

Appendix 16: Review of Key Documents: International Documents

Review of Key Documents (International)

Title	General	Key objectives/requirements	Implications and Actions
Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development. UN Johannesburg (2002)	Reaffirms commitment to the principles of sustainable development.	Recognise the needs of everyone. Protection of the environment. The prudent use of natural resources. Climate change and energy. Sustainable communities.	The LDF can assist in achieving the commitments. The policies and supporting text should reflect these objectives, many of which are followed up in UK guidance and strategies. Ensure SA Framework includes appropriate objectives regarding environmental protection, use of natural resources, as well as addressing climate change, energy and sustainable communities.
United Nations Millennium Declaration (2000)	Eight millennium development goals bind countries to do more and join forces in the fight against specific issues (see column on right)	Objectives to eradicate poverty, illiteracy, hunger, lack of education, gender inequality, child and maternal mortality, disease and environmental degradation.	These objectives are followed up and elaborated on in UK guidance. The LDF and the SA framework must take account of these.
Kyoto Protocol to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (1997)	Strengthens the international response to climate change.	Improved energy efficiency. Lower carbon intensive forms of energy supply (energy and transport). Reduced industrial process emissions. Improved agricultural practices and livestock management. Management of biodegradable waste.	The LDF can and should assist in reducing CO2 emissions and helping reduce the economic and environmental impact of climate change. Ensure that SA Framework includes objectives to limit CO2 emissions and to help reduce the economic and environmental impact of climate change.
Bern Convention on Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (1979)	To ensure the conservation of European wildlife and natural habitats by means of cooperation between States.	Conserve wild flora and fauna and their natural habitats. Protect endangered migratory species. Promote education and disseminate information on the need to conserve species of wild flora and fauna and their habitats.	The LDF must ensure relevant habitats are protected and enhanced. Ensure that SA Framework includes objective to protect habitat.

Title	General	Key objectives/requirements	Implications and Actions
Bonn Convention on Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (1979)	The conservation of migratory species worldwide.	To provide immediate protection for migratory species included in Appendix I. To conclude Agreements covering the conservation and management of migratory species listed in Appendix II.	The LDF must ensure that relevant habitats are protected and enhanced. Ensure that SA Framework includes objective to protect habitat.
Air Quality Framework Directive 96/62/EC (99/30/EC), (2000/69/EC), (2002/3/EC)	The Directives has been introduced to control levels of certain pollutants and to monitor their concentrations in the air.	Provide limit values for a number of air pollutants which are continually monitored. Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs) indicate areas where air quality targets may not presently be met.	The LDF must minimise the adverse environmental, social and economic effects of air pollution. The SA framework must minimise the adverse environmental, social and economic effects of air pollution through specific objectives.
Renewable Energy Directive (2001/77/EC).	Directive aims to promote a substantial increase in the proportion of electricity generated from renewable energy sources across the European Union by 2010.	Increase the share of electricity produced from renewable energy sources (RES) in the EU to 22.1 per cent by 2010 (up from 15.2 per cent in 2001) EU RES target of overall energy consumption of 12 per cent by 2010.	The LDF should encourage the production of energy from Renewable Energy Sources (RES). The SA must contain objective to promote renewable energy.
EC Directive 92/43/EEC, on Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora (1992) (The Habitats Directive)	Develops European network of protected sites which represent areas of the highest value for natural habitats and species of plants and animals which are rare, endangered or vulnerable.	Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) designated where they support rare, endangered or vulnerable natural habitats and species of plants or animals (other than birds).	The LDF must ensure conservation and enhancement of species and habitats. The LDF will need to undergo an Appropriate Assessment. Ensure the SA Framework contains protection of valuable habitat and species.

Title	General	Key objectives/requirements	Implications and Actions
EC Council Directive 79/409/EEC, on the Conservation of Wild Birds (1979)	Measures to protect both important wildlife sites and species.	Special Protection Areas (SPA) designated where areas support significant numbers of wild birds and their habitats.	The LDF must ensure conservation and enhancement of species and habitats. The LDF will need to undergo an Appropriate Assessment. SA Framework must address the need for measures to protect important wildlife sites and species.
Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of international importance especially waterfowl habitat (1971).	Recognises that wetlands constitute a resource of great economic, cultural, scientific, and recreational value, the loss of which would be irreparable.	Conserve wetlands and their flora and fauna. Includes commitments to 1368 wetlands including “the wise use of wetlands” (Article 3)	The LDF will need to ensure that Ramsars are protected against proposals contained within the documents. SA Framework must include objectives that protect wetland habitats.
Environmental Noise Directive (2002/49/EC).	Framework for noise policy, based on shared responsibility between the EU, national and local level.	Production of strategic noise maps on the basis of indicators, to inform the public about noise exposure and its effects, and to draw up action plans to address noise issues. ‘Day-evening-night equivalent levels’ and ‘night equivalent levels’ indicators. “Strategic noise maps” for major roads, railways, airports and agglomerations.	The LDF will need to take noise pollution into account when making proposals and policies. Noise pollution needs to be addressed through the SA Framework.
Bathing Water Quality Directive (76/1670/EEC)	Bathing water in England is monitored against specific standards.	Standards should not exceed 10,000 total coliforms per 100 millilitres (ml) of water 2,000 faecal coliforms per 100ml of water 95% of samples must meet these standards, as well as a range of other criteria.	The LDF should be aware of the standards and the impact that planning might have on water quality. Water pollution needs to be addressed through the SA Framework.

Title	General	Key objectives/requirements	Implications and Actions
Nitrates Directive (91/676/EEC).	Measures to reduce Nitrogen release to controlled waters.	Prevention of eutrophication and water pollution Human health and ecosystem protection. Nitrate Vulnerable Zones (NVZs) designated in vulnerable sites.	The LDF should be aware of these and of the effect of agricultural practises. Water pollution needs to be addressed through the SA Framework.
Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive (98/15/EEC)	Measures to set emission standards, or percentage reductions in pollutant concentrations, for discharges from sewage treatment works serving a population equivalent of 2,000 or more.	Protect the environment from the adverse effects of discharges of urban waste water and of waste water from industrial sectors of agro-food industry.	The LDF should be aware of the impact that planning decisions have on waste water. SA Framework must include objectives to combat water pollution.
Waste to Landfill Directive (99/31/EC).	Aims to prevent or reduce the adverse effects of the landfill of waste on the environment, in particular on surface water, groundwater, soil, air and human health.	Prevent or reduce as far as possible negative effects on the environment from the landfilling of waste. Stringent technical requirements for waste and landfills	The LDF has an important role in promoting waste minimisation. SA must ensure objectives to assist in reducing the amount of waste to landfill.
Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC).	Integrated river basin management for Europe.	Cleaner rivers and lakes, groundwater and coastal beaches. 33 substances identified that will be controlled, 11 of which are priorities for removal from controlled waters.	The LDF should be aware of its role in managing water resources. SA should include objectives on saving water and using and disposing of water in a sustainable fashion.

Title	General	Key objectives/requirements	Implications and Actions
Renewed EC Sustainable Development Strategy Revision (2006)	Strategy to improve welfare and living conditions in a sustainable way for present and future generations.	Combat climate change Ensure sustainable transport Address threats to public health Manage natural resources more responsibly and stop biodiversity decline Combat poverty and social exclusion Meet the challenges of an ageing population.	The LDF can assist in achieving the commitments. The policies and supporting text should reflect these objectives, many of which are followed up in UK guidance and strategies. Ensure SA Framework includes appropriate objectives regarding environmental protection, use of natural resources, as well as addressing climate change, energy and sustainable communities.

Appendix 17: Review of Key Documents: National Documents

Review of Key Documents (National)

Title	General	Key objectives/requirements	Implications for LDF
PPS1 Creating Sustainable Communities (2005)	Sets out the overarching planning policies on the delivery of sustainable development through the planning system.	Social inclusion and cohesion. Protection and enhancement of the environment. Prudent use of natural resources. Sustainable economic development. Integrate sustainable development in development plans. Community involvement. Specific objectives include: promoting urban and rural regeneration, promoting local economies, promoting communities that are inclusive, healthy, safe and crime free, and bring forward sufficient land in the right locations.	The LDF must address the 4 main aims of sustainable development and consider how the outcomes enable economic, social and environmental objectives to be achieved. The SA Framework must include objectives that reflect PPS1, in particular by promoting communities that are inclusive, healthy, safe and crime free while recognising that a sufficient quantity of housing needs to be brought forward in the right locations.
PPS1 Supplement: Planning and Climate Change (2007)	Sets out planning policies on how to address climate change.	Specific objectives: contribute to government's climate change programme; achieve energy efficiency and reduction in carbon emissions; contribute to sustainable transport; ensure that new development is resilient to climate change; sustain biodiversity; enable communities to combat climate change; respond to businesses and encourage innovation.	The LDF must take climate change into account in its core strategy through promoting and not restricting renewable and low-carbon energy and supporting infrastructure.
PPG2: Green Belts (1995)	General intentions of Green Belt policy, including its contribution to sustainable development objectives.	To prevent urban sprawl by keeping land permanently open, allowing it to be used for access, sport, enhancement of landscapes, enhancement of nature conservation interest and retention of agriculture, forest and related uses.	The LDF must take the existing Green Belt into account in its Core Strategy. The SA Framework must include objectives that reflect the importance of the Green Belt.

Title	General	Key objectives/requirements	Implications for LDF
PPS3: Housing (2006)	Government guidance on planning for housing to ensure appropriate supply and choice while promoting mixed communities in sustainable locations.	Meet the housing requirements of the whole community. Seek to create mixed communities, with a flexible and responsive supply of land. Create more sustainable patterns of development increasing accessibility to facilities and services. Seek to reduce car dependence. Create attractive, high-quality living environments where people will want to live. Improve choice of tenure.	LDF should, in particular, consider the following: Deliver identified affordable housing through Local Authority Housing Needs Survey . Encourage densities to be between 30-50 dwellings per hectare. SA objectives must reflect the aims of PPS3.
PPS4 (incorporating PPG5, PPS6 and the economic aspects of PPS7): Planning for Prosperous Economies (2009)	Government's objectives for economic development in a way which is compatible with its environmental objectives.	Raise productivity. Maximise job opportunities. Reduce gap in economic growth between regions. Deliver sustainable development. Build prosperous communities.	Purbeck should take the economic benefits of development into account, not just social and environmental benefits. SA objectives should ensure that the economy is given as much consideration as social and environmental issues.
PPS6: Planning for Town Centres (2005)	Sets key objectives to promote the viability and vitality of town centres.	Enhance existing centres by focussing future development in those centres. Meet the needs of the entire community, particularly socially-excluded groups.	The sequential test should be applied, considering locations in appropriate existing centres firstly, followed by edge of centre sites and then out of centre sites. The SA should include objectives for community viability and vibrancy of communities (including its towns).
PPS7: Sustainable Development in Rural Areas (2004)	Sets out the Government's objectives on creating sustainable rural areas.	To raise the quality of life and the environment in rural areas. To promote more sustainable patterns of development. To promote the development of the English regions by improving their economic performance . To promote sustainable, diverse and adaptable agriculture sectors.	The LDF should include policies that reflect the requirements of PPS7. The SA should include objectives on diversification of Purbeck's economy.

