

Torbay Heritage Strategy 2021 – 2026

Part 1

Adopted November 2020

Heritage skills learning aboard *Vigilance*
with thanks to Friends of the *Vigilance*



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Foreword

The Torbay Heritage Strategy is the result of a significant review of heritage in the Bay. The review was conducted throughout the course of 2020 and involved extensive consultation with local residents, partner organisations, elected Council members, officers and services, and consideration of the changes in local and national plans and policies. This work took place during the global Covid-19 pandemic at a time of great change in the strategic funding context.

Throughout the process we have been keen to ensure this strategy is rooted in the needs and aspirations of Torbay and its residents, holding two consultations periods (February/March and again July/August 2020). We also worked closely with national heritage lead bodies, including Historic England, the National Lottery Heritage Fund and the National Trust to test our thinking. Whilst the focus is on cultural heritage and the historic environment, the wider context has been important and shaped this work.

Torbay has a fascinating history and rich heritage. The entire area is internationally recognised as the English Riviera UNESCO Global Geopark, and our inshore coastline is a Marine Conservation Zone. Torbay is home to part of the South Devon Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) along with multiple Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas, Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Historic Parks and Gardens, historic sailing vessels and outstanding museum and archive collections.

We also know there are many competing priorities for limited resources. Part of this process was to consider how to prioritise heritage, including assets on Historic England's Heritage at Risk Register. The heritage review was conducted by lead consultant Katherine Findlay at Heritage Arts & People, on behalf of Torbay Council, with advice and support from Council officers, TDA and Torbay Culture. Our thanks go to Katherine for her excellent work on the review and report; and to all the people who responded to questions, attended consultations, and shared their thoughts during the process.

Importantly this strategy sits alongside the wider cultural strategy 'Enjoy, Talk, Do, Be' – a cultural strategy for Torbay and its communities 2014-24. It is aligned with the Torbay Local Plan and will inform its upcoming review, the English Riviera Destination Management Plan, the Torbay Economic Strategy, and the UNESCO Global Geopark validation. Heritage is not only about looking to the past, preserving and conserving. It is about the people and the places of today. Progress, enterprise and economic development need not happen at the expense of cultural heritage or the historic environment, and in the same way we should not see our heritage as a barrier to change. We hope this new strategy provides a pathway for Torbay's fascinating and significant heritage: A chance to be more ambitious about how Torbay's heritage can be at the heart of the visitor economy, used - and re-used - by local communities, and renewed in a responsible and inclusive way.

The pandemic has resulted in profound challenges for all of us, including the heritage and culture sectors. But we know that holding true to a good vision can improve the quality of life for people in the Bay. Heritage has a major role to play in that.

Signatories:

Councillor Mike Morey

Cabinet Member for Infrastructure,
Environment and Culture



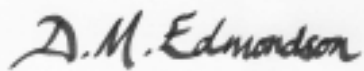
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Introduction

Vision

We envisage heritage at the heart of the cultural and creative development of Torbay, making our home – the English Riviera UNESCO Global Geopark - a better place in which to live, work, learn and visit. This ambition expands on the direction set out in *Enjoy, Talk, Do, Be, a cultural strategy for Torbay and its communities*.

Caring for our outstanding historic assets and sharing our stories will maximise the potential for heritage to bring social, cultural and economic benefits to all parts of the Bay. To do this, we will develop better understanding of the risks to historic places and of the diverse meanings of heritage to different people. In line with the Local Plan, heritage will be key to driving the visitor economy as Torbay attracts new audiences seeking distinctive experiences.

We recognise that our built, natural and cultural heritage are essential to the future success of Torbay. This approach does not prevent development, but encourages a responsible approach, balancing heritage and local need for the benefit of all our communities, now and for future generations.

Purposes

The Torbay Heritage Strategy enables our vision to be realised by setting out a clear and focussed agenda for elected Council members and officers at Torbay Council, TDA and Torbay Culture to follow until 2026. It is also a tool to involve and inspire developers, building owners, heritage organisations and voluntary groups.

