regional spatial strategy within which local authority development plans and Local Transport Plans in the South West should be prepared; sets out a broad development strategy for the period to 2016 and beyond; and provides the spatial framework for other strategies and programmes.</p> <p>The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act requires RPG10 to be further developed into a Regional Spatial Strategy, which is due to be submitted to the Secretary of State in 2005.</p>	<p>Objectives Key objectives of the strategy are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring that the level, distribution and nature of development is consistent with the special character, diversity and distinctiveness of the region and seeks to maximise benefits to the environment, • Safeguarding and enhancing the quality and diversity of the natural, cultural and built environment across the region, while giving the highest level of protection to designated areas and features of national and international importance • Improving the economic competitiveness of the region by drawing on its strengths and resources and fostering the development of businesses and skills, • Promoting, supporting, enabling and focusing economic development in ways and locations where it can best contribute to meeting local, regional and national needs, • Addressing the wide variations in prosperity between different parts of the region through regeneration and so reducing social exclusion and economic disadvantage, particularly in areas of special need, • Meeting people's requirements for housing, jobs and 	<p>Contains a number of indicative targets/areas where targets should be defined. Also contains a number of output and outcome indicators.</p>	<p>Ensure the LDF:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotes development which accounts for local characteristics / distinctiveness of an area • Safeguard diversity of cultural and built environment • Improves economic competitiveness and development of businesses and skills • Focuses on economic development where it can best meet local needs • Addresses inequalities • Provides good quality housing, jobs and facilities • Provide integrated, efficient and environmentally appropriate transport • Reduce the need to travel to work • Recognise and encourage community diversity and identity • Encourage prudent use of resources • Minimise waste and pollution and safeguard natural assets • Encourage integration between

Overall aim/ purpose of the document	Objectives	Targets relevant to the LDF SA	Sustainability issues/ objectives to be taken into account during the SA process
	<p>facilities of good quality and in sufficient measure to provide for all who live and work in the region,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing integrated, efficient and environmentally appropriate transport and communications systems to meet local, regional, national and international priorities, • Improving accessibility to jobs and services and ensuring that patterns of future development reduce the need to travel and encourage access by walking, cycling and public transport, • Recognising and encouraging community identity and diversity, • Ensuring that development makes the most prudent use of resources created through past investment, both buildings and other infrastructure, especially in urban areas; and that it contributes to new infrastructure provision in partnership with public investment, • Minimising waste and pollution, avoiding loss or damage to irreplaceable natural and cultural assets and safeguarding the region's resources of green fields, biodiversity, primary minerals and water, • Ensuring at all levels of planning integrated relationships between economic activity and housing, both in terms of scale and distribution. 		<p>economic activity and housing</p>
11. Devon County Council (2004) Devon Structure Plan 2001-2016			
<p>The Devon Structure Plan sets out strategic planning policies for development and other land uses in respect of: housing; employment; conservation; minerals; waste; transportation; shopping; tourism; leisure; and recreation, over a 15 year period. It provides a framework for detailed decisions by local</p>	<p>The seven aims are implemented through the following strategies and policies (furthermore, Policy ST13 sets the development policy for Torbay PUA):</p> <p>Sustainable development strategy: States that planning should aim to achieve sustainable development and provide for achieving the self sufficiency of Devon communities through provision of housing, employment, services and facilities which should ensure maximum accessibility and reduce the need for travelling.</p>		<p>LDF to include the principles of sustainability and self sufficiency if possible, in particular ensuring that respect for the environment and interest of the communities are kept as priority when planning for development.</p> <p>Policies to protect the distinctive qualities of landscape character zones need to be</p>

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<p>authorities, other organisations and individuals in the preparation of their forward Plans (e.g. Local Plans, Local Development Frameworks and Community Strategies).</p> <p>Vision: A future for Devon that meets the needs of residents for a safe and healthy environment, a vibrant community life and a dynamic and prosperous economy. It is implemented through the high level policy aims which reflect those of RPG10:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conservation and enhancement of the Devon environment • Prudent use of resources • Community self-sufficiency • Meeting the need for housing • A dynamic and healthy economy • A sustainable transport network <p>Meeting the need for infrastructure</p>	<p>LAs should also provide for the development of infrastructure to match the need of the planned development, to be planned with sustainability in mind.</p> <p>Conserving Devon’s environment resources The distinctive qualities and features of Devon’s Landscape Character Zones (which in the area around and in Torbay include the Bovey basin, the Tourist Riviera, the South Devon Coastal plateau and the RIA coastline) should be maintained. Local authorities are to identify through a detailed assessment the priority areas to be object of appropriate maintenance, enhancement or restoration.</p> <p>New developments should take into account, in their design and layout the character and distinctiveness of the existing built and natural environment. The historic character of the built environment and the archaeological sites should be conserved and enhanced.</p> <p>The biodiversity and earth science resources of Devon should be conserved and enhanced in accordance with Biodiversity Action Plans’ targets and objectives. Nature Conservation Sites and other sites, identified by LAs, which provide links between habitats, will be protected from development which would harm the sites and conflict with their objectives. The protection of identified species will be taken into consideration when planning new developments in their habitats.</p> <p>Waste Waste management facilities should be provided in accordance with the BPEO and should respect the waste management hierarchy. They should be located where transport impacts are minimised, i.e. closer to major urban centres. Every major new development proposal should</p>		<p>included in the LDF.</p> <p>Air quality, energy, water, and agricultural land are natural resources that need protection, through introduction of relevant requirements on new developments (e.g. energy efficiency measures, sustainable drainage, etc.). Infrastructure for generation of electricity from renewable sources should be provided but respecting the local area.</p> <p>Accept the primacy of nature conservation objectives, and clearly take note of these designations in setting SA objectives and defining options</p> <p>WMS and LDF should provide treatment facilities for enabling the reuse and recycle of waste will need to be provided as close as possible to the point of waste arising.</p> <p>LDF needs to build in notions of self sufficiency and reducing the need to travel. The LTP needs to explicitly consider the hierarchy of sustainable modes in the development of strategy options.</p> <p>Sustainable access to ports is a vital policy consideration as are more sustainable freight services.</p> <p>The LDF should aim for maximum self</p>

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	<p>include a waste management audit that shows, within others, how waste will be beneficially reused</p> <p>Transport To support the economic and community needs of the county, travel will be planned and provided for in respect of the principles of sustainability. Increase efficiency in travel Patterns of land use, in terms of its mix, location, density and layout should reduce the need to travel and optimise the potential for the most sustainable forms of travel. Travel demand needs careful management to minimise unnecessary movements and maximise use of existing infrastructure and sustainable transport modes Parking strategies should be included in the local transport plans to ensure sustainable management of the travel demand The hierarchy of transport modes (from walking to private vehicles though cycling and public transport) should be taken into account with the use of the most sustainable modes promoted. An integration of the services of the existing transport network should be provided for in order to facilitate exchange and promote use of sustainable modes of travel. Public transport will be promoted through careful planning an enhancement of existing public transport services and infrastructure. The strategic road network should be maintained at high standards so to ensure its safety, reduce congestion, promote environmental and economic enhancement and maximise its operational efficiency. Existing disused and safeguarded transport infrastructure will be maintained as much as possible to ensure its possible exploitation in the future.</p>		<p>sufficiency and should consider sustainable access when reviewing shopping policies.</p> <p>The LDF and other plans will have to reflect a balance between promoting tourism and ensuring that any potential conflicts with the affected community and environment are mitigated. Policies should explore how to encourage green tourism, sustainable travel options, spread environmental consciousness and encourage reinvestment in the local economy and environment.</p>

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	<p>Ports (including Brixham as fishing port) should be maintained and developed. LAs should work together with freight transport operators and other agencies to improve the sustainability of the freight distribution. Transport investment within the PUAs will prioritise the development of infrastructure for and services of the most sustainable modes of transport, minimising road traffic and congestion.</p> <p>Shopping, tourism, recreation and leisure Additional retail facilities should be provided, as much as possible, within town centres as a preference or in alternative locations only if it is consistent with or contribute to the maintenance of the function of existing town centres. They should be well served by sustainable modes of transport. Range of shopping facilities should be maintained within the PUAs so to sustain their role. Retail warehouses should be located on the fringes of the central areas of PUAs. Shopping facilities in rural settlements should be retained, provided and/or diversified to ensure their services to the local community.</p> <p>Tourism and recreation The need for additional facilities for tourism should be considered within local plans, in the light of the need to respect the existing environment. Such facilities should be located in existing tourist resorts or within PUAs, sub regional or area centres and should be keeping with the scale and character of the settlement. Major recreational facilities and golf courses will not allowed in the same areas above and will be permitted only when well integrated with the existing natural and</p>		

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	<p>built environment, without adversely impacting upon it. Long distance recreational footpaths and cycle route network should be maintained in its integrity</p> <p>Torbay Principal Urban Area At the Torbay PUA priority should be given to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoting greater self-sufficiency, particularly in terms of the balance between the provision of homes and jobs while conserving the area’s environmental quality; • Developing and diversifying the economy through economic restructuring, regeneration in the town centres, investment in new strategic facilities for the tourism industry and offering a range of economic investment opportunities; • Providing additional housing at a level sufficient to meet local needs and supporting growth and regeneration (Torbay quota: 4,300 dwelling in the period 2001 to 2016) • Improving the road, rail and public transport networks and links to the wider hinterland; • Enhancing the strategic transport routes to other parts of Devon, the Region, the rest of the UK and Europe, taking advantage of the opportunities resulting from the proposed Kingskerswell Bypass. <p>In doing so, it should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Act as a primary focus for development, economic investment and regeneration in the southern part of Devon, including the provision of a strategic employment site (at Long Road South, 12 ha of employment land included in the quota of 60ha to be provided in Torbay in the period 2001-2016); • Enhance its role as the main commercial and tourist centre for the southern part of Devon; <p>Provide a wide range of services and specialist facilities</p>		

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	necessary to meet the needs of the area.		
12. Torbay Council (2004) Adopted Torbay Local Plan (1995 – 2011)			
<p>Adopted in April 2004, covers the areas of Brixham, Paignton and Torquay.</p> <p>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>The plan is concerned with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing - provision of new homes to meet the needs of the whole community. Includes policies for affordable housing and brownfield development. • Employment - addressing unemployment, regeneration and reinvestment, in order to provide more jobs opportunities. • Tourism – sustainable development of this growing 	<p>Aim 1: Conservation of the environment: 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.</p> <p>Aim 2: Meeting the area’s housing needs: To provide for an appropriate range of housing to meet the needs of residents.</p> <p>Aim 3: Improving economic prosperity: To provide the land use framework in which economic prosperity and the employment prospects of the workforce can be developed and improved.</p> <p>Aim 4: Improving the quality of life and levels of service: 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.</p> <p>Aim 5: A safe and convenient transport system: To secure an integrated transport system which encourages the safe and convenient movement of people and goods, and reduces the dependence on motor vehicles.</p> <p>Aim 6: Energy conservation and global warming: To promote the conservation of energy and the reduction of levels of pollution as a commitment towards reducing global warming.</p> <p>Aim 7: Provision of a satisfactory infrastructure: 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>		<p>LDF should focus on maintaining the existing built and natural environment, by promoting regeneration and reuse and conservation.</p> <p>LDF should focus on provision of social housing within an appropriate housing mix; design new developments that satisfy the needs of the community.</p> <p>LDF should focus on diversification of economy, by providing for the establishment of new businesses (including related infrastructure); sustain the infrastructure needs of the tourism while respecting the environment.</p> <p>LDF should focus on the needs of the community, especially the most vulnerable sections.</p> <p>LDF should stress the need for sustainable transport, and should provide for limiting the need to travel, encouraging walking and cycling, promoting the use of public transport first and limiting the need for car movements.</p> <p>LDF should look to integration of land development and transport policies to ensure that the infrastructure serving the community encourage it to use alternative</p>

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<p>industry.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shopping and Town Centres – retail facilities needed and regeneration of town centres. • The Community – providing the necessary infrastructure (community facilities, schools and health services) and fostering sustainable communities. • Recreation and Leisure - providing facilities for all. • Infrastructure - provision of infrastructure, (e.g. water supply, drainage, waste water disposal, energy and telecommunications) adequate to the Plan's development proposals. • Waste and Minerals - treatment and disposal of waste respecting the marine and terrestrial environment. • The Environment - protection of urban and rural environment, including enhancing the quality of life and promoting nature conservation in a sustainable way. ▪ Transport and Accessibility – ensuring mobility of people, but planning to reduce the need to travel. Privileging more sustainable transport modes, 			<p>mode of transport.</p>

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<p>from cycling and walking to public transport.</p> <p>LDF: as replacement of the Local Plan and in the context of the Regional and National Guidance, it is likely that most of the objectives are of relevance to the LDF.</p>			
<p>13. Torbay Strategic Partnership (2004) Torbay LSP Community Plan and Community Action Plan</p>			
<p>The Local Strategic Partnership has identified in the Community Plan Torbay's corporate aims and objectives. The Plan is based around 6 themes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Making Torbay A Safer Place • Improving Health And Social Care In Torbay • Improving access to good quality affordable homes • Towards A Prosperous Torbay • Valuing Our Environment • Placing Learning at The Heart Of Our Community • Developing Torbay's Culture • Creating Sustainable Communities <p>The Action Plan section includes a number of actions of relevance to various plans. Below are highlighted the actions of relevance for LDF and LTP.</p>	<p>Under these headings a number of key actions have been identified, aimed at delivering the plans objectives. The actions of interest for the LDF and LTP are listed below:</p> <p><u>Community safety:</u> Improving the situation in the community: secure car parks (Target: 26 car parks in Torbay reaching by March 2006 accreditation under "The Secured Car Park Award" scheme); development of community centres (Target: to secure funding support by 2007)</p> <p><u>Social issues</u> Helping people live longer, healthier, independent lives: promote a range of increased physical activity opportunities across Torbay</p> <p><u>Housing</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enable regeneration, affordable homes and contribute to sustainable neighbourhoods: develop a 2 and 10 year developments programme, identify the issues of under occupation and over crowding and develop strategies to optimise dwellings occupation, develop proposal to increase mixed use developments opportunities to reduce travel to work needs. 		<p>LDF to take into consideration the aim of the Community Plan and relevant actions and targets.</p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote healthy housing and tackle homelessness: increase supply of alternative temporary accommodation, improve access to accommodation for people with disabilities, develop an agreement on a uniform approach to improve housing standards and energy efficiency across all tenures, develop a policy for energy saving/economic heating measures within housing association stock. <p><u>Economy</u></p> <p>Creating more and better jobs: develop at least one site suitable for new commercial enterprises and new managed/starter workspace units; develop a clear strategy to maintain the fishing industry in a sustainable manner.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regenerating Our Towns and Communities: Brixham Harbour and town centre regeneration, including Park & Ride, deliver the phases of the public realm scheme for Torquay harbour side. • Making Torbay a quality year round visitor destination: invest in new and existing tourist facilities, create new jobs through extra tourist business (new attraction, events). • Improving access to Torbay: improve accessibility through public transport and other forms (e.g. park &ride and ferries), support the development of Exeter airport; seek planning approval for the Kingskerswell bypass; improve the Ring Road and Tweenaway Cross <p><u>Environment</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To reduce the amount of waste we produce and reduce our impact on global climate change: calculate baseline impact and develop targets (by March 2006); develop three greenhouse gas reduction projects in the tourism and domestic sector by March 2007; develop a waste management 		

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	<p>strategy for Torbay by March 2007, assist in the implementation of schools transport plans by March 2007; develop the national cycle network and other cycling routes to encourage cycling by March 2007; increase area of allotments by 10% by March 2006; introduce clean fuel vehicles in public bus services(one per year).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect and enhance our built, natural and marine environment: produce and implement a detailed Coastal Zone Management Plan (by March 2005); achieve/maintain Flag awards for beaches (maintained to March 2007) and parks (three more awards by 2007); improve condition of historic buildings achieving a reduction of 10% of buildings at risk (by March 2007); plan and designate two new Local Natural reserves by 2006. <p><u>Education</u></p> <p>Continue to develop high quality education: provide accessible affordable transport</p> <p><u>Culture</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aim to meet the cultural needs of our community: provide sport and recreation opportunities for all; develop facilities for art and informal leisure activities. • Giving culture a higher profile: determine the long term future of Torbay historic buildings; make greater use of the natural and built environment as venues for cultural activities. 		
14. Torbay Council (2003) Communication Strategy 2003/2004			
This Communications Strategy highlights the need to improve the way the Council communicate and	Objectives include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A focus on clear communication of relevant information to all parts of communities, including the 	No targets identified	The planning system provides for the plans to go through periods of public

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<p>a detailed action plan addresses many key communication issues. A review of such document will inform the process of developing the three plans.</p>	<p>ones more difficult to reach.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A greater involvement of the community by including them in consultations and including its comments • To improve internal communication and the standard of communication skills of all employees to ensure that the Council as a whole communicates in the best way to the public. 		<p>consultation. All plans to be written as good practice in clear and accessible language.</p>
15. Torbay Council (2004) Equality and Inclusion Policy and Scheme 2004/2005			
<p>This is a two-part document which aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Set out the key values and principles of Torbay Council • Promote and demonstrate fairness and equality of opportunity, in the provision of services and employment of staff, for and between: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ men and women generally ○ persons of different religions/beliefs, racial group, age, marital status or sexual orientation ○ persons of different socio-economic status ○ persons with a disability and persons without ○ persons with dependents and persons without • Mainstream equality legislation and ensure that due regard is given to address exclusion and inequality experienced by groups that are very small in community numbers 	<p>The success of the policy will be judged by how successful the council is at delivering services that are accessible and relevant to all sections of the community, and that the workforce reflects the community that it serves.</p>	<p>No targets identified</p>	<p>LDF should ensure that the principles of equality and inclusion are considered when planning for the community.</p>

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide a framework for future action to promote equal opportunities and good relations, and eliminate unlawful discrimination within Torbay • Achieve measurable progress against agreed targets <p>Create a positive and lasting impact on the Torbay community</p>			
16. Torbay Council (2004) Business Planning Guidance 2005/2006			
<p>The aims of this guidance, which was issued after the Community Plan had been published, are to ensure that in its working, the Council demonstrate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consistency of all plans, to ensure that the common aim all of our plans is clearly visible. • Accountability, to ensure that plans are outcome focused • Efficiency, to prevent duplication of efforts and cut down on the number of plans • Effectiveness, to make the business plans proper useable action plans for service delivery. • Focus, on priorities, themes, budgets, risk, sustainability, customer focus, learning, performance management and BVPI's. 	No relevant objectives	No targets identified	LDF to consider the guidance where applicable.

Overall aim/ purpose of the document	Objectives	Targets relevant to the LDF SA	Sustainability issues/ objectives to be taken into account during the SA process
<p>The Guidance contains a timetable for the delivery of Strategic and Business plans within the Council, from November 2004 to April 2006, and the areas within the Council which are expected to produce an appropriate Business Plan. It also lists a number of KPI that should be used in the BP to monitor its delivery. This includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Objectives • Council Priorities • Comprehensive Performance Assessment (CPA) indicators • Local Public Service Agreement (LPSA) indicators • Service improvement plan(s) indicators • National Best Value Performance Indicators <p>This guidance stresses the importance of producing an Action Plan which helps in clarifying the BPs and in focusing on its implementation. Each plan shall also be accompanied by a risk assessment.</p>			
17. Torbay Council (2004) Local Public Service Agreement 2004-2007			
<p>Torbay Council and the Government have entered into the Local Public Service Agreement (Local PSA) with the intention of further improving the services to</p>	<p>Transport Target: reducing deaths and serious injuries on the roads in Torbay</p>	<p>The Targets can be grouped under the following themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education • Health and Social 	<p>LTP and LDF should ensure safety of roads</p>

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<p>local people that Torbay Council provides. The overall aim of LPSAs is to improve the delivery of local public services by focusing on targeted outcomes with support from Government. This agreement covers the period April 2004 to March 2007.</p>		<p>care</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crime • Housing • Transport 	
<p>18. Torbay Council (undated) Best Value Performance Plan: Strategic Plan 2004-2008, Action Plan 2004-2005, BVP Plan 2004-2005.</p>			
<p>The Best Value Performance Plan is a public commitment by Torbay Council specifying how it intends providing its services during the forthcoming year, and how it proposes to be judged on whether these services have been delivered to an acceptable quality. It includes a specification of what the Council considers its main objectives with reference to its functions, and a clear statement as to how it is currently performing in these areas. The plan also indicates how the Council intends to secure continuous improvement in its services, through setting numerical targets or actions. The plan also sets out Torbay's review programme. Torbay has five years to fundamentally review everything that it does, and in the Performance Plan it will set out the results of reviews conducted in the previous year, and identify which services</p>	<p>Jobs and industry:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Encourage firm development plans for Business Park and industrial units at Paignton (Ring Road sites). Due: for Q4 of 2005/06 ○ Develop the full programme for the 'Public Realm' around Torquay Waterfront. Due: as above ○ Achieve planning consent for proposed Kingskerswell Bypass. Due: as above ○ Create new incubator/start-up business services to increase levels of income, employment and skills: Utilise existing and create new commercial workspace (subject to review). Due: by Q4 2004/2005 <p>Regenerate Brixham and enable strong and sustainable fishing industry: facilitate the regeneration of Brixham Harbour and Central Car Park area. Due: by Q4 2006/2007</p> <p>Road safety and congestion</p> <p>To achieve continued improvements in the delivery of the Local Transport Plan: includes items such as the delivery of traffic and transportation strategy programme for the central areas of Torquay, Brixham and Paignton, the development of stronger links with sustainable transport</p>		<p>LDF to take into consideration the actions listed.</p>

Overall aim/ purpose of the document	Objectives	Targets relevant to the LDF SA	Sustainability issues/ objectives to be taken into account during the SA process
<p>are to be reviewed in the forthcoming year. The results of reviews completed identify the actions that have been taken by that service to meet future requirements, and set a number of clear targets. This ensures that the service can demonstrate publicly whether they have met these goals. The Strategy sets the guiding principles of the Council:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Customer focus: customer care; putting the public first; equality of opportunity; open, responsive, accessible and accountable. • Service delivery: Sustaining the environment & the economy; challenging the current service; Public/Private Partnership; valuing and developing staff <p>Also states the Corporate priorities: to deliver our statutory responsibilities and meet the needs of our community The Corporate priorities are translated into objectives</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Corporate Ability: getting back on track 2. Jobs and Industry: towards a prosperous Torbay 3. Road Safety and Congestion: Improving road safety and 	<p>modes, implement a Torbay cycling and pedestrian strategy, improve access to Torbay Hospital, improve access to the Ring Road Corridor, especially for new employment areas. Due: various starting in Q4 of 2004/05 and ongoing in the following years.</p> <p>Affordable housing Improve housing conditions and support for the priorities and groups identified in the Government's strategy 'Tackling Health Inequalities', i.e. support families, mothers and children; engage communities and individuals; improve affordable housing and reduce fuel poverty among vulnerable people; improve access to public services in disadvantaged communities; assist those with mental health problems.</p> <p>Communities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Deliver the Council contribution to the Community Safety Strategy: encouraging the 'designing out' of crime through the planning process and developing an appropriate policy on the issue.(due every Q4); implement Higher Brixham Flood Alleviation Scheme (due: Q4 2004/05) ○ Maximisation of the benefits to the public of the natural environment, facilities and services, with accessibility to all: prepare a Coastal Zone management Plan for Torbay 		

