

# MUNICIPAL WASTE MANAGEMENT STRATEGY FOR TORBAY 2007–2025



## Strategic Environmental Assessment: **Review of Plans, Programmes and Environmental Objectives**



## Review of Plans, Programmes and Environmental Objectives

As part of the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) process it is necessary to examine the relationship of the Municipal Waste Management Strategy (MWMS) with other relevant plans, programmes and environmental objectives. The review should identify synergies, constraints and potential conflicts between existing plans, programmes and policies and the plan being formulated. The review also serves to identify key environmental and sustainability themes to address in the SEA.

A detailed review of plans, programmes and policies was provided in the SEA Scoping Report. The review was based on work completed for the Regional Spatial Strategy Strategic Sustainability Appraisal in order to provide conformity and comparison within the South West Region and ensure that all relevant documents are covered. It was supplemented by work completed on behalf of Torbay Council by C4S consultants, and by additional documents identified in the preparation of the MWMS. An updated list of plans, policies and environmental objectives is given below. This incorporates updates and additions recommended during consultation on the SEA Scoping Report, and new plans and policies that have come into force since the preparation of the scoping report.

The list is organised according to the high level objectives used in this SEA framework. 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 extended review of underlined documents is given in Table 1. These are plans, programmes or policies that are identified as having direct relevance to, or influence upon, the development of the MWMS. The table includes a brief description of the overall purpose of the document, relevant objectives and targets, and the implications the document has for the MWMS and the SEA process.

### General

1. The World Summit on Sustainable Development., Johannesburg, (September 2002) Commitments arising from Johannesburg Summit.
2. DETR (1999). A Better Quality of Life, A Strategy for Sustainable Development for the UK.
3. DEFRA (2005) Securing the Future: Delivering the UK Sustainable Development Strategy
4. Planning Policy Statement 1: Delivering Sustainable Development (2005)
5. South West Regional Assembly (2001). A Sustainable Future for the South West – The Regional Sustainable Development Framework for the South West of England
6. South West Regional Assembly (2004). Just Connect - An Integrated Regional Strategy for the South West 2004-2026
7. Government Office for the South West (2001). Regional Planning Guidance for the South West, RPG10
8. South West Regional Assembly (2006). The Draft Regional Spatial Strategy for the South West 2006-2026
9. Devon Structure Plan 2001-2016

### 1: Improve health

10. EU Animal By-Products Regulations 2003
11. DEFRA (2006) Code of Practice on Litter and Refuse
12. Department of Health (2003) Tackling Health inequalities- A Programme for Action

### 2: Support communities that meet people's needs

13. Planning Policy Guidance 3: Housing
14. South West Regional Housing Forum (2002). South West Regional Housing Strategy 2002-2005
15. South West Housing Body (2003). Strategic Housing Priorities in the South West
16. ODPM (2003). Sustainable Communities in the South West – Building for the Future

17. South West Regional Assembly (2004). Analysis of Community Strategies in the South West, Final Report
18. South West England (2005). The Way Ahead - Delivering Sustainable Communities in the South West
19. Culture South West (2003). In search of Chunky Dunsters - A Cultural Strategy for the South West
20. Torbay Cultural Strategy
21. Safer Communities Torbay Strategy 2005 - 2008
22. Torbay Heritage Forum (2004). Torbay Heritage Strategy
23. Torbay Strategic Partnership (2007). Community Plan 2007+. Turning the Tide for Torbay
24. Torbay Local Plan (1995 – 2011)
25. Torbay Best Value Performance Plan 2005/2006
26. Torbay Urban Capacity Study 2005
27. Torbay Equality and Inclusion Policy and Scheme 2004 - 2005
28. Torbay Local Public Service Agreement 2004/2007
29. Devon Strategic Partnership (2004). A Community Strategy for Devon
30. Teignbridge Local Plan 1989 - 2001
31. Teignbridge Community Planning Alliance (2003). Teignbridge Community Strategy 2003 - 2006
32. South Hams Strategic Partnership (2003). South Hams Community Strategy 2003-2006
33. South Hams Local Development Plan 1996 - 2001
34. Plymouth 2020 Partnership (2004). Plymouth's City Strategy 2004-2009

### **3: Develop the economy in ways that meet people's needs**

35. Department for Communities and Local Government (2006). Good practice guide on planning for Tourism
36. Regional Development Agency (2003). Regional Economic Strategy for the South West of England 2003- 2012
37. South West Regional Employment Forum (2002). South West Framework for Regional Employment and Skills Action (FRESA)
38. South West England (2005). Towards 2015, Shaping Tomorrow's Tourism
39. 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
40. Torbay Development Agency (2005). Tourism in Torbay: Tourism Strategy 2005 - 2015
41. Torbay Retail Monitor 2004
42. Torbay Housing Land Monitor 2004
43. Torbay Employment Land Monitor 2005

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

44. Department for Transport (2000). Ten Year Plan
45. Department for Transport (2004). The Future of Transport a network for 2030
46. Planning Policy Guidance Note 13: Transport
47. South West Regional Assembly (2004). Developing the Regional Transport Strategy in the South West: Investment Priorities for the South West.
48. 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
49. Torbay Council (2006). Local Transport Plan 2006 - 2011

### **5: Maintain and improve environmental quality and assets**

50. Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of international importance especially waterfowl habitat (1971)
51. Bern Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (1979)
52. Bonn Convention on Conservation of Migratory Species (1979)

53. United Nations Millennium Declaration (2000)
54. Bathing Water Quality Directive (76/160/EEC)
55. Birds directive (79/409/EEC)
56. Conservation of Natural Habitats and Wild Fauna & Flora (Directive 92/43/EC) (The Habitats Directive)
57. Planning Policy Guidance 2: Green Belts
58. Planning Policy Statement 9: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation
59. Planning Policy Guidance 15: Planning and the Historic Environment
60. Planning Policy Guidance 16: Archaeology and Planning
61. Planning Policy Guidance 17: Planning for Open Space, Sport and Recreation
62. Planning Policy Guidance 20: Coastal Planning
63. Planning Policy Statement 25: Development and Flood Risk
64. ODPM (2005) Consultation on Planning Policy Statement 25: Development and Flood Risk
65. CABE (2000) By Design - Urban Design in the Planning System: Towards Better Practice
66. DETR (2000). Government Urban White Paper: Our Towns and Cities: the Future - Delivering an Urban Renaissance
67. DETR (2000). Government Rural White Paper: Our Countryside – the Future – a Fair Deal for Rural England
68. DEFRA (2002). The Strategy for Sustainable Farming and Food
69. English Nature (2004). State of Nature: Lowlands – future landscapes for wildlife
70. 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
71. English Heritage (2004). A Strategy for the Historic Environment in the South West
72. English Heritage (2005) Streets for All South West
73. English Heritage (2006). English Heritage in the South West 2006-2008
74. South West Sustainable Farming & Food Steering Group (2004). The Delivery Plan for a Sustainable Farming & Food Industry in the South West
75. English Nature, Environment Agency, RSPB (1997). Action for Biodiversity in the South West – A Series of Habitat and Species Plans to Guide Delivery
76. South West Regional Biodiversity Partnership (2004). Natural Advantages: Action for Biodiversity in the South West – Case Studies in Sustainability
77. South West Biodiversity Partnership and the Association of Local Government Ecologists (2000). A Biodiversity Guide for Planning and Development Sectors in the South West
78. Dartmoor National Park Management Plan
79. South Devon AONB Management Plan
80. Torbay Coast and Countryside Trust (2004) Torbay Marine Local Biodiversity Action Plan
81. Torbay Coast and Countryside Trust (2006). The Nature of Torbay 2006-2012 - A Local Biodiversity and Geodiversity Action Plan.
82. Torbay Council (2006) Strategic Flood Risk Assessment - Draft Report
83. Torbay Council (2004) Torbay Streetscape Guidelines 2004-2007.
84. Torbay Council (2006) Torbay Greenspace Strategy 2005-2016. Regulation 17 Draft
85. Torbay Council (2006) Urban Design Guide. Regulation 17 Draft

#### **6: Minimise consumption of natural resources**

86. Kyoto Protocol to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992)
87. Air Quality Framework Directive (96/62/EC)
88. Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive (91/271/EEC)
89. Nitrates Directive (91/676/EEC)
90. Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC)
91. Directive to Promote Electricity from Renewable Energy (2001/77/EC)
92. Waste to Landfill Directive (99/31/EC)
93. Waste Framework Directive (2006/12/EC)
94. Hazardous Waste Directive (91/689/EEC)
95. Incineration of Waste Directive (2000/76/EC)