There is enormous interest in local heritage among Torbay residents and this strategy encourages opportunities for all our communities to understand, enjoy and share our history. It provides protection for the historic environment and highlights our museum and archive collections. It encourages new development that respects and finds inspiration in the distinct characters of our towns and countryside.

Attracting new and younger visitors and lengthening the tourist season are fundamentally important to Torbay's future economy. This strategy puts heritage at the centre of our visitor offer for the first time.

Torbay Council and TDA own and manage a range of historic sites and we support the wider heritage sector across the Bay. This strategy aims to strengthen the sector and explains our priorities for key locations.

The climate emergency affects every area of our work so this strategy considers both the risks to historic assets and how we can decarbonise the way we work at and visit heritage sites.

All of Torbay's human stories have their roots in the land and the sea. The international significance of our geology and the culture associated with it is recognised in the English Riviera's designation as a UNESCO Global Geopark. This strategy supports the Global Geopark as an

overarching framework within which the social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits of conserving our heritage are fully utilised to build a thriving future.

Approach

Torbay Council, TDA and Torbay Culture commissioned an independent heritage consultancy, Heritage Arts and People (HAP), in January 2020. The approach was to consult widely both internally and externally at the start of the process and to develop the Torbay Heritage Strategy in response.

There was an online residents' consultation that received 745 responses. It found that local people care deeply about special places and are enthusiastic about opportunities for greater engagement as visitors, volunteers and event attendees. This strategy was created in response to the priorities, concerns and ideas raised by this consultation.

There was also a stakeholders' gathering for heritage sector organisations, in addition to individual meetings, and many local heritage organisations have kindly contributed their expertise and views.

From this process, we drew out a series of stories that make Torbay special and developed a set of objectives around them.

The list of objectives is set out in full at the conclusion of Part 1, on pages 16-18. Some of these objectives will be fully achievable by 2026, while others will progress as part of a longer-term process.

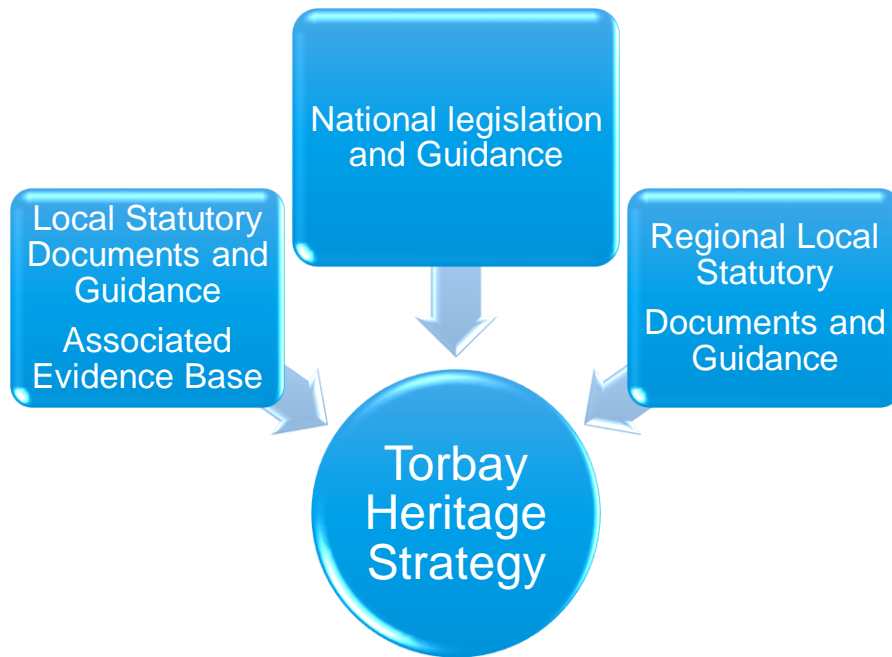
In Part 2, we explore each story in more detail and list its main historical assets. Key sites are presented in order of priority for action, using a 'traffic light' system. A table shows the objectives associated with each story and lists how we will know if we are on course to achieve them. The strategy does not set out individual tasks – these are set in a complementary Annual Heritage Action Plan.

In addition to the main stories, we examine cross-cutting issues and consider how heritage relates to wider public services in 'Heritage sector and services'.