Overall aim/ purpose of the document	Objectives	Targets relevant to the LDF SA	Sustainability issues/ objectives to be taken into account during the SA process
<p>access to and around Torbay</p> <p>4. Social Services: Improving health and social care in Torbay</p> <p>5. Affordable Housing: Improving access to good quality affordable homes</p> <p>6. Education: Placing learning at the heart of our community</p> <p>7. Community: Targeted improvement actions /outcome and actions in the Action Plan.</p>			
<p>19. South Hams District Council <i>South Hams Local Development Plan (1996-2001)</i>, (saved pending adoption of the LDF)</p>			
<p>This is the current development plan for the District, and has been 'saved' (i.e. its policies are still valid) for the next three years, pending development and adoption of the LDF</p>	<p>Contains a number of objectives including:</p> <p>Conservation of areas of natural interest.</p>		<p>The AONB around Brixham continues in the South Hams area, and it is protected from excessive development. LDF to consider linkages for the management of the AONB, split between the two Authorities</p>
<p>20. Teignbridge District Council <i>Teignbridge Local Plan 1989 – 2001</i></p>			
<p>Policies in the adopted Teignbridge Local Plan 1989 - 2001 are to be "saved" and so retain their statutory development plan status, until they are replaced through the phased adoption of the new Development Plan Documents. The process for preparing a Revised Deposit version of the Teignbridge Local Plan First Review will remain in abeyance. The Initial Deposit version of this Local Plan will continue to be material to the</p>	<p>Further development in and around Newton Abbott, including transport links provision</p> <p>Conservation of areas of natural interest</p> <p>Support to the tourist industry with potential developments of infrastructure and/or attractions</p>		<p>LDF: potential consequences on the Torbay's area adjoining Newton Abbott</p> <p>LDF and other plans to consider liaison with Teignbridge policies and plans</p> <p>LDF should consider potential consequences on the Torbay area</p>

Overall aim/ purpose of the document	Objectives	Targets relevant to the LDF SA	Sustainability issues/ objectives to be taken into account during the SA process
determination of development proposals and for guiding the development and use of land in Teignbridge outside the Dartmoor National Park			

1. Improve Health

Overall aim/ purpose of the document	Objectives	Targets relevant to the LDF SA	Sustainability issues/ objectives to be taken into account during the SA process
21. Department of Health (2003) Tackling Health inequalities- A Programme for Action			
<p>This Programme for Action sets out plans to tackle health inequalities over the next three years. It establishes the foundations required to achieve the challenging national target for 2010 to reduce the gap in infant mortality across social groups, and raise life expectancy in the most disadvantaged areas faster than elsewhere.</p>	<p>Includes a number of suggested actions and intervention in dealing with specific health issues such as infant mortality and life expectancy. Those issues influenced by planning decision are included in the final column.</p> <p>Outlined key features for achieving better outcomes in deprived areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ambition – challenging targets for improving outcomes in disadvantaged communities (including health, educational attainment and housing quality) • Organisation – requiring LSPs in targeted ar4as to produce neighbourhood renewal strategies which include focus on health issues • Resources- dunging for the 88 most deprived authorities through the neighbourhood Renewal Fund • Action – testing new approaches through the new deal for Communities, a 10 year programme for the most disadvantages communities 	<p>PSA target outlined:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By 2010 to reduce inequalities on health outcomes by 10% as measured by infant mortality and life expectancy at birth 	<p>Actions likely to have greatest impact over the long term to tackle health inequalities are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • improvements in early years support for children and families • improved social housing and reduced fuel poverty among vulnerable populations • improved educational attainment and skills development among disadvantaged populations • improved access to public services in disadvantaged communities in urban and rural areas, and • reduced unemployment, and improved income among the poorest
22. Department of Health (2004) Choosing Health: Making Healthy choices easier			
<p>Health is inextricably linked to the way people live their lives and the opportunities available to choose health in the communities where they live. This White Paper is about making a difference to the choices people make.</p>	<p>The overarching aim of the paper is to provide people with the tools to help make better health choices. This includes reducing smoking and drinking, improving people's mental health, encouraging exercise and reducing the number of people who are obese.</p> <p>Those which could be influenced by the planning system are outlined in the final column.</p>	<p>None identified</p>	<p>Provide people with the infrastructure to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase access to exercise by ensuring adequate and accessible sports / open space provision • Linking up places of work and leisure with good quality infrastructure for walking and cycling • Assist in providing good conditions for a range of work opportunities to help address health inequalities caused by low income.

Overall aim/ purpose of the document	Objectives	Targets relevant to the LDF SA	Sustainability issues/ objectives to be taken into account during the SA process
23. Torbay NHS (2005) Director of Public Health -Annual Report for Torbay 2004-2005			
<p>Designed to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> raise awareness of the variations in health status that exists in Torbay Inform and influence key decision makers and planners Target efforts and resources in those areas with the greatest need 	<p>6 priorities for public health and areas for action:</p> <p>Tackling:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health inequalities Obesity <p>Reducing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The numbers of people who smoke Harm and encouraging sensible drinking <p>Improving:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sexual Health Mental health and well being 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PSA targets to achieve improvement in life expectancy by 2010 Smoking- national requirement to reduce the number of pregnant women who smoke by 1% per year <p>None identified for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Obesity Harm and Drinking Sexual Health Mental Health and well being 	<p>Where possible encourage development which helps tackle:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health inequalities Obesity <p>Reduce:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Smoking Drinking <p>Improves:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sexual Health Mental health and well being

2. Support Communities that meet people's needs

Overall aim/ purpose of the document	Objectives	Targets relevant to the LDF SA	Sustainability issues/ objectives to be taken into account during the SA process
24. English Nature (Undated) <i>English Nature research report 526 ' Providing Accessible Greenspaces in Towns and Cities: A Practical Guide to Assessing the Resource and Implementing Local Standards for Provision</i>			
<p>This guidance presents local authorities with a practical method for implementing English Nature's model for the provision of accessible natural greenspace in towns and cities.</p>	<p>This document is focused on providing a methodology for assessment of greenspace so has not specified objectives. However the overarching aims are clearly to help Local Authorities ensure good access to natural greenspaces.</p>	<p>English Nature recommends that per 1000 population according to a system of tiers into which sites of different sizes fit:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> no person should live more than 300m from their nearest area of natural greenspace; there should be at least one accessible 20ha site within there should be one accessible 500ha site within 10km. 	<p>The LDF should account for the standards set out here when planning for greenspaces in Torbay.</p>
25. Barker (1997) <i>A framework for the Future: Green networks with multiple use in and around towns and Cities</i>			
<p>This document reviews some of the background to the concept of multi-functional green networks; looks at the social and environmental benefits they can bring; and at the strategic framework they fit into.</p>	<p>No objectives set out but recognises the importance of greenspaces in peoples everyday life for well being, the need for greenspaces to be physically connected to ensure accessibility by foot, horseback or bicycle.</p> <p>Also consider the multiple- use of greenspaces as part of a network for wildlife, flood control, improved water quality, outdoor education, community cohesion, local transport and many other urban infrastructure needs</p>	<p>No targets identified other than those set out by English Nature in 1996 as outlined in the above PPP review for 'Providing Accessible Greenspace in towns and Cities'.</p>	<p>The LDF should recognise greenspaces as not just areas for recreation but as multi-functional areas for wildlife, flood control, improved water quality, education and community cohesion.</p>

Overall aim/ purpose of the document	Objectives	Targets relevant to the LDF SA	Sustainability issues/ objectives to be taken into account during the SA process
26. DETR (2000) PPG3: Housing			
<p>This PPG outlines a range of issues relating to the provision of housing. It provides guidance on planning the provision of new housing on a regional basis and on the allocation of land for housing by local authorities.</p>	<p>The objectives of the guidance are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide everyone with the opportunity of a decent home. • Offer a greater choice of housing, without social distinctions, with both affordable and special housing in urban and rural areas. • Promote sustainable patterns of development and make better use of previously developed land. • Promote urban renaissance and improve quality of life through well designed new housing and residential environments. <p>Additional factors to be taken into account in planning the regional provision of new housing are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the Government's latest published household projections; • the needs of the regional economy; • the capacity of urban areas to accommodate more housing; • the environmental implications; and • the capacity of the existing or planned infrastructure. 	<p>By 2008, 60% of additional housing should be provided on previously-developed land and through conversions of existing buildings.</p>	<p>The LDF should account of these objectives relating to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • equal opportunities for a decent homes • provision of affordable housing • promotion of previously developed land • good design
26a. ODPM (2005) PPS 3: Housing (Consultation draft)			
<p>PPS3 sets out national planning policy frameworks for delivering the Governments housing objectives</p>	<p>The Governments objectives for planning for housing are outlined:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Ensure that a wide choice of housing type is available for both affordable and market housing, to meet the needs of all members of the community b) Deliver a better balance between housing demand and supply in every housing market and improve 	<p>National target of 60% of all new development to be located on brownfield land</p>	<p>Although only a consultation draft the LDF should account for the sustainability objectives listed here when carrying out the SA.</p>

Overall aim/ purpose of the document	Objectives	Targets relevant to the LDF SA	Sustainability issues/ objectives to be taken into account during the SA process
	<p>affordability were necessary.</p> <p>c) Create sustainable, inclusive, mixed communities in all areas. Development should be attractive, safe and designed and built to a high quality. They should be located in areas with good access to jobs, key services and infrastructure</p>		
26b. ODPM (2002) PPG 17: Planning for Open Space, Sport and Recreation.			
<p>Open spaces, sport and recreation all underpin people's quality of life. Well designed and implemented planning policies for open space, sport and recreation are therefore fundamental to delivering broader Government objectives.</p>	<p>Does not contain a specific set of objectives, but does state that Open spaces, sport and recreation all underpin people's quality of life. Well designed and implemented planning policies for open space, sport and recreation are therefore fundamental to delivering broader Government objectives.</p> <p>Open spaces, sport and recreation all underpin people's quality of life. Well designed and implemented planning policies for open space, sport and recreation are therefore fundamental to delivering broader Government objectives. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • supporting an urban renaissance - local networks of high quality and well managed and maintained open spaces, sports and recreational facilities help create urban environments that are attractive, clean and safe. Green spaces in urban areas perform vital functions as areas for nature conservation and biodiversity and by acting as 'green lungs' can assist in meeting objectives to improve air quality. • supporting a rural renewal - the countryside can provide opportunities for recreation and visitors can play an important role in the regeneration of the economies of rural areas. Open spaces within rural settlements and accessibility to local sports and recreational facilities contribute to the quality of life 		<p>The following points of guidance are given to assist in developing planning policy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that through the preparation of development plan adequate land and water resources are allocated for informal sport and organised recreation. • Take account of community needs for recreational space and have regard for level of provision and deficiencies. Resist pressures from development of open space which conflict with the wider public interest. <p>Policies and proposals in the local plan should generally cover</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The specific needs for both mainstream and specialist sports facilities (indoor and outdoor) including , where appropriate large sites (for example), local motor or air sport sites, football stadia, orienteering courses and boating facilities). • The particular recreational needs of the elderly and disabled people. • The protection of public and private open spaces and other land of

Overall aim/ purpose of the document	Objectives	Targets relevant to the LDF SA	Sustainability issues/ objectives to be taken into account during the SA process
	<p>and well being of people who live in rural areas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • promotion of social inclusion and community cohesion - well planned and maintained open spaces and good quality sports and recreational facilities can play a major part in improving people's sense of well being in the place they live. As a focal point for community activities, they can bring together members of deprived communities and provide opportunities for people for social interaction. • health and well being - open spaces, sports and recreational facilities have a vital role to play in promoting healthy living and preventing illness, and in the social development of children of all ages through play, sporting activities and interaction with others. • promoting more sustainable development - by ensuring that open space, sports and recreational facilities (particularly in urban areas) are easily accessible by walking and cycling and that more heavily used or intensive sports and recreational facilities are planned for locations well served by public transport. 		<p>recreational, conservation, wildlife, historical or amenity value.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of public rights of way. • Playing fields. • Access to be managed to protect historic environments or conserve wildlife habitats. • Local Planning Authorities advised to develop their own standards of provision for sport and recreation based on their own assessment of need. Achieved through identification of deficiencies in public open spaces and recreation provision in order to justify the amount and location of new provision. • Outlines importance of the recreational needs of tourists and where appropriate encourages development of facilities which benefit both tourists and residents. • Outlines use of Section 106 Agreements to ensure the provision of public open space and sporting, recreational, social, education or other community facilities as part of a larger mixed development. Such agreements might cover: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The provision of on-site and off-site recreational facilities related to the development - In the case of small developments, a contribution to nearby sport and recreation or open space provision

Overall aim/ purpose of the document	Objectives	Targets relevant to the LDF SA	Sustainability issues/ objectives to be taken into account during the SA process
26c ODPM (2004) Safer Places – The Planning System and Crime Prevention			
<p>PPS1 has a central theme of planning for safe and sustainable communities. This guide is intended as a companion to PPS1. It is not solely about crime prevention. It is concerned with the promotion of safe, sustainable and attractive environments that meet the full set of planning objectives.</p>	<p>The document outlines seven attributes of sustainable communities that are particularly relevant to crime prevention. They include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access and movement – places with well defined routes, spaces and entrances that provide for convenient movement without compromising security • Structure – places that are structured so that different uses do not cause conflict • Surveillance – places where all publicly accessible spaces are overlooked • Ownership – places that promote a sense of ownership, respect, territorial responsibility and community • Physical Protection - Places that include necessary, well-designed security features • Activity – places where levels of human activity is appropriate to the location and creates a reduced risk of crime and a sense of safety at all times • Management and maintenance – places that are designed with management and maintained in mind, to discourage crime in the present and in the future 	<p>None identified</p>	<p>Give due consideration to these objectives throughout the LDF process.</p>
27. South West Regional Housing Forum (2002). South West Regional Housing Strategy 2002-2005.			
<p>The strategy's vision is: to provide everyone in the South West with the opportunity of a decent home. In realising this vision we will aim to make existing homes decent and improve the design and quality of new homes; build sufficient new homes, and in particular affordable homes, to meet current and future needs; and contribute to the social, economic and environmental well-</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Action point 4: Local Development Plans should clearly indicate: the location and mix of housing needed within the district; and expect densities of at least 30–50 dwellings per hectare, and higher on appropriate sites closer to town centres and transport nodes. Supplementary Planning Guidance should help by providing the necessary detail. • Action point 6: Local authorities, in partnership with relevant stakeholders, including private landlords, need to draw up, implement and review strategies to bring empty residential properties back into use and, 	<p>Many of the 'action points' are set in the context of targets (see left).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aim for housing densities of 30-50 dwellings per hectare and possible higher on this town centre site • Assist in bringing empty residential properties back into use and where suitable non-residential properties for housing • Ensure sufficient provision for BME needs. • Promote sustainable building design using Building Research

Overall aim/ purpose of the document	Objectives	Targets relevant to the LDF SA	Sustainability issues/ objectives to be taken into account during the SA process
being of the region.	<p>where available, to convert suitable non-residential properties for housing.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Action point 9: Resources and lettings to be targeted to address BME needs. • Action point 10: New homes should be built to the Building Research Establishment's EcoHomes 'Pass' level or above, and to a 'Good' rating whenever possible. Existing homes should be provided with efficient heating systems and effective insulation. • Action point 21: Use the potential for ending Council Tax discounts for second homes, and explore the potential for increasing this to the equivalent of a doubling of the rate. • Action point 23 :To achieve a one third reduction in non-decent homes across the region. 		<p>Establishments 'Ecohomes' standards.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote restriction on use of new dwellings created as second homes • Address any concerns over the existing number of non-decent homes
28. South West Housing Body (2005). South West Regional Housing Strategy 2005-2016			
This strategy identifies way to tackle the under-provision of housing and supports the delivery of 'The Way Ahead' the regions proposals for delivering planned growth and new housing in the most strategically important places on an accelerated time-scale	<p>The strategy sets out 3 strategic aims:</p> <p>Aim1 : Improving the balance of housing markets. Develop housing markets with a range of tenures, which improve the balance between supply and demand, and offer everyone the opportunity to access a home at a price they can afford</p> <p>Aim 2: Achieving good quality homes. To ensure that existing and new homes improve over minimum standards of quality, management and design</p> <p>Aim 3; Supporting sustainable communities: Ensure that housing makes a full contribution to the achievement of sustainable and inclusive communities</p>	<p>Aim1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Achieve housing delivery levels in RPG10/RSS in all areas of the region by 2007 and eradicate existing backlogs by 2011. • Reduce the use of Temporary Accommodation in the region by 50% by 2010 • Achieve a clear downward trends in affordability ratios (measured lower quartile house prices to average earnings) from current levels by 2016 	The LDF has a pivotal role in assisting the provision of affordable housing.

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		<p>Aim 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 50% of new development will meet the requirements of the code for sustainable Buildings by 2016 • Average SAP ratings of properties housing vulnerable households will be higher than 65 by 2010 and for all remaining stock by 2016 • All social stock will meet the decent homes standard by 2010, and at least 70% of vulnerable households in the private sector in the region will live in homes that meet the Decent Homes Standard • An upward trend in the proportion of Lifetime Homes being built in the region will be established by 2010 <p>Aim 3:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Measures of community cohesion will have improved across the region by 2010, particularly in areas most affected by social exclusion 	

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disadvantage among vulnerable group will be reduced by 2010 There will be increased provision for Gypsy and traveller sites by 2016 	
29. South West Housing Body (2003). Strategic Housing Priorities in the South West.			
<p>This document makes recommendations to Ministers on the priorities for the allocation of public sector housing capital – known as the Single Housing Investment Pot (SHIP) – for 2004/05 & 2005/06 and establishes the` medium-term direction of travel for strategic housing capital investment in the South West.</p>	<p>Contains a number of recommendations and three key priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> to deliver as many new affordable homes as possible. private sector renewal (supporting vulnerable people living in the private sector) decent homes for tenants in the social sector 	<p>Does not contain any targets.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maximise opportunities for providing affordable homes Encourage renewal in private sectors Provide decent homes for those in social housing.
30. ODPM (2003). Sustainable Communities in the South West – Building for the Future.			
<p>This regional plan sets out proposals for implementing Sustainable communities: Building for the future in the South West. It does not attempt to cover all the issues of importance to communities. It highlights actions to address housing, planning and neighbourhood renewal issues. The Government Office for the South West will be working with regional and local partners over the coming month to build on these proposals, to link them with relevant programmes, and to turn policies into action.</p>	<p>Document does not contain any 'objectives' for the Region, but contains an 'Action Plan' which includes action such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> We will help empower people and public services in disadvantaged communities by investing in the skills and know-how they need to turn their communities around (total funding of £148,500 for 2002/03). We will continue to work with SWRDA to establish a 'centre of excellence', providing services to enable the sharing of best practice on regeneration and renewal. We will plan in the main towns and cities for growth, and transport infrastructure and services which reduce the need for travel and support sustainable development as with the Greater Bristol Strategic Transport Study. We will work with local authorities to develop and implement effective local transport plans to tackle the 	<p>Does not contain any targets.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plan growth to reduce the need to travel

Overall aim/ purpose of the document	Objectives	Targets relevant to the LDF SA	Sustainability issues/ objectives to be taken into account during the SA process
	<p>region's transport needs at a local level and support the delivery of key schemes supporting sustainable growth such as the Poole Harbour Bridge, Gloucester South West by-pass and Barnstaple downstream bridge.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> We will use the planning system and other strategies to ensure that communities develop in a way which reduces the need to travel, particularly by private car. 		
31. Local Sustainability Group – South West (undated) Sustaining Success – Sustainability Education in the South West.			
<p>The Sustaining Success Pack is targeted at Learning Providers, helping them to understand how they can contribute to sustainable development.</p> <p>The pack has been designed to: spread good ideas, stimulate engagement with sustainability, create an on-going programme of sharing good practice, encourage those who are already committed to do more and alert learning providers to the need to take sustainability seriously in order to prepare for future funding and quality imperatives.</p>	<p>Although the pack does not pose any specific indicators, it does address a number of key themes which include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To promote lifelong learning to support sustainable communities. To set an example in establishing practice in the College as a business. To develop a commitment to sustainability in the whole college curriculum. 	Does not contain any targets.	The LDF should support the provision of accessible facilities for life long learning.
32. ODPM and GOSW (2005) Creating Sustainable Communities in the South West			
Introduces the work being done to create sustainable communities in the South West	<p>Sustainable communities in the South West are created through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delivering a better balance between housing supply and demand Ensuring people have decent places to live Tackling disadvantage Delivering better services through strong effective 		<p>Ensure the LDF and SA take account of the need for development of sustainable communities through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Balancing housing supply and demand Ensuring people have decent places to live Tackling disadvantages

Overall aim/ purpose of the document	Objectives	Targets relevant to the LDF SA	Sustainability issues/ objectives to be taken into account during the SA process
	local government <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoting the development of the region 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delivering better services through strong local government
33. Culture South West (2003). In search of Chunky Dunsters - A Cultural Strategy for the South West.			
The Cultural Strategy for the South West sets out what the region can achieve by working together, how best to achieve it and how Culture South West can help to start that process.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage increased access to and participation in cultural activities across the South West, capitalising on the latest developments in Information and Communications Technology. • Improve the quality and relevance of the region's cultural facilities and activities. • Support and help develop the South West's cultural and creative industries. • Celebrate our regional identity and the rich diversity of South West cultural life and traditions 	Does not contain any targets.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote access to and participation in good quality cultural activities • Support developments which promote cultural activities and regional identity.
34. Safer Communities Torbay (2002) Community Safety Strategy, 2002 – 2005			
The document has a summary of the Crime & Disorder Audit 1999-2001 which highlights the main crimes and the areas affected and our performance over the last three years. A public consultation has highlighted the following priorities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anti-Social Behaviour – litter, noise, criminal damage, abandoned vehicles, harassment. • Burglary • Drugs – alcohol and substance abuse • Vehicle crime • Violent crime including domestic violence • Hate crime – racial and homophobic 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement protocol for reviewing planning applications to “secure by design” principles • To secure appropriate local authority car parks to accreditation standards 		LDF to ensure that the need for community safety is included in land use planning and development.

