

MUNICIPAL WASTE MANAGEMENT STRATEGY FOR TORBAY 2005–2025



Strategic Environmental Assessment Scoping Report



Municipal Waste Management Strategy for Torbay 2005 – 2025
Strategic Environmental Assessment Scoping Report
Torbay Council 2005

Prepared by:

Torbay Council
Strategic Environmental Policy / Strategic Planning
Environment Services
3rd Floor Roebuck House
Abbey Road
Torquay
TQ2 5TF

For further information regarding this Scoping Report please contact Strategic Environmental Policy on 01803 207744.

This report can also be accessed via the internet:

[http://www.torbay.gov.uk/index/living/environmentpolicy/sustainable_development/strategic_environmental_assessment_\(sea\)_documents.htm](http://www.torbay.gov.uk/index/living/environmentpolicy/sustainable_development/strategic_environmental_assessment_(sea)_documents.htm)

Responses are welcomed from 24 February 06 to 7 April 2006.

Contents	Page
Executive Summary	7
1 Introduction	8
1.1 The contents of the Scoping Report.....	8
1.2 Dates for consultation	8
1.3 The Torbay Area	9
1.4 Waste.....	10
1.5 Background of the Municipal Waste Management Strategy (WMS) for Torbay 2005 – 2025.....	13
1.6 Timetable for the Municipal Waste Management Strategy	15
1.7 Timetable for the SEA.....	15
2 Methodology	17
2.1 Screening.....	17
2.2 Scoping	17
2.3 Responsibility for the SEA.....	18
2.4 The Consultation Process.....	19
3 Plans Policies and Programmes Review Summary	20
3.1 Introduction	20
3.2 Documents Reviewed	20
3.3 Key points for the SEA arising from the review.....	23
4 The Baseline Survey	25
4.1 Introduction	25
4.2 Key Issues for Torbay	26
4.3 Air.....	26
4.4 Biodiversity Flora and Fauna	26
4.5 Climatic Factors	29
4.6 Economic Factors	30
4.7 Landscape and Heritage.....	31
4.8 Population and Human Health	35
4.9 Social Inclusiveness.....	36
4.10 Soil.....	37
4.11 Waste.....	37
4.12 Water.....	39
5 Municipal Waste Management Strategy Objectives, Policies and Strategic Options	41
5.1 Introduction	41
5.2 Torbay Municipal Waste Management Strategy Objectives:	41
5.3 Municipal Waste Management Strategy Policies and Actions	41
5.4 Strategic Options for the Waste Management Strategy.....	45
5.5 Options for Management and Disposal.....	45
5.6 Other available strategic options involve the location of proposed new facilities. No sites have, as yet, been selected.	46
6 The Assessment Matrix	47
6.1 Introduction	47
6.2 The Assessment Framework	49

7	Indicators Identified	59
8	Difficulties in Collecting Data	66
9	Final Summary	68
9.1	The document will be sent to the statutory bodies: English Heritage, English Nature, The Environment Agency and the Countryside Agency. It will also be available on the Torbay Council website and will be sent to members of the Torbay Strategic Partnership, as well as being distributed within Torbay Council and to our neighbouring authorities. Comments are most welcome.	68
9.2	This Scoping Report has been completed in part fulfilment of the SEA Directive, and its consultation will complete Stage A of the SEA guidelines.	68
9.3	The Plans Policies and Programmes are presented in Chapter 3 and are expanded upon in Appendix 2.	68
9.4	The Baseline is summarised in Chapter 4 and is expanded upon in Appendix 1.	68
9.5	Environmental problems are also identified in Chapter 4 as ‘key issues’ and are carried through to the Appraisal Framework in Chapter 6.	68
9.6	The Appraisal Framework itself is based on the framework used by the Regional Spatial Strategy Strategic Environmental Assessment and has been adapted to ensure that it covers all the issues relevant to Torbay. In this way a consistent approach is adopted both within the Council and within the Region as a whole.	68
9.7	Appendix 3 documents how sub – objectives were chosen or rejected in terms of their relevance to Torbay and to the WMS. Additions to the Framework are presented in <i>red italics</i> in Chapter 6 of the Scoping Report.	68
9.8	The Appraisal Framework is accompanied by suggested indicators in chapter 7, where each objective has a set of indicators. Information and comments to support these indicators is especially welcome.	68
	Glossary	69

List of Figures and Tables

Figure 1:	The location of Torbay	10
Figure 2:	The location of the three towns in Torbay	11
Figure 3:	Recycling sites in Torbay	13
Figure 4:	Map of Torbay Designated Areas	28
Figure 5:	Landscape Designations in Torbay	32
Figure 6:	Predicted Waste and Population Growth in Torbay	37
Figure 7:	Municipal Solid Waste in Torbay	38
Figure 8:	Household Waste Recycling in Torbay	38
Table 1:	documents reviewed	20
Table 2:	Key Points for the SEA.....	24
Table 3:	Key Heritage Assets.....	33
Table 4:	Recycling Targets for Torbay	39
Table 5:	Data Gaps	66

List of Appendices

- Appendix 1: Baseline survey
- Appendix 2: Plans, Policies and Programmes Review
- Appendix 3: Formulating the appraisal framework

Executive Summary

This is the scoping report for the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) of the Municipal Waste Management Strategy 2005 – 2025 for Torbay. The scoping report establishes a framework with which to appraise the Waste Management Strategy. In order to achieve this, the key issues affecting Torbay need to be identified and reflected in the framework.

This report is intended as a consultation document and feedback is most welcome. Its aim is to generate discussion on the key sustainability issues which affect and are affected by the Waste Management Strategy. It is essential that the report has covered all relevant issues affecting Torbay and has taken account of existing published guidelines and information. This information is available in summary form within the main body of the scoping report but is expanded upon in the accompanying appendices.

This report is produced and consulted upon to complete Stage A of the SEA Guidelines produced by the Government in September 2005¹. The SEA Guidelines state that this scoping report should identify other plans and programmes, include baseline information, identify environmental problems, develop SEA objectives and include consultation.

Additionally the guidelines state that the baseline survey should include the following SEA topics: air, climate, biodiversity, population and human health, water and soil, cultural heritage and landscape. This report also includes social and economic factors, an approach similar to that taken by a Sustainability Appraisal (SA).

The appraisal framework is developed from the Regional Spatial Strategy Strategic Sustainability Assessment and is adapted to ensure its relevance to the Municipal Waste Strategy and to Torbay. It must also meet the SEA Guideline requirements. A similar framework is being used to appraise the Torbay Local Development Framework. This method enables continuity between appraisals both within Torbay Council and in the South West region.

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

1 Introduction

1.1 The contents of the Scoping Report

- 1.1.1 The main body of the report is divided into seven chapters. Chapter 1 includes this introduction, background information on Torbay and the Municipal Waste Strategy and timetables for the Waste Management Strategy and Strategic Environmental Assessment.
- 1.1.2 Chapter 2 sets out the methodology for this report. It includes information on scoping and screening, responsibility for the report and consultation dates.
- 1.1.3 Chapter 3 summarises the Plans, Policies and Programmes Review. The review is expanded upon in Appendix 2.
- 1.1.4 Chapter 4 is a summary of the baseline. It is divided up into SEA Topic² and each topic concludes with a list of key issues that have been identified. The baseline is expanded upon in Appendix 1.
- 1.1.5 Chapter 5 presents the main objectives and policies of the Waste Management Strategy. It also contains a list of proposed strategic options.
- 1.1.6 Chapter 6 contains the Assessment Framework and is based on the Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) Strategic Sustainability Appraisal (SSA). The framework has been adapted to ensure its relevance to Torbay and to the Waste Management Strategy (WMS). The process of adapting the Framework of the RSS SSA is documented in Appendix 3. Additions to the Framework are presented in *red italics*.
- 1.1.7 Chapter 7 proposes possible indicators for monitoring the sustainability of the Waste Management Strategy. The indicators are listed under each headline Objective from the Assessment Framework.

1.2 Dates for consultation

- 1.2.1 This document will be available for consultation from **24 February 06 to 7 April 2006**.
- 1.2.2 **Sustainable Development and Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)**
- 1.2.3 The goal of sustainable development is to enable people to satisfy their needs and enjoy a better quality of life without compromising the ability of future generations to satisfy their needs. Strategic Environmental Assessment assists in promoting sustainable development by integrating sustainability considerations into the plan making process.
- 1.2.4 By undertaking SEA it is possible to look at the Municipal Waste Management Strategy (WMS) for Torbay 2005 – 2025 during its development and examine how it will contribute to the aims of sustainable development. Opportunities to

² ODPM (September 2005), A Practical Guide to the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive

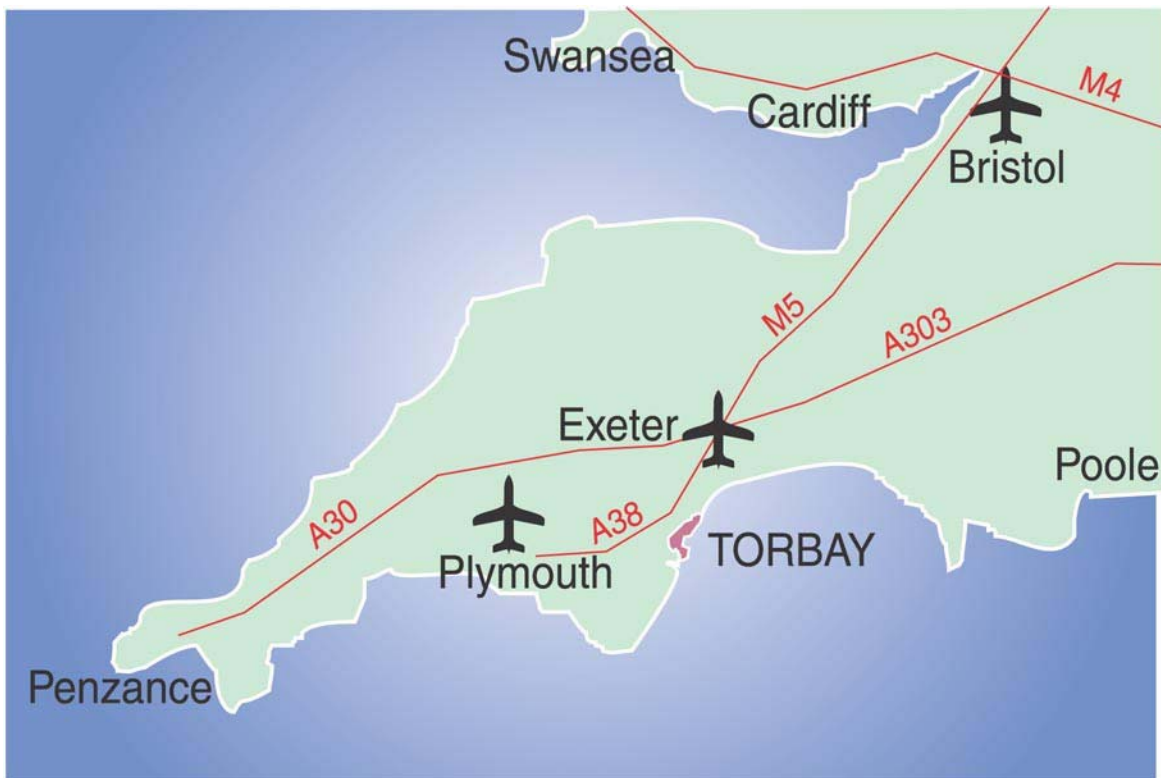
enhance the contribution to sustainable development can be identified, for example by recognising aspects where the strategy may compromise sustainable development, and possible amendments to the strategy to resolve any problems.

1.3 The Torbay Area

- 1.3.1 Torbay, a unitary authority, is located on the south coast of Devon, South West England (see figure 1). It has a population of 131,300 (2003) distributed across a hierarchy of three main towns of Torquay (population 63,998), Paignton (population 48,251) and Brixham (population 17,457)³. These three towns comprise what is commonly termed the English Riviera and is well known as a premier UK resort (see figure 2).
- 1.3.2 Torquay is the most northern town and stretches from Maidencombe around the coast to include Watcombe, Babbacombe and Meadfoot down to Abbey Sands and Livermead on the boundary with Paignton. Inland, densely populated residential areas such as Chelston, Shiphay, Barton and Hele typify Torquay. It is the largest of the three towns and has an economy focused largely around tourism.
- 1.3.3 Paignton in particular is known for its long sandy beaches and provides opportunities for bucket and spade holidays. Although it has a large number of hotels and bed and breakfast accommodation it provides for a wider range of holidaymakers with a number of camping and caravan facilities on the outskirts of town.
- 1.3.4 Brixham is the smallest of the three towns and is largely focused around the fishing industry, complemented in the summer by an expanding tourist sector focused particularly around the harbour area.
- 1.3.5 Torbay is characterised by a high-density development. This has perhaps been forced by the natural constraints placed on the area by its surrounding geography. The steep topography makes further development problematic within the towns and the sea forms an absolute barrier to growth to the east. The nature designations, which surround the towns, also restrict further growth.
- 1.3.6 The economy of Torbay has traditionally been based around tourism, the fishing industry at Brixham and in recent years the high-tech industry. Because of the nature of these sectors the economy of Torbay tends to be of a relatively low wage. There is also concern that these industries are changing and there is a need to adapt the market to address this.

³ 2001 census information is the latest on the population of the three individual towns, however the total population is based on an Office for National Statistics estimate for 2003.