It should be noted that the latter stages of this work were undertaken during the Covid-19 pandemic, in unprecedented conditions. The demands on local authorities and the availability and focus of external funding in the coming months and years is unknown at the time of writing, so the objectives in this documents will need to adapt to the future context. The role of heritage in Torbay's recovery is considered in more detail in the 'Emerging stories' section.

Policy context

The Torbay Heritage Strategy does not exist in isolation; it supports and is supported by a series of interlocking policy documents. As heritage interacts with so many aspects of life, this strategy complements Torbay Council, TDA and Torbay Culture's approach to a wide range of policy areas and functions within the context of national and local planning.



Policy Framework Diagram

National

[National Planning Policy Framework \(NPPF\)](#) sets out the Government’s planning policies for England and how these should be applied. It states very clearly the importance of the conserving and enhancing the historic environment and a wide range of heritage assets. Both the NPPF and the [National Planning Practice Guidance](#) are material considerations in relevant planning applications.

Torbay

[Torbay Council’s Corporate Plan 2019 – 2023](#) articulates at a strategic level the ambitions of the Council and the principles within which the Council will operate. These include the ambition for Torbay to be the premier resort in the UK, with a vibrant arts and cultural offer for our residents and visitors to enjoy; a place where the built and natural environment is celebrated.

[Torbay Local Plan 2012-2030](#) and the three adopted (made) Neighbourhood Plans for Torquay, Paignton and Brixham Peninsula together provide the basis for planning decisions within Torbay. The Local Plan has five overarching aspirations, including the protection and enhancement of a superb environment. It requires that new development sustains and enhances historic features that make an important contribution to Torbay’s built and natural setting and heritage.

[Enjoy, talk, do, be: a cultural strategy for Torbay and its communities 2014-24](#) recognises that involvement in heritage activities provides a sense of connection that helps maintain social capital in a time of significant change. Its aims include maximising the distinctive natural and built cultural assets of Torbay.

[Torbay Economic strategy 2017-22](#) identifies tourism as a key sector and recognises the value of local heritage assets to growing the visitor economy.

[English Riviera Destination Management Plan 2017-21](#) states that cultural tourism can and should be increased in Torbay. Priorities include: marketing the English Riviera as an all-year round destination; using Torbay's natural assets throughout the year to define and promote the offer; developing a range of packages and experiences including history, heritage, culture, natural assets and outdoor experiences; and developing the UNESCO Geopark offer to maximise visitor interest and increase new international and domestic visitor markets.

The [Urban Design Guide](#) Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) was adopted in 2007 to guide the general form and design of future development. A new SPD is likely to result from of the Local Plan review process that will need to enhance consideration of Torbay's unique environment, townscape character and urban form and heritage. Brixham Neighbourhood Plan includes supporting bespoke design guides with historic references to the distinctive character areas.

The [Greenspace Strategy](#) (to 2026) is a SPD which outlines how Torbay Council and the community intend to deliver and maintain high quality green spaces which enable equal access and opportunity for all, as well as protecting and enhancing the local environment. A refresh of the Greenspace Strategy is likely to emerge as part of the Local Plan review process.

In May 2020 WSP were commissioned to produce a Local Cycling, Walking and Infrastructure Plan (LCWIP) for Torbay. As part of the data gathering for this process, heritage assets will be included in the assessment of trip generators and attraction. In line with our commitment to promoting Active Travel and improving access to heritage for all, we also intend to explore ideas for more heritage-related trails across Torbay, building on Torbay Culture's successful 'Writers on the Riviera' cultural tourism product.

Local

[South Devon AONB Management Plan 2019-2024](#) commits to conserving and enhancing the AONB's historic features and distinctive vernacular buildings as part of a living and working landscape. Ten special qualities summarise the unique 'natural beauty' for which the South Devon AONB is designated as a nationally important protected landscape. These include, 'A landscape with a rich time depth and a wealth of historic features and cultural associations'.

[Torquay, Paignton, Brixham Neighbourhood Plans 2019](#) all aim to protect and enhance local identity and the historic environment. Brixham Neighbourhood Plan includes supporting bespoke design guides with historic references to the distinctive character areas in the Peninsula.