Title	General	Key objectives/requirements	Implications for LDF
PPG8: Tele-communications	Sets out guidance on planning for telecommunications development – including radio masts and towers, antennas of all kinds, radio equipment housing, public call boxes, cabinet, poles and overhead wires	Broad aims to facilitate the growth of new and existing telecoms systems, widening choice of telecoms services, protection of AONBs, SSSI, Greenbelts, Heritage Coast, and areas and buildings of architectural or historic importance.	The LDF should take into account the government policy stated within this guidance. The SA should include objective to protect the landscape and townscape of Purbeck, taking this guidance into account.
PPS9: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation (2005)	Sets out the Government's objectives to prevent harm to biodiversity and geological conservation interests.	Ensure that biological and geological diversity are conserved and enhanced Conserve, enhance and restore the diversity of England's wildlife and geology Contributing to rural renewal and urban renaissance by enhancing biodiversity in green spaces and among developments.	The LDF must ensure that any potential impacts on biodiversity and geological sites are avoided. The SA Framework must incorporate appropriate objectives for protection of species, including habitat enhancement.
PPS10: Planning and Sustainable Waste Management (2005)	Government statement to protect human health and the environment by producing less waste and by using it as a resource wherever possible.	Drive waste management up the waste hierarchy with disposal as the last option. Implement the national waste strategy and the targets transposed from European legislation.	The LDF must incorporate policies that take PPS10 into account. The SA should include objectives on minimising waste disposal.
PPS12: Local Development Frameworks	Government's policy on all documents which form part of the Local Development Framework.	The key aims of the LDF system are flexibility, strengthening community and stakeholder involvement, front-loading, sustainability appraisal and soundness.	The LDF should be based upon the guidance and policies contained within this statement.

Title	General	Key objectives/requirements	Implications for LDF
PPG13: Transport (2002)	Identifies that travel modes and the continued growth in road traffic is damaging the environment and contributing to global warming.	Promote sustainable transport choices for people and moving freight. Promote accessibility to jobs, shopping, leisure facilities and services by public transport, walking and cycling. Reduce the need to travel, especially by car. In rural areas, locate most development for housing, jobs, shopping, leisure and services in local service centres.	The LDF must ensure that development is located as much as possible near existing services. The SA must ensure objectives on reducing the need to travel and increasing accessibility to basic services.
PPG14: Development on unstable land	Sets out the broad planning and technical issues to be addressed in respect of development on unstable land	Stability of land is a material consideration. Risks and effects should be minimised. A principal aim of considering land instability is to ensure that development is not placed in unstable locations.	LDFs need to take into account the possibility of physical constraints such as ground instability.
PPG15: Planning and the Historic Environment (2002)	Sets policies for the identification and protection of historic buildings, conservation areas, and other elements of the historic environment.	Protection for buildings and areas of special architectural or historic interest.	The LDF must ensure protection of historical buildings. The SA must include an objective on protecting built heritage.
PPS15 (incorporating PPG15 and PPG16): Planning for the Historic Environment (2009)	Sets policies for the identification and protection of historic buildings, conservation areas, and other elements of the historic environment.	No specific objectives, but LDF should reconcile the need for development with the interests of conservation including archaeology, buildings of interest and areas of special architectural and historic interest.	The LDF must ensure protection for historical buildings. The SA must include an objective on protecting built heritage.

Title	General	Key objectives/requirements	Implications for LDF
PPG17: Planning for Open Space, Sport and Recreation (2002)	Identifies the importance of open spaces, sport and recreation in underpinning people's quality of life.	Support urban renaissance and rural renewal. Promote social inclusion and social cohesion Promote health and well-being. Promote sustainable development through accessibility.	The LDF must address the need for more open space in its policies and allocations. The SA framework must include objectives on health and well-being.
PPG20: Coastal Planning	Covers planning policy for coastal areas	States that on-shore development can often have an impact offshore, and this should be taken into account.	The LDF must have regard to the key policy issues for coastal planning, and consider the implications of planning policies on the coastal environment.
Good practice guide on Tourist (replaces PPG21)	Outlines the economic significance of tourism and its environmental impact, and therefore its importance in spatial planning.	The industry should flourish in response to the market, while respecting the environment. Planners and tourist industry must work together to facilitate and promote new tourism development in a sustainable way.	The LDF must consider the importance of tourism in Purbeck and the need to manage it sustainably. The SA framework must include objectives to address sustainable tourism in Purbeck.
PPS22: Renewable Energy (2004)	Sets out the Government's objective to to maintain reliable and competitive energy supplies while increasing renewable energy use.	Promote and encourage development of renewable energy resources. Renewable energy developments can contribute to all four elements of the Government's sustainable development strategy. Sets a target to cut carbon dioxide emissions by 60% by 2050 and generate 10% of UK electricity from renewable energy sources by 2010, and 20% by 2020.	The LDF must include policies that encourage renewable energy sources. The SA framework must include objectives on renewable energy.

Title	General	Key objectives/requirements	Implications for LDF
PPS23: Planning and Pollution Control (2004)	This Statement sets out the Government's objectives for controlling and minimising pollution.	To meet the country's economic, social and environmental needs, whilst recognising the precautionary principle Urban and rural regeneration and the redevelopment of previously developed sites Polluting activities should be sited and planned, and subject to such planning conditions, that their adverse effects are minimised and contained to within acceptable limits.	The LDF must take pollution control into account in its policies, wordings and allocations. The SA framework must include objectives on pollution control.
PPS25: Development and Flood Risk (2005)	Explains how flood risk should be considered at all stages of the planning and development process. A consultation draft planning policy on development and coastal change was published on 20 July 2009. The intention is that following consultation, the finalised policy will be published as a supplement to PPS25, and PPG20 would be cancelled.	Consider the issues raised by flooding on the wider scale (of the river catchment and the coastal cell) and the need to work with natural processes in planning future development Identify the precautionary principle's relevance to the hazard of flooding. Plan for climate change. All LPAs to produce a Strategic Flood Risk assessment for the district to indicate the most appropriate places for development.	The LDF must not allocate land for development in areas prone to flooding as set out in Purbeck's SFRA. Sustainable drainage to be incorporated into all development where appropriate. The SA framework must include objectives on flooding and climate change and take into account guidance within Purbeck's Strategic Flood Risk Assessment.

Title	General	Key objectives/requirements	Implications for LDF
MPG1: General Considerations	Sets out the principles and the key planning policy objectives against which plans for minerals and decisions on applications should be made.	In decision making, all the costs and benefits of a development including the environmental costs and benefits, need to be taken into account. Objectives of sustainable development include minimising processing, transport and waste of minerals, and to conserve important environmental areas.	The LDF must take MPG1 into account.
MPG2: Controlling and mitigating the environmental effects of mineral extraction in England	Sets out the Government's policies and considerations in relation to the environmental effects of minerals extraction.	Incorporation of the objectives of sustainable development in minerals planning. Objectives of sustainable development include minimising processing, transport and waste of minerals, and to conserve important environmental areas.	The LDF must take MPG2 into account.
MPG6: Guidelines for aggregates provision in England	Guidance to balance social, environmental and economic costs of the mineral industry, while ensuring development is sustainable.	Encouraging competition, promoting economic growth, and assisting the creation and maintenance of employment. Objectives of sustainable development include minimising processing, transport and waste of minerals, and to conserve important environmental areas.	The LDF must take MPG6 into account.
UK Sustainable Development Strategy (2005)	To enable all people to satisfy their basic needs and enjoy a better quality of life without compromising quality of life of future generations.	The revised objectives are: Living within environmental limits, Ensuring a strong, healthy and just society, Achieving a sustainable economy, Promoting good governance, Using sound science responsibly.	The purpose of the LDF must be the achievement of sustainable development. Ensure the priorities are the backbone of the SA/SEA: sustainable consumption and production, climate change and energy, protection of natural resources and sustainable communities.

Title	General	Key objectives/requirements	Implications for LDF
Environmental Quality in Spatial Planning. English Heritage et al (2005)	Guidance to help planning authorities prepare plans and strategies under the new planning system.	Planning authorities should consider more ambitious initiatives for the conservation, enhancement and better management of the environment and rural areas.	The LDF must address the recommended actions in this document. The SA must take the recommended actions into account when forming objectives.
DEFRA (2004). Achieving a Better Quality of Life – Review of Progress Towards Sustainable Development	UK Government’s fourth annual report of 1999 sustainable development Strategy ‘A better quality of life’	15 Headline Indicators of sustainable development. 147 Quality of Life Counts indicators. Headline Indicators not being met in crime – robbery, air quality, road traffic and volumes of household waste.	The LDF must take these indicators into account. The SA Framework must include all themes relating to this document.
DEFRA (1997) Air Quality Strategy, updated 2000, amended 2002	Protection of human health by setting objectives to protect health, vegetation and ecosystems.	Periodic reviews of air quality in the area.	The LDF should aim to limit emissions and improve air quality. The SA Framework must include objectives to limit emissions and improve air quality.
Energy White Paper (DTI 2003)	Defines a long-term strategic vision for energy policy.	Environmental, security of supply competitive-ness and social goals. Addressing climate change. Keep concentration of CO2 below 550ppm (parts per million) in the atmosphere.	The LDF must take this document into account. The SA Framework must set relevant objectives.
UK Waste Strategy (Defra 2000)	Determines targets to reduce the proportion of waste being landfilled.	Make better use of resources. Protect high quality agricultural land and Green Belt. Reduce the release of CO2 (equivalents). To recycle or compost at least 30% of household waste by 2010.	The LDF must consider the objectives of the strategy. The SA Framework must contain an objective to reduce waste.