Overall aim/ purpose of the document	Objectives	Targets relevant to the LDF SA	Sustainability issues/ objectives to be taken into account during the SA process
<p>Results of the audit and the community consultation have been used to set priorities and focus the new strategy accordingly. The strategy is built on the three elements that impact upon crime and disorder - Victims, Offenders and the Situation, which allows the crime to occur. The strategy is set to tackle each of these elements in relation to the priorities by co-ordinating the resources and expertise of all members of the partnership. The overall aim of the strategy is to improve the quality of life by reducing crime and disorder and their social and economic costs. The strategic aims are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To reduce victimisation • To discourage/reduce offending behaviour <p>To improve the situation in the community</p>			
35. Safer Communities Torbay (2005) Crime and Disorder Reduction Strategy 2005 – 2008			
<p>The document summarises and draws from the results of the Crime & Disorder/Misuse of Drugs Audit and the public consultation conducted for the Community Safety Strategy to identify the extent of the problem of crime and drugs use and identify a set of priorities for action. Priorities for action and targets are set below.</p>	<p>Crime Sub Group</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Volume Crime. • Domestic Abuse. • Drug and Alcohol Related Crime. • Hate Crimes. <p>Communities Sub Group</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anti-Social Behaviour. • Public Reassurance and Community Engagement 	<p>Main Target: To reduce crime by 17.5%, by 31st March 2008</p> <p>Main Target: To reassure and engage the public, reducing the fear of crime and anti social behaviour</p>	<p>LDF to support the strategy and consider how planning and land use could contribute to improved community safety.</p>

Overall aim/ purpose of the document	Objectives	Targets relevant to the LDF SA	Sustainability issues/ objectives to be taken into account during the SA process
36. Torbay Council (2002) Education Development Plan 2002-2007			
<p>The plan includes the indicators used for the year ending July 2003 to define the actions to be implemented in the following years to 2007. It includes a number of Priorities with relative actions and monitoring indicators.</p>	<p>The priority identified are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rising pupil attainment and achievement • Inclusion • Transfer, transience and mobility • Teaching and learning • Staff recruitment, development and retention • Embracing new educational technologies • Focus on schools (leadership, management and governance) • Parents and the community 	<p>Indicators are related to the actions to be implemented.</p>	
37. Torbay Housing Partnership (2004) Torbay Housing Strategy 2003- 2006			
<p>The Housing Strategy takes into account the supply of, demand for and need for housing and maps out how the local authority, with partners, wants the housing system to operate in future years, taking into account the national, regional & local housing priorities. Torbay HS is focused around 6 themes, each with a priority:</p> <p>Theme 1 - Improving Communication, Participation and Consultation: Develop and maintain a housing partnership that is focussed, co-ordinated, transparent, efficient and accountable, to deliver the housing options that meet the needs of Torbay's communities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Priority 1- Develop a greater involvement of the private sector in the Torbay Housing Partnership 	<p>Theme 2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maximise the number of high quality new affordable homes delivered in Torbay over the strategy period by effective use of funding opportunities and the planning system • Make the best use of existing stock to meet the need identified • Ensure an integrated approach between affordable housing provision and the private sector • Provide innovative new housing solutions <p>Theme 3 Increase the use of mixed development opportunities to achieve wider community regeneration and balanced communities</p> <p>Theme 4 Guarantee that sufficient and appropriate accommodation is and will be available to meet the needs of people in Torbay who are or may become homeless</p> <p>Theme 5</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve housing conditions and support for the priorities and groups identified in the Government's 		<p>LDF should encourage a mix of affordable housing</p> <p>For the LDF this action is in line with the principles of providing communities with an enjoyable space to live and reduce the need to travel.</p> <p>For the LDF provision of housing to include a mix of affordable housing, energy conservation measures need to be included in new housing design (at least)</p>

Overall aim/ purpose of the document	Objectives	Targets relevant to the LDF SA	Sustainability issues/ objectives to be taken into account during the SA process
<p>Theme 2 - Enabling Regeneration and Affordable Homes: Increase the availability of good quality affordable homes for the people in housing need as part of a co-ordinated approach to regeneration</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Priority 2 - Maximise the number of high quality new affordable homes delivered in Torbay over the strategy period by the effective use of funding opportunities and the planning system <p>Theme 3 - Contributing to Sustainable Neighbourhoods: Involve all local communities in the sustainable future of their neighbourhoods</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Priority 3 - Move to an informed choice based system for letting social housing in Torbay in 2004 <p>Theme 4 - Tackling Homelessness: Increase the prevention of homelessness, and support to those who are homeless, or threatened with homelessness</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Priority 4 - Shift the focus of agencies' services to the proactive prevention of homelessness <p>Theme 5 - Promoting Healthy Housing: Address the links between housing situation/condition and the underlying determinants of health</p>	<p>strategy: 'Tackling Health Inequalities'</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Support families, mothers and children ○ Engage communities and individuals. ○ Improve affordable housing and reduce fuel poverty among vulnerable people. ○ Improve access to public services in disadvantaged communities. ○ Assist those with mental health problems <p>Achieve excellence in home energy conservation throughout Torbay</p>		

Overall aim/ purpose of the document	Objectives	Targets relevant to the LDF SA	Sustainability issues/ objectives to be taken into account during the SA process
<p>and deal with the related long term causes of health inequalities across all tenures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Priority 5 - Improve housing conditions and support for the priority groups identified in the Government's strategy 'Tackling Health Inequalities' and achieve excellence in home energy conservation throughout Torbay <p>Theme 6 - Assisting Independent Living: Improve the quality of life for the vulnerable people of Torbay through the provision of well planned, high quality housing and related support services based on individual needs, that enable people to live independently'</p> <p>Priority 6 - Develop a needs based Supporting People Strategy by March 2005 to ensure the development of high quality, value for money Supporting People services to meet strategic priorities</p>			
38. Torbay Council (2002) Sports Strategy for Torbay 2002- 2007			
<p>The Sports strategy provides a framework for facilitating sports facilities development and the prioritisation and development of sports facilities in Torbay.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To adopt a strategy based on long-term vision, achieved through more immediate action. To outline to the community and local agencies how Torbay aims to develop sport over the next five/ten years. To show the results of consultation carried out with local people. To encourage and support the voluntary sector within Torbay to continue to play a role in the development 	<p>No specific targets.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognition of the various benefits of providing open space and facilities for sports and facilitate the protection of open spaces accordingly. Explore options to provide more facilities on open spaces. Explore opportunities for community use of education facilities in schools and colleges.

Overall aim/ purpose of the document	Objectives	Targets relevant to the LDF SA	Sustainability issues/ objectives to be taken into account during the SA process
	<p>of sport locally.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To target resources to ensure effective service delivery and 'Best Value'. • To optimise community use of education facilities in schools and colleges. • To show evidence of commitment to sport when dealing with external regional and national organisations. • To outline initiatives which are available for appropriate partners and agencies to progress. • To identify new sports facilities required to meet local/area needs, as well as facilities in need of upgrading and those that are no longer capable of being used effectively. • To ensure any new proposals are identified within the Local Plan • To act as a guide to future investment priorities in sports facilities. • To identify local, regional and national partners and programmes to aid the development of sport in Torbay. • To enable individuals and schools to have a range of opportunities to access all forms of sport. • To promote Torbay as a centre for marine events and activities 		
39. Torbay Council (2003) <i>Playing Pitch Strategy for Torbay</i>			
<p>An independent assessment of the adequacy of playing pitches in Torbay. Sports under consideration include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Association football • Rugby union • Cricket • Hockey 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop firm policies in the Local Plan to ensure that public open space is secured and to prevent further loss of grass pitches. 2. Investigate potential of securing dual-use of school pitches to address shortfall of pitches. 3. Investigate potential of a joint football foundation funding bid between the Council and Churston Ferrers Grammar School for new football pitches (Brixham). 4. Examine the potential for developing new pitches of 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop management solutions for green spaces which recognise recommendations outlined here. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explore the potential for playing pitches in schools to provide grounds for community groups. • Suggestion of the Section 106 agreements to be used to ensure

Overall aim/ purpose of the document	Objectives	Targets relevant to the LDF SA	Sustainability issues/ objectives to be taken into account during the SA process
	<p>junior football, junior rugby and cricket at Barton Valley (Torquay).</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Examine the potential for converting adult football pitches to junior football pitches (Torquay and Paignton). 6. Examine the potential for developing new junior football and junior rugby pitches and a cricket pitch (Paignton). 7. Examine the potential of providing new pitches for junior football and junior rugby in the improvements to White Rock Recreation Ground (Brixham). 8. Examine the potential for securing new pitches in Brixham for junior football and junior rugby through Section 106 Agreements (Brixham). 9. Improve changing facilities at all playing fields (Torbay wide). 10. Maintain all other sites in the district to ensure that provision does not deteriorate and to allow for rest and recovery of existing pitches. 		<p>that playing pitches are provided by the developer.</p>
40. Torbay Council (undated) <i>Our Time, Our Space, Our Choice: Torbay's Play Strategy 2005-10</i>			
<p>The main objective is to develop a multi- agency play strategy which each department within the Council and external organisations can use to raise the profile of play and identify future development of play facilities and opportunities for those living in the Bay under the following criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide an over-arching view of play shared by different Local Authority departments, other agencies and voluntary groups. • Set out why children need to play and the benefits of play for 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop skate parks for Brixham and central Torquay. • Develop a Torbay wide policy to ensure no new play spaces or facilities are initiated unless children and young people, and relevant agencies, have been consulted from the design stage. • Develop web page for 'Play in the Bay' for all potential users. • Investigate areas for natural setting play areas (e.g. Cockington/ Kitson, Wallshill, Copse at Quinta, Hollicombe Park). • Develop specific woodland play areas for older children (Monastery Woods, Brunel Woods, Willows). • Develop proposal/ funding opportunities to deliver supervised play activity in natural environments. • Establish those areas where play provision is no 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management of green spaces to take account of findings of this Play Strategy including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - poor accessibility to some areas (near busy roads). - lack of passive surveillance. - need for upgrading of old equipment - need for further range of equipment. - in some cases a lack of maintenance increase fears of safety. - lack of investment and commitment by leading authorities. • Encourage development of contributions from housing developments to increase open space

Overall aim/ purpose of the document	Objectives	Targets relevant to the LDF SA	Sustainability issues/ objectives to be taken into account during the SA process
<p>children.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop criteria to evaluate and protect existing provision – both physical and in terms of play opportunities. • To influence policy and planning decisions relating to housing and loss of play provision. • Address issues to do with the need for formal and informal space. • Address issues to do with quality (i.e. children's access to space, opportunities, facilitation and the role of play work/ youth work services). • Provide the framework for the improvement and development of provision and services. • To provide links with the other corporate policies, strategies and community plans. <p>To provide a co-ordinated approach across all agencies both in the public and voluntary sector to provide the best possible play facilities and opportunities for the community of Torbay.</p>	<p>longer required/ little used and those areas where new facilities or more investment is required (e.g. in Barton/Watcombe, Pendennis, Shiphay, Astley Park, QED).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support Parks Friends Groups to be trained as and assist as supervisors for play areas and develop capacity to deliver supervised play sessions within community parks. • Rationalise and develop play areas in derived communities. • Provide adequate informal play space in appropriate areas within new housing developments. • Develop 'commuted sum' structure for developers to enable play areas to be sustainable for at least 10 years. • Continue to develop annual Youth Festival to showcase children's and young peoples' skills and activities. 		<p>and play facilities for children and young people in new housing developments.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify potential natural play setting areas, such as Wallshill, Copse at Quinta and Cockington/Kitson and include children and young people in the design and delivery of future play provision.

3. Develop the economy in ways that meet people's needs

Overall aim/ purpose of the document	Objectives	Targets relevant to the LDF SA	Sustainability issues/ objectives to be taken into account during the SA process
41. DOE(1992) Planning Policy Guidance Note 21: Tourism.			
This PPG outlines the economic significance of tourism and its environmental impact, and therefore its importance in land-use planning. It explains how the needs of tourism should be dealt with in development plans and in development control.	This PPG focuses on broad principles and general criteria that are relevant to most types of tourist development. Although it does not deal in detail with each type of development, Chapter 5 of the guidance contains advice on large scale and innovative projects, whilst Annexes A and B provide policy guidance on hotel and on holiday and touring caravan developments.	No targets identified	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider opportunities to utilise tourism as an element of urban regeneration (take opportunities for land reclamation and environmental opportunities) • Protect designated areas which attract tourism (e.g. National Parks, AONBs, SSSIs Conservation Areas and Historical and archaeological sites). (Where development is essential ensure high and sensitive design standards) • New development in seaside resorts should taken account of existing character of the resort • Recognise the importance of retaining holiday accommodation to prevent weakening of the holiday atmosphere. • Careful management required to resolve potential conflicts which may arise as a result of conflicts between visitors and residents. • The need for good design
42. DOE (2001) PPG 4 – Industrial, commercial development and small firms			
Guidance on the provision in planning for economic development married to respect for the environment.	Industrial and commercial developments are vital for the wealth of an area but need to be carefully placed so to minimise dependency of businesses and customers from road transport and integration with existing and planned transport and housing developments and plans.	No targets identified	LDF should ensure integration of all developments (industrial, commercial, housing, mixed use, infrastructure) with transport to ensure sustainability of the economic growth

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43. ODPM (2005) PPS 6 –Planning for Town Centres			
<p>This guidance promotes a ‘town centre first’ sequential approach to development with the aim of creating thriving town centres that provide a range of facilities for local people.</p>	<p>This objectives of this guidance are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To promote and enhance existing centres by focusing development in such centres and encouraging a wide range of services in a good environment. • Encouraging town centre development to promote their vitality and viability, and to enhance consumer choice with a wide provision of shopping, leisure and local services to meet the needs of the whole community; • To ensure development is accessible by a range of means of transport, and to encourage a cleaner, safer, greener town centre environment; • To promote social inclusion by encouraging investment in disadvantaged areas to provide improved services and more employment opportunities; • To promote high quality and inclusive design and make efficient use of land in town centres to deliver more sustainable development. • Exploit locations through high density, mixed use development and promotion of sustainable transport choices • Promote high quality and inclusive design improving the quality of the public realm and open spaces • protect and enhance architectural and historic heritage of centres to provide a sense of place and focus for the community and for civic activity 	<p>There are no specific targets or indicators.</p>	<p>Development plans should promote the vitality of town centres whilst increasing accessibility and reducing social exclusion. This can be achieved through access by a range of transport options, high quality design, high density, mixed use and creation of sense of place through retention of heritage and architectural features.</p>
44. ODPM (2004) PPS 7 – Sustainable Development in Rural Areas			
<p>Quality of life and the environment in rural areas need to be enhanced through the sustainable development of communities and</p>	<p>Objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To raise the quality of life and the environment in rural areas through the promotion of sustainable rural communities, sustainable economic growth and 	<p>No targets identified</p>	<p>Ensure the LDF framework is coordinated with rural transport initiatives.</p>

Overall aim/ purpose of the document	Objectives	Targets relevant to the LDF SA	Sustainability issues/ objectives to be taken into account during the SA process
<p>their environment. Requires that development within and outside existing villages should be permitted where it meets local economic and community needs, where it maintains or enhances the environment and does not conflict with other policies.</p>	<p>diversification, respect and enhancement of local distinctiveness and continued protection of the open countryside.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. To promote more sustainable patterns of development focusing most development in, or next to, existing towns and villages; - preventing urban sprawl; - discouraging the development of 'greenfield' land, maximising the potential benefits of the countryside fringing urban areas; and - providing appropriate leisure opportunities to enable urban and rural dwellers to enjoy the wider countryside. 3. Promoting the development of the English regions by improving their economic performance so that all are able to reach their full potential - by developing competitive, diverse and thriving rural enterprise that provides a range of jobs and underpins strong economies. 4. To promote sustainable, diverse and adaptable agriculture sectors where farming achieves high environmental standards, minimising impact on natural resources, and manages valued landscapes and biodiversity; contributes both directly and indirectly to rural economic diversity; is itself competitive and profitable; and provides high quality products that the public wants. 		
<p>45. Regional Development Agency (2003). <i>Regional Economic Strategy for the South West of England 2003-2012.</i></p>			
<p>The Mission of the RES is to 'increase sustainable prosperity and productivity for the region and all our people' whilst recognising that, over the long-term, a strong economy requires the region and its institutions to be more efficient in</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support business growth (1.1), • Develop a Skilled and Adaptable Workforce (1.2), • Deliver a Supply of Appropriate Sites and Premises for Business Needs (1.3), • Develop The South West as a Leading Region For Innovative and Knowledge Based Business (1.4), 	<p>Supplementary Regional Targets</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvement in business productivity as measured by GVA per worker, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist in the provision of sites and premises for a variety of business needs • Assist in the regeneration of disadvantaged communities • Help provide an attractive

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<p>how it uses its assets – resources, people, land, finance and knowledge. By improving the productivity of the region and its businesses, everyone can enjoy the wealth that a successful economy can bring – now and into the future. The Mission will be achieved through the application of three Strategic Objectives: To raise business productivity; To increase economic inclusion; and To improve regional communications and partnership.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accelerate Economic Participation by Working Locally to Stimulate Employment and Business Start-ups (2.1), Support the Regeneration of Disadvantaged Communities in the South West (2.2), Improve the Strategic Communications Infrastructure to Support Business Needs (3.1), Promote the South West In Order to Attract Business, Employees and Investment (3.2), Conserve and Enhance the Region’s Physical and Cultural Capital to Provide Major Benefits to Tourism and the Wider Economy (3.3) Improve the way the Region Works – Delivering Quality Regional Intelligence, Effective Partnership and Increased Influence (3.4). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase hectares of serviced land available for development – 50% on brownfield land, Creation of new private and community businesses, Spending within the region by tourists visiting the South West <p>(also contains a list of relevant Government targets)</p>	<p>environment which encourages inward investment (e.g. cultural activities, physical environment)</p>
<p>46. Local Sustainability Group for the South West (2000). <i>Promoting Sustainable Tourism in the South West, A discussion paper by the local sustainability group for the South West.</i></p>			
<p>To encourage movement towards sustainable development in the region. It is a reminder of what sustainable tourism actually entails, and it makes some practical suggestions of how we can all work towards it. As such we hope it will be useful for a range of regional agencies, statutory and voluntary bodies, trade organisations and local authorities.</p>	<p>There are no objectives, but there are a number of recommendations, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> We recommend that a Sustainability Checklist be used by planning staff to give a quick indication of how any particular proposal matches up against sustainability criteria. We recommend that the South West of England Regional Development Agency, Countryside Agency and South West Tourism concentrate their investment in the tourism sector on proposals that contribute to the development of a more sustainable tourism industry. We recommend that each part of the region (city, 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explore use of a sustainability checklist for planning staff Explore and encourage possibilities for sustainable tourism Work together at a strategic level to identify problems and opportunities in the existing tourism industry.

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	<p>county or district) should take a strategic approach to developing sustainable tourism, reaching a consensus involving private and public sectors, and identifying problems and opportunities in the existing tourism industry in the area.</p>		
47. South West England (2004). Towards 2015 - Shaping tomorrow's tourism (a consultation draft).			
	<p>The proposals in 'Towards 2015' have been developed to take into account the trends which are going to affect tourism in the years ahead. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • increased numbers of older travellers – who will in general be healthier and have more money to spend; • increased interest in holidays which promote good health and well-being; • a better educated customer – resulting in more holidays in which arts, culture and history play a prominent role; • increasing concern for the environment resulting in more demand for destinations which preserve and promote their natural assets; • increasing pressure on peoples' daily lives continuing the trend of more shorter holidays; • growing importance of combining holidays with hobbies and interests, as people seek expression of individuality; • increasingly discerning customers who expect and demand quality and value; • increasing numbers of visitors looking for authentic experiences which provide a flavour of regional culture, traditions and history. 		<p>Take consideration of the trends identified in this document when developing tourism:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • for older travellers • breaks which promote healthy living and good health • greater focus on art, culture and history • promotion of sustainable tourism • potential for hobby/ interest related holidays • Demand for high quality • Breaks which promote regional culture, traditions and history.
48. South West Regional Employment Forum (2002). South West Framework for Regional Employment and Skills Action (FRESA).			
<p>The Framework for Regional Employment and Skills Action (FRESA) provides a single plan to identify what needs to happen to</p>	<p>The 3 strategic objectives that are identified to be taken forward by regional partners as part of a co-ordinated plan of work are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To increase employers' participation in skills 	<p>No targets identified</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognised need to encourage businesses to invest in skills development • Provide a working environment which

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<p>create a healthy labour market in the South West. The FRESA defines what is meant by a 'healthy labour market'. It sets out a vision for the future of the labour market in the South West and identifies a set of strategic objectives and actions required to realise that vision.</p>	<p>development in the SW;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To raise individuals' aspirations and skills for working in the SW; and, • To develop the efficient and inclusive working of the SW Labour Market. 		<p>raises people's aspirations and skills</p>
<p>48a Torbay Council (2005) Tourism in Torbay: Tourism Strategy 2005-2015</p>			
<p>The Strategy identifies issues facing tourism in Torbay and sets an agenda to ensure that The English Riviera remains a leading resort with a sustainable future</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • produce an annual operating plan, with targets and aspirations which can be tracked and reported on • work closely with partners in defining long term policies which will lead to a more appealing and sustainable destination, including quality and alcohol management • work closely with the Cultural Partnership to improve, celebrate and showcase the cultural offer of Torbay, and particularly to maximise the impact on Torbay of national and international events (Tall Ships, Olympics 2012) • work to seek external funding to support events and develop experience based visits • ensure strategic development supports tourism in its widest sense, including business tourism use benchmarking of the destination, its management and its promotions to maintain a strong position in the market • work closely with the current product (accommodation, attractions and tourism services) to ensure that they are prepared to meet the needs of existing and new customers, and can effectively compete in the wider tourism market place • develop 'off the shelf' products and packages, 		

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	<p>with the current product, which can be targeted at new market segments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •develop ‘attractors’, which are relevant to the destination and which appeal to the local market and encourage visitors (water based activities, events, packages, themes and experiences) •offer business support, networking and facilitation to encourage product development •enhance consumer convenience and ‘bookability’ by developing packages and products which will appeal to the selected market segments •promote the English Riviera by highlighting key strengths and distinctiveness – water-based activities, beaches, produce and activities •offer training and support for new and improving businesses through strong links with relevant business support agencies 		

4. Provide access to meet people's needs with least damage to communities and the environment

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49. DETR (2001) Planning Policy Guidance Note 13: Transport.			
<p>The objectives of this PPG13 are to integrate planning and transport at the national, regional, strategic and local level to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote more sustainable transport choices for both people and for moving freight; • Promote accessibility to jobs, shopping, leisure facilities and services by public transport, walking and cycling, and • Reduce the need to travel, especially by car. 	<p>In order to deliver the objectives of this guidance, when preparing development plans and considering planning applications, local authorities should:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. actively manage the pattern of urban growth to make the fullest use of public transport, and focus major generators of travel demand in city, town and district centres and near to major public transport interchanges; 2. locate day to day facilities which need to be near their clients in local centres so that they are accessible by walking and cycling; 3. accommodate housing principally within existing urban areas, planning for increased intensity of development for both housing and other uses at locations which are highly accessible by public transport, walking and cycling; 4. ensure that development comprising jobs, shopping, leisure and services offers a realistic choice of access by public transport, walking, and cycling, recognising that this may be less achievable in some rural areas; 5. in rural areas, locate most development for housing, jobs, shopping, leisure and services in local service centres which are designated in the development plan to act as focal points for housing, transport and other services, and encourage better transport provision in the countryside; 6. ensure that strategies in the development and local transport plan complement each other and that consideration of development plan allocations and local transport investment and priorities are closely linked; 7. use parking policies, alongside other planning and 	<p>Does not contain any targets.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concentrate urban growth near public transport interchanges • Locate day to day facilities, shopping, leisure and jobs in areas easily accessible by walking/ cycling • Locate new housing in existing urban areas or areas with good public transport access. • Ensure compatibility between LDF and LTP • Give public transport, cyclist and pedestrians more priority than car users • Incorporate crime reduction design where possible • Ensure accessibility for disabled • Protect sites which have potential for widening transport choices in the future