Various strategies and evidence base documents such as [Conservation Area Appraisals](#).

Torbay's history in brief

The foundation of Torbay's exceptionally long human story is its geology. The sea carved out the Bay from the soft red sandstone, leaving the limestone headlands at Hope's Nose and Berry Head. Torbay's geology has fascinated scientists for centuries and is the source of the name used around the world for the period in which these features formed: the Devonian. More recently, over the last two million years, rainwater seeping through cracks and fissures slowly dissolved the limestone to form caves such as Kents Cavern in Torquay and Windmill Hill Cavern in Brixham. Discoveries in the caves have revealed human occupation going back half a million years, making Torbay internationally important for Palaeolithic archaeology. There is evidence here of three of the four human species ever to have lived in Britain.

Later, Neolithic and Bronze-Age farmers left signs of their passing at Wall's Hill and Broadsands tomb. This was the beginning of the small-scale farming and fishing that were the way of life for generations of Torbay people who shaped the landscape we see today.

We currently know little about Torbay during Roman times, but new discoveries in other parts of Devon are transforming our understanding of the period and we hope to find more local evidence in the coming years.

In the Middle Ages, Torquay developed around the Saxon hamlet of Torre (from 'tor' meaning hill or craggy peak). Torre Abbey, one of the most important historic buildings in the Bay, was the base for the monks who controlled much of the Bay and are credited with building the first fishing quay. Paignton appeared in the Domesday Book in 1086 as Peinton. The earliest settlement is believed to have taken place around 700 AD – the name means 'the farm of Paega's people'. Meanwhile, Brixham evolved from the Saxon 'Brioc's Ham'. Higher Brixham was originally a rural settlement while in Lower Brixham fishing was the main activity.

The harbour at Brixham grew due to the safe anchorage created by the shape of the Bay. William of Orange, later King William III of England, landed with his army there in 1688. It was used by the naval fleet during times of crisis, prompting the construction of the Berry Head Forts during the Napoleonic Wars.

Napoleon himself was an early tourist attraction on a prison ship anchored off Torquay, while the families of naval officers came to settle in the area. Torbay became famous for its mild climate and beauty and a resort began to grow at Torquay. From the Georgian period and accelerating in the Victorian and Edwardian eras, the grand villas and mansions that give much of the town its distinct character were built for visiting gentry. The town's prosperity was reflected in fine civic buildings such as the Town Hall. Agatha Christie was born in Torquay in 1890 and spent much of her early life in Torbay.

As mass tourism became a possibility with the development of the railways, so new structures sprang up in Torquay and Paignton, including promenades, parks and gardens, theatres, picture houses and dance halls.

Brixham in the nineteenth century was a thriving fishing port, and it was here that deep sea trawling was pioneered, a development that had a profound impact on all the sea fishing communities of Northern Europe.

In the twentieth century, Torbay played an important role in the First and Second World Wars, as a site for war hospitals, training and troop billeting, and an embarkation point for the D-Day landings. Refugees from Belgium found sanctuary in the Bay during both wars, particularly in Brixham.

In the post-war period British tourists took advantage of new cheap ways to travel abroad and Torbay as a resort (the English Riviera), felt the effects of a decrease in the popularity of seaside holidays. Torbay became a popular retirement and relocation destination for people from other parts of the UK, in particular the English Midlands. Being coastal, Torbay has always welcomed overseas travellers, and in the twenty-first century it became home to a new Polish community, among others.

The thread that runs throughout our history is the coastal landscape. The richness of the sea and the land and the mild climate have attracted people for millennia and continue to do so. Countless generations have left their mark here, shaping the rural and urban landscapes that we know today. These layers of history are an essential part of Torbay's unique character and the foundation of a dynamic, inclusive heritage for everyone who lives, works and visits here.

Heritage assets and designations

A heritage asset is defined in Annex 2: Glossary of the NPPF (2019) as:

‘A building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. Heritage asset includes designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority.’

When producing this strategy, we undertook a detailed assessment that rated Torbay’s designated assets according to their significance, vulnerability to climate change and other threats, their potential for viable use and their accessibility. The types of designation included are listed below. The information about the designated status of sites was taken from the National Heritage List for England, July 2020.