Title	General	Key objectives/requirements	Implications for LDF
Water Framework Directive 2000 (transposed into law in Dec 03)	Strategic framework for managing surface water and groundwater.	Water bodies must meet a new “good status” measure, achieved through prodcue of River Basin Management Plans for each River Basin District.	Development should not result in pressures on the water environment that would compromise WFD objectives. The SA must include objectives on water management, including protection of groundwater.
UK Biodiversity Action Plan (1994)	Commits to produce action plans for the most endangered or declining species, and for priority habitats.	The plan commits the government to conserve and, where possible, enhance biodiversity within the UK.	There is potential conflict due to the pressures of additional housing through the LDF process. The SA needs to ensure that any potential impacts on biodiversity are avoided.
DEFRA (1997) Air Quality Strategy, updated 2000, amended 2002	Protection of human health by setting objectives to protect health, vegetation and ecosystems.	Periodic reviews of air quality in the area.	The LDF should aim to limit emissions and improve air quality. The SA Framework must include objectives to limit emissions and improve air quality.
Energy White Paper (Dti 2003)	Defines a long-term strategic vision for energy policy.	Environmental, security of supply competitive-ness and social goals. Addressing climate change. Keep concentration of CO2 below 550ppm (parts per million) in the atmosphere.	The LDF must take this document into account. The SA Framework must set relevant objectives.
Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)	Act is the principle mechanism for the legislative protection of wildlife.	The protection of listed wild animals and their habitats. Species listed in Schedule 5 of the Act are protected from disturbance, injury, intentional destruction or sale.	SA must contain objectives on habitat protection.

Title	General	Key objectives/requirements	Implications for LDF
Working with the Grain of Nature – A Biodiversity Strategy For England (DEFRA 2002)	Seeks to ensure biodiversity considerations become embedded in all main sectors of public policy.	Conserve and enhance biodiversity through the management of farming and agricultural land and woodlands. Sustainable use of water and wetlands Marine and coastal management and protection. Planning, construction, development and regeneration should have minimal impacts on biodiversity and enhance it wherever possible.	The LDF must consider the objectives of the strategy. The SA Framework must include objectives for conserving and enhancing biodiversity.
Department for Transport (2000). Ten Year Plan.	Strategy to tackle congestion and pollution by improving all types of transport – rail and road, public and private – in ways that increase choice.	Integrated transport strategy which explains the need to extend choice and secure mobility in a sustainable way.	The LDF must be consistent with the transport strategy, in particular reducing the need to travel, as there are few alternatives to the private car in rural areas. The SA Framework must include objectives to reduce the need to travel, and to increase accessibility by encouraging development near existing services.
Department for Transport (2004). The Future of Transport. A network for 2030.	White Paper covers UK policy responsibilities for air, rail and road transport.	Enhancing local and regional transport Promotion of sustainable initiatives including Travel Plans Respecting the environment.	The LDF must be consistent with the transport strategy, in particular reducing the need to travel, as there are few alternatives in rural areas. The SA Framework must include objectives to reduce the need to travel, and to increase accessibility.

Title	General	Key objectives/requirements	Implications for LDF
<p>Department for Transport (2007). Towards a Sustainable Transport System.</p>	<p>Government's response to the Eddington and Stern reports, setting out the long-term strategy for the transport network.</p>	<p>Maximising the overall competitiveness and productivity of the national economy, so as to achieve a sustained high level of GDP growth.</p> <p>Promoting greater equality of transport opportunity for all citizens, with the desired outcome of achieving a fairer society.</p> <p>Contributing to better health and longer life-expectancy through reducing the risk of death, injury or illness arising from transport, and promoting travel modes that are beneficial to health</p> <p>Improving quality of life for transport users and non-transport users, including through a healthy natural environment, with the desired outcome of improved well-being for all.</p> <p>Reducing transport's emissions of CO2 and other greenhouse gases.</p>	<p>The LDF is in a position to facilitate these objectives through integration of strategic transport considerations into decision-making. The SA can highlight areas where this can be done.</p>

Title	General	Key objectives/requirements	Implications for LDF
<p>Department for Transport (2008). Delivering a Sustainable Transport System.</p>	<p>Government strategy to achieve the aims of the 2007 “Towards a Sustainable Transport System” Strategy.</p>	<p>Support national economic competitiveness and growth, by delivering reliable and efficient transport networks; Reduce transport’s emissions of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases, with the desired outcome of tackling climate change; Contribute to better safety, security and health and longer life-expectancy by reducing the risk of death, injury, or illness arising from transport and by promoting travel modes that are beneficial to health; Promote greater equality of opportunity for all citizens, with the desired outcome of achieving a fairer society; Improve quality of life for transport users and non-transport users, and to promote a healthy natural environment.</p>	<p>The LDF is in a position to facilitate these objectives through integration of strategic transport considerations into decision-making. The SA can highlight areas where this can be done.</p>
<p>DETR (2000). Government Rural White Paper: Our Countryside – the Future – a Fair Deal for Rural England.</p>	<p>White Paper describing how the UK Government means to help all communities, rural and urban, achieve their full potential.</p>	<p>A living countryside, with thriving rural communities and access to high quality public services. A working countryside, with a prosperous and diverse economy, giving high and stable levels of employment. A protected countryside, in which the environment is sustained and enhanced, and which all can enjoy. A vibrant countryside which can shape its own future and whose voice is heard by government at all levels.</p>	<p>As an LDF for a rural area, the document must reflect the objectives of this document. The SA framework must reflect the objectives contained within this document, noting the areas of particular difficulty.</p>

Title	General	Key objectives/requirements	Implications for LDF
DETR (2000). Government Urban White Paper: Our Towns and Cities: the Future – Delivering an Urban Renaissance.	White Paper describing how the UK Government means to help all communities, rural and urban, achieve their full potential.	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. Towns and cities able to create and share prosperity. Good quality services – health, education, housing, transport, finance, shopping, leisure and protection from crime.	The LDF must take into account the White Paper, in particular design guidance that would assist in the White Paper’s objectives. The SA framework must reflect the objectives contained within this document, for example, accessibility, pollution control and protection of the built environment.
Home Office target Delivery Report 2003	Report on the delivery of public service targets.	A safe, stable and secure society. Reduce crime and fear of crime. Increase racial equality and community cohesion.	Design guidance in the LDF must taken fear of crime into account. The SA Framework must contain objectives on reducing crime and the fear of crime and on community cohesion.
Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990	Primary legislation for the control of development and alterations that affect listed buildings and conservation areas.	Conservation of the built heritage. Protection of listed buildings and conservation areas.	The LDF must contain policies for the protection of listed buildings. SA Framework should refer to the importance of protecting listed buildings.
Saving Lives: Our Healthier Nation White Paper (DoH 1999)	Government’s strategy for health for the next 10 years.	Promotion of health and the prevention of ill-health. Four priority areas – Cancer, Coronary Heart Disease & Stroke, Accidents and Mental Health. Address the underlying causes of ill-health, such as poverty, worklessness, poor educational achievement, poor housing.	The LDF can assist in promoting healthier lifestyles within Purbeck and better access to existing healthcare facilities. SA must contain objectives regarding health and healthy lifestyles.

Title	General	Key objectives/requirements	Implications for LDF
Culture at the Heart of Regeneration, DCMS, 2004	Document to ensure that culture is firmly embedded in regeneration from the very beginning, and is not an “add-on”.	3 priority areas: Building partnerships across government, the private and coluntary sectors and culture and regeneration practitioners. Supporting delivery by spreading good pracie and measuring outcomes. Strengthening evidence to find coherent and robust methods for measuring impacts.	The SA must include objectives on accessibility to cultural activities.

Appendix 18: Review of Key Documents: County and Regional Documents

Review of Key Documents (County and Regional)

Title	General	Key objectives/requirements	Implications and Actions
English Nature, Environment Agency, RSPB (1997). Action for Biodiversity in the South West – A Series of Habitat and Species Plans to Guide Delivery	Plan has been developed by the South West Regional Biodiversity Partnership to assist in a more joined up approach to biodiversity delivery.	Maintain and enhance biodiversity by managing at a local and where possible more strategic scale and expand and re-establish defined areas. Develop integrated sustainable land management practices. Increase awareness and understanding of the importance of biodiversity for health, quality of life and economic productivity. Understand and manage change (e.g. climate change) and develop long-term sustainable approaches.	The LDF must ensure that additional development does not put pressure on habitat. The SA framework must include objectives to support habitat and species.
Regional Economic Strategy for South West England (2006)	Focuses on the particular needs and opportunities of the South West economy.	Raise business productivity, Increase economic inclusion, Improve regional communications and partnership.	The LDF should take account of this document to encourage sustainable prosperity in Purbeck. The SA framework must include objectives to support sustainable prosperity.
In search of Chunky Dunsters – A Cultural Strategy for the South West. Culture South West (2003)	Strategy to improve the quality and range of cultural activity and support the further development of creative industries.	Improve the quality and relevance of the region's cultural facilities and activities By 2010 there will have been a major measurable increase in the number of people who take part, enjoy and value a range of enhanced cultural activities across the region.	The LDF should help ensure development is located near facilities that have the potential to encourage cultural participation. The SA should contain an objective relating to participation in cultural activities.

Title	General	Key objectives/requirements	Implications and Actions
A Strategy for the Historic Environment in the South West. English Heritage (2004)	The strategy aims to develop a regional perspective that reflects the special character of the region's historic environment.	Support rural renaissance initiatives to help rural communities, supporting the development and implementation of sustainable projects.	The LDF must take account of the historic environment. The SA must contain objectives to protect and enhance the historic environment.
English Heritage in the South West 2006-2008. English Heritage (undated).	Sets out how the organisation will provide its services in the South West over the period 2006–08.	Develop a sustainable response to climate change, with other agencies, especially focusing on the potential impact on the historic environment and the coast. Develop conservation principles for the sustainable management of the historic environment	The LDF must take account of the historic environment and heritage. The SA must contain objectives to protect and enhance the historic environment and the local heritage.
State of Nature: Lowlands – future landscapes for wildlife. English Nature (2004).	Highlights the value of nature to people and identifies how to manage landscape for wildlife.	Implement sustainable development principles in land use planning, which promote environmentally sustainable communities, contributing to biodiversity targets. 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.	The LDF must ensure that additional development does not put pressure on habitat. The SA framework must include objectives to support habitat and species.
Water Resources for the Future – A Strategy for the South West Region. Environment Agency (2001)	Summarises the water resources strategy for the South West.	To improve the environment, while allowing enough water for human uses. Recommend improving existing schemes and developing some new resources. Expectation that over the next 25 years household water metering to become widespread. Commerce and industry should pay increasing attention to water efficiency.	The LDF must promote development that includes water-saving measures. The SA framework must contain objectives to reduce water consumption.