Overall aim/ purpose of the document	Objectives	Targets relevant to the LDF SA	Sustainability issues/ objectives to be taken into account during the SA process
	<p>transport measures, to promote sustainable transport choices and reduce reliance on the car for work and other journeys;</p> <p>8. give priority to people over ease of traffic movement and plan to provide more road space to pedestrians, cyclists and public transport in town centres, local neighbourhoods and other areas with a mixture of land uses;</p> <p>9. ensure that the needs of disabled people as pedestrians, public transport users and motorists - are taken into account in the implementation of planning policies and traffic management schemes, and in the design of individual developments; consider how best to reduce crime and the fear of crime, and seek by the design and layout of developments and areas, to secure community safety and road safety; and</p> <p>10. protect sites and routes which could be critical in developing infrastructure to widen transport choices for both passenger and freight movements.</p>		
50. Department for Transport (2000). Ten Year Plan.			
<p>The key government transport document. Sets out a ten-year vision for transport in the UK, provides detailed analysis of historic and predicted use statistics and sets out spending priorities and investment plans for UK transport over the next 10 years.</p>	<p>The overarching strategy for transport is to tackle congestion and pollution by improving all types of transport - rail and road, public and private - in ways that increase choice. The ten-year plan sees the following as key:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrated transport: looking at transport as a whole, matching solutions to specific problems by assessing all the options. • Public and private partnership: government and the private sector working more closely together to boost investment. • New projects: modernising our transport network in ways that make it bigger, better, safer, cleaner and quicker. 	<p>Locally across England:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10% increase in bus passenger journeys • Extensive bus priority schemes, and improvements also benefiting coaches • More cities and towns with park and ride schemes • Modern and integrated transport information, booking and ticketing services • Safer cycling and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve public transport choice so more people will use public transport • Explore possibility of park and ride schemes so people do not drive into town centres • Access to jobs and services through improved transport links especially in regeneration areas • The role of integrated public transport information, booking and ticketing systems, with a single ticket or card covering the whole journey

Overall aim/ purpose of the document	Objectives	Targets relevant to the LDF SA	Sustainability issues/ objectives to be taken into account during the SA process
		<p>walking routes, more 20mph areas and Home Zones for safer roads, particularly around schools.</p> <p>Rail:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 50% increase in use, measured by passenger kilometres • 80% increase in rail freight • Better integration with cars, buses, taxis, bicycles and better links to airports. <p>Roads:</p> <p>40% reduction in the number of people killed or seriously injured in road accidents</p>	
50a Department of Transport (2003) <i>The Future of Air Transport - White Paper and the Civil Aviation Bill</i>			
<p>This White Paper sets out a strategic framework for the development of airport capacity in the United Kingdom over the next 30 years. It covers a broad range of objectives and relating to supply and demand for air travel as well as covering a number of environmental objectives relating to the expected expansion of air travel. It also includes a key issues for the development of air travel in the South West.</p>	<p>The Government proposes a balanced approach to expansion of air travel which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • recognises the importance of air travel to our national and regional economic prosperity, and that not providing additional capacity where it is needed would significantly damage the economy and national prosperity • reflects people's desire to travel further and more often by air, and to take advantage of the affordability of air travel and the opportunities this brings • seeks to reduce and minimise the impacts of 	<p>No targets identified</p>	<p>Recognise the objectives here in relation to the development of the LDF</p>

Overall aim/ purpose of the document	Objectives	Targets relevant to the LDF SA	Sustainability issues/ objectives to be taken into account during the SA process
	<p>airports on those who live nearby, and on the natural environment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ensures that, over time, aviation pays the external costs its activities impose on society at large - in other words, that the price of air travel reflects its environmental and social impacts • minimises the need for airport development in new locations by making best use of existing capacity where possible • respects the rights and interests of those affected by airport development • provides greater certainty for all concerned in the planning of future airport capacity, but at the same time is sufficiently flexible to recognise and adapt to the uncertainties inherent in long-term planning. <p>Environmental Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • we will respect targets on air and water quality which have been agreed to protect human health and the wider environment • we will require that airport developments are consistent with existing arrangements for the control of the noise impacts of aviation • we will work constructively with our European and, where appropriate, international colleagues to develop further procedures and regimes for managing noise, including night noise • Local controls should operate within these principles to manage the environmental impact of aviation and airport development so that • noise impacts are limited, and where possible 		

Overall aim/ purpose of the document	Objectives	Targets relevant to the LDF SA	Sustainability issues/ objectives to be taken into account during the SA process
	<p>reduced over time</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • local air quality is maintained within legal limits across all relevant pollutants in order to protect human health and the wider environment • loss of landscape and built heritage is avoided wherever possible, and otherwise minimised and mitigated to the greatest extent possible • all relevant water quality and other mandatory environmental standards are met • surface access to airports is designed to help limit local environmental impacts (see also Chapter 4); and • impacts on biodiversity, such as disturbance of habitats and species, are minimised. 		
51. Act of Parliament, (2000) Countryside and Rights of Way Act (CROW)			
<p>CROW extends the public's ability to enjoy the countryside whilst also providing safeguards for landowners and occupiers. It creates a new statutory right of access to open country and registered common land, modernise the rights of way system, give greater protection to Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs), provide better management arrangements for Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONBs), and strengthen wildlife enforcement legislation.</p>	<p>Emphasises the public's right of access to open country and common land, and gives additional protection to Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI).</p>	<p>No targets identified</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Certain land uses and development might hinder accessibility to open country and common land. The LDF and other plans should consider these issues which have relevance to SA objectives on human health, population, and severance.
52. South West Regional Assembly (Draft, March 2004). Developing the Regional Transport Strategy in the South West, Consultation Draft.			
<p>In approving the Regional Planning Guidance for the South West</p>	<p>The RTS has been developed with reference to the overarching objectives of national transport policy, which</p>	<p>Does not contain any targets.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to protect and enhance the built and natural environment;

Overall aim/ purpose of the document	Objectives	Targets relevant to the LDF SA	Sustainability issues/ objectives to be taken into account during the SA process
<p>(RPG10) the Secretary of State invited the Regional Planning Body (the Regional Assembly) to carry out a review of the Regional Transport Strategy (RTS) in light of the transport studies being prepared at that time. The most significant of these are the multi-modal studies and the review of the regional air services. This review does not seek to amend the Transport Policies set out in RPG10, but in light of the recent studies and of changes in relevant national and regional policies it sets out for consultation a reappraisal of the priorities for transport investment in the South West</p>	<p>are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to protect and enhance the built and natural environment; • to improve safety for all travellers; • to contribute to an efficient economy, and to support sustainable and economic growth in appropriate locations; • to promote accessibility to everyday facilities for all especially those without a car; and • to promote the integration of all forms of transport and land use planning, leading to a better, more efficient transport system. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to improve safety for all travellers; • to contribute to an efficient economy, and to support sustainable and economic growth in appropriate locations; • to promote accessibility to everyday facilities for all especially those without a car; and • to promote the integration of all forms of transport and land use planning, leading to a better, more efficient transport system.
<p>53. South West Regional Development Agency, South West Regional Assembly, Government Office South West and Department for Transport (2003). <i>Development of an Air Transport Strategy for the Far South West of England.</i></p>			
<p>AviaSolutions was appointed by the SWRDA, SW Regional Assembly, Government Office South West and DfT to undertake this study. It specifically focuses on three development options. They are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Option 1: (Base Case): The three existing airports (Exeter, Newquay, and Plymouth) are developed within their physical and operational constraints. • Option 2: Plymouth is closed, leaving Newquay and Exeter to serve the far South West. 	<p>No specific objectives or targets included in this document.</p>	<p>Does not contain any targets.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider implications of different options on how people travel to Torbay. Development option 3 has significant implications for how tourist, in particular reach Torbay. This could lead to an increase in air travel.

Overall aim/ purpose of the document	Objectives	Targets relevant to the LDF SA	Sustainability issues/ objectives to be taken into account during the SA process
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Option 3: A new airport is developed in the South Hams replacing both the existing Plymouth and Exeter airports. Newquay remains operational. 			
54. Torbay Council (2005) Torbay Local Transport Plan 2006 – 2011 (Provisional draft stage)			
<p>The document set the vision and objectives for Torbay transport, in the context of wider sustainability issues.</p> <p>Key elements of the second LTP are as follows:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Greater focus on the four 'shared priority' outcomes (see below); The contribution of transport to other service areas i.e. health & education; Greater flexibility to develop transport solutions in partnership with the local community; The setting of challenging & realistic targets that have local relevance; The necessity to clearly demonstrate Value for Money. <p>In terms of the shared priority for transport, improved access to jobs and services must be deemed sustainable and sociably inclusive through:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved Accessibility; Reduction in road/traffic 	<p>Long terms objectives:</p> <p>External transport links:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Congestion on the main road routes into Torbay would be removed through the provision of additional capacity There will be rail links from Torbay to the whole of the UK's rail network, with a maximum of 2 interchanges required, with a minimum frequency of 1 train per hour There will be direct bus services, with at least an hourly frequency from the main towns in Torbay to Exeter, Plymouth, Totnes, Newton Abbot and Teignmouth Direct bus services will be provided to Exeter Airport meeting the requirements of travellers in terms of journey times and service patterns Freight facilities in Torbay, which encourage the use of rail and sea transport will be provided and improved to attract freight away from road <p>Town Centres (Torquay, Paignton, Brixham, St Marychurch, Preston)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> High quality pedestrian environments will be provided in all shopping areas Sufficient parking will be provided, matching the needs of the activities in each area, for short stay visitors, commuters, blue badge holders, HGVs and coaches Public transport services will be provided linking 		<p>The SA will need to review the significant environmental effects of these long term objectives and the actions that stem from them. The provision of additional capacity may be a concern.</p> <p>For the LDF there are some consequences in terms of land use development, such as development of Park & Ride schemes, new ferry service (with associated landing facilities).</p>

Overall aim/ purpose of the document	Objectives	Targets relevant to the LDF SA	Sustainability issues/ objectives to be taken into account during the SA process
<p>congestion;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved road safety; Reduced air pollution <p>The vision for transport in Torbay includes statements inspired by the need to promote the use of sustainable modes of transport and discourage car travel, including improving the provision for public transport.</p> <p>The vision and key objectives will be met by the delivery of a number of key schemes, which include, amongst others, improvement of existing cycle, rail and local/ trunk road infrastructure, investment in public transport information and cashless payment systems and a new ferry service</p>	<p>residential areas to town centres and the most important services, including the hospital, local shopping areas, schools and leisure facilities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> High quality walking routes will be provided linking each town with its hinterland residential areas, incorporating off road links, signalised crossings and signing Sufficient taxi and private hire facilities will be provided meeting the needs of users of these services. <p>Internal Transport Corridors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The key junctions in the road network will be improved to remove congestion, including Tweenaway Cross, Windy Corner, Lawes Bridge, Bolton Cross, Preston, etc. Maximum use will be made of the opportunities presented by Torbay's rail network, including integration with local bus services- High quality bus services will be provided between each of Torbay's towns, offering an alternative to car use A high speed, all weather ferry service will link Torquay, Paignton and Brixham The national cycle network routes within Torbay will be completed offering links between the main towns in Torbay HGV traffic on the lower standard east-west distributor roads will be minimised and appropriate traffic calming and road safety facilities provided. 		
<p>54a. Torbay Council (2004) Torbay Streetscape Guidelines 2004-2007</p>			
<p>These guidelines summarise the design principles that need to be considered when designing and implementing streetscape works</p>	<p>Outlines an overall vision: Our vision is for Torbay's streets is that they will be high quality, well-designed places that are vibrant, fun and enjoyable to spend time in. Out streets will be comfortable and safe for pedestrians,</p>	<p>No specific targets identified</p>	<p>Give due consideration to the principles listed here when formulating the LDF, in particular to the Urban Design Strategy.</p>

Overall aim/ purpose of the document	Objectives	Targets relevant to the LDF SA	Sustainability issues/ objectives to be taken into account during the SA process
<p>and provides a schedule of suitable materials appropriate for each area of Torbay.</p>	<p>accessible to all, and attractive pleasant places that enhance the quality and character of Torbay's three towns; Torquay, Paignton and Brixham.</p> <p>It also includes a number of principles including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish a clear design ethos for the street • Reinforce local character • Reduce clutter • Create locally distinctive design • Priorities pedestrians over vehicles • Involve the local community • Promote public art • Maintain the historic form of streets in conservation areas • Minimise inappropriate signage and furniture • Use suitable surface materials • Consider use of trees and planting to set the scene for Torbay • Use secure by design principles • Encourage community to take ownership of the streetscape • Ensure sufficient maintenance • Consider needs of those which are less able throughout the design process 		

5. Maintain and improve environmental quality and assets

Overall aim/ purpose of the document	Objectives	Targets relevant to the LDF SA	Sustainability issues/ objectives to be taken into account during the SA process
55. Bern Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (1979).			
<p>The Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats - also known as the Bern Convention - was adopted on September 1979 in Bern (Switzerland) and came into force on 1 June 1982. An important instrument for the protection of wildlife and natural habitats, the Convention has today 45 Contracting Parties, including 39 Council of Europe member States, the European Community, Monaco and four African States. It includes help for implementation (technical assistance on legal and scientific issues) and the setting-up of the Emerald Network - a Network of Areas of Special Conservation Interest created in 1998 and compatible with the EU network Natura 2000, as well as work on monitoring and control of threatened species.</p>	<p>Objectives The Convention aims to ensure conservation of wild flora and fauna species and their habitats. Special attention is given to endangered and vulnerable species, including endangered and vulnerable migratory species specified in appendices.</p> <p>The Parties undertake to take all appropriate measures to ensure the conservation of the habitats of the wild flora and fauna species. Such measures should be included in the Parties planning and development policies and pollution control, with particular attention to the conservation of wild flora and fauna. The Parties undertake to promote education and disseminate general information concerning the need to conserve species of wild flora and fauna and their habitats.</p> <p>The aims of the convention are threefold:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to conserve wild flora and fauna and natural habitats • to promote co-operation between States • to give particular attention to endangered and vulnerable species, including endangered and vulnerable migratory species <p>General obligation for each Contracting Party to take action individually, with respect to the conservation of wild flora and fauna and all natural habitats in general, by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • promoting national conservation policies • having regard for conservation in regional planning policies and pollution abatement • promoting education and information 	<p>Does not contain any targets.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conserve wild flora and fauna and natural habitats • Give attention to endangered and vulnerable species • Promote education and disseminate general information concerning need to conserve species of wild flora and fauna

Overall aim/ purpose of the document	Objectives	Targets relevant to the LDF SA	Sustainability issues/ objectives to be taken into account during the SA process
56. UN (1993) <i>The convention on Biological Diversity</i>			
<p>This convention was agreed among the vast majority of the world's governments and sets out their commitments to maintaining the world's biodiversity so to achieve a more sustainable economic development. The Convention establishes three main goals: the conservation of biological diversity, the sustainable use of its components, and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits from the use of genetic resources.</p>	<p>Article 6a requires each Contracting Party to develop national strategies, plans or programmes for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity. Article 6b requires that the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity are integrate, as far as possible and as appropriate, into relevant sectoral or cross-sectoral plans, programmes and policies.</p>	<p>No targets identified</p>	<p>SA should consider biodiversity impacts within its objectives. It should take a holistic view of ecosystems rather than a focusing on 'islands' of protected species.</p>
57. Århus Convention , 1998 (ratified February 2005): legally binding through obligations on member States			
<p>The Århus Convention establishes a number of rights of the public (citizens and their associations) with regard to the environment. Public authorities (at national, regional or local level) are to contribute to allowing these rights to become effective. The Convention provides for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The right of everyone to receive environmental information that is held by public authorities. This can include information on the state of the environment, but also on policies or measures taken, or on the state of human health and safety where this 	<p>The Convention creates obligations in three fields or 'pillars':</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public access to environmental information • Public participation in decision-making on matters related to the environment: provision • Access to justice (i.e. administrative or judicial review proceedings) in environmental matters 	<p>No targets identified</p>	<p>Public consultation and access to information supporting the decision-making process must be introduced in the procedures for the drawing up of the LDF in respects of matters covered by the legislation and Directives mentioned.</p> <p>The SEA Directive requires that public consultation is carried out on the Draft Plan and its accompanying Environmental Report.</p>

Overall aim/ purpose of the document	Objectives	Targets relevant to the LDF SA	Sustainability issues/ objectives to be taken into account during the SA process
<p>can be affected by the state of the environment. Public authorities are obliged, under the Convention, to actively disseminate environmental information in their possession;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The right to participate from an early stage in environmental decision-making. Arrangements are to be made by public authorities to enable citizens and environmental organisations to comment on, for example, proposals for projects affecting the environment, or plans and programmes relating to the environment • The right to challenge, in a court of law, public decisions that have been made without respecting the two aforementioned rights or environmental law in general. 			
<p>58. Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of international importance especially waterfowl habitat (1971).</p>			
<p>The Convention on Wetlands, signed in Ramsar, Iran, in 1971, is an intergovernmental treaty which provides the framework for national action and international co-operation for the conservation and wise use of wetlands and their resources. There are presently 138 Contracting Parties to the</p>	<p>The Convention makes the following commitments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Article 2: Signatories will designate wetland sites to be included in the list of wetlands of international importance and promote the conservation and wise use of these. • Article 3: Under the Convention there is a general obligation for the Contracting Parties to include wetland conservation considerations in their national land-use planning. They have undertaken to formulate and implement this planning so as to promote, as far 	<p>Does not contain any targets.</p>	<p>Need for careful management of wetlands is important in Torbay which has a declining area of wetlands.</p>

Overall aim/ purpose of the document	Objectives	Targets relevant to the LDF SA	Sustainability issues/ objectives to be taken into account during the SA process
<p>Convention, with 1368 wetland sites, designated for inclusion in the Ramsar List of Wetlands of International Importance.</p> <p>The official name of the treaty – The Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat – reflects its original emphasis on the conservation and wise use of wetlands primarily to provide habitat for water birds. Over the years, however, the Convention has broadened its scope to cover all aspects of wetland conservation and wise use, recognising wetlands as ecosystems that are extremely important for biodiversity conservation in general and for the well being of human communities.</p>	<p>as possible, "the wise use of wetlands in their territory".</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Article 4: Contracting Parties have also undertaken to establish nature reserves in wetlands, whether or not they are included in the Ramsar List, and they are also expected to promote training in the fields of wetland research, management and stewardship 		
59. Bonn Convention on Conservation of Migratory Species (1979).			
<p>The Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (also known as CMS or the Bonn Convention) aims to conserve terrestrial, marine and avian migratory species throughout their range. It is an intergovernmental treaty, concluded under the aegis of the United Nations Environment Programme, concerned with the conservation of wildlife and habitats on a global scale. Since the Convention's entry into force, its membership has</p>	<p>The Convention was agreed based on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognition that wild animals in their innumerable forms are an irreplaceable part of the earth's natural system which must be conserved for the good of mankind Awareness that each generation of man holds the resources of the earth for future generations and has an obligation to ensure that this legacy is conserved and, where utilised, is used wisely Consciousness of the ever-growing value of wild animals from environmental, ecological, genetic, scientific, aesthetic, recreational, cultural, educational, social and economic points of view 	<p>Does not contain any targets.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognition of the need for careful planning in areas of importance for migratory species

Overall aim/ purpose of the document	Objectives	Targets relevant to the LDF SA	Sustainability issues/ objectives to be taken into account during the SA process
<p>grown steadily to include 86 (as of 1 June 2004) Parties from Africa, Central and South America, Asia, Europe and Oceania.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concern particularly with those species of wild animals that migrate across or outside national jurisdictional boundaries • Recognition that the States are and must be the protectors of the migratory species of wild animals that live within or pass through their national jurisdictional boundaries • The conviction that conservation and effective management of migratory species of wild animals require the concerted action of all States within the national jurisdictional boundaries of which such species spend any part of their life cycle 		
60. European Spatial Development Perspective, 1999 : non-statutory			
<p>By adopting the ESPD, the Member States and the Commission reached agreement on common objectives and concepts for the future development of the territory of the European Union.</p> <p>The aim of spatial development policies is to work towards a balanced and sustainable development of the territory of the European Union. The ESPD aims to ensure that the three fundamental goals of European policy are achieved equally in all the regions of the EU:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic and social cohesion; • Conservation and management of natural resources and the cultural heritage; • More balanced competitiveness of the European territory. 	<p>European cultural landscapes, cities and towns, as well as a variety of natural and historic monuments are part of the European Heritage. Its fostering should be an important part of modern architecture, urban and landscape planning in all regions of the EU.</p> <p>A big challenge for spatial development policy is to contribute to the objectives, announced by the EU during international conferences concerning the environment and climate, of reducing emissions into the global ecological system.</p>	<p>No targets identified</p>	<p>The LDF and other plans could influence the historic environment in several ways, including impacts upon townscape, historic structures and features.</p> <p>The SA should include objectives for Conservation Areas and reducing Carbon Dioxide emissions. The contribution of all plans, but especially the LDF to the form and function of the district should be viewed positively and the plan's objectives should reflect this.</p>

Overall aim/ purpose of the document	Objectives	Targets relevant to the LDF SA	Sustainability issues/ objectives to be taken into account during the SA process
61. ECC (1979) Directive on Conservation of Wild Birds (79/409/EEC)			
<p>The Birds Directive addresses the conservation of all wild birds throughout the European Union, including marine areas, and covers their protection, management, control and exploitation. It applies to the birds, their eggs, nests and habitats. It places a broad requirement on Member States to take necessary measures to maintain the populations of all wild birds at levels determined by ecological, scientific and cultural needs. In doing so, Member States must also consider economic and recreational needs</p>	<p>The main provisions of the Directive include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The maintenance of the favourable conservation status of all wild bird species across their distributional range (Article 2) with the encouragement of various activities to that end (Article 3). • The identification and classification of Special Protection Areas for rare or vulnerable species listed in Annex I (PDF 106KB) of the Directive, as well as for all regularly occurring migratory species, paying particular attention to the protection of wetlands of international importance (Article 4). (Together with Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) designated under the Habitats Directive, SPAs form a network of pan-European protected areas known as Natura 2000.) • The establishment of a general scheme of protection for all wild birds (Article 5). • Restrictions on the sale and keeping of wild birds (Article 6). <p>Specification of the conditions under which hunting and falconry can be undertaken (Article 7).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Huntable species are listed on Annex II.1 (PDF 29KB) and Annex II.2 (PDF 73KB) of the Directive). • Prohibition of large-scale non-selective means of bird killing (Article 8). • Procedures under which Member States may derogate from the provisions of Articles 5-8 (Article 9) — that is, the conditions under which permission may be given for otherwise prohibited activities. • Encouragement of certain forms of relevant research (Article 10). • Requirements to ensure that introduction of non-native birds do not threatened other biodiversity 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure conservation of all wild bird species • Recognition of the importance of Special Protected Area