In addition, we believe that although they are not part of the planning system, artefacts and archives profoundly enrich our understanding of places and should be cherished and understood in tandem with them. Torbay holds collections of enormous interest, including items of international importance. Therefore, these types of asset are also listed in relation to the places and stories they illuminate.

Listed buildings are considered to be of national importance and are therefore protected. Listed buildings come in three categories of significance:

- Grade I for buildings of the highest significance
- Grade II*
- Grade II

There are currently 865 listed buildings in Torbay. 96% of these are Grade II listed. In the limited space of this strategy we consider Grade I and Grade II* buildings individually while Grade II listings are largely considered collectively as part of Conservation Areas. Occasionally a Grade II listed building is considered individually where it is of particular relevance.

Conservation Areas exist to manage and protect the special architectural and historic interest of a place. There are some extra planning controls and considerations in place to protect them. Torbay currently contains 24 Conservation Areas. There are 16 in Torquay, four in Paignton and four in Brixham.

Scheduled Monuments are important historic buildings or sites that are not used as dwellings or for worship. There are currently 13 Scheduled Monuments in Torbay.

Registered Parks and Gardens are planned open spaces such as private gardens, town squares, parks and cemeteries. There are currently six Registered Parks and Gardens in Torbay. Full, legal definitions of these designations can be found on the Historic England website at: historicengland.org.uk/advice/hpg/hpr-definitions/

Environmental designations

Many heritage sites in Torbay also have high environmental value and so have multiple designations. This strategy complements Torbay Council's work on green infrastructure and we believe that our approach to heritage and the environment must be co-ordinated. Therefore, this strategy takes account of environmental designations where they apply to heritage sites. These include:

- Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)
- Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)
- Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)
- National Nature Reserves (NNR)
- Local Nature Reserves (LNR)
- Public Right of Way (PRoW)

Assets beyond Torbay

There are some heritage assets beyond the boundary of Torbay that are intrinsically connected to our heritage and are therefore included in this strategy. All of the sites in this category are in the South Hams and are managed by the National Trust. We intend to work closely with colleagues at South Hams District Council and the National Trust to ensure that we develop a connected and consistent approach to these important places.

There are no known Protected Wrecks within the boundary of Torbay Council's remit as a planning authority, which extends as far as the low water mark. Beyond this, responsibility for heritage assets at sea lies with the Marine Management Organisation (MMO). We intend to maintain a close working relationship with the MMO on matters related to maritime heritage in Tor Bay.

Vulnerabilities and opportunities

Vulnerabilities

Climate emergency

Climate change threatens Torbay's historic buildings, landscapes and archaeology in a number of ways:

- Coastal flooding as the sea level rises
- Increased coastal erosion from wave action
- Changes to habitable ranges of invasive vegetation, fungus and pests
- Damage from increased rainfall
- Soil instability and chemical changes
- Different planting necessary in parks, gardens and farmland

Unsuitable development

Heritage assets in both urban and rural areas can be vulnerable to development that changes their character. This type of threat can range from large new developments that overwhelm the historic character of a whole area to small changes to individual buildings. Over time, the incremental effect of these changes can erode the qualities that make a place special.

Lack of investment

English Riviera Destination Management Plan 2017-21 identified under-investment over many decades in Torquay, Paignton and Brixham town centres as a significant issue. The risks to heritage assets include a lack of appropriate maintenance that can lead to an 'unloved' appearance eroding the special sense of place, and more serious problems with the fabric and structure of buildings.

Lack of local access

Heritage is a greatest risk of being lost if it is not experienced and valued by local people. A particular problem for areas that have long-established tourism industries is that residents can feel shut out of key sites that are focussed on attracting visitors.

63% of respondents to the Torbay Heritage Survey 2020 offered suggestions on how to help local people better engage with heritage. The most popular suggestion (25% of all answers) was better and more easily accessible information. Responses showed many people support some form of financial benefit for residents to enable greater access to heritage sites.

There was also a strong feeling that inadequate or expensive parking was a barrier. When combined with our commitment to decarbonising Torbay, it is clear that better access to heritage sites by walking, cycling and public transport is needed.

