

Core Strategy
Development Planning Document

Sustainability Appraisal

Scoping Report

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**Core Strategy
Development Planning Document**

**Sustainability Appraisal:
Scoping Report**

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This report is also can be accessed via the internet:

http://www.torbay.gov.uk/sustainability_appraisal

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Section 1

Introduction

In accordance with European and national legislation, Local Development Framework (LDF) documents that Torbay Council produces must be subject to a Sustainability Appraisal. This report sets out the scope for the Sustainability Appraisal for consultation with the Statutory Environmental Bodies and other stakeholders.

Under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 Sustainability Appraisal (SA) is a mandatory element of the LDF process. It must be carried out on all Development Plan Documents (DPD). SA must also meet the requirements of the European Union's Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive 2001/42/EC.

Sustainability appraisal is a systematic process undertaken during the preparation of a plan or strategy. Its role is to assess the extent to which the emerging policies and proposals will help to achieve relevant environmental, social and economic objectives. In doing so, it provides an opportunity to consider ways in which the plan or strategy can contribute to improvements in environmental, social and economic conditions, as well as a means of identifying and addressing any adverse effects that draft policies and proposals might have.

The purpose of this Scoping Report is to:

- Identify environmental, social and economic objectives contained in other policies, plans and programmes that are relevant to the Core Strategy;
- Assess the broad environmental, social and economic characteristics of Torbay, and how these are changing;
- In the light of these reviews, consider key issues and problems that the Core Strategy should address in the pursuit of sustainable development;
- Set out an appropriate framework for carrying out the remainder of the sustainability appraisal, including objectives against which draft plans and options may be assessed, and indicators against which progress towards meeting those objectives can be monitored in future.

The potential direct, indirect and cumulative impacts of different plan options need to be identified and appraised in order to integrate sustainable development objectives in the formulation of policy and to inform decisions on which options should be promoted in local development documents.

1.1 Torbay Local Development Framework

The Local Development Framework is the new national system to replace Local Plans. An LDF will typically contain the following documents:

- A ‘Statement of Community Involvement’ to explain how the public can participate during the different stages of the LDF preparation.
- The ‘Core Strategy’ providing a strategic vision and spatial policies to guide future development and set a foundation for more detailed policy documents.
- A ‘Housing, Employment and Mixed Use Allocations Plan’ identifying suitable sites to meet the need for new homes and jobs.
- A set of ‘Generic Development Control Policies’ giving the issues to be taken into account and the criteria to be followed for all new development.
- One or more ‘Area Action Plan’s that will make specific proposals for areas where significant change, regeneration or conservation is envisaged.
- A ‘proposal Map’ to show all the policies and proposals in the above documents.
- ‘Supplementary Planning Documents’ to provide further detail on specific topics on geographical areas.

The existing Torbay Local Plan (1995-2011) will be replaced by a number of different documents that currently make up the LDF (see Figure 1).



Figure 1: The structure of the current Torbay Local Development Framework

This Report updates the earlier Scoping Report produced by the Strategic Planning Group in 2006. The progression of the Core Strategy has been delayed due to a number of reasons including changes to housing growth targets set out in the Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) consultation documents, staff shortage and heavy workload within the

Group. It has also been necessary to commission further research in order to strengthen the LDF evidence base. It is felt that the Scoping Report should now go out for consultation because of the changes in the baseline, indicators, policies and strategies during the last three years.

1.2 Torbay Overview

Torbay is one of nine unitary authorities in the South West. It comprises the three towns of Torquay, Paignton and Brixham which stretch around a sheltered bay on the south coast of Devon (See Figure 2 and 3). The area surrounding Torbay is characterised by a mix of small farms, orchards, a number of caravan sites, industrial estates and seasonal tourist markets.

Torbay has an estimated resident population of 133,200. In addition to the resident population, Torbay experiences significant increases in population at peak times in the tourist season adding a further 80,000 visitors across the bay.

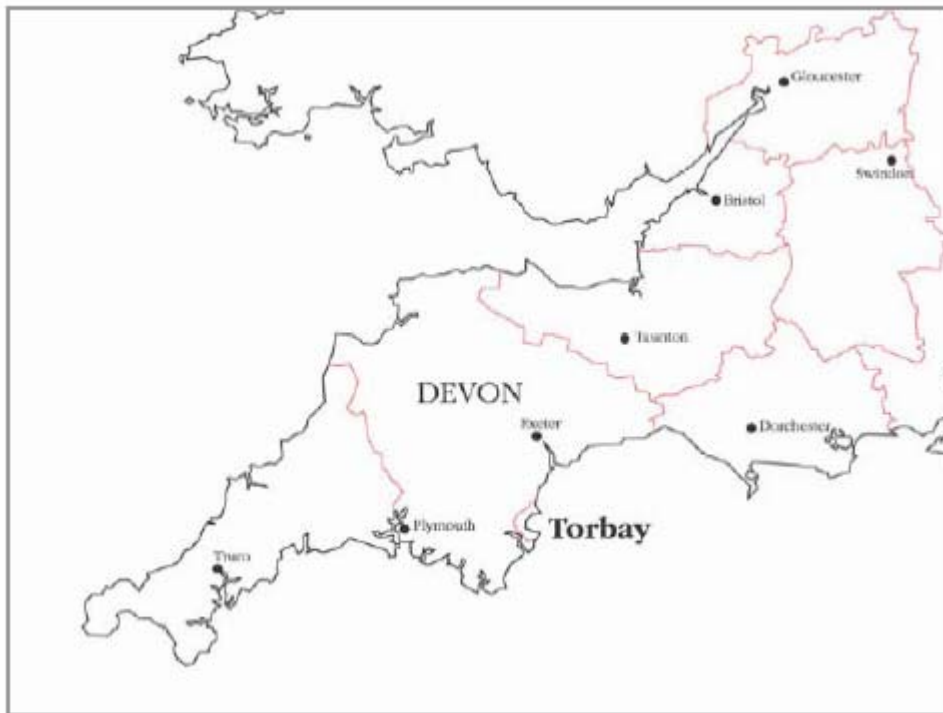


Figure 2: Torbay's geographical situation within the South West

Torbay's unspoilt coastline offers some 20 safe beaches and secluded coves along a 27 mile stretch, aptly named "The English Riviera". Consequently, Torbay's economic base is tourism. Torbay is a touring centre for the wider area and as a result of its concentration of natural and developed attractions and facilities it attracts holiday makers staying outside Torbay. It also has one of the nation's leading fishing ports at Brixham and concentration of light industries and other services, mainly on the edge of Paignton. However, Torbay also experiences some of the classic problems common to the South West, including a peripheral location, high levels of migration of particular age groups, and a declining economy in some sectors. In spite of its affluent image, Torbay has one of the worst economic profiles in the South West.

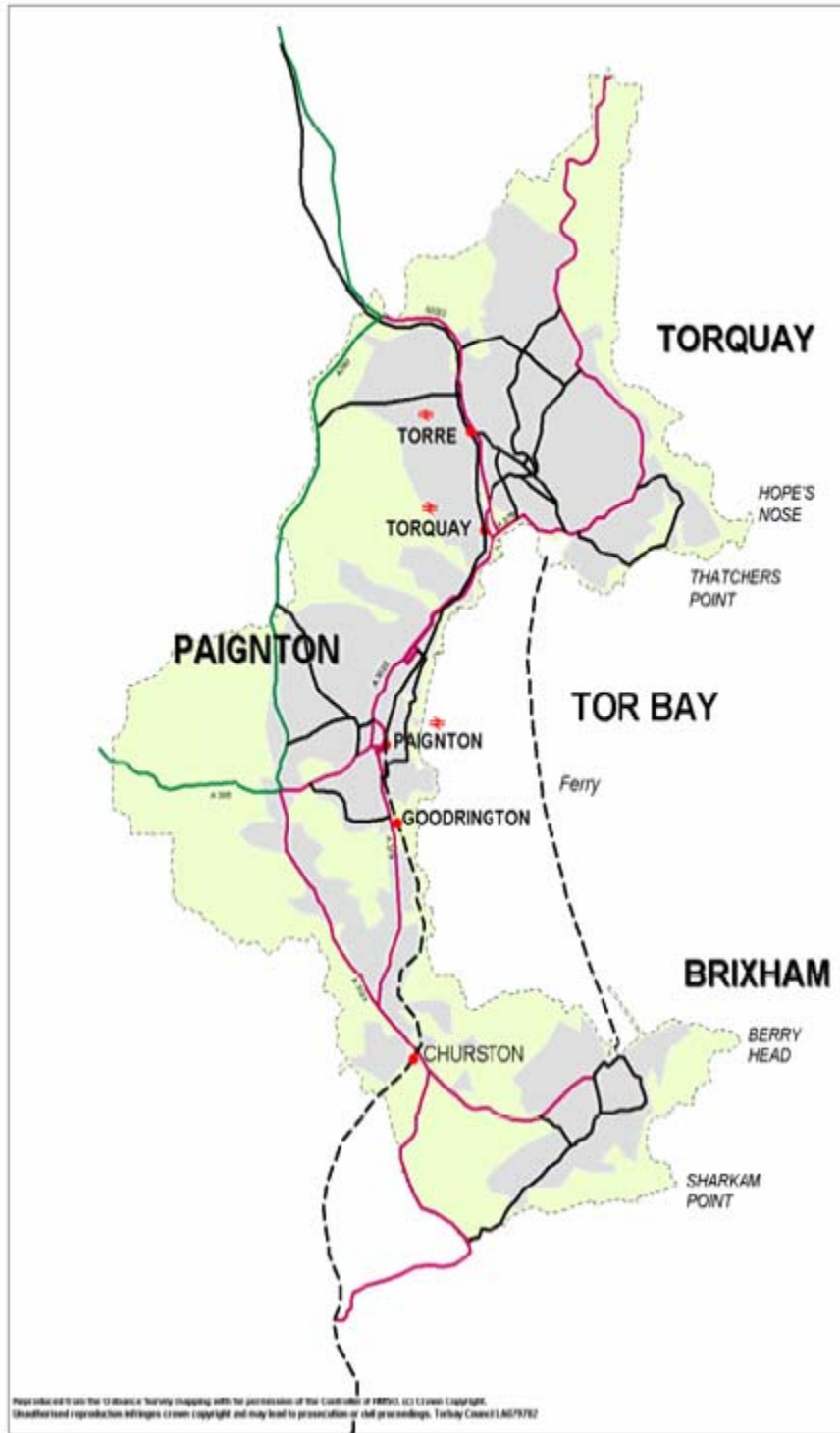


Figure 3: Torbay Unitary Authority boundaries

Section 2 Sustainability Appraisal Methodology

The approach adopted for this Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report follows the ODPM guidance (November 2005)¹ and guidance produced by the Planning Advisory Service (2007). The SA process works in parallel with the preparation of the DPD and links across at all stages (see Figure 4 below).

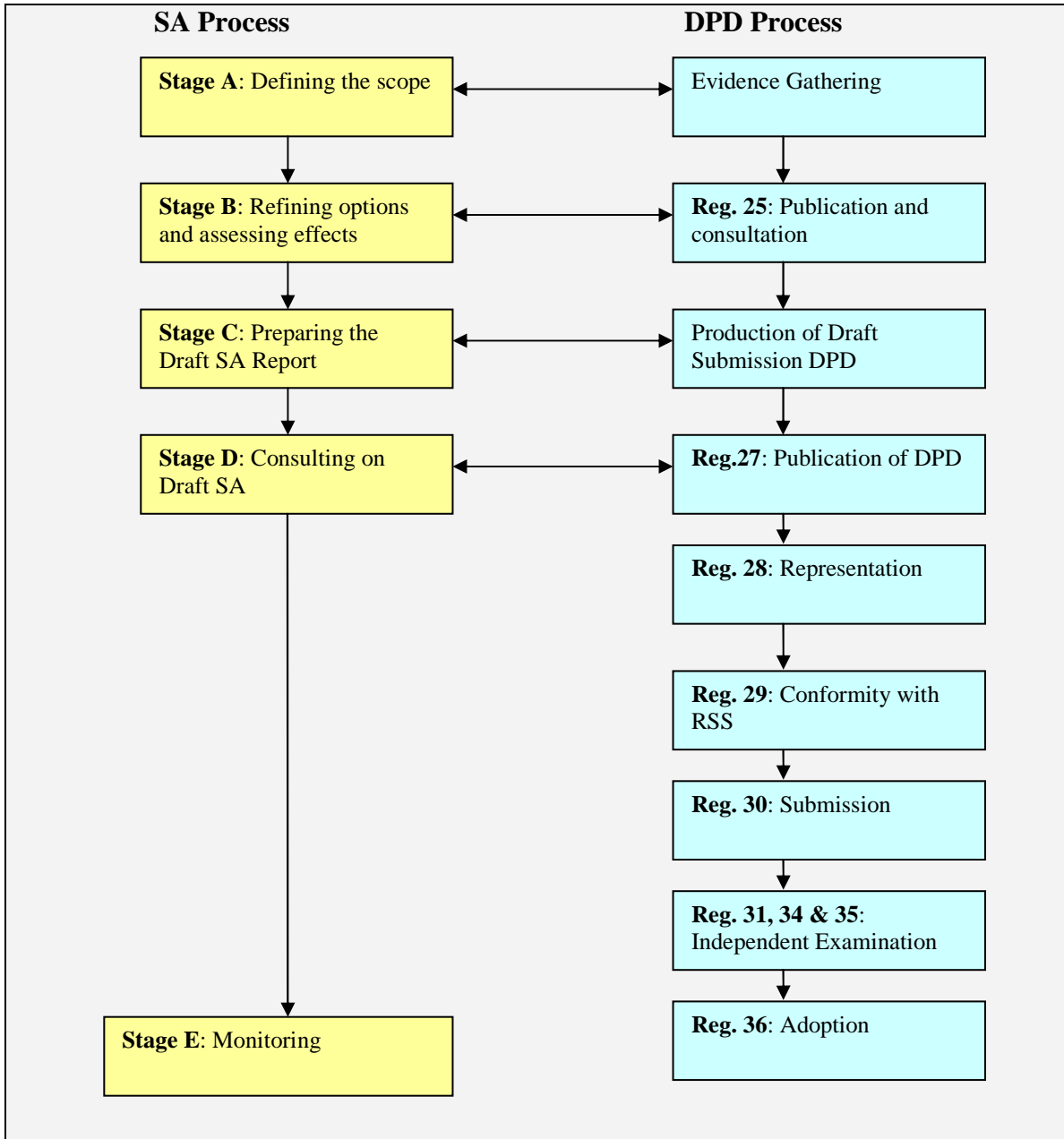


Figure 4: SA and DPD stages

¹ Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Frameworks (2005)

The SA guidance from ODPM (2005) comprises five key stages; the Scoping Report is the product of stage A (see Table 1).

Table 1: Stages involved in completing the SA process

Stage	Task
A	Setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope
A1	Identifying other relevant policies, plans and programmes, and sustainable development objectives
A2	Collecting baseline information
A3	Identifying sustainability issues and problems
A4	Developing the SA framework
A5	Consulting on the scope of the SA
B	Developing and refining options and assessing effects
B1	Testing the DPD objectives against the SA framework
B2	Developing the DPD options
B3	Predicting the effects the DPD
B4	Evaluating the effects of the DPD
B5	Considering ways of mitigating adverse effects and maximising beneficial effects
B6	Proposing measures to monitor the significant effects of implementing the DPDs
C	Preparing the Sustainability Appraisal Report
C1	Preparing the SA Report
D	Consulting on the preferred options of the DPD and SA Report
D1	Public participation on the preferred options of the DPD and the SA Report
D2	Appraising significant changes
D3	Making decisions and providing information
E	Monitoring the significant effects of implementing the DPD
E1	Finalising aims and methods for monitoring
E2	Responding to adverse effects

2.1 Compliance with the SEA Directive

The SEA Directive was integrated into UK legislation in 2004. The Directive provides means of ensuring that due consideration is given to environmental issues during the preparation and adoption of strategic level plans. Table 2 below comprises a list of the SEA Directive requirements that need to be met within the SA process.

Table 2: Compliance with the SEA Directive

The SEA Directive Requirements	Where covered in the SA process
Preparation of an environmental Report, detailed below (Article 5)	The Scoping Report and the Sustainability Appraisal Report
(a) an outline of the contents, main objectives of the plan and relationship with other relevant plans and programmes	Section 3
(b) the relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan	Section 4
(c) the environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected	Section 1 & 4
(d) any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan including, in particular, those relating to any areas of a particular environmental importance, such as areas designated pursuant to Directives 79/409/EEC and 92/43/EEC	Section 4 & 5
(e) the environmental protection objectives, established at international, Community or Member State level, which are relevant to the plan and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation	Section 6
(f) the likely significant effects on the environment, including on issues such as biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage, landscape and the interrelationship between the above factors	Will be covered in later stages of the process
(g) the measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and as fully as possible offset any significant adverse effects on the environment of implementing the plan	Will be covered in later stages of the process
(h) an outline of the reasons for selecting the alternatives dealt with, and a description of how the assessment was undertaken including any difficulties (such as technical deficiencies or lack of know how) encountered in compiling the required information	Will be covered in later stages of the process
(i) a description of the measures envisaged concerning monitoring in accordance with Article 10	Will be covered in later stages of the process
(j) a non-technical summary of the information provided under the above headings	Will be covered in later stages of the process
Consult authorities with environmental responsibility, when deciding on the scope and level of detail of the information to be included in the environmental report (Art. 5.4)	Section 8

The SEA Directive Requirements	Where covered in the SA process
Consult authorities with environmental responsibility and the public shall be given an early and effective opportunity within appropriate time frames to express their opinion on the draft plan or programme and the accompanying environmental report before the adoption of the plan or programme (Art. 6.1, 6.2)	Will be covered in later stages of the process
Consult with other EU Member States, where the implementation of the plan or programme is likely to have significant effects on the environment of that country (Art. 7)	N/A
Taking the environmental report and the results of the consultations into account in decision-making (Art. 8)	Will be covered in later stages of the process

Section 3 Other Relevant Policies, Plans and Programmes

The SEA Directive requires provision of information on the plan's relationship with other relevant plans and programmes and the environmental protection objectives established at international, European, national, regional or local level, which influence and are relevant to the Core Strategy.

A review of these plans, policies and programmes (PPPs) has been conducted which will inform the development of the Core Strategy to:

- Identify additional objectives and indicators arising from the Core Strategy;
- Enable an understanding of the relationship and interdependencies between the Core Strategy and other documents and identify any potential conflicts, constraints and challenges; and
- Understand the influence of plans, policies, and strategies on the Core Strategy.

Plans, policies, strategies and guidance were reviewed and subdivided into international, national, regional and local levels and they were also grouped under the SEA Directive topics. However, the review went beyond those specifically mentioned in the SEA Directive to include social and economic strategies, plan and programmes at the international, national, regional and local level that were considered to be relevant to the Core Strategy.

Appendix A provides an extended review of all PPP that might influence the Core Strategy. It includes a brief description of the overall purpose of the PPPs, its objectives and targets and the implications arising from them that will be used to inform the SA process and to be considered in the Core Strategy. A summary of key documents composing Appendix A is listed below:

General

Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control Directive (96/61/EC)

PPS1- Delivering Sustainable Development, ODPM (2005)

Adopted Torbay Local Plan (1995 – 2011), Torbay Council (2004)

Devon Structure Plan 2001- 2016, Devon County Council (2004)

A Draft Regional Spatial Strategy for the South West (2004-2026), SWRA (2006)

Planning Policy Statement 12: Creating strong safe and prosperous communities through Local Spatial Planning, DCLG (2008)

Air

EU Air Quality Framework Directive (Directive 96/62/EC) (1996) and Daughter Directives (96/62/EC) (1999/30/EC) (2000/69/EC) (2002/3/EC) (2004/107/EC)

Planning Policy Statement (PPS 23): Planning and pollution control (2004)

Biodiversity

Directive (79/409/EEC) on Conservation of Wild Birds (1979)

EC Conservation of Natural Habitats and Wild Fauna and Flora (Directive 92/43/ EC) (1992)

Planning Policy Statement 9: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation (2006)

A Local Biodiversity and Geodiversity Action Plan 2006-2016, Torbay Council (2006)

Climatic Factors

Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1998)

The Devon, Plymouth and Torbay Declaration on Climate Change and Fuel Poverty (2007)

Planning Policy Statement 1: Planning and Climate Change – Supplement to Planning Policy Statement 1, DCLG (2007)

A Climate Change Strategy for Torbay 2008 – 2013, Torbay Council (2008)

Cultural Heritage and Landscape

South Devon AONB Management Plan 2004-2009, South Devon AONB Partnership (2004)

Torbay Greenspace Strategy, Torbay Council (2007)

Economic Development

PPS 6: Planning for Town Centres, ODPM (2005)

Regional Economic Strategy for the South West of England 2006-2015, Regional Development Agency (2006)

Energy

Planning Policy Statement 22: Renewable Energy (2004)

UK Biomass Strategy DEFRA (2007)

Material Assets

Planning Policy Statement 3: Housing, DCLG (2006)

Torbay Housing Strategy 2008- 2011, Torbay Housing Partnership (2008)

Population and Human Health

Tackling Health inequalities- A Programme for Action Department of Health (2003)

A Plan for Sports in Torbay 2007- 2013, Torbay Council (2007)

Social Inclusion

Community Plan-Turning the Tide for Torbay 2007+, Torbay Strategic Partnership (2007)

Transport

EU Directive 2003/30/EC on the promotion of the use of biofuels or other renewable fuels for transport (2003)

Developing the Regional Transport Strategy in the South West, South West Regional Assembly (2004)

Torbay Local Transport Plan 2006 – 2011, Torbay Council (2006)

Waste

Waste Framework Directive (2006/12/EC) (codified directive 2006/12/EC, replaces 75/442/EEC and amendments) (2006)

Waste Strategy for England 2007, DEFRA (2007)

Municipal Waste Management Strategy for Torbay (2007-2025), Torbay Council (2007)

Water and Soil

Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC)

Water Resources for the Future – A Strategy for the South West Region, Environment Agency (2001)

The First Soil Action Plan for England: 2004-2006, DEFRA (2004)

Section 4 **Baseline Summary**

The baseline information is fundamental to the SA report. It helps to identify sustainability issues, support the prediction and evaluation of impacts and set a baseline for further monitoring.

Baseline data should:

- Cover likely evolution without implementation of the plan;
- Cover characteristics of the area likely to be significantly affected;
- Identify data gaps;
- Be easy to update, and allow data to be easily used for other SA reports.

The baseline survey covers social, environmental and economic characteristics of Torbay. These include the SEA topics such as air quality, biodiversity, climatic factors, cultural heritage and landscape, energy, material assets, population and human health, transport, waste, water and soil and also include economic development and social inclusion. An updated Baseline Report is also available on Torbay website

http://www.torbay.gov.uk/sustainability_appraisal

4.1 Population and Human Health

Torbay has an estimated resident population of 133,200 in 2006. Population projection estimates show a relatively high growth rate for Torbay in comparison to regional and national projections. A high population growth within Torbay has implications for the future provision of services and increasing pressures for development and generation of traffic. It should be noted that in addition to the resident population, Torbay experiences significant increases in population at peak times in the tourist season adding a further 80,000 visitors across the Bay.

Life expectancy has been generally increasing across Torbay for both males and females since 1991 and consistently remains slightly above national averages. Male life expectancy for 2003-2005 stood at 76.5 years and female life expectancy at 81.7².

4.2 Social Inclusion

The English Indices of Deprivation 2007 (ID 2007) ranks Torbay as the 71st most deprived local authority in England for the rank of average score, far more deprived than 94th in the ID 2004 out of 354 authorities and the third most deprived Local Authority in the South West region compared to the 7th most deprived in 2004³.

Torbay has seen an increase from 4 to 10 Super Output Areas (SOAs) in the top 10% most deprived in England. Almost 15,500 residents live within areas in the top 10% most deprived in England for the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2007; this represents 11.6% of the total population (see Figure 5).

² the Audit Commission, 2008

³ The English Indices of Deprivation(2007) key findings for Torbay

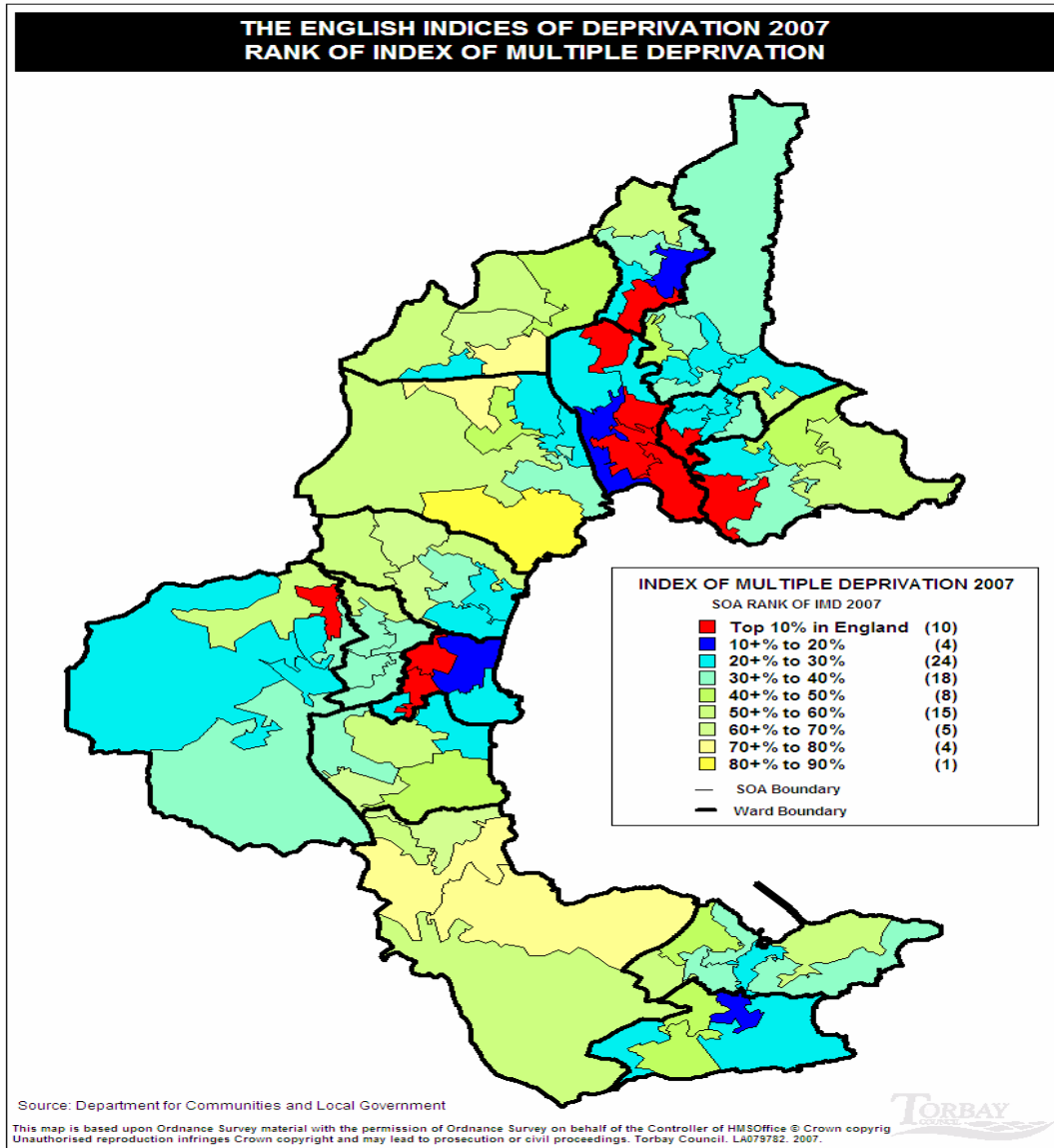


Figure 5: IMD 2007 map for Torbay (English Indices of Deprivation 2007)

4.3 Economic Development

The economic prosperity of Torbay is the Council main driver and also at the heart of the new community plan. The focus on economic prosperity is to deliver community prosperity through four themed areas – the model is shown in Figure 6 below.

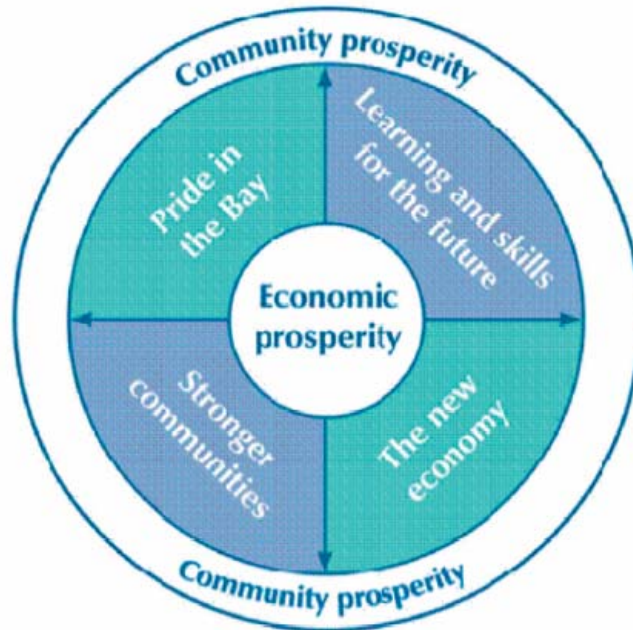


Figure 6: The economic prosperity model

In spite of its traditional prosperous image Torbay has some serious economic problems. The economy of Torbay is largely dependent upon the Tourism Industry, sectors of which, such as long stay resort tourism, are in decline. This has led to a largely seasonal, low wage economy. Torbay has one of the lowest levels of income and economic output measured in Gross Value Added (GVA) per head both nationally and regionally. Unemployment although low in line with the general economy of the UK is still above the national average.

4.4 Air Quality

Air quality in Torbay is generally good, meeting six out of seven air quality objectives specified in the Air Quality Regulations 2000 (as reported to DEFRA in March 2004). These objectives cover the following pollutants: carbon monoxide (CO), benzene, 1-3-Butadiene, lead, nitrogen dioxide (NO₂), sulphur dioxide (SO₂) and PM₁₀.

The air quality objective that has not been met in 2006/2007 was for nitrogen dioxide. Two locations (Hele Road and Bolton Cross) were declared as Air Quality Management Areas (AQMA). In 2007/08 a new location (Paignton town centre) is being monitored as a potential AQMA with a high NO₂ concentration.

4.5 Biodiversity

Torbay is part of the South Devon Natural Area where the varied geology produces a diversity of coastal and inland habitats. This has led to recognition by Natural England that the area is one of the seven most important in England and Wales for rare plant species.

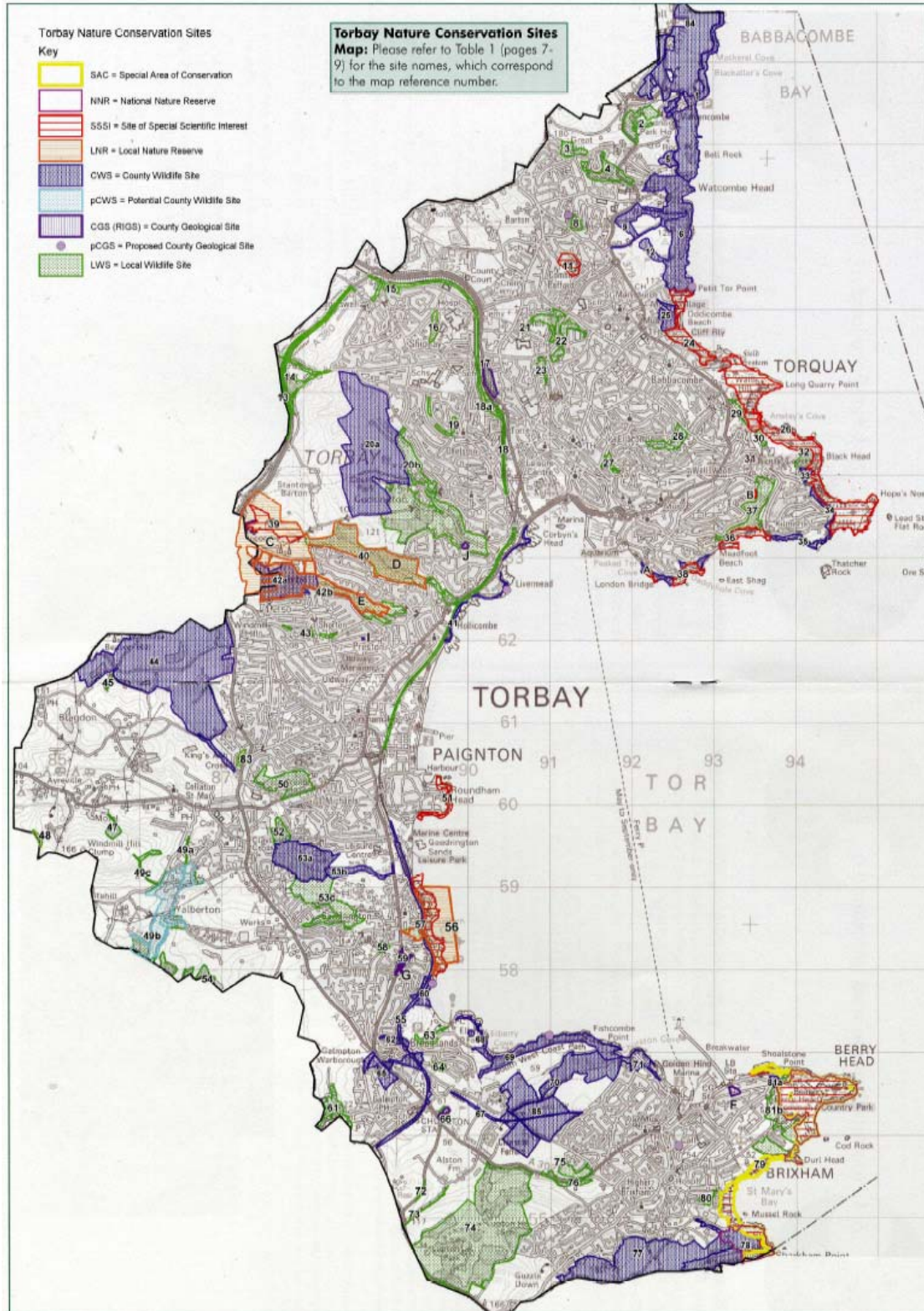
Torbay contains a number of designations allocated at different levels from local to national and international. These are shown in Table 3 and Figure 7 below. Torbay's Special Area of Conservation (SAC) stretches from Berry Head to Sharkham Point; it is designated for a number of reasons including its calcareous grassland and Horseshoe Bats.