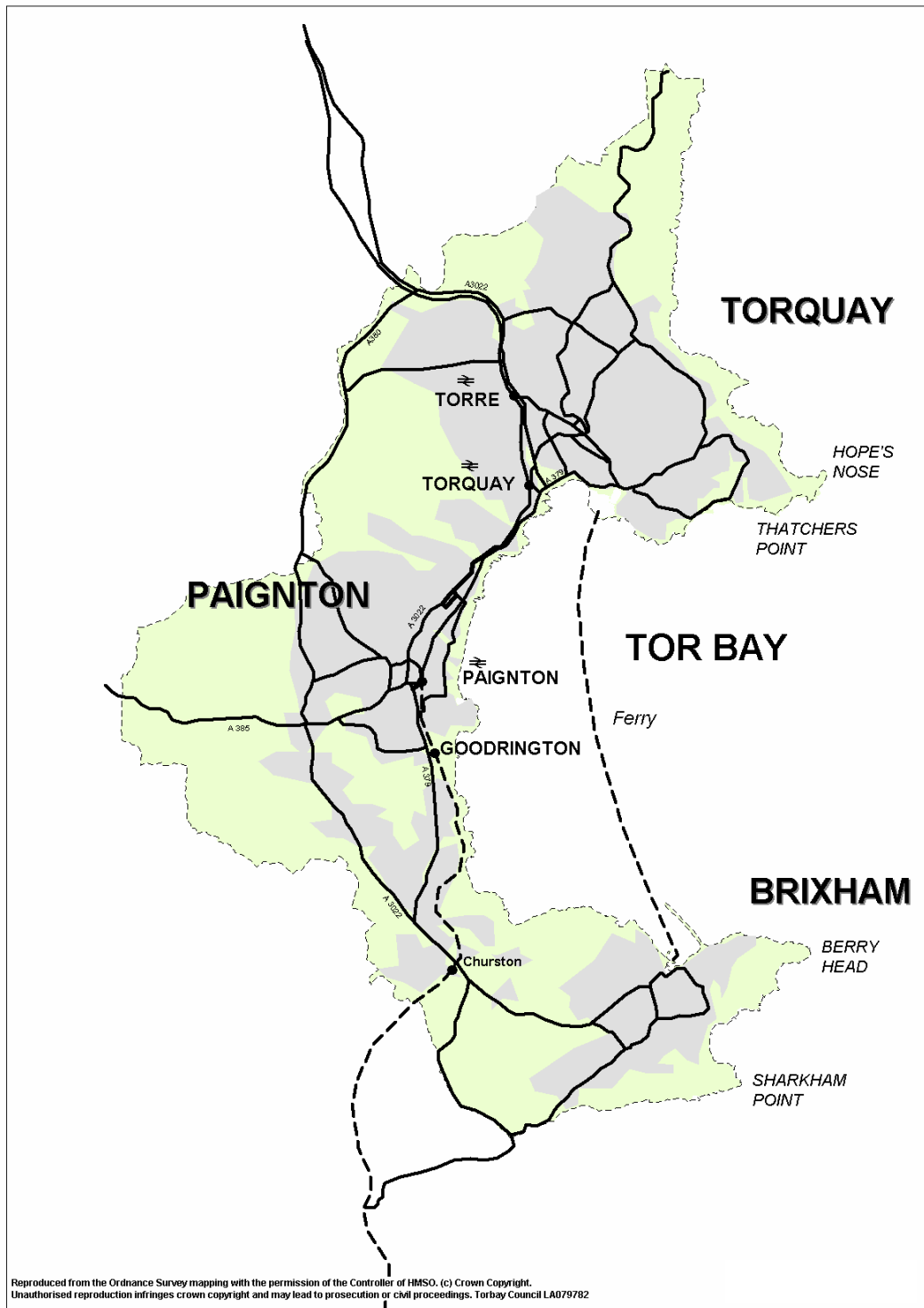
Figure 1: The location of Torbay



1.4 Waste

- 1.4.1 **Municipal Waste** is all waste collected by Torbay Council or its agents. It includes waste from households, municipal parks and gardens, beach cleansing, some commercial and industrial waste, fly – tipped waste as well as that taken to the Civic Amenity Centre by the public.
- 1.4.2 **Household Waste** is that arising from dwellings such as houses, caravans, houseboats, campsites, prisons, schools and colleges.
- 1.4.3 **Commercial Waste** comes from premises used for trade or businesses, sport, recreation and entertainment.
- 1.4.4 **Industrial Waste** is from factories or industrial process. It includes wastes from mines, quarries and agriculture.
- 1.4.5 **Hazardous Wastes** are dangerous for a variety of reasons including toxicity.
- 1.4.6 **Clinical Waste** comes from institutions such as hospitals, nursing homes and dental surgeries but can also include waste from households.

Figure 2: The location of the three towns in Torbay



1.4.7 Municipal waste (especially household waste) attracts the most publicity, but only accounts for about 12% of the waste produced in the South West. Commercial waste makes up another 12%, industrial 14% and construction and demolition the remaining 62%. The WMS for Torbay mainly relates to municipal wastes but adequate provision and planning must be made for other waste streams. The main issues of the WMS focus around the increasing amount of waste generated and its impact on the environment and health.

- 1.4.8 Torbay Council collects waste from over 60,000 properties in Torbay and the twin bin system collects recyclable material from over 39, 000 dwellings on alternate weeks. The council also operates 65 recycling bank sites which collect paper, cans, glass, clothing and books (see figure 3).
- 1.4.9 The Civic Amenity /Recycling Centre at Yalberton, Paignton, allows residents to dispose of most domestic bulky household and green garden wastes. This is a very busy site and provides a major contribution to Torbay's recycling effort. There is also a Material Reclamation Facility (MRF) located at the Yalberton site which separates and compacts recyclable material for shipment to reprocessing plants elsewhere. The MRF handles the material for recycling collected by the twin bin scheme and the contents of the paper and can recycling banks.
- 1.4.10 Additionally the Torbay Transfer Station (see figure 3) is at the Civic Amenity/Recycling Centre site for the bulking and shipment of household waste to licensed landfill at Heathfield. The council does not own a waste disposal facility for household waste but has a contract to use the existing private facility operated by Viridor Waste Management Limited located at Heathfield, 13 miles away. Discussions are currently underway to secure a longer-term contract for use of the landfill facility⁴.
- 1.4.11 During 2003/04 62,504 tonnes of household waste were produced. Of this 12,340 tonnes were recycled or composted. This produces Torbay's household recycling/composting rate of 20.7 %. The remaining 79.3% of household waste went to landfill.
- 1.4.12 In the same period 2,285 tonnes of paper were collected, 645 tonnes of card, 225 tonnes of mixed cans, 88 tonnes of plastics and 21 tonnes of textiles. The recycling sites together received 2,032 tonnes of glass and 4,122 tonnes of green waste (for composting) as well as other materials. Currently 7.4% of households have home composting facilities, processing an estimated 196 tonnes⁵ (**more detailed information can be found in Chapter 4 of this document and in the Waste Section of the Baseline Survey, Section 9, Appendix 1**).

⁴ Torbay Council (2005), Municipal Waste Management Strategy for Torbay 2005 – 2025, Consultation Draft, May 2005

⁵ Ibid.

Figure 3: Recycling sites in Torbay



1.5 Background of the Municipal Waste Management Strategy (WMS) for Torbay 2005 – 2025

1.5.1 As a unitary authority, Torbay Council has duties for both municipal waste collection and disposal. The Municipal Waste Strategy for Torbay 2005 – 2025 sets out to provide a framework for the management of municipal waste for Torbay until 2025. The strategy will be reviewed at least every five years to

incorporate developments in technology, legislation, waste forecasts and government targets.

1.5.2 The policies are guided by national legislation such as the Waste Strategy 2000⁶, PPS 23⁷, and PPG10⁸. Torbay policies also acknowledge Regional Planning Guidance such as the Municipal Waste Strategy for Devon (2003)⁹ and the Regional Waste Strategy for the South West (2004-2020)¹⁰. These documents in turn incorporate the European Union Landfill Directive¹¹. Torbay follows the waste hierarchy as set out in the guidance namely:

- 1) Reduction -Reduce the production of waste
- 2) Re-use -Using items more than once
- 3) Recover -Recycling, composting, and energy recovery
- 4) Disposal -No further benefits from the material.

1.5.3 The Landfill Directive¹² has set national targets for the recycling and composting of household waste, diversion from landfill, and the recovery of value from municipal waste. These targets are passed on to local authorities through the UK Waste Strategy 2000¹³.

1.5.4 National Targets:

To reduce the amount of biodegradable waste landfilled to

- € 75% of that produced in 1995 by 2010
- € 50% of that produced in 1995 by 2013
- € 35% of that produced in 1995 by 2020

To recycle or compost

- € 25% of household waste by 2005
- € 30% of household waste by 2010
- € 33% of household waste by 2015

To recover value from at least:

- € 45% Of municipal waste by 2005
- € 40% Of municipal waste by 2010
- € 67% Of municipal waste by 2015

For Torbay Council to recycle or compost:

- € 20% of household waste by 2003/04
- € 30% of household waste by 2005/06

1.5.5 The Waste and Emissions Trading Act 2003¹⁴ and the Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme (LATS) also outline targets and financial systems to ensure that the Directive's requirements are met.

⁶ DETR (2000), 'Waste Strategy 2000' The Stationery Office

⁷ Planning Policy Statement (PPS) 23: Planning and Pollution Control, ODPM (2004)

⁸ Planning Policy Guidance (PPG) 10: Planning and Waste Management, DETR (Sept. 1999)

⁹ Municipal Waste Strategy for Devon (2003), Devon county Council (2003)

¹⁰ Regional Waste Strategy for the South West (2004-2020), South West Regional Assembly

¹¹ European Landfill Directive (99/31/EC) (implemented July 2001)

¹² European Landfill Directive (99/31/EC) July 2001

¹³ DETR (2000) UK Waste Strategy 2000, the Stationery Office

¹⁴ The Waste and Emissions Trading Act 2003, the Stationery Office

- 1.5.6 Population growth forecasts for Torbay indicate a 6.7% rise in population between 2003 and 2010. If household waste collection per head remains at current levels then there will be a 6.9% increase in household waste arising due to population growth by 2010.
- 1.5.7 This means that if Torbay continues to manage its waste the same way in the future it could still meet its recycling targets, getting close to 30% by the end of March 2006. However Torbay would then be unable to meet its future government targets for 2010 and beyond and would be subject to significant fines through the LATS system, reaching over £3 million by 2019/20.
- 1.5.8 Torbay is committed to dealing with its waste within its boundaries, although the strategy acknowledges the current reliance on external disposal facilities. The council is keen to work with neighbouring authorities, the Environment Agency and other appropriate partners to develop a modern and cost effective system of waste management¹⁵. The Proximity Principle advocates that waste should be disposed of, or managed, close to the point at which it is generated, aiming to achieve 'self sufficiency' at a regional or sub -regional level.
- 1.5.9 A sustainable approach to waste management encourages methods of waste management that have the least environmental impact taking into account the potential from energy and materials recovery. The aims and themes of the Torbay Community Plan¹⁶ will also be reflected in the WMS.
- 1.5.10 Apart from incurring heavy fines, extending landfill is not considered sustainable due to its effects on the landscape and undesirable environmental effects such as the production of landfill gas and landfill leachate. The WMS therefore looks at more sustainable options open to Torbay. These include extending recycling and composting schemes and examining the possibility of energy recovery from waste.

1.6 Timetable for the Municipal Waste Management Strategy

2001 – WS Atkins Torbay Waste Management Statement Commissioned
2001 – waste working group set up
July 2004 – focus groups established
May 2005 – draft strategy published
22 July 2005 – end of consultation period for draft strategy
January 2006 – business management meeting
March 2006 – Further Consultation
February 2006 Overview and Scrutiny
April 2006 – Cabinet meeting
May 2006 – Council meeting
September 2006 – strategy to be adopted

1.7 Timetable for the SEA

November 2005 to December 2005 - baseline survey; plans, policies and programmes review; Development of Appraisal Framework
December 2005 - development of draft scoping report
January 2006 - prepare scoping report

¹⁵ Torbay Council (2005), Municipal Waste Management Strategy for Torbay 2005 – 2025, Consultation Draft, May 2005

¹⁶ Torbay Council (April 2004), Torbay Community Plan

February 2006 to April 2006 – submission of scoping report to statutory
consultees
April 2006 – review of scoping report consultation
April 2006 to June 2006 – environmental report
July 2006 – Consultation and amendments
September 2006 – Submit SEA

2 Methodology

2.1 Screening

2.1.1 The Municipal Waste Strategy for Torbay has been identified as a plan subject to the requirements of European Directive 2001/42/EC “on the effect of certain plans and programmes on the environment”. Under Article 3(3) and 3(4) environmental assessment is required for certain categories of plans and programmes only where they are determined to be likely to have significant environmental effects. The Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive (referred to as the SEA Directive) applies to those plans, programmes and modifications whose formal preparation began after 21 July 2004 or those whose transitional arrangements were started before that date and that will not be adopted by 21 July 2006. A Strategic Environmental Assessment is therefore required.

2.1.2 There are a number of stages involved carrying out a SEA in accordance with the SEA Directive (2001/42/EC). The methodology for this SEA is based upon the guidance set out in A Practical Guide to the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive (ODPM, September 2005)¹⁷.

2.1.3 The key stages are outlined below:

Stage A – Setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope

Stage B – Developing and refining alternatives and assessing effects

Stage C – Preparing the Environmental Report

Stage D – Consulting on the draft plan and the Environmental Report

Stage E – Monitor the significant effects of implementing the plan on the environment

This scoping report focuses on Stage A

2.2 Scoping

2.2.1 **Links to Other Plans, Policies and Programmes.** This section identifies those plans and programmes and environmental objectives which influence the plan. It includes international, national, regional wide county and local plans, policies and programmes (including Torbay’s Community Plan). The review is based on work carried out by the Regional Assembly for the Regional Spatial Strategy Strategic Environmental Appraisal. It is supplemented by work carried out by ‘C4S’ Consultants on behalf of Torbay Council and other documents identified by the Environmental Policy Team as being relevant to the Plan and SEA. The Plans Policies and Programmes Review is included in the report as an appendix (Appendix 2) with a summary in Chapter 3.

2.2.2 **Baseline Survey:** This section provides opportunities to establish the current environmental situation in Torbay and trends which are emerging which may need to be addressed through preparation of the plan. This data provides a means by which to predict effects of the policies and provide a basis for future monitoring. The content of this study has been limited to those issues felt to be

¹⁷ A Practical Guide to the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive (ODPM, September 2005)

of greatest significance. It should be noted that this does not comprise a detailed study of every environmental aspect of Torbay: rather it concentrates upon issues and scales relative to the plan.

- 2.2.3 The baseline survey has been divided by SEA topic as outlined in the SEA Directive¹⁸. For the purposes of the WMS only the topics covered by the SEA directive are legally required, these are Biodiversity, Population and Human Health, Water and Soil, Air, Climate Factors and Cultural Heritage and Landscape. However this scoping report has also included economic factors and social inclusiveness as they are linked to waste production and disposal. These same topics have been used to examine key issues and select objectives. The full baseline survey is included as an appendix (Appendix 1)
- 2.2.4 **Summary of Key Issues In Torbay:** The key issues are taken from the baseline survey in Appendix 1. They are presented in the baseline summary at the end of each SEA topic.
- 2.2.5 **Development of SEA Objectives:** The Appraisal Framework and its six higher objectives are taken from the Regional Spatial Strategy¹⁹ as requested in a letter from the Director of Policy and Planning at the South West Regional Assembly on 31 January 2005. This guidance applies mostly to local development documents but can be applied generally to SEA for conformity and good practice.
- 2.2.6 The majority of the sub-objectives are also taken from the Regional Spatial Strategy. The process of adapting the RSS Framework is documented in Appendix 3. However some are also derived from the Plans Policies and Programmes Review and the baseline survey where these issues are not covered by the Regional Spatial Strategy and are presented in *red Italics* in the Appraisal Framework in Chapter 6.
- 2.2.7 Each sustainability objective will have accompanying indicators by which the achievement of the objective can be measured and to allow trends to be revealed. Where identified set targets are also included (refer to chapter 7).