96. End of life Vehicles Directive (2000/53/EC)
97. Batteries and Accumulators Directive (2006/66/EC)
98. Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control Directive (96/61/EC)
99. Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment Directive (2002/96/EC)
100. Packaging and Packaging Waste Directive (94/62/EC)
101. Sewage Sludge Directive (86/227/EEC)
102. Restriction of Hazardous Substances Directive (2002/95/EC)
103. Commission of the European Communities. Taking sustainable use of resource forward. (COM (2005) 666 final)
104. Landfill (England and Wales) Regulations 2002
105. Household Waste Recycling Act 2003
106. End of Life Vehicles Regulations 2003
107. Renewables Obligation Order 2006
108. Waste Strategy 2000
109. Cabinet Office Strategy Unit (2002). Waste not, Want not - A strategy for tackling the waste problem in England
110. DEFRA (2005) Changes to waste management decision making principles in Waste Strategy 2000
111. DEFRA (2007) Waste Strategy for England 2007
112. Waste and Emissions Trading Act 2003 and the Landfill Allowances Trading Scheme
113. Planning Policy Statement 10 – Planning for Sustainable Waste Management.
114. Planning Policy Statement 23 – Planning and Pollution Control
115. DEFRA (July, 2004). Making space for water: Developing a new Government strategy for flood and coastal erosion risk management in England. A Consultation Exercise
116. DETR (2000). The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. Working Together for Clean Air, 2000
117. DEFRA (2004). The First Soil Action Plan For England: 2004-2006
118. Climate Change - The UK Programme 2006
119. DTI (2007) Meeting the Energy Challenge: A White Paper on Energy
120. DEFRA (2007) UK Biomass Strategy
121. Government Office for the South West (2003). Regional Renewable Energy Strategy for the South West of England 2003-2010
122. 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
123. South West Regional Assembly (2004). From Rubbish to Resource - The Regional Waste Strategy for the South West 2004-2020
124. Environment Agency (2001). Water Resources for the Future – A Strategy for the South West Region
125. Devon County Waste Local Plan - Adopted Plan June 2006
126. Devon County Council (2005). Municipal Waste Management Strategy for Devon
127. Devon County Minerals Local Plan - June 2004

**Table 1: Review of relevant plans, programmes and environmental objectives**

Overall Aim or Purpose of Document	Objectives / Targets	Implications for the Municipal Waste Management Strategy (MWMS) and the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)
<b>General Documents</b>		
<b>The World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, (September 2002). Commitments arising from Johannesburg Summit.</b>		
<p>The World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) represents a reaffirmation of international commitment to sustainable development coming 30 years after the Stockholm commitment to tackle environmental degradation and ten years after the Rio Summit and Declaration of 1992.</p>	<p><b>Objectives</b>                      The summit brought together heads of state, civil society and business leaders from all nations and sought to provide momentum, agreement and structure to global efforts for sustainable development over the coming decade. The key outcomes of the summit were the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development – from our origins to the future, and a Key Outcomes statement mapping out commitments made by all parties (and in particular national governments). A number of the sustainable development commitments are relevant and include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Integrate energy into country-led poverty reduction processes;</li> <li>• Remove market barriers and create a level playing field for renewable energy and energy efficiency;</li> <li>• Greater resource efficiency (incl. decoupling economic growth from environmental degradation);</li> <li>• Support business innovation and take-up of best practice in technology and management; work on waste and producer responsibility.</li> </ul>	<p>Many of these commitments are followed up and elaborated in more in detail in UK guidance and strategies, including Planning Policy Guidance and Planning Policy Statements.</p> <p>The MWMS should reflect the principles of sustainable development within its objectives and policies.</p>
<b>DETR (1999). A Better Quality of Life, A Strategy for Sustainable Development for the UK</b>		
<p>This strategy brings the environment, social progress and the economy alongside each other at the heart of policy making. It identifies four main aims for sustainable development:</p> <p>1. social progress which recognises the needs of</p>	<p><b>Objectives</b>                      For the UK, priorities for the future are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• more investment in people and equipment for a competitive economy;</li> <li>• reducing the level of social exclusion;</li> <li>• promoting a transport system which provides choice, and also</li> </ul>	<p>MWMS and SEA should reflect the main aims and the priority to improve energy efficiency and tackle waste</p>

Overall Aim or Purpose of Document	Objectives / Targets	Implications for the Municipal Waste Management Strategy (MWMS) and the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)
<p>everyone;</p> <p>2. effective protection of the environment;</p> <p>3. prudent use of natural resources; and</p> <p>4. Maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth and employment.</p>	<p>minimises environmental harm and reduces congestion;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• improving the larger towns and cities to make them better places to live and work;</li> <li>• directing development and promoting agricultural practices to protect and enhance the countryside and wildlife;</li> <li>• improving energy efficiency and tackling waste;</li> <li>• Working with others to achieve sustainable development internationally.</li> </ul> <p>Does not contain any targets, but does contain ten guiding principles which Government policy will take account of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• putting people at the centre;</li> <li>• taking a long term perspective;</li> <li>• taking account of costs and benefits;</li> <li>• creating an open and supportive economic system;</li> <li>• combating poverty and social exclusion;</li> <li>• respecting environmental limits;</li> <li>• the precautionary principle;</li> <li>• using scientific knowledge;</li> <li>• transparency, information, participation and access to justice;</li> <li>• Making the polluter pay.</li> </ul>	
<b>Defra (2005): Securing the Future: Delivering the UK Sustainable Development Strategy</b>		
<p>This is a review of the original sustainable development strategy in 1999</p>	<p><b>Objectives</b></p> <p>Identifies 5 key principles of sustainable development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Living within environmental limits;</li> <li>• Ensuring a strong healthy and just society</li> <li>• Achieving a sustainable economy</li> <li>• Promoting good governance</li> <li>• Using sound science responsibly</li> </ul>	<p>These principles of sustainable development should be reflected in the MWMS and the SEA.</p>

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<b>Planning Policy Statement 1: Delivering Sustainable Development (2005)</b>		
<p>This document sets out the Government's overarching policies for the delivery of sustainable development through the planning system.</p>	<p><b>Objectives</b>                      Document sets out key principles to ensure that development plans and decisions contribute to the delivery of sustainable development.</p> <p>Development policies should take account of environmental issues including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• climate change, air quality, land and groundwater contamination, noise and light pollution</li> <li>• protection of the wider countryside and landscape</li> <li>• management of waste in ways that protect the environment and human health, including producing less waste and using it as a resource wherever possible.</li> </ul>	<p>MWMS and SEA should consider environmental issues related to waste management and promote waste management that protects environment and human health.</p>
<b>South West Regional Assembly (2001). A Sustainable Future for the South West - The Regional Sustainable Development Framework for the South West of England.</b>		
<p>Sets an agreed agenda to ensure that sustainability principles influence decision makers in government and the voluntary and community sectors. The Framework is a way of making connections, better co-ordination of regional and local strategies and partnerships, and creates a bigger picture of how to improve the quality of life in the region. The RSDF reflects both national policies and specific regional issues and concerns, drawing on a wide range of expertise and key regional stakeholders.</p>	<p><b>Objectives</b>                      Lists a number of objectives and proposed indicators under 15 broad themes covering a range of economic, social and environmental issues for the region. The themes and objectives of relevance to the waste management are identified below:</p> <p><b>Health and wellbeing</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improve health and wellbeing</li> </ul> <p><b>Climate Change</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase role of renewable energy and Combined Heat and Power (CHP) whilst reducing the adverse environmental impacts of all forms of energy production.</li> </ul> <p><b>Development and Planning</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote the conservation and wise use of land and other resources within the region</li> </ul> <p><b>Biodiversity and Landscape</b></p>	<p>The MWMS should seek to contribute towards regional sustainable development objectives and protect environmental quality.</p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protect and enhance habitats and species</li> <li>• Protect and enhance urban and rural landscapes</li> </ul> <p><b>Transport</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduce the need to travel</li> </ul> <p><b>Natural Resources and Waste</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduce pollution and improve water, land and air quality</li> <li>• Ensure water, land, minerals, soils, forestry and other natural resources are used efficiently and with least environmental damage</li> <li>• Promote wise use of waste resources whilst reducing waste production and disposal</li> </ul>	
<b>Government Office for the South West (2001). Regional Planning Guidance for the South West, RPG10.</b>		
<p>RPG10 provides a regional spatial strategy within which local authority development plans and Local Transport Plans in the South West should be prepared; sets out a broad development strategy for the period to 2016 and beyond; and provides the spatial framework for other strategies and programmes.</p> <p>The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act requires RPG10 to be further developed into a Regional Spatial Strategy, which is due to be submitted to the Secretary of State in 2005.</p>	<p><b>Objectives</b>                      Key objectives of the strategy are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensuring that the level, distribution and nature of development is consistent with the special character, diversity and distinctiveness of the region and seeks to maximise benefits to the environment</li> <li>• Safeguarding and enhancing the quality and diversity of the natural, cultural and built environment across the region, while giving the highest level of protection to designated areas and features of national and international importance</li> <li>• Improving the economic competitiveness of the region by drawing on its strengths and resources and fostering the development of businesses and skills</li> <li>• Promoting, supporting, enabling and focusing economic development in ways and locations where it can best contribute to meeting local, regional and national needs</li> <li>• Addressing the wide variations in prosperity between different parts of the region through regeneration and so reducing social exclusion and economic disadvantage, particularly in areas of special need</li> <li>• Meeting people's requirements for housing, jobs and facilities of</li> </ul>	<p>The MWMS and SEA should incorporate the objective to minimise waste and pollution.</p>