Overall aim/ purpose of the document	Objectives	Targets relevant to the LDF SA	Sustainability issues/ objectives to be taken into account during the SA process
	(Article 11).		
62. EC (1992) Conservation of Natural Habitats and Wild Fauna and Flora (Directive 92/43/ EC)			
<p>The EC Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds (The Birds Directive, 79/409/EEC) and the EC Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and Wild Flora and Fauna (The Habitats Directive, 92/43/EEC). Together, they establish a legislative framework for protecting and conserving Europe's wildlife and habitats. The directives implement in Community law the requirements of the Bonn Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species and the Bern Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats. The Conservation (Natural Habitats & c) Regulations 1994 (the Habitats Regulations) transposed the requirements of these Directives into national law in Great Britain. At the centre of the policy is the creation of a coherent ecological network of protected areas across the EU - known as NATURA 2000 for habitats and species considered to be of outstanding international significance and therefore of importance to the maintenance of biodiversity in the European Union. Its purpose is to maintain or restore</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The aim of this Directive shall be to contribute towards ensuring bio-diversity through the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora in the European territory of the Member States to which the Treaty applies. • Measures taken pursuant to this Directive shall be designed to maintain or restore, at favourable conservation status, natural habitats and species of wild fauna and flora of Community interest. • Measures taken pursuant to this Directive shall take account of economic, social and cultural requirements and regional and local characteristics. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain or restore , at favourable conservation status , natural habitats and species of wild fauna and flora of Community Interest

Overall aim/ purpose of the document	Objectives	Targets relevant to the LDF SA	Sustainability issues/ objectives to be taken into account during the SA process
the habitats and species at a favourable conservation status in their natural range.			
63. EEC (1976) Bathing Water Quality Directive (76/160/EEC)			
<p>The quality of designated bathing waters in England is monitored against standards in the bathing water regulations (SI 1991/1597), which come from the EC Bathing Water Directive (76/160/EEC). In October 2002, the Commission adopted the proposal for a revised Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the Quality of Bathing Water. This revision is still in the proposal stage.</p>	<p>The 1976 Bathing Water Directive has set binding standards for bathing waters throughout the European Union.</p>	<p>Contains a set of mandatory (or imperative) standards, which should not be exceeded, these are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10,000 total coliforms per 100 millilitres (ml) of water • 2,000 faecal coliforms per 100ml of water <p>In order for a bathing water to comply with the Directive, 95% of the samples (i.e. at least 19 out of the 20 taken) must meet these standards, plus a range of other criteria.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain bathing water to standards set out in the 1976 Bathing Water Directive
64. ODPM (2005) PPS 9: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation			
<p>PPS9 sets out planning policies on protection of biodiversity and geological conservation through the planning system.</p>	<p>Key principles for regional planning bodies and local planning authorities are outlined:</p> <p>(i) Development plan policies and planning decisions should be based upon up-to-date information about the environmental characteristics of their areas. (resources and potential for sustaining and enhancing those resources)</p> <p>(ii) Plan policies and planning decisions should aim to maintain, and enhance, restore or add to biodiversity and geological conservation interests. In taking decisions, local planning authorities should ensure that appropriate weight is attached to designated sites of international,</p>	<p>None identified</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure adequate provision of information upon which to make planning decisions • Maintain, restore and enhance biodiversity • Ensure sufficient protection is afforded to designated sites • Ensure a strategic approach to conservation recognising value of individual sites as well as their value as part of a wider environment. • Encourage the incorporation of beneficial biodiversity and geological

Overall aim/ purpose of the document	Objectives	Targets relevant to the LDF SA	Sustainability issues/ objectives to be taken into account during the SA process
	<p>national and local importance; protected species; and to biodiversity and geological interests within the wider environment.</p> <p>(iii) Plan policies on the form and location of development should take a strategic approach to the conservation, enhancement and restoration of biodiversity and geology, and recognise the contributions that sites, areas and features, both individually and in combination, make to conserving these resources.</p> <p>(iv) Plan policies should promote opportunities for the incorporation of beneficial biodiversity and geological features within the design of development.</p> <p>(v) Development proposals where the principal objective is to conserve or enhance biodiversity and geological conservation interests should be permitted.</p> <p>(vi) The aim of planning decisions should be to prevent harm to biodiversity and geological conservation interests. Where granting planning permission would result in significant harm to those interests other alternative sites should be given due consideration and where no alternative exists mitigation or appropriate compensation should be put into place. If that significant harm cannot be prevented, adequately mitigated against, or compensated for, then planning permission should be refused.</p>		<p>features within development design</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage development, where appropriate for sole purpose of conserving or enhancing biodiversity • Where biodiversity is threatened ensure suitable alternative sites are considered as well as options for mitigation or compensation.
65. DOE (1994) PPG15 Planning and the Historic Environment.			
<p>This PPG provides a full statement of Government policies for the identification and protection of historic buildings, conservation areas, and other elements of the historic environment. It explains the role played by the planning system in their protection</p>	<p>Does not contains a specific set of objectives, but does state that 'the protection of the historic environment, whether individual listed buildings, conservation areas, parks and gardens, battlefields will need to be taken fully into account both in the formulation of authorities' planning policies and in development control'.</p>	<p>Does not contain any specific targets.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognise the importance of the historic environment in particular its role in creating local distinctiveness and it's role in leisure and recreation. • Reconcile the need for economic growth with the need to protect the natural and historic environment • Avoid loss of fabric through neglect • Recognise the importance of the

Overall aim/ purpose of the document	Objectives	Targets relevant to the LDF SA	Sustainability issues/ objectives to be taken into account during the SA process
			<p>historic environment in promoting tourism and leisure (within capacity limits)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect and enhance recognised historic features such as listed buildings, Historic Parks and Gardens, Historic Battlefields as well as those historic features of the wider environment.
66. DOE (1990) PPG 16 Archaeology and Planning			
<p>This guidance is for planning authorities in England, property owners, developers, archaeologists, amenity societies and the general public. It sets out the Secretary of State's policy on archaeological remains on land, and how they should be preserved or recorded both in an urban setting and in the countryside. It gives advice on the handling of archaeological remains and discoveries under the development plan and control systems, including the weight to be given to them in planning decisions and the use of planning conditions.</p>	<p>Development plans should reconcile the need for development with the interests of conservation including archaeology. Detailed development plans should include policies for the protection, enhancement and preservation of sites of archaeological interest and of their settings.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Archaeological sites can be potentially damaged through construction of new build. The LDF and other plans should take account of preserving archaeological heritage.
67. DETR (2001) Planning Policy Guidance Note 25: Development and Flood Risk.			
<p>The susceptibility of land to flooding is a material planning consideration. Flood risk should be considered at all stages of the planning and development process in order to reduce future damage to property and loss of life. Planning should</p>	<p>This PPG aims to strengthen the co-ordination between land-use and development planning and the operational delivery of flood and coastal defence strategy. It is based on a number of general principles, which include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning authorities should apply the precautionary principle to the issue of flood risk, using a risk-based search sequence to avoid such risk where possible 		<p>The LDF should reflect the objectives of this guidance and given the importance of this subject to the south west the SA should also reflect it.</p> <p>In particular:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • That susceptibility to flooding is a

Overall aim/ purpose of the document	Objectives	Targets relevant to the LDF SA	Sustainability issues/ objectives to be taken into account during the SA process
<p>seek where possible to reduce and certainly not to increase flood risk. It should help ensure that flood plains are used for their natural purposes, continue to function effectively and are protected from inappropriate development.</p>	<p>and managing it elsewhere;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning authorities should recognise the importance of functional flood plains, where water flows or is held at times of flood, and avoid inappropriate development on undeveloped and undefended flood plains 		<p>material consideration</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policies in the development plan should outline the consideration which will be given to flood issues • A risk based approach should be given to planning decisions • Recognition of the importance of floodplains • Developers to fund flood defences and warning measures required because of the development • Flood risk and management to be considered on a whole-catchments basis rather than individual flood plains.
<p>67a. ODPM (2005) Planning Policy Statement 25: Development and Flood Risk (Consultation version)</p>			
<p>This revision of PPG25 is aimed towards providing clarity on what is required at regional and local levels to ensure that decisions are made in the most appropriate level and in a timely fashion to deliver sustainable planning for development and flood risk. Advice on practical implementation will be included in a Practice Guide</p>	<p>Local Planning authorities are expected to prepare and implement planning strategies that help to deliver sustainable development by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identifying land at risk and the degree of risk of flooding from river, sea and other sources in their area • Preparing Regional or Strategic Flood Risk Assessments as appropriate, either as part of the sustainability appraisal of their plans or as a freestanding assessment that contributes to that Appraisal • Framing policies for the location of development which avoid flood risk to people and property where possible and manage any residual risk, taking account of the 	<p>A number of indicators are outlined in relation to High Level Targets 5 which identifies the impact of the technical advice on flood risk provided by the Environment Agency on planning decisions.</p>	<p>Ensure consideration is given to these objectives which highlights the future need for consideration of flood risk.</p>

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	<p>impact of climate change</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reducing flood risk to and from new developments through location, layout and design, including the applications of a sustainable approach to drainage • Using opportunities offered by new development to reduce flood risk to communities • Only permitting development in areas of flood risk when there are no suitable alternative sites in areas of lower flood risk and the benefits of the development outweigh the risks from flooding • Work effectively with the environment Agency and other stakeholders to ensure that best use is made of their expertise and information so that decisions on planning applications can be delivered expeditiously; and • Ensuring spatial planning supports flood risk management and emergency planning. 		
68. DOE (1992) PPG 20: Coastal Planning.			
<p>This PPG covers planning policy for the coastal areas of England and Wales.</p>	<p>Does not contain a specific set of objectives, but does state that on-shore development can often have an impact offshore. And this should be taken into account when making planning decisions. Likewise, when considering the environmental impacts of developments outside the coastal zone, local planning authorities will still need to consider the effects on that zone.</p> <p>A number of key issues raised includes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A precautionary approach is also required for policies relating to land affected, or likely to be affected, by erosion or land instability. In the case of receding cliffs, development should not be allowed to take place in areas where erosion is likely to occur during the lifetime of the building. 		<p>Have regards to the key policy issues for coastal planning, and consider the implications of planning policies on the coastal environment, where appropriate. For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The need to protect remaining areas of nature conservation value within the developed coast • Protect the natural habitats of national and international importance which should be protected and conserved. • Give due consideration to risk of flooding, erosion and land instability • Guide development in coastal areas

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land instability occurs in some coastal areas. PPG 14 (Development on Unstable Land) stresses both the role of development plans in identifying areas where unstable land is a physical constraint and the value of adopting a clear policy toward development applications in these areas. • Protection against erosion and defence against flooding can have a considerable effect on the coastal environment. Whilst improvements to existing sea defence works are not usually subject to control, planning permission is required for new works. The impact on the environment from installation of coastal defences should be considered. The natural movement of material along the coast should be taken into account in reaching planning decisions. The effects on economic activity should also be considered. • In low-lying, undeveloped coastal areas, options for coastal defence may include a policy of managed retreat. In such areas it should not be presumed that it will be economically justified to maintain the existing coastal defence. Planning policies should take this into account. It may be appropriate to restrict development in such areas pending decisions on coastal defence, so that options remain open. • In many coastal areas, such developments should normally be guided to existing urban areas, particularly where they can contribute to the regeneration of seaside resorts and waterfront areas. • In most coastal areas, the aim should be to balance and reconcile recreational interests and contain the impact of these activities through appropriate management measures. Recreation activities in the coastal zone should be appropriate and in harmony with it. • Although demand varies considerably from region to region, each year additional new craft put growing 		<p>to existing urban areas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Careful consideration of conflicts between conservation and enhancement of the natural coastline • Careful assessment of capacity required when considering marina development • Public access to the coast should be a basic principle • Careful consideration should be given to new forms of energy generated from renewable sources e.g. wind and tidal energy

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	<p>pressure on existing facilities. Policies for development of further facilities should be based on an assessment of the capacity of the local environment to accommodate further water-based recreation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Policies should encourage the imaginative re-use of disused commercial docks as part of the regeneration of such areas, whilst conserving and restoring landmarks and structures of special historic, architectural or archaeological interest. •Public access to the coast should be a basic principle, unless it can be demonstrated that this is damaging to nature conservation or impractical. Whilst dunes and beaches may contain valuable resources of sand and gravel, the removal of such materials may adversely affect the stability of the coastal environment and increase the rate of coastal erosion or vulnerability to flooding. Such features may also be of special scientific interest. Caution is needed, therefore, to ensure that extraction is not likely to create or increase hazards or to damage important conservation interests. 		
69. ODPM (2004) PPS 23 – Planning and Pollution Control			
<p>This Guidance advises on matters relating to how the development control process should deal with pollution which may arise from or may affect land use.</p>	<p>A strategic approach should be taken to the location of potentially polluting developments and the location of sensitive developments.</p> <p>Development presents the opportunity of remediating and developing on contaminated land in order to reduce the risks currently posed by such land.</p> <p>Where new potentially polluting activities are planned a proactive approach should be taken between the developer and the pollution control authorities.</p>		<p>The LDF should set out the criteria against which applications for potentially polluting developments will be considered.</p> <p>The LDF should consider the potential impacts of pollution resulting from certain types of development, their proximity to communities and the knock on effects on the surrounding environment.</p> <p>Both the precautionary and proximity principles should be taken into account</p>

Overall aim/ purpose of the document	Objectives	Targets relevant to the LDF SA	Sustainability issues/ objectives to be taken into account during the SA process
	There are no specific targets or indicators.		when developing the LDF.
70. DOE (1994) PPG 24 – Planning and Noise			
This PPG gives guidance to local authorities in England on the use of their planning powers to minimise the adverse impact of noise. It outlines the considerations to be taken into account in determining planning applications both for noise sensitive developments and for those activities which will generate noise and introduces the concept of noise exposure categories, recommending appropriate levels for exposure to different sources of noise; and advising on the use of conditions to minimise the impact of noise.	Noise-sensitive developments should be located away from existing sources of significant noise (or programmed development such as new roads) and that potentially noisy developments are located in areas where noise will not be such an important consideration or where its impact can be minimised.		The LDF to account for potential impacts of noise when developing policies and site specific proposals. Noisy developments are located in areas where noise will not be such an important consideration or where its impact can be minimised.
71. Wildlife and Countryside Act (as amended), Act of Parliament, 1981. NB:DEFRA manages five yearly reviews of Schedules 5 & 8 of the act; latest consultation concluded in April 2005			
The act implements the Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (the 'Bern Convention') and the European Union Directives on the Conservation of Wild Birds and Natural Habitats. The Act is concerned with the protection of wildlife and their habitat (countryside, national parks and designated protected areas).	Addresses the problem of species protection and habitat loss by setting out the protection that is afforded to wild animals and plants in Britain.	No targets identified	There is significant interaction between wildlife and different types of land use. The SA should consider the effects of the plans on biodiversity.
72 . UK Biodiversity Partnership (1994) UK Biodiversity Action Plan			
The UK BAP was published in response to the requirements of the	It highlights a number of priority habitats and species with associated action plans.	No targets identified	LDF and other plans should take account of priority habitats and species and

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Convention on Biological Diversity (1992).			integrate their action plan objectives within it, whenever possible. See also available local BAP
73.Forestry Commission (1999) England Forestry Strategy			
The England Forestry Strategy has two aims, i.e. the sustainable management of existing woods and a continued steady expansion of woodland areas to provide more benefits for society and the environment.	There are four strategic priorities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forestry for Rural Development - covering forestry's contribution to local economies • Forestry for Economic Development - covering forestry's role in strategic land use planning (industrial land restoration) in urban and urban fringe areas; • Forestry for Access and Tourism; • Forestry for the Environment and Conservation covering the natural and historic environment and the Government's objectives for biodiversity and climate change. 	No targets identified	LDF should seize upon opportunities to expand existing woodland or create new woodland areas.
74. DCMS (2001) The Historic Environment: A Force for Our Future			
This statement sets out the intention of the Government to protect the historic environment recognising its major contribution to the economy in rural and deprived communities as well as in traditional economic centres. It also states the need for the development of new policies to further realise economic and educational potential.	The historic environment should be protected and sustained for the benefit of our own and future generations.	No targets identified	The LDF and other plans could influence the historic environment in several ways, including impacts upon townscape, historic structures and features.
74a. English Nature, Department of Transport, Cleaner Safer Greener (2005) Streets for All			
A reference manual of good practice on the management of streets and open spaces	Does not contain any objectives General principles: <p>Ground Surface</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain and restore paving where it survives • Surface material should be appropriate to their surroundings and respect local traditions • Surface treatment should relate to their urban or suburban or rural character 		Ensure careful consideration of these issues through the LDF but with particular regard to the Urban Design Strategy

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In historic areas avoid obtrusive colours and markings for cycle lanes • Design footpaths and cycle routes as an integral part of the public realm <p>Street Furniture:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify and remove superfluous or redundant items • Reduce new furniture to a minimum by good design • Co-ordinate style colour and siting of street furniture • New styles should be simple elegant and appropriate • Consult local access groups or disability organisations <p>New equipment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site new equipment at the back of the footway • Take account of the character of townscape before introduce new items • New design in the public realm should consider fitness for purpose, durability, vandal resistance, low maintenance, architectural quality, appropriateness to context <p>Traffic Management:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adopt a minimalist approach. Minimal visual interference with the street scene • New devices should reinforce or enhance local character using traditional feature or element already found consider daytime aesthetics of light fittings and street lighting in the area • Only use traditional materials in the highway (colour contrasting surfaces or usually unnecessary) <p>Environmental Improvements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote temporary public art • Select and locate trees in relation to overall landscape 		

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use planting only where it makes a positive contribution to the townscape 		
74b. CABE (2000) By Design: Urban Design in the Planning System: towards better practice			
<p>Provides practical advice to help implement Government's commitment to good design as set out in PPG 1</p>	<p>The document outlines a number of objectives of urban design:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Character – To promote character in townscape and landscape by responding to and reinforcing locally distinctive patterns of development, landscape and culture. • Continuity and Enclosure- Promote continuity of street frontages and the enclosure of space by development which clearly defines private and public areas • Quality of the public realm – To promote public spaces and routes that are attractive, safe, uncluttered and work effectively for all in society, including disabled and elderly people • Ease of movement – To promote accessibility and local permeability by making places that connect with each other and area easy to move through, putting people before traffic and integrating land uses and transport. • Legibility – To promote legibility through development that provide recognised routes, intersections and landmarks to help people find their way around • Adaptability – To promote adaptability through development that can respond to changes in social, technological and economic conditions • Diversity – To promote diversity and choice through a mix of compatible developments and uses that work well together to create viable places that respond to 		<p>Objectives of urban design listed here should be taken on board through the LDF and SA process in order that sustainable living environments are created.</p>

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	local needs.		
74c CABE (2005) Making Design Policy Work – How to deliver good design through your local development framework			
This publication aims to help Local Authorities and their partners develop LDF design policies.	<p>Includes objectives on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Character and Local Distinctiveness • Urban Form and Scale • Public realm and open space • Mixed use and tenure • Connection, movement and inclusive areas • Landscape and biodiversity • Architecture • Historic environment conservation 		Ensure due consideration is given to these objectives during plan formulation
75. DETR (2000). Government Urban White Paper: Our Towns and Cities: the Future - Delivering an Urban Renaissance.			
This White Paper explains how our towns and cities can function as economic powerhouses, helping to achieve the Governments core objective of increasing sustainable growth and employment for all and bringing benefits not just to their own population but to the surrounding region. It also targets those areas that are striving to renew their economic identity and which are seeking to take full advantage of the rapid growth in the new industries.	<p>The central purpose of the paper is to arrest urban decline and it starts with a recognition of an holistic approach to policy ("joined up thinking") which recognises the need to link together a range of initiatives on housing, planning, education, transport and law and order issues.</p> <p>Our vision is of towns, cities and suburbs which offer a high quality of life and opportunity for all. We want to see:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • people shaping the future of their community, supported by strong and truly representative local leaders; • people living in attractive, well-kept towns and cities which use space and buildings well; • good design and planning which makes it practical to live in a more environmentally sustainable way, with less noise, pollution and traffic congestion; • towns and cities able to create and share prosperity, investing to help all their citizens reach their full potential; and • good quality services – health, education, housing, transport, finance, shopping, leisure and protection from crime – that meet the needs of people and 	Does not contain any specific targets, but does refer to a number of PSA targets.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage well kept towns and cities which use buildings and spaces well • Encourage design which reduces noise, pollution and traffic congestion • Assist in providing good provision of health, education, housing, transport, finance, shopping and leisure • Protection from crime

Overall aim/ purpose of the document	Objectives	Targets relevant to the LDF SA	Sustainability issues/ objectives to be taken into account during the SA process
	businesses wherever they are.		
75a. TCPA (2004) Biodiversity By Design – A guide for sustainable communities			
<p>The aim of the guide is to provide guidance on how to maximise the opportunities for biodiversity in the planning and design of sustainable communities.</p>	<p>Does not contain and specific objectives but outlines some key issues for consideration during plan formulation including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emphasis the importance of green infrastructure which is an areas multi-functional network of habitats, greenspaces and linkages • Understanding the assets, functional requirements and potential benefits of the existing green infrastructure is fundamental to context study • The ecological function of existing green infrastructure as habitat networks can be protected and enhanced through careful planning • Maximising opportunities for biodiversity requires an understanding of an areas distinctive ecology. • Protected sites are valuable assets with an educational and conservation role • Impacts on protected sites should be minimised and where unavoidable mitigated and compensated for • The establishment of a master plan enables new green infrastructure to be designed to realise the social, economic and environmental benefits of biodiversity • Regional Parks and Community forests enable large areas of habitat on the urban fringe to eb linked together • Plans for urban extensions should take into account and explore relationships with these areas of opportunities. • Provision should be made within the greenspace hierarchy for ecologically functional natural greenspaces and associated habitats • Ecologically functional habitats can be incorporated into existing parks through new planting or by changing management techniques 		<p>Due consideration should be given to these factors through formulation of the Local Development Framework. It has particular relevance to the Urban Design Strategy and the Greenspaces Strategy.</p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ecology parks can be designed based on the selection of appropriate plant communities and an understanding of their response to landscape conditional • Local Nature reserves have an important role to play as outdoor classrooms for local communities • Greenways are linear wildlife corridors which provide linkages between greenspaces and larger areas of habitats. They can be woodland or wetland) • Woodland greenways can incorporate pedestrian and cycle routes but must adhere to urban design principles in order to address safety issues • Wetland greenways can be designed as SUDs to provide ecological services • Street trees can be used to provide continuous habitats as well as greening the urban environment • Selection of native trees will maximise opportunities for habitat potential • Communal doorstep spaces create potential for a mosaic of habitats which respond to microclimate conditions • Developers, resident and landlords have a role to play in establishment of habitats. • High density urban forms create the potential for habitats on walls, balconies, roofs, terraces and decks • A 'green point' system can be used to encourage creative design solutions across a neighbourhood. • Habitats and species protection may require buffer areas and access restriction • The techniques required to achieve a long term functional habitat will need to be set out in a management plan which will also need to resolve potentially conflicting uses. • Community stewardship can assist in ensuing that amenities respond to local needs, dissuade vandalism, 		