Table 3: Torbay nature conservation sites⁴

Site Designation	Number of Sites
Special Area of Conservation (SAC)	1
National Nature Reserve (NNR)	1
Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	12
Local Nature Reserve (LNR)	4
County Geological Sites (CGS)	6 and 10 proposed sites
County Wildlife Sites (CWS)	31 and 1 potential site
Local Wildlife Sites (LWS)	50

Torbay has many endangered bird species. The most endangered birds found in Torbay are those listed in Annex 1 of the EC Birds Directive, as shown in Table 4 below.

⁴ The Nature of Torbay – A Local Biodiversity Action Plan 2006-2016



Source: Torbay Wildlife Sites Review (1998) and the Devon Biodiversity Records Centre (DBRC).
 Sites of nature conservation interest may change status over time, please consult DBRC on dbrc@devonwildlifetrust.org for accurate up-to-date information.
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Figure 7: Nature conservation sites within Torbay (Torbay AP 2006-2016)

Table 4: Annex 1 EC Birds Directive 28 Species found in Torbay⁵

Species	Wintering	Breeding	Migration
Red-throated Diver	*		*
Black-throated Diver	*		*
Great Northern Diver	*		*
Slavonian Grebe	*		*
Balearic Shearwater			*
Storm Petrel			*
Little egret	*		*
Merlin	*		*
Peregrine	*	*	
Bar-tailed Godwit			*
Mediterranean Gull	*		*
Sandwich tern			*
Common tern			*
Arctic Tern			*
Little Tern			*
Black Tern			*
Kingfisher	*		
Woodlark	*		
Dartford Warbler	*		

4.6 Climatic Factors

Torbay's total carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions for 2005/06 were 750.58 thousand tonnes (kt)⁶. The sectoral split shows that the majority of these emissions are derived almost equally from the energy used within the domestic and commercial/industrial sectors⁷ (see Figure 8). The Torbay Climate Change Strategy has set targets to reduce CO₂ emissions from activities in Torbay by 30% from 1990 levels by 2020 and at least 60% by 2050.

⁵ EC Birds Directive (79/409/EEC) 1979

⁶ DEFRA e-Digest Statistics about: Climate Change 2007

⁷ A Climate Change Strategy for Torbay 2008 - 2013

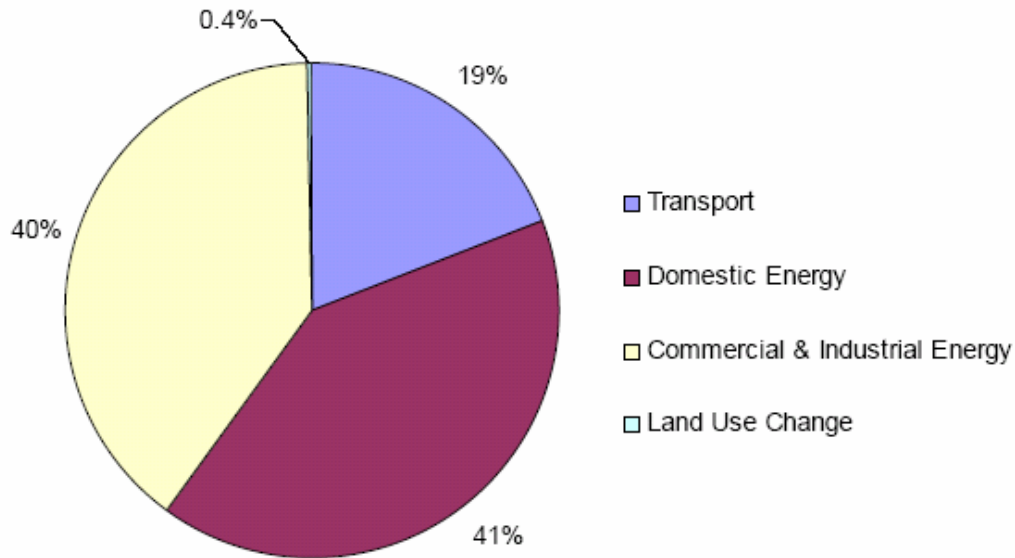


Figure 8: Components of Torbay's carbon footprint 2005 (A Climate Change Strategy for Torbay 2008 - 2013)

4.7 Renewable Energy

In Torbay there are limited opportunities for development of wind energy due to the high proportion of urban areas, the topography and the high quality (of largely designated) landscapes which make up a significant proportion of the non-urbanised area. There remain opportunities for alternative technologies other than wind power. However, these technologies need further development over time in order to make them an economically viable and practical option. One such option is the recognised potential for wave and tide energy. Although these options are in early stages of development they should not be discounted from future use in Torbay.

4.8 Landscape

The character of Torbay reflects a unique relationship between the urban area, the rural landscape and the sea. It is the combination of these elements that makes Torbay an attractive tourist resort. The bay is bounded at either end by Hopes Nose and Berry Head which comprise hard limestone headlands. The bay itself is created by erosion of the underlying softer sandstones which have created long sandy stretches of beaches on what is now known as the English Riviera. The Torbay coastline forms part of the South West

Coast Path, one of 15 National Trails in England and Wales that provide long distance walking routes through fine areas of landscape. The land surrounding Brixham is designated by the Countryside Agency as the South Devon AONB.

At present Torbay is classified at a County level as falling within the Character Area ‘Tourist Riviera’⁸. This stretches from Dawlish Warren to Berry Head, incorporating all of Torbay. The main characteristics are identified below.

Characteristics of ‘Tourist Riviera’

- Extensive coastal development of resorts and associated tourist infrastructure
- Elegant seafront parks, promenades, palms, pines, white ‘Riviera’ buildings
- Small scale, dissected hilly landscape in hinterland
- Tidal Teign Estuary, largely undeveloped
- Coastal cliffs, ranging from red sandstone to limestone headlands
- Steep urban areas overlooking the bay, estuary and harbours

4.9 Cultural Heritage

Within Torbay the local distinctiveness of historic areas is fundamental in maintaining its role as a tourist resort, a significant sector of the local economy. Local Heritage is promoted through the three registered museums, Torquay Museum (17,000 visitors a year), Brixham heritage museum (8,000 visitors a year) and Torre Abbey (20,000 visitors a year).

There are a total of 24 conservation areas in Torbay, which have been designated due to their special architectural or historic character and which should be preserved or enhanced. These are listed below in Table 5 and shown on Figure 9 (listed buildings appear as back dots in this map due to its small size).

⁸ Devon County Council (2002) ‘The Devon Landscape’

Table 5: Conservation Areas in Torbay

Torquay Conservation Areas	Torquay Harbour, Warberries, Lincombes, Chelston, Cockington, St. Marychurch, Babbacombe Downs, Maidencombe, Barton, Cary Park, Belgravia, Watcombe Park, Torre, Tormohun, Upton, Abbey Road
Paignton Conservation Areas	Old Paignton, Polsham Park, Roundham, Shorton
Brixham Conservation Areas	Churston Ferrers, Brixham Town, Higher Brixham, Galmpton

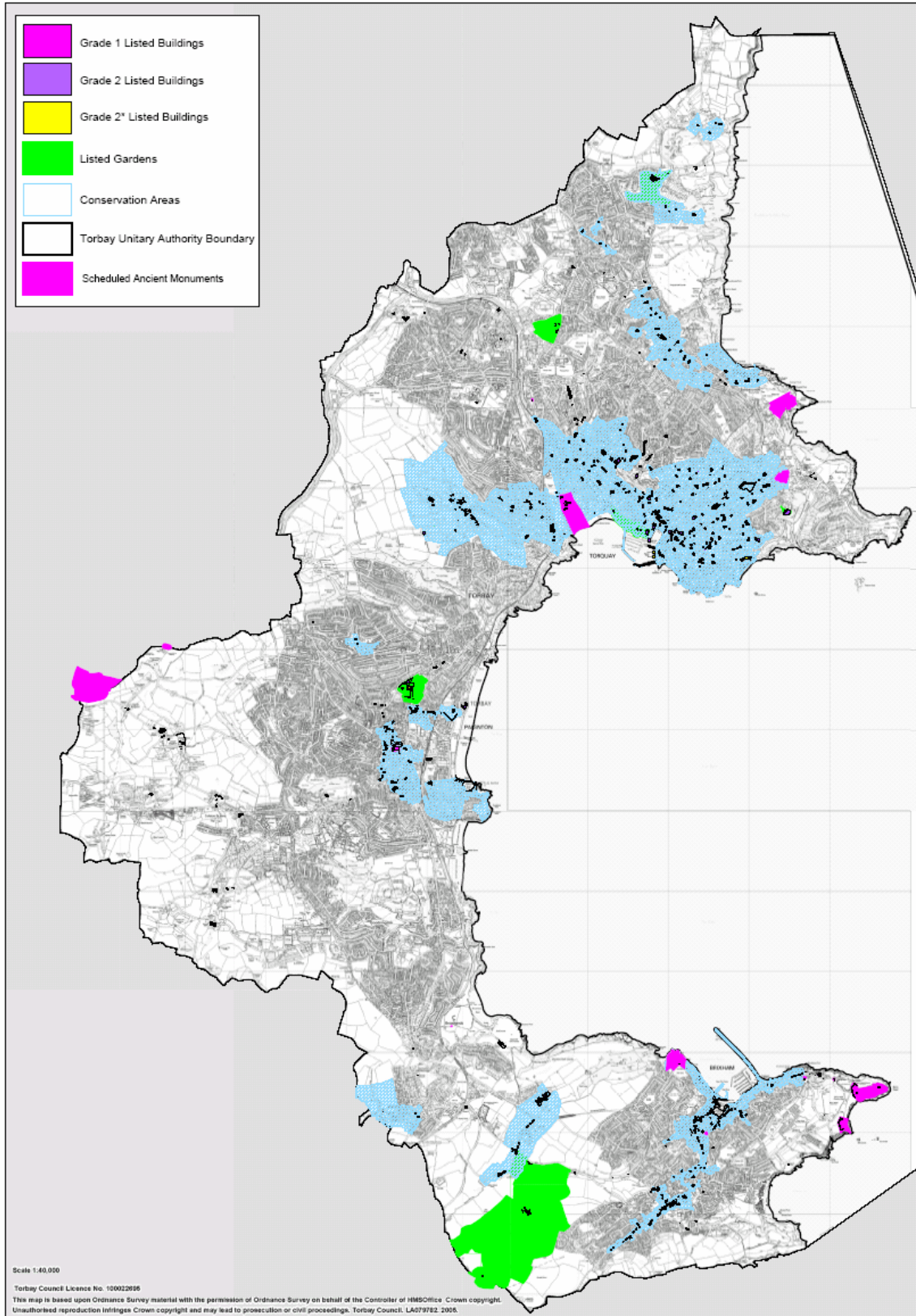


Figure 9: Torbay's historic assets (English Heritage 2006)

4.10 Waste

Torbay Council has a statutory duty to collect domestic refuse from over 60,000 properties, and also offers a commercial waste collection service. A kerbside collection scheme is operated for household dry recyclables.

The Council operates 63 recycling bank sites which receive materials such as paper, glass, cans, clothing and books. The recycling bank sites are well dispersed throughout Torquay, Paignton and Brixham.

A Civic Amenity Recycling Centre (CARC) is based at Yalberton, Paignton. This provides a facility to recycle or dispose of most bulky household waste and garden waste, and provides a facility for commercial waste. Access to this site can be difficult at peak times due to its popularity, with localised traffic congestion in the vicinity of the site.

Until recently, a Material Reclamation Facility (MRF) was operated from the Yalberton site. Mixed dry recyclables from kerbside collections were sorted and compacted at the MRF, ready for transport to re-processing plants. However, in March 2007 a fire destroyed the Torbay MRF. Household dry recyclables are currently being sent for sorting at a privately run MRF in Essex. This will continue as an interim measure whilst longer term options for dealing with dry recyclables are considered.

The Yalberton site is also the location of a transfer station, for the bulking and transportation of waste to a licensed landfill site at Heathfield, Teignbridge.

1.11 Flood Risk

Torbay has 17 watercourses covering 42 km in length (see Figure 10), of which 13 discharge directly to the English Channel, 2 discharge to the River Dart, 1 discharges to the River Teign and 1 discharges to the public combined sewer system⁹.

Following severe flooding in 1999, the Galmpton watercourse was classified as a main river by the Environment Agency. A further 7 watercourses (Higher Brixham, Clennon

⁹ Torbay Council (2007) Strategic Flood Risk Assessment

Valley, Churston, Yalberton, Victoria Stream, Ocombe Valley and Aller Brook) were classed as critical ordinary watercourses by Torbay Council and the Environment Agency. This was a result of their potential to put a large number of people and property at risk. In April 2006 these were re-classified to become Environment Agency main rivers¹⁰. The remaining 9 watercourses in Torbay are categorised as ordinary watercourses.

The main risks of flooding come from coastal and fluvial flooding as well as a proportion of incidents related to surface water runoff. The Environment Agency identifies a number of potentially 'at risk' areas from fluvial and coastal flooding (see Figure10).

¹⁰ Torbay Council (2007) Strategic Flood Risk Assessment

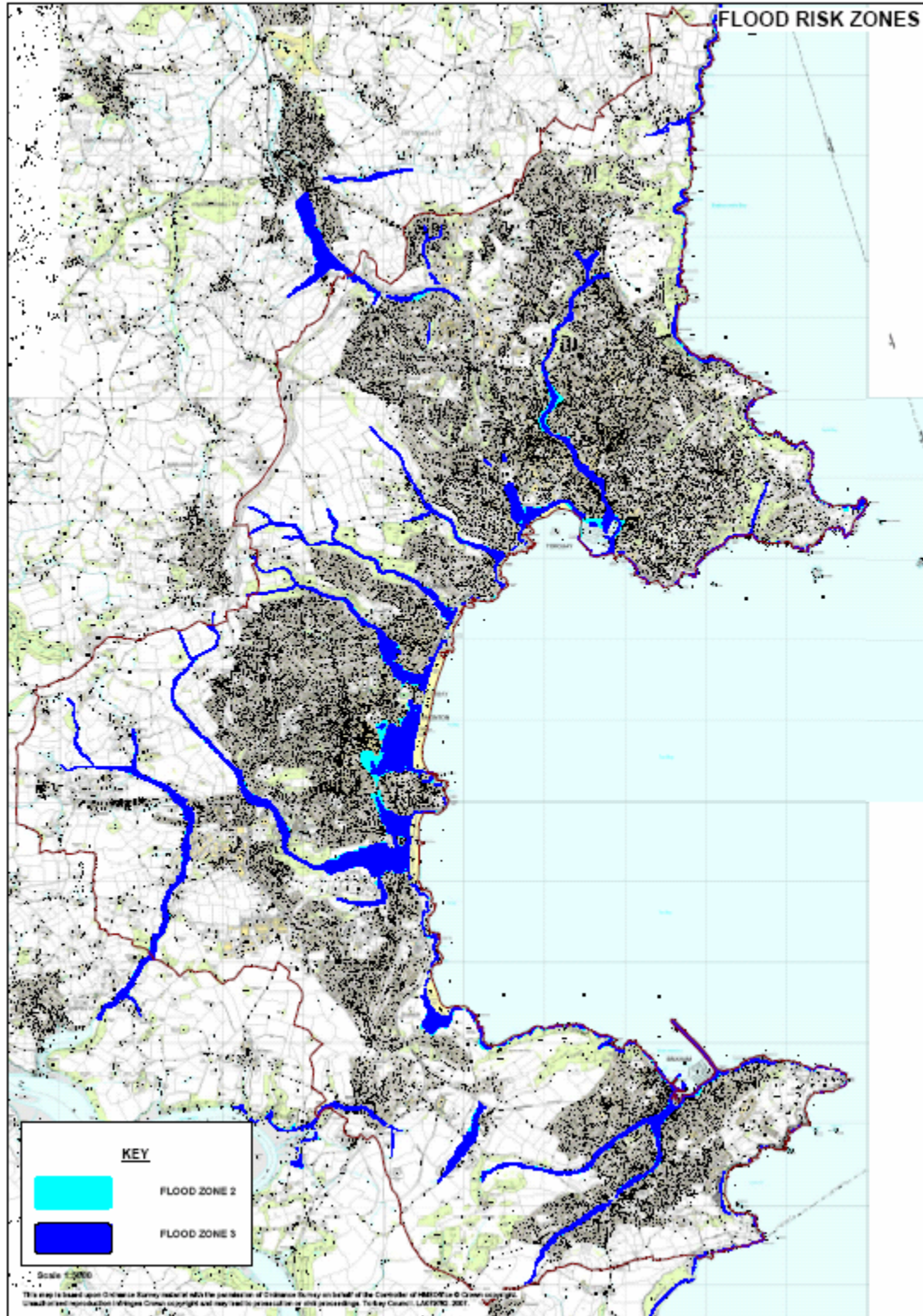


Figure 10: Watercourses and flood zones in Torbay (Environment Agency 2008)

4.12 Soil

In Torbay the largest proportion of land (3,400 hectares) is urban compared to 2,800 hectares of rural land. More than half the land which has not been built over is used for agricultural purposes. There is a limited amount of agricultural land in Torbay and so, wherever possible, the higher grades of agricultural land are preserved and free from development.

The Agricultural Land Classification System classifies land into five grades with grade 3 subdivided in to 3a and 3b. PPS 7 refers to the ‘Best and Most Versatile Land’ which consists of categories 1, 2, and 3a. This land is the most flexible, productive and efficient in terms of food and non food uses such as pharmaceuticals. The best quality land in Torbay is to be found in Cockington (grades 2 and 3), Collaton St. Mary (grades 2 and 3), Churston (mostly grade 3, some grade 2) and Barton (mostly grade 3, some grade 2)¹¹ (see Figure 11).

Contaminated sites in Torbay mostly consist of land formerly used for tipping, quarrying and pits, and some former railway and industrial land. Potentially contaminated sites can be broadly identified as land previously used for industrial and commercial uses, transport, mineral extraction and landfill. Potentially 11.85 hectares of land in Torbay that may require some form of remediation (see Table 6).

Table 6: Contaminated Lands in Torbay

Previous Use	Area (ha)	%
Vacant Land and Buildings	33.997	71.48
Industrial and Commercial*	5.6	11.77
Transport*	4.85	10.20
Minerals and Landfill*	1.4	2.94%
Residential	1.175	2.47
Community Buildings	0.54	1.14
Total	47.562	100%
Total Land potentially requiring remediation	11.85	29.41%

* Represent land potentially requiring remediation

¹¹ Defra (2005) ‘Provisional Agricultural Land Classification, Torbay unitary Authority’

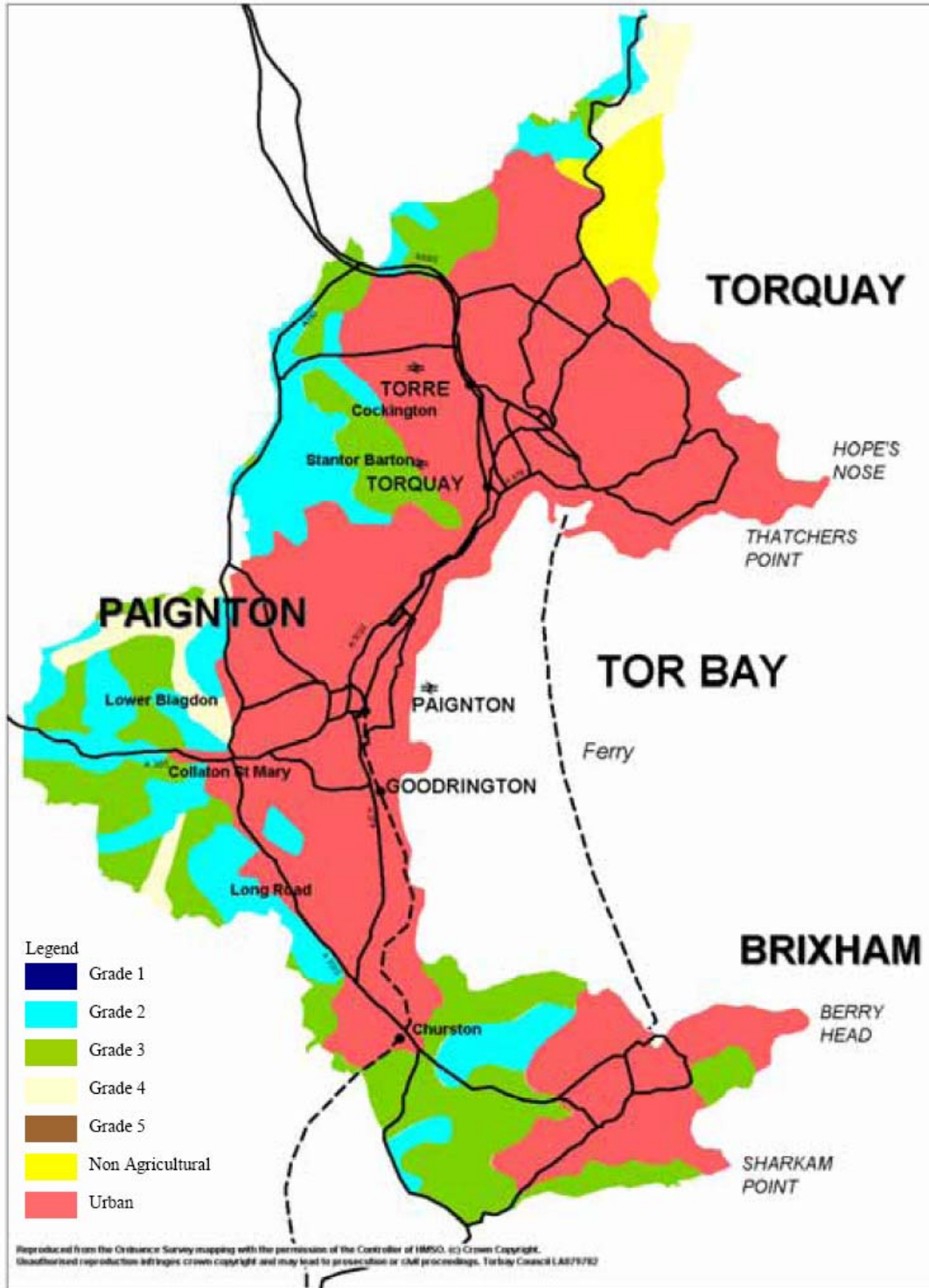


Figure 11: Agricultural Land within Torbay (Defra 2005)

Section 5 Sustainability Issues and problems

The purpose of this section is to identify key sustainability issues and problems in Torbay for the Core Strategy. The identification of sustainability issues can also provide useful data to inform the SA/SEA process. Any issues/problems identified in this section are linked to the baseline information that has been discussed in section 4 of this report.

Sustainability issues were subdivided into social, economic and environmental issues, as described below:

5.1 Social Issues

Population projection estimates show a relatively high growth rate for Torbay in comparison to regional and national projections. The average density in Torbay is 21.1 persons per hectare ranging from 1 to 10 people per hectare in rural fringes surrounding the towns, to concentrations in excess of 90 people per hectare in parts of Ellacombe (Torquay) and Roundham and Hyde (Paignton). This can be compared to 1.1 persons per hectare in Devon, 2.1 in the South West Region and 3.6 in England and Wales.

Torbay population structure has a distinct older person bias as it continues to be a popular retirement destination. An increase in the 65 and over age group is expected from around 30,000 people currently (22%) to around 50,000 (30%) by 2029. This has implications for health care and service provision as well as for increasing pressures for single person households.

Torbay has the second highest suicide rate in the country. The rate for alcohol related deaths in Torbay is slightly higher than national levels and significantly higher than the South West level and Torbay has a higher estimated smoking prevalence of 28% compared to the estimated prevalence of 27% in England.

The English Indices of Deprivation 2007 ranks Torbay as the 71st most deprived local authority in England for the rank of average score and the third most deprived Local

Authority in the South West region. Torbay performs particularly poorly in terms of living environment deprivation and has relatively high income and employment deprivation, which reflect the high economic inactivity and benefits claimants within Torbay, together with low levels of household income.

Torbay has historically suffered from outward migration of qualified people due to low earnings in the area; students who attend university rarely return to the area. Torbay also has the lowest success rate in the South West Region for persons aged 19 and over undertaking work based learning.

Torbay has a very serious need for affordable housing; the average house price is 10 times higher than the average earning, compared to a national ratio of about 7 and South West ratio of just under 9. Homelessness is also an important issue in Torbay.

Fear of crime in Torbay is a significant issue; as many as 55.6% of respondents believe that there is more crime in Torbay now compared to three years ago. Particular issues which were highlighted as of concern include people being drunk/rowdy in public places, safety of young children, rubbish lying around, vandalism and misuse of drugs.

5.2 Economic Issues

Official figures show Torbay to be the lowest performing economy in the UK. The economy of Torbay is largely dependent upon the tourism industry; this has led to a largely seasonal, low wage economy.

Torbay has a lower than England and Wales average proportion of fulltime workers and a higher rate of part-time workers in employment. Employment in the manufacturing industry is still low compared to other centres of similar size. Unemployment is perceived to be a real problem with almost a quarter of the working age population classified as economically inactive.

Torbay has been identified as having below average access to a car and greater than average need to access health and social services. Access to GP services, especially by

the elderly can also be difficult. The breakdown of employment leads to low skill base in Torbay and a significant commuter population.

5.3 Environmental Issues

Air quality in Torbay is generally good. However, there are two Air Quality Management Areas in Hele Road and Bolton Cross. Paignton town centre is also classified as a potential AQMA. Traffic is likely to continue to be the major source of air pollution in Torbay. Congestion rate is relatively high particularly during summer months.

Torbay's coastal location makes it vulnerable to the effects of climate change, including increased flooding and rising sea level. It is predicted that sea level will rise by 10 to 39 cm by 2080.

Torbay contains a number of designations allocated at different levels including local, national and international sites. Torbay also supports a wealth of native species, many of which are protected under European and national legislations. It is therefore important that future development looks after existing biodiversity and takes every opportunity to protect and enhance it.

Farmland in Torbay is under pressure from development, recreation and changes in farming practices and this poses a great threat to wildlife that depends on the farmland habitat.

Torbay contains a high quality landscape which requires protection and enhancement to keep its locally distinctive areas. Due to the scarcity of high quality agricultural land, care should be taken to ensure that such areas are identified and protected when considering development proposals.

Studies indicated that 44 of the listed buildings in Torbay are at risk of which 9 are in category 1, the highest risk.

Most of the Torbay household waste (72%) is been sent to landfill, compared to 28% that is recycled or composted.

The Environment Agency has classified 8 of the rivers in Torbay as main rivers for their potential to put a large number of people and property at risk.

There are potentially 11.85 hectares of contaminated land in Torbay that may require some form of remediation. These sites can be identified as land previously used for industrial and commercial uses, transport, mineral extraction and landfill.

Section 6 Sustainability Appraisal Framework

The main purpose of this Sustainability Appraisal process is to assess the policies and plans in the Core Strategy DPD against sustainability objectives. Preparing the Sustainability Appraisal Framework involves the development of sustainability objectives, targets and indicators. This process is informed by the collection of baseline data and identifying key sustainability issues, and can be used in monitoring the implementation of the Core Strategy.

6.1 Sustainability Objectives

The SA objectives have been derived from those used in the Strategic Sustainability Appraisal (SSA) of the South West Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS). This approach is in accordance with guidance from the South West Regional Assembly, and helps to provide consistency in the approach to Sustainability Appraisal both within Torbay Council and across the South West region.

The SSA framework for the RSS comprises six high level objectives; each contains a number of sub-objectives (see Table 7 below):

Table 7: Sustainability Objectives

High Level Objectives	Sub-objectives
1. Improve health	1.1 Improve health of all communities in Torbay
	1.2 Reduce health inequality
	1.3 Promote healthy lifestyles
2. Support Communities that meet people's needs	2.1 Help make suitable and affordable housing available to everyone
	2.2 Provide everyone with opportunities for education and training
	2.3 Reduce crime and fear of crime
	2.4 Promote stronger and more vibrant communities
	2.5 Increase access to and participation in cultural activities
	2.6 Provide the required infrastructure and services in line with the rate of population increase
3. Develop the economy in ways that	3.1 Give everyone in Torbay access to work opportunities
	3.2 Reduce poverty and income inequality

meet people's needs	3.3 Meet local needs locally
	3.4 Harness the economic potential of the coast in a sustainable way
	3.5 Increase circulation of wealth within Torbay
	3.6 Promote diversification of the economy to provide a range of satisfying job opportunities.
	3.7 Reduce the vulnerability of the economy to climate change and harness opportunities arising
	3.8 Contribute to the regeneration and quality and diversity of the tourism industry
	3.9 Reduce reliance on seasonal and part time work within Torbay
4. Provide access to meet people's needs with least damage to communities and the environment	4.1 Reduce the need /desire to travel by car
	4.2 Reduce the need /desire to travel by air
	4.3 Help everyone access basic services easily, safely and affordably
	4.4 Make public transport, cycling and walking easier and more attractive
	4.5 Encourage a switch from transporting freight by road to rail or water
5. Maintain and improve environmental quality and assets	5.1 Protect and enhance habitats and species
	5.2 Promote conservation and wise use of land
	5.3 Protect and enhance landscape and townscape
	5.4 Value and protect diversity and local distinctiveness including rural ways of life
	5.5 Maintain and enhance historical assets
	5.6 Reduce vulnerability to flooding and sea level rise
6. Minimise consumption of natural resources	6.1 Reduce non renewable energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions
	6.2 Keep water consumption within local carrying capacity limits
	6.3 Minimise consumption and extraction of minerals
	6.4 Reduce waste generation and increase materials efficiency
	6.5 Minimise land, water, air, light, noise and generic pollution

Appendix B sets out the proposed objectives, sub objectives, indicators and relevant targets for the Core Strategy. Ideally all the data should relate to 2007/08; in some cases the data is not as up to date as would have been desirable. It should be noted that indicators of some sub-objectives have not been identified; this is because some sub-objectives are difficult to measure or the indicators have been mentioned under other sub-

objectives. Data on some indicators is not available at present; it will be collected as soon as it is ready.

The SEA Directive requires a certain number of environmental issues to be covered. Table 8 below shows that all the topics and issues as identified in the SEA Directive and SA guidance have been covered by the high level objectives of this Scoping Report.

Table 8: The Link between the SA objectives and SEA topics

SEA Topics	High level Objectives
Biodiversity	5
Population	2
Human Health	1
Fauna	5
Flora	5
Soil	5 & 6
Water	5 & 6
Air	4 & 6
Climatic Factors	4, 5 & 6
Cultural Heritage	2 & 5
Landscape	5
Material Assets	2, 5 & 6

Section 7 Compatibility of the Sustainability Appraisal Objectives

This section tests the sustainability objectives identified in this report against each other as recommended by the SA guidance. Due to the range of sustainability objectives identified there may be tensions between some of them. The compatibility assessment should identify these tensions to enable conflicting objectives to be modified to make them more compatible.

The following matrix tests the six high level objectives (identified in Section 6) against each other. The results demonstrate overall compatibility of the sustainability objectives with the exception of objectives 2 and 3 that raise potential conflicts with objectives 5 and 6. This is because further growth in Torbay may put pressure on the existing resources and environmental assets.

At present in Torbay the number of new dwellings and the time scale for them to be built is yet to be confirmed. Nevertheless, any new developments will need to be located sensitively and incorporate sustainable design to reduce Torbay’s ecological footprint.

1						
2	√					
3	√	√				
4	√	√	√			
5	√	X	X	√		
6	√	X	X	√	√	
	1	2	3	4	5	6

Key:

- √ Compatible
- X Potential conflict
- 0 No link

Section 8 Consultation

This Scoping Report will be sent to the three statutory SEA consultation bodies with environmental responsibilities: these are the Environment Agency, English Heritage and Natural England. The following stakeholders are also being consulted.

1. Torbay Council
2. Torbay Strategic Partnership
3. Torbay Coast and Countryside Trust
4. Torbay Care Trust
5. Highways Agency

Table 9 below contain a number of consultation questions that cover most of the section in this report. Comments on these and other sections in this report are very valued.

Table 9: Consultation Questions

Section		Question
3	Other Policies, Plans and Programmes and Appendix A	Q1. Are there any other relevant policies, plans, strategies or guidance that will effect or influence the Core Strategy?
		Q2. Are there any objectives/ targets that have been missed out from the detailed review of any PPP in Appendix A?
4	Baseline Summary and Baseline Report	Q3. Is there any additional baseline data that has been omitted or needs updating?
5	Sustainability Issues and Problems	Q4. Are there any sustainability issues that should be added or removed?
6	Sustainability Appraisal Framework and Appendix B	Q5. Are all of the sustainability appraisal objectives relevant to Torbay Core Strategy?
		Q6. Are there any indicators that should be added or removed?