Title	General	Key objectives/requirements	Implications and Actions
Regional Renewable Energy Strategy for the South West 2003-2010. SWRDA (2003).	Reinforces the commitment in the South West to take support for renewable energy from aspiration to implementation.	To increase generation of renewable energy from the South West's current level of a little over 1% (2003). South West renewable electricity generation target of 11-15 per cent by 2010	The LDF must take this document into account. The SA framework must contain objectives to promote renewable energy.
A Guide to Sustainable Tourism in the South West. Our South West (2000)	A discussion paper to help encourage movement towards sustainable development in the region.	Tourism accounts for around 10% of GDP for the region. Needs to be clear movement towards sustainable tourism. The use of a Sustainability Checklist for development proposals is recommended.	The LDF must take into account the impact of tourism in Purbeck The SA framework must contain objectives to promote tourism in a sustainable manner.
Framework for Biodiversity. Association of Local Government Ecologists (2005)	Explores how biodiversity can and should be incorporated into LDFs.	Integrating biodiversity initiatives in the new planning system to promote sustainable development.	The LDF should include policies for conservation, restoration and enhancement of important BAP habitats and species. The SA should contain objectives to protect and enhance biodiversity.
South West Regional Housing Strategy (2005-2016). South West Housing Body (2005).	Seeks to improve the contribution housing can make to enhancing economic prosperity and reducing social and health inequalities in the region.	To work in partnership to ensure that everyone has access to a good quality home within a sustainable and inclusive community. Develop housing markets with a range of tenures, which improve the balance between supply and demand. Ensure that existing and new homes improve over minimum standards of quality, management and design. Ensure that housing makes a full contribution to the achievement of sustainable and inclusive communities.	The LDF must include policies to ensure a good standard of design. The SA should contain objectives to promote good quality housing.

Title	General	Key objectives/requirements	Implications and Actions
Developing the Regional Transport Strategy in the South West. SWRA (2004)	Develops and updates the current Regional Transport Strategy (RTS) in RPG10 adopted in 2001.	Reduce the impact of transport on the environment Secure improved accessibility to work, education, shopping leisure and services by public transport, walking and cycling. Meet the demands of a dynamic regional economy, help overcome regional peripherality and meet all travel needs.	The LDF must ensure good accessibility to existing services. The SA framework must contain objectives on accessibility.
‘Just Connect!’ Integrated Regional Strategy for the South West 2004-2026. South West Regional Assembly (2004).	Strategy to set out the South West region’s key economic, social and environmental aims and objectives.	Enhance economic prosperity and the quality of employment opportunities. Make sure that people are treated fairly and can participate fully in society. Address deprivation and disadvantage to reduce significant intraregional inequalities. Enhance our distinctive environments and the quality and diversity of our cultural life. Harness the benefits of population growth and manage the implications of population change.	The LDF should take account of this document to encourage sustainable prosperity in Purbeck. The SA framework must include objectives to support sustainable prosperity and poverty reduction.
Culture and the Regional Spatial Strategy for the South West. Culture South West (2005)	Aims to provide an initial input on cultural issues relevant to the emerging Regional Spatial Strategy for the South West.	Culture-led urban and rural regeneration and renewal. Improving health and well-being and delivering social inclusion. Supporting sustainable patterns of tourism and visiting.	The LDF should help ensure development is located near facilities that have the potential to encourage cultural participation. The SA should contain on objective relating to participation in cultural activities.
Life’s out there. Be Active in the South West: The Regional strategy for Sport 2004-2008	The Strategy’s vision is for people to have the best opportunity to start, stay and succeed in sport.	Bring together a wide range of partners to create a more active and community focused south west. Delivery community sport. Encouraging active living. Influencing strategic planning. Raising sport’s profile. Drive up participation levels of the south west’s population by at least 1%, year on year.	The LDF must consider accessibility to sports facilities. The SA should ensure an objective relating to the promotion of healthy lifestyles.

Title	General	Key objectives/requirements	Implications and Actions
Our Environment: Our Future – The Regional Strategy for the South West Environment 2004-2014 (2004)	Sets out what is important about our region’s environment and highlights particular threats.	Protect and enhance the region’s distinctiveness and diversity. Use natural resources wisely. Allow people and communities to have access to and value the natural, historic and built environment. Conserve and enhance the landscape and historic environment which underpin local distinctiveness. Develop a low carbon economy. Manage flood risk to land and property.	The LDF must address issues of natural resources and flood risk in its Core Strategy policies. The SA framework must include objectives relating to natural resources, the historical environment and flood risk.
A Sustainable Future for the South West – The Regional Sustainable Development Framework for the South West of England. SWRA (2001)	Identifies sustainability principles and 15 cross cutting themes relevant to the Region.	Supporting a diverse and thriving economy, where people have access to satisfying and fairly paid work and where local needs are met locally. People have access to lifelong learning opportunities. Access to basic services. Limit pollution to levels which are not harmful. Provision of opportunities for culture, leisure and recreation and the empowerment of communities to participate in decision making.	The LDF must ensure that it takes into account the need for accessibility to basic services as well as the promotion of the economy, the community and leisure. The SA must include objectives on accessibility, community development and personal development.
Strategic Sustainability Assessment of the South West RSS	The purpose of the SSA is to identify the “significant” effects of the RSS, as required by the SEA Directive.	The objectives are holistic and far-reaching, including poverty, biodiversity, sustainable communities and use of natural resources.	Many of the objectives set out in the RSS Framework would be suitable for inclusion in Purbeck’s SA Framework.

Title	General	Key objectives/requirements	Implications and Actions
Regional Economic Strategy for the South West of England 2003-2012. Regional Development Agency (2003).	Picture of the future for the Region's growing economy, and showing how that will contribute to the wider social and environmental prosperity.	Develop a dynamic, growing economy to continue into the future, managing the economy within environmental limits. Aspirations and skills of people combine with the quality of the physical and cultural environment to provide a high quality of life and sustainable prosperity for everyone. Successful and competitive businesses. Strong and inclusive communities An effective and confident region.	The LDF must ensure that that economic development is promoted in Purbeck. The SA must include objectives on development of the economy.
Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole First Deposit Waste Local Plan (2003)	Sets out the framework to enable the waste management industry to establish appropriate waste management facilities, in a way which meets the objectives of sustainable development.	Develop balance between the need for waste management facilities and the need to protect the environment . Encourage re-use, recycling and recovery of waste materials. Identify areas where the requirement for waste management facilities can take place without prejudicing local environment and amenity. Minimise adverse environmental impacts resulting from the handling, processing, transport and disposal of waste. Ensure that land taken for waste management facilities is restored and positive contribution made to landscape enhancement, habitat creation, public access or recreational uses.	The LDF will need to take account of this document. The SA must ensure that objectives on waste minimisation are included in the framework.
Dorset Minerals and Waste Local Plan: adopted plan (1999)	Framework with detailed land use policies for the extraction of minerals and waste.	An "environment-led" approach – in which the area released for mineral working is based primarily on consideration of what is environmentally acceptable. Promotion, so far as practicable, of a sustainable approach to minerals and waste disposal.	The LDF will need to take account of this document. The SA must ensure that objectives on waste minimisation are included in the framework.

Title	General	Key objectives/requirements	Implications and Actions
Dorset County Council Minerals & Waste Development Framework Annual Monitoring Report 1 April 2004 to 31 March 2005	Provides information on how preparation of the MWDF is progressing, assesses performance of policies.	The AMR shows that “milestones” in the Development Scheme are being met. The performance of the “saved” policies in the adopted Minerals and Waste Local Plan has been analysed and the results set out in a table.	The SA must ensure that objectives on waste minimisation are included in the framework.
A Municipal Waste Management Strategy for Dorset (2003)	Local strategy to guide all important decisions and commitments concerning waste management.	Zero waste principles and the proximity principle. Self sufficiency, green procurement and market development. Dorset authorities to adopt a green procurement and waste management policy. Adoption of the waste hierarchy. Recycling and composting statutory target 2005/06 of 40%. Recovery of 67% by 2015/16. Mechanical Biological Treatment to be the preferred option for residual waste.	The LDF will need to take account of this document, in particular reference to MBT plants. The SA must ensure that objectives on waste minimisation are included in the framework.
Dorset County Council Minerals and Waste Development Scheme 2004-2007 Draft for Submission to the Secretary of State March 2005	DCC’s programme for management of its Minerals and Waste Development Framework (MWDF).	To set out a programme for the preparation of the M&WDDs, and an order of priorities as to which documents should be prepared first. Development Documents to be prepared by March 2007 are: Minerals Core Strategy Aggregates Development Document Proposals Map. No Waste DDs will be produced in this phase as the Planning Inquiry for the Waste Local Plan commenced in May 2005. Adoption of plan will be in 2006 and saved for 3 years.	The LDF will need to take account of this document. The SA must ensure that objectives on waste minimisation are included in the framework.

Title	General	Key objectives/requirements	Implications and Actions
Community Strategy for Dorset (2004)	Long-term plan for people in Dorset setting out a shared vision for the future of local people in relation to improving economic, social and environmental well-being.	Meet the priority of delivering affordable homes where need is greatest. Improve access to services in rural areas. Support active and inclusive communities. Improve opportunities for learning and culture. Improve health, community safety and well-being. Sustain a prosperous and productive local economy Safeguard Dorset's unique environment.	The LDF will need to take account of this document.
Local Agenda 21 Strategy: Towards a Community Plan, DCC (2000)	Strategy defines the sustainable vision of Dorset.	A built environment that is appropriate to meet people's needs. A robust and stable economy. Promote energy efficiency and the minimisation of waste and water use. Promotion of a fair, sharing inclusive and compassionate society in which dependency is reduced. Ensuring everyone has good access to food provision, and where locally produced produce is supported. Attain a high quality environment for people and wildlife. Ensuring everyone has adequate access to their community and beyond.	The LDF must ensure that concepts of sustainable development are built into all documents. The SA must contain objectives relating to economy, energy efficiency, water and waste, community vibrancy and accessibility.

Title	General	Key objectives/requirements	Implications and Actions
Health in Dorset. Dorset Health Community – NHS (2004)	Report aims to respond to the Dorset Community strategy highlight-ing areas that relate to public health where progress is being made and where further work is required.	The need to focus on improving the health and emotional well-being of children and young people. The need to target health initiatives at those in greatest need and to tackle the impact that drugs, alcohol and antisocial behaviour have on local communities. Tackling adult and childhood obesity and promotion of healthy living through via the workplace. Need to develop a more fully integrated service for people with disabilities.	The SA framework must include objectives relating to health and promotion of healthy living.
Dorset Children and Young People’s Strategic Partnership 2003/04. DCC	Provides the framework for planning services for children, young people and their families in Dorset.	Ensure that children in care are securely attached to carers capable of providing effective care, protected from harm, able to benefit from educational opportunities, health and social care, not isolated when they leave care. Ensure that disabled children gain maximum life chance benefits from educational opportunities, health care and social care.	The LDF needs to take note of accessibility issues The SA framework must include objectives relating to personal development or lifelong learning to encourage self development after childhood.
Dorset’s Strategy for Children and Young People 2004/05. DCC	Demonstrates the strategy and service activities which will make a difference to the children and young people in Dorset.	Same objectives as 2003/04 Strategy.	The LDF needs to take note of accessibility issues The SA framework must include objectives relating to personal development or lifelong learning to encourage self development after childhood.