2.3 Responsibility for the SEA

- 2.3.1 Preparation of the SEA is usually the responsibility of the authority producing the plan. The draft guidance²⁰ states that the SEA should be integrated into the plan process, as benefits of local knowledge would be lost if carried out as a separate exercise independent of the plan-making team. In order to provide a balance of internal local knowledge and external expertise the SEA team comprises the following:
- 2.3.2 Two Torbay Council officers with environmental backgrounds and qualifications; support from the Strategic Environmental Policy Group and the Strategic Planning Group to provide detailed local understanding of key issues in Torbay; Consultation with other divisions of the council and external organisations to provide specialist knowledge in key areas;

¹⁸ A Practical Guide to the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive (ODPM, September 2005)

¹⁹ Strategic Sustainability Assessment of the South West Regional Spatial Strategy, Stage 1 Scoping Revised Report for Consultation, South West Regional Assembly (September 2004)

²⁰ A Draft Practical Guide to the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive, ODPM (2004)

2.4 The Consultation Process

- 2.4.1 In accordance with the SEA Guidance and the need for community involvement, consultation is programmed to take place at a number of stages throughout the process. This scoping report is part of the consultation on Stage A to ensure all sustainability issues have been identified and will take place from **24 February 6 to 7 April 2006**.
- 2.4.2 The Guidance states that the responsible authority should identify those members of the public who should be consulted on the plan and SA report. The Directive requires authorities to identify the public 'affected or likely to be affected by, or have an interest in' a plan, including relevant non-Government organisations²¹. Therefore copies of this scoping report will be sent to English Heritage, English Nature, the Environment Agency and the Countryside Agency. Copies will also be sent to members of the Torbay Strategic Partnership, relevant council directorates and our neighbouring local authorities (South Hams and Teignbridge Councils). Additionally an electronic version will also be available for other interested parties. Full public consultation will take place when the SEA has reached Stage D of the process.
- 2.4.3 In addition to this consultees will be informed of the adoption of the plan. Information will also be provided to consultees to show how the documents have changed as a result of the SEA and its consultation.

²¹ A Practical Guide to the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive (ODPM, September 2005)

3 Plans Policies and Programmes Review Summary

3.1 Introduction

- 3.1.1 As part of the initial stages of the SEA process it is necessary to identify the other relevant plans, policies and programmes which may provide constraints or synergies with the objectives of the plan being formulated. The review also serves to identify sustainability issues that need to be addressed when developing the plan options.
- 3.1.2 The following review identifies plans, programmes and strategies that are relevant to the SEA and the Torbay Municipal Waste Management Strategy. It is based on work completed for the Regional Spatial Strategy Strategic Sustainability Appraisal to provide conformity and comparison within the South West Region and also to ensure that all relevant documents are covered. The review is supplemented by work completed on behalf of Torbay Council by C4S consultants and documents identified in the draft WMS.
- 3.1.3 The plans, policies and programmes have been organised by the high level objectives proposed for the Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS), Strategic Sustainability Appraisal (SSA). The review covers relevant international, national, regional and local documents. It is not intended to be a comprehensive list of all the reports that provide information on Torbay and the South West. An expanded review of the underlined documents is included in Appendix 2.

3.2 Documents Reviewed

Table 1: documents reviewed

3.2.1 General

The World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, (September 2002) Commitments arising from Johannesburg Summit.
Planning Policy Guidance Note 1: General policy and principles.
PPS 1: Creating Sustainable Communities (draft, 2004).
DETR (1999). A Better Quality of Life, A Strategy for Sustainable Development for the UK
Defra (2005) Securing the Future: Delivering the UK Sustainable Development Strategy
South West Regional Assembly (2001). A Sustainable Future for the South West – The Regional Sustainable Development Framework for the South West of England.
SWRA (2004, draft). Just Connect - An Integrated Regional Strategy for the South West 2004-2026 (Draft for the South West Regional Assembly meeting 16 July 2004).
South West Regional Assembly (undated). Towards an Integrated Regional Strategy for the South West – An Analysis of Existing Regional Strategies.
Government Office for the South West (2001). Regional Planning Guidance for the South West, RPG10.
Devon Structure Plan 2001-2016
South Hams Local Development Plan 1996 - 2001
Teignbridge Local Plan 1089 - 2001

3.2.2 Improve health

Environmental Protection Act 1990: Code of Practice on Litter and Refuse
EU Animal By-Products Regulations 2003
Department of Health (2003) Tackling Health inequalities- A Programme for Action
Torbay Primary Care Trust, Director of Public Health Annual Report for Torbay 2004 - 2005

3.2.3 Support communities that meet people's needs

Planning Policy Guidance Note 3: Housing.
Sustaining Success – Sustainability Education in the South West.
South West Regional Housing Forum (2002). South West Regional Housing Strategy 2002-2005.
South West Housing Body (2003). Strategic Housing Priorities in the South West.
ODPM (2003). Sustainable Communities in the South West – Building for the Future.
South West Regional Assembly (2004). Analysis of Community Strategies in the South West, Final Report.
Culture South West (2003). In search of Chunky Dunsters - A Cultural Strategy for the South West.
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.
South West England (2004). Towards 2015 - Shaping tomorrow's tourism (a consultation draft).
Torbay Cultural Strategy
Torbay Heritage Strategy 2004
Torbay LSP Community Plan and Community Action Plan.
Torbay Local Plan (1995 – 2011)
Torbay Local Transport Plan 2006 - 2011
Torbay Best Value Performance Plan 2005/2006
Torbay Urban Capacity Study 2005
Torbay Equality and Inclusion Policy and Scheme 2004 - 2005
Torbay Local Public Service Agreement 2004/2007

3.2.4 Develop the economy in ways that meet people's needs

Planning Policy Guidance Note 21: Tourism.
Regional Development Agency (2003). Regional Economic Strategy for the South West of England 2003- 2012.
South West Regional Employment Forum (2002). South West Framework for Regional Employment and Skills Action (FRESA).
Towards 2015, Shaping Tomorrow's Tourism (2005)
Torbay Tourism Strategy 2005 - 2015
Torbay Retail Monitor 2004
Torbay Housing Land Monitor 2004
Torbay Employment Land Monitor 2005

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

Bern Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (1979).

Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of international importance especially waterfowl habitat (1971).
Department for Transport (2000). Ten Year Plan.
Department for Transport (2004). The Future of Transport a network for 2030.
Planning Policy Guidance Note 13: Transport.
South West Regional Assembly (Draft, March 2004). Developing the Regional Transport Strategy in the South West, Consultation Draft.
Government Office for the South West (2002). South West Area Multi Modal Study, SWARMMS Final Report.
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.

3.2.6 Maintain and improve environmental quality and assets

United Nations Millennium Declaration (2000)
Bonn Convention on Conservation of Migratory Species (1979).
Conservation of Natural Habitats and Wild Fauna & Flora (Directive 92/43/EC) (The Habitats Directive).
Bathing Water Quality Directive (76/160/EEC)
Planning Policy Guidance Note 2: Green Belts.
Planning Policy Guidance Note 3: Housing
Planning Policy Guidance Note 9: Nature Conservation.
Draft Planning Policy Statement 9: Biodiversity and Nature conservation
Planning Policy Guidance Note 15: Planning and the Historic Environment.
Planning Policy Guidance Note 17: Planning for Open Space, Sport and Recreation.
Planning Policy Guidance Note 20: Coastal Planning.
CABE (2000) By Design - Urban Design in the planning system: towards better practice
DETR (2000). Government Urban White Paper: Our Towns and Cities: the Future - Delivering an Urban Renaissance.
DETR (2000). Government Rural White Paper: Our Countryside – the Future – a Fair Deal for Rural England.
English Nature (2004). State of Nature: Lowlands – future landscapes for wildlife.
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.
English Heritage (2004). A Strategy for the Historic Environment in the South West.
English Heritage (2005) Streets for All South West
DEFRA (2002). Farming and Food Strategy 2002.
South West Sustainable Farming & Food Steering Group (2004). The Delivery Plan for a Sustainable Farming & Food Industry in the South West.
English Nature, Environment Agency, RSPB (1997). Action for Biodiversity in the South West – A Series of Habitat and Species Plans to Guide Delivery.
English Heritage (undated). English Heritage in the South West 2003-2005.
South West Regional Biodiversity Partnership (2004). Natural Advantages: Action for Biodiversity in the South West – Case Studies in Sustainability.
South West Biodiversity Partnership and the Association of Local Government Ecologists (2000). A Biodiversity Guide for Planning and Development Sectors in the South West.
Dartmoor National Park Management Plan
South Devon AONB Management Plan

Torbay Calcareous Grassland Local Biodiversity Action Plan
Torbay Marine Local Biodiversity Action Plan
Torbay Streetscape Guidelines, Adopted March 2004

3.2.7 Minimise consumption of natural resources

Kyoto Protocol to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992).
Air Quality Framework Directive (Directive 96/62/EC).
Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive.
Nitrates Directive (91/676/EEC).
Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC).
Directive to Promote Electricity from Renewable Energy (2001/77/EC).
Waste to Landfill Directive (99/31/EC).
Waste Framework Directive (91/156/EEC)
Hazardous Waste Directive (91/689/EEC)
Incineration of Waste Directive (200/76/EC)
End of life Vehicles Directive (2000/53/EC)
Batteries and Accumulation Directive (91/157/EEC)
Waste electrical and Electronic Equipment Directive (2002/96/EC)
Waste Packaging Directive (94/62/EC)
Sewage Sludge Directive (86/227/EEC)
Restriction of Hazardous Substances Directive (2002/95/EC)
Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control Directive (96/61/EC)
Household Waste Recycling Act 2003
End of Life Vehicles Regulations 2003
Waste and Emissions Trading Act 2003
Waste Strategy 2000
Landfill Allowances Trading Scheme (began April 2005)
Planning Policy Guidance Note 10: Planning and Waste Management.
Planning Policy Guidance Note 23 – Planning and Pollution Control
Planning Policy Guidance Note 25: Development and Flood Risk.
DEFRA (July, 2004). Making space for water: Developing a new Government strategy for flood and coastal erosion risk management in England.. A Consultation Exercise.
DETR (2000). The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. Working Together for Clean Air, 2000.
DEFRA (2004). The First Soil Action Plan For England: 2004-2006.
Government Office for the South West (2003). Regional Renewable Energy Strategy for the South West of England 2003-2010.
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.
South West Regional Assembly (March 2004). From Rubbish to Resource - The Regional Waste Strategy for the South West Consultation Document.
Environment Agency (2001). Water Resources for the Future – A Strategy for the South West Region.
Devon County Waste Local Plan First Deposit
Devon minerals Local Plan
Torbay Municipal Waste Management Strategy 2005 - 2025 (Consultation Draft May 2005)

3.3 Key points for the SEA arising from the review

- 3.3.1 The review of other policies, plans and programmes has highlighted a series of factors which need to be taken into consideration during the plan making

process, and these are detailed in Appendix 2. It has also found areas where it will be necessary to develop SEA Objectives which can be taken forward into the later stages of the assessment. The topic areas which have been shown to require objectives are shown in Table 2 next to the related topic from the SEA Directive.

Table 2: Key Points for the SEA

SEA Directive Topic	Topics / Issues
Biodiversity	Nature conservation, particularly with regard to designated areas
Population	Improving access to facilities and open space Reducing crime and fear of crime
Human health	Reducing the effects of noise Ensuring a healthy community and reducing health inequalities
Soil	Protection from soil erosion and contamination
Waste	Incorporate the waste hierarchy and proximity principle into the WMS Consider options for reducing landfill Support community responsibility for the production and recycling of waste
Water	Water quality and quantity Protection of bathing waters
Air	Reduction in emissions from transport
Climatic factors	Use of renewable energy Reducing risk of flooding and reduce development in areas of flood risk
Economic factors	Encouraging regeneration Encouraging economic prosperity
Cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage	Protection of conservation areas, and the historic environment Protection and enhancement of the character of urban and rural areas Quality of the public realm
Landscape	Protecting landscape and in particular the countryside zones
Inter-relationship between the factors	Encouraging public transport use, as well as cycling and walking Encouraging regeneration Prudent use of natural resources Reducing waste generation and increasing the recycling of waste Encouraging economic prosperity Maximising cultural potential Encouraging demand management for transport

4 The Baseline Survey

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The collection of baseline information is fundamental to the SEA process. It provides the basis for identifying key issues and trends in Torbay and for predicting and monitoring the effects of the plans. It is a legal requirement under SEA legislation. The full baseline survey is available in Appendix 1, and covers the following topics taken from ODPM Guidance:

- Air
- Biodiversity
- Climate
- Economic
- Landscape and Heritage
- Population and Human Health
- Social Inclusion
- Soil
- Waste
- Water

4.1.2 For the SEA of the Municipal Waste Management Strategy, economic factors and social inclusiveness were not legally required. However a much better analysis of the effects of the WMS was thought possible if these topics were included.

4.1.3 SEA and SA guidance from the ODPM recognises that baseline information is constantly changing and that much information is not available as yet. It advocates that data collection should be a continuous process and that gaps in available information should be recorded as well as uncertainties. Only relevant data should be collected to allow the potential effects of the plan to be assessed.

4.1.4 Information was collected from a variety of sources, which are referenced throughout the full baseline survey in appendix 1. Sources from within Torbay Council, published information and National, regional, county and local online data sets are included. Information requests were also sent to the following organisations:

- Torbay Primary Care Trust (PCT)
- Torbay Development Agency
- Torbay Tourist Information Centre
- RSPB
- Devon Wildlife Trust
- Torbay Coast and Countryside Trust
- REGEN South West
- The Environment Agency
- English Nature
- English Heritage
- Devon Association of Renewable Energy (DARE)
- Defra, Rural Development Service, Reading
- Devon Biodiversity Records Centre
- Maps produced on Geographic Information Systems (GIS)

4.2 Key Issues for Torbay

- 4.2.1 The key issues have been identified from the baseline survey and the Plans Policies and Programmes Review. They are listed under SEA topic.

4.3 Air

- 4.3.1 The air quality in Torbay is generally good, meeting six out of seven air quality objectives (March 2004). Only one location (Hele Road) is classified as an Air Quality Management Area, failing nitrogen dioxide levels for 2003-2004. However other areas such as Brixham Town Hall and Dartmouth Road in Paignton are moving towards becoming AQMAs in the near future. Torbay has relatively low levels of industrial activity and, therefore, traffic forms the main source of air pollution in the area, in particular levels of nitrogen dioxide. This problem may become worse as traffic levels are growing by 1.4% per annum and is further exacerbated in the summer months with additional visitors and tourists. It is predicted that Torbay will pass all of its air quality objectives for 2010 as a result of improved vehicle technology, but this may be overtaken by traffic volume increases. Much more monitoring needs to take place, which may indicate other areas of poor air quality.