The consultation period for this Scoping Report is five weeks. Please send your response to:

Strategic Planning Group
Spatial Planning
Environment
Torbay Council
3rd Floor Roebuck House
Abbey Road, Torquay
TQ2 5TF

Tel: 01803208857

Fax: 01803208882

E-mail: ashwag.shimin@torbay.gov.uk

Section 9

Next Steps

This Scoping Report sets out the baseline information on Torbay, plans and policies influencing the production of the Core Strategy, current sustainability issues in Torbay and the sustainability framework.

The comments made on this Scoping Report will be taken into account when preparing the Sustainability Appraisal Report.

Various options will be presented in the “Growth Options” paper of the Core Strategy. These options must be assessed with sustainable development in mind to ensure the most sustainable option is chosen. The SA will also include justification for rejection of options and propose mitigation measures.

A draft SA will be sent out for consultation alongside a draft submission of the Core Strategy. It will identify a full range of social, environmental and economic effects associated with the Core Strategy implementation. The feedback from this consultation will be taken on board. A full SA will be submitted alongside the Submission Core Strategy.

Section 10

Glossary

Acronym	Full Title	Definition
AONB	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty	Areas designated by the Countryside Agency and confirmed by the Secretary of State for the Environment to conserve the natural beauty of the area.
AQMA	Air Quality Management Areas	An Air Quality Management Area is an area where one or more of the air quality objectives are not expected to be met, unless action is taken to improve air quality.
CWS	County Wildlife Sites	Represent the best examples of semi-natural habitats within the County and many are likely to support rare and local species and communities.
DPD	Development Plan Document	Part of the 'portfolio' of documents which make up the Local Development Framework. These form the development plan for the local authority and include core strategy, site specific allocations of land and area action plans. Other development plan documents, including generic development control policies, can be produced.
GVA	Gross Value Added	Represent a measure of productivity in an area and shows how much an area contributes to the UK economy.
IMD	Index of Multiple Deprivation	combines a number of indicators, chosen to cover a range of economic, social and housing issues, into a single deprivation score for each small area in England. This allows each area to be ranked relative to one another according to their level of deprivation
LDF	Local Development Framework	New system for planning, introduced by the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004,

Acronym	Full Title	Definition
		which replaces existing Local Plans currently prepared under the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (as amended).
LDS	Local Development Scheme	To implement the new development plan system (the LDF), the Council must prepare and monitor a three year management plan, known as the Local Development Scheme (LDS).
LDD	Local Development Document	The LDF consists of a 'portfolio' of Local Development Documents which will provide and deliver the spatial planning strategy. LDDs are likely to be a mix of Development Plan Documents (DPDs) and Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs), together with a Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) and Annual Monitoring Report (AMR).
LWS	Local Wildlife Sites	Sites identified by Torbay Council as being of wildlife importance but that do not meet the strict scientific criteria necessary for selection of CWSs but are still of great value for wildlife within the context of Torbay. These sites may particularly have important social, recreational, landscape or aesthetic value.
MRF	Materials Recovery Facilities	A MRF is a facility at which components of a mixed waste stream, in this case of co-mingled dry recyclables, are extracted by the use of mechanical separation techniques.
ODPM	Office of the Deputy Prime Minister	This is a Central Government department charged with the responsibility for planning and sustainable communities.
PCT	Primary Care Trust	PCTs are part of the NHS responsible for the planning and securing of health services and improving the health of the local population.

Acronym	Full Title	Definition
		PCTs ensure the provision of health services including GPs, hospitals, dentists, mental health care, Walk-In Centres, NHS Direct, patient transport (including accident and emergency), population screening, pharmacies and opticians. In addition, they are responsible for integrating health and social care.
PM ₁₀	particulate matter below 10 microns in diameter	Particulate matter is the term for particles found in the air, including dust, dirt, soot, smoke, and liquid droplets. Some particles are large or dark enough to be seen as soot or smoke. Others are so small that individually they can only be detected with an electron microscope.
PPG	Planning Policy Guidance Note	Central Government publication under the old planning system outlining Government Policy on a particular planning topic.
PPP	Plans, Policies and Programmes	A review of plans, policies and programmes relevant to the plan being assessed comprises an essential element of the sustainability appraisal process.
PPS	Planning Policy Statement	Previously known as Planning Policy Guidance Notes these are issued by the Department of Communities and Local Government and set out the Government's land use planning policies for England under the new planning system. They must be taken into account in preparing the development plan. They are a material consideration in determining planning applications, and generally supersede development plan policies if they are more up to date.
RPG	Regional Planning Guidance	Guidance which sets out broad patterns of development at a regional level. RPG10 (2001)

Acronym	Full Title	Definition
		deals with the South West.
RSS	Regional Spatial Strategy	RSSs will replace RPGs and Structure Plans as a result of the introduction of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. RSSs will form part of statutory development plan system along with LDFs
S106	Section 106 Agreement	Legal agreement between the Council and a developer relating to planning obligations.
SA	Sustainability Appraisal	Assessment that considers social, environmental and economic effects of a plan
SAC	Special Areas of Conservation	Internationally important areas designated under the EC Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Flora and Fauna.
cSAC	Candidate Special Area of Conservation	A candidate area for the SAC (see above).
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment	Derived from the SEA Directive 2001/42/EC which took effect in July 2004. SEA involves the systematic identification and evaluation of the impacts of a strategic action (e.g. a plan or programme) on the environment. Applies to documents such as the Local Development Framework.
SOA	Super Output Area	This is the basis for the geographical comparison of statistical data across England. It roughly coincides with wards but allows a finer grain of analysis at the neighbourhood level.
SPD	Supplementary Planning Document	Part of the ‘portfolio’ of documents which make up the Local Development Framework (above) under the new planning system. They provide supplementary information in respect of the policies in the Development Plan Documents/

Acronym	Full Title	Definition
		'Saved' Torbay Local Plan
SSSI	Sites of Special Scientific Interest	Nationally important areas of land, designated under Section 28 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 by English Nature as being of a special interest by reasons of their flora, fauna, geological or physiogeographical features.
SSA	Strategic Sustainability Appraisal	Assessment that considers social, environmental and economic effects of the RSS.
SuDS	Sustainable Drainage Systems	Sustainable Drainage Systems reduce and slow down the run-off of rainfall from impermeable surfaces - such as roads, pavements, car parks and roofs - in towns and cities. This is achieved through encouraging infiltration of rainfall into the ground close to where it falls, and by retaining runoff in ponds, on roofs and in gardens.

Appendix A - Policies, Plans and Programmes of Possible Relevance to the Core Strategy and SA

Overall aim /purpose of the document	Objectives/ Targets	Implication for the Core Strategy and the SA
General		
International plans, polices document and strategies		
1. Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control Directive (96/61/EC)		
<p>The Directive lays down measures to prevent or reduce emissions to air water and land, including measures concerning waste.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To achieve a high level of protection of the environment. • To ensure that all preventative measures are taken against pollution • Waste production is avoided • Energy is used efficiently • Upon cessation of activities to avoid any pollution risk and return the site to a satisfactory state 	<p>Core Strategy and SA must seek to protect the environment from pollution risk.</p>
2. The World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, Commitments arising from Johannesburg Summit, (September 2002).		
<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>The summit brought together heads of state, civil society and business leaders from all nations and sought to provide momentum, agreement and structure to global efforts for sustainable development over the coming decade. The key outcomes of the summit were the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development – from our origins to the future, and a Key Outcomes statement mapping out commitments made by all parties (and in particular national governments). Many of these commitments and outcomes relate to international efforts to tackle global development issues, such as poverty and hunger, however others are</p>	<p>The Core Strategy can assist in achieving the commitments arising from the Johannesburg Summit. The policies and supporting text should reflect the goals and objectives of these commitments. 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>

Overall aim /purpose of the document	Objectives/ Targets	Implication for the Core Strategy and the SA
	<p>commitments to modifying behaviour and actions in each nation. All of us have a role to play in meeting these commitments and the inclusion and adoption of them in regional and sub-regional action can meaningfully influence the UK's response. A number of the sustainable development commitments originating from WSSD, are relevant to land use planning, and include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrate energy into country-led poverty reduction processes; • Remove market barriers and create a level playing field for renewable energy and energy efficiency; • Greater resource efficiency (incl. decoupling economic growth from environmental degradation); • Support business innovation and take-up of best practice in technology and management; work on waste and producer responsibility. 	
<p>3. EU Directive 2003/4/EC on public access to environmental information and repealing Council Directive 90/313/EEC (2003)</p>		
<p>Member States shall ensure that public authorities are required, in accordance with the provisions of this Directive, to make available environmental information held by or for them to any applicant at his request and without his having to state an interest.</p>	<p>To guarantee the right of access to environmental information held by or for public authorities and to set out the basic terms and conditions of, and practical arrangements for, its exercise; and</p> <p>To ensure that, as a matter of course, environmental information is progressively made available and disseminated to the public in order to achieve the widest possible systematic availability and dissemination to the public of environmental information. To this end the use, in</p>	<p>All LDF documents including SA documents to be made publicly available.</p>

Overall aim /purpose of the document	Objectives/ Targets	Implication for the Core Strategy and the SA
	particular, of computer telecommunication and/or electronic technology, where available, shall be promoted.	
4. EU Directive 2003/35/EC (amended version of Environmental Impact Assessment - EIA Directive 85/337/EEC), (2003)		
Providing for public participation in respect of the drawing up of certain plans and programmes relating to the environment and amending with regard to public participation and access to justice	<p>The objective of this Directive is to contribute to the implementation of the obligations arising under the Århus Convention, in particular by:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. providing for public participation in respect of the drawing up of certain plans and programmes relating to the environment; 2. improving the public participation and providing for provisions on access to justice within Council Directives 85/337/ EEC and 96/61/EC. 	All LDF documents including SA to be made publicly available.
National plans, polices document and strategies		
5. A Better Quality of Life, A Strategy for Sustainable Development for the UK, DETR. (1999)		
<p>In May 1999 the Government published ‘A Better Quality of Life: A Strategy for Sustainable Development for the UK’. This brings the environment, social progress and the economy alongside each other at the heart of policy making.</p> <p>The Strategy for sustainable development has four main aims. These are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. social progress which recognises the needs of everyone; 	<p>The Strategy for sustainable development has four main aims. These are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. social progress which recognises the needs of everyone; 2. effective protection of the environment; 3. prudent use of natural resources; and 4. maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth and employment. <p>For the UK, priorities for the future are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • more investment in people and equipment for a competitive economy; 	

Overall aim /purpose of the document	Objectives/ Targets	Implication for the Core Strategy and the SA
<p>2. effective protection of the environment; 3. prudent use of natural resources; and 4. maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth and employment.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reducing the level of social exclusion; • promoting a transport system which provides choice, and also minimises environmental harm and • reduces congestion; • improving the larger towns and cities to make them better places to live and work; • directing development and promoting agricultural practices to protect and enhance the countryside and • wildlife; • improving energy efficiency and tackling waste; • working with others to achieve sustainable development internationally. 	
<p>6. Communities Plan -Sustainable Communities: Building for the future, ODPM (2003)</p>		
<p>The Plan sets out a long-term programme of action for delivering sustainable communities in both urban and rural areas. It aims to tackle housing supply issues in the South East, low demand in other parts of the country, and the quality of our public spaces.</p>	<p>To transform Regional Planning Guidance into a Regional Spatial Strategy which increases delivery and targets for brown field development; affordable housing issues; in rolling forward annual new housing provision; identifies strategic employment locations; clearly defines transport priorities; addresses waste and renewable energy and reinforces urban and rural renaissance. The South West suffers the double impact of higher than average house prices and lower than average incomes in the region. This creates particular difficulties for key workers and young people starting out.</p> <p>The plan specific objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate investment to provide a competitive 	<p>The Core Strategy and the SA should seek to reflect the plan aims and objectives.</p>

Overall aim /purpose of the document	Objectives/ Targets	Implication for the Core Strategy and the SA
	<p>economy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduces social exclusion • Promotes a transport system which provides choice and minimises environmental harm • Improve energy efficiency 	
7. PPS1- Delivering Sustainable Development, ODPM (2005)		
<p>PPS1 sets out the Government’s vision for planning and the key policies and principles which should underpin the planning system. PPS1 sets out the Government’s high level policy objectives for planning. It sets a framework for specific policies, which are set out in the thematic Planning Policy Statements. PPS1 complements those documents but is not a substitute for the detailed guidance in those PPS. In particular, the way in which sustainable development objectives should be approached in detail in specific policy areas will be covered as appropriate in the relevant thematic PPS.</p>	<p>PPS1 supports the reform programme and, in particular, the Government’s objectives for planning culture change, by setting out the Government’s vision for planning, and the key policies and principles which should underpin the planning system. These are built around three themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable development – the purpose of the planning system. • The spatial planning approach. • Community involvement in planning. <p>The key policy messages are: The need for planning authorities to take an approach based on integrating the four aims of sustainable development: economic development; social inclusion; environmental protection; and prudent use of resources. The need for positive planning to achieve sustainable development objectives and proactive management of development, rather than simply regulation and control. The need for plans to set clear visions for communities and help to integrate the wide range of activities relating to</p>	<p>PPS1 instructs planning authorities to consider how their plans are addressing the four main aims of sustainable development, and how they should seek to achieve outcomes which enable economic, social and environmental objectives to be achieved together over time. PPS lists a number of principles which should be accounted for when considering the weight to be placed on any particular sustainable development objective. PPS1 also contains a number of specific objectives which planning policies should seek to achieve where appropriate for sustainable development and sustainable communities.</p>

Overall aim /purpose of the document	Objectives/ Targets	Implication for the Core Strategy and the SA
	<p>development and regeneration.</p> <p>The need for the planning system to be transparent, accessible and accountable, and to actively promote participation and involvement.</p>	
<p>8. HM Government Securing the Future: Delivering UK Sustainable Development Strategy, (2005)</p>		
<p>The Government has a new purpose and principles for sustainable development and new shared priorities agreed across the UK, including the Devolved Administrations. The strategy contains:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a new integrated vision building on the 1999 strategy – with stronger international and societal dimensions • five principles – with a more explicit focus on environmental limits • four agreed priorities – sustainable consumption and production, climate change, natural resource protection and sustainable communities, and • a new indicator set, which is more outcome focused, with commitments to look at new indicators such as on wellbeing. 	<p>The document sets out a new set of shared UK principles that will use to achieve our sustainable development purpose. Living Within Environmental Limits: Respecting the limits of the planet’s environment, resources and biodiversity – to improve our environment and ensure that the natural resources needed for life are unimpaired and remain so for future generations. Ensuring a Strong, Healthy and Just Society: Meeting the diverse needs of all people in existing and future communities, promoting personal wellbeing, social cohesion and inclusion, and creating equal opportunity for all. Achieving a Sustainable Economy Building a strong, stable and sustainable economy which provides prosperity and opportunities for all, and in which environmental and social costs fall on those who impose them (polluter pays), and efficient resource use is incentivised. Promoting Good Governance Actively promoting effective, participative systems of governance in all levels of society – engaging people’s creativity, energy, and diversity. Using Sound Science Responsibly Ensuring policy is developed and implemented on the basis of strong scientific evidence, whilst taking into account scientific</p>	<p>Take account of UK principles for sustainable development</p>

Overall aim /purpose of the document	Objectives/ Targets	Implication for the Core Strategy and the SA
	uncertainty (through the precautionary principle) as well as public attitudes and values.	
9. Code for Sustainable Homes, DCLG (2006)		
<p>The Code for Sustainable Homes has been developed to enable a step change in sustainable building practice for new homes. The Code is intended as a single national standard to guide industry in the design and construction of sustainable homes. It is a means of driving continuous improvement, greater innovation and exemplary achievement in sustainable home building.</p>	<p>Take-up of the Code is voluntary for private housing development, although the Government wishes all homes to become carbon neutral by 2016. The Code addresses a wide range of sustainability standards, with 6 Code levels for rating housing development, with Code Level 3 broadly equivalent to the Building Research Establishment’s EcoHomes ‘Very Good’ standard. In order to achieve a certain Code level, an overall score is needed against the range of criteria, but with respect to carbon emissions and potable water consumption mandatory Code standards have to be achieved to receive a certain Code rating.</p>	<p>Take account to sustainable home building practice.</p>
10. Planning Policy Statement 12: creating strong safe and prosperous communities through Local Spatial Planning, DCLG (2008)		
<p>PPS12 explains what local spatial planning is, and how it benefits communities. It also sets out what the key ingredients of local spatial plans are and the key government policies on how they should be prepared. It should be taken into account by local planning authorities in preparing development plan documents and other local development documents.</p>	<p>Produce a vision for the future of places that responds to the local challenges and opportunities, and is based on evidence, a sense of local distinctiveness and community derived objectives, within the overall framework of national policy and regional strategies;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • translate this vision into a set of priorities, programmes, policies, and land allocations together with the public sector resources to deliver them; • create a framework for private investment and regeneration that promotes economic, environmental 	<p>The Core Strategy is the key plan within the Local Development Framework.</p>

Overall aim /purpose of the document	Objectives/ Targets	Implication for the Core Strategy and the SA
	<p>and social well being for the area;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • coordinate and deliver the public sector components of this vision with other agencies and processes [eg LAAs]; • create a positive framework for action on climate change; and • contribute to the achievement of Sustainable Development. 	
Regional plans, polices document and strategies		
11. A Sustainable Future for the South West - The Regional Sustainable Development Framework for the South West of England, South West Regional Assembly (2001)		
<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>Lists a number of objectives and proposed indicators under 15 broad themes covering a range of economic, social and environmental issues for the region. Such are:</p> <p>Health and wellbeing Improve health and wellbeing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce inequalities in health • Improve key determinants of health (poverty, unemployment) <p>Economic Development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase circulation of wealth • Develop better integration between economic sectors • Provide necessary infrastructure for a sustainable economy • Encourage local involvement in local economies <p>Climate change</p>	<p>The Core Strategy and the SA should seek to reflect regional sustainable development aims and objectives.</p>

Overall aim /purpose of the document	Objectives/ Targets	Implication for the Core Strategy and the SA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote efficient use of affordable energy whilst reducing energy demand • Increase role of renewable energy and Combined Heat and Power (CHP) whilst reducing the adverse environmental impacts of all forms of energy production • Reduce risk to society and the environment from climate change and sea level rise <p>Development and Planning</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote the conservation and wise use of land and other resources within the Region • Promote the development of balanced and safe communities with adequate housing, employment and facilities to meet needs • Ensure the SW remains a region of diverse and distinctive heritage and landscape • Provide affordable housing to all which is adaptable to future needs, reflects local distinctiveness and meets the needs of the community • Minimise the risk of flooding to people and places <p>Regional inequality access:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Everyone in the SW has the opportunity throughout their lifetime to learn and develop new skills that enable them to achieve their full potential, capitalising on the latest developments in information communication technology • Everyone in the SW has the opportunity to work and 	

Overall aim /purpose of the document	Objectives/ Targets	Implication for the Core Strategy and the SA
	<p>to have their work recognised and valued by the community (whether paid or unpaid)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Everyone in the SW has access to an adequate level of service standards across the range of community services <p>Sustainable Communities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Everyone in the SW has the opportunity throughout their lifetime to learn and develop new skills that enable them to achieve their full potential, capitalising on the latest developments in information communication technology • Everyone in the SW has the opportunity to work and to have their work recognised and valued by the community (whether paid or unpaid) • Everyone in the SW has access to an adequate level of service standards across the range of community services <p>Biodiversity and Landscape:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect and enhance habitats and species • Promote biodiversity as a regional asset • Protect and enhance the region’s urban and rural landscapes <p>Learning and Skills</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lifelong learning will support sustainable communities • Learning organisations will set an example as businesses, in establishing sustainable policies and 	

Overall aim /purpose of the document	Objectives/ Targets	Implication for the Core Strategy and the SA
	<p>practices</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Learning gains commitment to sustainability and trains in sustainability skills <p>Transport</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce the need for travel • Promote fuel efficient transport systems accessible to all • Improve air quality for all • Provide a safe environment for all <p>Natural resources and waste:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce pollution and improve water, land and air Quality • Ensure water, land, minerals, soils, forestry and other natural resources are used efficiently and with least environmental damage • Promote wise use of waste resources whilst reducing waste production and disposal <p>Business and Work</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure all people have quality work opportunities both paid and unpaid • Create more businesses and encourage existing ones to grow • Reduce the incidence of unemployment, low pay and tackle income inequality across the region • Increase the number of social economy businesses <p>Culture and Heritage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage increased access to, and participation in, 	

Overall aim /purpose of the document	Objectives/ Targets	Implication for the Core Strategy and the SA
	<p>cultural activities across the SW, capitalising on the latest developments in ICT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure the SW remains a region of diverse and distinct cultural landscapes and townscapes. • Endow the region's creative capabilities and maximise their social and economic benefit. <p>Food and Farming</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote high quality local food and drink • Improve the viability of mixed family-run farms • Raise the skills and aspirations of the farming and food workforce • Reconnect farmers and food producers with local communities • Enhance the quality of farmland landscapes and habitats <p>Tourism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotion of sustainable tourism, which conserves and enhances the environment and has the support of local communities • Enhancing the resource and promoting quality • Extending the tourism season and promoting the historic and cultural environment <p>Coast and Maritime Environments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop and support cross sectoral partnerships • Develop the region's coastal and marine knowledge base • Enhance the sustainable economic potential of the 	

Overall aim /purpose of the document	Objectives/ Targets	Implication for the Core Strategy and the SA
	coast <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce diffuse marine pollution from land-based sources 	
12. Regional Planning Guidance for the South West (RPG10), Government Office of the South West (2001)		
<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. 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>Key objectives of the strategy are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring that the level, distribution and nature of development is consistent with the special character, diversity and distinctiveness of the region and seeks to maximise benefits to the environment • Safeguarding and enhancing the quality and diversity of the natural, cultural and built environment across the region, while giving the highest level of protection to designated areas and features of national and international importance • Improving the economic competitiveness of the region by drawing on its strengths and resources and fostering the development of businesses and skills • Promoting, supporting, enabling and focusing economic development in ways and locations where it can best contribute to meeting local, regional and national needs • Addressing the wide variations in prosperity between different parts of the region through regeneration and so reducing social exclusion and economic disadvantage, particularly in areas of special need • Meeting people’s requirements for housing, jobs and 	<p>The aim and objectives of RPG10 must be reflected in the Core Strategy and will be reflected in the SA, until such time as the RSS is approved (see 18. below).</p>

Overall aim /purpose of the document	Objectives/ Targets	Implication for the Core Strategy and the SA
	<p>facilities of and work in the region</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing integrated, efficient and environmentally appropriate transport and communications systems to meet local, regional, national and international priorities • Improving accessibility to jobs and services and ensuring that patterns of future development reduce the need to travel and encourage access by walking, cycling and public transport • Recognising and encouraging community identity and diversity • Ensuring that development makes the most prudent use of resources created through past investment, both buildings and other infrastructure, especially in urban areas; and that it contributes to new infrastructure provision in partnership with public investment • Minimising waste and pollution, avoiding loss or damage to irreplaceable natural and cultural assets and safeguarding the region’s resources of green fields, biodiversity, primary minerals and water • Ensuring at all levels of planning integrated relationships between economic activity and housing, both in terms of scale and distribution 	
13. Devon Structure Plan 2001- 2016, Devon County Council (2004)		
The Devon Structure Plan sets out strategic	The seven aims are implemented through the following	The Core Strategy and SA should

Overall aim /purpose of the document	Objectives/ Targets	Implication for the Core Strategy and the SA
<p>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. It is implemented through the high level policy aims which reflect those of RPG10:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conservation and enhancement of the Devon environment • Prudent use of resources • Community self-sufficiency • Meeting the need for housing • A dynamic and healthy economy • A sustainable transport network • Meeting the need for infrastructure 	<p>strategies and policies (furthermore, Policy ST13 sets the development policy for Torbay PUA):</p> <p>Sustainable Development Strategy States that planning should aim to achieve sustainable development and provide for achieving the self sufficiency of Devon communities through provision of housing, employment, services and facilities which should ensure maximum accessibility and reduce the need for travelling. 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>Conserving Devon’s environment resources The distinctive qualities and features of Devon’s Landscape Character Zones (which in the area around and in Torbay include the Bovey basin, the Tourist Riviera, the South Devon Coastal plateau and the RIA coastline) should be maintained. Local authorities are to identify through a detailed assessment the priority areas to be object of appropriate maintenance, enhancement or restoration. New developments should take into account, in their design and layout the character and distinctiveness of the existing built and natural environment. The historic character of the built environment and the archaeological sites should be conserved and enhanced. The biodiversity and earth science resources of Devon should be conserved and enhanced in accordance with Biodiversity Action Plans’ targets and objectives. Nature</p>	<p>reflect sustainable development principles</p>

Overall aim /purpose of the document	Objectives/ Targets	Implication for the Core Strategy and the SA
	<p>Conservation Sites and other sites, identified by LAs, which provide links between habitats, will be protected from development which would harm the sites and conflict with their objectives. The protection of identified species will be taken into consideration when planning new developments in their habitats.</p> <p>Waste Waste management facilities should be provided in accordance with the BPEO and should respect the waste management hierarchy. They should be located where transport impacts are minimised, i.e. closer to major urban centres. Every major new development proposal should include a waste management audit that shows, within others, how waste will be beneficially reused</p> <p>Transport To support the economic and community needs of the county, travel will be planned and provided for in respect of the principles of sustainability. Increase efficiency in travel Patterns of land use, in terms of its mix, location, density and layout should reduce the need to travel and optimise the potential for the most sustainable forms of travel. Travel demand needs careful management to minimise unnecessary movements and maximise use of existing infrastructure and sustainable transport modes Parking strategies should be included in the local transport plans to ensure sustainable management of the travel demand The hierarchy of transport modes (from walking to private vehicles though cycling and public transport) should be taken into account with the use</p>	

Overall aim /purpose of the document	Objectives/ Targets	Implication for the Core Strategy and the SA
	<p>of the most sustainable modes promoted. An integration of the services of the existing transport network should be provided for in order to facilitate exchange and promote use of sustainable modes of travel. Public transport will be promoted through careful planning an enhancement of existing public transport services and infrastructure. The strategic road network should be maintained at high standards so to ensure its safety, reduce congestion, promote environmental and economic enhancement and maximise its operational efficiency. Existing disused and safeguarded transport infrastructure will be maintained as much as possible to ensure its possible exploitation in the future.</p> <p>Ports (including Brixham as fishing port) should be maintained and developed. LAs should work together with freight transport operators and other agencies to improve the sustainability of the freight distribution. Transport investment within the PUAs will prioritise the development of infrastructure for and services of the most sustainable modes of transport, minimising road traffic and congestion.</p> <p>Shopping, tourism, recreation and leisure</p> <p>Additional retail facilities should be provided, as much as possible, within town centres as a preference or in alternative locations only if it is consistent with or contribute to the maintenance of the function of existing town centres. They should be well served by sustainable modes of transport. Range of shopping facilities should be maintained within the PUAs so to sustain their role. Retail warehouses should be located on the fringes of the central areas of</p>	

Overall aim /purpose of the document	Objectives/ Targets	Implication for the Core Strategy and the SA
	<p>PUAs. Shopping facilities in rural settlements should be retained, provided and/or diversified to ensure their services to the local community.</p> <p>Tourism and recreation</p> <p>The need for additional facilities for tourism should be considered within local plans, in the light of the need to respect the existing environment. Such facilities should be located in existing tourist resorts or within PUAs, sub regional or area centres and should be keeping with the scale and character of the settlement. Major recreational facilities and golf courses will not allowed in the same areas above and will be permitted only when well integrated with the existing natural and built environment, without adversely impacting upon it. Long distance recreational footpaths and cycle route network should be maintained in its integrity</p> <p>Torbay Principal Urban Area</p> <p>At the Torbay PUA priority should be given to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoting greater self-sufficiency, particularly in terms of the balance between the provision of homes and jobs while conserving the area’s environmental quality; • Developing and diversifying the economy through economic restructuring, regeneration in the town centres, investment in new strategic facilities for the tourism industry and offering a range of economic investment opportunities; • Providing additional housing at a level sufficient to 	

Overall aim /purpose of the document	Objectives/ Targets	Implication for the Core Strategy and the SA
	<p>meet local needs and supporting growth and regeneration (Torbay quota: 4,300 dwelling in the period 2001 to 2016)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improving the road, rail and public transport networks and links to the wider hinterland; • Enhancing the strategic transport routes to other parts of Devon, the Region, the rest of the UK and Europe, taking advantage of the opportunities resulting from the proposed Kingskerswell Bypass. <p>In doing so, it should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Act as a primary focus for development, economic investment and regeneration in the southern part of Devon, including the provision of a strategic employment site (at Long Road South, 12 ha of employment land included in the quota of 60ha to be provided in Torbay in the period 2001-2016); • Enhance its role as the main commercial and tourist centre for the southern part of Devon; • Provide a wide range of services and specialist facilities necessary to meet the needs of the area. 	
14. Strategic Sustainability Appraisal (SSA) Appraisal Framework, SWRA (2004)		
This document highlights the framework for appraisal of the RSS	List of objectives that will be used to assess the sustainability of the RSS, from high level down to detailed level.	This is a useful reference document for the SA review. Communication from the Regional Assembly (Letter from Peter Brown dated 31st

Overall aim /purpose of the document	Objectives/ Targets	Implication for the Core Strategy and the SA
		<p>January 2005 to all planning authorities) has indicated that the Assembly believes that local level appraisals may be more efficiently and effectively carried out if LPAs adopt a similar framework of sustainability objectives when undertaking their appraisals.</p>
<p>15. Devon County, Torbay, Teignbridge and South Hams Councils Report of the Torbay and South Devon Joint Study Area Working Party, (2005)</p>		
<p>This output from this sub-regional study will feed into the Regional Spatial Strategy that is being prepared by the South West Regional Assembly. It introduces the vision and strategy for Torbay and South Devon, which includes 3 different growth options for the sub-region (Low, Medium and High).</p>	<p>Option 1 – Low Maintain existing constrained level of growth for the sub-region, based on the current Devon Structure Plan /Regional Planning Guidance provision for approximately 300 new dwellings per year in Torbay, coupled with a reduced rate of about 100 per year in Newton Abbot, plus partially meeting the local needs of the market towns and smaller settlements within South Hams and Teignbridge.</p> <p>Option 2 - Medium Based on the baseline growth rate in current Regional Planning Guidance, plus 25% for Torbay (approximately 400 dwellings per year) and continuation of current levels of provision for Newton Abbot (approximately 200 per year), plus meeting the local needs of market towns and smaller settlements within South Hams and Teignbridge.</p> <p>Option 3 - High Regional Planning Guidance baseline for</p>	<p>The LDF and other plans will need to respond to the requirements of the chosen option. Option 3 will provide the greatest challenge to Torbay in terms of balancing the social and environmental objectives that are developed in the SA Framework. However it offers the opportunity to provide affordable housing and other social infrastructure to address the serious needs in the area.</p>

Overall aim /purpose of the document	Objectives/ Targets	Implication for the Core Strategy and the SA
	<p>growth, plus 50% for Torbay (approximately 500 dwellings per year) and an increased level of growth for Newton Abbot (approximately 300 dwellings per year), plus meeting the local needs of market towns and smaller settlements within South Hams and Teignbridge</p>	
<p>16. The Way Ahead - Delivering Sustainable Communities in the South West, South West England Development Agency (2005)</p>		
<p>The document explains the challenges facing the South West and identifies a range of proposals for the region to contribute to the delivery of the UK Sustainable Communities Plan.</p> <p>These proposals fall under 3 main aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improving regional productivity, including measures to develop workforce skills, business innovation and transport infrastructure. • Building more homes, including more affordable homes - and more quickly. • Reducing regional disparities and deprivation, ensuring the benefits of growth are spread to individuals and communities currently disadvantaged. <p>The Way Ahead intends to meet these aims by targeting a small number of places that will be able to make the biggest contribution to these</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A better balance in housing markets, easing supply and affordability. • Physical and economic growth focused into key PUAs, creating economic linkages that will deliver improved productivity. • Increased productivity gains that capture the £7 billion a year extra the South West could be putting in to the national economy. • Skills and knowledge development. • Development of the knowledge economy, building on the innovative capacity of the region's higher education institutions and economic infrastructure such as incubation and innovation centres and science parks. • Significant reductions in deprivation, disadvantage and intra-regional disparities. An increase in GVA across the region. • Distinct and attractive urban centres, with the full range of cultural facilities and affordable city centre living, by maximising the use of brownfield sites. 	<p>The Core Strategy and SA should consider the aims and objectives of the document.</p>

Overall aim /purpose of the document	Objectives/ Targets	Implication for the Core Strategy and the SA
<p>priorities through sustainable growth over the next decade. These are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bristol and the wider West of England sub-region • Plymouth • Exeter • Swindon • The key Cornish towns 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A prioritisation in infrastructure investment that manages growth for sustainability, including environmental, social and economic gains. • Improvements to public transport which will help lessen growing demand for movement by car. 	
17. A Draft Regional Spatial Strategy for the South West (2004-2026), SWRA (2006)		
<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"> • Forming part of the development plan system, providing guidance on location and scale of development for interpretation in LDFs • Guiding investment in transport and providing framework for preparation of Local Transport Plans • Providing a spatial context for plans, programmes and investment of other agencies and organisation in the South West <p>The RSS aims to work towards a region where</p>	<p>The RSS sets out regional policies relating to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scale and location of development • Sub regional strategies and housing distribution • Transport • Harnessing benefits and managing implications of population growth and change • Enhancing distinctive environments and cultural life • Enhancing economic prosperity and quality of employment opportunity • Addressing deprivation and disadvantage to reduce inequalities • Ensuring people are treated fairly and participate in society <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</p>	<p>The Core Strategy and SA should show regard for aims and objectives of the RSS.</p>

Overall aim /purpose of the document	Objectives/ Targets	Implication for the Core Strategy and the SA
<p>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><i>Since the Draft RSS was published it has undergone a number of modifications. Introduction to RSS modification was published in summer 2007 followed by Panel Report in January 2008. The GOSW consequently has modified the Draft RSS taking the Panel Report modification on board in July 2008, the Secretary of State will approve this changes in summer 2009.</i></p>	<p>provide capacity for meeting indicative allocations.</p>	
<p>Local plans, policies document and strategies</p>		
<p>18. Torbay Council Communication Strategy 2003/2004, Torbay Council (2003)</p>		
<p>This Communications Strategy highlights the need to improve the way the Council communicate and a detailed action plan addresses many key communication issues. A review of such document will inform the process of developing the three plans.</p>	<p>Objectives include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A focus on clear communication of relevant information to all parts of communities, including the ones more difficult to reach. • A greater involvement of the community by including them in consultations and including its comments • To improve internal communication and the standard 	<p>The planning system provides for the plans to go through periods of public consultation. All plans to be written as good practice in clear and accessible language.</p>

Overall aim /purpose of the document	Objectives/ Targets	Implication for the Core Strategy and the SA
	of communication skills of all employees to ensure that the Council as a whole communicates in the best way to the public.	
19. Torbay Council Local Public Service Agreement 2004-2007 (2004)		
Torbay Council and the Government have entered into the Local Public Service Agreement (Local PSA) with the intention of further improving the services to local people that Torbay Council provides. The overall aim of LPSAs is to improve the delivery of local public services by focusing on targeted outcomes with support from Government. This agreement covers the period April 2004 to March 2007.	Transport Target: reducing deaths and serious injuries on the roads in Torbay	LDF should ensure safety of roads
20. Adopted Torbay Local Plan (1995 – 2011), Torbay Council (2004)		
Adopted in April 2004, covers the areas of Brixham, Paignton and Torquay. Strategic statement: The Local Plan aims to achieve sustainable development that meets the housing, social and economic needs of everyone whilst respecting and protecting the rural, urban, marine and global environment. In this context the Local Plan seeks to provide a framework for a constrained level of growth within the context of sustainability set out in	<p>Objectives include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To ensure that the high quality and diversity of Torbay’s urban, rural and marine environment is conserved and enhanced for the benefit of existing and future generations. • To provide for an appropriate range of housing to meet the needs of residents. • To provide the land use framework in which economic prosperity and the employment prospects of the workforce can be developed and improved. 	The LDF will replace the Local Plan in due course. In the context of the Regional and National Guidance, it is likely that most of the objectives are of relevance to the LDF.