Title	General	Key objectives/requirements	Implications and Actions
Dorset County Council Carbon Management action Plan (2005)	Sets out the key activities to reduce carbon emissions produced by Dorset County Council	Minimise greenhouse gas emissions from Dorset County Council's use of energy and transport. Ensure that carbon management is fully integrated into the council's corporate management and performance systems. Encourage the wider community of Dorset to take action to minimise greenhouse emissions.	The LDF should take into account the need to reduce greenhouse gas emissions The SA framework should include objectives to reduce greenhouse gas emission.
Dorset and New Forest Tourism Partnership 2003-06 (undated)	Sets out some key themes, with associated objectives and targets, and identifies priorities for action to meet them.	Satisfy visitors by providing a high quality of experience in all aspects of their stay, reflecting their needs and the special character of the sub-region. Strengthen awareness of area as leading UK destination area, and increase visitor spending and enterprise performance, especially out of season. Develop flexible model for sustainable destination management, creating a balance between the demands of the visitor, industry, local community and environment.	The LDF will need to take account of this document. The SA framework should recognise the importance of tourism in the area and set objectives to ensure sustainable development of this industry.
Supporting People 2005-2010. Draft (2005)	To provide a better quality of life for vulnerable people, by helping them to live more independently.	To support and sustain vulnerable people in their homes, through a range of housing related support services. Ensure affordable housing access to services, active and inclusive communities, safety and health, a thriving economy	The LDF will need to ensure good accessibility is planned in new development The SA framework must include objectives on accessibility.

Title	General	Key objectives/requirements	Implications and Actions
Bournemouth, Dorset And Poole Structure Plan (2001)	Establishes the broad context for new development and conservation of the environment in the area to the year 2011. The plan will be used by other bodies to inform their own planning, decisions.	The vision on which the plan is based is one where the County's economy creates more wealth and there are more jobs; all Dorset's housing needs are met;community life is fostered; safety and health are improved; and the distinctive quality of the natural and built environment is enhanced. The strategy is thus to: Steward resources, Restructure the economy and develop local enterprise, Reduce the need to travel particularly by private car, Travel which minimises environmental damage, maximises choice and improves safety, Provide adequate housing, Maintain and improve community life, Conserve and improve environmental heritage.	The LDF should take account of this document. The SA objectives should take the objectives of the structure plan into account.
Bournemouth, Dorset And Poole Economic Partnership Strategic Plan (2005) <i>Raising the Game</i>	Produced by the Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole Economic Partnership, it is the 1st economic development strategy for the sub-region.	The following priorities are identified: to improve physical infrastructure and transport connectivity, to increase the provision of affordable housing for key workers, to raise skills and workforce development, to improve business competitiveness,enterprise and innovation, to promote effective partnership working.	The LDF needs to take this document into account. The SA economic objectives should take this document into account.

Title	General	Key objectives/requirements	Implications and Actions
Bournemouth, Dorset And Poole Deposit Structure Plan (2004)	<p>This document was intended to replace the existing structure plan, and to provide a broad context for new development and the conservation of the environment in the period to 2016. It was , however, overtaken by events when the new planning system abolished structure plans.</p>	<p>Sustainable patterns of development, a more sustainable economy and economic and social opportunities for all residents, reduction, reuse and recovery of waste, conserve and enhance natural, historic, architectural and landscape character, conservation of Dorset’s coast and marine environment, encouragement of new businesses, retention of existing businesses, and attraction of new investment contributing to a high skill economy, promotion of sustainable local food production,environmentally sustainable tourism, access to opportunities for lifelong learning, a mixture of housing to support strong local communities and economic prosperity, strong, inclusive and safe communities, improving access for all.</p>	<p>The LDF can use this document as useful guidance although it has been replaced by the RSS. It provides a useful context for the preparation of the LDFs. All the objectives within this document should be incorporated into objectives for the SA.</p>
Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole Sites and Premises Action Plan 2003-2006	<p>Summarises actions proposed to provide an adequate supply of sites and premises to meet the needs of sustainable growth in the sub-regional economy.</p>	<p>Actions are identified for the public sector to provide support and assistance in the areas where the private sector is failing or in need of support. This assistance falls into 2 categories: ‘indirect’ interventions such as promotion, lobbying, influencing and marketing ‘direct’ interventions requiring public investment in sites and premises or infrastructure. A list of sites is set out where such interventions are thought appropriate.</p>	<p>The LDF should take this document into account. All the objectives within this document should be incorporated into objectives for the SA.</p>

Title	General	Key objectives/requirements	Implications and Actions
Bournemouth, Dorset, & Poole Business Incubation and Science Park Study 2005	A report prepared by Angle Technology for the SWRDA, considering how best to target investment to encourage growth in the sub-regional knowledge economy through business incubation and / or science park facilities.	The objectives of the study were: to create a vision and action plan for investment in business incubation/science parks, to advise on targeting investment to increase the exploitation of the knowledge base, to analyse the need for such development in the sub-region, assess effectiveness and sustainability of incubation space and science parks now and in the future to make recommendations for future developments in the sub-region, to provide guidance on the actions required to make recommendations on how incubation facilities, processes and respective business support services can be integrated and where there are any gaps in current provision.	The LDF should note the following statement in the report: “One of the unique challenges that the BDP sub-regional partners face is the future development of Winfrith Technology Centre. In strategic terms, we believe that this site is a special case, and as such presents a special opportunity.” The SA framework should include objectives to encourage businesses.
An Economic Assessment of Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole September 2001	Prepared for the BDP Partnership by Prism Research Ltd, an assessment of the strengths and weaknesses of the area’s economy, and identifies future challenges.	The report broadly endorses the then current economic development strategy for the sub-region, but emphasises the need to apply it sensitively so as to achieve a balance of economic growth with quality of life.	The LDF should take this document into account. The SA framework should include objectives to encourage businesses.
Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole Economic Assessment Key updates 2003	Essentially a statistical publication which updates the charts and tables in the BDP Economic Assessment 2001.	In general, the evaluation of the data changed little as the overall trends continued in much the same way.	The LDF should take this document into account. The SA framework should include objectives to encourage businesses.

Title	General	Key objectives/requirements	Implications and Actions
South East Dorset Sub-Regional Spatial Strategy The Knowledge-Based Economy Undated	Guides work on the SED Sub-Regional strategy and has been submitted to the Regional Planning Body in connection with the emerging RSS.	A relatively brief document which attempts to provide a precise definition of the Knowledge-based Economy, on the basis of which it further attempts to describe the current knowledge-based economy in SE Dorset. It examines the size of the sector, its geographical distribution and its current contribution towards the economy.	The LDF should take note of the importance of the knowledge-based economy and its potential in Purbeck. The SA needs to ensure objectives on diversity of employment to support development of knowledge-based economy.
Promoting Knowledge-Based Economic Development in South East Dorset June 2003	A Research Study for Bournemouth Borough Council, Dorset County Council, and Poole District Council by Reading University.	The study was concerned with improving the economic performance of SE Dorset through public policy. It explored the following questions: facilitation of growth of knowledge-based industry, factors determining the formation of clusters in an area, the general shape and structure of business clusters, the structure of the SE Dorset economy, SE Dorset in its wider economic context.	The LDF should take note of the importance of the knowledge-based economy and its potential in Purbeck. The SA needs to ensure objectives on diversity of employment to support development of knowledge-based economy.
Workspace Strategy December 2003	This report has been prepared on behalf of the BDPEP (Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole Economic Partnership) and the South West Regional Development Agency (SWRDA).	Use of CPO powers to bring other sites forward, marketing/pump-priming to encourage office development, intervention needed in rural Dorset to ensure an adequate supply of sites and premises in small towns and rural areas, need for business incubation facilities, intervention needed when land not released for employment use in hope of higher value residential development, land reservation for future expansion by firms, need for high quality development, flexibility with regard to sustainable travel policies taking account inadequacy of public transport.	The LDF needs to consider adequate supply of land for economic development and accessibility to this land. The SA must include objectives relating to economic development and accessibility to the workplace.

Title	General	Key objectives/requirements	Implications and Actions
The Dorset AONB Action Plan 2004-2009	A framework for the future of the Dorset Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty prepared by the Dorset AONB Partnership.	A large number of priorities for action are identified. Support Purbeck HLF bid Restoration & use of old quarries & other geologically important sites. Provision of open space/recreation/wildlife/play areas in settlements & urban fringe areas in AONB Map of local building stone for builders and planners. Light pollution. Affordable housing provision in protected areas.	The LDF will need to take this document into account if proposing development within the AONB. The SA Framework must take into account protection of the AONB.
Dorset (Excluding South East Dorset) Provisional Local Transport Plan (Consultation Draft, 2005)	A strategy for transport for the period 2006-2011. It covers the rural area and market and coastal towns.	The plan is organised around a number of shared and local priorities. The shared priorities agreed between the Government and the Local Government Association in July 2002 are: improving accessibility, improving public transport, reducing congestion, reducing pollution, reducing traffic accidents. Local priorities: environmental protection, economic development, asset management.	The LDF needs to take this document into account. The SA framework needs to ensure objectives relating to accessibility and pollution.

Title	General	Key objectives/requirements	Implications and Actions
South East Dorset Provisional Local Transport Plan 2006-11 (Consultation Draft, 2005)	This second local transport plan (LTP) covers the developed area of South East Dorset for the period 2006-2011.	The plan sets out a vision for the future of transport in the area which includes: more reliable journey times within the conurbation, a reduction in the number of people killed or seriously injured on roads, an improved quality of life for those who do not have access to a car, increased public satisfaction with roads and footpaths, transport solutions which improve the economic performance of the sub-region, more sustainable transport and sensible use of the car.	The LDF needs to take this document into account. The SA framework needs to ensure objectives relating to accessibility and pollution.
Dorset Cultural Strategy 2003-08	Recognises key role the cultural provision plays and sets out objectives to achieve this.	To develop identify, to encourage participation, to sustain quality, to increase access to cultural activities.	The SA framework must contain objectives recognising the importance of access to cultural provision.
Reclaiming Our Rural Highways (2005)	A scoping report on issues affecting the character of roads and streets in rural Dorset.	Provide sustainable travel options for residents and visitors. Reduce the impact of traffic within the AONB and promote a better balance of road use. Ensure that the location and management of route and road corridors has regard to the AONB primary purpose of conserving and enhancing natural beauty.	The LDF needs to take this document into account. This report should influence the environmental and transport elements of the plan and the relevant sections of the SA.
Dorset Crime And Drugs Reduction Strategy 2005-08	Sets out priorities for working together for a safer community.	6 priorities: reducing fear of crime, tackling anti-social behaviour, tackling violent crime, tackling discrimination, reduce harm from drugs and alcohol, tackling burglary and vehicle crime.	The LDF needs to take this document into account. The SA must include objectives that reflect concerns about crime and anti-social behaviour.