Key Issues

- € Maintain good air quality
- € Remove AQMA and potential AQMA sites
- € Reduce traffic levels

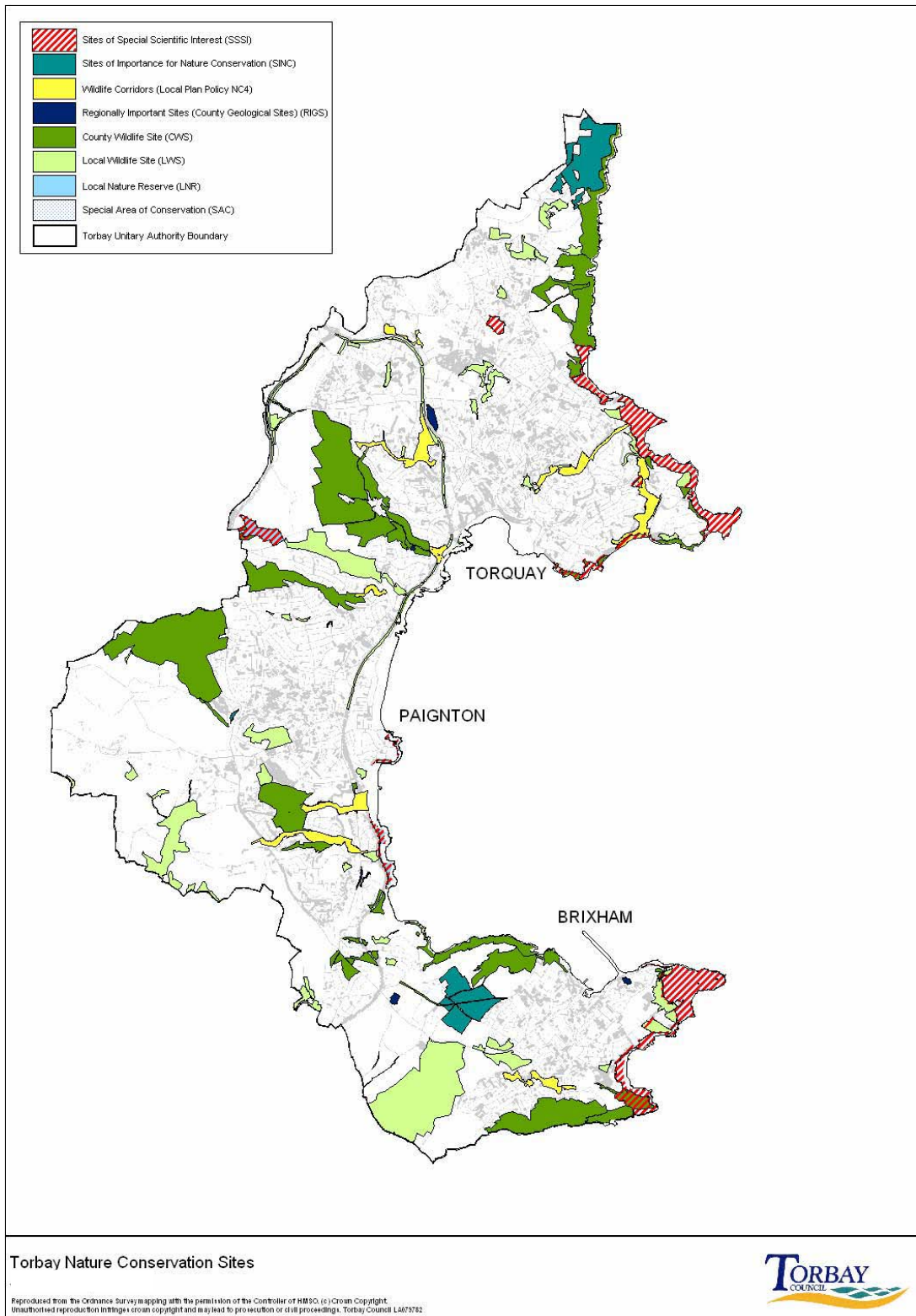
4.4 Biodiversity Flora and Fauna

- 4.4.1 Torbay is part of the South Devon Natural Area where varied geology produces diverse coastal and inland habitats. The main habitats found in Torbay are outlined below and in Figure 4. It should be recognised that these habitats are interdependent upon each other. The links between these habitats provided, for example by streams and hedges, are essential for their long-term survival. Much more information is needed concerning the amount and status of these habitats, which should become available when the new Torbay Biodiversity Action Plan is produced.
- 4.4.2 Calcareous grassland: Supports a large number of nationally important species, for example Small Hare's Ear. Torbay has the most extensive calcareous grasslands in Devon, the largest being Berry Head and Walls Hill (both Sites of Special Scientific Interest). These areas are vulnerable to nutrient boost, for example by dog fouling, and to trampling and erosion which have caused degradation.
- 4.4.3 Seacliff and cliff tops: Cliff tops in the South Devon area are under pressure from farming practices and lack of management that has led to an invasion of scrub. The cliff tops at Berry Head have one of the largest concentrations of breeding sea birds in the South Devon Natural Area.
- 4.4.4 Heathland: There is only one remaining patch of heathland at Berry Head. A 1991 survey indicates that the area is contracting due to gorse invasion.
- 4.4.5 Farmland and Hedgerows: There is concern over the use of post and wire fencing as opposed to natural hedges and a lack of management of traditional field hedgerows which substantially reduces their ecological value. Hedgerows support a number of species including the greater horseshoe bat. Of particular

concern has been the cirl bunting. In 1989 only four pairs were found in South Devon. Torbay now has 10 to 12% of the UK Cirl Bunting population.

- 4.4.6 Woodland: The Wildlife Trust's Survey 1991 indicated that approximately 18% of undeveloped land in Torbay is woodland. There is a total of 532 Ha, 40 Ha of which are classed as ancient woodland. These are found at Clennon Valley, Occombe Woods, Lupton Park and The Grove.
- 4.4.7 Urban Habitats: Much of Torbay is urbanised providing a variety of habitats. Of particular concern has been the intensive use of pesticides, which has reduced the number of species feeding on invertebrates/insects. Other problems include recreational pressures, fragmentation, over management and development.
- 4.4.8 The marine environment provides habitats for a range of wildlife. Species of particular concern are dolphins, porpoises, basking sharks and seabirds (threatened by the fishing industry, boat activity and pollution). Torbay is an it throated diver.
- 4.4.9 Due to the nature conservation importance of Torbay there are a number of designations from local to regional, national and international. Torbay has 45 Local Wildlife Sites (LWS) and 28 County Wildlife Sites (CWS). In 1998 survey work to identify the condition of those sites thought to be of concern revealed that the majority required minor management, largely scrub clearance.
- 4.4.10 Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB): Land to the east and west of Brixham is part of the South Devon AONB. This area is under pressure from traffic volumes, especially during the summer months due to tourism. It is also under threat from development pressure as suitable land is restricted in Torbay owing to its coastal proximity and number of quality landscapes and habitats.
- 4.4.11 Regionally Important Geological Sites (RIGS): there are six official RIGS sites, for example Breakwater Quarry in Brixham, with more pending designation.
- 4.4.12 Torbay has 12 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs), the condition of which has been monitored by English Nature between 1999 and 2004. Torbay's SSSIs are in a relatively good condition, with a high proportion of 'area in favourable condition' and no areas in 'unfavourable/ declining condition'. There is an improvement of unfavourable sites, half of which are in recovery.
- 4.4.13 Candidate Special Area of Conservation/ Special Area of Conservation (cSAC/SAC): Stretches from Berry Head to Sharkham Point and is internationally designated for a number of reasons including the largest UK colony of the Greater Horseshoe Bat whose habitat is under threat.

Figure 4: Map of Torbay Designated Areas



4.4.14 Berry Head is a particularly sensitive area with a number of designations including SSSI, Area of Special Protection, Candidate Special Area of Conservation, a National Nature Reserve, and AONB. In addition Torbay has 28

Sensitive Marine Areas, as designated by English Nature. Its designations include the underwater Local Nature Reserve and SSSI of Saltern Cove.

Key Issues:

- € There are many important ecological features within Torbay, including the marine environment.
- € More survey work needs to be conducted to identify the condition of protected sites. The pending Torbay Biodiversity Action Plan should address this.
- € Development is extensively constrained by geography and landscape designations, with the sea forming an absolute barrier to the east. All development proposals should be aware of the extent and location of landscape designations.

4.5 Climatic Factors

- 4.5.1 There are a number of challenges associated with the predicted rise of temperatures in the South West due to climate change. Torbay is a coastal location already vulnerable to flooding associated with the climate change. Current sea level rise is approximately 2.5 mm per annum for Torbay. The region as a whole may experience a rise in sea level of 9cm to 20cm (relative to 1961 – 1990) by the year 2020. Of the 36km of shoreline within Torbay, 27km frontage consists of natural undefended cliff. Erosion levels outside of the defended area averages 0.2m per year increased urbanisation and more frequent storms will also exacerbate flooding.
- 4.5.2 The rail link between Torbay and Exeter runs along the coast at Teignmouth and Dawlish and has in the past proved vulnerable to storm damage. This link is likely to come under increasing pressure.
- 4.5.3 Lifestyle changes may include increased demand for access to open spaces, rivers and coasts in the summer months. There is also the potential to extend the tourist season and the possibility that more people will holiday in the UK rather than abroad.
- 4.5.4 For agriculture there may also be the opportunity to expand the growing season. In terms of biodiversity, some species may be squeezed out or migrate northwards due to the warmer conditions on which other species may thrive.
- 4.5.5 Torbay is reducing carbon emissions in two main ways: firstly by reducing emissions from cars; and secondly through renewable energy generation. The take up of green fuels has not been high in Torbay so the emphasis has been on reducing the need to travel by car, encouraging the use of public transport, walking and cycling.
- 4.5.6 School travel plans covered 60% of students by 2005 and this number is rising. Although 30% of the Bay's workforce is covered by a travel plan, the take up of these schemes has not been high due to the relatively small number of larger employers. Bus patronage is rising, reaching 6,498,000 passenger journeys in 2004/05. There are also increased bus services, cycle facilities, information and restrictions on parking.
- 4.5.7 The reliability of the train service has improved to 98.5% in 2003/2004 and levels of cycling are increasing with the last census finding that 1.9% of the working population cycle to work. There are currently new monitoring schemes

being established by the transport team to monitor cycle trips. The census also showed that 21.7% walk to work. The condition of pedestrian footways has improved to 76% in good condition by 2003/04. However the car is still the dominant mode with 67.5% of journeys to work. Car ownership within Torbay, however, is not as high as in the rest of the region.

- 4.5.8 Torbay has limited opportunities for wind power due to the high proportion of urban areas and designated landscapes. Other potential renewable sources include wave and tidal energy, or increased uptake of solar panels for domestic and business uses.

Key Issues

- € Torbay's coastal location makes it vulnerable to the effects of climate change, including increased flooding
- € All plans should be aware of the need to reduce travel by car
- € Wherever possible the incorporation of energy conservation measures and alternative energy technology should be considered in development.

4.6 Economic Factors

- 4.6.1 The economy of Torbay is largely dependent upon the tourism industry, sectors of which are in decline. This has led to a seasonal, low wage economy. Torbay has one of the lowest levels of Gross Value Added (GVA) per head both regionally and nationally.
- 4.6.2 Unemployment has been high in the past, but has reduced to near national levels, largely due to an improvement in the overall national economy. Male unemployment has traditionally been high due to dependence upon the service industry, particularly tourism, and a lack of well-paid, high value added jobs. This situation, however, has improved since 2001.
- 4.6.3 Torbay has pockets of severe deprivation. According to the English Indices of Deprivation, in Torbay 16% of the population live in an area within the top 20% in the Rank of Income Deprivation. The area also suffers from a poor skills base and communications.
- 4.6.4 Between 2002 and 2003 there was a growth in the business sector, particularly in business services. Other growth sectors included administration, education and health.
- 4.6.5 Fishing is Brixham's main industry although its input was only 0.6% of Torbay's economic output. The actual number of vessels fluctuates but the overall pattern is of decline.
- 4.6.6 Torbay is the premier tourist resort in the UK and the largest in terms of bed nights, about 8.5 million each year. Torbay has traditionally catered for the British 'bucket and spade' holiday but since the 1970s this form of holiday has been in decline. The move has been towards short break, weekend and second holidays, as well as educational, business and special interest tourism. In high season one in three jobs in the area are tourism-based. Visitor spending appears to be increasing from £300 million in 1999 to £410 million in 2003.

Key Issues

- € There has been a decline in the tourism and leisure industries
- € Average incomes are low

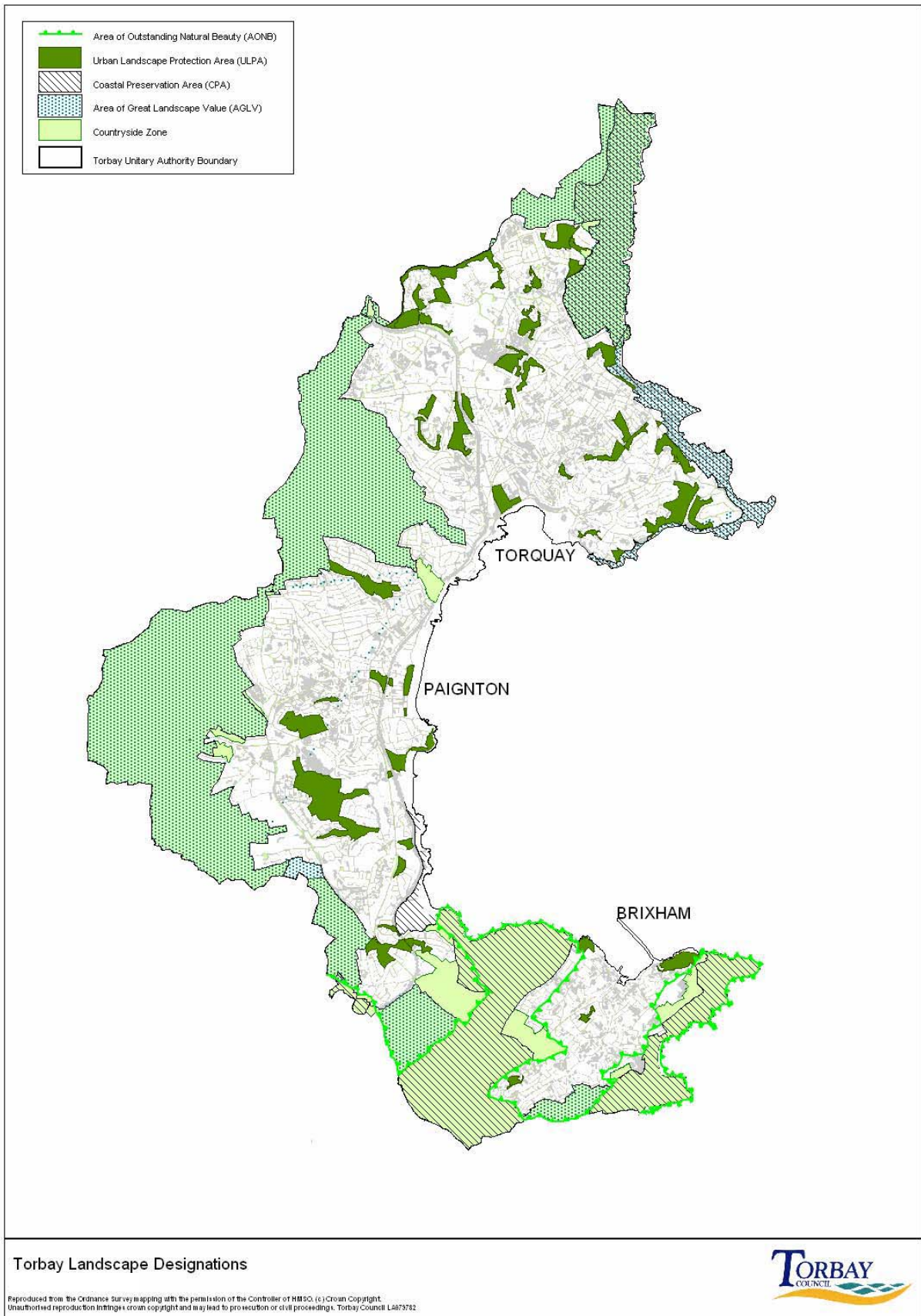
- € There is a lack of quality jobs and employment prospects
- € There is a lack of economic diversity
- € There is an out – migration of graduates
- € There is a need for economic generation

4.7 Landscape and Heritage

Landscape

- 4.7.1 The landscape is protected by many designations (see figure 5) including two county designations of Area of Great Landscape Value and Coastal Preservation Area. Additional green wedges are created by countryside zones, which prevent the merging of the urban areas, and keep the three towns of Brixham, Paignton and Torquay separate. The Countryside Agency has designated the land surrounding Brixham as part of the South Devon AONB and partially Countryside Protection Area.
- 4.7.2 There are currently pressures on or near the AONB boundary from development. There is also pressure to convert barns to residential use from the farming community who are having to diversify. Additionally there is a need to address light pollution, increasing traffic and noise pollution. The natural environment is therefore changing and there is a gradual decline of wildlife species due to changes in the farmed landscapes.
- 4.7.3 Torbay has 46 Urban Landscape Protection Areas and there is a recognised need to protect urban green spaces including public parks and amenity areas.
- 4.7.4 There are two areas of ancient woodland identified by English Nature in Rams Hill Copse and Clennon Hill in Paignton. Torbay's stock of trees is in decline due to a lack of new saplings being planted. This situation has been recognised in the Local Community Action Plan and 20 new tree wardens are proposed. There is however a lack of data on this trend or the condition of the existing trees.