Overall aim /purpose of the document	Objectives/ Targets	Implication for the Core Strategy and the SA
<p>the Devon Structure Plan, Regional Planning Guidance and Government policy advice.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To ensure that everyone, including disadvantaged and minority groups, living and working in Torbay in addition to visitors, has access to a range of services and facilities which will improve the quality of life. • To secure an integrated transport system which, encourages the safe and convenient movement of people and goods, and reduces the dependence on motor vehicles. • To promote the conservation of energy and the reduction of levels of pollution as a commitment towards reducing global warming. • To ensure the provision of a satisfactory and sustainable infrastructure to serve the development needs of Torbay and to reduce terrestrial and marine pollution to an acceptable level. 	
21. Torbay Council Business Planning Guidance 2007/10 (2004)		
<p>Following the longer term planning of budgets and community and corporate priorities of the Council, in the form of the Community Plan and Corporate Plan, the aim is for business plans to also look to the longer term and be 3 year plans with annual updates.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To stimulate the development of a prosperous economy and create increased employment in Torbay for a more sustainable future. Outcome – higher levels of earnings & wealth 2. Create and manage development projects to regenerate key areas in each of the three Torbay towns in the interests of tourism attraction, commercial opportunity, quality of life for residents and civic pride Outcome – An increase in the standard of living and access 	<p>The LDF considers the Guidance where applicable</p>

Overall aim /purpose of the document	Objectives/ Targets	Implication for the Core Strategy and the SA
	<p>to opportunities for residents</p> <p>3. Create workspace of appropriate size, type and location to permit expansion of a diversified business base within the Torbay area. Stimulate the creation and development of businesses offering improved job opportunities, particularly full-time, sustainable and high value jobs. Outcome – a stronger base for the local economy</p> <p>4. Develop our national and international marketing strategy for tourism to enhance the appeal to higher spending tourists in parallel with the improvement in the Torbay “product” for all visitors through regeneration projects.</p> <p>5. In support of tourism provide the infrastructure and resource to expand events and attractions. Promote expansion of the tourist season by these mean. Outcome – a continued strong tourism sector with a longer season</p> <p>6. Promote the bay itself as the unique selling proposition for Torbay through the use of its waters, harbours and waterfronts</p> <p>7. Work with the fishing industry to develop a strategy for sustainable development including the regeneration of the fishing infrastructure as needed.</p>	

Overall aim /purpose of the document	Objectives/ Targets	Implication for the Core Strategy and the SA
22. Torbay Council Equality and Inclusion Policy and Scheme 2004/2005 (2004)		
<p>This is a two-part document which aims to: Set out the key values and principles of Torbay Council</p> <p>Promote and demonstrate fairness and equality of opportunity, in the provision of services and employment of staff, for and between:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • men and women generally • persons of different religions/beliefs, racial group, age, marital status or sexual orientation persons of different socio-economic status • persons with a disability and persons without o persons with dependents and persons without <p>Mainstream equality legislation and ensure that due regard is given to address exclusion and inequality experienced by groups that are very small in community numbers</p>	<p>The success of the policy will be judged by how successful the council is at delivering services that are accessible and relevant to all sections of the community, and that the workforce reflects the community that it serves.</p>	<p>LDF should ensure that the principles of equality and inclusion are considered when planning for the community.</p>
23. Section 4(4) First Detailed Proposals in the emerging RSS, Torbay Council (2005)		
<p>This report comprises Torbay Council’s proposals as a 4 (4) Authority. It informs the development of the RSS in a number of areas including in particular, the economy, housing</p>	<p>No objectives identified but an overarching vision for Torbay is based on its JSA submission. It recognises the importance of sustainable development through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An increase in affordable housing provision, as part 	<p>Consideration should be made of the objectives listed here when formulating the LDF Core Strategy.</p>

Overall aim /purpose of the document	Objectives/ Targets	Implication for the Core Strategy and the SA
<p>and other resources.</p>	<p>of maintenance of recent trends in housing provision (at RPG+50% rate, equal to around 500 dwellings per year). New dwellings should be predominantly on previously developed land, achieving at least the national target of 60%.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoting a strong and sustainable economy through the targeting of specific sites for both new inward investment and to meet the needs of indigenous employers, including the provision of new infrastructure and a drawing down of external funding to achieve this. Creation of more and higher quality jobs to raise average wage levels. • Improved access to jobs and housing (and other facilities) through the implementation of a sustainable transport strategy including improved public transport and road infrastructure; both within Torbay and improving the connections between the Torbay towns and the national road and rail networks. • Maintaining high quality education facilities, particularly improved tertiary education, geared to the economic needs of the area. • Enhancing Torbay Health Care Trust’s capacity to provide high quality, accessible health care to Torbay and parts of the sub-region within the Trust’s remit. • Regenerating and improving the tourism sector, 	

Overall aim /purpose of the document	Objectives/ Targets	Implication for the Core Strategy and the SA
	focusing on high quality, high value-added niches. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protecting and enhancing the natural and built environment including securing a sustainable strategy for the management of waste. • Maintaining Torbay as a safe and sustainable community. 	
24. Best Value Performance Plan: Strategic Plan 2004-2008, Action Plan 2004-2005, BVP Plan 2004-2005. Torbay Council (undated)		
<p>The Best Value Performance Plan is a public commitment by Torbay Council specifying how it intends providing its services during the forthcoming year, and how it proposes to be judged on whether these services have been delivered to an acceptable quality. It includes a specification of what the Council considers its main objectives with reference to its functions, and a clear statement as to how it is currently performing in these areas. The plan also indicates how the Council intends to secure continuous improvement in its services, through setting numerical targets or actions. The plan also sets out Torbay's review programme. Torbay has five years to fundamentally review everything that it does, and in the Performance Plan it will set out the results of reviews conducted in the previous year, and identify which services are to be</p>	<p>Jobs and industry: Encourage firm development plans for Business Park and industrial units at Paignton (Ring Road sites). Due: for Q4 of 2005/06; Develop the full programme for the 'Public Realm' around Torquay Waterfront. Due: as above o Achieve planning consent for proposed Kingskerswell Bypass. Due: as above; Create new incubator/start-up business services to increase levels of income, employment and skills: Utilise existing and create new commercial workspace (subject to review). Due: by Q4 2004/2005 Regenerate Brixham and enable strong and sustainable fishing industry: facilitate the regeneration of Brixham Harbour and Central Car Park area. Due: by Q4 2006/2007</p> <p>Road safety and congestion To achieve continued improvements in the delivery of the Local Transport Plan: includes items such as the delivery of traffic and transportation strategy programme for the central areas of Torquay, Brixham and Paignton, the development</p>	<p>LDF to take into consideration the actions listed.</p>

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

Overall aim /purpose of the document	Objectives/ Targets	Implication for the Core Strategy and the SA
<p>access to and around Torbay</p> <p>4. Social Services: Improving health and social care in Torbay</p> <p>5. Affordable Housing: Improving access to good quality affordable homes</p> <p>6. Education: Placing learning at the heart of our community</p> <p>7. Community: Targeted improvement actions /outcome and actions in the Action Plan.</p>		
Air		
International plans, polices document and strategies		
25. EU Air Quality Framework Directive (Directive 96/62/EC) (1996) and Daughter Directives (96/62/EC) (1999/30/EC) (2000/69/EC) (2002/3/EC) (2004/107/EC)		
<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</p>	<p>Objectives which may relate to regional planning:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Obtain adequate information on ambient air quality and ensure that it is made available to the public, inter alia by means of alert thresholds, • Maintain ambient air quality where it is good and improve it in other cases. <p>Targets</p> <p>Targets and objectives from EU Directives must be adopted into UK legislation. This Directive covers the revision of previously existing legislation and the introduction of new</p>	<p>The Core Strategy and SA should reflect the importance of air quality.</p>

Overall aim /purpose of the document	Objectives/ Targets	Implication for the Core Strategy and the SA
these plans is to improve air quality.	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 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.	
National plans, polices document and strategies		
26. The Environment Act Part IV (1995)		
Part IV of the Environment Act 1995 requires local authorities to review the quality of air within their area. The reviews have to consider the air quality for the time being and the likely future air quality. Such reviews have to be accompanied by an assessment of whether any prescribed air quality objectives are being achieved or are likely to be achieved.	Placed the requirement on the Secretary of State to produce the National Air Quality Strategy; and Established the statutory requirement for Local Authorities to carry out local Review and Assessments of air quality and where necessary declare Air quality Management Areas and produce Air Quality Action Plans.	The Core Strategy and SA should reflect the importance of air quality.
27. The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland - Working Together for Clean Air. DETR (2000)		
The Strategy sets objectives for eight main air pollutants to protect health. Performance against these objectives will be monitored where people are regularly present and might be exposed to air pollution. There are also two new objectives to protect vegetation and ecosystems. These will be monitored away	The strategy included air quality targets for certain pollutants which are known to cause harm to human health and the environment. Individual targets have been set for each pollutant which must be achieved between 2003 and 2008. These pollutants include Benzene, Carbon Monoxide, Lead, Nitrogen Dioxide, Particulates (PM10), Sulphur Dioxide and 1,3 Butadiene.	The Core Strategy and SA should reflect the importance of air quality.

Overall aim /purpose of the document	Objectives/ Targets	Implication for the Core Strategy and the SA
from urban and industrial areas and motorways.		
28. The Air Quality (England) Regulations 2000 and 2002 Amendment		
Established the Air Quality Framework Daughter Directives into UK legislation.	It sets air quality objectives for benzene and carbon monoxide.	The Core Strategy and SA should reflect the importance of air quality.
29. Planning Policy Statement (PPS 23): Planning and pollution control (2004)		
PPS23 is intended to complement the pollution control framework under the Pollution Prevention and Control Act 1999 and the PPC Regulations 2000. This replaces Planning Policy Guidance Note 23: Planning and Pollution Control (PPG23) published in 1994.	<p>To encourage Local Development Documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To set out the criteria against which applications for potentially polluting developments will be considered; and • To include appropriate policies and proposals for dealing with the potential for contamination and the remediation of land so that it is suitable for the proposed development/use. 	The aim and objectives of PPS 23 must be reflected in the Core Strategy and will be reflected in the SA.
Biodiversity		
International plans, polices document and strategies		
30. Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of international importance especially waterfowl habitat (1971)		
The Convention on Wetlands, signed in Ramsar, Iran, in 1971, is an intergovernmental treaty which provides the framework for national action and international co-operation for the conservation and wise use of wetlands and their resources. There are presently 138 Contracting Parties to the Convention, with 1368 wetland sites, designated for inclusion in	<p>The Convention makes the following commitments:</p> <p>Article 2: Signatories will designate wetland sites to be included in the list of wetlands of international importance and promote the conservation and wise use of these.</p> <p>Article 3: Under the Convention there is a general obligation for the Contracting Parties to include wetland conservation considerations in their national land-use planning. They have undertaken to formulate and implement</p>	The Core Strategy and SA must account for areas within the Torbay that are designated wetland sites.

Overall aim /purpose of the document	Objectives/ Targets	Implication for the Core Strategy and the SA
<p>the Ramsar List of Wetlands of International Importance. The official name of the treaty – The Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat – reflects its original emphasis on the conservation and wise use of wetlands primarily to provide habitat for water birds. Over the years, however, the Convention has broadened its scope to cover all aspects of wetland conservation and wise use, recognising wetlands as ecosystems that are extremely important for biodiversity conservation in general and for the well being of human communities.</p>	<p>this planning so as to promote, as far as possible, "the wise use of wetlands in their territory". Article 4: Contracting Parties have also undertaken to establish nature reserves in wetlands, whether or not they are included in the Ramsar List, and they are also expected to promote training in the fields of wetland research, management and stewardship</p>	
<p>31. Bern Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (1979)</p>		
<p>The Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats - also known as the Bern Convention – was adopted on September 1979 in Bern (Switzerland) and came into force on 1 June 1982. An important instrument for the protection of wildlife and natural habitats, the Convention has today 45 Contracting Parties, including 39 Council of Europe member States, the European Community, Monaco and four African States. It includes help for implementation (technical</p>	<p>The Convention aims to ensure conservation of wild flora and fauna species and their habitats. Special attention is given to endangered and vulnerable species, including endangered and vulnerable migratory species specified in appendices. The Parties undertake to take all appropriate measures to ensure the conservation of the habitats of the wild flora and fauna species. Such measures should be included in the Parties planning and development policies and pollution control, with particular attention to the conservation of wild flora and fauna. The Parties undertake to promote education</p>	<p>The Core Strategy and AS should ensure that its policies are not in conflict with the protection and conservation of these species and their habitats.</p>

Overall aim /purpose of the document	Objectives/ Targets	Implication for the Core Strategy and the SA
<p>assistance on legal and scientific issues) and the setting-up of the Emerald Network – a Network of Areas of Special Conservation Interest created in 1998 and compatible with the EU network Natura 2000, as well as work on monitoring and control of threatened species.</p>	<p>and disseminate general information concerning the need to conserve species of wild flora and fauna and their habitats.</p> <p>The aims of the convention are threefold:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to conserve wild flora and fauna and natural habitats • to promote co-operation between States • to give particular attention to endangered and vulnerable species, including endangered and vulnerable migratory species <p>General obligation for each Contracting Party to take action individually, with respect to the conservation of wild flora and fauna and all natural habitats in general, by: promoting national conservation policies having regard for conservation in regional planning policies and pollution abatement promoting education and information</p>	
32. Bonn Convention on Conservation of Migratory Species (1979)		
<p>The Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (also known as CMS or the Bonn Convention) aims to conserve terrestrial, marine and avian migratory species throughout their range. It is an intergovernmental treaty, concluded under the aegis of the United Nations Environment Programme, concerned with the conservation of wildlife and habitats on a global scale. Since</p>	<p>The Convention was agreed based on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognition that wild animals in their innumerable forms are an irreplaceable part of the earth’s natural system which must be conserved for the good of mankind • Awareness that each generation of man holds the resources of the earth for future generations and has an obligation to ensure that this legacy is conserved and, where utilised, is used wisely 	<p>The Core Strategy and AS should reflect these issues and seek to protect and conserve wild animals and migratory species.</p>

Overall aim /purpose of the document	Objectives/ Targets	Implication for the Core Strategy and the SA
<p>the Convention's entry into force, its membership has grown steadily to include 86 (as of 1 June 2004) Parties from Africa, Central and South America, Asia, Europe and Oceania.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consciousness of the ever-growing value of wild animals from environmental, ecological, genetic, scientific, aesthetic, recreational, cultural, educational, social and economic points of view • Concern particularly with those species of wild animals that migrate across or outside national jurisdictional boundaries • Recognition that the States are and must be the protectors of the migratory species of wild animals that live within or pass through their national jurisdictional boundaries • The conviction that conservation and effective management of migratory species of wild animals require the concerted action of all States within the national jurisdictional boundaries of which such species spend any part of their life cycle 	
<p>33. Directive on Conservation of Wild Birds (79/409/EEC)</p>		
<p>The Birds Directive addresses the conservation of all wild birds throughout the European Union, including marine areas, and covers their protection, management, control and exploitation. It applies to the birds, their eggs, nests and habitats. It places a broad requirement on Member States to take necessary measures to maintain the populations of all wild birds at levels determined by</p>	<p>The main provisions of the Directive include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The maintenance of the favourable conservation status of all wild bird species across their distributional range (Article 2) with the encouragement of various activities to that end (Article 3). • The identification and classification of Special Protection Areas for rare or vulnerable species listed in Annex I (PDF 106KB) of the Directive, as well as 	<p>The Core Strategy and SA should be aware of the main provisions of the Birds Directive as well as the wide range of other statutory and non-statutory activities which support the Bird Directive's implementation in the UK. This includes national bird monitoring schemes, bird conservation research, and the UK</p>

Overall aim /purpose of the document	Objectives/ Targets	Implication for the Core Strategy and the SA
<p>ecological, scientific and cultural needs. In doing so, Member States must also consider economic and recreational needs.</p>	<p>for all regularly occurring migratory species, paying particular attention to the protection of wetlands of international importance (Article 4). (Together with Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) designated under the Habitats Directive, SPAs form a network of pan-European protected areas known as Natura 2000.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The establishment of a general scheme of protection for all wild birds (Article 5). • Restrictions on the sale and keeping of wild birds (Article 6). • Specification of the conditions under which hunting and falconry can be undertaken (Article 7). • (Huntable species are listed on Annex II.1 (PDF 29KB) and Annex II.2 (PDF 73KB) of the Directive). • Prohibition of large-scale non-selective means of bird killing (Article 8). • Procedures under which Member States may derogate from the provisions of Articles 5-8 (Article 9) — that is, the conditions under which permission may be given for otherwise prohibited activities. • Encouragement of certain forms of relevant research (Article 10). • Requirements to ensure that introduction of non-native birds do not threatened other biodiversity (Article 11). 	<p>Biodiversity Action Plan which involves action for a number of bird species and the habitats which support them.</p>

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

Overall aim /purpose of the document	Objectives/ Targets	Implication for the Core Strategy and the SA
National plans, policies document and strategies		
35. Planning Policy Guidance Note 20: Coastal Planning, ODPM (1992)		
This PPG covers planning policy for the coastal areas of England and Wales.	Does not contain a specific set of objectives, but does state that on-shore development can often have an impact offshore. And this should be taken into account when making planning decisions. Likewise, when considering the environmental impacts of developments outside the coastal zone, local planning authorities will still need to consider the effects on that zone.	Have regard to the key policy issues for coastal planning, and consider the implications of planning policies on the coastal environment, where appropriate.
36. UK Biodiversity Action Plan (1994)		
This document represents the first United Kingdom biodiversity action plan. It has been drawn up to a tight timetable, to demonstrate the UK commitment to the Biodiversity Convention.	To conserve and where practicable to enhance: The overall populations and natural ranges of species and the quality and range of wildlife habitats and ecosystems. Internationally important and threatened species, habitats and ecosystems. Species, habitats and natural and managed ecosystems that are characteristics of local areas. The biodiversity of natural and semi-natural habitats where this has been diminished over recent past decades. To increase public awareness of, and involvement in conserving biodiversity. To contribute to the conservation of biodiversity on a European and global scale.	The Core Strategy and SA should ensure that its policies are not in conflict with the Biodiversity action Plan.
37. Conservation (Natural Habitats &c) Regulations (1994) And The Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) (Amendment) (England) Regulations (2000)		

Overall aim /purpose of the document	Objectives/ Targets	Implication for the Core Strategy and the SA
<p>These Regulations, which apply to England only, amend the Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 1994 ("the Habitats Regulations"), which make provision for implementing Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora. A further category of sites is added to the meaning of "European site" in regulation 10 of the Habitats Regulations (regulation 2 of these Regulations).</p>	<p>To transpose Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora (EC Habitats Directive) into national law. Containing five Parts and four Schedules, the Regulations provide for the designation and protection of 'European sites', the protection of 'European protected species', and the adaptation of planning and other controls for the protection of European Sites.</p>	<p>The Core Strategy and SA should ensure that its policies are not in conflict with these polices.</p>
<p>38. Working with the grain of nature: a biodiversity strategy for England (2002)</p>		
<p>The Strategy sets out a series of actions that will be taken by the Government and its partners to make biodiversity a fundamental consideration across all main sectors of public policy.</p>	<p>To make biodiversity a fundamental consideration in: Agriculture: encouraging the management of farming and agricultural land so as to conserve and enhance biodiversity as part of the Government's Sustainable Food and Farming Strategy. Water: aiming for a whole catchment's approach to the wise, sustainable use of water and wetlands. Woodland: managing and extending woodland so as to promote enhanced biodiversity and quality of life. Marine and coastal management: so as to achieve the sustainable use and management of our coasts and seas using natural processes and the ecosystem-based approach. Urban areas: where biodiversity needs to become a part of the development of policy on sustainable communities and urban green space and the built environment.</p>	<p>The Core Strategy and SA should ensure that its policies are not in conflict with the Biodiversity Strategy.</p>

Overall aim /purpose of the document	Objectives/ Targets	Implication for the Core Strategy and the SA
39. Planning Policy Guidance Note 9: Nature Conservation, ODPM (2005)		
<p>This sets out the Government's objectives for nature conservation and the framework for safeguarding our natural heritage under domestic and international law; The guidance describes the key role of local planning authorities and advises on the treatment of nature conservation issues in development plans.</p>	<p>Does not contains a specific set of objectives, but does state that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local authorities have to make adequate provision for development and economic growth whilst ensuring effective conservation of wildlife and natural features as an important element of a clean and healthy natural environment. • Local planning authorities should have regard to the relative significance of international, national, local and informal designations in considering the weight to be attached to nature conservation interests. • Local authorities should identify relevant international, national and local nature conservation interests. • They should ensure that the protection and enhancement of those interests is properly provided for in development and land-use policies, and place particular emphasis on the strength of protection afforded to international designations. Plans should offer reasonable certainty to developers, landowners and residents alike about the weight that will be given to nature conservation interests in reaching planning decisions. 	<p>Nature conservation objectives should be taken into account in all planning activities which affect rural and coastal land use, and in urban areas where there is wildlife of local importance. Furthermore, the Core Strategy and the SA should focus on enhancement as well as protection.</p>
40. Planning Policy Statement 9: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation, DCLG (2006)		
<p>This sets out the Government's national</p>	<p>The PPS sets out the Government's objectives as set out in</p>	<p>The Core Strategy should seek to</p>

Overall aim /purpose of the document	Objectives/ Targets	Implication for the Core Strategy and the SA
<p>policies for the conservation of biodiversity and geodiversity. In the context of the PPS, biodiversity is the variety of life in all its forms as discussed in the UK Biodiversity Action Plan and geological conservation relates to sites that are designated for their geology and/or geomorphological importance. The PPS will replace PPG9 to set out the Government’s national policies for nature conservation and the conservation of natural heritage.</p>	<p>Working with the Grain of Nature: a biodiversity strategy for England. These are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To promote sustainable development • To conserve, enhance and restore the diversity of England’s wildlife and geology • To contribute to an urban renaissance • To contribute to rural renewal <p>It also sets out key principles which LPAs should adhere to, to ensure the that the potential impacts of planning decisions on biodiversity and geological conservation are fully considered: Plan policies and planning decisions should be based upon up-to-date information about the environmental characteristics of their areas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plan policies should seek to maintain, or enhance, or add to biodiversity and geological conservation interests. • Plan policies on the form and location of development should take a strategic approach to the conservation and enhancement of biodiversity and geology, and recognise the contributions that individual sites and areas make to conserve these resources within a wider environment. • Subject to other planning conditions, development seeking to conserve or enhance the biodiversity and geological conservation interests of the area and/or the immediate locality should be permitted. 	<p>protect and enhance biodiversity wherever possible in the borough. The plan should support development that will help achieve this objective.</p>

Overall aim /purpose of the document	Objectives/ Targets	Implication for the Core Strategy and the SA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LPAs should consider whether proposed developments can be accommodated without causing harm to biodiversity and geological conservation interests. • Where development will result in unavoidable and significant adverse impacts on biodiversity and geological conservation, planning permission for it should only be granted where adequate mitigation measures are put in place. • Development policies should promote opportunities for the incorporation of beneficial biodiversity and geological features within the design of development. 	
Regional plans, polices document and strategies		
41. Action for Biodiversity in the South West – A Series of Habitat and Species Plans to Guide Delivery, English Nature, Environment Agency, RSPB (1997)		
<p>BAPs primary purpose is to focus resources by means of local partnerships to implement conservation action for the priority habitats and species and regionally important wildlife and sites. The content of the regional, as well as local BAPs are informed and guided by national targets so that their implementation is firmly linked to national priorities. However, the plans should seek to reflect the values of local people and provide a focus for local</p>	<p>Each of the habitats listed below appears in the South West's Regional Action Plan ('Action for biodiversity in the South West' (1997)'). This document includes a series of plans which highlight issues and actions at a regional level and has chosen its subjects accordingly.</p> <p>Arable and horticulture Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland Calcareous grassland Neutral grassland Offshore shelf rock</p>	<p>This strategy should be used to inform the Core Strategy and SA of the main biodiversity issues within the South West.</p>

Overall aim /purpose of the document	Objectives/ Targets	Implication for the Core Strategy and the SA
<p>initiatives. This is one BAP covering the whole of the region, as well as 25 Local Biodiversity Action Plans. These range in scale from whole counties (Cornwall, Devon, Dorset, Gloucestershire, and Wiltshire) to individual unitary authorities and districts or cities and towns (Bristol, Swindon).</p>	<p>Rivers and streams Stanning open water and canals Urban Estuaries Wood pasture and parkland Ancient and/ or species rich hedges Coastal and floodplain grazing marsh Coastal sand dunes Lowland heath Maritime cliff and slopes Reedbeds Seagrass beds Upland heathland Upland oakwood</p> <p>As well as a number of species including Great Crested Newt, Nightjar, Marsh Frillary, Pink Sea Fan, Freshwater White-clawed Crayfish, Southern Damselfly, Water vole, Harbour Porpoise, Pipistrelle Bat, Sand Lizard, Early Gentian</p> <p>The criteria used to select the habitats included one or more of the following</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • they occur in >2 counties in the region • they represent 10% of the UK resource • a UK action plan has been prepared • they are of international importance and/or 	

Overall aim /purpose of the document	Objectives/ Targets	Implication for the Core Strategy and the SA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • they are a 'key' habitat in the UK report <p>Each plan closely reflects the action plan format used for the UK biodiversity action plans listing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • current status • current factors affecting the habitat • current action • benefits <p>UK biodiversity objectives and proposed targets South West biodiversity objectives and proposed targets proposed action required to meet objectives with lead agencies</p>	
42. A Biodiversity Guide for Planning and Development Sectors in the South West. South West Biodiversity Partnership and the Association of Local Government Ecologists (2000)		
This Guide explains how planners can contribute to biodiversity conservation through existing land use planning processes. It lists a number of planning mechanisms for the conservation of biodiversity	Does not contain any objectives	Useful source of good practice
43. State of Nature: Lowlands – future landscapes for wildlife. English Nature (2004)		
This report describes the state of nature in lowland England, and examines how a variety of pressures impact upon habitats and species. It identifies conservation successes achieved through positive action, and stresses the importance of working in partnership. It demonstrates that a landscape- scale approach	<p>Does not contain any objectives, but does refer to the ten most critical actions required to deliver environmentally sustainable management in the English lowlands:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Invest in better environmental management and wildlife recovery on farms • Stimulate appropriate management of farmland and woodland 	Useful source of baseline information. Chapter 5 and Annex 2 also provide a number of regional examples of current achievements in delivering wildlife at the landscape scale.