Title	General	Key objectives/requirements	Implications and Actions
Bournemouth, Dorset And Poole Renewable Energy Strategy (2005)	Vision for the community of Dorset to play a part in mitigating climate change.	Maximise potential for local economic benefit and diversification. Facilitate renewable energy development that is appropriate to Dorset's environment. Encourage community involvement & understanding. Benefit from using energy more efficiently and developing renewable energy resources, enabling Dorset to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.	The LDF must include policies for renewable energy, biomass, and increasing sustainable energy in buildings. Ensure renewable energy is given place in SA Framework as objective.
Poole Harbour Aquatic Management Plan (2006)	Builds on old document dated 1994. It tries to coordinate all the different interests.	Strategic aim: to promote the safe and sustainable use of Poole Harbour, balancing the demands on its natural resources and resolving conflicts of interest.	The LDF needs to take this document into consideration, in particular the protection of the Poole Harbour SPA. Ensure habitat protection is incorporated in the SA Framework.
The Dorset Geodiversity Action Plan	Aims to draw together existing information and create set of objectives.	Objectives: audit of geodiversity, encouragement of geodiversity policies in LDFs, raising awareness, developing data, maintaining heritage, setting World Heritage Site objectives.	The LDF will need to include policy on geodiversity. SA will need to have objective to cover geodiversity and World Heritage Site tourism.
Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole Draft Minerals Core Strategy (2010)	Sets out vision, objectives and proposed policies for extracting minerals	Sets out objectives for sand and gravel, ball clay, Purbeck stone, and hydrocarbons.	The LDF and SA will need to take this document into account.

Appendix 19: Review of Key Documents: Purbeck District Council Documents

Review of Key Documents (Purbeck District Council)

Title	General	Key objectives/requirements	Implications and Actions
Purbeck District Local Plan, Final Edition (2004)	The Local Plan is the statutory plan which is the Development Plan for the District.	To protect and enhance the District's natural and cultural assets, including its landscape, biodiversity and heritage. To ensure protection from hazards. To improve quality of life by reducing the need to travel, supporting communities, increasing local distinctiveness, and enabling the enjoyment of surroundings, whilst having regard to implications of development and the consumption of non-renewable resources. To provide for needs for housing, jobs, leisure and services.	The holistic approach taken in this Local Plan should be used as a model for development of the LDF. The SA framework objectives should reflect the objectives of the 2004 Local Plan.
Purbeck Community Plan (2009 - 2020)	The community strategy which the District Council is required to prepare by the Local Government Act 2000.	Improve co-ordination between public transport providers, subsidised travel for young people, increase lifestyle services in the district, better access/information, more after school activities for under 18s, establish youth forum.	The LDF must take forward the spatial elements of the community plan and will need to address issues of affordable housing and accessibility. Priorities for PCP included in SA Framework should be: accessibility, community safety, housing for all, healthy living, local prosperity, environment and strong and active communities.

Title	General	Key objectives/requirements	Implications and Actions
Purbeck District Council: Corporate Strategy 2009 – 2014	A strategic level long term plan, with vision for Purbeck, targets and priorities; it links the District Council's work with the national shared priorities and those of Purbeck Community Plan.	Protecting and enhancing the natural environment, Meeting the housing needs of local people, Helping all people access services locally, Improving the local economy. Specific targets relevant to LDF include reducing CO2 emissions, reducing risk of flooding and coastal erosion, increasing houses on rural exception sites, implementing Purbeck Transportation Strategy, developing Winfrith (now Dorset Green) for employment	The LDF may need to provide rural exception sites and also focus on provision of good quality public open space. The SA framework must include objectives relating to affordable housing, reducing the need to travel and addressing fear of crime and anti-social behaviour.
Poole Harbour Aquatic Management Plan	Co-ordinates plans & policies with partners with responsibilities for Poole Harbour.	Co-ordinate management of harbour, safe use of harbour, protect European site, promote wise recreation and amenity, promote awareness of problems and uses by others, address issues such as water pollution, fisheries, commerce.	LDF will need to undergo Appropriate Assessment as Poole Harbour is European Site.
Purbeck Housing Strategy (2005-2010)	Sets out the priorities for housing in Purbeck.	To provide housing to meet the needs of local people, to prevent and tackle homelessness, to promote regeneration and renewal of all housing in the District, concentrating on the private sector.	The LDF will need to take account of this document. The SA will be able to use much of the data provided in this document to ensure that housing provision is appropriate to need.
Purbeck Transportation Study: Report on Consultations (2005)	This final report also includes the strategy itself.	The strategy proposes improving the level of service, availability and attractiveness of public transport, cycling and walking, reducing the impact of the car, providing additional road capacity where appropriate.	The LDF will need to take this strategy into account. The SA framework needs to include objectives to increase the attractiveness of public transport, cycling and walking.

Title	General	Key objectives/requirements	Implications and Actions
Making Purbeck More Special, Purbeck Heritage Committee (2002)	A strategy for the Purbeck Heritage Area 2002-7.	Sustainable conservation, Economic & Community Development, Tourism, Transport. The heritage Committee appears supportive of all sustainable policy initiatives.	The LDF will need to take this document into account when preparing policies. The aims of the document should also form part of the SA objectives.
Wareham Community Plan: Summary Action Plan 2005	A community plan prepared by volunteers and adopted by the Town Council as their policy.	Affordable housing on brownfield sites Encouragement of small quality shops Appearance of shops and access for the disabled. Litter, dog fouling, public toilets, maintenance of pavements and the Walls, appearance of town approaches. Reconnect railway to Swanage. Encourage use of the bypass. A skate park should be built. Improved accessibility for wheelchair users in parts of the town. Pedestrianisation of the Quay.	The LDF must take account of the desire for affordable housing on brownfield sites. SA would have the potential to address many issues raised, and should include objectives for creating better, safer & cleaner communities.
Wareham Town Centre Health Check April 2010	This was carried out to determine the state of the town's vitality and viability.	The objective of the survey was to identify the town's strengths and weaknesses in terms of: attractions and amenities, accessibility to and within the centre, the centre's ability to attract continuing investment in development or refurbishment of buildings	The LDF will need to take this document into account. SA objectives must include the vitality of communities, both villages and towns.

Title	General	Key objectives/requirements	Implications and Actions
Sport and Recreation Audit and Assessment 2005	Purbeck District Council appointed PMP to undertake a Sport and Recreation Audit and Assessment in accordance with PPG17.	An important objective of this study was to 'inform the drafting of policies (supplementary planning document) under the Local Development Framework (LDF) on open space planning obligation contributions, in order to provide greater clarity and reasonable certainty for developers and land owners in relation to the requirements and expectations of the local planning authority in respect of open space and sport and recreation provision.'	The report sets out a fairly complex formula for determining how much open space /recreational provision a given housing development should be expected to fund. It also recommends a variety of policies to be included in the core strategy or an SPD. SA objectives must include the promotion of healthy lifestyles.
A Local Biodiversity Action Plan for Purbeck 1998	Sets out conservation agenda for Purbeck.	Protection of: heathland habitats, coastal and marine habitats, river valleys and wetland habitats, calcareous and neutral grassland habitats, woodland habitats, arable habitats.	The LDF must take into account protected areas and species when planning additional development. SA framework must include objective on habitat.
Purbeck District Council's Employment Land Review: 2010	Assesses the future requirements for employment land and premises in Purbeck.	Looks at the current situation of employment in Purbeck, assessing demand and supply and how this can be met. Issues raised include the need to raise GVA.	The LDF needs to ensure that adequate employment land is provided in line with the review. The SA framework needs to include objectives regarding access to suitable employment
Housing Needs Survey, 2006	Examines housing requirements in both market and social sectors.	House price inflation over 3 years = 17.9%. Increase in flats/masionettes = 52.9% and terraces = 44.3%. Annual affordable housing shortfall of 349 units a year.	The LDF needs to take into account inflation in flats/maisonettes and terraces, making prices unaffordable for first-time buyers. The SA needs to take into account the fact that smaller properties have become more unaffordable.

Title	General	Key objectives/requirements	Implications and Actions
Shoreline Management Plan Portland Bill – Durlston Head	A non-statutory document to provide guidance on coastal defence options.	Do nothing is mainly recommended, except for a couple of areas which recommend “retreat the line”.	The LDF needs to take this document into account. The SA must take into account the proposals to do nothing and be aware of the coastal erosion in the area and have objectives to address climate change.
Durlston Head	Arose from the above SMP. Looks at instability of coastal cliffs.	“Do nothing” is recommended, except for in the area that has residential properties.	The LDF will need to take note of requirements for drainage in this area – ie not using soakaways The SA needs to take account of the fact that coastal instability will lead to further erosion of the cliffs and have objectives on climate change.
Shoreline Management Plan – Poole and Xchurch Bay	A non-statutory document to provide guidance on coastal defence options.	Do nothing is mainly recommended, except for a couple of areas which recommend “retreat the line”.	The LDF needs to take this document into account. The SA must take into account the proposals to do nothing and be aware of the coastal erosion in the area and have objectives to address climate change

Appendix 20: Review of Key Documents: Town and Parish Documents

Review of Key Documents (Parishes and Towns)

Title	General	Key objectives/requirements	Implications and Actions
Affpuddle/ Turnerspuddle (2004)	Gives a local perspective on important issues and includes an Action Plan and a Village Design Statement.	More affordable housing, better crime prevention, avoid noise and light pollution, concerns about flooding and drainage, and traffic. Protect bridleways and footpaths, address nature conservation and wildlife.	Design statement could be turned into an SPD. The SA should include objectives on pollution, flooding and drainage, nature conservation and crime prevention.
Arne (2004)	Arne PC decided that a Parish Plan would help the community plan for the future.	More local employment to balance commuting, affordable housing, lower speeds on rural roads, more bus services for young people, more recycling bins, conservation of countryside in parish.	Some implications for LDF policies on housing, employment and countryside. The SA should include objectives on community vibrancy, employment and accessibility.
Bere Regis (2007)	Prepared through awareness campaign steering group and a residents' survey.	Highlight issues surrounding environment (natural and built), facilities for young people, amenities and services (e.g. medical facilities and education), housing (includes 'anti-big development'), community hall, law and order, public transport, employment and tourism, and implementing the aspirations.	The LDF should take into account the social and environmental issues raised, particularly regarding the impact of new housing on landscape. SA objectives would have the potential to address the relevant issues.
Bloxworth (2006)	Prepared through a consultative process using a road show and questionnaire to identify the present (the good, the bad, and the ugly) and the future needs of the village's infrastructure and services.'	A large number of desirable actions/ initiatives were identified through the consultation process and depend on actions by the villagers themselves to secure their implementation. Issues included speeding traffic, mains water pressure, surface water flooding, and bus services were mentioned and the need for a children's playground. There is controversy over the desirability of the village being included in the green belt	The LDF should take note of flooding issues and green belt. Important for SA objectives to support the viability of villages as living communities.