Figure 5: Landscape Designations in Torbay



Heritage

4.7.5 Within Torbay itself the local distinctiveness of this historic area is fundamental in maintaining its role as a tourist resort, a significant sector of the local economy. Local heritage is promoted through the three registered museums, Torquay Museum (17,000 visitors a year), Brixham Heritage Museum (8,000 visitors a year) and Torre Abbey (20,000 visitors a year). The following table from the Torbay Heritage Strategy 2004²² sets out the key assets of Torbay into themes that tell the story of Torbay's heritage.

Table 3: Key Heritage Assets

Theme	Key Heritage Assets
The making of the Bay and its original inhabitants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Geological Sites of Special Scientific Interest ▪ Limestone grassland plant communities ▪ Cirl Buntings ▪ Greater horseshoe Bats ▪ Marine life ▪ Coastal landscapes
The first humans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Kents Cavern ▪ Wall's Hill ▪ Broadsands Tomb ▪ Brixham Cavern
Early settlement / rural life	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Torre Abbey ▪ St Michael's Chapel ▪ Paignton Bishop's Palace ▪ Ancient lanes and local archaeology ▪ Cockington Court and Village ▪ Historic town centres ▪ Higher Brixham ▪ Churston Ferrers ▪ Galampton ▪ Orchards, rural landscapes ▪ Occombe Farm ▪ Devon dialects and customs
Maritime and industrial life	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Brixham Harbour ▪ Brixham Heritage Fleet ▪ Paignton Harbour ▪ Shipwrecks ▪ Building and craft skills ▪ Cockington forge
A nation at war	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Berry Head ancient monument ▪ Battery Gardens ancient monument ▪ WWII slipways, Torquay Harbour
The tourist resort / Urban life	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Torquay Harbour ▪ Victorian Villas ▪ Markets ▪ Churches: Babbacombe, All Saints, Montpelier Road, St. John the Evangelist ▪ Oldway Mansion and gardens ▪ The Pavilion ▪ Paignton Pier ▪ Torbay cinema ▪ The Palace Theatre ▪ Princess Gardens / Rock Walk ▪ Coastal walks ▪ Railway heritage ▪ Brunel Woods

²² Torbay Heritage Strategy 2004, Coast and Countryside Trust

Theme	Key Heritage Assets
Famous inhabitants and connections	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Agatha Christie / Greenway ▪ Isambard Kingdom Brunel / Brunel Woods ▪ William Froude ▪ Rudyard Kipling ▪ Rev. Lyte ▪ William of Orange ▪ William Pengelly ▪ P. Singer ▪ The Cary Family ▪ The Palk Family

4.7.6 Nationally important structures, habitats, geology, species and collections are key strengths for Torbay’s heritage. There are also high quality urban and natural landscapes, including the marine environment. Strong links between economy, heritage and culture are recognised and Torbay’s heritage is considered to be a driver for regeneration initiatives. A large proportion of heritage assets are in public ownership and / or open to the public. Most of Torbay’s heritage features are covered by statutory and advisory designations and there is a growing use of heritage assets for education and training.

4.7.7 There are, however, threats to this heritage which include:

- € Reductions in the availability of grant support or lack of funding
- € Difficulties of conserving landscape – scale features with multiple ownership
- € Inappropriate use and over-use
- € Coastal erosion
- € Incremental small – scale losses

4.7.8 There are a total of 24 conservation areas in Torbay, which have been designated due to their special architectural or historic character. It is recognised that buildings in some of these areas have been subject to inappropriate development for example extensions. More information is needed concerning the conservation areas and this is being addressed through Character Assessments being developed by Torbay Council.

4.7.9 Currently there is one Character Assessment available for the Torquay Harbour Conservation Area which covers 38ha; including Harbour installations but excluding enclosed water. Within the conservation area are examples of fine buildings and urban development from every decade from the end of the eighteenth century. As well as threats to buildings within the conservation areas, the most obvious non building problems in the area include:

- € Heavy traffic flows which conflict with pedestrian movement, especially in the Strand and Torwood Street area
- € Run-down pedestrian links such as stairways and alleys
- € Lack of co-ordinated interpretation of the historic environment, such as heritage trails and poor quality signage

4.7.10 Torbay has 860 listed buildings of historic or architectural interest. Forty-four of the listed buildings are at risk of which nine are category one (highest risk). The council is currently identifying the needs of these sites.

4.7.11 The number of historic parks and gardens has increased from three in 1983 to six in 2002. There is no information at present concerning the condition of these sites.

4.7.12 Torbay has some 13²³ scheduled ancient monuments including buried sites and shipwrecks which are protected by law²⁴. However, there are also a large number of sites which do not hold such high levels of protection but are recorded for their archaeological value by the Historic Environment Record. More information is needed concerning the condition of these sites.

Streetscape

4.7.13 Waste bins are an important element of the streetscape. They should be designed to enhance the character of the street and match the existing street furniture. The cleaning and emptying of bins is important for a well-kept street. Waste bins on promenades have to conform to the requirements of the Blue Flag and Beach Resort Awards standards. Rats and seagulls are a problem throughout Torbay and should be considered in the design of bins.

4.7.14 Where required recycling areas should be integrated into the street scene. Large-scale bins should be set back from the street and integrated with surrounding landscape elements.²⁵

Key Issues

- € Torbay has a high number of landscape and heritage designations
- € Torbay has a high quality historic environment
- € There is a need for more information concerning the status and management requirements of many of these areas
- € Development should be aware of the location of heritage and landscape designations and its possible impact on those designated areas.
- € There is a danger of small scale changes, for example in conservation areas, having a cumulative effect on the character and quality of historic assets
- € Bins and recycling facilities need to be sympathetic to their surrounding environment, especially in conservation areas and on promenades

4.8 Population and Human Health

4.8.1 The population of Torbay is increasing and it is estimated that Torbay's population will have increased by 23.1% by 2028, which is comparably high. This has serious implications for the future provision of services and the generation of development and traffic pressures. In addition Torbay experiences significant increases in population during the summer from tourism. The urban areas, constrained by natural topography have a high population density, averaging at 20 persons per hectare by in excess of 90 persons per hectare in some areas.

4.8.2 Torbay's population is skewed towards a high proportion of elderly residents with 23% of the population aged over 65, compared to 16% nationally. Torbay also has a smaller than average proportion in the working age group 20 to 45. The working population is expected to decrease from 48.5 to 45.1% of the total

²³ English Heritage, Heritage Counts, the State of the South West's Historic Environment 2005

²⁴ Torbay Council (2004) Adopted Local Plan 1995-2011

²⁵ Torbay Council (2004) Torbay Streetscape Guidelines 2004 - 2007

by 2021. The high proportion of elderly residents places pressure on local health care systems.

- 4.8.3 Mortality from killer diseases (over 75 years of age) has declined substantially in line with English trends and although there was a slight increase between 2001 and 2003, it remains below the local PCT threshold. Deaths from cancer have also fallen between 1995 and 2001, after which figures have risen to just above PCT thresholds. The majority of cancer deaths are from lung cancer. Torbay has a smoking prevalence of 28% in line with national figures, and the trend is down slightly.
- 4.8.4 The English Indices of Deprivation Rank for Health and Disability in Torbay (2004) highlights a number of areas where health deprivation is within the top 20% of the ranking of most deprived areas in the UK. Accessibility to health care is an issue in terms of physical access, which is especially problematic for the elderly and socially isolated.

Key Issues

- € The population is skewed towards a high number of elderly residents
- € There is a high rate of population increase, predominantly through inward migration
- € The population grows by around 80,000 during the holiday season
- € There is a shortfall of people of working age and a high migration in retired people
- € There are pockets of health deprivation
- € There are problems with access to healthcare in some locations especially for the elderly

4.9 Social Inclusiveness

- 4.9.1 There is a lack of affordable housing in Torbay linked to high levels of deprivation. In Torbay the average house price is worth approximately six times the average salary. The 2003 survey indicated that 3.1% of households in Torbay are in housing need compared to the South West at 1.5%. Homelessness is an issue for Torbay with the number of households classified as homeless rising from 185 in 1999/00 to 339 in 2002/03.
- 4.9.2 Education achievement is generally at or above national levels and schools are improving in line with national progress. No school is considered to have a serious weakness requiring special measures according to Ofsted. However there remain small pockets of education deprivation.
- 4.9.3 More than a third of Torbay residents live in an area ranked within the top 20% in the English Indices of Deprivation rankings for Living Environment Deprivation. Public transport provision has often not adapted quickly enough to new developments, although Torbay Council is trying to rectify this through co-operation with local bus companies.
- 4.9.4 Crime rates have increased in Torbay over the last three years to become in line with the national average, although lower than both Plymouth and Exeter. Violent crime has risen to above national average. Over 12,000 Torbay residents live in an area ranked in the top 20% in the English indices of Deprivation ranking of Crime and Disorder Deprivation. Fear of crime is still a

significant issue. A 2004 survey found that 75% of respondents considered crime to be a very or fairly large problem.

Key Issues

- € There is a high need for affordable housing – with house prices beyond the reach of most local incomes
- € There is an overall housing shortfall
- € There are problems with accessibility to jobs and services within new developments
- € There is a high fear of crime

4.10 Soil

4.10.1 Much of the land area in Torbay is urban; the remainder is within the high to moderate categories of 'best and most versatile land'. Agricultural land is precious in Torbay; the best quality land is located at Cockington, Collaton St. Mary and Barton. There has been a significant increase in the proportion of development completions on brownfield land as opposed to greenfield land, but there is always development pressure on greenfield sites in Torbay. This due to its location next to the sea, the traditional high density of development within the existing urban areas and the high number of protected sites.

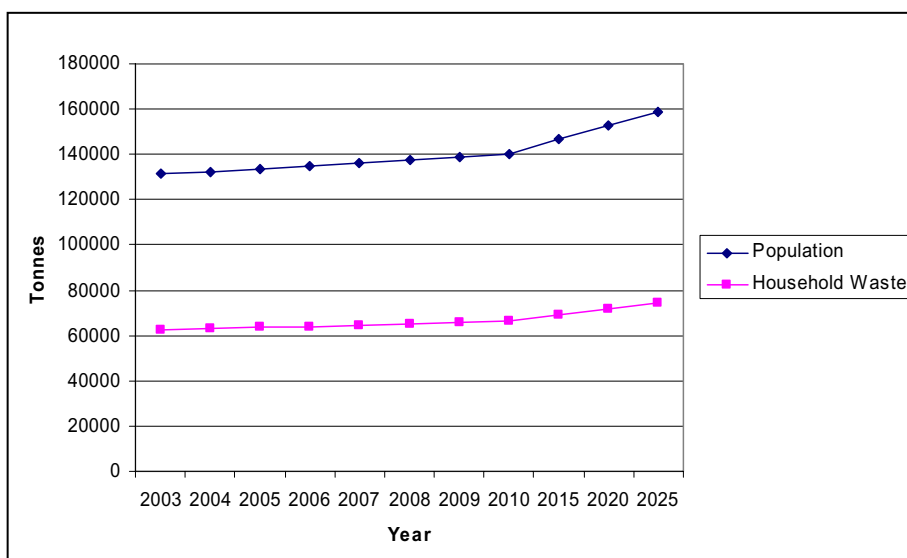
Key Issues

- € Development should focus on brownfield sites wherever possible
- € Protect soils from erosion and contamination
- € Protect quality agricultural land

4.11 Waste

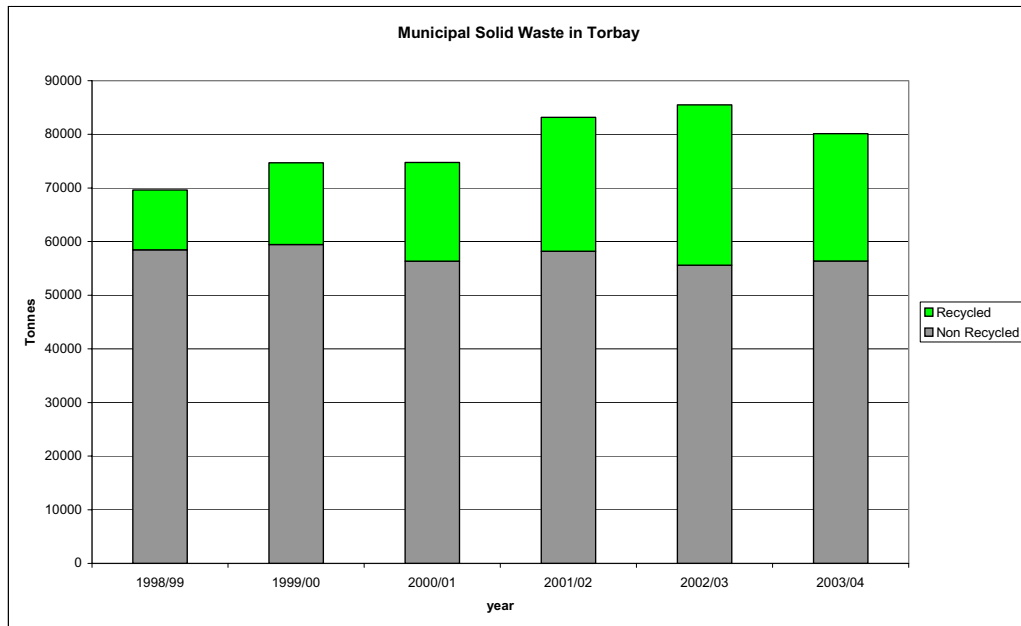
4.11.1 The amount of municipal waste produced in Torbay is increasing in the long term, (despite a reduction between 2002/03 and 2003/04) due to changes in lifestyle and an increasing population (See figure 6). The same is true for the rest of Devon.