Overall aim/ purpose of the document	Objectives	Targets relevant to the LDF SA	Sustainability issues/ objectives to be taken into account during the SA process
	reduce management costs and further educational aims.		
76. DETR (2000). Government Rural White Paper: Our Countryside – the Future – a Fair Deal for Rural England.			
<p>Outlines the government's vision of a living, working, protected and vibrant countryside.</p> <p>The paper sets out 10 key actions which are intended to meet the vision:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Support vital village services 2. Modernise rural services 3. Provide affordable homes 4. Deliver local transport solutions 5. Rejuvenate market towns and a thriving rural economy 6. Set a new direction for farming 7. Preserve what makes rural England special 8. Ensure everyone can enjoy an accessible countryside 9. Give local power to country towns and villages 10. Think rural 	<p>The Paper lists the Government's rural policy objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Objective 1: To facilitate the development of dynamic, competitive and sustainable economies in the countryside, tackling poverty in rural areas. • Objective 2: To maintain and stimulate communities, and secure access to services which is equitable in all the circumstances, for those who live or work in the countryside. • Objective 3: To conserve and enhance rural landscapes and the diversity and abundance of wildlife (including the habitats on which it depends). • Objective 4: To increase opportunities for people to get enjoyment from the countryside. To open up public access to mountain, moor, heath and down and registered common land by the end of 2005. • Objective 5: To promote government responsiveness to rural communities through better working together between central departments, local government, and government agencies and better co-operation with non-government bodies. <p>These objectives will be taken forward in Departmental Public Service Agreement targets and their subsidiary Service Delivery agreements.</p>	<p>Targets set for the proportion of the rural population living within about 10 minutes' walk of an hourly or better bus service to increase from 37% to 50% by 2010, with an intermediate milestone of 42% by 2004.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate sustainable economies in the countryside • Ensure good access to facilities for those living in rural areas of Torbay Council • Conserve landscape and biodiversity of the countryside • Encourage public enjoyment of the countryside
77. DEFRA (2002). Farming and Food Strategy 2002.			
<p>Our overarching aim is to promote a competitive and efficient farming and food sector which protects and enhances our countryside and wider environment, and contributes to the health and prosperity of all our communities.</p>	<p>Key principles for sustainable farming and food now and in the future:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Produce safe, healthy products in response to market demands, and ensure that all consumers have access to nutritious food, and to accurate information about food products. • Support the viability and diversity of rural and urban economies and communities. 	<p>Indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduced greenhouse gas emissions from food and farming • Improved river water quality Improved soil nutrient status • Favourable condition of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support viability and diversity of rural and urban economies and communities • Sustain resources available for growing food except where alternative land uses are essential to meet other needs of society • Encourage development which

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enable viable livelihoods to be made from sustainable land management, both through the market and through payments for public benefits. • Respect and operate within the biological limits of natural resources (especially soil, water and biodiversity). • Achieve consistently high standards of environmental performance by reducing energy consumption, by minimising resource inputs, and use renewable energy wherever possible. • Ensure a safe and hygienic working environment and high social welfare and training for all employees involved in the food chain. • Achieve consistently high standards of animal health and welfare. • Sustain the resource available for growing food and supplying other public benefits over time, except where alternative land uses are essential to meet other needs of society. <p>Achieving sustainable farming and food industries requires progress against all of these outcomes and indicators which link closely with the targets that Defra and other Government Departments are committed to delivering as part of their Public Service Agreements:</p> <p>Outcomes</p> <p>Environmental sustainability</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduced environmental cost of food chain • Better use of natural Resources • Improved landscape and biodiversity <p>Social sustainability</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Better public health, in particular through improved 	<p>designated wildlife sites</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reverse decline in farmland birds • Consumption of fresh fruit and vegetables • Improved time taken to clear up cases of farmland and transportation animal welfare cases <p>Reduced gap in productivity between the less well performing quartile of rural areas and the English median by 2006, and improved accessibility of services for rural people.</p>	<p>improves landscape and biodiversity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage development which assists in reversing the decline in farmland birds

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	nutrition and workplace health and safety <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Higher animal welfare • More cohesive and productive rural communities 		
78. South West Regional Assembly in association with the South West Regional Environmental Network (2004). <i>Our Environment: Our Future - The Regional Strategy for the South West Environment 2004-2014.</i>			
<p>This document highlighted the richness and diversity of the South West environment and its importance to the region's economy and people's sense of well-being. It proposes a Vision and Aims for the region's environmental assets, and identifies a range of pressures on and opportunities for these assets.</p> <p>This leads to the selection of six key issues that need to be tackled, with proposed objectives and actions for addressing each issue. Four of these issues relate to where there is the greatest opportunity to deliver environmental benefits, but where existing pressures and trends could also cause the greatest damage.</p> <p>These are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Food, farming and forestry; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tourism and leisure; • Spatial planning; • Transport. <p>To address these issues, action must be taken by the key players</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To minimise greenhouse gas emissions and respond to the risks, challenges and opportunities presented by climate change. • To ensure that our natural resources are used sustainably, with minimum environmental damage and waste generation, so as to reduce pollution and protect the quality of the region's environment. • To enhance the ability of the food, farming and forestry sectors to provide the environmental and social benefits that people in the region need and expect, and help to secure a viable future for them. • To promote a tourism and leisure industry that conserves and enhances the environment and recognises the region's distinctiveness. • To promote the wise use of land and a safe and healthy environment for local communities, through the provision of well designed, resource efficient development, contributing to sustainable development through environmental enhancement and ensuring that the South West remains a region of diverse and distinctive heritage, wildlife and landscapes. • To minimise the environmental impact of the travel and transport necessary to support the social and economic needs of the region. 	<p>Targets</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase by 20% the amount of land in National Parks, AONBs and Heritage Coast being managed in line with adopted protected area management plans. • Adoption and implementation of the 12 statutory AONB management plans and 2 National Park Plans. • Reduce the number of scheduled ancient monuments, listed buildings, registered parks and gardens and registered battlefields at risk in the region. • Increase the number of conservation areas with a conservation area appraisal to at least the national average of 29%. • Increase area of South 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development that minimises greenhouse gas emissions • Ensure sustainable use of natural resources • Promote sustainable tourism and leisure which recognises local distinctiveness • Development should be well designed and resource efficient promoting diverse and distinctive heritage, wildlife and landscape

Overall aim/ purpose of the document	Objectives	Targets relevant to the LDF SA	Sustainability issues/ objectives to be taken into account during the SA process
<p>within these sectors. Two of these issues are much more cross-cutting in their nature. These are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate change; • Wise use of natural resources. 		<p>West covered by Landscape Character Assessments.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase number of parish plans and village design statements carried out. • Enable 25% of household waste to be recycled or composted by 2005. • Improve air quality by meeting national air quality objectives for carbon monoxide, lead, nitrogen dioxide, particles, sulphur dioxide, benzene and 1-3 butadiene. • Soils target and indicator (to be identified). • Ensure that, nationally, 95% of inland and coastal waters achieve the requirements of EC use-related Directives. • 11-15% of the region's generating capacity to come from renewable sources by 2010. • Bring into favourable condition by 2010 95% of all nationally important wildlife sites. 	

Overall aim/ purpose of the document	Objectives	Targets relevant to the LDF SA	Sustainability issues/ objectives to be taken into account during the SA process
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain and increase populations of key species in the South West in line with UK Species Action Plan targets. • Maintain and increase area of biodiversity habitats in the South West in accordance with targets in RPG10. • Maintain and improve local environmental quality. • Health target and indicator to be developed in consultation with Health Authorities. • Total extent of 'tranquil areas' across the region no less than 90% of area in 1990. • Total extent of 'dark skies' across the region no less than 90% of area in 2000. • Reduce emissions of greenhouse gases by 12.5% below 1990 levels by 2008-2012. • Deliver managed realignment at 10 coastal sites in the South West by 2010 to 	

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		<p>offset landscape and habitat loss due to coastal squeeze.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restore wetlands at 5 floodplain sites by 2010. • Increase % of regional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ population living within ○ 10 minutes walk of ○ safe, attractive and ○ diverse green space. • 95% of definitive rights of way signposted and easy to use. • Reduce water demand. • Reduce energy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Consumption. • Reduce the ecological footprint of the South West (in development). <p>Includes a number of additional targets.</p>	
78a The South West Regeneration Centre (undated) 'Designing Our Environment'			
<p>This document sets out some key actions and identifies are for improving the quality of development in the South West</p>	<p>The document contains a number of aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To respect regional identify reflecting the diversity of the region • To encourage good patronage raising awareness of and demand for good design whilst supporting opportunities to commission well designed buildings, landscapes and spaces especially from local practices and designers • To nurture creativity, encouraging the inclusion of 		

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	<p>people with diverse skills from a broad range of disciplines within design teams</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To advocate empowerment, encouraging people of all ages to participate in the design process – promoting ‘Design Citizenship’ • To promote good design in new ways, helping to improve design leadership in Regional, County and District authorities, as well as in institutions and the private sectors • To raise public awareness of the benefits of good design 		
79. Countryside Agency (2004) <i>The State of the Countryside in the South West</i>			
<p>Concise overview of facts and trends about the social, economic and environmental issues for the rural areas within the region.</p>			<p>This reference document should be used when developing policies within the LDF and other plans, which may have an effect on the surrounding countryside. It also contains useful baseline data for the development of the SA.</p>
80. English Heritage (2004). <i>A Strategy for the Historic Environment in the South West.</i>			
<p>This is the first strategy for the historic environment in the South West. It has been prepared on behalf of the South West Historic Environment Forum, a group representing the key historic agencies and organisations active within the region. It represents an important first step in raising the profile of the historic environment and ensuring it is reflected fully in the key strategies, plans and policies that will guide change over the coming years.</p> <p>Priorities for the Historic</p>	<p>Regional priorities include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue to improve our knowledge and understanding of the South West’s historic environment and reflect this in informed and positive conservation and enhancement of the historic environment. • Put conservation at the heart of urban renewal and regeneration strategies, initiatives and proposals right across the South West. • Encourage wider appreciation and conservation of the historic dimension of rural areas. Explore ways in which agri-environment and other funding initiatives could provide further support for the sustainable management of this part of the South West’s historic resource. Agri-environment schemes should be more closely tailored to the characteristics and potential of 	<p>The strategy contains a number of actions, some of which will be directly relevant to planning authorities and the development of the RSS. These actions are linked to ‘goals and timescales’ and ‘outcomes’, For example:</p> <p>1. Action: Promote policies to support the positive and appropriate re-use of historic buildings</p> <p>Goal and Timescale:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure the Historic Environment is accessible and relevant to people in their everyday lives; • Raise awareness of the historic dimension of the wider environment and its contribution to quality of life; • Place renewal at the heart of urban renewal and regeneration projects • Increase understanding of the South West’s coastal and maritime historic environments and wetland landscapes • Promote design of buildings that is sensitive to its location

Overall aim/ purpose of the document	Objectives	Targets relevant to the LDF SA	Sustainability issues/ objectives to be taken into account during the SA process
<p>Environment Strategy are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure the Historic Environment is integrated into the Region's Policy Framework; • Develop positive and creative partnerships that reflect the many linkages and opportunities in the South West; • Ensure the Historic Environment is accessible and relevant to people in their everyday lives; • Raise awareness of the historic dimension of the wider environment and its contribution to quality of life; • Share knowledge and build a better understanding of the role and potential of the Historic Environment through 'Heritage Counts' an annual state of the historic environment report. 	<p>the rural historic environment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase our understanding of the South West's coastal and maritime historic environments and wetland landscapes as a matter of urgency. Work with those responsible for managing these environments and, where appropriate, seek adequate protection. • Promote the design of buildings and landscape that is sensitive to its location. Our aim should be to enhance the South West's historic environment and, ultimately, to add to it by championing appropriate contemporary solutions to design problems. • Promote the use of traditional conservation and management skills wherever possible and ensure professionals have a good understanding of current best practice. Encourage opportunities for training across the South West. • Ensure the education sector in the South West takes full account of the value of the historic environment. Promote the widest understanding and appreciation of the historic environment at local, county and regional levels. • Remove physical, cultural and social barriers which inhibit access, understanding or enjoyment of the South West's historic environment. • Tackle the legacy created by poor management and maintenance of the historic environment across the South West. Encourage regular inspections and repairs, together with the positive re-use of redundant historic buildings. • Develop a co-ordinated and prioritised research Strategy for the South West to fill key gaps in our understanding of the historic environment. • Improve communication between the public, private and voluntary interests on historic environment issues 	<p>Consider development of model policies by end of 2005</p> <p>Outcome: Fewer redundant buildings</p> <p>2. Action: Encourage regeneration strategies, development plans, and development control decisions to reflect the positive economic potential of the historic environment</p> <p>Goal and Timescale: All plans to contain positive policies encouraging the sustainable realisation of the HE's economic potential</p> <p>Outcome: Greater emphasis on reflecting the HE in development and regeneration proposals, thereby bringing economic, social and conservation benefits</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote the use of traditional conservation and management skills wherever possible • Promote appreciation of the historic environment • Overcome physical, cultural and social barriers to accessing historic environments • Encourage better management and positive re-use of redundant historic buildings • Contribute to assisting better communication between public, private and voluntary organisations to address issues in the historic environment • Recognise the historic environments contribution to the region encouraging sustainable re-use in new development.

Overall aim/ purpose of the document	Objectives	Targets relevant to the LDF SA	Sustainability issues/ objectives to be taken into account during the SA process
	<p>in the South West.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the historic environment's contribution to the economic well being of the region by encouraging and supporting its sustainable use and sensitive reflection in new development. 		
81. English Nature, Environment Agency, RSPB (1997). Action for Biodiversity in the South West – A Series of Habitat and Species Plans to Guide Delivery.			
<p>BAPs primary purpose is to focus resources by means of local partnerships to implement conservation action for the priority habitats and species and regionally important wildlife and sites.</p> <p>The content of the regional, as well as local BAPs are informed and guided by national targets so that their implementation is firmly linked to national priorities. However, the plans should seek to reflect the values of local people and provide a focus for local initiatives.</p> <p>This is one BAP covering the whole of the region, as well as 25 Local Biodiversity Action Plans. These range in scale from whole counties (Cornwall, Devon, Dorset, Gloucestershire, Wiltshire) to individual unitary authorities and districts or cities and towns (Bristol, Swindon).</p>	<p>Each of the habitats listed below appears in the South West's Regional Action Plan ('Action for biodiversity in the South West' (1997')). This document includes a series of plans which highlight issues and actions at a regional level and has chosen its subjects accordingly.</p> <p>Arable and horticulture Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland Calcareous grassland Neutral grassland Offshore shelf rock Rivers and streams Staging open water and canals Urban Estuaries Wood pasture and parkland Ancient and/ or species rich hedges Coastal and floodplain grazing marsh Coastal sand dunes Lowland heath Maritime cliff and slopes Reedbeds Seagrass beds Upland heathland Upland oakwood</p> <p>As well as a number of species including Great Crested Newt, Nightjar, Marsh Frillary, Pink Sea Fan, Freshwater</p>		<p>Local BAPS can be used to provide further information on more local priorities.</p> <p>Give due consideration to the presence of the habitats or species listed here in Torbay in respect of their conservation and management requirements.</p>

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	<p>White-clawed Crayfish, Southern Damselfly, Water vole, Harbour Porpoise, Pipistrelle Bat, Sand Lizard, Early Gentian</p> <p>The criteria used to select the habitats included one or more of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • they occur in >2 counties in the region • they represent 10% of the UK resource • a UK action plan has been prepared • they are of international importance and/or • they are a 'key' habitat in the UK report <p>Each plan closely reflects the action plan format used for the UK biodiversity action plans listing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • current status • current factors affecting the habitat • current action • benefits • UK biodiversity objectives and proposed targets • South West biodiversity objectives and proposed targets • proposed action required to meet objectives with lead agencies 		
82. English Heritage (undated). <i>English Heritage in the South West 2003-2005.</i>			
<p>This document explains what we hope to do, over the next two years, to promote the historic environment in the South West. Above all, it underlines our commitment to continue to sharpen the focus of the advice, information and assistance that we provide as part of a quantum shift in the quality of our service to everyone.</p>	<p>The strategy sets out a number of areas for consideration over the time period 2003-2005</p> <p>Urban Regeneration</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Champion the historic environment as a catalyst for urban renewal. • Provide targeted grant aid. • Work with our partner organisations to enhance the quality of the historic built environment. <p>Rural revival:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure the historic environment lies at the heart of 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work towards improving historic environments • Recognise importance of historic environments in urban renewal • Aid the protection of historic farm buildings • Recognise the importance of the historic environment in tourism • Enhance the tourist potential of the historic environment • Promote the management, maintenance and repair of historic

Overall aim/ purpose of the document	Objectives	Targets relevant to the LDF SA	Sustainability issues/ objectives to be taken into account during the SA process
	<p>an integrated, sensitive approach to rural development and land use management.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrate the interests of the historic environment with rural management plans. • Provide advice on grant schemes that may impinge on the rural historic environment. • Ensure that all counties have Historic Environment Countryside Advisors by the end of 2003. • Aid the protection of historic farm buildings through a rapid characterisation exercise. • Raise awareness of the historic environment within the coastal, maritime and wetland zones. <p>Sustainable Tourism:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue to play a major part in the region's popularity. • Enhance the management and public presentation of our properties. • Enhance the tourist potential of the historic environment within the region. <p>Investing in the Heritage:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote the management, maintenance and repair of historic buildings at risk. • Create a methodology which will assess risk factors for scheduled monuments and develop a strategy for the management of those scheduled monuments considered to be at most risk. • Provide grant aid for repairs to those sites for which no other economic solution is likely. • Offer grant aid to local authorities to fund 		<p>buildings at risk.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Give due consideration to the risks for scheduled monuments • Work with partners to promote the historic environment as a resource for learning and social inclusion. • Assist in raising awareness of the value of Torbay's historic environments • Working with other organisations in the preparation of strategies and policy statements on the historic environment within the region

Overall aim/ purpose of the document	Objectives	Targets relevant to the LDF SA	Sustainability issues/ objectives to be taken into account during the SA process
	<p>Conservation Officer posts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with the Heritage Lottery Fund. <p>Managing Change:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop methods to define what gives an area its distinctive character. • Review protection. • Review the delivery of our advice and grants. • The three World Heritage Sites within the region • Be a key player in the management of the region's historic environment <p>Learning Access and Citizenship:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage people to understand, value and enjoy the South West's history and heritage • Promote our own properties Develop our links with teachers and educational establishments. • Work with partners to promote the historic environment as a resource for learning and social inclusion. <p>Skills and training:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Map regional skills needs, following the Department for Education and Skills (DfES) – approved Foresight Planning System. • Promote specialist professional and construction skills in conservation within the region. • Working with other organisations in the preparation of strategies and policy statements on the historic environment within the region • Continue membership of key bodies that are working to increase awareness and understanding of the South West's historic environment. 		

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	<p>Working in Partnership:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Working with our regional partners in the development of a series of strategies and policy frameworks tailored to the needs and potential of the region. Promoting the South West Historic Environment Forum 		
<p>83. South West Regional Biodiversity Partnership (2004). <i>Natural Advantages: Action for Biodiversity in the South West – Case Studies in Sustainability.</i></p>			
<p>Case studies grouped under 5 themes provided by a number of organisations and individuals across the South West.</p> <p>Themes include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Action for habitats and species Community action for nature Nature and the economy Improving quality of life Ecosystem and landscape management 	<p>Does not contain any objectives.</p>	<p>Does not contain any targets.</p>	<p>Useful source of baseline information, stakeholder interests and actions undertaken across the region.</p>
<p>84. South West Biodiversity Partnership and the Association of Local Government Ecologists (2000). <i>A Biodiversity Guide for Planning and Development Sectors in the South West.</i></p>			
<p>This Guide explains how planners can contribute to biodiversity conservation through existing land use planning processes. It lists a number of planning mechanisms for the conservation of biodiversity.</p>	<p>Does not contain any objectives.</p>	<p>Does not contain any targets.</p>	<p>Useful source of good practice.</p>

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84a Posford Duvivier (1998) Lyme Bay and South Devon Draft Shoreline Management Plan			
<p>This is a non-statutory document to offer guidance to assist in coastal defence decision in the future. It aims to set sustainable coastal defence strategies for future management of the shoreline between Portland Bill in Dorset and Rame Head in Cornwall.</p>	<p>The coast within the Lyme Bay and South Devon area is divided up into Coastal Process Units (CPU) of which Torbay is split between four Management units (MU). The objectives of these are as follows:</p> <p>MU19 (Teign Estuary – Petit Tor Point):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To protect Maidencombe • To maintain bathing beach quality • To maintain the continuity of the South West Coast Path • To ensure that the Teign shellfish industry is not adversely affected <p>MU20 (Petit Tor Point – Hope’s nose):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To protect the built up area of Torquay • To maintain the continuity of the south West Coast Path • To maintain bathing beach quality • To maintain the integrity of the nationally designated sites • To protect listed buildings at risk and conservation areas <p>MU21 (Hope’s Nose to Berry Head):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To protect the developments at Torquay, Paignton and Brixham • To protect navigation to Torquay and Brixham harbours • To maintain integrity of the nationally and internationally designated sites • To maintain bathing water beach quality • To protect listed buildings at risk and conservation areas <p>MU 22 (Berry Head – Sharkham Point)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To protect the built up area of Brixham 		<p>Consider the objectives in this Shoreline Management Plan, particularly in relation to development on or adjacent to the coast.</p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To maintain the integrity of the nationally and internationally designated sites • To maintain the continuity of the South West Coast Path • To maintain bathing beach quality • To protect listed buildings at risk and conservation areas 		
85. South Devon AONB Partnership (2004) <i>South Devon AONB Management Plan</i>			
<p>The AONB management plan summarise the distinctive features of the area and sets out the overall vision and aims for the AONB as a whole through a series of strategic themes. Each theme highlights current issues and trends identified during the Management Plan consultation process. These lead into policies and then into priorities for action, detailed with targets, costing, outputs and partners in an Action Programme. The Management Plan covers the five-year period 2004-2009, while the initial Action Programme covers a three-year horizon 2004-2007, and will be reviewed and updated to cover the three-year period 2007-2009.</p> <p>Aims of the AONB Management Plan</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. For coast and estuaries: To maintain the highest quality of undeveloped coastal landscape as a defining feature of the AONB and an 	<p>Elberry Cove, Berry Head and Sharkham Point define the portion of AONB around Brixham included in the Torbay UA territory (1.95% of the total AONB area in the South Devon). The Action programme has a number of specific actions and projects which involve Torbay as Planning Authority.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Bring an area of land at St Mary's Bay (part of former "Dolphin Holiday Camp") into protective ownership and beneficial conservation management. Target: By 2007, conclude a planning agreement as part of any planning permission given to for the redevelopment of the site. By later, on redevelopment of the site, transfer part of the land to Torbay Coast & Countryside Trust and provide for management plan. 2. Publish a Coastal Zone Management Strategy for Torbay as a mechanism for ensuring compatibility between recreational use and conservation, and improving the management of water sports. To include review of beach zoning. Target: Publish and implement over the period 2004-2009 the Strategy; prepare a sustainable beach management strategy for Torbay as the basis of a national good practice guide for ENCAMS. 3. Complete and publish the Torbay Community Plan and seek resources for its implementation. Develop opportunities for linkages and collaboration between 		<p>All plans to consider the general aims and specific action and targets of the AONB management plan for the AONB areas part of Torbay.</p>