Title	General	Key objectives/requirements	Implications and Actions
		and whether or not some growth is needed to maintain the village's viability as a community.	
Chaldon Herring (2005)	Parish Plan to inform decisions, set guidelines and create vision.	Aims to address problems re: lack of bus shelter, affordable housing, dog bins, litter problem, recycling, visitor parking, speed limits, play area, mud slides.	The LDF needs to take note of comments regarding affordable housing. The SA must include objectives on affordable housing and sustainable communities.
Church Knowle/ Steeple (2007)	Parish plan prepared through householder survey. Used to inform decisions and aspirations.	Aims to address problems re: dog mess, speed limits, lack of affordable housing, lack of small businesses and shops, communication and community facilities.	The LDF needs to take note of comments, particularly regarding affordable housing. The SA must include objectives on affordable housing and sustainable communities.
Corfe Castle (2004)	Prepared by local people in accordance with the 2000 Rural White Paper.	More affordable housing, wider range of local jobs, more sport & recreation facilities especially for young people, more police presence, bring forward affordable housing sites, provision of industrial land, IT, and outdoor conservation jobs, open school swimming pool for community use.	The LDF needs to take note of affordable housing, sport and recreation facilities and provision of employment land. The SA should include objectives on affordable housing, access to sport and leisure, and access to a wider range of jobs.
East Stoke (2006)	A community plan prepared by volunteers and currently out for consultation.	Actions are divided into social issues, infrastructure issues, environmental issues, heritage and historical issues.	The LDF should be aware of some of the social issues raised, e.g. affordable housing, and promotion of employment and tourism. SA objectives would have the potential to address issues raised, in particular the social issues listed.
Langton Matravers (2005)	Prepared by local people setting out their needs and aspirations for the future.	Concern about such matters as leisure facilities, affordable housing, crime, road safety/traffic, parking, dog mess, recycling etc.	While mainly focussed on local matters, relevance to the LDF is contained within the community's concern for more affordable housing. The SA should include objectives on affordable housing, crime and recycling.

Title	General	Key objectives/requirements	Implications and Actions
Lytchett Matravers (2001)	Report of the Lytchett Matravers United Planning for Real Group.	Preserve the Green Belt, preserve open spaces in the village, no more huge estates, no more houses without supporting infrastructure, appropriate and affordable housing for young and old villagers alike, keep/improve village character.	Land use and environmental implications for the LDF. The SA should include objectives on affordable housing and infrastructure.
Morden (2006)	A plan prepared by local people through meetings, a website and questionnaires.	Raised issues relating to housing, employment, traffic, transport, community facilities, nature conservation/environment.	The LDF should be aware of the issues raised, particularly relating to housing and the rural character of the parish.
Swanage (2007)	A community strategic plan prepared in consultation with residents, visitors, and organisations in and around Swanage.	Sets out cultural goals (e.g. sports, learning activities, and promotion of heritage), economic goals (e.g. economic development that overcomes existing seasonal restrictions, and effectively utilise existing assets of the town), environmental goals (e.g. minimising pollution, better traffic management, and protection of the natural environment) and social goals (e.g. positively branding the town, improve quality and access of facilities, and creating a balanced housing stock).	The LDF must be aware of the issues raised, particularly with regard to the creation of a balanced housing stock. The SA should include objectives on affordable housing and economic development.
Wareham (2005)	A community plan produced through questionnaires, public consultations and interviews.	Sets out issues concerning housing, shopping, the look of the town, movement, preventing anti-social behaviour, health and social issues, recreation, tourism, sports and entertainment.	The LDF must be aware of the issues raised, particularly with regard to improving the vitality of the town, providing affordable housing, and improving pedestrian movements.
Wool (2010)	Action plan produced through questionnaires	Relevant points include maintain Wool as a village and support community facilities in both Wool and Bovington	The LDF needs to be aware that Wool wishes to remain a village and that improved community facilities are essential to the vitality of this village.

Appendix 21: Baseline Data (Stage A2)

Data Sources:

AMR	Annual Monitoring Report, December 2009
AP	APHO and Department of Health 2010
DEDB	Dorset Environmental Data Book 2005
DERC	Dorset Environmental Records Centre (data provided September 2010)
DDB	Dorset Data Book 2008
DCCRI	Dorset County Council Research and Information Team
EA	Environment Agency 2010
PP	Purbeck in Profile 2010

	Quantified Info for Purbeck	DCC Comparator (unless stated otherwise)	E&W Comparator (unless stated otherwise)	Trends in Purbeck	Targets for Purbeck
(Brackets indicate source of data and/or interpretation of data)					
GENERAL					
Population	46,500 (AMR pg 20)			Up	
Ecological Footprint – global hectares per person	5.35 gha (R&I 2006)	5.33 (R&I 2006)	5.36 gha UK (R&I 2006)		
Population Density	115 per km2 (AMR page 20)	153 per km2 (AMR page 20)	360 per km2 (AMR page 20)	Up	
% of residents aged 20 – 29	9% (PP)		13.6% (PP)		
% of residents over retirement age	28% (PP)		19.5% (PP)		
HEALTH					
Male life expectancy at birth	79.5 (AMR page 26)			Up	
Female life expectancy at birth	83.8 (AMR page 26)			Up	

	Quantified Info for Purbeck	DCC Comparator (unless stated otherwise)	E&W Comparator (unless stated otherwise)	Trends in Purbeck	Targets for Purbeck
(Brackets indicate source of data and/or interpretation of data)					
	26)				
% of people with limiting long-term illness	18.62 (AMR page 26)				
% of people with limiting long-term illness who are working age	37.53 (AMR page 26)				
% of people describing their health as good	68.3% (DDB pg 20)	68.1% (DDB pg 20)	68.6% (DDB pg 20)	No change	
% claiming 30 mins of moderate physical activity at least 3 days per week	20.6% (DDB pg 20)	21.5% (DDB pg 20)	21.0% (DDB pg 20)	No change 20.6% DDB 07	
% of adults satisfied with local sports provision	72% (DDB pg 20)	72.5% (DDB pg 20)	69.5 (DDB pg 20)	No change 72% DDB 07	
No of fatalities on Purbeck's roads between July 2006 and July 2009	22 (PP)				
No of people seriously injured on Purbeck's roads between July 2006 and July 2009	113 (PP)				
Physically active children	50.6% (AP)		49.6% (AP)		
Physically active adults	13.2% (AP)		11.2% (AP)		
% of children in reception years in Purbeck schools classed as obese	9.6% (PP)		9.3% (PP)		
Teenage conception rate per 1,000 females aged 15-17	31.1 (PP)	26.3 (PP)	41.1 (PP)		
No of stretches of road identified in the 'top 20' priority list of high-risk roads (Bere Regis to Bakers Arms A35 and the Core Castle to Studland Road)	2 (PP)				

	Quantified Info for Purbeck	DCC Comparator (unless stated otherwise)	E&W Comparator (unless stated otherwise)	Trends in Purbeck	Targets for Purbeck
(Brackets indicate source of data and/or interpretation of data)					
% of mothers smoking in pregnancy	18.2% (AP)		14.6% (AP)		
HOUSING					
% second homes	7% (PP)				
Average household size	2.32 (DDB pg 21)	2.15 (DDB pg 21)	2.36 (DDB pg 21)	No change 2.32 DDB 07	
% of empty homes	3.4% (DDB pg 21)	2.9% (DDB pg 21)	3.2% (DDB pg 21)	No change 3.4% DDB 07	
Social housing completions	22 for 06/07 (DDB pg 22)			Up 17 DDB 07	
Total housing completions	187 for 06/07 (DDB pg 22)			Up 161 DDB 07	120 per annum
% of affordable housing built	11.8% (DDB pg 22)	12.4% for DCC (DDB pg 22)		Up 10.6% DDB 07	35% (Corporate Strategy)
% of households unable to buy a property at the lower end of the market	43.3% (DDB pg 23)	34% for SW (DDB pg 23)	24.3% for GB (DDB pg 23)	Improving 68% DDB 07	
House price to household income	5.50 (DDB pg 27)	5.38 for SW (DDB pg 27)	4.70 for GB (DDB pg 27)		
EDUCATION AND TRAINING					
% of people achieving 5 or more grades A* - C at GCSE level	57.7% (AMR page 36)	67.1% (AMR page 36)	65.3% (AMR page 36)		
% of population educated to degree level	23% (PP)	30% (PP)			
% of 16-18 year olds not in employment, education or training	6.2% (PP)	30% (PP)			

	Quantified Info for Purbeck	DCC Comparator (unless stated otherwise)	E&W Comparator (unless stated otherwise)	Trends in Purbeck	Targets for Purbeck
(Brackets indicate source of data and/or interpretation of data)					
% of adults with poor literacy skills	56% (PP)				
% of adults with poor numeracy skills	79% (PP)				
GCSE pass rate: Lytchett Minster School	53% (PP)	52% (PP)	47% (PP)		
GCSE pass rate: Purbeck School	48% (PP)	52% (PP)	47% (PP)		
% of residents aged 16-74 with no qualifications	27% (PP)				
CRIME					
Violent crime per 1,000 population	9.4 (AMR page 25)	10.9 (AMR page 25)	19 (AMR page 25)		
Burglary per 1,000 population	2.7 (AMR page 25)	4.1 (AMR page 25)	12.2 (AMR page 25)		
Vehicle Crime per 1,000 population	4.8 (AMR page 25)	4.7 (AMR page 25)	10 (AMR page 25)		
Criminal damage per 1,000 population	11.4 (AMR page 25)	13.6 (AMR page 25)	17.2 (AMR page 25)		
No of anti-social behaviour incidents per 1,000 population	51.4 (DDB pg 40)	54.7 (DDB pg 40)		Up (DDB 2006)	
COMMUNITY					
% of villages with access to a PO	34% (DCCRI)	22% (DCCRI)			
% of villages with a school	23% (DCCRI)	19% (DCCRI)			
% of villages with village hall	60% (DCCRI)	48% (DCCRI)			
No of completed parish/MCTI plans	15 of 27 (PDC)				21 by March 08
No of parish/MCTI plans completed/progressing	21 of 27 (PDC)				
% of parishes with adopted parish plan	19.2% (PDC)	27% (DCCRI)			