Overall aim /purpose of the document	Objectives/ Targets	Implication for the Core Strategy and the SA
<p>to nature conservation is essential, but can only be delivered by involving people more actively, through integrating policies more effectively, and through successful partnership at regional and local levels. It illustrates how the approach described in the England Biodiversity Strategy of delivering wildlife gains through working in partnership across sectors, can be put into action</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve water management • Restore wetland habitats • Reduce the threats and impacts from non-native invasive species • Reduce the cumulative impacts of development – • Reduce the adverse effects of transport • Reduce atmospheric pollution • Adapt to the impacts of climate change • Improve management of the impacts of access and recreation 	
<p>44. Natural Advantages: Action for Biodiversity in the South West – Case Studies in Sustainability. South West Regional Biodiversity Partnership (2004)</p>		
<p>Case studies grouped under 5 themes provided by a number of organisations and individuals across the South West.</p> <p>Themes include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Action for habitats and species • Community action for nature • Nature and the economy • Improving quality of life • Ecosystem and landscape management 	<p>Does not contain any objectives</p>	<p>Useful source of baseline information, stakeholder interests and actions undertaken across the region.</p>
<p>45. The State of the Countryside in the South West. Countryside Agency (2004)</p>		
<p>Concise overview of facts and trends about the social, economic and environmental issues for the rural areas within the region.</p>	<p>Does not contain any objectives</p>	<p>This reference document should be used when developing policies within the LDF and other plans,</p>

Overall aim /purpose of the document	Objectives/ Targets	Implication for the Core Strategy and the SA
		which may have an effect on the surrounding countryside. It also contains useful baseline data for the development of the SA.
Local plans, policies document and strategies		
46. Torbay Calcareous Grassland Local Biodiversity Action Plan, Torbay Coast and Countryside Trust (1998)		
<p>The UK BAP identifies Lowland Calcareous Grasslands as one of 39 key habitat types requiring special attention. The South-West BAP lists Calcareous Grassland as one of 18 key habitats in the region. In Devon distribution of this habitat is limited to Torbay, Plymouth and parts of East Devon. The limestone outcrops of the Torbay coast support a plant community which includes a very high number of rare species.</p> <p>The Council has bought during the years many coastal areas to preserve them from development, but few are still of private ownership. Threats to the area include: Scrub encroachment, resulting from decline of grazing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scrub encroachment, resulting from decline of grazing • Trampling • Dog fouling 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce trampling • Liaise with other owners; and • Policy review 	Local BAPS can be used to provide further information on Torbay local priorities

Overall aim /purpose of the document	Objectives/ Targets	Implication for the Core Strategy and the SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fragmentation <p>Development pressure: even though most calcareous grassland is SSSI, a few sites do not have any designation and therefore are not protected.</p>		
47. Torbay Tree and Woodland Strategy, Torbay Council (2003)		
<p>The Strategy sets out the Council’s aims for several different areas of tree, woodland and park spaces. It includes: the management of trees on council owned land, trees in parks and open spaces, street trees, woodland, trees managed by schools, social services and other departments, trees on private land, trees on development sites, rural trees and veteran trees</p>	<p>Each section has a list of actions to be taken to pursue these aims. General objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Careful management of tree stocks required. Recognition of management requirements of Torbay’s trees and woodland as set out in the strategy 	<p>Useful source of information</p>
48. Torbay Marine Biodiversity Action Plan, Torbay Coast and Countryside Trust (2004)		
<p>The marine environment of Torbay is one of 28 Sensitive Marine Areas in England, host to an exceptionally diverse range of habitats and species. The Marine Biodiversity Action Plan aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify the most important of the marine habitats and species in Torbay Assist organisations and agencies with an interest in or impact on marine 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access: Improve public access to ports, land, water and views Create additional/improved mooring facilities for pleasure craft at locations on the coast where appropriate services can be provided Business environment: Encourage investment in the water recreation and fishing industries Develop responsibly-managed niche markets such as 	<p>The Core Strategy should facilitate this investment as far as it can through the planning system in a sustainable way. Accept the primacy of nature conservation objectives, and clearly take note of these habitats in setting SA objectives and defining options.</p>

Overall aim /purpose of the document	Objectives/ Targets	Implication for the Core Strategy and the SA
<p>nature conservation in planning their work</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Generate useful, functional partnerships • Agree priorities for conservation action • Agree a set of targets and related actions • Contribute towards the development of a wider-ranging Integrated Coastal Zone Management Plan for Torbay. 	<p>wildlife tourism, scuba diving and heritage boats</p> <p>Habitat I objective:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect sites of conservation from damage through contamination, physical disturbance or excessive use (e.g. marina/harbour development) <p>Habitat 3 objective:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that development schemes, dredging operations and fishing activities do not affect the integrity or the conservation interest of intertidal and sub-tidal seagrass beds. <p>Explore options for using statutory measures, aside from those specifically designed for nature conservation, to protect seagrass beds. Particular consideration should be given to fisheries legislation and port and harbour regulations.</p>	
<p>49. A Local Biodiversity and Geodiversity Action Plan 2006-2016, Torbay Council (2006)</p>		

Overall aim /purpose of the document	Objectives/ Targets	Implication for the Core Strategy and the SA
<p>The Nature of Torbay details the 9 priority habitat action plans and 7 priority species action plans for Torbay, describes the issues currently identified as threatening these habitats and species and sets out the main objectives and targets for their future conservation.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Policy And Legislation Ensure the conservation of Torbay’s biodiversity and earth heritage is incorporated in local and regional strategies and plans. 2. Site Management Maintain and extend site management practices to support Torbay’s LBAP Habitats and Species. 3. Communication and Public Awareness Increase public awareness of and involvement in Torbay’s biodiversity and earth heritage. 4. Research and Monitoring Increase scientific knowledge and understanding of Torbay’s biodiversity and geology resource. 	<p>The Core Strategy and SA should promote the conservation of species and habitats that are important on a local level to Torbay</p>
50. Dartmoor National Park Management Plan 2007-2012, Dartmoor National Park Authority (2007)		
<p>The Dartmoor National Park Management Plan has three overarching themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communicating on principles • Conservation and enhancement through partnership • Sustainable communities <p>The vision is set in the following statements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The wildness of remote moorland remains undiminished, heather is recovering and past physical and ecological damage has been repaired 	<p>Objectives for moorland, farmed and woodland landscape and biodiversity: conservation, enhancement and protection from inappropriate/unnecessary development.</p>	<p>Core Strategy to consider effect of developments on natural and built environment</p>

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

Overall aim /purpose of the document	Objectives/ Targets	Implication for the Core Strategy and the SA
<p>Everyone shares a deeper understanding and appreciation of National Park values and is working together to sustain and enhance Dartmoor’s distinctive high quality environment and cultural heritage.</p>		
Climatic Factors		
International plans, polices document and strategies		
51. The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992)		
<p>The Convention on Climate Change sets an overall framework for intergovernmental efforts to tackle the challenge posed by climate change. It recognizes that the climate system is a shared resource whose stability can be affected by industrial and other emissions of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases. The Convention enjoys near universal membership, with 192 countries having ratified.</p>	<p>The ultimate objective of this Convention and any related legal instruments that the Conference of the Parties may adopt is to achieve, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Convention, stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system. Such a level should be achieved within a time frame sufficient to allow ecosystems to adapt naturally to climate change, to ensure that food production is not threatened and to enable economic development to proceed in a sustainable manner.</p>	<p>The Core Strategy plays a significant role in meeting its contribution to the UK climate change efforts.</p>
52. Kyoto Protocol to The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1998)		
<p>The Kyoto Protocol is an international agreement linked to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. The major feature of the Kyoto Protocol is that it sets binding targets for 37 industrialized</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>The Core Strategy plays a significant role in meeting its contribution to the UK climate change efforts.</p>

Overall aim /purpose of the document	Objectives/ Targets	Implication for the Core Strategy and the SA
<p>countries and the European community for reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions .These amount to an average of five per cent against 1990 levels over the five-year period 2008-2012.</p>	<p>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>	
<p>National plans, polices document and strategies</p>		
<p>53. Nottingham Declaration on Climate Change (2000)</p>		
<p>The declaration is a voluntary pledge to address the issues of climate change. It represents a high-level, broad statement of commitment that any council can make to its own community. The declaration was originally launched in October 2000 at a conference in Nottingham with 200 leaders, chief executives and senior managers of UK local government.</p>	<p>To deliver the UK climate change programme; To address the causes and effects of climate change and to secure maximum benefit for communities; To achieve a significant reduction of greenhouse gas emissions from local authority’s operations especially energy sourcing and use, travel and transport, waste production and disposal and the purchasing of goods and services; To encourage all sectors in the local community to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions and to make public their commitment to action; To work with key providers to assess the potential effects of climate change and to identify ways in which to adapt; To provide opportunities for the development of renewable energy generation; and To monitor the progress against the actions needed and publish the results.</p>	<p>The Core Strategy plays a significant role in meeting its contribution to the UK climate change efforts</p>

Overall aim /purpose of the document	Objectives/ Targets	Implication for the Core Strategy and the SA
54. The Planning Response to Climate Change: Advice on Better Practice (2004)		
<p>This advice is intended to provide planning professionals with an overview of the current thinking and state of knowledge on the planning response to climate change. It is recognised that planning practice on adaptation to climate change impacts is still developing. It is hoped that the advice will stimulate planners to look for new strategies to respond to the changing climate in partnership with developers and the wider community</p>	<p>To provide planning professionals with an overview of the current thinking and state of knowledge on the planning response to climate change; and To stimulate planners to look for new strategies to respond to the changing climate in partnership with developers and the wider community.</p>	<p>Useful source of information on climate change.</p>
55. Planning Policy Statement 25: Development and flood risk (2006)		
<p>Sets out Government policy on development and flood risk. Its aims are to ensure that flood risk is taken into account at all stages in the planning process to avoid inappropriate development in areas at risk of flooding, and to direct development away from areas of highest risk. Where new development is, exceptionally, necessary in such areas, policy aims to make it safe, without increasing flood risk elsewhere, and, where possible, reducing flood risk overall.</p>	<p>Appraising risk</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identifying land at risk and the degree of risk of flooding from river, sea and other sources in their areas; • preparing Regional Flood Risk Appraisals (RFRAs) or Strategic Flood Risk Assessments (SFRAs) as appropriate, as freestanding assessments that contribute to the Sustainability Appraisal of their plans; <p>managing risk</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • framing policies for the location of development which avoid flood risk to people and property where possible, and manage any residual risk, taking account of the impacts of climate change; 	<p>The Core Strategy plays a significant role in meeting its contribution to the UK climate change efforts</p>

Overall aim /purpose of the document	Objectives/ Targets	Implication for the Core Strategy and the SA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • only permitting development in areas of flood risk when there are no reasonably available sites in areas of lower flood risk and benefits of the development outweigh the risks from flooding; <p>Reducing risk</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • safeguarding land from development that is required for current and future flood management eg conveyance and storage of flood water, and flood defences; • reducing flood risk to and from new development through location, layout and design, incorporating sustainable drainage systems (SUDS); • using opportunities offered by new development to reduce the causes and impacts of flooding eg surface water management plans; making the most of the benefits of green infrastructure for flood storage, conveyance and SUDS; re-creating functional floodplain; and setting back defences <p>A partnership approach</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • working effectively with the Environment Agency, other operating authorities and other stakeholders to ensure that best use is made of their expertise and information so that plans are effective and decisions on planning applications can be delivered expeditiously; and • ensuring spatial planning supports flood risk management policies and plans, River Basin 	

Overall aim /purpose of the document	Objectives/ Targets	Implication for the Core Strategy and the SA
	Management Plans and emergency planning.	
56. Climate Change The UK Programme (2006)		
<p>The Climate Change Programme, published in 2006, sets out our policies and priorities for action in the UK and internationally. We also made a commitment to introduce an annual report to Parliament. Subsequently, the Climate Change and Sustainable Energy Act 2006 placed an obligation on us to report to Parliament on greenhouse gas emissions in the UK and action taken by Government to reduce these emissions.</p>	<p>This Climate Change Programme will ensure that the UK can make the real progress by 2020 towards the long-term goal to reduce carbon dioxide emissions by some 60% by about 2050.</p> <p>The package of existing and new policy measures in the Programme are projected to reduce carbon dioxide emissions to 15-18% below 1990 levels – the new measures saving 12 million tonnes of carbon by 2010. The overall emissions of greenhouse gas emissions are now projected to be 23-25% below 1990 levels in 2010 – around double the UK Kyoto target.</p>	<p>The Core Strategy plays a significant role in meeting its contribution to the UK climate change efforts</p>
57. Planning Policy Statement 1: Planning and Climate Change – Supplement to Planning Policy Statement 1, DCLG (2007)		
<p>Planning and Climate Change sets out how planning, in providing for the new homes, jobs and infrastructure needed by communities, should help shape places with lower carbon emissions and resilient to the climate change now accepted as inevitable.</p>	<p>Key planning objectives</p> <p>To deliver sustainable development, and in doing so a full and appropriate response on climate change, regional planning bodies and all planning authorities should prepare, and manage the delivery of, spatial strategies that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. make a full contribution to delivering the Government’s Climate Change Programme and energy policies, and in doing so contribute to global sustainability; 2. in providing for the homes, jobs, services and infrastructure needed by communities, and in renewing and 	<p>The Core Strategy plays a significant role in meeting its contribution to the UK climate change efforts</p>

Overall aim /purpose of the document	Objectives/ Targets	Implication for the Core Strategy and the SA
	<p>shaping the places where they live and work, secure the highest viable resource and energy efficiency and reduction in emissions;</p> <p>3. deliver patterns of urban growth and sustainable rural developments that help secure the fullest possible use of sustainable transport for moving freight, public transport, cycling and walking; and, which overall, reduce the need to travel, especially by car;</p> <p>4. secure new development and shape places that minimise vulnerability, and provide resilience, to climate change; and in ways that are consistent with social cohesion and inclusion;</p> <p>5. conserve and enhance biodiversity, recognising that the distribution of habitats and species will be affected by climate change;</p> <p>6. reflect the development needs and interests of communities and enable them to contribute effectively to tackling climate change; and</p> <p>7. respond to the concerns of business and encourage competitiveness and technological innovation in mitigating and adapting to climate change.</p>	

Overall aim /purpose of the document	Objectives/ Targets	Implication for the Core Strategy and the SA
58. Climate Change Act 2008		
<p>Two key aims underpinning the Act:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. to improve carbon management and help the transition towards a low carbon economy in the UK; and 2. to demonstrate strong UK leadership internationally, signalling that we are committed to taking our share of responsibility for reducing global emissions in the context of developing negotiations on a post-2012 global agreement at Copenhagen next year. 	<p>Key Provision:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legally binding targets: Green house gas emission reductions through action in the UK and abroad of at least 80% by 2050, and reductions in CO₂ emissions of at least 26% by 2020, against a 1990 baseline. The 2020 target will be reviewed soon after Royal Assent to reflect the move to all greenhouse gases and the increase in the 2050 target to 80%. • A carbon budgeting system which caps emissions over five year periods, with three budgets set at a time, to set out our trajectory to 2050. The first three carbon budgets will run from 2008-12, 2013-17 and 2018-22, and must be set by 1 June 2009. The Government must report to Parliament its policies and proposals to meet the budgets as soon as practical after that. • The creation of the Committee on Climate Change, a new independent, expert body to advise Government on the level of carbon budgets and where cost effective savings could be made. The Committee will submit annual reports to Parliament on the UK's progress towards targets and budgets to 	<p>The Core Strategy plays a significant role in meeting its contribution to the UK climate change efforts</p>

Overall aim /purpose of the document	Objectives/ Targets	Implication for the Core Strategy and the SA
	<p>which the Government must respond, thereby ensuring transparency and accountability on an annual basis.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International aviation and shipping emissions - the Government will include international aviation and shipping emissions in the Act or explain why not to Parliament by 31 December 2012. The Committee on Climate Change is required to advise the Government on the consequences of including emissions from international aviation and shipping in the Bill's targets and budgets. Projected emissions from international aviation and shipping must be taken into account in making decisions on carbon budgets. • Use of International credits - Government is required to "have regard to the need for UK domestic action on climate change" when considering how to meet the UK's targets and carbon budgets. The independent Committee on Climate Change has a duty to advice on the appropriate balance between action at domestic, European and international level, for each carbon budget. The Government also amended the Bill in its final stages to require a limit to be set on the purchase of credits for each budgetary period, by secondary 	

Overall aim /purpose of the document	Objectives/ Targets	Implication for the Core Strategy and the SA
	<p>legislation requiring debate in both Houses of Parliament, and taking into account the Committee’s advice.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Further measures to reduce emissions include powers to introduce domestic emissions trading schemes more quickly and easily through secondary legislation; measures on biofuels; powers to introduce pilot financial incentive schemes in England for household waste; powers to require a minimum charge for single-use carrier bags (excluding Scotland). • On adaptation the Government must report at least every five years on the risks to the UK of climate change, and publish a programme setting out how these impacts will be addressed. The Act also introduces powers for Government to require public bodies and statutory undertakers¹ to carry out their own risk assessment and make plans to address those risks. • An Adaptation Sub-Committee of the Committee on Climate Change, in order to provide advice to and scrutiny of the Government’s adaptation work. • A requirement for the Government to issue guidance next year on the way companies 	

Overall aim /purpose of the document	Objectives/ Targets	Implication for the Core Strategy and the SA
	<p>should report their greenhouse gas emissions, and to review the contribution reporting could make to emissions reductions by 1st December 2010. Requirement also that the Government must, by 6th April 2012, use powers under the Companies Act to mandate reporting, or explain to Parliament why it has not done so.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New powers to support the creation of a Community Energy Savings Programme, as announced by the Prime Minister on 11 September 2008 (by extending the existing Carbon Emissions Reduction Target scheme to electricity generators). • New requirement for annual publication of a report on the efficiency and sustainability of the Government estate. 	
Regional plans, polices document and strategies		
59. The Devon, Plymouth and Torbay Declaration on Climate Change and Fuel Poverty (2007)		
<p>The document acknowledge that Climate Change and fuel poverty are likely to be key drivers of change within the community over the coming decades and welcome the Social, economic and environmental benefits which will come to Devon from combating climate change and fuel poverty</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with central government to contribute, at a local level, to the delivery of the UK climate change programme. • Actively support the work of the Devon Sustainable Energy Network • Prepare a plan with our local communities including key stakeholders within the health and business 	<p>The Core Strategy plays a significant role in meeting its contribution to the UK climate change efforts</p>

Overall aim /purpose of the document	Objectives/ Targets	Implication for the Core Strategy and the SA
	<p>sectors to mitigate the causes of climate change and fuel poverty and to secure maximum benefit for our communities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrate within this plan the implications and actions contained within Devon’s Affordable Warmth strategy, Devon’s Renewable Energy Strategy and Action Plan, and the Community Strategies of the county, district & unitary authorities • Publicly declare, within the plan, the commitment to achieve a significant reduction of greenhouse gas emissions from our own authority’s operations especially energy sourcing and use, travel and transport, waste production and disposal and the purchasing of goods and services. • Encourage all sectors in the local community to take the opportunity to reduce their own greenhouse gas emissions and to make public their commitment to action. • Promote and support opportunities for the supply of renewable heat and electricity within our area and work with all Devon authorities and other key stakeholders to meet Devon’s renewable electricity target of 151 MW by 2010, as expressed within the Devon Structure Plan. Opportunities for renewable energy should take into account Devon’s landscape character in balancing local impacts with wider issues such as climate change. 	

Overall aim /purpose of the document	Objectives/ Targets	Implication for the Core Strategy and the SA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with key providers, including health and business and development organisations, to assess the potential effects of climate change on our communities, and to identify ways in which we can adapt. • Monitor the progress of our plan against the actions needed and publish the results. 	
Local plans, polices document and strategies		
60. A Climate Change Strategy for Torbay 2008 – 2013. Torbay Council (2008)		
<p>The Climate Change Strategy for Torbay aims to help minimise the economic, social and environmental cost of climate change in the Bay by facilitating:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A local contributing to global action on climate change mitigation, and; • The adaptation of Torbay infrastructure to the likely impacts and opportunities of inevitable climate change. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A local contributing to global action on climate change mitigation, and; • The adaptation of Torbay infrastructure to the likely impacts and opportunities of inevitable climate change. 	<p>The Core Strategy plays a significant role in meeting its contribution to the UK climate change efforts</p>
Cultural Heritage and Landscape		
National plans, polices document and strategies		
61. Planning Policy Guidance Note 16: Archaeology and planning, ODPM (1990)		
<p>PPG16 gives advice on the handling of archaeological remains and discoveries under the development plan and control systems, including the weight to be given to them in</p>	<p>To promote positive planning and management to bring about sensible solutions.</p> <p>To the treatment of sites with archaeological remains and</p>	<p>The core Strategy will need to consider the archaeological objectives set out in PPG16 in planning.</p>

Overall aim /purpose of the document	Objectives/ Targets	Implication for the Core Strategy and the SA
planning decisions and the use of planning conditions. (Although separate controls exist for scheduled monuments).	reduce the areas of potential conflict between development and preservation.	
62. Planning Policy Guidance Note 20: Coastal Planning, ODPM (1992)		
This PPG covers planning policy for the coastal areas of England and Wales.	Does not contain a specific set of objectives, but does state that on-shore development can often have an impact offshore. And this should be taken into account when making planning decisions. Likewise, when considering the environmental impacts of developments outside the coastal zone, local planning authorities will still need to consider the effects on that zone.	Have regards to the key policy issues for coastal planning, and consider the implications of planning policies on the coastal environment, where appropriate.
63. Planning Policy Guidance Note 15: Planning and the Historic Environment, Department of Environment and Department of National Heritage (1994)		
This PPG provides a full statement of Government policies for the identification and protection of historic buildings, conservation areas, and other elements of the historic environment. It explains the role played by the planning system in their protection.	Does not contains a specific set of objectives, but does state that ‘the protection of the historic environment, whether individual listed buildings, conservation areas, parks and gardens, battlefields will need to be taken fully into account both in the formulation of authorities' planning policies and in development control’.	Include objectives / targets for “the conservation of the natural beauty and amenity of the land” and for “the improvement of the physical environment”.
64. Planning Policy Guidance Note 2: Green Belts (1995 amended 2001)		
This PPG states the general intentions of Green Belt policy, including its contribution to sustainable development objectives.	The fundamental aim of Green Belt policy is to prevent urban sprawl by keeping land permanently open; the most important attribute of Green Belts is their openness. The objectives of the policy are to:	This PPG maintains the presumption against inappropriate development within Green Belts and confirm that Green Belts must be protected as far

Overall aim /purpose of the document	Objectives/ Targets	Implication for the Core Strategy and the SA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to provide opportunities for access to the open countryside for the urban population; • to provide opportunities for outdoor sport and outdoor recreation near urban areas; • to retain attractive landscapes, and enhance landscapes, near to where people live; • to improve damaged and derelict land around towns; • to secure nature conservation interest; and • to retain land in agricultural, forestry and related uses 	as can be seen ahead. This should be reflected in the Core Strategy
65. Planning Policy Guidance Note 17: Planning for Open Space, Sport and Recreation, ODPM (2002)		
Open spaces, sport and recreation all underpin people's quality of life. Well designed and implemented planning policies for open space, sport and recreation are therefore fundamental to delivering broader Government objectives.	Does not contain a specific set of objectives, but does state that Open spaces, sport and recreation all underpin people's quality of life. Well designed and implemented planning policies for open space, sport and recreation are therefore fundamental to delivering broader Government objectives.	PPG17 should be considered by in the development of the core Strategy. And where appropriate should be informed by an open space assessment and strategy.
Regional plans, polices document and strategies		
66. English Heritage in the South West 2003-2005 (2003)		
English Heritage's plans to promote the historic environment in the South West.	Does not contain any objectives.	Provides background information to English Heritage's plans in the South West.
67. South Devon AONB Management Plan 2004-2009, South Devon AONB Partnership (2004)		
This document is a statutory Management Plan for the South Devon Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty. It is published in accordance	Elberry Cove, Berry Head and Sharkham Point define the portion of AONB around Brixham included in the Torbay UA territory (1.95% of the total AONB area in the South	All plans to consider the general aims and specific action and targets of the AONB management plan for

Overall aim /purpose of the document	Objectives/ Targets	Implication for the Core Strategy and the SA
<p>with Section 89 of the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000.</p> <p>Preparing a Management Plan is a requirement for every AONB. Its task is to do the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Highlight the special qualities and significance of the AONB. • Present a vision for the future of the AONB. • Set out policies and objectives to secure the vision. • Identify what needs to be done, by whom, and when. • State how the condition of the AONB and the effectiveness of its management will be monitored. • Reflect the views and aspirations of a wide range of AONB ‘stakeholders’. • Co-ordinate the work of different partner organisations. <p>The Plan is not just an internal document for the AONB Partnership and Staff Unit: an AONB Management Plan has to ensure outcomes for the landscape itself and harness the actions of all who live or work in it, visit it or otherwise have an interest in it.</p>	<p>Devon). The Action programme has a number of specific actions and projects which involve Torbay as Planning Authority. 1. Bring an area of land at St Mary’s Bay (part of former “Dolphin Holiday Camp”) into protective ownership and beneficial conservation management. Target: By 2007, conclude a planning agreement as part of any planning permission given to for the redevelopment of the site. By later, on redevelopment of the site, transfer part of the land to Torbay Coast & Countryside Trust and provide for management plan. 2. Publish a Coastal Zone Management Strategy for Torbay as a mechanism for ensuring compatibility between recreational use and conservation, and improving the management of water sports. To include review of beach zoning. Target: Publish and implement over the period 2004-2009 the Strategy; prepare a sustainable beach management strategy for Torbay as the basis of a national good practice guide for ENCAMS.</p> <p>Complete and publish the Torbay Community Plan and seek resources for its implementation. Develop opportunities for linkages and collaboration between the Torbay Community Plan and the AONB Management Plan. 4. St Mary’s Bay, Brixham: 1: Seek opportunities to enhance the area in response to pressure from traffic and visitors, intensive tourism development, unsightly boundaries and invasive foreign plants. 2: Subject to the outcome, prepare a costed programme of action and seek resources to implement it, taking advantage of any opportunities for securing planning gain from any</p>	<p>the AONB areas part of Torbay.</p>

Overall aim /purpose of the document	Objectives/ Targets	Implication for the Core Strategy and the SA
	<p>redevelopment, in order to provide landscape and habitat improvements and enhance informal recreation opportunities. Target: by June 2006 secure agreed approach to the future management of the area. By March 2007 and beyond, subject to securing resources, implement an enhancement programme incorporating improved path links, habitat management, improvement of eyesores etc. By 2005 prepare the Public Rights of Way Improvement Plans</p>	
<p>68. A Strategy for the Historic Environment in the South West, South West Historic Environment Forum (2004)</p>		
<p>This is the first strategy for the historic environment in the South West. It has been prepared on behalf of the South West Historic Environment Forum, a group representing the key historic agencies and organisations active within the region. It represents an important first step in raising the profile of the historic environment and ensuring it is reflected fully in the key strategies, plans and policies that will guide change over the coming years.</p>	<p>Priorities for the Historic Environment Strategy are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure the Historic Environment is integrated into the Region’s Policy Framework; • Develop positive and creative partnerships that reflect the many linkages and opportunities in the South West; • Ensure the Historic Environment is accessible and relevant to people in their everyday lives; • Raise awareness of the historic dimension of the wider environment and its contribution to quality of life; • Share knowledge and build a better understanding of the role and potential of the Historic Environment through ‘Heritage Counts’ an annual state of the historic environment report. 	

Overall aim /purpose of the document	Objectives/ Targets	Implication for the Core Strategy and the SA
Local plans, polices document and strategies		
69. Torbay Heritage Strategy , Torbay Council (2004)		
<p>The aim of the Torbay Heritage Strategy is to protect heritage and direct it towards the economic, social and environmental regeneration of Torbay.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To protect and enhance historic buildings, archaeology biodiversity, geology, landscapes and museum collections of national and international significance for the benefit of future generations. 2. To protect and enhance locally and regionally important heritage features including our social heritage and oral history. 3. To create strong partnerships between the public, private and voluntary sectors and a coordinated programme to protect and enhance our heritage. 4. To support local heritage and amenity groups and private individuals to increase public access to our heritage. 5. To promote the value and significance of Torbay's heritage to the public locally, regionally and nationally. 6. To encourage educational establishments and programmes to provide learning opportunities related to our heritage. 7. To support organisations applying for funding and maximise the opportunities for external funding to benefit our heritage <p>The strategy identifies the key assets of Torbay’s heritage and the key actions required to ensure objectives are reached.</p>	<p>The Core Strategy and AS should have regards to the strategy aims and objectives</p>
70. Torbay Greenspace Strategy, Torbay Council (2007)		
<p>The Greenspace Strategy provides a strategic, focused and co-ordinated approach to green</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improving appearance of green space. • Improving accessibility, especially for the disabled. 	<p>The Greenspace Strategy informs the Core Strategy and the SA</p>

Overall aim /purpose of the document	Objectives/ Targets	Implication for the Core Strategy and the SA
<p>spaces in Torbay over the next 20 years. This Strategy forms a Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) in the emerging Local Development Framework for Torbay (LDF). The strategy outlines how the Council in association with the community intends to deliver and maintain high quality green spaces which enable equal access and opportunity for all, as well as protecting and enhancing the local environment.</p> <p>The Strategy supports community priorities. It will also help improve Torbay's biodiversity and reduce crime, litter and graffiti.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Challenging people's perceptions of green spaces as areas to visit and use more often. • Improving facilities and attractions. • Increasing numbers of events/entertainments. • Develop opportunities for using green spaces for learning. • Promote and protect the heritage assets of Torbay's green spaces. • Promotion of green spaces as drivers for economic activity. • Recognise, protect and enhance the biodiversity value of green space. 	
Economic Development		
National plans, polices document and strategies		
71. Planning Policy Guidance 4: Industrial, commercial development and small firms, ODPM (1992)		
<p>Planning Policy Guidance 4 (PPG4) takes a positive approach to the location of new business developments and assisting small firms through the planning system. The main message is that economic growth and a high-quality environment have to be pursued together.</p>	<p>To encourage new development in locations, which minimise the length and number of trips and can be served by public transport;</p> <p>To discourage development that is likely to lead to increased congestion;</p> <p>To locate local development away from trunk roads; and</p> <p>To optimise the use of existing premises in inner city areas</p>	<p>The Core Strategy should weigh the importance of industrial and commercial development with that of maintaining and improving environmental quality</p>

Overall aim /purpose of the document	Objectives/ Targets	Implication for the Core Strategy and the SA
72. Government Urban White Paper: Our Towns and Cities: the Future - Delivering an Urban Renaissance, DETR (2000)		
<p>This White Paper explains how our towns and cities can function as economic powerhouses, helping to achieve the Governments core objective of increasing sustainable growth and employment for all and bringing benefits not just to their own population but to the surrounding region. It also targets those areas that are striving to renew their economic identity and which are seeking to take full advantage of the rapid growth in the new industries.</p>	<p>The central purpose of the paper is to arrest urban decline and it starts with recognition of a holistic approach to policy ("joined up thinking") which recognises the need to link together a range of initiatives on housing, planning, education, transport and law and order issues.</p> <p>Our vision is of towns, cities and suburbs which offer a high quality of life and opportunity for all. We want to see:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • people shaping the future of their community, supported by strong and truly representative local leaders; • people living in attractive, well-kept towns and cities which use space and buildings well; • good design and planning which makes it practical to live in a more environmentally sustainable way, with less noise, pollution and traffic congestion; • towns and cities able to create and share prosperity, investing to help all their citizens reach their full potential; and • good quality services – health, education, housing, transport, finance, shopping, leisure and protection from crime – that meet the needs of people and businesses wherever they are. 	<p>The Core Strategy should recognise the holistic approach to policy promoted in this White Paper and should appropriately reflect its priorities and actions.</p>

Overall aim /purpose of the document	Objectives/ Targets	Implication for the Core Strategy and the SA
73. Government Rural White Paper: Our Countryside – the Future – a Fair Deal for Rural England, DETR (2000)		
<p>Outlines the government’s vision of a living, working, protected and vibrant countryside. The paper sets out 10 key actions which are intended to meet the vision:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Support vital village services 2. Modernise rural services 3. Provide affordable homes 4. Deliver local transport solutions 5. Rejuvenate market towns and a thriving rural economy 6. Set a new direction for farming 7. Preserve what makes rural England special 8. Ensure everyone can enjoy an accessible countryside 9. Give local power to country towns and villages 10. Think rural 	<p>Objectives:</p> <p>To facilitate the development of dynamic, competitive and sustainable economies in the countryside, tackling poverty in rural areas.</p> <p>To maintain and stimulate communities, and secure access to services which is equitable in all the circumstances, for those who live or work in the countryside.</p> <p>To conserve and enhance rural landscapes and the diversity and abundance of wildlife (including the habitats on which it depends).</p> <p>To increase opportunities for people to get enjoyment from the countryside. To open up public access to mountain, moor, heath and down and registered common land by the end of 2005.</p> <p>To promote government responsiveness to rural communities through better working together between central departments, local government, and government agencies and better cooperation with non-government bodies.</p> <p>These objectives will be taken forward in Departmental Public Service Agreement targets and their subsidiary Service Delivery agreements.</p> <p>Targets</p> <p>Contains Rural Services Standard, which set out minimum standards and targets covering access to and the delivery of public services in rural areas. Some of the more relevant</p>	<p>The Core Strategy should seek to find ways of accommodating change in rural areas (where this is appropriate) whilst maintaining and enhancing the environment. The Core Strategy should appropriately reflect the priorities and actions of the White Paper.</p>

Overall aim /purpose of the document	Objectives/ Targets	Implication for the Core Strategy and the SA
	<p>standards and targets are listed below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All Government services to be available on line by 2005. • Presumption against closure of rural schools; • Formal requirement on the Post Office to maintain the rural network of post offices and to prevent any avoidable closures of rural post offices. <p>Targets set for the proportion of the rural population living within about 10 minutes' walk of an hourly or better bus service to increase from 37% to 50% by 2010, with an intermediate milestone of 42% by 2004.</p>	
74. PPG 8: Telecommunications, ODPM (2001)		
<p>PPG8 gives guidance on planning for telecommunications development - including radio masts and towers, antennas of all kinds, radio equipment housing, public call boxes, cabinets, poles and overhead wires.</p>	<p>To facilitate the growth of new and existing telecommunications systems whilst keeping the environmental impact to a minimum and protecting public health;</p> <p>To ensure that people have a choice as to who provides their telecommunications service, a wider range of services from which to choose and equitable access to the latest technologies as they become available by encouraging local planning authorities:</p> <p>To respond positively to telecommunications development proposals taking into account of the advice on the protection of urban and rural areas in other planning policy guidance notes;</p> <p>To include the significance of the proposed development as</p>	<p>PPG8 should be considered by in the development of the core Strategy.</p>

Overall aim /purpose of the document	Objectives/ Targets	Implication for the Core Strategy and the SA
	part of a national network; and not to prevent competition between different operators and not to question the need for the telecommunications system which the proposed development is to support.	
75. Strategy for Sustainable Farming and Food - Facing the future, DEFRA (2002)		
<p>The aim of this strategy is to promote a competitive and efficient farming and food sector which protects and enhances our countryside and wider environment, and contributes to the health and prosperity of all our communities.</p>	<p>Key principles for sustainable farming and food now and in the future:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Produce safe, healthy products in response to market demands, and ensure that all consumers have access to nutritious food, and to accurate information about food products. • Support the viability and diversity of rural and urban economies and communities. • Enable viable livelihoods to be made from sustainable land management, both through the market and through payments for public benefits. • Respect and operate within the biological limits of natural resources (especially soil, water and biodiversity). • Achieve consistently high standards of environmental performance by reducing energy consumption, by minimising resource inputs, and use renewable energy wherever possible. • Ensure a safe and hygienic working environment and high social welfare and training for all employees involved in the food chain. 	<p>The Core Strategy should be aware of and consider both the costs and benefits of planning decisions and changes in the agricultural sector. The Core Strategy should also reflect the key principles for sustainable farming and food.</p>

Overall aim /purpose of the document	Objectives/ Targets	Implication for the Core Strategy and the SA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Achieve consistently high standards of animal health and welfare. • Sustain the resource available for growing food and supplying other public benefits over time, except where alternative land uses are essential to meet other needs of society. • Achieving sustainable farming and food industries requires progress against all of these outcomes and 	
76. PPS 7 – Sustainable Development in Rural Areas, ODPM (2004)		
<p>Quality of life and the environment in rural areas need to be enhanced through the sustainable development of communities and their environment. Requires that development within and outside existing villages should be permitted where it meets local economic and community needs, where it maintains or enhances the environment and does not conflict with other policies.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To raise the quality of life and the environment in rural areas through the promotion of sustainable rural communities, sustainable economic growth and diversification, respect and enhancement of local distinctiveness and continued protection of the open countryside. 2. To promote more sustainable patterns of development focusing most development in, or next to, existing towns and villages; - preventing urban sprawl; - discouraging the development of 'greenfield' land, maximising the potential benefits of the countryside fringing urban areas; and - providing appropriate leisure opportunities to enable urban and rural dwellers to enjoy the wider countryside. 3. Promoting the development of the English regions by improving their economic performance so that all are able to reach their full potential - by developing competitive, diverse and thriving rural enterprise that provides a range of 	<p>The Core Strategy and the SA will need to take into account the sustainable development principles established in PPS7</p>

Overall aim /purpose of the document	Objectives/ Targets	Implication for the Core Strategy and the SA
	<p>jobs and underpins strong economies.</p> <p>4. To promote sustainable, diverse and adaptable agriculture sectors where farming achieves high environmental standards, minimising impact on natural resources, and manages valued landscapes and biodiversity; contributes both directly and indirectly to rural economic diversity; is itself competitive and profitable; and provides high quality products that the public wants.</p>	
77. PPS 6 –Planning for Town Centres, ODPM (2005)		
<p>This guidance promotes a ‘town centre first’ sequential approach to development with the aim of creating thriving town centres that provide a range of facilities for local people. Consultation Paper on PPS (2008) represent a new though planning rules will help councils better protect small shops through the recent economic difficulties and create more vibrant town centres.</p>	<p>The objectives of this guidance are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To promote and enhance existing centres by focusing development in such centres and encouraging a wide range of services in a good environment. • Encouraging town centre development to promote their vitality and viability, and to enhance consumer choice with a wide provision of shopping, leisure and local services to meet the needs of the whole community; • To ensure development is accessible by a range of means of transport, and to encourage a cleaner, safer, greener town centre environment; • To promote social inclusion by encouraging investment in disadvantaged areas to provide improved services and more employment opportunities; 	<p>The Core Strategy and the SA will need to take into account the aims objectives of the PPS6</p>