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<p>asset to the nation's natural heritage.</p> <p>2. For nature conservation: To conserve and enhance the diversity of wildlife habitats and species flourishing throughout the AONB.</p> <p>3. For the historic environment: To conserve the historic and archaeological features of the AONB and promote widespread understanding of the distinctive cultural landscape.</p> <p>4. For farming and agriculture: To foster a profitable mixed farming economy producing high quality food, contributing to the distinctive character of the landscape and practising the sustainable management of land, soil and water.</p> <p>5. For trees and woodlands: To secure the planting and management of trees, orchards and woodlands as a distinctive feature of the AONB landscape and for the many benefits they bring to nature conservation, the economy, countryside recreation, tourism, employment and amenity.</p> <p>6. For community well-being and involvement: To foster a</p>	<p>the Torbay Community Plan and the AONB Management Plan.</p> <p>4. St Mary's Bay, Brixham: 1: Seek opportunities to enhance the area in response to pressure from traffic and visitors, intensive tourism development, unsightly boundaries and invasive foreign plants. 2: Subject to the outcome, prepare a costed programme of action and seek resources to implement it, taking advantage of any opportunities for securing planning gain from any redevelopment, in order to provide landscape and habitat improvements and enhance informal recreation opportunities. Target: by June 2006 secure agreed approach to the future management of the area. By March 2007 and beyond, subject to securing resources, implement an enhancement programme incorporating improved path links, habitat management, improvement of eyesores etc.</p> <p>By 2005 prepare the Public Rights of Way Improvement Plans</p>		

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<p>sustainable high quality of life for all the residents of the AONB, with communities actively involved in the care and stewardship of their area.</p> <p>7. For countryside recreation and access: To encourage enjoyment of the AONB by residents and visitors through a wide range of recreational routes and quiet leisure opportunities.</p> <p>8. For awareness and communication: To engender understanding of the area's traditions, landscape character, wildlife, archaeology and countryside and an appreciation of the role the AONB designation has in protecting and enhancing the beauty of South Devon.</p> <p>9. For the rural economy and regeneration: To retain and develop a prosperous working countryside, with a dynamic business sector providing year-round, sustainable and well-paid employment opportunities and contributing to the special character of the area.</p> <p>10. For transport and highways: To enhance the contribution made to the distinctive character of the area by the historic</p>			

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<p>highway and river transport networks and to develop the diversity of travel opportunities.</p> <p>11. For planning and development: To ensure that full account is taken of the purposes of AONB designation, when land use changes are being dealt with by the planning system.</p> <p>For AONB management and organisation: To provide effective strategic leadership in the conservation and enhancement of the AONB and to deliver real benefits to its landscape, communities and economy.</p>			
<p>85a. Environment Agency (2005) South Devon Catchment Flood Management Plan</p>			
<p>The scoping report is the first stage of the creation of a CFMP for South Devon. The Scoping Report helps to identify the aspects of flood risk management of concern to the Local Authorities in South Devon. The scoping report makes an assessment of current flood risk in South Devon and sets out draft catchment objectives and possible future scenarios to develop during the CFMP process. The CFMP is a tool to support both river basin management plans under the Water Framework directive and an integrated approach to land use planning and management</p>	<p>Includes a number of draft objectives under the following headings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flood risk to property and socio-economic development • Flood risks to people • Flood risks to the environment <p>Those most relevant to Torbay include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To manage the economic impacts of flooding to property in locations outside of the main urban areas • To ensure that flood risk management policies support the development and implementation of good land management practices to achieve: • To manage the economic impacts of flooding from surface water in urban areas • To ensure flood risk management An acceptable level of existing and future pluvial (rainwater runoff) flooding as dispersed assets throughout the 		<p>Give due consideration of the developing CFMP which is due for completion in Autumn 2006. Ensure that the LDF's plans and policies give sufficient weight to impacts of a development on flooding particularly in regard to risk to people, property, socio-economic development and the environment.</p>

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	<p>catchment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Better agricultural production • Habitat creation • Water quality improvements • Good soil status and morphology (through a reduction in loss form topsoil) • policies help where feasible to manage the possible increase in rainfall runoff following planned expansion of housing, commerce and industry in the potential Strategic Development Zone around Torbay, Newton Abbot, Kingsteignton and kingskerswell • To manage economic impacts of flooding from watercourses in Torbay. • To meet water Framework Directive objectives for cSACs across the catchments 		
<p>86. Torbay Coast and Countryside Trust (1998) Torbay Calcareous Grassland Local Biodiversity Action Plan</p>			
<p>The UK BAP identifies Lowland Calcareous Grasslands as one of 39 key habitat types requiring special attention. The South-West BAP lists Calcareous Grassland as one of 18 key habitats in the region. In Devon distribution of this habitat is limited to Torbay, Plymouth and parts of East Devon. The limestone outcrops of the Torbay coast support a plant community which includes a very high number of rare species. The Council has bought during the years many coastal areas to preserve them from development, but few are still of private ownership. Threats to the area include:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce trampling • Liaise with other owners; and • Policy review 	<p>Targets were given for completion in the period up to 2000; they should be reviewed annually</p>	<p>The SA could include objectives that refer specifically to this habitat. This may be of relevance to some area action plans (any plans that refer directly to the coast). Site allocations within plans should be particularly sensitive to this issue.</p>

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scrub encroachment, resulting from decline of grazing • Trampling • Dog fouling • Fragmentation <p>Development pressure: even though most calcareous grassland is SSSI, a few sites do not have any designation and therefore are not protected.</p>			
87. Torbay Coast and Countryside Trust (2004) Torbay Marine Biodiversity Action Plan			
<p>The marine environment of Torbay is one of 28 Sensitive Marine Areas in England, host to an exceptionally diverse range of habitats and species. The Marine Biodiversity Action Plan aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify the most important of the marine habitats and species in Torbay • Assist organisations and agencies with an interest in or impact on marine nature conservation in planning their work • Generate useful, functional partnerships • Agree priorities for conservation action • Agree a set of targets and related actions <p>Contribute towards the</p>	<p>Access:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve public access to ports, land, water and views • Create additional/improved mooring facilities for pleasure craft at locations on the coast where appropriate services can be provided <p>Business environment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage investment in the water recreation and fishing industries • Develop responsibly-managed niche markets such as wildlife tourism, scuba diving and heritage boats <p>Habitat 1 objective:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect sites of conservation from damage through contamination, physical disturbance or excessive use (e.g. marina/harbour development) <p>Habitat 3 objective:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that development schemes, dredging operations and fishing activities do not affect the integrity or the conservation interest of intertidal and sub-tidal seagrass beds. 		<p>The LDF should facilitate this investment as far as it can through the planning system in a sustainable way.</p> <p>Accept the primacy of nature conservation objectives, and clearly take note of these habitats in setting SA objectives and defining options.</p>

Overall aim/ purpose of the document	Objectives	Targets relevant to the LDF SA	Sustainability issues/ objectives to be taken into account during the SA process
development of a wider-ranging Integrated Coastal Zone Management Plan for Torbay.	Explore options for using statutory measures, aside from those specifically designed for nature conservation, to protect seagrass beds. Particular consideration should be given to fisheries legislation and port and harbour regulations.		
88. Torbay Council (2003) Torbay Cultural Strategy			
<p>This strategy is concerned with the further development of local cultural activities and with the provision of a strategic framework for that work in the coming years. Cultural activity links and contributes to other aspects of the area's well-being, such as making Torbay a safer and more pleasant place, bringing communities together, providing enjoyment and fun; stimulating learning and education, encouraging healthier lifestyles and contributing to the area's future economic prosperity. This document represents one of the key foundations for the work of Torbay's Local Strategic Partnership and its developing Community Plan, which is concerned with the area's overall economic, social and environmental future. Indeed, Culture is one of the six themes around which the Community Plan is being developed.</p> <p>Aim: To create a more vibrant and diverse mix of cultural activities in Torbay's unique location which are recognised, valued and taken up by</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Securing and running a program of world class cultural and sporting events, based on Torbay's maritime and coastal environment • Making greater use of the area's natural environment and historic buildings as venues for cultural activities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Creating public art, events and street theatre in town centres and public open spaces, which complement Torbay Local Plan ○ Developing quality facilities for use by local people and organisations 		LDF should consider benefits in terms of town centre revival and community involvement. The should ensure that it is planning for more sustainable transport to all areas of Torbay. SA objectives for all plans should recognise the valued cultural heritage in Torbay.

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<p>local people and visitors alike</p> <p>Themes for Torbay's Cultural Strategy :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing people's access to cultural opportunities across Torbay • Changing people's attitude and understanding of culture and the area's cultural heritage • Improving the quality of cultural activities currently available and ensuring longer term sustainability • Meeting the cultural needs of Torbay's young people and children more effectively <p>Raising awareness of Torbay's cultural successes</p>			
89. Dartmoor National Park Authority (2004) Dartmoor National Park Management Plan 2001-2006			
<p>The Dartmoor National Park Management Plan has three overarching themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communicating on principles • Conservation and enhancement through partnership • Sustainable communities <p>The vision is set in the following statements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The wildness of remote moorland remains undiminished, heather is recovering and past physical 	<p>Objectives for moorland, farmed and woodland landscape and biodiversity: conservation, enhancement and protection from inappropriate/unnecessary development.</p>		<p>LDF to consider effect of developments on natural and built environment</p>

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<p>and ecological damage has been repaired</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farming remains the principal land use, and is always maintaining and enhancing the character and wildlife interest of the landscape • The moorland is free from live firing • Hardy, traditional ponies freely graze • All broadleaved woodland is being actively conserved and conifer plantations are better integrated into the landscape • The air, soils and rivers are unpolluted and diverse wildlife thrives • The archaeological and historic character of buildings, settlements and landscapes are being actively conserved and new development is designed in sympathy with the landscape • Residents and visitors still find peace, solitude and enjoyment, in harmony with the landscape and with each other • The impact of the motor vehicle is reduced and attractive viable alternatives to car travel exist • Services, amenities, housing and employment opportunities are meeting the needs of a thriving local community 			

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<p>Everyone shares a deeper understanding and appreciation of National Park values and is working together to sustain and enhance Dartmoor's distinctive high quality environment and cultural heritage.</p>			
<p>90. Torbay Council (undated) Torbay Tourism Strategy 2005–2015, : Draft for consultation</p>			
<p>This strategy identifies the issues facing the tourism industry in Torbay and sets a clear agenda to ensure Torbay and the English Riviera brand is recognised as a leading resort, with a sustainable future. Tourism is Torbay's biggest single sector, and it directly and indirectly represents an economic impact of £442 million per annum and 32% of the district's employment.</p> <p>Core principles of the strategy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Working Strategically • Working in partnership • Raising the game • Addressing negatives • Sustainability • Attracting new customers <p>The local tourist</p>	<p>Strategy and policy: ensure that tourism policies are integrated with other policies. Product and infrastructure development: to exploit current tourist opportunities and infrastructure and manage it to satisfy the needs of the tourists; develop four new markets.</p>		<p>The LDF and other plans will have to reflect a balance between promoting tourism and ensuring that any potential conflicts with the affected community and environment are mitigated. Policies should explore how to encourage green tourism, sustainable travel options, spread environmental consciousness and encourage reinvestment in the local economy and environment.</p>
<p>91. Torbay Heritage Forum (2004) Torbay Heritage Strategy</p>			
<p>The aim of the Torbay Heritage Strategy is to protect heritage and direct it towards the economic, social and environmental</p>	<p>Built environment: develop new more appropriate use and provide access to a wider public. Landscape, parks and gardens: actions required on buildings at risk and to avoid gradual loss of quality of</p>		<p>The LDF and other plans could influence the historic environment in several ways, including impacts upon townscape, accessibility to culture and impacts upon</p>

Overall aim/ purpose of the document	Objectives	Targets relevant to the LDF SA	Sustainability issues/ objectives to be taken into account during the SA process
<p>regeneration of Torbay. The objectives are;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To protect and enhance historic buildings, archaeology, biodiversity, geology, landscapes and museum collections of national and international significance for the benefit of future generations. 2. To protect and enhance locally and regionally important heritage features including our social heritage and oral history. 3. To create strong partnerships between the public, private and voluntary sectors and a coordinated programme to protect and enhance our heritage. 4. To support local heritage and amenity groups and private individuals to increase public access to our heritage. 5. To promote the value and significance of Torbay's heritage to the public locally, regionally and nationally. 6. To encourage educational establishments and programmes to provide learning opportunities related to our heritage. 7. To support organisations applying for funding and maximise the opportunities for 	<p>AONB around Brixham. Museum collections: actions required on buildings at risk to conserve and improve accessibility.</p>		<p>historic and natural structures and features.</p> <p>The contribution the LTP to the form and function of the built environment should be viewed positively and the plan's objectives should reflect this.</p>

Overall aim/ purpose of the document	Objectives	Targets relevant to the LDF SA	Sustainability issues/ objectives to be taken into account during the SA process
<p>external funding to benefit our heritage.</p> <p>The strategy identifies the key assets of Torbay's heritage and the key actions required to ensure objectives are reached.</p>			
92. Torbay Council (2003) Torbay Tree and Woodland Strategy			
<p>The Strategy sets out the Council's aims for several different areas of tree, woodland and park spaces. It includes: the management of trees on council owned land, trees in parks and open spaces, street trees, woodland, trees managed by schools, social services and other departments, trees on private land, trees on development sites, rural trees and veteran trees.</p>	<p>Each section has a list of actions to be taken to pursue these aims, although there are no specific targets, dates or indicators.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Careful management of tree stocks required. • Recognition of management requirements of Torbay's trees and woodland as set out in the strategy

6. Minimise Consumption of natural resources:

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93. UN (1992) Kyoto Protocol to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change			
The UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) was adopted on 9th May 1992. It set out to achieve stabilisation of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at safe levels. The text of the Kyoto Protocol was adopted at the third session of the Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC in Kyoto, Japan, on 11 December 1997.	The ultimate objective of the Convention is “to achieve stabilization of atmospheric concentrations of greenhouse gases at levels that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic (human-induced) interference with the climate system...”. The Convention does not define what levels might be “dangerous”, although it does state that ecosystems should be allowed to adapt naturally, food supply should not be threatened, and economic development should be able to proceed in a sustainable manner. Defining what we mean by “dangerous” is a tough political question, involving social and economic considerations as well as scientific judgement.	Does not contain any local targets. The Protocol set out a series of targets for specific greenhouse gases and established a framework of actions and requirements to meet these targets with the aim of achieving in a meaningful timeframe (up to 2012, with 1990 levels used as base) the objective of the UN Framework Convention. The two agreements are thus intrinsically linked with the Protocol essentially acting as a template for action to meet the commitments made in the Framework Convention.	Encourage development which reduces the concentrations of greenhouse gases
94. EC (1996) Air Quality Framework Directive (Directive 96/62/EC).			
The Air Quality Framework Directive stipulates that in zones and agglomerations in which levels of one or more pollutants exceed certain limit values Member States shall prepare and implement a plan or programme for attaining the limit value within the specific time limit. In zones and agglomerations,	Objectives which may relate to regional planning: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Obtain adequate information on ambient air quality and ensure that it is made available to the public, inter alia by means of alert thresholds, • Maintain ambient air quality where it is good and improve it in other cases. 	Targets and objectives from EU Directives must be adopted into UK legislation. This Directive covers the revision of previously existing legislation and the introduction of new air quality standards for	The LDF should be aware of the impact that planning decisions have on air quality. The SA should reflect the importance of air quality.

Overall aim/ purpose of the document	Objectives	Targets relevant to the LDF SA	Sustainability issues/ objectives to be taken into account during the SA process
<p>where the level of more than one pollutant is higher than the limit values, member states must provide an integrated plan covering all the pollutants concerned. The main purpose of these plans is to improve air quality.</p>		<p>previously unregulated air pollutants, setting the timetable for the development of daughter directives on a range of pollutants. The list of atmospheric pollutants to be considered includes sulphur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide, particulate matter, lead, ozone, benzene, carbon monoxide, poly-aromatic hydrocarbons, cadmium, arsenic, nickel and mercury.</p>	
95. EU (1991) Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive.			
<p>The Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive was adopted by the EU Council of Ministers in May 1991. The Directive was passed into domestic UK legislation in November 1994.</p>	<p>This Directive concerns the collection, treatment and discharge of urban waste water and the treatment and discharge of waste water from certain industrial sectors. The objective of the Directive is to protect the environment from the adverse effects of these waste water discharges</p>	<p>The directive lays down uniform emission standards, or percentage reductions in pollutant concentrations, for discharges from sewage treatment works serving a population equivalent of 2,000 or more.</p>	<p>The LDF should be aware of the impact that planning decisions have on waste water. And the targets laid down in this Directive and relevant UK legislation.</p>
96. EEC (1991) Waste Framework Directive (91/156/EEC)			
<p>The Waste Framework Directive (WFD) requires Member States of the EU to establish both a network of disposal facilities and competent authorities with responsibility for issuing waste management authorisations and licenses. Member States may also introduce regulations which specify which</p>	<p>Article 4. Member States shall take the necessary measures to ensure that waste is recovered or disposed of without endangering human health and without using processes or methods which could harm the environment, and in particular:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Without risk to water, air, soil and plants and animals, ▪ Without causing a nuisance through noise or odours, <p>Without adversely affecting the countryside or places of</p>		<p>LDF should consider impacts of waste disposal on water, air, soil, plants and animals and the possible nuisance caused by odours and noise.</p>

Overall aim/ purpose of the document	Objectives	Targets relevant to the LDF SA	Sustainability issues/ objectives to be taken into account during the SA process
<p>waste recovery operations and businesses are exempt from the licensing regimes and the conditions for those exemptions.</p> <p>An important objective of the WFD is to ensure the recovery of waste or its disposal without endangering human health and the environment. Greater emphasis is also placed on the prevention, reduction, re-use and recycling of waste.</p>	<p>special interest.</p>		
97. EEC (1991) Nitrates Directive (91/676/EEC).			
<p>In 1991 Europe adopted the Nitrates Directive (91/676/EC). It is an environmental measure designed to reduce water pollution by nitrate from agricultural sources and to prevent such pollution occurring in the future.</p>	<p>This Directive has the objective of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reducing water pollution caused or induced by nitrates from agricultural sources and • preventing further such pollution 		<p>Although Torbay has only a small proportion of agricultural land the LDF should still give due consideration to standards set out in this Directive.</p>
98. EC (2000) Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC).			
<p>This directive seeks to establish a structured framework for action in the field of water policy.</p>	<p>This Directive aims to establish a framework for the protection of inland surface waters, transitional waters, coastal waters and groundwater which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevents further deterioration and protects and enhances the status of aquatic ecosystems and, with regard to their water needs, terrestrial ecosystems and wetlands directly depending on the aquatic ecosystems; • Promotes sustainable water use based on a long-term protection of available water resources; • Aims at enhanced protection and improvement of the aquatic environment, inter alia, through specific measures for the progressive reduction of discharges, 	<p>Does not contain any targets.</p>	<p>The LDF will have a significant role to play in protecting and managing water resources. It is important that the issues and measures presented in the Directive are considered in the LDF in particular</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect and enhance aquatic ecosystems • Protect water resources • Reduction of pollution of groundwater • Mitigation of the effects of floods and droughts

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	<p>emissions and losses of priority substances and the cessation or phasing-out of discharges, emissions and losses of the priority hazardous substances;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensures the progressive reduction of pollution of groundwater and prevents its further pollution, and • Contributes to mitigating the effects of floods and droughts 		
99. EC (2001) Directive to Promote Electricity from Renewable Energy (2001/77/EC).			
<p>This Directive on ‘the promotion of electricity produced from renewable energy sources in the internal electricity market’ addresses an obligation to member states to establish a programme to increase the gross consumption of renewable energy based electricity (“green electricity”) by 2010. The Directive also calls on Member States to adopt and publish a report setting national indicative targets for future consumption of electricity produced from renewable energy sources for the next 10 years.</p>	<p>The purpose of this Directive is to promote an increase in the contribution of renewable energy sources to electricity production in the internal market for electricity and to create a basis for a future Community framework thereof.</p>	<p>The UK target is for renewables to account for 10% of UK consumption by 2010.</p>	<p>Spatial planning can have a major influence on the viability and take up of renewable energy and policies and supporting text should reflect this.</p> <p>The relationship between renewables technology and the economic benefits to region should be considered.</p>
100. EC (1999) Waste to Landfill Directive (99/31/EC).			
<p>The objective of the Directive is to prevent or reduce as far as possible negative effects on the environment from the landfilling of waste, by introducing stringent technical requirements for waste and landfills.</p>	<p>In addition to the general requirements that result from landfills being regulated under PPC, the Landfill Directive introduces others that are particular to landfills:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sites must be classified as hazardous, non hazardous or inert waste landfills • Waste acceptance procedures have to be in place at the landfill • Waste must be pre-treated before being landfilled • Certain waste types cannot be landfilled anymore e.g. 	<p>The directive also establishes guidelines and targets for the quantity of biodegradable waste being sent to landfill which are legally binding. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not later than 2006 biodegradable municipal waste going 	<p>The targets are incorporated into UK legislation. The LDF should adhere to these were appropriate.</p>

Overall aim/ purpose of the document	Objectives	Targets relevant to the LDF SA	Sustainability issues/ objectives to be taken into account during the SA process
	<p>clinical, liquid, certain hazardous waste, tyres etc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical standards are set out in the Directive and its Annexes. • Introduces a specific closure procedure • Ongoing training and development of staff must be provided 	<p>to landfills must be reduced to 75% of the total amount (by weight) of biodegradable municipal waste produced in 1995 or the latest year before 1995 for which standardised Eurostat data is available</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By 2010 biodegradable municipal waste going to landfills must be reduced to 50% of the total amount (by weight) of biodegradable municipal waste produced in 1995 or the latest year before 1995 for which standardised Eurostat data is available; • By 2015 biodegradable municipal waste going to landfills must be reduced to 35% of the total amount (by weight) of biodegradable municipal waste produced in 1995 or the latest year before 	

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		1995 for which standardised Eurostat data is available.	
101. ODPM (2005) Planning Policy Statement 10: Planning for Sustainable Waste Management.			
<p>This PPS replaces PPG 10 on Planning and Waste Management, published in 1999 and forms part of the national waste management plan for the UK.</p>	<p>Regional planning bodies and all planning authorities should, to the extent appropriate to their responsibilities, prepare and deliver planning strategies that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • help deliver sustainable development through driving waste management up the waste hierarchy, addressing waste as a resource and looking to disposal as the last option, but one which must be adequately catered for; • provide a framework in which communities take more responsibility for their own waste, and enable sufficient and timely provision of waste management facilities to meet the needs of their communities; • help implement the national waste strategy, and supporting targets, are consistent with obligations required under European legislation and support and complement other guidance and legal controls such as those set out in the Waste Management Licensing Regulations 1994; 4 Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (March 2005) <i>Securing The Future</i> See Annex B for the set of shared UK principles 5 See Annex C • help secure the recovery or disposal of waste without endangering human health and without harming the environment, and enable waste to be disposed of in one of the nearest appropriate installations; • reflect the concerns and interests of communities, the needs of waste collection authorities, waste disposal authorities and business, and encourage competitiveness; • protect green belts but recognise the particular locational needs of some types of waste management facilities when defining detailed green belt boundaries 	No targets identified.	Give due consideration to objectives identified here relating to waste management.