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	<p>good quality and in sufficient measure to provide for all who live and work in the region</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Providing integrated, efficient and environmentally appropriate transport and communications systems to meet local, regional, national and international priorities</li> <li>• Improving accessibility to jobs and services and ensuring that patterns of future development reduce the need to travel and encourage access by walking, cycling and public transport</li> <li>• Recognising and encouraging community identity and diversity</li> <li>• Ensuring that development makes the most prudent use of resources created through past investment, both buildings and other infrastructure, especially in urban areas; and that it contributes to new infrastructure provision in partnership with public investment</li> <li>• Minimising waste and pollution, avoiding loss or damage to irreplaceable natural and cultural assets and safeguarding the region's resources of green fields, biodiversity, primary minerals and water</li> <li>• Ensuring at all levels of planning integrated relationships between economic activity and housing, both in terms of scale and distribution</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets</b>                  Contains a number of indicative targets and areas where targets should be defined. Also contains a number of output and outcome indicators.</p>	
<b>South West Regional Assembly (2006). The Draft Regional Spatial Strategy for the South West 2006-2026</b>		
<p>The new Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) looks forward to 2026 and will supersede RPG10. The RSS influences the future planning within the South West by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Forming part of the development plan system, providing guidance on location and scale of</li> </ul>	<p><b>Objectives</b>                  The RSS sets out regional policies relating to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Scale and location of development</li> <li>• Sub regional strategies and housing distribution</li> <li>• Transport</li> <li>• Harnessing benefits and managing implications of</li> </ul>	<p>MWMS and SEA should show regard for aims and policies of the RSS, and provide a waste infrastructure that will enable targets to be met. This should be integrated with Waste Development Plans in the emerging Local</p>

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<p>development for interpretation in LDFs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Guiding investment in transport and providing framework for preparation of Local Transport Plans</li> <li>Providing a spatial context for plans, programmes and investment of other agencies and organisation in the South West</li> </ul> <p>The RSS aims to work towards a region where all communities enjoy the benefits of further development, housing needs are satisfied, economy continues to prosper, rural parts of the region fulfil their economic potential, and growth is supported by necessary infrastructure in step with development</p>	<p>population growth and change</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enhancing distinctive environments and cultural life</li> <li>Enhancing economic prosperity and quality of employment opportunity</li> <li>Addressing deprivation and disadvantage to reduce inequalities</li> <li>Ensuring people are treated fairly and participate in society</li> </ul> <p>Policies relating to waste management state that Waste Planning Authorities should make provision for a network of waste collection, transfer, treatment and disposal sites to provide capacity for meeting indicative allocations.</p> <p><b>Targets</b>                  Includes sub-regional indicative capacities for MSW taken from the Regional Waste Strategy (see review under high level objective 6)</p>	<p>Development Framework (LDF).</p>
<b>Devon Structure Plan 2001-2016</b>		
<p>The Devon Structure Plan sets out strategic planning policies for development and other land uses in respect of: housing; employment; conservation; minerals; waste; transportation; shopping; tourism; leisure; and recreation, over a 15 year period. It provides a framework for detailed decisions by local authorities, other organisations and individuals in the preparation of their forward Plans (e.g. Local Plans, Local Development Frameworks and Community Strategies).</p> <p>Vision: A future for Devon that meets the needs of residents for a safe and healthy environment, a vibrant community life and a dynamic and prosperous economy.</p> <p>It is implemented through the high level policy aims which reflect those of RPG10:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conservation and enhancement of the Devon</li> </ul>	<p><b>Objectives</b></p> <p>The seven aims are implemented through strategies and policies the most relevant of which are identified below:</p> <p><b>Sustainable Development Strategy:</b> states that planning should aim to achieve sustainable development and provide for achieving the self sufficiency of Devon communities through provision of housing, employment, services and facilities which should ensure maximum accessibility and reduce the need for travelling. Local Authorities should also provide for the development of infrastructure to match the need of the planned development, to be planned with sustainability in mind.</p> <p><b>Waste:</b> Waste management facilities should be provided in accordance with the BPEO and should respect the waste management hierarchy. They should be located where transport impacts are minimised, i.e. closer to major urban centres. Every</p>	<p>MWMS and SEA should reflect sustainable development principles and provide a strategy for provision of waste processing, treatment and disposal facilities that support the waste hierarchy and proximity principle.</p>

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environment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prudent use of resources</li> <li>• Community self-sufficiency</li> <li>• Meeting the need for housing</li> <li>• A dynamic and healthy economy</li> <li>• A sustainable transport network</li> <li>• Meeting the need for infrastructure</li> </ul>	major new development proposal should include a waste management audit that shows, within others, how waste will be beneficially reused	
<b>High Level Objective 1: Improve health</b>		
No relevant documents identified		
<b>High Level Objective 2: Support communities that meet peoples needs</b>		
<b>Torbay Strategic Partnership (2007). Community Plan 2007+. Turning the Tide for Torbay</b>		
The new Torbay Community Plan follows on from the 2004 - 2007 Community Plan. It focuses on 4 key themes which will help to meet the ambitions of economic and community prosperity for Torbay. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pride in the Bay</li> <li>• Safer and Stronger Communities</li> <li>• The New Economy</li> <li>• Learning for the Future</li> </ul>	The theme of 'Pride in the Bay' is of most relevance to the MWMS, and contains the priority to 'promote and maintain a clean and attractive environment'. <b>Objectives</b> The key measure identified for 'Pride in the Bay' is increased public satisfaction with the environment of the Bay. Other measures and outputs of relevance to the MWMS are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Increase recycling and composting rates</li> <li>- Reduction in the amount of waste sent to landfill</li> </ul>	MWMS should take account of the themes and priorities of the Community Plan. The MWMS will be the key policy driver for achieving outputs of increased recycling and composting rates and a reduction in waste sent to landfill.

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<b>Torbay Local Plan (1995 – 2011)</b>		
<p>Adopted in April 2004. The Local Plan aims to achieve sustainable development that meets the housing, social and economic needs of everyone whilst respecting and protecting the rural, urban, marine and global environment. In this context the Local Plan seeks to provide a framework for a constrained level of growth within the context of sustainability set out in the Devon Structure Plan, Regional Planning Guidance and Government policy advice.</p>	<p><b>Objectives</b>                      The most relevant objectives to the MWMS are:</p> <p>Conservation of the environment: To ensure that the high quality and diversity of Torbay’s urban, rural and marine environment is conserved and enhanced for the benefit of existing and future generations</p> <p>Energy conservation and global warming: To promote the conservation of energy and the reduction of levels of pollution as a commitment towards reducing global warming.</p> <p>Provision of a satisfactory infrastructure: To ensure the provision of a satisfactory and sustainable infrastructure to serve the development needs of Torbay and to reduce terrestrial and marine pollution to an acceptable level</p>	<p>The MWMS and SEA should take account of Local Plan Objectives</p>
<b>Devon Strategic Partnership (2004). A Community Strategy for Devon</b>		
<p>The strategy sets out actions aimed at improving the quality of life for people who live, work in and visit Devon, delivered through 7 strategic goals.</p>	<p>The goal of most relevance to MWMS is ‘Protecting and improving our outstanding environment’. This contain actions plans for the following objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduce, recover, ruse and recycle waste</li> <li>• Develop and implement measures to reduce congestion and demand to travel</li> <li>• Manage water and mineral resources in a sustainable way</li> <li>• Protect and improve quality of rivers and coastal environment</li> <li>• Where possible build new housing, employment sites and facilities on previously developed land, in ways sensitive to surrounding environment</li> <li>• Support landowners, managers and businesses to protect and enhance biodiversity and landscape</li> </ul>	<p>MWMS and SEA should consider implications of Torbay’s strategy on areas outside of Torbay (such as transportation and treatment of waste in neighbouring authorities, or option of partnership facilities), and the relevance to community strategy objectives of those areas.</p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Understand, adapt to and mitigate the effects of climate change</li> <li>• Improve information systems</li> </ul>	
<b>High Level Objective 3: Develop the economy in ways that meet people's needs</b>		
No relevant documents identified		
<b>High Level Objective 4: Provide access to meet people's needs with least damage to communities and the environment</b>		
<b>Torbay Council (2006). Local Transport Plan 2006 - 2011</b>		
The plan aims to provide a range of measures to improve the transport network in Torbay.	Key objectives of the plan are to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure good access to Torbay to key services and facilities</li> <li>• Improve air quality</li> <li>• Reduce congestion</li> <li>• Ensure high standards of road safety</li> <li>• Contribute towards other quality of life issues (e.g. support economic and social development, minimise impact on environment and heritage).</li> </ul>	MWMS and SEA should be aware of these objectives and consider any implications of waste management infrastructure upon them.