Overall aim /purpose of the document	Objectives/ Targets	Implication for the Core Strategy and the SA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To promote high quality and inclusive design and make efficient use of land in town centres to deliver more sustainable development. • Exploit locations through high density, mixed use development and promotion of sustainable transport choices • Promote high quality and inclusive design improving the quality of the public realm and open spaces • protect and enhance architectural and historic heritage of centres to provide a sense of place and focus for the community and for civic activity 	
78. Good Practice Guide on Planning for Tourism, DCLG (2006)		
<p>This guidance, to be read alongside national planning policies, is designed to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ensure that planners understand the importance of tourism and take this fully into account when preparing development plans and taking planning decisions; • ensure that those involved in the tourism industry understand the principles of national planning policy as they apply to tourism and how these can be applied when preparing individual planning applications; 	<p>This Guidance sets out how effective planning for tourism can be undertaken In particular:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sets out the principles of the planning system and the framework that it provides to plan for tourism; • sets out how stakeholders, including the industry and community should be involved in drawing up plans for tourism and identifies data and techniques that may assist; • examines how tourism developments can be made more sustainable and what some of the main planning considerations will be when tourism developments are proposed; and • identifies initiatives which can help proposals for 	<p>The Core Strategy should consider the impacts of tourism on sustainability objectives</p>

Overall aim /purpose of the document	Objectives/ Targets	Implication for the Core Strategy and the SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ensure that planners and the tourism industry work together effectively to facilitate, promote and deliver new tourism developments in a sustainable way. 	<p>tourism development to be processed effectively.</p>	
<p>79. Consultation Paper on new Planning Policy Statement 4: Planning for Sustainable Economic Development, DCLG (2007)</p>		
<p>Consultation Draft PPS 4 aims to put in place a National Planning Policy Framework for economic development in rural and urban areas across regional, sub-regional and local levels.</p> <p>The framework primarily aims to improve productivity and employment and maintain macroeconomic stability in order to tackle market failures.</p> <p>The Draft PPS aims to support economic growth in line with the principles established in PPS1, and in a way that is sensitive to climate change.</p> <p>The Draft PPS states what types of development should be considered to be economic development, and lists 13 examples, one of which is housing.</p>	<p>Key policy outcomes will include: raising economic productivity; maximising job opportunities; improving regional economic performance; and delivering sustainable development and creating prosperous communities across the UK. A flexible and positive approach towards planning for economic development will be encouraged.</p>	<p>The Core Strategy and the SA will need to take into account the sustainable development principles established in PPS4</p>
<p>Regional plans, polices document and strategies</p>		
<p>80. Promoting Sustainable Tourism in the South West, A discussion paper by the local sustainability group for the South West, Local</p>		

Overall aim /purpose of the document	Objectives/ Targets	Implication for the Core Strategy and the SA
Sustainability Group for the South West (2000)		
<p>To encourage movement towards sustainable development in the region. It is a reminder of what sustainable tourism actually entails, and it makes some practical suggestions of how we can all work towards it. As such we hope it will be useful for a range of regional agencies, statutory and voluntary bodies, trade organisations and local authorities.</p> <p>The Local Sustainability Group for the South West is a group representing Local Agenda 21 contacts, aiming to promote sustainable development and influence decision makers in the region.</p>	<p>There are no objectives, but there are a number of recommendations, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We recommend that a Sustainability Checklist be used by planning staff to give a quick indication of how any particular proposal matches up against sustainability criteria. • We recommend that the South West of England Regional Development Agency, Countryside Agency and South West Tourism concentrate their investment in the tourism sector on proposals that contribute to the development of a more sustainable tourism industry. • We recommend that each part of the region (city, county or district) should take a strategic approach to developing sustainable tourism, reaching a consensus involving private and public sectors, and identifying problems and opportunities in the existing tourism industry in the area. 	<p>Provides a discussion and a background of information on sustainable tourism, parts of which may be relevant to the core strategy.</p>
81. South West Framework for Regional Employment and Skills Action (FRESA), South West Regional Employment Forum (2002)		
<p>The Framework for Regional Employment and Skills Action (FRESA) provides a single plan to identify what needs to happen to create a healthy labour market in the South West. The FRESA defines what is meant by a 'healthy labour market'. It sets out a vision for the</p>	<p>The 3 strategic objectives that are identified to be taken forward by regional partners as part of a coordinated plan of work are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To increase employers' participation in skills development in the SW; • To raise individuals' aspirations and skills for 	<p>The Action Plan contains a number of objectives important at the regional level to the Core strategy. The report also contains key trends information on the region's baseline.</p>

Overall aim /purpose of the document	Objectives/ Targets	Implication for the Core Strategy and the SA
future of the labour market in the South West and identifies a set of strategic objectives and actions required to realise that vision	working in the SW; and, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To develop the efficient and inclusive working of the SW Labour Market. 	
82. Towards 2015 - Shaping tomorrow's tourism, South West Regional Development Agency (2005)		
The vision of the strategy is that 'By 2015, the South West of England will be internationally recognised as a model tourism destination. This will be achieved by creating a unique balance between its environment, communities, industries and visitor satisfaction, while earning long-term economic, environmental and social benefit for the whole region'.	Further research will be required to identify the current baseline position, following which will be in line with the measures listed below: Strategic Aim 1: Driving Up Quality <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the current rate of growth of productivity in tourism by X% • X% increase in the proportion of businesses achieving higher quality standards in recognised rating schemes by 2015 Strategic Aim 2: Delivering Sustainable Tourism <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Achieve X% increase in the awareness, understanding and adoption of sustainable tourism practices amongst the business community • Increase visitors demand for and practice of sustainable tourism by X% within X years • Regional Priority 2C: Plan sustainable and successful communities Strategic Aim 3: Effective Destination Management <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • X number of Destination Management Organisations (DMOs) established and operational by [date], the remaining DMOs set up by [date] • Sub-regional targets and indicators will also be 	The document identifies a number of key trends in tourism, as well as a number of priority actions. The strategic aims of the document should be aligned with the tourism objectives in the Core Strategy.

Overall aim /purpose of the document	Objectives/ Targets	Implication for the Core Strategy and the SA
	<p>developed to help measure and assess local</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • progress towards the three strategic aims of Towards 2015 • Regional Priority 3C: Improve leadership, influence and partnership <p>Jointly, through addressing all three aims together</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Less seasonal • More satisfied visitors • Increased welcome across the region • A better employer • Creating jobs • Making existing jobs better • A major wealth creator for the South West 	
83. Regional Economic Strategy for the South West of England 2006-2015, Regional Development Agency (2006)		
<p>The RES is concerned with the economy of the South West, within the wider context of sustainable development. The Strategy concentrates on those issues which are directly related to improving the economy and ensuring that more people can participate in that economy. It also recognises that a strong social fabric is an important part of the overall well-being in the region.</p>	<p>The three Strategic Objectives is sub-divided into Regional Priorities:</p> <p>Strategic Objective 1: Successful and competitive business</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional Priority 1A: Support business productivity • Regional Priority 1B: Encourage new enterprise • Regional Priority 1C: Deliver skills for the economy • Regional Priority 1D: Compete in a global market • Regional Priority 1E: Promote innovation <p>Strategic Objective 2: Strong and inclusive communities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional Priority 2A: Improve participation in the economy 	<p>The Core Strategy should be carefully Co-ordinated with the RES.</p>

Overall aim /purpose of the document	Objectives/ Targets	Implication for the Core Strategy and the SA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional Priority 2B: Regenerate the most disadvantaged areas • Regional Priority 2C: Plan sustainable and successful communities <p>Strategic Objective 3: An effective and confident region</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional Priority 3A: Improve transport networks • Regional Priority 3B: Promote and enhance what is best about the region • Regional Priority 3C: Improve leadership, influence and partnership 	
Energy		
International plans, policies document and strategies		
84. White Paper ‘Energy for the future: renewable source of energy’ EU COM (1997)		
The document sets out Community Strategy and Action Plan to double the share of renewable energy from 6 to 12 % in Gross Inland Production by 2010;	To encourage the increase of Renewable Energy Sources (RES) in each Member State as a means of increasing exploitation of the available potential for attaining CO ₂ emission reduction, decreasing energy dependence, developing national industry and creating jobs; To establish Sub-targets in the various sectors; To preserve flexibility in view of Community enlargement; and To instigate a tri-annual review procedure	The aims and objectives of this White Paper should be considered in Core Strategy and SA.
85. Directive to Promote Electricity from Renewable Energy (2001/77/EC) (2001)		
This Directive on ‘the promotion of electricity produced from renewable energy sources in the	The purpose of this Directive is to promote an increase in the contribution of renewable energy sources to electricity	The relationship between renewable technology and the economic

Overall aim /purpose of the document	Objectives/ Targets	Implication for the Core Strategy and the SA
<p>internal electricity market’ addresses an obligation to member states to establish a programme to increase the gross consumption of renewable energy based electricity (“green electricity”) by 2010. The Directive also calls on Member States to adopt and publish a report setting national indicative targets for future consumption of electricity produced from renewable energy sources for the next 10 years.</p>	<p>production in the internal market for electricity and to create a basis for a future Community framework thereof.</p> <p>Targets The UK target is for renewable to account for 10% of UK consumption by 2010.</p>	<p>benefits to region should be considered.</p>
<p>86. EU Directive 2002/91/EC on the energy performance of buildings European Parliament and European Council (2002)</p>		
<p>The directive aims to increase the energy performance of public, commercial and private buildings in all Member States.</p>	<p>To promote the improvement of the energy performance of buildings within the Community, taking into account outdoor climatic and local conditions, as well as indoor climate requirements and cost-effectiveness considering:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The general framework for a methodology of calculation of the integrated energy performance of buildings; • The application of minimum requirements on the energy performance of new buildings; • The application of minimum requirements on the energy performance of large existing buildings that are subject to major renovation; • Energy certification of buildings; and • Regular inspection of boilers and of air-conditioning systems in buildings and in addition an assessment of the heating installation in which the boilers are more 	<p>The aims and objectives of the Directive should be considered in Core Strategy and SA.</p>

Overall aim /purpose of the document	Objectives/ Targets	Implication for the Core Strategy and the SA
	than 15 years old.	
87. Directive 2006/32/EC on energy end-use efficiency and energy services European Parliament and of the Council (2006)		
<p>The aim of this Directive is not only to continue to promote the supply side of energy services, but also to create stronger incentives for the demand side. The public sector in each Member State should thus set a good example regarding investments, maintenance and other expenditure on energy-using equipment, energy services and other energy efficiency improvement measures.</p>	<p>The purpose of this Directive is to enhance the cost-effective improvement of energy end-use efficiency in the Member States by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing the necessary indicative targets as well as mechanisms, incentives and institutional, financial and legal frameworks to remove existing market barriers and imperfections that impede the efficient end use of energy; • Creating the conditions for the development and promotion of a market for energy services and for the delivery of other energy efficiency improvement measures to final consumers. 	<p>The Core Strategy should seek to meet the Kyoto commitments.</p>
National plans, polices document and strategies		
88. Home Energy Conservation Act 1995		
<p>The Home Energy Conservation Act 1995 (HECA) requires every UK local authority with housing responsibilities "energy conservation authorities" - to prepare, publish and submit to the Secretary of State.</p> <p>HECA has served to focus the attention of local authorities more closely on the energy efficiency of all residential accommodation,</p>	<p>commitments an energy conservation report identifying:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Practicable and cost-effective measures to significantly improve the energy efficiency of all residential accommodation in their area; and • Report on progress made in implementing the measures. 	<p>The aims and objectives of the Act should be considered in Core Strategy and SA.</p>

Overall aim /purpose of the document	Objectives/ Targets	Implication for the Core Strategy and the SA
and on developing an integrated approach to their housing and energy efficiency strategies. Improvements achieved through HECA will contribute to meeting the UK's Climate Change		
89. Energy efficiency: The Government's Plan for Action (following the Energy White Paper, Our Energy Future - Towards a Low Carbon Economy Feb 2003) (2004)		
The document details actions to improve energy efficiency in the domestic, business and public sectors. It does not include action on renewable energy generation (apart from at a small scale domestic level) or transport.	<p>To reduce carbon emissions using energy as efficiently as possible and the most cost-effective way to manage energy demand;</p> <p>To ensure security of supply by reducing demand on the gas and electricity distribution networks and using energy efficiency that helps to deliver improved resilience and to reduce dependence on imported energy supplies;</p> <p>To maintain competitiveness by helping consumers to reduce their energy bills, energy efficiency and UK businesses to be more productive and competitive; and</p> <p>To tackle fuel poverty improving the energy standards of homes and reducing spending on fuel.</p>	The Core Strategy and SA should have regards to the Action Plan aims and objectives
90. Planning Policy Statement 22: Renewable Energy (2004)		
This PPS replaces PPG 22 (Renewable Energy). It sets out the Government's planning policies for renewable energy, which planning authorities should have regarded to when preparing local development documents and when taking planning decisions.	In light of Government objectives to cut carbon dioxide emissions and increase the generation of electricity from renewable energy sources, this planning policy statement looks to positive planning which facilitates renewable energy developments to contribute to all four elements of the Government's sustainable development strategy.	The objectives within this strategy should be reflected and positively covered within the RSS if the region is to meet its renewable energy targets. However, the RSS should also consider the environmental

Overall aim /purpose of the document	Objectives/ Targets	Implication for the Core Strategy and the SA
	<p>The PPS contains a number of key principles that should be adhered to by Local Authorities in their approach to planning for renewable energy.</p> <p>Targets To generate 10% of UK electricity from renewable energy sources by 2010. The 2003 Energy White Paper ('Our energy – creating a low carbon economy') sets out the Government's aspirations to double that figure to 20% by 2020.</p>	<p>implications of meeting those targets.</p>
91. UK Biomass Strategy DEFRA (2007)		
<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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • expand supply and use of biomass in the UK • facilitate development of a competitive and sustainable mark • promote innovation and development of low carbon technology • contribute to overall environmental benefits and health of ecosystems through achieving multiple benefits from land use • shift towards a bio-economy through sustainable growth and development of biomass use • maximise potential for biomass to contribute towards climate change and energy policy goals <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>	<p>The Core Strategy and SA should have regards to the strategy aims and objectives</p>

Overall aim /purpose of the document	Objectives/ Targets	Implication for the Core Strategy and the SA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage greater separation of waste (e.g. wood, food) for energy recovery and increase proportion of renewable electricity and heat from waste biomass • Drive faster growth in the use of anaerobic digestion • 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) 	
92. Meeting the Energy Challenge: A White Paper on Energy DTI (2007)		
<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"> • put UK on path to cutting carbon dioxide emissions by some 60% by about 2050 • maintain reliability of energy supplies • promote competitive markets in the UK and beyond, helping to raise rate of sustainable economic growth and improve productivity 	<p>The strategy sets out measures to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • save energy • develop cleaner energy supplies • secure reliable energy supplies at prices set in competitive markets <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 aims and objectives of this White Paper should be considered in Core Strategy and SA.</p>

Overall aim /purpose of the document	Objectives/ Targets	Implication for the Core Strategy and the SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ensure every home is adequately and affordable heated 		
Regional plans, polices document and strategies		
93. Regional Renewable Energy Strategy for the South West of England 2003-2010. Government Office for the South West (2003)		
<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>There are three core strands that weave together to form the overarching aims for the strategy. The strands can be in turn broken down into a number of objectives:</p> <p>Deploying Renewable Energy on the Ground</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To remove the barriers to physical deployment of renewable energy such that a target of 11-15% electricity generation can be achieved or exceeded by 2010 in a manner that is in line with the particular landscape needs of the South West To accelerate the development of renewable heat generation in the South West To support the development of the market for renewable energy through targeted financial support To encourage a more consistent and transparent approach to the planning process for renewable energy. <p>Developing Skills and Awareness</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To develop awareness of the need and potential for renewable energy throughout the South West To build the capacity of the renewable energy industry to deliver consistent messages and services 	<p>The objectives of this strategy should be reflected and positively covered within the Core Strategy.</p>

Overall aim /purpose of the document	Objectives/ Targets	Implication for the Core Strategy and the SA
	<p>appropriate to the needs of the South West and beyond</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To promote debate within the wider community about the pros and cons of renewable energy development and encourage informed opinion and decision making • To build capacity within the wider community to respond to the challenge of developing renewable energy. <p>Building the South West Renewable Energy Industry</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To promote indigenous renewable energy businesses and attract inward investment by others (national and global) • To establish a ‘second to none’ track record for the region in renewable energy, by ensuring that the South West completes as many exemplar projects involving as many technologies as possible by 2010 • To grow the number of renewable energy companies in the region and expand the turnover and jobs in the sector. • Sub-regional targets, guidance and locational criteria – Work is currently underway, led by GOSW and the SW Regional Assembly to develop sub-regional targets for renewable energy with local authorities, and to provide additional guidance and locational criteria for local authorities to assist the achievement of the regional target. 	

Overall aim /purpose of the document	Objectives/ Targets	Implication for the Core Strategy and the SA
94. REvision 2010: Empowering the Region – Renewable Energy Targets for the South West, GOSW and SWRA (2004)		
<p>REvision 2010 seeks to secure greater support for renewables within the region by encouraging the adoption of county or sub regional targets for the development of renewable electricity up to 2010. The project assumes seven county/sub regional areas including Cornwall, Devon, Somerset, Dorset, Wiltshire, former Avon and Gloucestershire.</p>	<p>The Renewable Energy Strategy outlines what needs to be done to deliver the target in RPG10 for 11-15% of the region’s power to be generated from renewable sources by 2010, and looks set to establish the South West as the UK leader in renewable energy.</p> <p>The strategy identifies 50 actions that will ensure the South West remains at the forefront of the UK’s renewable energy industry, including working with farmers to develop energy crops, mapping the potential for renewable energy for every local Authority area in the region, and supporting experimental projects in wave and tidal power.</p>	<p>The objectives of this strategy revision should be reflected and positively covered within the Core Strategy.</p>
Material Assets		
National plans, polices document and strategies		
95. Circular 06/98: Planning and affordable housing, DETR (1998)		
<p>The primary objective of this Circular is to ensure that there is enough land for housing to meet the agreed needs in terms of numbers, local planning authorities should also ensure that there is a mix of dwelling types and sizes - whether through new house building or conversions - to cater for a range of housing needs; and should encourage the development of mixed and balanced communities in order to avoid areas of social exclusion</p>	<p>To help local planning authorities to adopt a realistic and consistent approach to preparing plan policies and handling planning applications involving affordable housing;</p> <p>To encourage a co-operative approach to preparing affordable housing policies, which ensures that the views of all those involved in delivering affordable housing are taken into account;</p> <p>To clarify that affordable housing policies should be based on a clear and up-to-date assessment of local need for affordable housing;</p>	<p>The Core strategy should have regards to the housing needs of the people in the Bay.</p>

Overall aim /purpose of the document	Objectives/ Targets	Implication for the Core Strategy and the SA
	<p>To provide guidance on securing and controlling the occupancy of affordable housing; and</p> <p>To ensure that affordable housing delivered through the planning system is likely to be attractive to lenders of private finance.</p>	
96. Sustainable Communities: Homes for All (5 Year Plan), ODPM (2005)		
<p>A five year plan offering everyone the opportunity of a decent home at a price they can afford.</p> <p>It includes measures to deliver new homes while protecting the environment; help for 80,000 first time buyers and key workers to own a home; Homebuy, which could enable up to 300,000 social tenants to buy a share in their home; moveUK - a new system bringing together information about jobs and homes; extending choice-based lettings nationwide; and action to halve numbers living in temporary accommodation by 2010.</p>	<p>To balance new housing provision with environmental protection by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tackling low demand and abandonment; • Ensuring quality and choice in renting; • Promoting home ownership; • Supporting the role of local authorities; • Tackling homelessness 	<p>The Core Strategy should includes measures to deliver new homes while protecting the environment</p>
97. Planning Policy Statement 3: Housing, DCLG (2006)		
<p>PPS3 underpins the delivery of the Government's strategic housing policy objectives and its goal to ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent home,</p>	<p>Strategic housing policy objectives</p> <p>The Government's key housing policy goal is to ensure that everyone has the opportunity of living in a decent home, which they can afford, in a community where they want to</p>	<p>The Core strategy should have regards to the housing needs of the people in the Bay.</p>

Overall aim /purpose of the document	Objectives/ Targets	Implication for the Core Strategy and the SA
<p>which they can afford in a community where they want to live.</p>	<p>live. To achieve this, the Government is seeking:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To achieve a wide choice of high quality homes, both affordable and market housing, to address the requirements of the community. • To widen opportunities for home ownership and ensure high quality housing for those who cannot afford market housing, in particular those who are vulnerable or in need. • To improve affordability across the housing market, including by increasing the supply of housing. • To create sustainable, inclusive, mixed communities in all areas, both urban and rural. <p>Planning for housing policy objectives</p> <p>These housing policy objectives provide the context for planning for housing through development plans and planning decisions. The specific outcomes that the planning system should deliver are:</p> <p>High quality housing that is well-designed and built to a high standard.</p> <p>High quality housing that is well-designed and built to a high standard.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A mix of housing, both market and affordable, particularly in terms of tenure and price, to support a wide variety of households in all areas, both urban and rural. • A sufficient quantity of housing taking into account need and demand and seeking to improve choice. 	

Overall aim /purpose of the document	Objectives/ Targets	Implication for the Core Strategy and the SA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Housing developments in suitable locations, which offer a good range of community facilities and with good access to jobs, key services and infrastructure. <p>A flexible, responsive supply of land – managed in a way that makes efficient and effective use of land, including re-use of previously-developed land, where appropriate</p>	
Regional plans, policies document and strategies		
98. South West Regional Housing Strategy 2002-2005, South West Regional Housing Forum (2002)		
<p>The strategy’s vision is: to provide everyone in the South West with the opportunity of a decent home. In realising this vision we will aim to make existing homes decent and improve the design and quality of new homes; build sufficient new homes, and in particular affordable homes, to meet current and future needs; and contribute to the social, economic and environmental well- being of the region.</p>	<p>Action point 4: Local Development Plans should clearly indicate: the location and mix of housing needed within the district; and expect densities of at least 30–50 dwellings per hectare, and higher on appropriate sites closer to town centres and transport nodes. Supplementary Planning Guidance should help by providing the necessary detail.</p> <p>Action point 6: Local authorities, in partnership with relevant stakeholders, including private landlords, need to draw up, implement and review strategies to bring empty residential properties back into use and, where available, to convert suitable non-residential properties for housing.</p> <p>Action point 9: Resources and lettings to be targeted to address BME needs.</p> <p>Action point 10: New homes should be built to the Building Research Establishment’s EcoHomes ‘Pass’ level or above, and to a ‘Good’ rating whenever possible. Existing homes should be provided with efficient heating systems and effective insulation.</p>	<p>The aims and objectives of this Strategy should be considered in Core Strategy and SA.</p>

Overall aim /purpose of the document	Objectives/ Targets	Implication for the Core Strategy and the SA
	<p>Action point 21: Use the potential for ending Council Tax discounts for second homes, and explore the potential for increasing this to the equivalent of a doubling of the rate.</p> <p>Action point 23: To achieve a one third reduction in non-decent homes across the region.</p>	
99. Strategic Housing Priorities in the South West, South West Housing Body (2003)		
<p>This document makes recommendations to Ministers on the priorities for the allocation of public sector housing capital – known as the Single Housing Investment Pot (SHIP) – for 2004/05 & 2005/06 and establishes the medium-term direction of travel for strategic housing capital investment in the South West.</p>	<p>Contains a number of recommendations and three key priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to deliver as many new affordable homes as possible. • private sector renewal (supporting vulnerable people living in the private sector) • decent homes for tenants in the social sector 	<p>The aims and objectives of this Document should be considered in Core Strategy and SA</p>
100. Sustainable Communities in the South West – Building for the Future, ODPM (2003)		
<p>This regional plan sets out proposals for implementing Sustainable communities: Building for the future in the South West. It does not attempt to cover all the issues of importance to communities. It highlights actions to address housing, planning and neighbourhood renewal issues. The Government Office for the South West will be working with regional and local partners over the coming month to build on these proposals, to link them with relevant programmes, and to</p>	<p>Document does not contain any ‘objectives’ for the Region, but contains an ‘Action Plan’ which includes action such as:</p> <p>We will help empower people and public services in disadvantaged communities by investing in the skills and know-how they need to turn their communities around (total funding of £148,500 for 2002/03). We will continue to work with SWRDA to establish a ‘centre of excellence’, providing services to enable the sharing of best practice on regeneration and renewal.</p> <p>We will plan in the main towns and cities for growth, and transport infrastructure and services which reduce the need</p>	<p>The Core Strategy should plan growth to reduce the need to travel.</p>

Overall aim /purpose of the document	Objectives/ Targets	Implication for the Core Strategy and the SA
turn policies into action.	<p>for travel and support sustainable development as with the Greater Bristol Strategic Transport Study.</p> <p>We will work with local authorities to develop and implement effective local transport plans to tackle the region's transport needs at a local level and support the delivery of key schemes supporting sustainable growth such as the Poole Harbour Bridge, Gloucester South West by-pass and Barnstaple downstream bridge.</p> <p>We will use the planning system and other strategies to ensure that communities develop in a way which reduces the need to travel, particularly by private car.</p>	
101. Creating Sustainable Communities in the South West, ODPM and GOSW (2005)		
Introduces the work being done to create sustainable communities in the South West	<p>Sustainable communities in the South West are created through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delivering a better balance between housing supply and demand • Ensuring people have decent places to live • Tackling disadvantage • Delivering better services through strong effective local government • Promoting the development of the region 	Ensure the Core Strategy and SA take account of the need for development of sustainable communities
Local plans, policies document and strategies		
102. Planning Contribution And Affordable Housing: Priorities And Delivery, Torbay Council (Adopted February 2008)		
The Planning Contribution And Affordable Housing SPD is a consultation document on	<p>The SPD covers the following matters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development site acceptability contributions 	The SPD informs the Core Strategy and SA

Overall aim /purpose of the document	Objectives/ Targets	Implication for the Core Strategy and the SA
<p>how the Council intends to use developer obligations/contributions. The SPD provides detailed guidance on the implementation of Policies in the Saved Adopted Torbay Local Plan 1995 – 2011.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • affordable housing • Sustainable development contributions • Implementation 	
103. Torbay Housing Strategy 2008- 2011, Torbay Housing Partnership		
<p>The aim of the Housing Strategy is to deliver improved access to good quality affordable homes and related services for the people of Torbay by way of a balanced, community based, inclusive partnership'</p>	<p>The main objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve the quality of life for the vulnerable people of Torbay through the provision of well planned, high quality housing and related support services based on individual needs that enable people to live independently. • Develop and maintain a housing partnership that is focussed, co-ordinated, transparent, efficient and accountable, to deliver the housing options that meet the needs of Torbay's communities. • Increase the availability of good quality affordable homes for the people in housing need as part of a co-ordinated approach to regeneration. • Address the links between housing situation/condition and the underlying determinants of health and deal with the related long term causes of health inequalities across all tenures. • Increase the prevention of homelessness, and support to those who are homeless, or threatened with homelessness. 	<p>The aims and objectives of this Strategy should be considered in Core Strategy and SA</p>

Overall aim /purpose of the document	Objectives/ Targets	Implication for the Core Strategy and the SA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Involve all local communities in the sustainable future of their neighbourhoods. 	
Population and Human health		
International plans, policies document and strategies		
104. United Nations Millennium Declaration (2000)		
<p>Emanating from the Millennium Declaration, the eight Millennium Development Goals bind countries to do more and join forces in the fight against poverty, illiteracy, hunger, lack of education, gender inequality, child and maternal mortality, disease and environmental degradation. The eighth goal, reaffirmed in Monterrey and Johannesburg, calls on rich countries to relieve debt, increase aid and give poor countries fair access to their markets and their technology. The Millennium Development Goals are a test of political will to build stronger partnerships. Developing countries have the responsibility to undertake policy reforms and strengthen governance to liberate the creative energies of their people. But they cannot reach the Goals on their own without new aid commitments, equitable trading rules and debt relief. The Goals offer the world a means to accelerate the pace of development and to measure results.</p>	<p>Objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger • Achieve universal primary education • Promote gender equality and empower women • Reduce child mortality • Improve maternal health • Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases • Ensure environmental sustainability • Develop a global partnership for development <p>Targets By 2015 all 191 UN Member states have pledged to meet these goals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TARGET FOR 2015: Halve the proportion of people living on less than a dollar a day and those who suffer from hunger. • TARGET FOR 2015: Ensure that all boys and girls complete primary school. • TARGETS FOR 2005 AND 2015: Eliminate gender disparities in primary and secondary education preferably by 2005 and at all levels by 2015. • TARGET FOR 2015: Reduce by two thirds the 	<p>The declaration and the goals have a key focus on developing countries and issues such as poverty, gender equality and education. However the declaration also contains commitments to address a broad range of issues some of which have relevance to identifying regional actions and priorities, particularly those relating to environmental sustainability.</p>

Overall aim /purpose of the document	Objectives/ Targets	Implication for the Core Strategy and the SA
	<p>mortality rate among children under five.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TARGET FOR 2015: Reduce by three quarters the ratio of women dying in childbirth. • TARGET FOR 2015: Halt and begin to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS and the incidence of malaria and other major diseases. • Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources. • By 2015, reduce by half the proportion of people without access to safe drinking water. • By 2020, achieve significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers. • Develop further an open trading and financial system that includes a commitment to good governance, development and poverty reduction — nationally and internationally. • • Address the least developed countries’ special needs, and the special needs of landlocked and small island developing states. • Deal comprehensively with developing countries’ debt problems. • Develop decent and productive work for youth. • In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries. • In cooperation with the private sector, make 	

Overall aim /purpose of the document	Objectives/ Targets	Implication for the Core Strategy and the SA
	available the benefits of new technologies — especially information and communications technologies.	
105. EU Directive 2002/49/EC relating to the assessment and management of environmental noise, European Parliament and Council (2002)		
<p>Further to the Commission proposal for a Directive relating to the assessment and management of Environmental noise (COM (2000) 468), the European Parliament and Council have adopted Directive 2002/49/EC of 25 June 2002 whose main aim is to provide a common basis for tackling the noise problem across the EU.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring the environmental problem; by requiring competent authorities in Member States to draw up "strategic noise maps" for major roads, railways, airports and agglomerations, using harmonised noise indicators L_{den} (day-evening-night equivalent level) and L_{night} (night equivalent level). These maps will be used to assess the number of people annoyed and sleep-disturbed respectively throughout Europe • Informing and consulting the public about noise exposure, its effects, and the measures considered to address noise, in line with the principles of the Aarhus Convention • Addressing local noise issues by requiring competent authorities to draw up action plans to reduce noise where necessary and maintain environmental noise quality where it is good. The directive does not set any limit value, nor does it prescribe the measures to be used in the action plans, which remain at the discretion of the competent authorities. • Developing a long-term EU strategy, which includes objectives to reduce the number of people affected by noise in the longer term, and provides a 	<p>The Core Strategy and the SA should seek to reflect the aims and objective of the Environmental Noise Directive.</p>

Overall aim /purpose of the document	Objectives/ Targets	Implication for the Core Strategy and the SA
	framework for developing existing Community policy on noise reduction from source	
National plans, policies document and strategies		
106. PPG 24: Planning and noise, ODPM (1994)		
PPG24) guides local authorities in England on the use of their planning powers to minimise the adverse impact of noise. It outlines the considerations to be taken into account in determining planning applications both for noise-sensitive developments and for those activities which generate noise.	To guide development to most appropriate locations, and where practicable ensure that noise sensitive development are separated from major sources of noise.	The Core Strategy to account for potential impacts of noise when developing policies and site specific proposals.
107. Tackling Health inequalities- A Programme for Action Department of Health (2003)		
This Programme for Action sets out plans to tackle health inequalities over the next three years. It establishes the foundations required to achieve the challenging national target for 2010 to reduce the gap in infant mortality across social groups, and raise life expectancy in the most disadvantaged areas faster than elsewhere.	Includes a number of suggested actions and intervention in dealing with specific health issues such as infant mortality and life expectancy. Outlined key features for achieving better outcomes in deprived areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ambition – challenging targets for improving outcomes in disadvantaged communities (including health, educational attainment and housing quality) • Organisation – requiring LSPs in targeted areas to produce neighbourhood renewal strategies which include focus on health issues • Resources- funding for the 88 most deprived authorities through the neighbourhood Renewal Fund • Action – testing new approaches through the new 	Need to tackle the impact that unhealthy lifestyles and health inequalities have on the population’s health.