Figure 6 Predicted Waste and Population Growth in Torbay



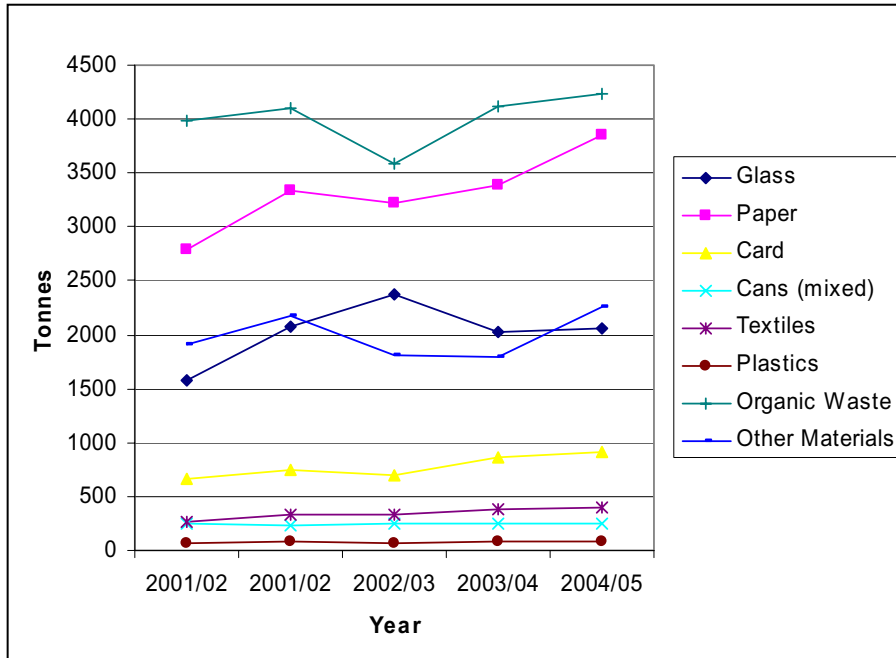
Additionally, the amount of municipal waste recycled is rising as a long term trend (see figure 7).

Figure 7: Municipal Solid Waste in Torbay



The percentage of household waste recycled is increasing, up from 20.5 % in 2001/02 to 26.7% in 2003/04. Recycling schemes are being extended and more types of material are being collected both through kerbside collection and 'bring sites' (see figure 8). Kerbside collections currently serve 64% of premises.

Figure 8: Household Waste Recycling in Torbay



4.11.2 However the target of 30% for 2005/06 (see table 4) will be a challenge and major changes will be needed to meet more demanding LATS targets for the future.

Table 4: Recycling Targets for Torbay

Authority	2001/02 Actual Recycling Rate	2003/04 Statutory Target Recycling Rate	2003/04 Actual Recycling Rate	2005/06 Statutory Target Recycling Rate
Devon County Council	20.5%	33%	26.7%	36%
Plymouth City Council	12%	16%	16%	24%
Torbay Council	20.84%	20%	20.7%	30%

4.11.3 To establish more sustainable waste treatment methods, and to achieve LATS targets and avoid heavy fines, there will be additional treatment facilities to divert waste from landfill.

4.11.4 Torbay complies with the waste hierarchy and the proximity principle, as far as is practicable, but much recycled material is transported long distances for commercial reasons and this could be an area for future investigation. All waste is transported by road.

4.11.5 Torbay has a successful track record for working within the community in areas such as education, to support recycling within the Bay. In 2005 the 'Green Apple' award for the Best UK Unitary Authority was presented to Torbay Council for the work that they have carried out, targeting the 55+ sector of their residents, informing and educating them on recycling and waste minimisation issues. In Torbay, this age group makes up a significant percentage of the population (26%).

Key Issues

- € There is a long - term trend for waste increase driven by lifestyles and an increasing population
- € Torbay will have to develop a strategy to meet increased government targets to divert from landfill. This strategy may include recovering energy from waste
- € Alternative methods of waste transport could be explored
- € There has been recognised success in promoting recycling by communities throughout the bay

4.12 Water

4.12.1 Flooding continues to be a problem for Torbay, especially along the sea front, which causes disruption to transport services and daily life. Galmpton Watercourse has been highly susceptible to flooding in the past but recent remedial works by the Environment Agency have proved successful. The frequency of flooding is variable but predictions of rising sea levels; increased storminess and wetter winters may increase the frequency. There is also a history of flash flooding from urban surfaces, which has been growing due to increased areas of hard surfaces.

4.12.2 The quality of Torbay's marine waters has been consistently good and should improve with the recent completion of the new sewage processing plant at Churston.

4.12.3 The quality of Torbay's beaches is also generally good, with seven of excellent quality and seven of good quality (EA guidelines). Three of these are blue flag beaches. However the number of beaches passing the Imperative bathing water standard is down slightly.

Key Issues

- € Development should be aware of areas subject to coastal and storm/flash flooding
- € The impact of development on flood risk should be recognised
- € Development should be aware of the risk it poses to both inland watercourses and marine ecosystems through contamination
- € Marine water quality is generally good
- € The quality of Torbay's beaches is also good

5 Municipal Waste Management Strategy Objectives, Policies and Strategic Options

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 The Waste Management Strategy Objectives, Policies, Actions and Strategic Options will be appraised in the full SEA using the sustainability matrix in Chapter 9. It is therefore helpful to summarise these Objectives, Actions, Policies and Options to inform the consultation process of this Scoping Report.

5.2 Torbay Municipal Waste Management Strategy Objectives:

- 1) Reduction of growth of municipal waste
- 2) Increase the amount of waste being recycled
- 3) Beneficial use of household waste
- 4) Recycling/composting of at least 30% of household waste by 2005/06
- 5) Recovery of value from 40% of municipal waste by 2005, 45% by 2010 and 67% by 2015
- 6) EU Landfill Directive Targets
- 7) Proximity Principle

5.3 Municipal Waste Management Strategy Policies and Actions

Waste Strategy Policy 1

This strategy (Sic) will form the framework for the management of the municipal waste within the administrative area of Torbay over the period to the year 2025.

Waste Strategy Policy 2

This strategy will be reviewed and updated every five years to incorporate changes in waste management legislation, policy and guidance, as well as reviewing waste generation forecasts, and monitoring performance against targets

Waste Strategy Policy 3

Decisions about waste management will, in broad terms, be based on the waste hierarchy:

- 1) Reduce
- 2) Re-use
- 3) Compost and Recycle
- 4) Energy Recovery
- 5) Final Disposal

The overall aim is to increase the percentage of waste, which is managed by options towards the top of the hierarchy. However, there may be a different order of options for particular waste streams, depending on environmental, economic or other factors involved.

Waste Strategy Policy 4

A reduction in waste growth is at the core of the strategy
The target for waste reduction will be to have zero waste growth per household by 2015/16

Torbay Council and the Environment Agency will work together towards the concept of 'zero waste' and initiate education campaigns and work with schools to promote waste reduction, working in partnership with other groups and organisations where practicable.

Waste Strategy Policy 5

Torbay Council will continue to maximise the potential to work together with all sections of the community and waste industry to promote waste reduction, re-use, recycling and composting across the authority.

Waste Strategy Policy 6

States the objectives of the MWS as listed above.

Waste Strategy Policy 7

The re-use of goods is encouraged, and in particular the establishment of facilities to enable goods to be repaired and exchanged.

Waste Strategy Policy 8

The council will maximise the re-use or recycling of bulky household waste collected directly from the householders.

Waste Strategy Policy 9

Torbay Council will seek to maximise potential for large scale composting within the controls of current legislation and policy.
It will work with other organisations to find appropriate composting methods. Methods of achieving organic separation of organic waste will be developed.

Waste Strategy Policy 10

Torbay Council will investigate opportunities to co-compost municipal waste with commercial and industrial waste.

Waste Strategy Policy 11

Torbay Council will support increased participation in home composting by bin sales, promotion and development of a network of 'Compost Ambassadors'. The target will be to increase waste composted at home to 10% of the available organic waste by 2016.

Waste Strategy Policy 12

Torbay Council will support the pro-active development of community composting by increasing resources to assist setting up new schemes.

Waste Strategy Policy 13

In the short term [within the next five years] landfill will continue to be an important method of managing waste.

Waste Strategy Policy 14

- 1) The council will develop a new waste processing facility to complement or replace the existing Materials Reclamation Facility (MRF).
- 2) Consideration will be given to sites within the boundaries of Torbay, and in association with neighbouring authorities, to external sites.

This is likely to involve consideration of one or more of the following waste treatment methods and associated processing technologies:

- € Mechanical/biological treatment

- € Incineration with energy recovery
- € Gasification
- € Pyrolysis
- € Anaerobic digestion

In the short term [within the next five years] landfill will continue to be an important method of managing waste.

Waste Strategy Policy 15

The council will maintain access to a comprehensive network of recycling facilities for all households. A network of 'bring' recycling sites will be maintained and developed to complement the kerbside collection schemes.

Waste Strategy Policy (as described in WMS Page 70)

Ensure that new housing developments are:

- € Designed and equipped to accommodate the twin bin recycling system, or other suitable system, approved by the council, for the storage and collection of recyclable materials and waste
- € Have adequate provision for the storage of recyclable materials and waste within each dwelling, and within the curtilage of each dwelling or development for the storage of recyclable materials and waste prior to collection.

Action 1: Refuse Collection rounds

- 1) Undertake a review of the refuse collection rounds to ensure that the rounds continue to have the most appropriate configuration to maximise the efficiency of the collection service.

Action 2: Recycling Banks

- 1) Monitor to amount of each kind of material collected at the recycling bank sites
- 2) Review the performance of the sites as other collection systems for recyclable materials are introduced
- 3) Introduce new sites or material types to sites; remove sites or material types, as considered appropriate.

Action 3: Kerbside Collection of Recyclable Materials

- 1) Introduce scheme for the kerbside collection of recyclable materials in areas not served by the 'twin-bin' system
- 2) Achieve kerbside collection of recyclable materials from:
 - € 65% of households by March 31 2005
 - € 80% of households by March 31 2006
 - € 85% of households by March 31 2007

Action 4: Improvements to the MRF:

- 1) Continue to monitor the through-put of material at the MRF and adjust staffing levels and other operational parameters to ensure the optimum recovery of recyclable materials
- 2) Continue to evaluate developments in materials reclamation technology to determine if the upgrading or modification of the MRF would deliver improved recycling performance. Report and develop MRF as appropriate.

Action 5: Changes to the Civic Amenity / Recycling Centre:

- 1) Review the layout and operation of the facility at Tor Park Road, Paignton, and report on appropriate changes to the MRF, Transfer Station and CA/RC operations enable the council to achieve:
 - € Overall better use of the site
 - € Better and safer access and use by the public of the CA/RC facility
 - € efficiency improvements to the waste transfer operation

Action 6: Meet recycling and LATS targets:

- 1) Maximise use of existing recycling system to meet recycling targets and contribute to meeting LATS targets
- 2) Develop and implement campaigns to educate and promote waste minimisation, re-use, recycling and diversion from landfill
- 3) Research further the developments in waste processing technology and recommend options for adoption by Torbay Council to divert municipal waste from landfill and meet the requirements of the LATS targets
- 4) Continue discussions with neighbouring councils, to consider and develop appropriate partnerships to facilitate meeting recycling and LATS targets.

Action 7: Composting:

- 1) Research further the development of a centralised composting facility for consideration as an option to increase recycling and to meet LATS targets

Action 8: In vessel composting:

- 1) Continue discussions with Viridor, neighbouring councils and other appropriate companies and organisations, to determine the implications of using the Heathfield in-vessel composting facility and determine if it would be advantageous to make use of the facility. Report and consult as appropriate.

Action 9: Recovery:

- 1) Continue to research existing and developing waste technologies to determine appropriate options for adoption by Torbay.
- 2) Continue discussions with neighbouring councils and other appropriate companies and organisations, for joint developments of infrastructure and processes for the treatment of municipal waste.

Action 9: Landfill: (as described in WMS page 81)

- 1) Ensure that sufficient landfill waste disposal capacity is secured for the adequate disposal of municipal waste from Torbay.

Action 10: Education and Promotion:

- 1) Develop an integrated programme of education and promotion activities to promote waste minimisation, re-use, recovery and recycling in Torbay
- 2) Such programmes to link with similar activities being undertaken nationally, regionally and by neighbouring local authorities and agencies.

Action 11: The way we do business:

- 1) Complete pilot review of the environmental impact of the council's business based at Roebuck House, Torquay
- 2) Develop measures to improve the environmental impact and develop pilot Environmental Management System for Roebuck House

- 3) Progress development of Environmental Management System for Torbay Council
- 4) Contribute to the development of the Purchasing Policy for Torbay Council to incorporate 'life cycle analysis' and waste minimisation into purchasing decisions

Action 12: Transportation of Municipal Waste:

- 1) Consider the whole range of fuel options e.g. LPG or non-fossil fuels when purchasing/leasing vehicles for use in the Waste Service
- 2) Consider the development and use of rail transportation as an option for the transport out of Torbay of residual municipal waste and materials for recycling.

Action 14: Trade Wastes: (as described in WMS page 88)

- 1) Develop contracts with trade and business groups to consult on the development of the Waste Strategy and to explore ways of improving opportunities for the minimisation, re-use, recycling and recovery of energy from trade wastes
- 2) Introduce training with local businesses to lead to the awarding of the Waste Awareness Certificate developed by the Chartered Institute of Waste Management.

Action 15: Fly - tipped wastes

- 1) Work with the Environment Agency to reduce the amount of fly – tipped waste by the publicising of the environmental damage and subsequent costs of the clearance of fly – tipped waste
- 2) Improve the enforcement actions taken against people undertaking illegal fly – tipping.

Action 16: Hazardous Wastes:

- 1) Implement all necessary actions to comply with the requirements of the Hazardous Waste Regulations
- 2) Develop and implement an education and publicity programme for the public and businesses in relation to hazardous waste.

5.4 Strategic Options for the Waste Management Strategy

5.4.1 There are several options open to Torbay for dealing with its municipal waste over the period of the WMS. None of the options are environmentally benign and all of them incur financial costs. It is not the intention of this scoping report to appraise all of the waste technologies available to Torbay at this stage.

5.4.2 Once the WMS has selected its preferred options to deal with Torbay's waste, and this may involve a variety of technologies, the environmental assessment will appraise those options against a 'do nothing' approach.

5.5 Options for Management and Disposal²⁶

1) Do nothing

So far Torbay has met statutory performance targets for household waste (20% by 2003/04) but the bay is currently short of its 30% target for 2005/06.

²⁶ For more technical information regarding the Strategic Options please refer to the Waste Management Strategy for Torbay 2005 – 2025, Draft Strategy May 2005, pages 69 to 82).

The LATS scheme means that the amount of municipal waste Torbay is allowed to dispose of to landfill will reduce year on year.

Alternative options include:

2) Mechanical/Biological Treatment

This options includes recycling, composting and the use of a materials recovery facility (MRF)

3) Anaerobic Digestion

4) Incineration with Energy Recovery

5) Gasification

6) Pyrolysis

7) Landfill

5.6 Other available strategic options involve the location of proposed new facilities. No sites have, as yet, been selected.