Overall Aim or Purpose of Document	Objectives / Targets	Implications for the Municipal Waste Management Strategy (MWMS) and the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)
<b>High Level Objective 5: Maintain and improve environmental quality and assets</b>		
<b>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.</b>		
<p>This document highlighted the richness and diversity of the South West environment and its importance to the region's economy and people's sense of well-being. It proposes a Vision and Aims for the region's environmental assets, and identifies a range of pressures on and opportunities for these assets.</p> <p>This leads to the selection of six key issues that need to be tackled, with proposed objectives and actions for addressing each issue. Four of these issues relate to where there is the greatest opportunity to deliver environmental benefits, but where existing pressures and trends could also cause the greatest damage.</p> <p>These are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Food, farming and forestry;</li> <li>2. Tourism and leisure;</li> <li>3. Spatial planning;</li> <li>4. Transport.</li> </ol> <p>To address these issues, action must be taken by the key players within these sectors. Two of these issues are much more cross-cutting in their nature. These are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5. Climate change;</li> <li>6. Wise use of natural resources.</li> </ol>	<p><b>Objectives</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To minimise greenhouse gas emissions and respond to the risks, challenges and opportunities presented by climate change.</li> <li>• To ensure that our natural resources are used sustainably, with minimum environmental damage and waste generation, so as to reduce pollution and protect the quality of the region's environment.</li> <li>• To enhance the ability of the food, farming and forestry sectors to provide the environmental and social benefits that people in the region need and expect, and help to secure a viable future for them.</li> <li>• To promote a tourism and leisure industry that conserves and enhances the environment and recognises the region's distinctiveness.</li> <li>• To promote the wise use of land and a safe and healthy environment for local communities, through the provision of well designed, resource efficient development, contributing to sustainable development through environmental enhancement and ensuring that the South West remains a region of diverse and distinctive heritage, wildlife and landscapes.</li> <li>• To minimise the environmental impact of the travel and transport necessary to support the social and economic needs of the region.</li> </ul>	<p>The Regional Strategy contains objectives and targets relevant to the MWMS and SEA.</p>

Overall Aim or Purpose of Document	Objectives / Targets	Implications for the Municipal Waste Management Strategy (MWMS) and the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)
	<p><b>Targets</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase by 20% the amount of land in National Parks, AONBs and Heritage Coast being managed in line with adopted protected area management plans.</li> <li>• Adoption and implementation of the 12 statutory AONB management plans and 2 National Park Plans.</li> <li>• Reduce the number of scheduled ancient monuments, listed buildings, registered parks and gardens and registered battlefields at risk in the region.</li> <li>• Increase the number of conservation areas with a conservation area appraisal to at least the national average of 29%.</li> <li>• Increase area of South West covered by Landscape Character Assessments.</li> <li>• Increase number of parish plans and village design statements carried out.</li> <li>• Enable 25% of household waste to be recycled or composted by 2005.</li> <li>• Improve air quality by meeting national air quality objectives for carbon monoxide, lead, nitrogen dioxide, particles, sulphur dioxide, benzene and 1-3 butadiene.</li> <li>• Soils target and indicator (to be identified).</li> <li>• Ensure that, nationally, 95% of inland and coastal waters achieve the requirements of EC use-related Directives.</li> <li>• 11-15% of the region's generating capacity to come from renewable sources by 2010.</li> <li>• Bring into favourable condition by 2010 95% of all nationally important wildlife sites.</li> <li>• Maintain and increase populations of key species in</li> </ul>	

Overall Aim or Purpose of Document	Objectives / Targets	Implications for the Municipal Waste Management Strategy (MWMS) and the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)
	<p>the South West in line with UK Species Action Plan targets.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintain and increase area of biodiversity habitats in the South West in accordance with targets in RPG10.</li> <li>• Maintain and improve local environmental quality.</li> <li>• Health target and indicator to be developed in consultation with Health Authorities.</li> <li>• Total extent of 'tranquil areas' across the region no less than 90% of area in 1990.</li> <li>• Total extent of 'dark skies' across the region no less than 90% of area in 2000.</li> <li>• Reduce emissions of greenhouse gases by 12.5% below 1990 levels by 2008-2012.</li> <li>• Deliver managed realignment at 10 coastal sites in the South West by 2010 to offset landscape and habitat loss due to coastal squeeze.</li> <li>• Restore wetlands at 5 floodplain sites by 2010.</li> <li>• Increase % of regional population living within 10 minutes walk of safe, attractive and diverse green space.</li> <li>• 95% of definitive rights of way signposted and easy to use.</li> <li>• Reduce water demand.</li> <li>• Reduce energy consumption.</li> <li>• Reduce the ecological footprint of the South West (in development).</li> </ul>	
<b>Torbay Streetscape Guidelines 2004-2007, Torbay Council (2004)</b>		
<p>These guidelines summarise the design principles that need to be considered when designing and implementing streetscape works and provides a schedule of suitable materials appropriate for each area of Torbay.</p>	<p>Outlines an overall vision: Our vision for Torbay's streets is that they will be high quality, well-designed places that are vibrant, fun and enjoyable to spend time in. Our streets will be comfortable and safe for pedestrians, accessible to all, and attractive pleasant places that</p>	<p>Give due consideration to the principles of urban design when considering provision of waste infrastructure such as recycling bank facilities.</p>

Overall Aim or Purpose of Document	Objectives / Targets	Implications for the Municipal Waste Management Strategy (MWMS) and the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)
	<p>enhance the quality and character of Torbay's three towns; Torquay, Paignton and Brixham.</p> <p>It also includes a number of principles including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establish a clear design ethos for the street</li> <li>• Reinforce local character</li> <li>• Reduce clutter</li> <li>• Involve the local community</li> <li>• Maintain the historic form of streets in conservation areas</li> <li>• Minimise inappropriate signage and furniture</li> <li>• Use suitable surface materials</li> <li>• Consider use of trees and planting to set the scene for Torbay</li> <li>• Use secure by design principles</li> <li>• Encourage community to take ownership of the streetscape</li> <li>• Ensure sufficient maintenance</li> <li>• Consider needs of those which are less able throughout the design process</li> </ul>	
<p><b>High Level Objective 6: Minimise consumption of natural resources</b></p>		
<p><b>Kyoto Protocol to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992)</b></p>		
<p>The UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) was adopted on 9th May 1992. It set out to achieve stabilisation of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at safe levels. The text of the Kyoto Protocol was adopted at the third session of the Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC in Kyoto, Japan, on 11 December 1997.</p>	<p><b>Objectives</b></p> <p>The ultimate objective of the Convention is "to achieve stabilization of atmospheric concentrations of greenhouse gases at levels that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic (human-induced) interference with the climate system..." The Convention does not define what levels might be "dangerous", although it does state that ecosystems should be allowed to adapt naturally, food supply should not be threatened, and</p>	<p>MWMS and SEA should be aware of implications of waste management infrastructure for climate change, and aim to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.</p>

Overall Aim or Purpose of Document	Objectives / Targets	Implications for the Municipal Waste Management Strategy (MWMS) and the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)
	<p>economic development should be able to proceed in a sustainable manner. Defining what we mean by “dangerous” is a tough political question, involving social and economic considerations as well as scientific judgement.</p> <p><b>Targets</b>                      The Protocol set out a series of targets for specific greenhouse gases and established a framework of actions and requirements to meet these targets with the aim of achieving in a meaningful timeframe (up to 2012, with 1990 levels used as base) the objective of the UN Framework Convention. The two agreements are thus intrinsically linked, with the Protocol essentially acting as a template for action to meet the commitments made in the Framework Convention.</p>	
<b>Air Quality Framework Directive (Directive 96/62/EC)</b>		
<p>The Air Quality Framework Directive stipulates that in zones and agglomerations in which levels of one of more pollutants exceed certain limit values Member States shall prepare and implement a plan or programme for attaining the limit value within the specific time limit. In zones and agglomerations, where the level of more than one pollutant is higher than the limit values, member states must provide an integrated plan covering all the pollutants concerned. The main purpose of these plans is to improve air quality.</p>	<p><b>Objectives</b>                      Objectives which may relate to regional planning:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Obtain adequate information on ambient air quality and ensure that it is made available to the public, by means of alert thresholds,</li> <li>• Maintain ambient air quality where it is good and improve it in other cases.</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets</b>                      Targets and objectives from EU Directives must be adopted into UK legislation.</p> <p>This Directive covers the revision of previously existing legislation and the introduction of new air quality standards for previously unregulated air pollutants, setting the timetable for the development of daughter directives on a range of pollutants. The list of</p>	<p>The MWMS and SEA should be aware of potential impacts that planning decisions and waste technologies may have on air quality.</p>

Overall Aim or Purpose of Document	Objectives / Targets	Implications for the Municipal Waste Management Strategy (MWMS) and the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)
	atmospheric pollutants to be considered includes sulphur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide, particulate matter, lead, ozone, benzene, carbon monoxide, poly-aromatic hydrocarbons, cadmium, arsenic, nickel and mercury.	
<b>Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC)</b>		
This directive seeks to establish a structured framework for action in the field of water policy.	<p><b>Objectives</b>                      This Directive aims to establish a framework for the protection of inland surface waters, transitional waters, coastal waters and groundwater which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prevents further deterioration and protects and enhances the status of aquatic ecosystems and, with regard to their water needs, terrestrial ecosystems and wetlands directly depending on the aquatic ecosystems;</li> <li>• Promotes sustainable water use based on a long-term protection of available water resources;</li> <li>• Aims at enhanced protection and improvement of the aquatic environment, through specific measures for the progressive reduction of discharges, emissions and losses of priority substances and the cessation or phasing-out of discharges, emissions and losses of the priority hazardous substances;</li> <li>• Ensures the progressive reduction of pollution of groundwater and prevents its further pollution, and</li> <li>• Contributes to mitigating the effects of floods and droughts</li> </ul>	The MWMS and SEA should be aware of potential pollution risks when examining waste treatment and disposal options.
<b>Directive to Promote Electricity from Renewable Energy (2001/77/EC)</b>		
This Directive on 'the promotion of electricity produced from renewable energy sources in the internal electricity market' addresses an obligation to member states to establish a programme to increase the gross	<p><b>Objectives</b>                      The purpose of this Directive is to promote an increase in the contribution of renewable energy sources to electricity production in the internal market for electricity</p>	The MWMS has the potential to promote electricity generation and spare heat production from waste to energy technology.