Overall aim /purpose of the document	Objectives/ Targets	Implication for the Core Strategy and the SA
	<p>deal for Communities, a 10 year programme for the most disadvantages communities</p> <p>Target By 2010 to reduce inequalities on health outcomes by 10% as measured by infant mortality and life expectancy at birth</p>	
108. Choosing Health: Making Healthy choices easier, Department of Health (2004)		
<p>Health is inextricably linked to the way people live their lives and the opportunities available to choose health in the communities where they live. This White Paper is about making a difference to the choices people make.</p>	<p>The overarching aim of the paper is to provide people with the tools to help make better health choices. This includes reducing smoking and drinking, improving people’s mental health, encouraging exercise and reducing the number of people who are obese.</p>	<p>Need to tackle the impact that unhealthy lifestyles and health inequalities have on the population’s health.</p>
Local plans, policies document and strategies		
109. A Plan for Sports in Torbay 2007- 2013, Torbay Council (2007)		
<p>In 2003 Torbay developed its first Sports Strategy after a period of extensive consultation. A Plan for Sport aims to review the actions achieved since the development of the strategy and identifies the future priorities in sport across a range of organisations. This will take into account the new priorities identified in the community plan and the new Local Area Agreement for Torbay.</p> <p>The over all aims of the plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the health and well being of people in Torbay. 	<p>The objectives are:</p> <p>To develop, in partnership, a range of quality sports facilities improving access.</p> <p>To increase the percentage of 5 – 16 year olds engaged in two hours a week minimum of high quality PE and school sport within and beyond the curriculum.</p> <p>To develop targeted consultation with all six strands of the equality and diversity sectors including those on low incomes to ensure their needs are met.</p> <p>Under Section 17 of the Crime and Disorder Act, address issues through the provision of sport as identified by the Community Safety Partnership.</p>	<p>The aims and objectives of the plan should be considered in Core Strategy and SA.</p>

Overall aim /purpose of the document	Objectives/ Targets	Implication for the Core Strategy and the SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the numbers of volunteers involved in sport • Increase access to good quality sports facilities and activities at all levels <p>Raising the profile of sport</p>	<p>To increase the percentage of adults in Torbay participating in at least 30 minutes of moderate intensity sport and active recreation (including walking) on 3 or more days a week by 1% year on year.</p> <p>To assist partners to create and sustain opportunities for all people to participate in sport at whatever level they wish.</p> <p>To create a clear pathway for individuals or teams from Torbay to reach sporting success on a regional, national and/or international level.</p> <p>To support coach education and development programmes.</p> <p>To support the voluntary and club sector to deliver sports activities at a range of levels.</p> <p>To maximise external, and grant funding for the provision of sports facilities as identified in Torbay’s needs analysis</p> <p>To raise the profile of sport in Torbay.</p>	
Social Inclusiveness		
National plans, policies document and strategies		
110. National Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy, ODPM (2001)		
<p>The purpose of the National Strategy for Neighbourhood Renewal is to tackle the unacceptably bad conditions in this country’s poor neighbourhoods.</p> <p>By focusing on the area aspects of social exclusion, it complements other social exclusion policies that look at particular</p>	<p>To improve services such as education, health, crime reduction, housing, and employment in the most deprived areas and to narrow the gap between these areas and the rest of the country by delivering economic prosperity, high quality education, decent housing and better health to the poorest parts of the country.</p>	<p>The Core Strategy and the SA should seek to reflect the aims and objective of the Strategy.</p>

Overall aim /purpose of the document	Objectives/ Targets	Implication for the Core Strategy and the SA
<p>groups, such as unemployed people, people from ethnic minorities, lone parents or older people, regardless of where they live.</p> <p>By focusing on the social exclusion aspects of specific areas, it complements frameworks such as the Urban and Rural White Papers and local Government reform, which look at the overall needs of localities whether they are poor or not.</p>		
<p>111. Planning and Access for Disabled People: A Good Practice Guide, ODPM (2003)</p>		
<p>The primary objective of this guide is to ensure the planning system in England successfully and consistently delivers inclusive environments as an integral part of the development process. An inclusive environment is one that can be used by everyone, regardless of age, gender or disability.</p>	<p>To create and sustain mixed and inclusive communities in which the needs of disabled people properly considered as an integral part of the development process by encouraging local planning authorities and developers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To consider access for disabled people; To stresses the importance of early consultation with disabled people, when formulating development plans and preparing planning applications; and To embrace advice and good practice pointers that help create buildings and places, which disabled people can use with dignity and confidence. 	<p>The Core Strategy is fully committed to an inclusive society in which nobody is disadvantaged.</p>
<p>112. Safer Places – The Planning System and Crime Prevention, ODPM (2004)</p>		

Overall aim /purpose of the document	Objectives/ Targets	Implication for the Core Strategy and the SA
<p>PPS1 has a central theme of planning for safe and sustainable communities. This guide is intended as a companion to PPS1. It is not solely about crime prevention. It is concerned with the promotion of safe, sustainable and attractive environments that meet the full set of planning objectives.</p>	<p>The document outlines seven attributes of sustainable communities that are particularly relevant to crime prevention. They include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access and movement – places with well defined routes, spaces and entrances that provide for convenient movement without compromising security • Structure – places that are structured so that different uses do not cause conflict • Surveillance – places where all publicly accessible spaces are overlooked • Ownership – places that promote a sense of ownership, respect, territorial responsibility and community • Physical Protection - Places that include necessary, well-designed security features • Activity – places where levels of human activity is appropriate to the location and creates a reduced risk of crime and a sense of safety at all times • Management and maintenance – places that are designed with management and maintained in mind, to discourage crime in the present and in the future 	<p>Give due consideration to these objectives throughout the LDF process.</p>
<p>113. Sustainable Communities: settled homes; changing lives ODPM (2005)</p>		
<p>This strategy aims to expand housing opportunities, including for those who need additional support, and for disadvantaged</p>	<p>To cut the use of temporary accommodation and prevent homelessness by: Providing support for vulnerable people;</p>	<p>The Core Strategy should aims for tackling homelessness</p>

Overall aim /purpose of the document	Objectives/ Targets	Implication for the Core Strategy and the SA
<p>sections of society. We will reduce homelessness by offering a wider range of preventative measures and increasing access to settled homes, halving the numbers living in temporary accommodation by 2010.</p>	<p>Tackling the wider causes and symptoms of homelessness; Helping more people move away from rough sleeping; and Providing more settled homes.</p>	
<p>114. Improving Opportunity, Strengthening Society: Home Office (2005)</p>		
<p>This strategy sets out one strand of the Government's overall drive to improve fairness and opportunities for all in Britain; how we will ensure that a person's ethnicity is not a barrier to their success and how we will foster the cohesion necessary to enable people from minority and majority communities to work together for social and economic progress</p>	<p>To increase race equality: and To improve community cohesion.</p>	<p>The Core Strategy should have regards to increase race equality and community cohesion</p>
<p>115. Sustainable Communities Act, DCLG (2007)</p>		
<p>The Sustainable Communities Act aims to promote the sustainability of local communities. It begins from the principle that local people know best what needs to be done to promote the sustainability of their area, but that sometimes they need central government to act to enable them to do so. The scope of the Act is very broad, covering economic, social and environmental issues. It does not limit the type of action that could be</p>	<p>The Act provides a channel for local people to ask central government to take such action. It is also a new way for local authorities to ask central government to take action which they believe would better enable them to improve the economic, social or environmental well-being of their area. This could include a proposal to transfer the functions of one public body to another.</p>	<p>The Core Strategy and the SA should seek to reflect the aims and objective of the Act</p>

Overall aim /purpose of the document	Objectives/ Targets	Implication for the Core Strategy and the SA
put forward, provided the action is within that broad scope		
Regional plans, polices document and strategies		
116. In search of Chunky Dunsters - A Cultural Strategy for the South West, Culture South West (2003)		
The Cultural Strategy for the South West sets out what the region can achieve by working together, how best to achieve it and how Culture South West can help to start that process	Encourage increased access to and participation in cultural activities across the South West, capitalising on the latest developments in Information and Communications Technology. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve the quality and relevance of the region’s cultural facilities and activities. • Support and help develop the South West’s cultural and creative industries. • Celebrate our regional identity and the rich diversity of South West cultural life and traditions 	SA and the Core Strategy should support developments which promote cultural activities and regional identity.
117. Analysis of Community Strategies in the South West, Final Report, South West Regional Assembly (2004)		
The review of community strategies in the South West region has been undertaken for the Regional Assembly to inform the development of the Integrated Regional Strategy. The report is an independent assessment of community strategies and reflects the assessment of content made by Roger Tym & Partners. Specifically, the review of community strategies was undertaken to explore the relationship between regional	Does not contain any relevant objectives or targets.	Provides a source of background information on Community Strategies in the South West.

Overall aim /purpose of the document	Objectives/ Targets	Implication for the Core Strategy and the SA
<p>issues identified in the Regional Assembly’s report, “Trends and Challenges for the South West” (IRS Issues Report) and local priorities identified in community strategies.</p>		
<p>118. Sustaining Success – Sustainability Education in the South West, .Local Sustainability Group – South West (undated)</p>		
<p>The Sustaining Success Pack is targeted at Learning Providers, helping them to understand how they can contribute to sustainable development. The pack has been designed to: spread good ideas, stimulate engagement with sustainability, create an on-going programme of sharing good practice, encourage those who are already committed to do more and alert learning providers to the need to take sustainability seriously in order to prepare for future funding and quality imperatives.</p>	<p>The pack address a number of key themes which include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To promote lifelong learning to support sustainable communities. • To set an example in establishing practice in the College as a business. • To develop a commitment to sustainability in the whole college curriculum. 	<p>The Core Strategy should support the provision of accessible facilities for life long learning.</p>
<p>Local plans, polices document and strategies</p>		
<p>119. ‘OUR TIME, OUR SPACE, OUR CHOICE’ Torbay’s Play Policy and Strategy (no date)</p>		
<p>The need for a Play Strategy was identified as part of the Torbay Community Plan and Action Plan and the Cultural Strategy. These plans identified the need for play provision of both good quality and that are accessible to all. This strategy will look at current provision</p>	<p>Develop skate parks for Brixham and central Torquay.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a Torbay wide policy to ensure no new play spaces or facilities are initiated unless children and young people, and relevant agencies, have been consulted from the design stage. • Develop web page for ‘Play in the Bay’ for all 	<p>The Core Strategy and the SA should seek to reflect the aims and objective of the Strategy</p>

Overall aim /purpose of the document	Objectives/ Targets	Implication for the Core Strategy and the SA
<p>specifically for informal and casual play activities for children and young people aged 0-19 years. The method of establishing the priorities will also focus on what children would like to do themselves rather than what adults would like them to do.</p>	<p>potential users.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investigate areas for natural setting play areas (e.g. Cockington/ Kitson, Wallshill, Copse at Quinta, Hollicombe Park). • Develop specific woodland play areas for older children (Monastery Woods, Brunel Woods, Willows). • Develop proposal/ funding opportunities to deliver supervised play activity in natural environments. • Establish those areas where play provision is no longer required/ little used and those areas where new facilities or more investment is required (e.g. in Barton/Watcombe, Pendennis, Shiphay, Astley Park, QED). • Support Parks Friends Groups to be trained as and assist as supervisors for play areas and develop capacity to deliver supervised play sessions within community parks. • Rationalise and develop play areas in derived communities. • Provide adequate informal play space in appropriate areas within new housing developments. • Develop ‘commuted sum’ structure for developers to enable play areas to be sustainable for at least 10 years. • Continue to develop annual Youth Festival to showcase children’s and young peoples’ skills and 	

Overall aim /purpose of the document	Objectives/ Targets	Implication for the Core Strategy and the SA
	activities.	
120. Crime and Disorder Reduction Strategy 2005 – 2008, Safer Communities Torbay (2005)		
<p>The document summarises and draws from the results of the Crime & Disorder/Misuse of Drugs Audit and the public consultation conducted for the Community Safety Strategy to identify the extent of the problem of crime and drugs use and identify a set of priorities for action.</p>	<p>Crime Sub Group</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Volume Crime. • Domestic Abuse. • Drug and Alcohol Related Crime. • Hate Crimes. <p>Communities Sub Group</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anti-Social Behaviour. • Public Reassurance and Community Engagement 	<p>The Core Strategy to support the strategy and consider how planning and land use could contribute to improved community safety.</p>
121. Community Plan-Turning the Tide for Torbay 2007+, Torbay Strategic Partnership (2007)		
<p>The plan has been developed and prepared by the Torbay Strategic Partnership (TSP) on behalf of all the residents of Torbay. It outlines the partnership’s vision for Torbay over the next 20 years bringing together the views of residents as well as representatives from the business, community and voluntary sectors.</p> <p>The plan aims to unlock Torbay’s potential and drive forward its economic prosperity to ensure prosperous communities with a higher quality of life and improved access to jobs. The vision ‘turning the tide’, is directed by four key themes Pride in the Bay, Stronger Communities, Learning and Skills for the</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • improved transport links to and within the Bay; • better businesses, better jobs, better pay; • building our reputation for water sport;, encouraging related businesses and better facilities; • better education for all, better prospects; • improvements to our harbours and waterfronts; • regenerating the Bay, meeting housing needs • our residents achieve their aspirations; • using our energy efficiently; • a healthy and enjoyable lifestyle for all; • maximising our green spaces. 	<p>The core Strategy should align and coordinate with Torbay community plan</p>

Overall aim /purpose of the document	Objectives/ Targets	Implication for the Core Strategy and the SA
<p>Future and, underpinning it all, the New Economy. Brought together the plan focuses on community prosperity for all the people of the Bay.</p>		
Transport		
International plans, polices document and strategies		
122. White Paper- European transport policy for 2010: time to decide (2001)		
<p>The White Paper proposes some 60 specific measures to be taken at Community level under the transport policy. It includes an action programme extending until 2010, with milestones along the way, notably the monitoring exercises and the mid-term review in 2005 to check whether the precise targets (for example, on modal split or road safety) are being attained or whether adjustments need making.</p>	<p>To continue to pursue ways of shifting the balance between the modes by way of an investment policy in infrastructure geared to the railways, inland waterways, short sea shipping and intermodal operations on the roads as first suggested on A Sustainable Europe for a Better World: A European Union Strategy for Sustainable Development.</p>	<p>The objectives of the White Paper should be reflected in the Core Strategy</p>
123. EU Directive 2003/30/EC on the promotion of the use of biofuels or other renewable fuels for transport (2003)		
<p>This Directive aims at promoting the use of biofuels or other renewable fuels to replace diesel or petrol for transport purposes in each Member State, with a view to contributing to objectives such as meeting climate change commitments, environmentally friendly security of supply and promoting renewable</p>	<p>Member States should ensure that a minimum proportion of biofuels and other renewable fuels is placed on their markets, and, to that effect, shall set national indicative targets. Biofuels may be made available. Member States shall monitor the effect of the use of biofuels</p>	<p>The Core Strategy should consider the Directive aims and the objectives.</p>

Overall aim /purpose of the document	Objectives/ Targets	Implication for the Core Strategy and the SA
energy sources.	<p>in diesel blends above 5 % by non-adapted vehicles and shall, where appropriate, take measures to ensure compliance with the relevant Community legislation on emission standards.</p> <p>In the measures that they take, the Member States should consider the overall climate and environmental balance of the various types of biofuels and other renewable fuels and may give priority to the promotion of those fuels showing a very good cost-effective environmental balance, while also taking into account competitiveness and security of supply.</p>	
National plans, policies document and strategies		
124. Countryside and Rights of Way Act (CRoW), Act of Parliament (2000)		
CROW extends the public's ability to enjoy the countryside whilst also providing safeguards for landowners and occupiers. It creates a new statutory right of access to open country and registered common land, modernise the rights of way system, give greater protection to Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs), provide better management arrangements for Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONBs), and strengthen wildlife enforcement legislation.	Emphasises the public's right of access to open country and common land, and gives additional protection to Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI).	The Core Strategy should reflect the CRoW Act
125. Ten Year Plan, Department for Transport (2000)		
The key government transport document. Sets	The overarching strategy for transport is to tackle congestion	The ten years vision should be

Overall aim /purpose of the document	Objectives/ Targets	Implication for the Core Strategy and the SA
<p>out a ten-year vision for transport in the UK, provides detailed analysis of historic and predicted use statistics and sets out spending priorities and investment plans for UK transport over the next 10 years.</p>	<p>and pollution by improving all types of transport - rail and road, public and private - in ways that increase choice. The ten-year plan sees the following as key:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrated transport: looking at transport as a whole, matching solutions to specific problems by assessing all the options. • Public and private partnership: government and the private sector working more closely together to boost investment. • New projects: modernising our transport network in ways that make it bigger, better, safer, cleaner and quicker. <p>Targets Locally across England:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10% increase in bus passenger journeys • Extensive bus priority schemes, and improvements also benefiting coaches • More cities and towns with park and ride schemes • Modern and integrated transport information, booking and ticketing services • Safer cycling and walking routes, more 20mph areas and Home Zones for safer roads, particularly around schools. <p>Rail:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 50% increase in use, measured by passenger kilometres • 80% increase in rail freight 	<p>reflected in the Core Strategy.</p>

Overall aim /purpose of the document	Objectives/ Targets	Implication for the Core Strategy and the SA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Better integration with cars, buses, taxis, bicycles and better links to airports. <p>Roads: 40% reduction in the number of people killed or seriously injured in road accidents</p>	
126. Planning Policy Guidance Note 13: Transport, ODPM (2001)		
<p>The objectives of this PPG13 are to integrate planning and transport at the national, regional, strategic and local level to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote more sustainable transport choices for both people and for moving freight; Promote accessibility to jobs, shopping, leisure facilities and services by public transport, walking and cycling, and Reduce the need to travel, especially by car. 	<p>In order to deliver the objectives of this guidance, when preparing development plans and considering planning applications, local authorities should:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> actively manage the pattern of urban growth to make the fullest use of public transport, and focus major generators of travel demand in city, town and district centres and near to major public transport interchanges; locate day to day facilities which need to be near their clients in local centres so that they are accessible by walking and cycling; accommodate housing principally within existing urban areas, planning for increased intensity of development for both housing and other uses at locations which are highly accessible by public transport, walking and cycling; ensure that development comprising jobs, shopping, leisure and services offers a realistic choice of access by public transport, walking, and cycling, recognising that this may be less achievable in some rural areas; in rural areas, locate most development for housing, jobs, shopping, leisure and services in local service centres which 	<p>The aims of PPG13, as well as other National Guidance on Transport should be reflected in the Core Strategy.</p>

Overall aim /purpose of the document	Objectives/ Targets	Implication for the Core Strategy and the SA
	<p>are designated in the development plan to act as focal points for housing, transport and other services, and encourage better transport provision in the countryside;</p> <p>6. ensure that strategies in the development and local transport plan complement each other and that consideration of development plan allocations and local transport investment and priorities are closely linked use parking policies, alongside other planning and transport measures, to promote sustainable transport choices and reduce reliance on the car for work and other journeys;</p> <p>8. give priority to people over ease of traffic movement and plan to provide more road space to pedestrians, cyclists and public transport in town centres, local neighbourhoods and other areas with a mixture of land uses;</p> <p>9. ensure that the needs of disabled people as pedestrians, public transport users and motorists – are taken into account in the implementation of planning policies and traffic management schemes, and in the design of individual developments; consider how best to reduce crime and the fear of crime, and seek by the design and layout of developments and areas, to secure community safety and road safety;</p> <p>and</p> <p>10. protect sites and routes which could be critical in developing infrastructure to widen transport choices for both passenger and freight movements.</p>	

Overall aim /purpose of the document	Objectives/ Targets	Implication for the Core Strategy and the SA
127. The Future of Air Transport – White Paper and the Civil Aviation Bill, Department of Transport (2003)		
<p>This White Paper sets out a strategic framework for the development of airport capacity in the United Kingdom over the next 30 years. It covers a broad range of objectives and relating to supply and demand for air travel as well as covering a number of environmental objectives relating to the expected expansion of air travel. It also includes key issues for the development of air travel in the South West.</p>	<p>The Government proposes a balanced approach to expansion of air travel which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • recognises the importance of air travel to our national and regional economic prosperity, and that not providing additional capacity where it is needed would significantly damage the economy and national prosperity • reflects people’s desire to travel further and more often by air, and to take advantage of the affordability of air travel and the opportunities this brings • seeks to reduce and minimise the impacts of airports on those who live nearby, and on the natural environment • ensures that, over time, aviation pays the external costs its activities impose on society at large – in other words, that the price of air travel reflects its environmental and social impacts • minimises the need for airport development in new locations by making best use of existing capacity where possible • respects the rights and interests of those affected by airport development • provides greater certainty for all concerned in the planning of future airport capacity, but at the same time is sufficiently flexible to recognise and adapt to 	<p>The Core Strategy should recognise the White Paper objectives.</p>

Overall aim /purpose of the document	Objectives/ Targets	Implication for the Core Strategy and the SA
	<p>the uncertainties inherent in long-term planning.</p> <p>Environmental Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • we will respect targets on air and water quality which have been agreed to protect human health and the wider environment • we will require that airport developments are consistent with existing arrangements for the control of the noise impacts of aviation • we will work constructively with our European and, where appropriate, international colleagues to develop further procedures and regimes for managing noise, including night noise • Local controls should operate within these principles to manage the environmental impact of aviation and airport development so that • noise impacts are limited, and where possible reduced over time • local air quality is maintained within legal limits across all relevant pollutants in order to protect human health and the wider environment • loss of landscape and built heritage is avoided wherever possible, and otherwise minimised and mitigated to the greatest extent possible • all relevant water quality and other mandatory environmental standards are met • surface access to airports is designed to help limit local environmental impacts (see also Chapter 4); 	

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	and <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • impacts on biodiversity, such as disturbance of habitats and species, are minimised. 	
128. The Future of Transport a network for 2030, Department for Transport (2004)		
<p>A long term strategy for a modern, efficient and sustainable transport system backed up by sustained high levels of investment over the next 15 years was unveiled on the 20th July 2004 by Transport Secretary, Alistair Darling. The Future of Transport White Paper looks at the factors that will shape travel and transport over the next thirty years and sets out how the Government will respond to the increasing demand for travel, maximising the benefits of transport while minimising the negative impact on people and the environment.</p>	<p>Objectives</p> <p>The strategy is built around three key themes.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sustained investment over the long term. The spending review settlement honours this Government’s commitment to deliver sustained improvements to transport networks. It raises planned spending over the next three years from £10.4 billion this year to over £12.8 billion by 2007–08. And that higher level of spending will grow in real terms (by 2.25 per cent each year) through to 2015. Meanwhile, the other reforms we are putting in place will ensure that each pound of investment works harder for the British taxpayer. 2. Improvements in transport management. We will reorganise the rail industry to improve performance, drive down costs and get better value from public spending. We will legislate to put in place a structure where Government sets the strategy and controls public expenditure. Better traffic management will ease congestion of our road network. And we will lock in the benefits of new capacity, introducing some tolling and High Occupancy Vehicle Lanes where they make sense. 3. Planning ahead. We cannot build our way out of the 	<p>This white paper should be considered in the development of the CS.</p> <p>The paper also provides an overview of key issues and statistics affecting the transport sector.</p>

Overall aim /purpose of the document	Objectives/ Targets	Implication for the Core Strategy and the SA
	<p>problems we face. Government will lead the debate on road pricing, working with stakeholders to establish and explain how and when pricing might provide the reliability and standards road users want. We are also committed to sharing decision-making with regional and local stakeholders to ensure that transport decisions are taken alongside those for housing and economic growth.</p> <p>Targets Provides some context for targets e.g. ‘where we want to be’. The Annex also refers to the Department for Transport Public Service Agreements.</p>	
Regional plans, polices document and strategies		
129. South West Area Multi Modal Study, SWARMMS Final Report, Government Office for the South West (2002)		
<p>The London to South West and South Wales Multi Modal Study aims to make recommendations for a long term strategy to address passenger and freight transport movement needs on the key transport corridors providing routes between London and the South West of England and South Wales.</p>	<p>Contains a number of recommendations no objectives or targets.</p>	<p>Multi Modal Studies can provide a great deal of detailed information and recommendations which may be relevant to the Core Strategy, and which may be considered.</p>
130. Development of an Air Transport Strategy for the Far South West of England, South West Regional Development Agency, South West Regional Assembly, Government Office South West and Department for Transport (2003).		
<p>AviaSolutions was appointed by the SWRDA, SW Regional Assembly, Government Office South West and DfT to undertake this study. It</p>	<p>No specific objectives or targets included in this document.</p>	<p>This strategy includes an appraisal of a series of options for air traffic, as well as extensive references to</p>

Overall aim /purpose of the document	Objectives/ Targets	Implication for the Core Strategy and the SA
<p>specifically focuses on three development options. They are:</p> <p>Option 1: (Base Case): The three existing airports (Exeter, Newquay, and Plymouth) are developed within their physical and operational constraints.</p> <p>Option 2: Plymouth is closed, leaving Newquay and Exeter to serve the far South West.</p> <p>Option 3: A new airport is developed in the South Hams replacing both the existing Plymouth and Exeter airports. Newquay remains operational.</p>		<p>baseline data.</p>
131. Developing the Regional Transport Strategy in the South West, South West Regional Assembly (2004)		
<p>In approving the Regional Planning Guidance for the South West (RPG10) the Secretary of State invited the Regional Planning Body (the Regional Assembly) to carry out a review of the Regional Transport Strategy (RTS) in light of the transport studies being prepared at that time. The most significant of these are the multimodal studies and the review of the regional air services. This review does not seek to amend the Transport Policies set out in RPG10, but in light of the recent studies and of changes in relevant national and regional</p>	<p>The RTS has been developed with reference to the overarching objectives of national transport policy, which are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to protect and enhance the built and natural environment; • to improve safety for all travellers; • to contribute to an efficient economy, and to support sustainable and economic growth in appropriate locations; • to promote accessibility to everyday facilities for all especially those without a car; and • to promote the integration of all forms of transport 	<p>The Core Strategy should reflect objectives and policies that are raised within this report. This report also provides a useful baseline for the RSS and seeks to identify more clearly the key problems and issues for which transport interventions are proposed.</p>

Overall aim /purpose of the document	Objectives/ Targets	Implication for the Core Strategy and the SA
policies it sets out for consultation a reappraisal of the priorities for transport investment in the South West.	and land use planning, leading to a better, more efficient transport system.	
Local plans, polices document and strategies		
132. Torbay Streetscape Guidelines 2004-2007, Torbay Council (2004)		
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>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 enhance the quality and character of Torbay’s three towns; Torquay, Paignton and Brixham. It also includes a number of principles including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish a clear design ethos for the street • Reinforce local character • Reduce clutter • Create locally distinctive design • Priorities pedestrians over vehicles • Involve the local community • Promote public art • Maintain the historic form of streets in conservation areas • Minimise inappropriate signage and furniture • Use suitable surface materials • Consider use of trees and planting to set the scene for Torbay • Use secure by design principles 	Give due consideration to the principles listed here when formulating the LDF, in particular to the Urban Design Strategy.

Overall aim /purpose of the document	Objectives/ Targets	Implication for the Core Strategy and the SA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage community to take ownership of the streetscape • Ensure sufficient maintenance • Consider needs of those which are less able throughout the design process 	
133.Torbay Local Transport Plan 2006 – 2011, Torbay Council (2006)		
<p>The plan sets a sustainable framework for transport and access to, jobs, schools, shops, health centres and other facilities over the next five years.</p> <p>The aim of the LTP is to provide range of measures that can be used to provide the greatest outcomes and which provide value for money to improve the Torbay transport network, in keeping with the priorities of the Plan.</p>	<p>The main policy objectives to achieve this aim, can be summarised as:</p> <p>Accessibility</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure good access to all key services and facilities from all parts of Torbay; • Fully consider access when identifying new sites for key services; • Maximise the level of access by all modes through the imposition of stringent section 06 and 278 agreements; • Ensure that transport is not an impediment for people with disabilities and other disadvantaged groups; • Ensure good access to Torbay from outside and provide easily accessible information on travel options to and within Torbay. <p>Air Quality</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve air quality in Torbay through the expeditious resolution of declared Air Quality Management Areas and to reduce the declaration of 	<p>The aims and objectives of the plan should be considered in Core Strategy and SA.</p>

Overall aim /purpose of the document	Objectives/ Targets	Implication for the Core Strategy and the SA
	<p>future AQMA's.</p> <p>Congestion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage the use of non-car modes of transport through travel plans, restraints measures and improvements to these modes; • Relieve congestion at existing hot spots, improving conditions for all road users; • Minimise conflicts between modes of transport, having due regard to the hierarchy of modes, where appropriate. <p>Road safety</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that Torbay Council continues to meet all of its casualty reduction targets; • Ensure a high standard of management of Torbay's transport assets, by implementing a Transport Asset Management Strategy, the Network Management Duty, and a Highway Maintenance Strategy. <p>Other Quality of Life Issues</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist in the achievement of the aims of the Torbay Community Plan and the delivery of its key initiatives; • Support economic and social development initiatives in Torbay through the provision of good access by all modes; • Minimise the environmental impact of transport in 	

Overall aim /purpose of the document	Objectives/ Targets	Implication for the Core Strategy and the SA
	<p>Torbay and support environmental improvements wherever possible;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain and enhance the quality of the urban environment and the public realm by minimising the impact of transport on Torbay’s heritage. 	
Waste		
International plans, polices document and strategies		
134. Hazardous Waste Directive (91/689/EEC)		
<p>Sets out the licensing requirements for handling and treatment of hazardous waste. Singles out specific waste materials as a consequence of their hazardous nature and potential impact upon health and the environment.</p>	<p>To approximate the laws of member states on the controlled management of hazardous wastes</p>	<p>The LDF needs to consider the potential disposal requirements for hazardous waste substances.</p>
135. Packaging and Packaging Waste Directive (94/62/EC)		
<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>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>The Core Strategy and SA 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>

Overall aim /purpose of the document	Objectives/ Targets	Implication for the Core Strategy and the SA
136. Waste to Landfill Directive (99/31/EC)		
<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>Objectives In addition to the general requirements that result from landfills being regulated under PPC, the Landfill Directive introduces others that are particular to landfills:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sites must be classified as hazardous, non hazardous or inert waste landfills • Waste acceptance procedures have to be in place at the landfill Waste must be pre-treated before being landfilled • Certain waste types cannot be landfilled anymore e.g. clinical, liquid, certain hazardous waste, tyres etc. • Technical standards are set out in the Directive and its Annexes. • Introduces a specific closure procedure • Ongoing training and development of staff must be provided <p>Targets Reduce biodegradable municipal waste landfilled to 75%, 50% and 35% of that produced in 1995, by 2010, 013 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 Core Strategy and SA.</p>
137. Incineration of Waste Directive (2000/76/EC)		
<p>The Directive sets out strict limits and</p>	<p>Objectives</p>	<p>The Core Strategy will need to have</p>

Overall aim /purpose of the document	Objectives/ Targets	Implication for the Core Strategy and the SA
technical requirements for the incineration of waste. The legislation is also extended to cover co – incineration plants	<p>The aim of the Directive is to prevent or limit as far as practicable negative effects on the environment, in Particular pollution by emissions into air, soil, surface water and groundwater, and the resulting risks to human health, from the incineration of waste.</p> <p>Targets Sets up emission limit values for waste incineration. New plants are required to comply by 2002, existing plants by 2005.</p>	regard to the Directive when considering waste treatment options. This will be of relevance to the SA which will examine effects of incineration on environment and human health.
138. End of life Vehicles Directive (2000/53/EC)		
The Directive aims to reduce the amount of waste from end of life vehicles	<p>Objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waste prevention from end of life vehicles • Reducing the amount of hazardous substances in waste design • Facilitating dismantling, reuse, recovery and recycling end of life vehicles • Increasing the use of recycled materials in vehicle manufacture <p>Targets</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To increase reuse and recovery to 85% and recycling to a minimum of 80% by 2006 • To increase reuse and recovery to 95% and recycling to a minimum of 85% by 2015 	The Core Strategy and SA will need to have regard to the Directive objectives and targets.
139. Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment Directive (2002/96/EC)		
The Directive aims to tackle the increasing	Objectives	The Core Strategy and SA will need

Overall aim /purpose of the document	Objectives/ Targets	Implication for the Core Strategy and the SA
waste stream of electrical and electronic equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The prevention of waste electrical and electronic equipment • Reduce the disposal of waste through reuse, recycling and other forms of recovery • 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 <p>Targets by 2005</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Large household appliances – 80% recovery 75% reuse and recycling • Small household appliance, consumer equipment, electrical and electronic tools and toys – 60% recovery, 50% reuse and recycling • IT and telecommunications equipment - 75% recovery, 65% reuse and recycling • Gas discharge lamps 80% reuse and recycling • Equipment containing cathode ray tube – 75% recovery, 70% reuse and recycling 	to have regard to the Directive objectives and targets.
140. Waste Framework Directive (2006/12/EC) (codified directive 2006/12/EC, replaces 75/442/EEC and amendments) (2006)		
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	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	The Core Strategy and SA should show regard for these objectives by considering waste management options

Overall aim /purpose of the document	Objectives/ Targets	Implication for the Core Strategy and the SA
<p>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>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 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>National plans, policies document and strategies</p>		
<p>141. Household Waste Recycling Act 2003</p>		
<p>The Act aims to increase recycling rate of household waste and help Local Authorities to achieve their statutory recycling targets.</p>	<p>The Act requires all English waste collection authorities to collect at least two types of recyclable waste from all households in their area.</p>	<p>Should make provisions that aim to increase recycling rate and meet statutory recycling targets.</p>
<p>142. Planning Policy Statement 10: Planning for Sustainable Waste Management., ODPM (2005)</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>PPS10 sets out key planning objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 • provide a framework in which communities take 	<p>The SA should ensure that the objectives in PPS10 are considered.</p>