6 The Assessment Matrix

6.1 Introduction

- 6.1.1 While not specifically required by the Directive, SEA objectives are a recognised way of considering the environmental effects of a plan and of comparing the effects of alternatives²⁷. They are distinct in this case from the objectives of the Waste Management Strategy, although they may have similarities.
- 6.1.2 In Chapter 6 the SEA objectives are presented in an assessment framework. Each objective is accompanied by suggested indicators in Chapter 7 which also includes existing targets for these indicators where identified.
- 6.1.3 It is also the purpose of a SEA to identify any gaps in information. In several cases the indicators reveal useful information that is at present not collected for Torbay but which could provide indicators for future SEA work. The data gaps are presented in Chapter 8.
- 6.1.4 The higher objectives have been obtained from the Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) Strategic Sustainability Assessment (SSA). The sub-objectives were also identified from the RSS SSA but additionally from the Baseline Survey (Appendix 1) and the PPP Review (Appendix 2) where local issues were not covered by broader regional objectives.
- 6.1.5 There are six higher objectives proposed for the appraisal framework and 17 sub-objectives, to be carried through the remaining stages of the SEA process. The indicators are mostly developed from local BVPI indicators and baseline information.
- 6.1.6 Where changes to the RSS SSA have been made in chapter 6 the additions are in *red italics*. Appendix 3 documents how the sub – objectives from the RSS SSA were selected and rejected on the basis of their relevance to Torbay and to the WMS.

²⁷ A Draft Practical Guide to the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive ODPM (2004)

6.2 The Assessment Framework

Relevant objectives for the Torbay WMS derived from the Regional Spatial Strategy, Strategic Sustainability Appraisal

High level objective	Detailed questions: does the policy / proposal . . .	Explanation of the detailed question (where not obvious)	What appraisal will look for	Relevant Plans, Programmes and Strategies reviewed (see Appendix 2)
1: Improve health	1.1 Improve health	Access to sickness treatment services contributes, but health is more than this. <i>Public health is fundamental to waste management</i>	Development that contributes to positive wellbeing, through (e.g.) pleasant surroundings and living conditions, freedom from noise and pollution <i>Maintain and improve street cleanliness in Torbay and the cleanliness of parks/open spaces and beaches</i>	Various at South West Public Health Observatory (www.swpho.org.uk) See RSDF (http://www.southwest-ra.gov.uk/swra/downloads/ourwork/sustainabledevelopment/download_documents/Moving_in_the_Right_Direction.pdf) which contains data on infant mortality by deprivation category.
	1.2 Reduce health inequalities	Lower income (or other disadvantage) should not increase exposure to health risks	Development that avoids exposing poorer people to (e.g.) more pollution or noise <i>Street cleanliness for deprived areas</i>	

High level objective	Detailed questions: does the policy / proposal ...	Explanation of the detailed question (where not obvious)	What appraisal will look for	Relevant Plans, Programmes and Strategies reviewed (see Appendix 2)
2: Support communities that meet people's needs	2.4 Promote stronger more vibrant communities	For example by fostering mutual trust and self-help. Community involvement in local economies	<p>Patterns of development that allows people to meet more needs within local communities and reduce the need to travel. Support for local trading schemes.</p> <p><i>Improve public awareness of their responsibility regarding waste generation and disposal</i></p> <p><i>Involvement of the community in sustainable waste practices, for example, engaging with the elderly population and schools</i></p> <p><i>Improve local businesses awareness regarding sustainable waste practices</i></p> <p><i>Ensure the region is self sufficient for its own waste management needs</i></p>	<p>Sustaining Success – Sustainability education in the South West</p> <p>Sustainable communities in the South West – Building for the Future</p>
3: Develop the economy in ways that meet people's needs	3.4 Meet local needs locally	Contributes to resilience and community strength as well as reducing the transport and energy intensity of the economy	<p><i>Improve local businesses awareness regarding sustainable waste practices</i></p> <p><i>Ensure the region is self sufficient for its own waste management needs</i></p>	<p>1. Regional Economic Strategy for the South West of England 2003-2012</p> <p>2. South West Framework for Regional Employment and Skills Action (FRESA).</p> <p>3. South West England (2004). Towards 2015 - Shaping tomorrow's tourism (a consultation draft)</p>

High level objective	Detailed questions: does the policy / proposal ...	Explanation of the detailed question (where not obvious)	What appraisal will look for	Relevant Plans, Programmes and Strategies reviewed (see Appendix 2)
	<p><i>Support economic regeneration including economic diversity and the tourism industry</i></p>	<p>If businesses spend more of their income on goods and services within the region, this increases the benefits of business activities to the region and its economic security</p>	<p>Promotion of local and regional markets in goods and services.</p> <p><i>Maximise employment opportunities in the waste management industry</i></p> <p><i>Development that does not harm tourist industry</i></p>	
<p>4: Provide access to meet people's needs with least damage to communities and the environment</p>	<p>4.1 Reduce the need/desire to travel by car</p>	<p>Road traffic is the only major terrestrial source of greenhouse emissions still increasing, the main source of local air pollution, and identified in countless surveys as one of the main threats to local quality of life through danger, noise, vibration and community severance. Car dependence deepens social exclusion and adds to pressures for unsustainable land use patterns.</p> <p>The location of recycling facilities, such as the Civic Amenity Site, influences travel patterns</p>	<p>Avoid developments that generate further road traffic.</p> <p><i>Reduce number and length of vehicle trips</i></p>	<p>1. Developing the Regional Transport Strategy in the South West, Consultation Draft South West Area Multi Modal Study, SWARMMS Final Report</p> <p>2. Development of an Air Transport (2003) Strategy for the Far South West of England, A Report for the South West Regional Development Agency, South West Regional Assembly Government Office South West and Department for Transport.</p> <p>3. Regional Transport Statistics 2003 (www.dft.gsi.gov.uk)</p>

High level objective	Detailed questions: does the policy / proposal ...	Explanation of the detailed question (where not obvious)	What appraisal will look for	Relevant Plans, Programmes and Strategies reviewed (see Appendix 2)
	4.3 Help everyone access basic services easily, safely and affordably	Enabling people to get access to what they want in life with less travel is a 'win-win', reducing costs and effort as well as environmental damage.	<p><i>Improve access to recycling and composting facilities</i></p> <p><i>Improve and extend kerbside collection systems</i></p> <p><i>Ensure design of waste/recycling systems into new housing developments</i></p> <p><i>Support recycling within the elderly population</i></p> <p><i>Ensure sufficient capacity of municipal waste infrastructure for predicted population growth of Torbay</i></p>	
4.5 Encourage a switch from transporting freight by road to rail or water		<i>Currently all waste transported by road</i>	Encouragement of local goods and services. Provision of improved port and rail facilities, including inland waterways, and interchanges that will lead to reduced road freight traffic, not more.	

High level objective	Detailed questions: does the policy / proposal ...	Explanation of the detailed question (where not obvious)	What appraisal will look for	Relevant Plans, Programmes and Strategies reviewed (see Appendix 2)
<p>5: Maintain and improve environmental quality and assets</p>	<p>5.1 Protect and enhance habitats and species (taking account of climate change)</p>	<p><i>Waste treatment facilities can impact on the local environment</i></p> <p><i>Development in Torbay is constrained by the extensive protected habitats</i></p>	<p>Protection not only of designated areas, but of wildlife interest everywhere. Especially strengthening of links between 'wild' areas to increase adaptation to climate change</p> <p><i>Prevent biodiversity loss</i></p>	<p>1. 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.</p> <p>2. South West Regional Assembly and South West Regional Environmental Network (2003). Our Environment: Our Future Towards the Regional Strategy for the South West Environment, Draft for Consultation.</p> <p>3. English Heritage (undated). English Heritage in the South West 2003-005</p> <p>4. Defra (2003). Draft, The First Soil Action Plan For England 2004-06</p>

High level objective	Detailed questions: does the policy / proposal ...	Explanation of the detailed question (where not obvious)	What appraisal will look for	Relevant Plans, Programmes and Strategies reviewed (see Appendix 2)
	5.2 Promote the conservation and wise use of land	<p>Soils are a non-renewable resource. They should be conserved where possible and appropriate to do so for future generations.</p> <p><i>The location of any new waste processing facilities would affect land use</i></p>	<p>Avoiding development that leads to the permanent loss of bio-productive soils, taking into account their contribution to sustainable food production, biodiversity, flood storage, groundwater recharge, etc.</p> <p><i>Protect quality soils and agricultural land</i></p> <p><i>Promote development on brownfield sites</i></p> <p><i>Prevent contamination from landfill sites</i></p>	
	5.3 Protect and enhance landscape and townscape	<p>The diversity of the region is one of its major strengths, perhaps best expressed in its landscapes and townscapes.</p> <p><i>The location of waste facilities affects landscape and townscape</i></p>	<p>Location and design of development to respect and improve character and settlement setting.</p> <p><i>Due to Torbay's unique environment special consideration needs to be given to street furniture, especially in conservation areas and promenades.</i></p>	

High level objective	Detailed questions: does the policy / proposal ...	Explanation of the detailed question (where not obvious)	What appraisal will look for	Relevant Plans, Programmes and Strategies reviewed (see Appendix 2)
	5.5 Maintain and enhance cultural and historical assets	<i>Location of waste facilities may affect these assets</i>	Protection of culturally and historically significant assets and qualities. Not just designated sites and buildings, but also non-designated such as locally valued features and landmarks <i>Street furniture needs to be sympathetic to surroundings</i>	
	5.6 Reduce vulnerability to flooding, sea level rise (taking account of climate change) <i>Also storm/flash flooding</i>	Existing settlements need to plan for increased risk. <i>Location of waste treatment facilities will influence vulnerability to flooding</i>	New development and infrastructure should not be built in areas at risk. Relocation and managed retreat may be the best option. <i>Development must be aware of its potential to contribute to flash/storm flooding</i>	

High level objective	Detailed questions: does the policy / proposal ...	Explanation of the detailed question (where not obvious)	What appraisal will look for	Relevant Plans, Programmes and Strategies reviewed (see Appendix 2)
6: Minimise consumption of natural resources	6.1 Reduce non-renewable energy consumption and 'greenhouse' emissions	Renewable energy production and energy efficient technologies help. Best of all, look for ways to design out the need to use energy	<p>Designing buildings to use natural lighting, ventilation and capture the sun's heat. Use of renewable energy where appropriate.</p> <p><i>The WMS has the potential to explore energy production options</i></p> <p><i>Prudent use of energy in waste treatment facilities</i></p>	<p>1. Regional Renewable Energy Strategy for the South West of England 2003-2010</p> <p>2. Revision 2010: Empowering the Region – Renewable Energy Targets for the South West.</p> <p>3. A Vision for Sustainable Waste Management in the South West</p> <p>4. From Rubbish to Resource. The Regional Waste Strategy for the South West Consultation Document</p> <p>5. Minerals Strategy</p> <p>6. The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. Working Together for Clean Air, 2000</p>

High level objective	Detailed questions: does the policy / proposal ...	Explanation of the detailed question (where not obvious)	What appraisal will look for	Relevant Plans, Programmes and Strategies reviewed (see Appendix 2)
	6.2 Keep water consumption within local carrying capacity limits (taking account of climate change)		Minimise water consumption, maximise use of rainwater / grey water. <i>New schemes should have minimum requirements</i>	
	6.3 Reduce waste not put to any use	The best way - top of the waste hierarchy - is to avoid creating waste at source. Re-use, recycling, digestion and composting are better than disposal. <i>Fundamental to the WMS</i>	<i>Reduce waste production</i> <i>Adequate provision of facilities to plan for increasingly strict legislation</i> <i>Continue to Increase recycling/composting in Torbay</i> <i>Reduce waste sent to landfill</i> <i>Process waste as close as possible to its point of generation</i>	

High level objective	Detailed questions: does the policy / proposal ...	Explanation of the detailed question (where not obvious)	What appraisal will look for	Relevant Plans, Programmes and Strategies reviewed (see Appendix 2)
	6.4 Minimise land, water, air, light, noise pollution	<i>Waste treatment facilities impact the local environment</i>	Development that minimises diffuse as well as point source pollution. Approaches to transport that will reduce traffic emissions. <i>Reduce ground and surface water contamination</i> <i>Maintain and enhance good air quality in Torbay</i>	

7 Indicators Identified

Source: Indices of Deprivation for Torbay and Environmental Policy Team [1] Best Value Performance Plan 2005/06 [2]					
Higher Objective	Sub Objective/ Does the policy?	Indicator	Baseline	Trend	Existing National/Regional/ Local Targets
1. Improve health	Improve health	% of relevant land and highways having combined deposits of litter and detritus[2]	2004/05 20%	Improving	2007/08 12%
	Reduce health inequalities	Street cleanliness ranking of most deprived areas compared to average [1].	Data pending		

Source: Strategic Environmental Policy, Torbay Council [1]						
Higher Objective	Sub Objective/ Does the policy?	Indicator	Baseline	Trend	Existing National/Regional/ Local Targets	
2. Support communities that meet people's needs	Promote stronger more vibrant communities	Number of schools visited to promote waste minimisation and recycling % households from deprived areas participating in recycling schemes	2005 11 Data pending	Increasing	None specified	
		Number of composting bins sold [1]	2004/05 350	Increasing	None specified	
		Number of sheltered accommodation establishments for the elderly visited [1]	2004/05 42 out of 47 establishments	Not relevant	Achieved	
		Compost clinics organised [1]	2004/05 5	Increasing	None specified	

Source: Best Value Performance Plan for Torbay 2005/06[1] Groundwork Trust, Torbay [2] 2001 Census Data (Torbay Research Team) [3]						
Higher Objective	Sub Objective/ Does the policy?	Indicator	Baseline	Trend	Existing National/Regional/ Local Targets	
3. Develop the economy in ways that meet people's needs	Meet local needs locally	Number of businesses participating in 'Envision Business Support Programme'. Scheme includes waste minimisation practices and recycling [2]	12 businesses taking part (by end 2005).	Decreasing uptake for Torbay	None identified	
	Support economic regeneration	No. of people employed in the municipal waste industry in Torbay	Unknown for municipal waste industry alone. Census data includes it under 'other industries'. The number employed in this category altogether is 2,975 (1991) [3]	Fluctuating	None identified	
		Cost of household collection per head [1]	2004/05 £32.91	Gradually increasing	2007/08 £34.11	
		Cost of waste disposal per tonne of municipal waste [1]	2004/05 £37.46	Fluctuating	2007/08 £44.74	

Source:
 Best Value Performance Plan 2005/06[1]
 Torbay Municipal Waste Strategy 2005 – 2025 Consultation Draft (May 2005) [2]

Higher Objective	Sub Objective/ Does the policy?	Indicator	Baseline	Trend	Existing National/Regional/ Local Targets
4. Provide access to meet people's needs with least damage to communities and the environment	Reduce the need desire to travel by car	Number of car trips generated by waste facilities Data available for Civic amenity site only	2005 165000 car trips	Data uncertain Possibly decreasing	None identified
		% of population with Kerbside area collection for recyclables or within 1km of a recycling centre [1]	100%	Continuing	100%
	Help everyone access basic services easily, safely and affordably	% households served by kerbside collection systems for recycling [2]	64% (39,453 households)	Increasing and on target	65% March 2005 80% March 2006 85% March 2007
	Encourage a switch from transporting freight by road to rail or water	% waste transported by road [1]	100% 2004/05	Continuing	100% 2007/08