Overall Aim or Purpose of Document	Objectives / Targets	Implications for the Municipal Waste Management Strategy (MWMS) and the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)
<p>consumption of renewable energy based electricity (“green electricity”) by 2010. The Directive also calls on Member States to adopt and publish a report setting national indicative targets for future consumption of electricity produced from renewable energy sources for the next 10 years.</p>	<p>and to create a basis for a future Community framework thereof.</p> <p><b>Targets</b>                      The UK target is for renewables to account for 10% of UK consumption by 2010.</p>	<p>The relationship between renewables technology and the economic benefits to the area should be considered.</p>
<b>Waste to Landfill Directive (99/31/EC)</b>		
<p>The Directive aims to prevent or reduce as far as possible negative effects on the environment or to human health from the landfilling of waste, by introducing stringent technical requirements for waste and landfills.</p>	<p><b>Objectives</b>                      In addition to the general requirements that result from landfills being regulated under PPC, the Landfill Directive introduces others that are particular to landfills:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sites must be classified as hazardous, non hazardous or inert waste landfills</li> <li>• Waste acceptance procedures have to be in place at the landfill Waste must be pre-treated before being landfilled</li> <li>• Certain waste types cannot be landfilled anymore e.g. clinical, liquid, certain hazardous waste, tyres etc.</li> <li>• Technical standards are set out in the Directive and its Annexes.</li> <li>• Introduces a specific closure procedure</li> <li>• Ongoing training and development of staff must be provided</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets</b>                      Reduce biodegradable municipal waste landfilled to 75%, 50% and 35% of that produced in 1995, by 2010, 2013 and 2020 respectively (these years are established by the UK Government in Waste Strategy 2000, taking into account agreed derogations)</p>	<p>The targets are incorporated into UK legislation. This Directive and its objectives are fundamental to the MWMS and SEA. The MWMS should take into account the reduction targets when considering the management of biodegradable municipal waste (BMW). Environmental effects will be assessed in the SEA.</p>

Overall Aim or Purpose of Document	Objectives / Targets	Implications for the Municipal Waste Management Strategy (MWMS) and the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)
<b>Waste Framework Directive (2006/12/EC) (codified directive 2006/12/EC, replaces 75/442/EEC and amendments)</b>		
<p>The Waste Framework Directive (WFD) requires Member States of the EU to establish both a network of disposal facilities and competent authorities with responsibility for issuing waste management authorisations and licenses. Member States may also introduce regulations which specify which waste recovery operations and businesses are exempt from the licensing regimes and the conditions for those exemptions.</p>	<p><b>Objectives</b></p> <p>Article 3.1: Encourage prevention or reduction of waste production and its harmfulness, and the recovery of waste by means of recycling, re-use or reclamation or the use of waste as a source of energy</p> <p>Article 4: Ensure that waste is recovered or disposed of without endangering human health and without using processes or methods which could harm the environment, and in particular without risk to water, air, soil and plants and animals, without causing a nuisance through noise or odours and without adversely affecting the countryside or places of special interest.</p> <p>Article 5.2: Enable waste to be disposed of in one of the nearest appropriate installations, by means of the most appropriate methods and technologies in order to ensure a high level of protection for the environment and public health.</p>	<p>The MWMS should show regard for these objectives by considering waste management options that support waste hierarchy, proximity principle and protect environment and human health. The SEA will examine potential environmental effects.</p> <p>The MWMS needs be carefully integrated with the LDF, which will consider land allocations for waste management facilities.</p>
<b>Hazardous Waste Directive (91/689/EEC)</b>		
<p>Sets out the licensing requirements for handling and treatment of hazardous waste.</p> <p>Singles out specific waste materials as a consequence of their hazardous nature and potential impact upon health and the environment.</p>	<p><b>Objectives</b></p> <p>To approximate the laws of member states on the controlled management of hazardous wastes</p>	<p>The MWMS needs to consider the potential disposal requirements for hazardous waste substances.</p>
<b>Incineration of Waste Directive (2000/76/EC)</b>		
<p>The Directive sets out strict limits and technical requirements for the incineration of waste. The legislation is also extended to cover co –</p>	<p><b>Objectives</b></p> <p>The aim of the Directive is to prevent or limit as far as practicable negative effects on the environment, in</p>	<p>The MWMS will need to have regard to the Directive when considering waste treatment options. This will be of relevance to the SEA which will examine effects of</p>

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incineration plants	particular pollution by emissions into air, soil, surface water and groundwater, and the resulting risks to human health, from the incineration of waste.  <b>Targets</b> Sets up emission limit values for waste incineration. New plants are required to comply by 2002, existing plants by 2005.	MWMS on environment and human health.  The MWMS needs to integrate carefully with the LDF.
<b>End of life Vehicles Directive (2000/53/EC)</b>		
The Directive aims to reduce the amount of waste from end of life vehicles	<b>Objectives</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Waste prevention from end of life vehicles</li> <li>• Reducing the amount of hazardous substances in waste design</li> <li>• Facilitating dismantling, reuse, recovery and recycling end of life vehicles</li> <li>• Increasing the use of recycled materials in vehicle manufacture</li> </ul> <b>Targets</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To increase reuse and recovery to 85% and recycling to a minimum of 80% by 2006</li> <li>• To increase reuse and recovery to 95% and recycling to a minimum of 85% by 2015</li> </ul>	The MWMS will need to have regard to the Directive when considering waste infrastructure requirements
<b>Batteries and Accumulators Directive (2006/66/EC)</b>		
The Directive aims to improve the environmental performance of batteries and accumulators. It establishes rules for marketing of batteries and prohibition of batteries containing hazardous substances, and specific rules for the collection, treatment, recycling and disposal of batteries and accumulators.	<b>Objectives</b> To improve the environmental performance of batteries and accumulators and of all economic operators involved in the life cycle of batteries and accumulators. To promote a high level of collection and recycling of waste batteries and accumulators.  <b>Targets</b>	MWMS will need to ensure the efficient organisation of separate collection and/or deposit systems for spent batteries and accumulators

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The draft directive introduces prohibitions on mercury and cadmium containing batteries.</li> <li>• Collection targets for spent portable batteries of 25% of annual sales within 6 years of Directive entering into force and 45% of annual sales within 10 years of Directive entering into force.</li> <li>• Recycling processes to achieve minimum recycling of 65% by weight of lead-acid batteries, 75% of nickel-cadmium batteries and 50% of other waste batteries.</li> </ul>	
<b>Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control Directive (96/61/EC)</b>		
<p>The Directive lays down measures to prevent or reduce emissions to air water and land, including measures concerning waste.</p>	<p><b>Objective</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To achieve a high level of protection of the environment.</li> <li>• To ensure that all preventative measures are taken against pollution</li> <li>• Waste production is avoided</li> <li>• Energy is used efficiently</li> <li>• Upon cessation of activities to avoid any pollution risk and return the site to a satisfactory state</li> </ul>	<p>MWMS and SEA must seek to protect the environment from pollution risk.</p>
<b>Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment Directive (2002/96/EC)</b>		
<p>The Directive aims to tackle the increasing waste stream of electrical and electronic equipment</p>	<p><b>Objectives</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The prevention of waste electrical and electronic equipment</li> <li>• Reduce the disposal of waste through reuse, recycling and other forms of recovery</li> <li>• Improve the environmental performance of all operators in the life cycle of electrical and electronic equipment in particular those operators involved in the treatment of waste electrical and electronic equipment</li> </ul>	<p>MWMS needs to consider facilities required to receive these items and measures to reduce disposal.</p>