Sector fragmentation

The heritage sector in Torbay is currently fragmented, with few opportunities for collaboration and mutual support between different types of heritage organisations. These range from large attractions to small voluntary groups and individual researchers. This has an impact on the ability of the sector to co-ordinate funding bids, share knowledge, manage joint projects, produce consistent visitor information and attract volunteers.

Heritage crime, vandalism and anti-social behaviour

Heritage crime is any offence which harms the value of heritage assets and their settings. However, other crimes such as theft, criminal damage, arson and anti-social behaviour offences can also damage and harm heritage assets and interfere with the public's enjoyment and knowledge of their heritage.

Opportunities

Heritage assets

Torbay boasts an extraordinary range of heritage assets spanning millennia of human activity. Our collections, monuments, landscapes and buildings connect us to stories of international significance. The popular perception of Torbay as a seaside holiday destination has obscured the area's fascinating history and now is the time for its importance to be more widely recognised.

English Riviera UNESCO Global Geopark

All of human history in Torbay has been shaped to some extent by the underlying geology. The UNESCO Global Geopark designation, therefore, can be used as a catalyst for funding, tourism, education and outdoor activity and offers an umbrella under which all aspects of heritage can be explored and celebrated. Recent research for the English Riviera Destination Management Plan showed a significant increase in awareness of the designation since 2013 and highlighted the potential to further define and promote it.

Local engagement

The Torbay Heritage Survey 2020 showed an enormous interest in heritage among local residents. 99% of respondents said that experiencing the heritage around them was important to their quality of life, with 77% saying it was very important. Many respondents were keen to participate in more active care of heritage assets. Anecdotal evidence from heritage site managers suggests relatively low levels of volunteering at some sites, so this suggests that more people would volunteer with the right encouragement and communication.

The huge public interest in the future of iconic buildings such as Oldway Mansion, Torquay Pavilion and Paignton Picture House shows that local people are passionate about protecting much-loved sites. Groups devoted to Torbay's heritage on social media attract thousands of followers and contributors. Our residents are eager to engage with local history and there is great potential to involve more people in collective efforts to care for and promote our heritage.

New tourist audiences

The [English Riviera Destination Management Plan 2017-21](#) evidence base revealed that among tourists who had considered Torbay as a destination and decided to go elsewhere, 64% cited 'history, heritage and culture' as being very important to their choice. In contrast, just 14% of visitors to Torbay said that they intended to visit a historic site. This indicates that there is a very large, untapped and younger market of holidaymakers that could be attracted by Torbay's outstanding heritage.

Development and reuse

Torbay's heritage can inspire new development that enhances our historic environment and makes a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness. Meanwhile, historic buildings can be protected for the future by finding new and viable uses consistent with their conservation. Torbay Council encourages the use of traditional materials for all development and refurbishment proposals where it is appropriate to do so, including those materials that are locally sourced.

Co-operative Council

The Co-operative Council's Innovation Network is a collaboration between local authorities that are committed to finding better ways of working for, and with, their local communities. It is a non-party-political vehicle for helping councils put co-operative policy and principles into practice. Torbay Council is committed to sharing the learning from this Strategy's development through the Network, which enables us to be part of a wider national movement towards better understanding and policy-making around heritage and communities.

Objectives

ID	Objective
SEC01	Everyone in Torbay, including looked-after children, people with support needs and deprived communities, can access, experience and enjoy heritage.
SEC02	Torbay attracts large numbers of visitors seeking a heritage destination.
SEC03	Torbay's heritage sector is strong, connected, inclusive and collaborative.
SEC04	Heritage assets in Torbay are protected from the effects of climate change and carbon reduction is central to their management.
SEC05	The special and distinctive characteristics of Torbay's Conservation Areas are, where appropriate, preserved and enhanced.
SEC06	Building owners, retailers and developers are encouraged and equipped to enhance the built environment in historic areas.
SEC07	Public spaces in historic areas are easy to navigate and, if possible, enhanced by appropriate street furniture and signage.
SEC08	Walking and cycling to Torbay's heritage sites and in the historic environment is easy, enjoyable and popular.
SEC09	Collections related to Torbay within the Devon Archives are secure, well managed and where appropriate, easily accessible.
SEC10	Torbay's Historic Environment Record is comprehensive and well managed.
GEO1	National and international visitors are attracted to the English Riviera UNESCO Global Geopark (ERUGGp). Visitors and residents experience, enjoy and understand the Geopark through easily accessible, high quality and consistent information and opportunities for engagement at multiple sites.
GEO2	The UNESCO Global Geopark designation is secure for the future and the work of the English Riviera Geopark Organisation (ERGO) is sufficiently resourced to deliver its aims.
GEO3	Natural sites where underlying geology is most accessible and visible are in excellent condition.