Source: Coast and Countryside Trust [1] Environmental Policy Team, Torbay Council [2] Public Service Agreement Targets from English Nature 2006 [3]					
Higher Objective	Sub Objective/ Does the policy?	Indicator	Baseline	Trend	Existing National/Regional/ Local Targets
5. Maintain and improve environmental quality and assets	Protect and enhance habitats and species (taking account of climate change) Promote conservation and wise use of land	Population figures for indicator species Area/condition of local/county Wildlife sites % Area SSSIs meeting Public Service Agreement Targets [3]	Data pending [1] Data Pending (new Torbay Biodiversity Action Plan) [1] 91.88% 2005	Improving	95% of the SSSI area in favorable or recovering condition by 2010. All 6 schemes
	Protect and enhance landscape and townscape	Number of areas where bins have been selected to complement historic environment [2]	1 so far: Paignton Town Centre,	5 pending: Torquay Town Centre, Torquay Harbour, Paignton Sea Front, Brixham Town Centre, Brixham Harbour	

Source: Best Value Performance Plan 2005/06 [1] Torbay Municipal Waste Management Strategy 2005 – 2025 Consultation Draft (May 2005) [2] Devon Structure Plan 2001 – 2016, Devon County Council (adopted 2004)[3] Draft Provisional Local Transport Plan 2006 – 2011 (2005) [4] Local Transport Plan Annual Progress Report (2004) [5] Air Quality Regulations 2000 [6]						
Higher Objective	Sub-objective/ Does the policy?	Indicator	Baseline	Trend	Existing National/Regional/ Local Targets	
6. Minimise consumption of natural resources	Reduce non-renewable energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions	Emissions of greenhouse gasses from Heathfield landfill site	No data	No data	No data for waste. National target 20% reduction (from 1990) in CO2 levels by 2010 [7]	
		% of household waste arisings which have been used to recover heat, power and energy [1]	2004/05 0	Continuing at 0	2007/08 BVPI 0	
		Electricity consumption for waste treatment facilities	Data available for Materials Recycling Facility: 280113 Kwh (2004/05)	Decreasing rapidly (2003/04) 408248 Kwh. The MRF is only processing about 60% of the materials processed last year.	National Targets Recover value from 45% by 2005 40% by 2010 67% by 2015 [2] None identified	

Higher Objective	Sub Objective/ Does the policy?	Indicator	Baseline	Trend	Existing National/Regional/ Local Targets
	Keep water consumption within local carrying capacity limits	Water consumption in waste treatment facilities	Data for Materials Recycling Facility 1,703 m ³ (2004/05)	Downwards (same as for energy consumption above)	None identified
	Reduce waste not put to any use	% household waste sent to landfill [1]	2004/05 78.07%	Downwards	2007/08 65%
		Kg household waste collected per head [1]	2004/05 488 kg	Continuing	2007/08 488 kg
		% household waste recycled [1]	2004/05 15.32%	Upwards	2007/08 BVPI 25%
		% household waste composted [1]	2004/05 6.61%	Upwards	National Target for Torbay 30% recycled/composted by 2005/06 [3] 2007/08 10%
	Minimise land, water, air, light ,noise pollution	Complaints concerning noise, odour, light pollution from waste treatment facilities	No relevant data for waste identified		
		Number of air quality objectives achieved in Torbay [5] [6]	Air quality in Torbay is generally good. 6/7 objectives met	Continuing good	7/7 objectives 2010 [4]
		Number of AQMAs [4]	1 (Hele Road)	Downwards towards 0	2010 0

8 Difficulties in Collecting Data

The main data gaps are presented in following table

Table 5: Data Gaps

Data Gap	Potential Source / explanation
Number of car trips generated by waste facilities. Data available for MRF only.	<p>It is difficult to quantify how many trips generated by recycle bins as they are placed in areas such as supermarket car parks to allow for ease of use and to facilitate multi purpose trips.</p> <p>There are however results from the Don't Rubbish Torbay focus group survey 2005, which showed that 42% of respondents visited recycling banks sites on a weekly basis and 47.2% on a monthly basis (out of a total of 225 respondents).</p>
Number of households in deprived areas participating in recycling schemes	Data pending.
Number of planning permissions resubmitted /amended due to lack of facilities for recycling	This information is pending.
Number of people employed in the municipal waste industry in Torbay	Not easily accessible. The industry is a mixture of private and public activities. The landfill site is privately owned outside Torbay at Heathfield.
The contribution the municipal waste industry makes to the economy of Torbay	Not recorded separately in the census data.
Area and condition of land contaminated by landfill	There are historical landfill sites within the unitary authority boundary, mostly infilling of valleys and old quarries. These could potentially be contaminated.
Number of pollution incidents from landfill	Currently within Torbay three sites are monitored for gas emissions and are not giving cause for concern. Enquiries are pending for the Heathfield site.
Visual intrusiveness of waste treatment facilities	There is no landscape appraisal for Torbay which includes this information.

Data Gap	Potential Source / explanation
Street cleanliness ranking of streets in the most deprived areas	Information pending from Environmental Policy.
Emissions of greenhouse gases from waste treatment facilities	Data pending from Heathfield landfill site.
Complaints concerning noise, odour, light pollution from waste treatment facilities	Enquiry pending with Torbay Council Environmental Health.
<p>There are no targets identified for any of the indicators under 'Support communities that meet people's needs'. Torbay, however, has achieved national recognition for its work with the elderly population.</p>	

9 Final Summary

- 9.1 The document will be sent to the statutory bodies: English Heritage, English Nature, The Environment Agency and the Countryside Agency. It will also be available on the Torbay Council website and will be sent to members of the Torbay Strategic Partnership, as well as being distributed within Torbay Council and to our neighbouring authorities. Comments are most welcome.
- 9.2 This Scoping Report has been completed in part fulfilment of the SEA Directive, and its consultation will complete Stage A of the SEA guidelines.
- 9.3 The Plans Policies and Programmes are presented in Chapter 3 and are expanded upon in Appendix 2.
- 9.4 The Baseline is summarised in Chapter 4 and is expanded upon in Appendix 1.
- 9.5 Environmental problems are also identified in Chapter 4 as ‘key issues’ and are carried through to the Appraisal Framework in Chapter 6.
- 9.6 The Appraisal Framework itself is based on the framework used by the Regional Spatial Strategy Strategic Environmental Assessment and has been adapted to ensure that it covers all the issues relevant to Torbay. In this way a consistent approach is adopted both within the Council and within the Region as a whole.
- 9.7 Appendix 3 documents how sub – objectives were chosen or rejected in terms of their relevance to Torbay and to the WMS. Additions to the Framework are presented in *red italics* in Chapter 6 of the Scoping Report.
- 9.8 The Appraisal Framework is accompanied by suggested indicators in chapter 7, where each objective has a set of indicators. Information and comments to support these indicators is especially welcome.
- 9.8.1 The problems facing Torbay as a whole are reflected in the issues that the Waste Management Strategy must address. There is an urgent need for economic growth in Torbay to alleviate the pockets of deprivation, to produce improved job opportunities and higher wages and attract more people of working age in order to create a more balanced population structure.
- 9.8.2 Growth, however, must be balanced against the need to protect the rich biodiversity and valued landscapes of the area and which act as constraints. There is also the need to protect the tourism industry which provides one in three jobs during the summer season, but which is generally lower paid.
- 9.8.3 The Waste Management Strategy must seek to accommodate the effects of a growing population in terms of infrastructure and the increasing amount of waste being produced. It must also, however, reduce the amount of waste sent to landfill and comply with increasingly strict legislation. Its strategy options need to acknowledge the importance of the rich habitats and valued landscapes of the area and the implications of the chosen options for the tourism industry.

Glossary

Aerobic	In the presence of air.
AGLV – Area of Great Landscape Value	range of regional areas identified as being of scenic importance. Designated by local authorities and protected in Structure and Local Plans.
Anaerobic	With air excluded.
Anaerobic digestion	Bacterial decomposition of organic waste in anaerobic conditions to produce biogas, together with a compost - like residue.
AONB - Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty	The primary purpose of AONB designation is to conserve and enhance the natural beauty of the area, which means that the area is protected for future generations to enjoy. The 41 AONBs in England and Wales share equal status with National Parks in terms of scenic beauty and landscape protection.
AQMA - Air Quality Management Area	As designated under the Environment Act 1995, where, as a result of an air quality review, it appears that any air quality standards or objectives are not being achieved, the local authority shall by order designate as an air quality management area.
Biodegradable waste	Waste which breaks down naturally, rich in organic material that can be chemically broken down in landfill by naturally occurring micro-organisms to form simpler compounds.
Biogas	A mixture of gases, mainly methane and carbon dioxide, produced by the anaerobic digestion of waste. The gas may be burnt to produce heat or energy.
Bring site	A localised collection point for materials for recycling, e.g. glass, paper, cans and textiles.
BVPI	Best Value Performance Indicators
Central composting	Large – scale schemes which handle kitchen and garden waste from households and which may also accept waste from parks and gardens.
Civic Amenity site	A facility where the public can bring household waste for recycling, and which cannot be collected with the normal dustbin waste, for example bulky items, garden waste and engine oil.
Commercial waste	Waste from premises used for trade, business, sport and entertainment.
Compost	Organic matter which has decomposed and can be used as a fertiliser or soil conditioner.
Composting	The decomposition of organic matter in the presence of air to produce compost.
Construction and demolition waste	Masonry and rubble wastes arising from the construction industry.
CWS	County Wildlife Site –Represent the best examples of semi – natural habitats within the county.

DEFRA	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs.
Devon Structure Plan	The ' <i>Devon Structure Plan 2001 to 2016 Explanatory Memorandum and Written Statement (adopted October 2004)</i> ' 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 authorities, other organisations and individuals in the preparation of their forward Plans (e.g. Local Plans, Local Development Frameworks and Community Strategies).
Energy from waste	The conversion of waste to a useable form of energy, either by incineration, thermal treatment or by the production of gas.
Fluidised bed Incineration	Method of incineration in which combustion takes place on a fire bed of particles such as sand or ash. When air is blown through the bed the material behaves as a fluid.
Fly-tipping	The illegal dumping of waste on private or public land.
Gasification	A treatment process where waste is heated to produce a gas that is burned to generate heat energy.
Greenhouse gases	primarily Carbon Dioxide, Nitrous Oxide, Fluorocarbons and methane, which naturally blanket the earth, but which increased by human activity.
Hazardous waste	A waste that carries a health risk to humans or animals, or could have an unacceptable environmental impact if improperly handled.
Hele Traffic Management Zone	Traffic Management Zones will be implemented in the areas shown on the Proposals Map (Local Plan), in the interests of safety and amenity. Within these zones measures will be introduced to reduce the speed of traffic, reduce unnecessary use of local roads and achieve safer routes to schools, shops and other local services. New development within or adjacent to these zones will be required to make appropriate contributions to these works.
Home composting	Compost made at home using a traditional compost heap, container or wormery.
Household waste	Waste arising from a domestic property, caravan, residential home, a public hall, place of worship, educational establishment, nursing home, premises of a charitable organisation and waste collected from roads and public places.
Incineration	The controlled burning of waste. Usually combined with power generation.
Indices of deprivation	The Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004 (IMD 2004) is a measure of multiple deprivation at the small area level. The domains are: Income; Employment; Health and Disability; Education, Skills and Training; Barriers to Housing and Services; Crime; Living Environment.
Kerbside collection	The collection of recyclable materials from the householder's doorstep, as well as from commercial and industrial processes.
Landfill	The deposit of waste in voids in the ground.

Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme (LATS)	A scheme introduced to enable the UK to meet targets set by the EC Landfill Directive relating to the amount of biodegradable waste that can be landfilled.
Landfill gas	Gas generated by the decomposition of biodegradable waste. It consists of a mixture of gases, mostly methane and carbon dioxide.
Leachate	Water which seeps through a landfill site to form a polluting liquid which may be hazardous.
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
LTP	Local Transport Plan – five year plan required from local authorities by central government, detailing expenditure on transport, and providing evidence for government grant.
LWS	Local Wildlife Site – Sites identified by Torbay Council as being of wildlife importance.
Materials Reclamation Facility	A facility where elements of the waste stream are mechanically or manually separated prior to recycling, and bulked, crushed, baled and stored for reprocessing.
Mechanical – biological treatment	A process to remove as much recyclable organic and toxic material as possible, thereby producing a reduced volume of relatively inert, stabilised end product which can be landfilled or used for energy recovery.
Municipal Solid Waste (MSW)	The common name given to waste collected by the council or its agents. This includes waste collected from households, beach cleansing and fly-tipped waste as well as some commercial and industrial wastes.
ONS	Office for National Statistics.
Pollutants	usually measured are: Fine Particles (PM10); Oxides of Nitrogen (NOx); Ozone (O3); Sulphur Dioxide (SO2); Carbon Monoxide (CO).
Proximity principle	Advocates that all waste should be managed as close as possible to its source.
Pyrolysis	Process in which organic waste is heated in the absence of oxygen to produce a mixture of gaseous and liquid fuels and an inert solid residue.
Recycling	Collection or recovery of re-useable materials from waste, and their subsequent reprocessing to form useable products.
RSS - Regional Spatial Strategy	The South West Regional Assembly's strategy on the most appropriate way for development to happen in the South West over the next 20 years.
SA	Sustainability Appraisal – Assessment that considers the social, environmental and economic effects of a plan.
SAC	Special Area of Conservation - Internationally important areas designated under the EC Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Flora and Fauna.

cSAC	Candidate Special Area of Conservation – A candidate for the SAC (see above).
SEA - Strategic Environmental Assessment	an environmental report on the likely significant effects of the draft plan or programme; carrying out consultation on the draft plan or programme and the accompanying environmental report; taking into account the environmental report and the results of consultation in decision making; and providing information when the plan or programme is adopted and showing how the results of the environmental assessment have been taken into account.
SOA	Super Output Area – The basis for the geographical comparison of statistical data across England.
SSA	Strategic Sustainability Appraisal – A Sustainability Appraisal carried out on the Regional Spatial Strategy.
SSSI	Sites of Special Scientific Interest –Nationally important areas of land, designated under Section 28 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 by English Nature as being of special interest by reasons of their flora, fauna, geological or physiogeographical features.
Sustainable development	Development, which meets the needs of the present generation without harming the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. Social, environmental and economic needs need to be fully integrated.
Sustainable waste management	Using material resources efficiently. Dealing with waste in a way that actively contributes to the economic, social and environmental goals of sustainable development.
Torbay Community Plan	has eight themes: Making Torbay a safer place; Improving health and social care in Torbay; Improving access to good-quality affordable homes; Improving Torbay's economy - towards a prosperous Torbay; Valuing our environment; Placing learning at the heart of our community; Developing Torbay's culture; Creating 'sustainable' communities.
Torbay Local Plan	The Torbay Local Plan is an important influence on shaping Torbay's future, taking into account Government and other strategic guidance. The plan was adopted with modifications on 5 April 2004. It is the legal basis for determining planning applications.
Torbay Tourism Strategy	strategy which 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.
Viewpoint	Torbay Council's resident opinion panel and survey.
Waste Hierarchy	The placement of alternative methods of waste management in order of their predicted sustainability: Reduce, Reuse, Recycle, Compost, Energy Recovery, Disposal to Landfill.
Waste Transfer Station	Site for the transfer of household waste from household rubbish collection vehicles to larger vehicles for onward transport to final disposal sites to reduce haulage costs.