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	<p><b>Targets by 2005</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Large household appliances – 80% recovery 75% reuse and recycling</li> <li>• Small household appliance, consumer equipment, electrical and electronic tools and toys – 60% recovery, 50% reuse and recycling</li> <li>• IT and telecommunications equipment - 75% recovery, 65% reuse and recycling</li> <li>• Gas discharge lamps 80% reuse and recycling</li> <li>• Equipment containing cathode ray tube – 75% recovery, 70% reuse and recycling</li> </ul>	
<b>Packaging and Packaging Waste Directive (94/62/EC)</b>		
<p>The Directive aims to minimise the creation of packaging waste material and promote re-use, recycling and recovery of packaging. The Directive covers all packaging waste, whether it is used or released at industrial, commercial, office, shop, service or household level.</p>	<p><b>Objectives</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To harmonize national measures concerning packaging waste in order to reduce environmental impact and to ensure the functioning of the internal market avoiding obstacles to trade, distortion and restriction of competition within the Community.</li> <li>• To lay down measures aimed at preventing the production of packaging waste as a first priority, and at reusing, recycling and other forms of recovering packaging waste therefore reducing the final disposal of packaging waste.</li> </ul>	<p>The MWMS should show regard for the waste hierarchy and where possible make provisions to promote the minimisation, recycling, re-use and recovery of packaging waste.</p>
<b>Commission of the European Communities. Taking sustainable use of resource forward. (COM (2005) 666 final)</b>		
<p>This is one of seven thematic strategies produced under the Sixth Environment Action Programme (6th EAP), which was adopted by the European Parliament and Council in 2002. The strategy aims to help Europe become a recycling society that seeks to avoid waste and uses waste as a resource.</p>	<p>The strategy supports existing EU objectives to prevent waste and promote reuse, recycling and recovery so as to reduce negative environmental impacts. It outlines measures and actions to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Simplify and clarify existing legislation, (starting</li> </ul>	<p>MWMS to show regard for the strategies aims for waste minimisation, promotion of recycling and using waste as resource.</p>

Overall Aim or Purpose of Document	Objectives / Targets	Implications for the Municipal Waste Management Strategy (MWMS) and the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)
	with a revision of the Waste Framework Directive) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Introduce life-cycle thinking into waste policy</li> <li>• Promote more ambitious waste prevention policies</li> <li>• Develop better knowledge and information</li> <li>• Develop common reference standards for recycling</li> <li>• Further elaboration of the EUs recycling policy</li> </ul>	
<b>Household Waste Recycling Act 2003</b>		
The Act aims to increase recycling rate of household waste and help Local Authorities to achieve their statutory recycling targets.	<b>Objectives / Targets</b> The Act requires all English waste collection authorities to collect at least two types of recyclable waste from all households in their area.	MWMS should make provisions that aim to increase recycling rate and meet statutory recycling targets.
<b>Renewables Obligation Order 2006</b>		
This order sets out regulations for the issue of Renewable Obligations Certificates (ROCs).	Order sets out the circumstances under which energy generated from waste qualifies or is excluded from ROCs	Qualification for ROCs is relevant consideration of MWMS and SEA when looking at waste treatment options
<b>Waste Strategy 2000</b>		
The Strategy sets out a national framework for managing waste and resources in a more sustainable way.	<b>Objectives</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tackle the quantity of waste produced and break link between economic growth and increase in waste</li> <li>• Manage waste responsibly, minimising risk to human health and environment</li> <li>• Better use of resources through waste reduction, re-use, recycling, composting and energy recovery, and reduction in waste sent to landfill</li> <li>• Proximity principle – waste disposed of as near to its place of arising as possible</li> <li>• Develop new and stronger markets for recycled</li> </ul>	This objectives and targets of the Strategy are fundamental to the MWMS and the SEA and form the basis for a number of MWMS objectives.

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	<p>materials</p> <p><b>Targets</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduce the amount of industrial and commercial waste landfilled to 85% of 1998 levels by 2005</li> <li>• Reduce biodegradable municipal waste landfilled to 75%, 50% and 35% of that produced in 1995 by 2010, 2013 and 2020 respectively</li> <li>• Recover value from 40%, 45% and 67% of municipal waste by 2005, 2010 and 2015 respectively</li> <li>• To recycle or compost at least 25%, 30% and 33% of household waste by 2005, 2010 and 2015 respectively. Recycling targets to be achieved by setting statutory performance targets for local authorities.</li> </ul>	
<b>Cabinet Office Strategy Unit (2002). Waste not, Want not - A strategy for tackling the waste problem in England</b>		
<p>This document was produced from a review of the Waste Strategy in England by the Strategy Unit. The review aimed to analyse the scale of problem posed by waste growth, assess the main causes and drivers for waste growth and propose a practical cost effective strategy for sustainable waste management. The overall vision is that by 2020 England should have a world class waste management system that allows it to prosper whilst minimizing environmental impacts and protecting human health. This strategy reinforces and builds upon the Waste Strategy 2000.</p>	<p><b>Objectives</b>                      The strategy identifies practical goals needed in order to achieve vision:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Growth in waste decoupled from economic growth</li> <li>• Cost of waste management and disposal internalised in the costs of all goods and services</li> <li>• Waste management options with the greatest environmental benefit should be pursued provided they are soundly based in cost-benefit terms</li> </ul> <p>Roles and responsibilities for Local Authorities are outlined as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Put in place local strategies for sustainable management of municipal waste</li> <li>• Plan for and secure an appropriate range of waste management facilities including cooperation and joint planning with other local authorities/private</li> </ul>	<p>MWMS and SEA should show regard for the objectives and targets outlined in this report. Torbay Council should aim to fulfil its waste management roles and responsibilities as a Local Authority, which includes implementing a local strategy for sustainable waste management.</p>

Overall Aim or Purpose of Document	Objectives / Targets	Implications for the Municipal Waste Management Strategy (MWMS) and the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)
	sector <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Allocate sufficient resources to waste</li> <li>• Secure management of waste in line with the best practicable environmental option and with their own local strategies</li> <li>• Provide ongoing education and advice for local people</li> </ul> <b>Targets</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduce rate of household waste growth to 2% per annum by end of 2006</li> <li>• 50% of household carrying out home composting by 2006</li> <li>• Reduction in waste going to landfill from 2007</li> <li>• 35% and 45% of household waste recycled or composted by 2010 and 2015 respectively</li> </ul>	
<b>DEFRA (2005) Changes to waste management decision making principles in Waste Strategy 2000</b>		
This document makes changes to Waste Strategy 2000 by proposing the mechanism of SEA or SA is used to determine preferred waste management option rather than BPEO. The changes have implications for plan makers, waste managers in collection and disposal authorities, and companies applying for planning permission for waste management facilities.	Changes to Waste Strategy 2000 states that decisions on waste management should have the overall objective of reducing environmental impact and protecting human health and the environment, and should follow the carrying out of a systematic consultative appraisal of options.	The objectives and principles of decision making set out in this document will be addressed through the SEA of the MWMS. The SEA should ensure a systematic appraisal of waste management strategic options.
<b>DEFRA (2007) Waste Strategy for England 2007</b>		
This builds upon Waste Strategy 2000 but sets more ambitious targets for waste reduction and recycling. The strategy is based upon the principles of the waste hierarchy, with a vision for shared responsibility for waste from producers, retailers, consumers, local authorities and the waste management industry.	<b>Objectives</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Decouple waste growth from economic growth and put more emphasis on waste prevention and reuse</li> <li>• Meet and exceed Landfill Directive diversion targets for biodegradable municipal waste</li> <li>• Increase diversion from landfill of non-municipal waste and secure better integration of treatment for municipal and non-municipal waste</li> </ul>	The MWMS should show regard for the objectives and the new targets set in the 2007 waste strategy, and aim to provide for a sufficient waste management infrastructure to meet these targets.  The MWMS should provide a framework for Torbay Council to meet its responsibilities as a local authority.

Overall Aim or Purpose of Document	Objectives / Targets	Implications for the Municipal Waste Management Strategy (MWMS) and the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Secure investment in infrastructure to divert waste from landfill and manage hazardous waste</li> <li>• Get the most environmental benefits from that investment through increased recycling of resources and recovery of energy from residual waste using a mix of technologies</li> </ul> <p>The responsibilities of local authorities are outlined:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Commission or provide convenient recycling services for residents and commercial customers</li> <li>• Provide advice on and information on how to reduce waste</li> <li>• Work with communities to plan and invest in new collection and reprocessing facilities</li> </ul> <p><b>Targets</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An expected annual net reduction in global greenhouse gas emissions from waste management of at least 9.3 million tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent per year compared to 2006.</li> <li>• Reduce the amount of household waste not reused, recycle or composted by 29% from 2000 to 2010, with aspiration for a 45% reduction by 2020</li> <li>• Household waste recycling and composting targets increased to 40% by 2010, 45% by 2015 and 50% by 2020</li> <li>• Recovery of municipal waste of 53% by 2010, 67% by 2015 and 75% by 2020.</li> </ul>	
<b>Waste and Emissions Trading Act 2003 and the Landfill Allowances Trading Scheme</b>		
<p>The Landfill Allowances Trading Scheme (LATS) was introduced through the Waste and Emissions trading Act 2003 to help achieve targets set by the Waste to Landfill Directive (99/31/EC) to reduce the amount of biodegradable municipal waste (BMW) sent to landfill.</p>	<p><b>Objectives</b></p> <p>To fulfil UK Landfill Directive requirements whilst allowing individual Waste Disposal Authorities to use their allowances in accordance with their investment strategy</p>	<p>Reduction of biodegradable waste sent to landfill and financial implications of LATS will be key considerations in the MWMS.</p>