Overall aim/ purpose of the document	Objectives	Targets relevant to the LDF SA	Sustainability issues/ objectives to be taken into account during the SA process
	<p>and, in determining planning applications, that these locational needs, together with the wider environmental and economic benefits of sustainable waste management, are material considerations that should be given significant weight in determining whether proposals should be given planning permission;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ensure the design and layout of new development supports sustainable waste management. 		
102. ODPM (2004) Planning Policy Statement 22 Renewable Energy			
<p>This Statement sets out the Government's planning policies for renewable energy, which planning authorities should have regard to when preparing local development documents and when taking planning decisions.</p>	<p>Regional spatial strategies and local development documents should contain policies designed to promote and encourage, rather than restrict, the development of renewable energy resources. Except where these developments are likely to have an adverse effect on designated conservation sites (historic and natural), or designated landscapes.</p>	<p>Should be expressed as the minimum amount of installed capacity for renewable energy in the region, expressed in megawatts, and may also be expressed in terms of the percentage of electricity consumed or supplied. Targets should be set for achievement by 2010 and by 2020. Regional targets have been set and these have been expressed for each strategic planning authority (see Revision 2010).</p>	<p>Prioritise policies that protect designated sites in relation to renewable energy developments.</p> <p>LDF and other plans should include policies which encourage the use of renewable energy.</p>
104. ODPM (undated) Revised MPG6 – National and regional guidelines for Aggregates Provision in England			
<p>MPG6 provides advice to mineral planning authorities and the minerals industry on how to ensure that the construction industry receives an adequate and steady supply of material at the best</p>	<p>Ensure that mineral extraction and provision is informed by the principles of sustainable development, in particular with the objectives of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conserving minerals as far as possible, whilst ensuring an adequate supply to meet the needs of society for minerals; 	<p>No targets identified</p>	<p>The LDF and SA should take account of this guidance, largely in relation to waste recycling rather than mineral extraction. Minimise production of waste and encourage efficient use of materials, including appropriate use of high quality</p>

Overall aim/ purpose of the document	Objectives	Targets relevant to the LDF SA	Sustainability issues/ objectives to be taken into account during the SA process
<p>balance, of social, environmental and economic cost, whilst ensuring that extraction and development are consistent with the principles of sustainable development.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimising production of waste and to encourage efficient use of materials, including appropriate use of high quality materials, and recycling of wastes; • Encouraging sensitive working practices during minerals extraction and to preserve or enhance the overall quality of the environment once extraction has ceased; and • Protecting areas of designated landscape or nature conservation from development, other than in exceptional circumstances where it has been demonstrated that development is in the public interest. <p>The revision sets out sub-regional apportionments of mineral provision.</p>		<p>materials, and recycling of wastes.</p>
<p>104a ODPM (2004) The Planning Response to Climate Change</p>			
<p>This document provides an overview of advice on current thinking on climate change and the state of knowledge. It aims to encourage planner to look for new strategies to respond to the changing climate in partnership with developers and the wider community. It is not planning policy guidance.</p>	<p>The document contains five key points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Act now: The impacts of climate change are not remote risks for sometime in the future, they are already with us and we need to respond now. • Make the links: Many of the actions required in response to climate change can be justified for other reasons. For example, conserving water resources is an immediate environmental and economic necessity. Consequently, on many issues planning policy-makers need not be constrained by the uncertainty associated with some future climate change impacts. • Spread the word: Elected members, local authority officers, developers and the public need to be aware of the impacts of climate change and how to adapt to it and avert future climate change. • Make the best use of existing tools: Environmental Appraisal (EA) and Sustainability Appraisal (SA) can be effective tools for ensuring climate change is addressed in planning policy. • Make effective use of existing instruments: Planners 		

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	<p>have available instruments such as conditions, agreements, obligations and informatives, all of which can be used to respond to climate change.</p> <p>The role of Local Planning Authorities is highlighted in the following areas:</p> <p>Flooding:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify areas of flood risk and designate flood washlands • Adopting a risk-based approach to development in, or affecting, flood risk areas • Aiming to prevent/ reduce surface water run-off • Monitoring and devising rapid reaction strategies in case of problems • Devising appropriate planning policies • Working with other authorities on flood appraisal • Prepare development advise notes (or similar) on development and flooding <p>Coasts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare development advise notes (or similar) on development and flooding • Include policies which identify appropriate sites for development that must have a coastal location (e.g. wave power), identify opportunities for relocating development for land use inland, make provision of new habitat, identify opportunities for existing resorts to make most of warmer summers, address both short term protection and long term adaptation) • Liaise with other agencies • Consider wider coastal zone • Identify sites for essential coastal development and land uses <p>Water Resources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognise availability of water resources in plan 		

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	<p>formulation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plan to minimise demand on existing water resources • Promote water efficient installations • Recognise the wider impacts of water provision on landscape and biodiversity • Set an example in their own local authority developments • Address water recourses as a material consideration • Recognise uncertainty and consider phasing of development • Greywater use/ rainwater harvesting <p>Biodiversity, land and landscape:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist in achieving BAP targets • Identify opportunities for new habitats, buffer zones and wildlife corridors • Reflect local diversity • Identify opportunities for development to enhance climate- adaptable biodiversity • Address both short term protection and long-term adaptation • Build targets into planning • Identify areas for new habitats • Identify opportunities for biodiversity enhancement <p>Economic development and tourism:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Considerations for LPAs include: • Location of new development in relation to areas at risk • Managing long term land use changes and the possible need to withdraw key commercial and industrial facilities from areas likely to be at risk in the future • Mitigate greenhouse gases through appropriate siting and good design in new commercial and industrial development • Mitigate greenhouse gas emissions by encouraging new development in locations which can be served by more energy efficient and non-motorised modes of transport 		

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Authorities can work with developers to identify all opportunities for sustainable design Transport: • Support low car or car free development and promote walking, cycling and public transport Waste and Resources: • Encourage the development of new facilities that will result in increased recycling rates and reduction of disposal to landfill. • Building design that includes space for building users to separate and store material for recycling prior to collection • Identifying sites for local recycling centres for the public to take recyclable materials, including garden wastes, with minimal transport impacts. • Identifying sites for sorting and bulking depots. • Identifying sites for, and encouraging the development of, processing facilities for recyclable materials such as in-vessel composting of biodegradable waste. • Positively encouraging the development of facilities that manufacture products from recycled materials and the use of recycled and secondary materials in construction. Energy System: • Support regional renewable energy targets and sub-regional targets (where they have been established). • Establish a criteria based approach to assessing applications for renewable energy developments. • Encourage developers to integrate renewable energy technologies into building design. • Promote CHP by encouraging developers to assess the feasibility of CHP in certain types of development. • Consider regional and sub regional renewable energy targets • Establish a criteria based approach to assessing applications for renewable energy developments 		

Overall aim/ purpose of the document	Objectives	Targets relevant to the LDF SA	Sustainability issues/ objectives to be taken into account during the SA process
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incorporate sustainable energy technologies into buildings as a element of sustainable design • Assess feasibility of CHP/ district heating and cooling in certain types of developments <p>Built Developments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Location. New developments should not be in areas at risk from climate change impacts (subsidence and flood risk), should not compromise the management of climate change risks elsewhere, should not result in the generation of more journey s by car and should create opportunities for sustainable energy supply • Density, layout, built form. High densities improve viability of public transport and district heating networks linked to renewable energy/ CHP plants. Layout is key to encouraging walking/ cycling and encouragement of compact built form, although more energy efficient needs to be balanced against the need for light • Passive solar Design – links to layout and orientation of buildings • Drainage and resilience to flood damage. Consideration to SuDs and design of buildings to deal with possibility of future flood defences. • Open spaces are essential in creating climate sensitive design. Design should consider landscaping/ planting to and other design features to manage microclimates within a development, potential for floodwater absorption, creation and wildlife corridors to increase resilience of local habitats to climate change impacts. • Developers to be encouraged to integrate renewable energy technologies into new build development. • Built heritage. Where development is associated with re-use of historic buildings the opportunity should be taken to consider the scope for measures to preserve them from future climate change. 		

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	The Guidance also identifies a climate sensitive development checklist.		
105. DfT/DTI (2003) <i>Our Energy Future – Creating a Low Carbon Economy</i>			
The White paper defines a long-term strategic vision for energy policy combining our environmental, security of supply, competitiveness and social goals	Stimulate new, more efficient sources of power generation, and cut emissions from the transport and agricultural sector. Kyoto Protocol targets		LDF should encourage development of renewable energy facilities and along with the LTP attempt to reduce the need for long distance car travel.
106. DEFRA (2001) <i>Climate Change: The UK Programme</i>			
The UK's programme is a significant contribution to the global response to climate change. It sets out a strategic, far reaching package of policies and measures across all sectors of the economy, to achieve the targets set.		Cutting UK Carbon Dioxide emissions by 60% by 2050. (in line with Kyoto protocol targets)	The LDF and other plans should have regard to climate change when developing policy options. The SA should contain objectives for reducing emissions and coping with the effects of climate change.
107. DEFRA (July, 2004). <i>Making space for water: Developing a new Government strategy for flood and coastal erosion risk management in England.. A Consultation Exercise.</i>			
Following the close of this consultation period on 1 November 2004, it is hoped that the new strategy in will be published in early 2005. The new strategy will include a delivery plan for further work to take forward proposals and a commitment to evaluate progress and review the strategy on a regular basis.	The future aim of the Government's strategy for flood and coastal erosion risk management might be summarised as follows: Aim for a new Government strategy for flood and coastal erosion risk management in England: To manage the risks from flooding and coastal erosion in an integrated and holistic way, employing a portfolio of approaches, so as to reduce the threat to human life and property while furthering sustainable development and the strategic objectives of the Government; and to secure rational funding mechanisms that deliver appropriate levels of investment.	Does not contain any targets.	Flood risk should be managed in an integrated and holistic way using a portfolio of approaches
108. DETR (2000). <i>The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. Working Together for Clean Air</i>			

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<p>The Strategy sets objectives for eight main air pollutants to protect health. Performance against these objectives will be monitored where people are regularly present and might be exposed to air pollution. There are also two new objectives to protect vegetation and ecosystems. These will be monitored away from urban and industrial areas and motorways.</p>	<p>See Strategy for detailed list of Objectives.</p>	<p>Contains a number of national air quality targets that were updated by DEFRA in August 2002.</p>	<p>The LDF to give due consideration to the consequences of it's proposals and policies on air quality.</p>
<p>109. DEFRA (2004). <i>The First Soil Action Plan For England: 2004-2006.</i></p>			
<p>The Action Plan contains 52 actions on issues ranging from soil management on farms to soils in the planning system, soils and biodiversity, contamination of soils and the role of soils in conserving cultural heritage and landscape.</p> <p>All of the actions make a step towards more sustainable soil use and protection.</p>	<p>The actions proposed in this plan work towards a common vision that recognises the several vital functions that soils perform for society.</p> <p><i>Our vision is to ensure that England's soils will be protected and managed to optimise the varied functions that soils perform for society (e.g. supporting agriculture and forestry, protecting cultural heritage, supporting biodiversity, as a platform for construction), in keeping with the principles of sustainable development and on the basis of sound evidence.</i></p> <p>In order to achieve this vision, the aims are to ensure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soil managers will look after their soils with a view both to their own and society's short-term needs and to the interests of future generations; • The regulatory, legislative and political framework will provide appropriate protection of soil as an irreplaceable natural resource and empower and encourage people with soil to manage it properly; • A better understanding of, and access to, information on the state of our soils and the physical, chemical and biological processes which operate on and within them. 	<p>Does not contain any targets. This is partly due to there being no right or wrong type of soil and so for many soil issues it is difficult to set national targets in the way that can be done for air or water.</p>	<p>The LDF to ensure due consideration is given to the Government's objectives and measures for soil protection. Where appropriate these plans can contain policies for the sustainable use of soils.</p> <p>Soil is also important for the SSA, and it is specifically referred to in the SEA Directive.</p>

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110. Government Office for the South West (2003). <i>Regional Renewable Energy Strategy for the South West of England 2003-2010.</i>			
<p>Overall vision is to maximise the social, environmental and economic benefits of renewable energy through the integration of renewable energy into mainstream policy and practice at all levels within the region.</p> <p>In order to achieve its aims, the strategy proposes 50 actions, suggests a time scale for their implementation and begins to identify which partners can deliver them.</p>	<p>There are three core strands that weave together to form the overarching aims for the strategy. The strands can be in turn broken down into a number of objectives:</p> <p>Deploying Renewable Energy on the Ground</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To remove the barriers to physical deployment of renewable energy such that a target of 11-15% electricity generation can be achieved or exceeded by 2010 in a manner that is in line with the particular landscape needs of the South West • To accelerate the development of renewable heat generation in the South West • To support the development of the market for renewable energy through targeted financial support • To encourage a more consistent and transparent approach to the planning process for renewable energy. <p>Developing Skills and Awareness</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To develop awareness of the need and potential for renewable energy throughout the South West • To build the capacity of the renewable energy industry to deliver consistent messages and services appropriate to the needs of the South West and beyond • To promote debate within the wider community about the pros and cons of renewable energy development and encourage informed opinion and decision making • To build capacity within the wider community to respond to the challenge of developing renewable energy. <p>Building the South West Renewable Energy Industry</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To promote indigenous renewable energy businesses 		<p>The objectives within this strategy should be reflected and positively covered within the LDF if the region is to meet its renewable energy targets. The LDF should also consider the environmental implications of meeting those targets.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remove barriers to deployment of renewable energy • Encourage a more consistent and transparent approach to the planning process for renewable energy • Promote indigenous renewable energy businesses and attract inward investment

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	<p>and attract inward investment by others (national and global)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To establish a 'second to none' track record for the region in renewable energy, by ensuring that the South West completes as many exemplar projects involving as many technologies as possible by 2010 To grow the number of renewable energy companies in the region and expand the turnover and jobs in the sector. Sub-regional targets, guidance and locational criteria – Work is currently underway, led by GOSW and the SW Regional Assembly to develop sub-regional targets for renewable energy with local authorities, and to provide additional guidance and locational criteria for local authorities to assist the achievement of the regional target. 		
<p>111. Government Office for the South West and the South West Regional Assembly (2004). <i>REvision 2010: Empowering the Region – Renewable Energy Targets for the South West.</i></p>			
<p>REvision 2010 seeks to secure greater support for renewables within the region by encouraging the adoption of county or sub regional targets for the development of renewable electricity up to 2010. The project assumes seven county/sub regional areas including Cornwall, Devon, Somerset, Dorset, Wiltshire, former Avon and Gloucestershire.</p>	<p>The Renewable Energy Strategy outlines what needs to be done to deliver the target in RPG10 for 11-15% of the region's power to be generated from renewable sources by 2010, and looks set to establish the South West as the UK leader in renewable energy.</p> <p>The strategy identifies 50 actions that will ensure the South West remains at the forefront of the UK's renewable energy industry, including working with farmers to develop energy crops, mapping the potential for renewable energy for every local Authority area in the region, and supporting experimental projects in wave and tidal power.</p>	<p>A number of targets for renewable energy production have been proposed for Cornwall, Devon, Dorset, Glos Somerset and Wiltshire.</p> <p>Target for Devon is 151 MW of renewable electricity to 2010.</p>	<p>Give due consideration to how the Torbay LDF policies can help meet the Devon target for renewable electricity supply.</p>
<p>112. South West Regional Assembly (March 2004). <i>From Rubbish to Resource - The Regional Waste Strategy for the South West Consultation Document.</i></p>			
<p>Sets out how the South West can deliver the 'South West Vision for Waste: Minimum Waste, Maximum Benefit'. The regional strategy</p>	<p>Those where the lead organisation is the Local Planning Authority:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local awareness campaigns should be in place and 	<p>No specific targets mentioned (other than those tied up in the objectives and in baseline</p>	<p>The LDF to take consideration of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Innovative technologies Requirement for separation and collection of waste

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<p>looks at types of waste across the whole region, including, helping address waste issues that cross local boundaries, tackling difficult issues that locally might present too many insoluble problems but where regional solutions can help meet the needs of several areas and lobbying on behalf of the whole region where problems, such as lack of funding, exist.</p>	<p>authorities should make commitments to ensure their long term funding (ongoing, by end 2006).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Regional Assembly, working in partnership with other key players, will gather good practice and look at the benefits of undertaking a region-wide awareness campaign • Local authorities and the RDA will encourage innovative technologies and new ways of using existing technologies • Local planning authorities and other agencies should encourage businesses that process recyclates and associated businesses • The RDA and local authorities will work with business organisations & Sustainability SW to ensure greater take up of relevant initiatives, such as Future Foundations, the sustainable construction charter for the South West • Local planning authorities should make specific provision for space to allow for the separation and collection of waste, consistent with the type of development (to be included in local development frameworks). • Local Planning Authorities should seek to assure that proposals for new, refurbished or extended waste facilities represent current good design practices • Local Planning Authorities should seek to make provision for civic amenity (CA) facilities in all PUAs and centres for growth. In predominantly rural areas CA and bring sites should be provided in accordance with sub-regionally defined access criteria. • Local and regional authorities and agencies and others should promote sustainable Construction and demolition in accordance with the regional sustainable construction charter by:- i) requiring that new 	<p>information).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make provision for civic amenity (CA) facilities in all PUAs and centres for growth. In predominantly rural areas CA and bring sites should be provided in accordance with sub-regionally defined access criteria. • New development to be designed and planned so as to minimise the production of waste (minimal use of raw materials and, reuse and recycle waste generated) • Where development involves demolition encourage developers to provide information on the proposed method of dealing with waste

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	<p>development should be designed and planned so as to minimise the production of waste - development plans should encourage development proposals to minimise the use of raw materials and, reuse and recycle waste generated during construction and demolition; ii) before granting planning permission for major development involving demolition or the production of waste materials, encouraging developers to provide information on the proposed method of dealing with waste so as to minimize its production and maximise re-use and recycling.</p>		
<p>113. Environment Agency (2001). <i>Water Resources for the Future – A Strategy for the South West Region.</i></p>			
<p>Provides the Environment Agency's assessment of water resource management in the South West which considers the needs for water, both for the environment and for society and examines the uncertainties about future water demand and its availability. The strategy look some 25 years ahead and considers the need of public water supply, agriculture, commerce and industry, as well as the environment.</p>	<p>The strategy concludes that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • in parts of the Region, water can be a scarce resource. In some places, environmental improvements are necessary. We will work to provide the water for these improvements; • continued availability of a reliable public water supply is essential. We recommend the enhancement of supply by about 5 per cent over the next 25 years by improving existing schemes and developing some new resources; • water efficiency should be actively promoted; • over the next 25 years we should expect household water metering to become widespread, in the context of the Government's broader social and environmental policies including the protection of vulnerable households; • continued progress in leakage control will be necessary; • agriculture must focus on using available water to best effect; • commerce and industry should pay increasing attention to water efficiency. 	<p>Does not contain any targets.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognition that water is a scarce resource • Development new scheme for water supply • Promotion of water efficiency (agriculture and commerce/ industry)

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	To make our strategy successful, we will need to work with many other groups and individuals. Together, we can ensure that there is enough water, both for people to use and to improve the environment.		
114. Devon County Waste Local Plan 2001-2016, Devon County Council First Deposit January 2003 Statutory			
<p>The County Council was required as Waste Planning Authority to include strategic policies relating to waste management in its Structure Plan, and to prepare more detailed policies within a Waste Local Plan. This provides guidance to both the waste industry and the public on the land use policies in relation to waste management facilities in the County. Together with the Devon Structure Plan and the District-wide Local Plans, the Waste Local Plan will form part of the Development Plan for Devon which will be used to assess all planning applications for new waste development. The Devon County Waste Local Plan does not include policies relating to Plymouth, Torbay, Dartmoor and Exmoor National Parks, as these Authorities are responsible for preparing their own Waste Local Plans. However, the Plan does take into account the wastes generated in these areas, as they may be processed or disposed of at sites within the Plan area. The plan has taken into account policy guidance</p>	<p>The key objectives of the Waste Plan are:</p> <p>Objective 1: Public awareness 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.</p> <p>Objective 2: Precautionary principle To ensure that, where there are threats of serious or irreversible damage to the environment, lack of full scientific certainty shall not be used as a reason for postponing cost-effective measures to prevent environmental degradation.</p> <p>Objective 3: Environmental protection To minimise any adverse effects on the environment caused by the introduction of waste management facilities, and to enhance the local environment when considering plans for site restoration and after-use.</p> <p>Objective 4: Sustainable waste management To ensure that any proposal for a waste management facility is achieved in as sustainable a manner as possible and represents the Best Practicable Environmental Option.</p> <p>Objective 5: Waste hierarchy To ensure that the management of waste is as sustainable as possible in accordance with the following waste hierarchy:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reduction 2. Re-use 3. Composting and Material Recycling 		<p>LDF need to provide adequate support for waste collection, treatment and disposal facilities</p> <p>LDF need to provide adequate support for waste collection, treatment and disposal facilities taking into account through the SA the balance of environmental, economic and social costs.</p>

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<p>and legislation at International, European and National Levels, together with the strategic context set by Regional Planning Guidance 10 (RPG10) and the Devon Structure Plan (2001-2011).</p>	<p>4. Energy Recovery 5. Final Disposal</p> <p>Objective 6: Proximity principle To encourage the provision of waste management facilities close to major centres of population, having regard to their effects on the environment and on the transport infrastructure, taking into account the economic and environmental costs and benefits of using alternative means of transport.</p> <p>Objective 7: Regional self sufficiency To ensure that, where possible, Devon's waste is treated or disposed of within the South West Region and, in consultation with other Waste Planning Authorities in the Region, to provide for facilities with sufficient capacity to manage the anticipated waste arisings for at least ten years.</p> <p>Objective 8: Integrated network of facilities To promote the establishment of an effective and integrated network of waste management facilities to serve national, regional, sub-regional and local needs. The National targets for reduction of waste going to landfill have been assumed as Local Plan targets. These are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Target level for recycling and composting in Devon for 2005/2006: 36%, Best Value target from the ODPM' Guidance on Municipal Waste Management Strategies (DEFRA 2001); ▪ Target for recovery rate of waste: 58% for 2010/2011, 73% by 2013/2014, 77% by 2020, revised national target, set originally at 45% in the UK Waste Strategy, to achieve the requirements of the Landfill Directive. <p>Such targets are based on a predictive study which assumed an increase of waste arising of 48% over the 15 year period to 2016/2017. It is however acknowledged that</p>		

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	the recovery targets need a step change in the recycling technology together with a cultural change in attitude to recycling and the implementation of minimisation measures		
115. Devon County Council (2004) Devon Minerals Local Plan, 2000-2011, Saved until September 2007, when will be replaced by the Minerals Development Framework whose preparation started in 2005. Statutory			
<p>The Plan comprises of a number of chapters dealing with specific aspects of mineral development within the County. These are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Protecting the Environment 2. Safeguarding Mineral Resources 3. Developing Mineral Resources. 4. Supply and Demand for Aggregates 5. Ball Clay 6. China Clay 7. Non-Energy Minerals 8. Development Control Considerations 9. Other Mineral Related Matters <p>Sub-regional aggregate apportionment needs to be agreed with the Regional Assembly and having regard to the contribution in particular from secondary and recycled aggregate sources. The revised apportionment figures will be included in a successor Minerals Local Development Document for</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To strike a balance between the demand for all mineral resources and the need to protect the environment, having regard to the principles of sustainable development. 4. To protect the quality and the diversity of the County's earth science and nature conservation interest, historic environment, water environment and landscape character. 7. To prevent the sterilisation of proven mineral resources by other forms of development. 		<p>Safeguarding mineral resources when allocating land use, and use of sustainable supplies when constructing developments is important.</p> <p>LDF should identify mineral resources and indicate through policies the conditions under which their foreclosure may be acceptable</p>

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Devon.			