GEO4	Local stone worked features in churches and other historic buildings are in excellent condition.
HMN01	Torbay's story of early human evolution and migration, and the role of archaeological pioneers here, is widely known, valued and celebrated.
HMN02	Visitors and local people experience and enjoy Torbay's internationally important prehistoric sites and collections at multiple locations.
HMN03	Ashhole Cavern and Windmill Hill Cave are managed appropriately and protected for the future.
MED01	Torre Abbey, including its grounds and collections, is conserved and enhanced, and its future is secure. Local people and visitors experience and enjoy it as a key heritage site, accessible open space and high-profile event venue.
MED02	The special character of Old Paignton Conservation Area is preserved and enhanced.
MED03	The Bishop's Palace is managed appropriately and protected for the future.
AGR01	The special character of Torbay's agricultural landscape is preserved and enhanced.
AGR02	Access to and around rural areas is easy and enjoyable by public transport, walking and cycling.
AGR03	Walls Hill ancient field system is managed appropriately and protected for the future.
AGR04	Rural sites with significant historic assets are in Countryside Stewardship where appropriate.
NPL01	Battery Gardens is appropriately maintained and protected for the future, and visitors are encouraged to engage with the site's heritage.
NPL02	Visitors and local people experience and enjoy Torbay's Napoleonic heritage at multiple locations.
TRW01	The special character of Brixham Town Conservation Area is preserved and enhanced.
TRW02	<i>Vigilance</i> is restored and functioning as a high quality, popular heritage asset for Brixham, engaging local residents and visitors with trawling history and natural heritage.

RST01	Oldway Mansion, including its outbuildings and grounds, is, where appropriate, conserved and enhanced, and its future is viable, sustainable and secure. Local people and visitors experience and enjoy it as a key heritage site and accessible open space.
RST02	Torquay Pavilion is conserved and where appropriate enhanced, with a viable and sustainable commercial use.
RST03	Lupton House is conserved and where appropriate enhanced, and its Italianate garden is restored.
RST04	Princess Gardens and Royal Terrace Gardens are maintained and protected for the future.
RST05	The special characters of Roundham and Paignton Harbour and Torquay Harbour Conservation Areas area preserved and enhanced.
RST06	Babbacombe Cliff Railway is recognised as a heritage asset and is protected for the future.
LIT01	Paignton Picture House is restored and converted to new use. It is well used by the community and is an anchor heritage site within a regenerated town centre.
LIT02	People seeking an Agatha Christie experience are attracted to Torbay in significant numbers.
LIT03	Visitors and residents experience, enjoy, understand and contribute to Torbay's literary heritage.

Acknowledgements

Our thanks to the staff and volunteers of the following organisations who gave their time and expertise to help produce this strategy.

Brixham Town Council

Devon Gardens Trust

English Riviera UNESCO Global Geopark*

Friends of the Vigilance

Historic England

Kents Cavern

Lupton Trust

National Lottery Heritage Fund

National Trust

Paignton Heritage Society

South Devon Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) Partnership

South West Coast Path

South West Heritage Trust

Torbay Civic Society

Torbay Coast & Countryside Trust

Torbay Community Development Trust

Torbay Culture

Torquay Museum

Torre Abbey Museum

*A full list of Geopark partners can be found on the English Riviera UNESCO Global Geopark website at www.englishrivierageopark.org.uk

TORBAY COUNCIL

working with



This document can be made available in other languages and formats.
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