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<p><b>Explanation of scheme:</b>                      Each Waste Disposal Authority in England has an allocation of tradable landfill allowances. Authorities can then determine how to use their allocations in the most effective way. They are allowed to trade allowances with other Authorities, save them for future years (bank) or use future allowances in advance (borrow). The Government has set 'target' years of 2009/10, 2012/13 and 2019/20. Authorities may borrow up to 5% of the next years allowance, however no borrowing or banking is allowed in a 'target' year or the year immediately preceding a 'target' year. Financial penalties will be incurred for breaching of landfill allowances.</p>	<p><b>Targets</b>                      DEFRA has issued annual allowances to Local Authorities for the period 2005/06 to 2019/20. Torbay's allowances for amount of BMW sent to landfill in 'target' years are: 32,225 tonnes in 2009/10, 21,463 tonnes in 2012/13 and 15,018 tonnes in 2019/20</p>	
<p><b>Planning Policy Statement 10 – Planning for Sustainable Waste Management</b></p>		
<p>This statement outlines the Government's planning policy on sustainable waste management, and forms part of the national waste management plan for the UK. It sets out key planning objectives and decision making principles that should be taken into account by Waste Planning Authorities.</p>	<p><b>Objectives</b>                      PPS10 sets out key planning objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• help deliver sustainable development through driving waste management up the waste hierarchy, addressing waste as resource and looking to disposal as the last option but one that must be adequately catered for</li> <li>• provide a framework in which communities take more responsibility for their waste, and enable sufficient and timely provision of waste management facilities to meet the needs of the community</li> <li>• help implement the national waste strategy and supporting targets and be consistent with obligations required under European legislation</li> <li>• secure the recovery / disposal of waste without endangering human health or harming the environment, and enable waste to be disposed of in nearest appropriate installations</li> </ul>	<p>The MWMS and SEA should show regard for these planning objectives. MWMS should aim to set a framework for waste management that protects the environment and human health, supports the waste hierarchy and proximity principle, and adequately provides for the needs of the community. The MWMS should be carefully integrated with the LDF.</p>

Overall Aim or Purpose of Document	Objectives / Targets	Implications for the Municipal Waste Management Strategy (MWMS) and the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• reflect concerns, interests and needs of communities, waste collection and disposal authorities, and business.</li> <li>• Protect green belts but recognise the particular locational needs of some waste management facilities</li> <li>• Ensure design and layout of new development supports waste management</li> </ul>	
<b>Planning Policy Statement 23: Planning and Pollution Control</b>		
<p>This statement sets out the Government's core policies with respect to land use planning and pollution control. Its overall aim is to ensure the sustainable and beneficial use of land.</p>	<p><b>Objectives</b></p> <p>Ensure sustainable and beneficial use of land</p> <p>Polluting activities which are necessary for society and the economy are sited and planned to minimise adverse effects</p>	<p>The MWMS and SEA should be aware of implications of different waste management options and facilities in terms of land use planning and pollution control.</p>
<b>Climate Change - The UK Programme 2006</b>		
<p>Sets out Government's commitments at both domestic and international level to meet climate change challenges. It sets out measures that the Government will take or support within different sectors, as well as strengthening the role taken by individuals. The programme aims to ensure UK leads by example on climate change and makes a transition towards a lower carbon economy.</p>	<p><b>Objectives</b></p> <p>Government's key priority is to meet targets under Kyoto protocol, but it also aims to meet the more ambitious target for reduction in carbon emissions set at a domestic level.</p> <p>Sets out measures to reduce carbon emissions within the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Energy supply sector;</li> <li>• Business sector;</li> <li>• Transport sector;</li> <li>• Domestic sector;</li> <li>• Public sector and local government;</li> <li>• Agriculture, forestry and land management sector;</li> <li>• and by encouraging personal action.</li> </ul>	<p>MWMS and SEA should be aware of implications of waste management infrastructure for climate change and seek to minimise greenhouse gas emissions associated with waste management. The MWMS has the potential to explore options for generating renewable energy, through energy from waste technologies and CHP supply.</p>

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	<p>Sections relevant to the MWMS include energy from waste in Energy Supply sector, and details on waste management within the Business sector.</p> <p><b>Targets</b></p> <p>Meet Kyoto target of reduction in CO<sub>2</sub> emissions of 12.5 % of 1990 levels by 2008-12</p> <p>Meet domestic target of reduction in CO<sub>2</sub> to 20% below 1990 levels by 2010</p>	
<b>DTI (2007) Meeting the Energy Challenge: A White Paper on Energy</b>		
<p>The White Paper sets out the Government's energy strategy at an international and domestic level to meet the long term challenges of tackling climate change through reducing carbon dioxide emissions, and of ensuring secure, clean, affordable energy.</p> <p>The White Paper aims to deliver the Government's 4 energy policy goals to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• put UK on path to cutting carbon dioxide emissions by some 60% by about 2050</li> <li>• maintain reliability of energy supplies</li> <li>• promote competitive markets in the UK and beyond, helping to raise rate of sustainable economic growth and improve productivity</li> <li>• ensure every home is adequately and affordable heated</li> </ul>	<p>The strategy sets out measures to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• save energy</li> <li>• develop cleaner energy supplies</li> <li>• secure reliable energy supplies at prices set in competitive markets</li> </ul> <p>Increasing heat recovery and distributed energy, through more locally produced renewable energy and CHP, and the recovery of energy from the renewable portion of waste are covered within the context of developing cleaner energy supplies.</p>	<p>The MWMS has the potential to explore options for recovering renewable energy from waste, and for local CHP supply.</p>
<b>DEFRA (2007) UK Biomass Strategy</b>		
<p>This document sets out the UK strategy on fuels sourced from biomass in industry, energy, and transport, in the context of reducing carbon dioxide emissions and meeting renewable energy targets.</p>	<p><b>Objectives</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• expand supply and use of biomass in the UK</li> <li>• facilitate development of a competitive and sustainable market</li> </ul>	<p>The MWMS and SEA should consider feasibility and implications of options that support measures set out within the Biomass strategy. The MWMS has the potential to explore energy recovery from biomass portion of waste.</p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• promote innovation and development of low carbon technology</li> <li>• contribute to overall environmental benefits and health of ecosystems through achieving multiple benefits from land use</li> <li>• shift towards a bio-economy through sustainable growth and development of biomass use</li> <li>• maximise potential for biomass to contribute towards climate change and energy policy goals</li> </ul> <p>A number of measures are set out to secure sustainable increase in UK biomass production, those of most relevance to waste management are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Encourage greater separation of waste (e.g. wood, food) for energy recovery and increase proportion of renewable electricity and heat from waste biomass</li> <li>• Drive faster growth in the use of anaerobic digestion</li> <li>• Promote measures to divert waste from landfill including increased energy generation from biodegradable wastes that can not be sustainably re-used or recycled, and from Solid Recovered Fuel (SRF)</li> </ul>	
<b>Government Office for the South West (2003). Regional Renewable Energy Strategy for the South West of England 2003-2010</b>		
<p>Overall vision is to maximise the social, environmental and economic benefits of renewable energy through the integration of renewable energy into mainstream policy and practice at all levels within the region. In order to achieve its aims, the strategy proposes 50 actions, suggests a time scale for their implementation and begins to identify which partners can deliver them.</p>	<p><b>Objectives</b></p> <p>There are three core strands that weave together to form the overarching aims for the strategy. The strands can be in turn broken down into a number of objectives:</p> <p><b>Deploying Renewable Energy on the Ground</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To remove the barriers to physical deployment of renewable energy such that a target of 11-15% electricity generation can be achieved or exceeded</li> </ul>	<p>The MWMS has the potential to promote electricity generation and spare heat production from waste to energy technology.</p> <p>However, the MWMS and SEA should also consider the environmental implications of such technologies.</p>

Overall Aim or Purpose of Document	Objectives / Targets	Implications for the Municipal Waste Management Strategy (MWMS) and the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)
	<p>by 2010 in a manner that is in line with the particular landscape needs of the South West</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To accelerate the development of renewable heat generation in the South West</li> <li>• To support the development of the market for renewable energy through targeted financial support</li> <li>• To encourage a more consistent and transparent approach to the planning process for renewable energy</li> </ul> <p><b>Developing Skills and Awareness</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To develop awareness of the need and potential for renewable energy throughout the South West</li> <li>• To build the capacity of the renewable energy industry to deliver consistent messages and services appropriate to the needs of the South West and beyond</li> <li>• To promote debate within the wider community about the pros and cons of renewable energy development and encourage informed opinion and decision making</li> <li>• To build capacity within the wider community to respond to the challenge of developing renewable energy</li> </ul> <p><b>Building the South West Renewable Energy Industry</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To promote indigenous renewable energy businesses and attract inward investment by others (national and global)</li> <li>• To establish a 'second to none' track record for the region in renewable energy, by ensuring that the South West completes as many exemplar projects involving as many technologies as possible by 2010</li> <li>• To grow the number of renewable energy companies in the region and expand the turnover</li> </ul>	