Overall aim /purpose of the document	Objectives/ Targets	Implication for the Core Strategy and the SA
	<p>more responsibility for their waste, and enable sufficient and timely provision of waste management facilities to meet the needs of the community</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • help implement the national waste strategy and supporting targets and be consistent with obligations required under European legislation • 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 	
<p>143. Minerals Policy Statement 2: Controlling and mitigating the environmental effects of mineral extraction in England ODPM (2005)</p>		
<p>MPS2 sets out the policies and considerations that the Government expects Mineral Planning Authorities to follow when preparing development plans and in considering applications for minerals development.</p>	<p>MPAs should incorporate the objectives of sustainable development in minerals planning. These objectives recognise the potential conflict between the exploitation of resources and environmental aims. In order to reconcile such conflicts, MPAs should aim to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • conserve minerals as far as possible, whilst ensuring an adequate supply to meet the needs of society; • ensure that the environmental impacts caused by mineral operations and the transport of minerals are kept to an acceptable minimum; • minimise production of waste and to encourage efficient use of materials, including appropriate use of high-quality materials, and recycling of waste; • encourage sensitive working, restoration and aftercare practices during minerals extraction and to 	<p>The Core Strategy and SA will need to have regard to the policy objectives</p>

Overall aim /purpose of the document	Objectives/ Targets	Implication for the Core Strategy and the SA
	<p>conserve or enhance the overall quality of the environment once extraction has ceased;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • safeguard the long-term capability of best and most versatile agricultural land, and conserve soil resources for use in a sustainable way; and • protect areas of nationally-designated landscape or archaeological value, cultural heritage or nature conservation from mineral development, other than in exceptional circumstances where it has been demonstrated that the proposed development is in the public interest. 	
144. Minerals Policy Statement 1: Planning and Minerals, DCLG (2006)		
<p>MPS1 is the overarching planning policy document for all minerals in England. It provides advice and guidance to planning authorities and the minerals industry and it will ensure that the need by society and the economy for minerals is managed in an integrated way against its impact on the environment and communities</p>	<p>The Government’s objectives for minerals planning reflect the requirement to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development, as required by Section 39 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. These are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. to ensure, so far as practicable, the prudent, efficient and sustainable use of minerals and recycling of suitable materials, thereby minimising the requirement for new primary extraction; 2. to conserve mineral resources through appropriate domestic provision and timing of supply; 3. to safeguard mineral resources as far as possible; 4. to prevent or minimise production of mineral waste; 5. to secure working practices which prevent or reduce as far as possible, impacts on the environment and human health 	<p>The Core Strategy and SA will need to have regard to the policy objectives</p>

Overall aim /purpose of the document	Objectives/ Targets	Implication for the Core Strategy and the SA
	<p>arising from the extraction, processing, management or transportation of minerals;</p> <p>6. to protect internationally and nationally designated areas of landscape value and nature conservation importance from minerals development, other than in the exceptional circumstances detailed in paragraph 14 of this statement;</p> <p>7. to secure adequate and steady supplies of minerals needed by society and the economy within the limits set by the environment, assessed through sustainability appraisal, without irreversible damage;</p> <p>8. to maximise the benefits and minimise the impacts of minerals operations over their full life cycle;</p> <p>9. to promote the sustainable transport of minerals by rail, sea or inland waterways;</p> <p>10. to protect and seek to enhance the overall quality of the environment once extraction has ceased, through high standards of restoration, and to safeguard the long-term potential of land for a wide range of after-uses;</p> <p>11. to secure closer integration of minerals planning policy with national policy on sustainable construction and waste management and other applicable environmental protection legislation; and</p> <p>12. to encourage the use of high quality materials for the purposes for which they are most suitable.</p>	

Overall aim /purpose of the document	Objectives/ Targets	Implication for the Core Strategy and the SA
145. Waste Strategy for England 2007, DEFRA (2007)		
<p>This new strategy builds on Waste Strategy 2000. It aims to reduce waste by making products with fewer natural resources. We must break the link between economic growth and waste growth. Most products should be re-used or their materials recycled. Energy should be recovered from other wastes where possible. For a small amount of residual material, landfill will be necessary</p>	<p>The Government's key objectives are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • decouple waste growth (in all sectors) from economic growth and put more emphasis on waste prevention and re-use; • meet and exceed the Landfill Directive diversion targets for biodegradable municipal waste in 2010, 2013 and 2020; • increase diversion from landfill of non-municipal waste and secure better integration of treatment for municipal and non-municipal waste; • secure the investment in infrastructure needed to divert waste from landfill and for the management of hazardous waste; and • get the most environmental benefit from that investment, through increased recycling of resources and recovery of energy from residual waste using a mix of technologies. 	<p>The Core Strategy and SA will need to have regard to the strategy objectives</p>
146. Environmental Impact Assessment and Review of Mineral Planning Permissions, DCLG (2008)		
<p>This guidance explains the scope and intended effect of regulations which apply to EIA to review the mineral planning permission in England.</p>	<p>Does not contain any objectives</p>	<p>Useful source of information</p>
Regional plans, policies document and strategies		
147. From Rubbish to Resource - The Regional Waste Strategy for the South West 2004-2020. South West Regional Assembly (2004)		

Overall aim /purpose of the document	Objectives/ Targets	Implication for the Core Strategy and the SA
<p>Sets out how the South West can deliver the ‘South West Vision for Waste: Minimum Waste, Maximum Benefit’. The regional strategy looks at types of waste across the whole region, including, helping address waste issues that cross local boundaries, tackling difficult issues that locally might present too many insoluble problems but where regional solutions can help meet the needs of several areas and lobbying on behalf of the whole region where problems,</p>	<p>Objectives Following sustainable waste management principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adopting waste hierarchy to reduce, reuse recycle and recover value from waste, and only as a last resort dispose of waste • Follow proximity principle to dispose of waste as close as possible to its point of arising • Look for waste management solutions that give the best practicable outcome environmentally • Work together across geographic boundaries for effective solutions to waste management • 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>Targets By 2020:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • less than 20% of waste produced in region sent to landfill • minimum of 45% of MSW source separated for recycling or composting • value recovered from residual MSW by mechanical, biological or thermal treatment • minimum of 44% commercial and industrial waste recycled or composted • maximum of 17% commercial and industrial waste landfilled 	<p>The Core Strategy should ensure integration with the regional strategy</p>

Overall aim /purpose of the document	Objectives/ Targets	Implication for the Core Strategy and the SA
	<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.</p> <p>Capacities are set on sub regional basis for Devon (which includes Devon County, Torbay and Plymouth)</p>	
Local plans, policies document and strategies		
148. Municipal Waste Management Strategy for Torbay (2007-2025), Torbay Council (2007)		
<p>The aims of the strategy are:</p> <p>To ensure sustainable waste management to produce a sustainable strategy to manage Torbay’s municipal waste that will balance social, economic and environmental considerations;</p> <p>To protect public health and amenity to continue the traditional role of waste management in protecting public health and amenity</p> <p>To provide for waste infrastructure requirements to demonstrate the infrastructure requirements for the collection, recycling and processing of waste which will enable Torbay to plan adequately to meet its statutory duties and targets.</p>	<p>The objectives of the strategy are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To reduce waste growth to reduce the growth of waste in Torbay and to work towards zero waste growth through waste minimization initiatives; 2. To increase recycling and composting to increase recycling and composting in Torbay through improved facilities and kerbside collection, and through public education and publicity; 3. To divert waste from landfill to divert waste away from landfill in both the long and short term; 4. To meet statutory targets to set out how the council intends to meet its statutory performance standards including: targets for recycling and composting, national Waste strategy requirements and EU landfill directive targets; 5. To adhere to the waste hierarchy to adhere to the waste hierarchy in all matters of policy; that is; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce – reduce the amount of waste produced • Re-use – can items be re-used? 	<p>The Core Strategy and SA will need to have regard to the strategy aims objectives.</p>

Overall aim /purpose of the document	Objectives/ Targets	Implication for the Core Strategy and the SA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recycle – recycle and compost when re-use is not possible • Recover – recover value (including energy) from waste that cannot be recycled • Final disposal – where no other option is possible <p>6. To promote self-sufficiency for Torbay to become as self-sufficient as possible, whilst recognising the need to work closely with our neighbouring authorities where this would be of mutual economic and environmental benefit;</p> <p>7. To ensure environmental protection to ensure that services are delivered in a way that protects the environmental quality of Torbay and the wider environment and in particular to reduce the effects of waste on climate change;</p> <p>8. To produce an integrated strategy to ensure that the Municipal Waste Management strategy is integrated with relevant strategies and plans, for example the Torbay community plan and local Development framework;</p> <p>9. To provide best value fulfil the council’s commitments whilst controlling the cost of waste management and delivering best Value commitments</p> <p>10. To promote social inclusion ensure that local community groups, local businesses, residents and visitors are engaged with to achieve the above objectives</p>	

Overall aim /purpose of the document	Objectives/ Targets	Implication for the Core Strategy and the SA
Water and Soil		
International plans, polices document and strategies		
149. Nitrates Directive (91/676/EEC)		
<p>In 1991 Europe adopted the Nitrates Directive (91/676/EC). It is an environmental measure designed to reduce water pollution by nitrate from agricultural sources and to prevent such pollution occurring in the future.</p>	<p>Objectives This Directive concerns the collection, treatment and discharge of urban waste water and the treatment and discharge of waste water from certain industrial sectors. The objective of the Directive is to protect the environment from the adverse effects of these waste water discharges.</p> <p>Targets The directive lays down uniform emission standards, or percentage reductions in pollutant concentrations, for discharges from sewage treatment works serving a population equivalent of 2,000 or more.</p>	<p>The Core Strategy should be aware of the impact that planning decisions have on waste water. And the targets laid down in this Directive and relevant UK legislation.</p>
150. Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive (91/271/EEC)		
<p>The Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive was adopted by the EU Council of Ministers in May 1991. The Directive was passed into domestic UK legislation in November 1994.</p>	<p>Objectives This Directive concerns the collection, treatment and discharge of urban waste water and the treatment and discharge of waste water from certain industrial sectors. The objective of the Directive is to protect the environment from the adverse effects of these waste water discharges.</p> <p>Targets The directive lays down uniform emission standards, or percentage reductions in pollutant concentrations, for discharges from sewage treatment works serving a population equivalent of 2,000 or more.</p>	<p>The Core Strategy should be aware of the impact that planning decisions have on waste water. And the targets laid down in this Directive and relevant UK legislation</p>

Overall aim /purpose of the document	Objectives/ Targets	Implication for the Core Strategy and the SA
151. Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC)		
<p>This directive seeks to establish a structured framework for action in the field of water policy</p>	<p>This Directive aims to establish a framework for the protection of inland surface waters, transitional waters, coastal waters and groundwater which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevents further deterioration and protects and enhances the status of aquatic ecosystems and, with regard to their water needs, terrestrial ecosystems and wetlands directly depending on the aquatic ecosystems; • Promotes sustainable water use based on a long-term protection of available water resources; • Aims at enhanced protection and improvement of the aquatic environment, inter alia, through specific measures for the progressive reduction of discharges, emissions and losses of priority substances and the cessation or phasing-out of discharges, emissions and losses of the priority hazardous substances; • Ensures the progressive reduction of pollution of groundwater and prevents its further pollution, and • Contributes to mitigating the effects of floods and droughts. 	<p>The issues and measures presented in the Directive should be considered in the Core Strategy.</p>

Overall aim /purpose of the document	Objectives/ Targets	Implication for the Core Strategy and the SA
152. Proposed EU Soil Framework Directive (2007)		
<p>This is a Thematic Strategy, soil is seen as one of the foundations for our economic prosperity and as the most important carbon store in the world.</p>	<p>The objective of the EU Commission is to prevent further degradation of soil, restore degraded soil and use soil in a sustainable way. The proposed actions are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Framework legislation on soil protection and sustainable use of soil; • Integration of soil protection into the development and implementation of relevant EU policies; • Research to close the knowledge gap in certain areas of soil protection; • Increase public awareness. 	<p>The Core strategy should be committed to protecting soil resources from erosion, contamination and sealing by development.</p>
National plans, polices document and strategies		
153. The First Soil Action Plan For England: 2004-2006, DEFRA (2004)		
<p>The Action Plan contains 52 actions on issues ranging from soil management on farms to soils in the planning system, soils and biodiversity, contamination of soils and the role of soils in conserving cultural heritage and landscape. All of the actions make a step towards more sustainable soil use and protection.</p>	<p>Objectives The following 9 actions are seen as key to the success of this first Action Plan because they are likely to lead to significant changes on the ground or because they are making first steps to tackle particularly challenging issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Defra will work with stakeholders to develop a programme of education and awareness of soil issues among the general public, those working with soils and the professionals that guide, advise or instruct soil managers. We will aim to develop partnerships and plans by 2005 and review progress in 	<p>The Core strategy will need to ensure that they take account of the Government’s objectives and measures for soil protection. Where appropriate these plans can contain policies for the sustainable use of soils. Soil is also important for the SA, and it is specifically referred to in the SEA Directive.</p>

Overall aim /purpose of the document	Objectives/ Targets	Implication for the Core Strategy and the SA
	<p>implementing those plans in 2006.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Defra will implement the CAP cross compliance conditions in a way that enhances management of soils in the farming industry. • Defra will encourage better management of agricultural soils that goes beyond the requirements of the Single Payment, through the provision of incentives under the Agri-Environment Scheme. • Defra will build on the output of its Learning Skills and Knowledge review and the pilots of the Whole Farm Appraisals, to develop within the next twelve months a strategy for providing farmers and other land managers with practical information and advice building good soil management into overall farm planning. Defra will work during the Spending Review 2004 process to embed soil protection into its forward strategy and, if appropriate, targets on natural resource protection. • Defra will work with stakeholders to identify the indicators which should be built into a national soil monitoring scheme, in order to develop a scheme which meets both national and European requirements. • Defra will work with other Government Departments and Agencies (including in the Devolved Administrations), the National Soil Resources Institute at Cranfield University (as co-owners of key 	

Overall aim /purpose of the document	Objectives/ Targets	Implication for the Core Strategy and the SA
	<p>data sets) and other soil data users, to develop and provide better access to information on soils.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Defra will work with the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (ODPM), representatives of planning authorities and other partners to develop a consensus on the procedures needed to give soils appropriate protection during the planning process. The first milestone will be to examine criteria for designating soils that should be protected from building during the current review of Best and Most Versatile (BMV) land. • English Nature will prepare and publish, in 2006, a position statement on the role of soil management and protection within statutory nature conservation sites. 	
154. Making Space for Water, DEFRA (2005)		
<p>Making Space for Water pages. Making Space for Water is the cross Government programme taking forward the developing strategy for flood and coastal erosion risk management in England.</p>	<p>The aim will be to manage risks by employing an integrated portfolio of approaches which reflect both national and local priorities, so as to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reduce the threat to people and their property; and • deliver the greatest environmental, social and economic benefit, consistent with the Government’s sustainable development principles. <p>To deliver that aim the Government is setting in hand a wide-ranging programme of action.</p>	<p>The Core Strategy should consider the evidence and aims of this programme.</p>
Regional plans, polices document and strategies		

Overall aim /purpose of the document	Objectives/ Targets	Implication for the Core Strategy and the SA
155. Water Resources for the Future – A Strategy for the South West Region, Environment Agency (2001)		
<p>Provides the Environment Agency’s assessment of water resource management in the South West which considers the needs for water, both for the environment and for society and examines the uncertainties about future water demand and its availability. The strategy looks some 25 years ahead and considers the need of public water supply, agriculture, commerce and industry, as well as the environment.</p>	<p>The strategy concludes that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • in parts of the Region, water can be a scarce resource. In some places, environmental improvements are necessary. We will work to provide the water for these improvements; • continued availability of a reliable public water supply is essential. We recommend the enhancement of supply by about 5 per cent over the next 25 years by improving existing schemes and developing some new resources; • water efficiency should be actively promoted; • over the next 25 years we should expect household water metering to become widespread, in the context of the Government’s broader social and environmental policies including the protection of vulnerable households; • continued progress in leakage control will be necessary; • agriculture must focus on using available water to best effect; • commerce and industry should pay increasing attention to water efficiency. <p>To make our strategy successful, we will need to work with many other groups and individuals. Together, we can ensure that there is enough water, both for people to use and to improve the environment.</p>	<p>Provides a good context and baseline to the water resources situation in the South West. The core Strategy should consider how its policies can and address the key issues in this strategy.</p>

Appendix B: Sustainability Objectives and Indicators

High level objectives	Sub objectives	Indicators	Data	Comparison & Targets	Data source	Comments
1. Improve health and wellbeing	1.1 Improve health of all communities in Torbay	Percentage of population over 65 years of age	22%	No targets	Torbay PCT 2007 Director of Public Health Annual Report	Expected an increase to 30% by 2029
		Infant mortality rate	7.5 deaths up to 1 year per 1,000 live births	No targets	The Audit Commission, Data profile by quality of life theme (2008)	
		Teenage pregnancy rates	48.6 conceptions to under-18 year olds in a calendar year per thousand females aged 15 to 17 (2005)	No targets	The Audit Commission, Data profile by quality of life theme (2008)	
		Life expectancy at birth a) Male b) Female	a) 76.5 years b) 81.7 years	No targets	The Audit Commission, Data profile by quality of life theme (2008)	
		Suicide rate	20.7 per 100,000 residents (2002/04)	Torbay has the second highest suicide rate in England and Wales	ONS	
		Population density	21.1 person per	1.1 person per	2001 census	

High level objectives	Sub objectives	Indicators	Data	Comparison & Targets	Data source	Comments
			hectare	hectare in Devon and 2.1 person per hectare in South West region and 3.6 person per hectare in England and Wales		
		Age standardised mortality rates of a) All cancers b) Circulatory diseases c) Respiratory diseases	a) male: 246.23 female: 173.56 b) male: 238.89 female: 106.58 c) male: 103.42 female: 56.59	No targets	The Audit Commission, Data profile by quality of life theme (2008)	
	1.2 Reduce health inequality	Number of SOAs in the top 10% most deprived in England in the health and disability deprivation domain in Torbay	7 areas	No targets	Torbay PCT, the English Index of Deprivation, Key Finding for Torbay (2007)	The overall level of health and disability deprivation in Torbay has increased noticeably between 2004 and 2007 from 0 to 7

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High level objectives	Sub objectives	Indicators	Data	Comparison & Targets	Data source	Comments	
		Number of warm front grants made to people- per 1000 and proportion given to people over 60	Unavailable				
		Food deserts in Torbay	Unavailable				
	1.3 Promote healthy lifestyles	Number of patients classified as clinically obese in Torbay	All adults 27% Children 12.9%			Torbay PCT, Director of Public Health Annual Report (2007)	
		Model Based Estimate for Consumption of Fruit and Vegetables (Persons)	25.3%			ONS, Neighbourhood Statistics (2003/05)	
2. Support Communities that meet people's needs	2.1 Help make sustainably designed and affordable housing available to everyone	Affordable housing completions a) Number of completions; b) % of affordable housing completed	a) 135 b) 18.6%	30% affordable housing will be sought on all development of 15 or more dwellings	Torbay Housing Land Monitor (2008) And Planning Contribution and Affordable Housing SPD (2008)		
		House price income ratio in Torbay	10	South West 6.7 England 7.3	Planning Contribution and Affordable Housing SPD (2008)		

High level objectives	Sub objectives	Indicators	Data	Comparison & Targets	Data source	Comments
		Number of households awaiting a housing association property	6081 in housing need on the Homefinder and 363 on the Home 2 Own shared ownership	No target	Planning Contribution and Affordable Housing SPD (2008)	
	2.2 Provide everyone with opportunities for education and training	Percentage of 15 year old pupils in Torbay's schools achieving five or more GCSEs at Grade A*-C or equivalent	60.9% (2006/07)	This was higher than the South West rate (59%) but lower than England's (62%)	Torbay Brief by GOSW Regional Intelligence Team (2008)	
		Percentage of population with NVQ level 4+	25.0%	The third lowest proportion of the South West (SW 31.9%, Eng 32.1%)	Torbay Brief by GOSW Regional Intelligence Team (2008)	
		Percentage Torbay's workforce with no qualifications	5.3%	The lowest among the South West (SW 6.6%, Eng 8.9%)	Torbay Brief by GOSW Regional Intelligence Team (2008)	
	2.3 Reduce crime and fear of crime	Total police recorded offences	13,554 (2006/07)	No targets	Key Statistics for Torbay, Consultation and Research Team (2008)	

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High level objectives	Sub objectives	Indicators	Data	Comparison & Targets	Data source	Comments
		The percentage of residents surveyed who said they feel fairly safe or very safe outside a) during the day b) after dark	a) 98.24% b) 81.42%	No targets	The Audit Commission, Data profile by quality of life theme (2008)	
	2.4 Promote stronger and more vibrant communities	No indicator was identified				
	2.5 Increase access to and participation in cultural activities	Number of new young people's facilities provided	Unavailable			
		Percentage of sporting infrastructure in poor/very poor condition	Unavailable			

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High level objectives	Sub objectives	Indicators	Data	Comparison & Targets	Data source	Comments
	2.6 Provide the required infrastructure and services in line with the rate of population increase	Population of Torbay	133,200 persons	No targets	Key Statistics for Torbay, Consultation and Research Team (2008)	Torbay's population is estimated to grow over the next 25 years, at an average rate of 1,340 persons a year
3. Develop the economy in ways that meet people's needs	3.1 Give everyone in Torbay access to work opportunities	Claimant amount	2.3%	Torbay's Claimant count is the highest in the South West	Torbay Brief by GOSW Regional Intelligence Team (2008)	
		Amount of land developed for employment in Torbay	0.7 hectare (2007)	No targets	Torbay Employment Land Monitor (2007)	It has decreased from 2 hectare in 2006
		Mean annual gross pay for all employees in Torbay	£15,446	No targets	The Torbay economy, Consultation and Research Team (2007)	
	3.2 Reduce poverty and income inequality	Number of SOA in the top 10% for employment deprivation in England	12	No targets	key findings for Torbay, The English Indices of Deprivation(2007)	The overall levels of Employment Deprivation in Torbay have increased

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High level objectives	Sub objectives	Indicators	Data	Comparison & Targets	Data source	Comments
						noticeably between 2004 and 2007, with an increase from 7 to 12 SOAs in the top 10% most deprived in England.
		Number of SOA in the top 10% for skills and training deprivation in England	4	No targets	key findings for Torbay, The English Indices of Deprivation (2007)	The overall levels of Education, Skills and Training Deprivation in Torbay have increased slightly between 2004 and 2007, with an increase from 3 to 4 SOAs in the top 10% most deprived in England.
	3.3 Meet local needs locally	Not identified				
	3.4 Harness the economic potential of the	Not identified				

High level objectives	Sub objectives	Indicators	Data	Comparison & Targets	Data source	Comments
	coast in a sustainable way					
	3.5 Increase circulation of wealth within the Torbay	Net change in number of VAT registration	+1.2% (2006)	South West +2% England +2.1	Key Statistics for Torbay, Consultation and Research Team (2008)	
		Gross Value Added (GVA)	The 2005 GVA figure for Torbay was £1,494 Million	The latest GVA data shows that Torbay now has the lowest economic performance of the whole region and is the second lowest in England behind Wirral in the North West.	Key Statistics for Torbay, Consultation and Research Team (2008)	GVA is used in the estimation of Gross Domestic Product (GDP). GDP is a key indicator of the state of the whole economy.
	3.6 Promote diversification of the economy to provide a range satisfying job opportunities	Proportion of people in: a) distribution, hotels and restaurants b) Public administration, education and health c) manufacturing d) construction	a) 35.2% b) 32.6% c) 6.3% d) 4.2% e) 3.0% f) 13.3% g) 0.4% h) 5.0%	No targets	Consultation and Research Team, Torbay Brief (2008)	

High level objectives	Sub objectives	Indicators	Data	Comparison & Targets	Data source	Comments
		e) transport and communication f) banking finance and insurance g) agriculture and fishing h) other services				
	3.7 Reduce the vulnerability of the economy to climate change and harness opportunities arising	Value of tourism generated annually in Torbay	Tourism in Torbay generates £442 million per annum and represent 1/3 of Torbay's wealth and 1/3 employment.	No targets	Torbay Development Agency, Tourism Strategy for Torbay (2005-2015)	
	3.8 Contribute to the regeneration and quality and diversity of the tourism industry	Not identified				
	3.9 Reduce reliance on seasonal and part time work with in Torbay	Percentage of workers aged 16+ in part-time employment	31.0%	England 23.9% South West 27.0%	Key Statistics for Torbay, Consultation and Research Team (2008)	

High level objectives	Sub objectives	Indicators	Data	Comparison & Targets	Data source	Comments
4. Provide access to meet people's needs with least damage to communities and the environment	4.1 Reduce the need /desire to travel by car	Journey time around the bay	20.7 mph	Target (2010/2011) 25 mph	Local Transport Plan (2006/11)	Increased journey would contribute negatively to air pollution
	4.2 Reduce the need /desire to travel by air	Number of passenger travelling by air in Torbay	Unavailable			
	4.3 Help everyone access basic services easily, safely and affordably	% of households within 30 minutes of a major centre by public transport	97.51%	Target (2010/2011): 100%	Accession software, Strategic Transport Team (2006/07)	
		% of households within 45 minutes of Torbay hospital by a bus	71.13% (2006/07)	Target (2010/2011): 80%	Local Transport Plan (2006/11)	
		Total killed or seriously injured (KSI) on the roads	41	Target (2010/2011): 27	Accident monitoring, Transport Team (2006/07)	Number of KSI is increasing. 36 (2001/04) 32 (2006/07)
	4.4 Make public transport, cycling and walking easier and more attractive	Capacity of bus services	10% increase from 2000 to 2005	25% increase predicted from 2005 to 2010/1	Bus Operator Information	Service needs to support increasing population with growing proportion of

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High level objectives	Sub objectives	Indicators	Data	Comparison & Targets	Data source	Comments
						elderly residents
		Number of bus passenger journeys	7,367,000 passengers (2006/07)	Target (2010/2011): 8,035,000 passengers	Bus operator information, Local Transport Plan (2006/11)	
		% of households within 400m of an hourly or better bus service	95.07% (2006/07)	Target (2010/2011): 100%	Local Transport Plan (2006/11)	
		Annualised index of cycling trips	98 annualised index value	Target (2010/2011): 180 annualised index value	Council surveys from Strategic Transport Team (2006/07)	
		Footway condition	30.41 % in need for repair (2004/05)	10% in need of repair	Local Transport Plan (2006/11)	
	4.5 encourage switch from transporting freight by road to rail or water	Number of freight vehicle coming in /out of Torbay	Unavailable			

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High level objectives	Sub objectives	Indicators	Data	Comparison & Targets	Data source	Comments
5. Maintain and improve environmental quality and assets	5.1 Protect and enhance habitats and species	Number of SAC, SSSI, SNCI, LNR, RIGS, CWS, LWS in Torbay	SAC: 1 SSSI: 12 (190.52 ha) SNCI: LNR: 4 RIGS: 6 (10 proposed sites) CWS: 31 LWS: 50	No targets	The Nature of Torbay 2006-2016	
		% Area of SSSI land in: (a) A favourable condition (b) An unfavourable recovering	a) 83.19% b)8.69%	Bring SSSI units into 95% favourable or recovering condition by 2010	Condition of SSSI data from Natural England website. And The Nature of Torbay (2006-2016)	in comparison with Devon and the South West, Torbay's SSSIs are in relatively good condition.
		Change in: (a) Populations of SAP species (b) Area of semi-natural habitat within greenway network	Unavailable			
	5.2 Promote conservation and wise use of land	Average density of new development in Torbay on: a) Large sites b) Small sites	a) 62 dwellings per hectare b) 47 dwellings per hectare c)129 dwellings	The majority of development in Torbay is at relatively high density compared	Torbay Housing Land Monitor (2008)	

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High level objectives	Sub objectives	Indicators	Data	Comparison & Targets	Data source	Comments
		c) Redevelopment sites	per hectare	to Government guidance of 30-50 dwellings per hectare		
		Proportion of new dwelling built on Brownfield land	91% (2008)	92% in 2007 is the highest rate since 1995	Torbay Housing Land Monitor (2008)	This is largely due to decline in activity on Torbay's main Greenfield sites (Barton & Great Parks)
	5.3 Protect and enhance landscape and townscape	Number of parks and green space managed to green flag standard	Three parks: 1. Sherwell park 2. Tessier Park 3. Cockington Country Park	No targets	Communication Team Torbay Council (2008)	
	5.4 Value and protect diversity and local distinctiveness including rural ways of life	Not identified				
	5.5 Maintain and enhance historical assets	Number of Listed Buildings (Grade I and II): a) On the At Risk register;	a) 32 of which 10 are in category 1 b) Unavailable c) Unavailable d) Unavailable		Torbay Council, Buildings at Risk (BAR) survey (2004)	Torbay has 861 listed buildings of historic or architectural interest

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High level objectives	Sub objectives	Indicators	Data	Comparison & Targets	Data source	Comments
		b) Subject to unauthorised alterations; c) Subject to demolition; and d) Successful enforcement actions				
	5.6 Reduce vulnerability to flooding and sea level rise	Number of new development built in areas at risk of flooding	Unavailable			
		Number of properties flooded annually	Unavailable			
		Number of SuDS in new developments	Unavailable			
6. Minimise consumption of natural resources	6.1 Reduce non renewable energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions	Average annual domestic consumption of gas	18369kWh (2005/06)		The Audit Commission, Data profile by quality of life theme (2008)	
		Average annual domestic consumption of electricity	4493kWh (2005/06)		The Audit Commission, Data profile by quality of life theme (2008)	

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High level objectives	Sub objectives	Indicators	Data	Comparison & Targets	Data source	Comments
		Local estimates of CO ₂ emissions per capita	2.3 tonnes (2005/06)	Reduce (CO ₂) emissions from activities in Torbay by 30% from 1990 levels by 2020 and at least 60% by 2050	The Audit Commission, Data profile by quality of life theme (2008) And Climate Change Strategy for Torbay (2008 – 2013)	
		Carbon footprint of energy use in a) domestic property b) commercial and industrial property	a) 305.13 ktCO ₂ b) 297.28 ktCO ₂ (05/06)	a) 239.63 ktCO ₂ (12/13) 1322.83 ktCO ₂ (08/12 Budget) b) 275.36 ktCO ₂ (12/13) 1419.96 ktCO ₂ (08/12 Budget)	Climate Change Strategy for Torbay (2008 – 2013)	
		a) Number of renewable electricity project in Torbay b) Capacity of renewable electricity in Torbay	a) 5 projects b) 0.015 MW		2008 survey of renewable electricity and heat projects in the South West	
		a) Number of renewable heat project in Torbay	a) 3 projects b) 0.102 MW		2008 survey of renewable electricity and heat projects in	

High level objectives	Sub objectives	Indicators	Data	Comparison & Targets	Data source	Comments
		b) Capacity of renewable heat in Torbay			the South West	
		Proportion of energy supplied from renewable sources	Unavailable			
		Number of buildings meeting BREEAM Very Good and Excellent standards a) Commercial buildings b) Residential buildings	a) 2 b) 0	All new and refurbished non-residential buildings achieve, as a minimum, the requirements of BREEAM Very Good standard	Climate Change Strategy for Torbay (2008 – 2013)	The designs of the new buildings to be constructed at Torquay Community College and Foxhole Primary School have achieved a BREEAM Very Good rating
	6.2 Keep water consumption within local carrying capacity limits	Per capita daily domestic consumption of water	106 liters		The Audit Commission, Data profile by quality of life theme (2008)	
		Number of properties with water meters installed	Unavailable			

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High level objectives	Sub objectives	Indicators	Data	Comparison & Targets	Data source	Comments
		Number & type of new development's with water efficiency designs	Unavailable			
	6.3 Minimise consumption and extraction of minerals	Not identified				
	6.4 Reduce waste generation and increase materials efficiency	How many businesses are EMAS or ISO registered in Torbay	Unavailable			
		Number of community grants is being provided annually to encourage development of businesses and initiatives that promote sustainability	Unavailable			

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High level objectives	Sub objectives	Indicators	Data	Comparison & Targets	Data source	Comments
		Percentage of Torbay's household waste a) Recycled b) Composted c) Landfilled	a) 21.10% b) 6.99% c) 71.91% (2007/08)	Targets: household waste recycled or composted 2009/10: 40% 22214/15: 45% 20019/20: 50%	Municipal Waste Management Strategy for Torbay 2007 - 2025 and National Waste Strategy 2007	Recycling and composting rate shows general increase
	6.5 Minimise land, water, air, light, noise and generic pollution	Number of AQMA	2 AQMA (2006/07)	Target (2010/2011): 0 AQMA	Mandatory Indicator Air Quality Monitoring data (Environmental health)	AQMA located in Hele Road and Bolton Cross
Drinking water quality		Generally satisfactory		Drinking Water Inspectorate at summary of the 2005/06	Some concern over low level of oocysts for cryptosporidium	
Number of beaches in Torbay managed to blue flag		7 beaches		Torbay's website (2008)	Blue Flags and Marine Conservation Society Awards are given to	

High level objectives	Sub objectives	Indicators	Data	Comparison & Targets	Data source	Comments
						beaches where 80-90% of at least 20 water samples taken during the summer season the previous year comply with international standards for safe bathing water
		Proportion of river length assessed as good biological quality	100%		The Audit Commission, Data profile by quality of life theme (2008)	
		Proportion of river length assessed as good chemical quality	100%		The Audit Commission, Data profile by quality of life theme (2008)	
		Proportion of developed land that is derelict	0.5%		The Audit Commission, Data profile by quality of life theme (2008)	

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High level objectives	Sub objectives	Indicators	Data	Comparison & Targets	Data source	Comments
		Proportion of land and highways assessed as having unacceptable levels of litter and detritus	13.0%		The Audit Commission, Data profile by quality of life theme (2008)	
		Area of land in Torbay potentially requiring remediation	11.85 hectares	No targets	National Land Use Database (2003)	