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	and jobs in the sector <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sub-regional targets, guidance and locational criteria – Work is currently underway, led by GOSW and the SW Regional Assembly to develop sub-regional targets for renewable energy with local authorities, and to provide additional guidance and locational criteria for local authorities to assist the achievement of the regional target</li> </ul>	
<b>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</b>		
REvision 2010 seeks to secure greater support for renewables within the region by encouraging the adoption of county or sub regional targets for the development of renewable electricity up to 2010. The project assumes seven county/sub regional areas including Cornwall, Devon, Somerset, Dorset, Wiltshire, former Avon and Gloucestershire.	<p><b>Objectives</b>                      The Renewable Energy Strategy outlines what needs to be done to deliver the target in RPG10 for 11-15% of the region's power to be generated from renewable sources by 2010, and looks set to establish the South West as the UK leader in renewable energy.</p> <p>The strategy identifies 50 actions that will ensure the South West remains at the forefront of the UK's renewable energy industry, including working with farmers to develop energy crops, mapping the potential for renewable energy for every local Authority area in the region, and supporting experimental projects in wave and tidal power.</p> <p><b>Targets</b>                      Devon has been set the following targets</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>155,750 houses to be supplied with electricity from renewables</li> <li>623 GWh of energy to be generated</li> <li>151 MW installed capacity</li> </ul>	The MWMS has the potential to promote electricity generation and spare heat production from waste to energy technology.
<b>South West Regional Assembly (2004). From Rubbish to Resource - The Regional Waste Strategy for the South West 2004-2020</b>		

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<p>Sets out how the South West can deliver the 'South West Vision for Waste: Minimum Waste, Maximum Benefit'. The regional approach of the strategy aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consider all types of waste across the region as a whole</li> <li>• Help address waste issues that cross local boundaries</li> <li>• Tackle difficult issues that locally might present too many insoluble problems</li> <li>• Lobby on behalf of whole region where problems exist</li> <li>• Enable the removal of barriers to better management of waste</li> </ul>	<p><b>Objectives</b>                  Following sustainable waste management principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Adopting waste hierarchy to reduce, reuse recycle and recover value from waste, and only as a last resort dispose of waste</li> <li>• Follow proximity principle to dispose of waste as close as possible to its point of arising</li> <li>• Look for waste management solutions that give the best practicable outcome environmentally</li> <li>• Work together across geographic boundaries for effective solutions to waste management</li> </ul> <p>Policies P7.1 to P10.9 set specific duties on waste plans to provide for household, commercial and industrial waste recycling, treatment and disposal</p> <p><b>Targets</b>                  By 2020:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• less than 20% of waste produced in region sent to landfill</li> <li>• minimum of 45% of MSW source separated for recycling or composting</li> <li>• value recovered from residual MSW by mechanical, biological or thermal treatment</li> <li>• minimum of 44% commercial and industrial waste recycled or composted</li> <li>• maximum of 17% commercial and industrial waste landfilled</li> </ul> <p>The strategy also sets indicative capacities for tonnage of MSW that should be source separated, receive secondary treatment, and be landfilled for target years. Capacities are set on sub regional basis for Devon (which includes Devon County, Torbay and Plymouth)</p>	<p>This Strategy and its objectives are fundamental to the MWMS and SEA. Development of the MWMS should ensure integration with the regional strategy. The MWMS must deal with the need for facilities and infrastructure required to achieve targets.</p>
<p><b>Devon County Waste Local Plan - Adopted Plan June 2006</b></p>		

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<p>The County Council was required as Waste Planning Authority to include strategic policies relating to waste management in its Structure Plan, and to prepare more detailed policies within a Waste Local Plan. This provides guidance to both the waste industry and the public on the land use policies in relation to waste management facilities in the County. Together with the Devon Structure Plan and the District-wide Local Plans, the Waste Local Plan will form part of the Development Plan for Devon which will be used to assess all planning applications for new waste development. The Devon County Waste Local Plan does not include policies relating to Plymouth, Torbay, Dartmoor and Exmoor National Parks, as these Authorities are responsible for preparing their own Waste Local Plans. However, the Plan does take into account the wastes generated in these areas, as they may be processed or disposed of at sites within the Plan area. The plan has taken into account policy guidance and legislation at International, European and National Levels, together with the strategic context set by Regional Planning Guidance 10 (RPG10) and the Devon Structure Plan (2001-2011).</p>	<p>The key objectives of the Waste Plan are:</p> <p><b>Objective 1: Public awareness</b>                      Promote public awareness of the problems associated with waste management, and encourage individuals and communities to take more responsibility for the waste that they create.</p> <p><b>Objective 2: Precautionary principle</b>                      Ensure that, where there are threats of serious or irreversible damage to the environment, lack of full scientific certainty shall not be used as a reason for postponing cost-effective measures to prevent environmental degradation.</p> <p><b>Objective 3: Environmental protection</b>                      Minimise any adverse effects on the environment caused by the introduction of waste management facilities, and enhance the local environment when considering plans for site restoration and after-use.</p> <p><b>Objective 4: Sustainable waste management</b>                      Ensure that any proposal for a waste management facility is achieved in as sustainable a manner as possible and represents the Best Practicable Environmental Option.</p> <p><b>Objective 5: Waste hierarchy</b>                      Ensure that the management of waste is as sustainable as possible in accordance with the following waste hierarchy:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Reduction</li> <li>2. Re-use</li> <li>3. Composting and Material Recycling</li> <li>4. Energy Recovery</li> <li>5. Final Disposal</li> </ol> <p><b>Objective 6: Proximity principle</b>                      Encourage the provision of waste management facilities close to major centres of population, having regard to their effects on the environment and on the transport infrastructure, taking into account the economic and</p>	<p>The MWMS will reflect many of the principles and objectives outlined in the Devon County Waste Local Plan. Objectives should be compatible in order to work towards regional targets and regional self sufficiency. MWMS and SEA should be aware of any implications of Torbay's waste on areas outside of Torbay, including treatment or disposal facilities located outside of Torbay.</p>

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	environmental costs and benefits of using alternative means of transport. <b>Objective 7: Regional self sufficiency</b> Ensure that, where possible, Devon's waste is treated or disposed of within the South West and in consultation with other Waste Planning Authorities in the Region, provide facilities with sufficient capacity to manage the anticipated waste arisings for at least ten years. <b>Objective 8: Integrated network of facilities</b> To promote the establishment of an effective and integrated network of waste management facilities to serve national, regional, sub-regional and local needs.	
<b>Devon County Council (2005). Municipal Waste Management Strategy for Devon</b>		
This strategy aims to provide: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A clear indication of how municipal waste will be managed within Devon until 2035</li> <li>• Guidance for Waste Collection Authorities on updating Recycling Plans</li> <li>• Guidance on provision of Recycling Centres in Devon</li> <li>• Guidance for the preparation of treatment, recovery and disposal contracts lead by Waste Disposal Authorities</li> <li>• Guidance for Devon Authorities Waste Reduction and Recycling Committee when considering future initiatives.</li> </ul> <p>The Strategy focuses primarily on the management of waste within the administration boundary of Devon County, but was developed in partnership with the unitary authorities of Torbay and Plymouth and recognises the need for authorities to work together across administrative boundaries.</p>	<b>Objectives</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The reduction of growth of municipal waste that is generated and to set a target for reducing the growth rate in household waste</li> <li>• To provide a framework to ensure development of facilities for collection, treatment and disposal of waste in Devon which would enable it to become as self sufficient as possible.</li> <li>• Beneficial use of as much household waste as possible through materials recycling, composting and maximising the recovery of resources and energy (i.e. follow waste management hierarchy)</li> <li>• To comply with requirements of EU landfill Directive including meeting targets for biodegradable municipal waste diversion</li> <li>• Ensure compliance with landfill allocations set by Waste and Emissions Trading Act from 2005/6</li> <li>• To ensure compliance with the Household Waste recycling Act 2003 and other Acts as they become law</li> <li>• Choose an integrated mix of waste management methods with regard to managing waste as close as</li> </ul>	MWMS should be compatible with objectives, targets and policies outlined in the Municipal Waste Management Strategy for Devon.

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	<p>possible to its source of generation, which represents the optimum balance of environmental and economic costs and benefits, and minimise the risks of immediate and future environmental pollution and harm to human health.</p> <p><b>Targets</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Recycling/composting 30% of household waste by 2005/06</li> <li>• Recycle/compost at least 40% of municipal waste by 2009/10, 50% by 2014/15, 60% by 2019/20 and 65% by 2025/26</li> <li>• Recovery of value (including recycling/composting) from 40% of municipal waste by 2005, 45% by 2010 and 67% by 2015.</li> </ul>	





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