	Quantified Info for Purbeck	DCC Comparator (unless stated otherwise)	E&W Comparator (unless stated otherwise)	Trends in Purbeck	Targets for Purbeck
(Brackets indicate source of data and/or interpretation of data)					
% of villages without a general store	86% (PP)				
% of residents satisfied with their local area as a place to live	91% (PP)				
WORK					
Unemployment Rate (claimant count)	1.1% (AMR page 30)	1.3% (AMR page 30)	2.8% (AMR page 30)		
% of workforce employed in knowledge driven sector	47% (PP)		51% (PP)		
% Area of Grade 1 Agricultural Land	0% (DCCRI)	WDDC 1.05% EDDC 0% (DCCRI)	Grades 1&2: 16.67% of total land area in England 8.9% of total land area in SW (DCCRI)		
% Area of Grade 2 Agricultural Land	0.51% (DCCRI)	WDDC 4.81% EDDC 2.24% (DCCRI)			
LIVING STANDARDS					
Median weekly pay (f-t) workplace based as % of GB median	£397 (DDB pg 30)	£402 (DDB pg 30)		Down (DDB 2006)	
Median weekly pay (f-t) residence based as % of GB median	£405 (DDB pg 30)	£416 (DDB pg 30)		Down (DDB 2006)	
Percentage of GB median workplace based	99% (DDB Pg 30)	88% (DDB Pg 30)	100%: GB	Up 88% DDB 07)	
Percentage of GB median residence based	97% (DDB Pg 30)	91% (DDB Pg 30)	100%: GB	Up 90% DDB 07	

	Quantified Info for Purbeck	DCC Comparator (unless stated otherwise)	E&W Comparator (unless stated otherwise)	Trends in Purbeck	Targets for Purbeck
(Brackets indicate source of data and/or interpretation of data)					
GVA per head of resident population	£16,328 (AMR page 28)	£13,827 (AMR page 28)	£19,413 (AMR page 28)		
Average workplace* based earnings (as % of GB average) *based on area	95.9% (AMR page 33)	87.2% (AMR page 33)	100.8% (AMR page 33)		
Average residence based earnings (as % of GB average)	91.4% (AMR page 33)	92.4% (AMR page 33)	96.8% (AMR page 33)		
House price to income ratio	5.5 (AMR page 57)		4.8 (AMR page 57)		
% of households categorised as “wealthy achievers”	41% (PP)	41% (PP)			
% of households categorised as of “moderate means” or “hard pressed”	17% (PP)	17% (PP)	34% (PP)		
% of children living in families receiving means-tested benefits (2007)	13.5% (AP)		22.4% (AP)		
TOURISM					
% of Purbeck workforce employed in tourism	14% (PP)				
Visitors to Lulworth Cove/Durdle Door p.a.	500,000 (PP)				
Visitors to Durlston Country Park p.a.	240,000 (PP)				
Visitors to Corfe Castle p.a.	161,000 (PP)				
GVA per sector: Hotels and Catering	6% (AMR page 29)				
Self-catering holiday homes occupancy (mean)	60% (VT)				
Room occupancy: hotels (mean)	62% (VT)			Up 8-yr mean = 57.5% (VT)	

	Quantified Info for Purbeck	DCC Comparator (unless stated otherwise)	E&W Comparator (unless stated otherwise)	Trends in Purbeck	Targets for Purbeck
(Brackets indicate source of data and/or interpretation of data)					
Room occupancy: Purbeck B&Bs (mean)	54% (VT)			Up 8-yr mean = 48.1% (VT)	
ACCESSIBILITY					
% of households with no car	15.59% (AMR page 34)	16.96% (AMR page 34)	26.79% (AMR page 34)	Down	
% of households with 1 car	46.84% (AMR page 34)	46.37% (AMR page 34)	43.80% (AMR page 34)		
% of households with 2+ cars	37.57% (AMR page 34)	36.67% (AMR page 34)	29.42% (AMR page 34)		
% of people who work who travel to work by train/bus	3.5% (AMR page 34)	4.0% (AMR page 34)	14.5% (AMR page 34)		
% of people who work who drive to work	61% (AMR page 34)	61.2% (AMR page 34)	55.2% (AMR page 34)		
% of people who are passengers in car	6.1% (AMR page 34)	5.7% (AMR page 34)	6.3% (AMR page 34)		
% of people who cycle/walk to work	14.8% (AMR page 34)	14.3% (AMR page 34)	12.8% (AMR page 34)		
% of people who work from home	11.9% (AMR page 34)	12.4% (AMR page 34)	9.2% (AMR page 34)		
% of households within 800m of an hourly bus service	81% (AMR page 36)				
% of population within 30 mins by public transport to a food shop	93% (PP)				

	Quantified Info for Purbeck	DCC Comparator (unless stated otherwise)	E&W Comparator (unless stated otherwise)	Trends in Purbeck	Targets for Purbeck
(Brackets indicate source of data and/or interpretation of data)					
% of population within 30 mins by public transport of a GP surgery	82% (PP)				
FLOOD RISK AND COASTAL EROSION					
% of houses at risk from flooding (1 in 100 year event)	3% (DCCRI)	5.82% (DCCRI)			3% (ie no change)
% of houses at risk from flooding (1 in 1,000 year event)	3% (DCCRI)	6.84% (DCCRI)			3% (ie no change)
No of planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice 2007-2008	0 (AMR page 47)				0
% of coast where coastal squeeze is predicted (There are sufficient controls in place to prevent this happening although increased understanding of impact of sea level rise could modify this view)	0% (ES)				0% (ie no change)
BIODIVERSITY (DCC comparator includes Poole/Bournemouth)					
% of Purbeck covered by an environmental designation	27.9% (AMR page 37)				
% of Purbeck covered by international designation	21.2% (AMR page 37)				
% of Purbeck covered by national designation	23.2% (AMR page 37)				
Area of land designated as SACs	6,521.08 ha (DERC)	12,808.21 ha (DERC)			
Area of land designated as Dorset SAC Heathland	5151.04 ha (DERC)	7940.39 ha (DERC)			

	Quantified Info for Purbeck	DCC Comparator (unless stated otherwise)	E&W Comparator (unless stated otherwise)	Trends in Purbeck	Targets for Purbeck
(Brackets indicate source of data and/or interpretation of data)					
Area of land designated as SPA	7360.79 ha (DERC)	11647.83 ha (DERC)			
Area of land designated as Ramsar	7058.63 ha (DERC)	10319.27 ha (DERC)			
Combined area SACs, SPA, and Ramsar	9082.12 ha (DERC)	16113.18 ha (DERC)			
Area of land designated as SSSI	9923.32 ha (DERC)	19993.77 ha (DERC)			
Area of SSSI in favourable condition	4488.08 ha (DERC)	8682.92 ha (DERC)			95% by 2010 (DEDB pg 42)
Area of SSSI in unfavourable (no change) condition	1070.38 ha (DERC)	3207.42 ha (DERC)			
Area of SSSI in unfavourable (recovering) condition	3732.26 ha (DERC)	6226.30 ha (DERC)			
Area of SSSI in unfavourable (declining) condition	629.59 ha (DERC)	1862.18 ha (DERC)			
Area of SSSI in unfavourable (destroyed) condition	0.00 Ha (DERC)	10.86 ha (DERC)			
Area of SSSI in unfavourable (part destroyed) condition	3.01 ha (DERC)	4.04 ha (DERC)			
Area of SSSI condition not assessed	0.00 ha (DERC)	0.05 ha (DERC)			
% of SSSI in favourable condition	45.23%	43.43%	48.09%		95% by 2010

	Quantified Info for Purbeck	DCC Comparator (unless stated otherwise)	E&W Comparator (unless stated otherwise)	Trends in Purbeck	Targets for Purbeck
(Brackets indicate source of data and/or interpretation of data)					
	(DERC)	(DERC)	(AC)		(DEDB pg 42)
% of SSSI in unfavourable (no change) condition	10.79 ha (DERC)	16.04% (DERC)			
% of SSSI in unfavourable (recovering) condition	37.61% (DERC)	31.14% (DERC)			
% of SSSI in unfavourable (declining) condition	6.34% (DERC)	9.31% (DERC)			
% of SSSI in unfavourable (destroyed) condition	0.00% (DERC)	0.05% (DERC)			
% of SSSI in favourable (part destroyed) condition	0.03% (DERC)	0.02% (DERC)			
% of SSSI condition not assessed	0.00% (DERC)	0.00% (DERC)			
Area of land designated as SNCI	1952.76 ha (DERC)	12171.86 ha (DERC)			
Area of SNCI in good condition	396.63 ha (DERC)	4290.81 ha (DERC)			
Area of SNCI in good/improving condition	1.57 ha (DERC)	79.35 ha (DERC)			
Area of SNCI in good/declining condition	26.11 ha (DERC)	366.75 ha (DERC)			
Area of SNCI in fair condition	205.7 ha (DERC)	1020.89 ha (DERC)			

	Quantified Info for Purbeck	DCC Comparator (unless stated otherwise)	E&W Comparator (unless stated otherwise)	Trends in Purbeck	Targets for Purbeck
(Brackets indicate source of data and/or interpretation of data)					
Area of SNCI in fair/improving condition	29.70 ha (DERC)	160.07 ha (DERC)			
Area of SNCI in fair/declining condition	10.21 ha (DERC)	254.86 ha (DERC)			
Area of SNCI in poor condition	29.15 ha (DERC)	314.93 ha (DERC)			
Area of SNCI in poor/improving condition	13.81 ha (DERC)	31.33 ha (DERC)			
Area of SNCI in poor/declining condition	5.91 ha (DERC)	15.37 ha (DERC)			
Area of SNCI whose condition is unknown	1233.97 ha (DERC)	5637.5 ha (DERC)		Refusal of access by many large landowners means trends are unknown	
% of SNCI in good condition	20.31% (DERC)	35.25% (DERC)			
% of SNCI in good/improving condition	0.08% (DERC)	0.65% (DERC)			
% of SNCI in good/declining condition	1.34% (DERC)	3.01% (DERC)			
% of SNCI in fair condition	10.53% (DERC)	8.39% (DERC)			
% of SNCI in fair/improving condition	1.52% (DERC)	1.32% (DERC)			

	Quantified Info for Purbeck	DCC Comparator (unless stated otherwise)	E&W Comparator (unless stated otherwise)	Trends in Purbeck	Targets for Purbeck
(Brackets indicate source of data and/or interpretation of data)					
% of SNCI in fair/declining condition	0.52% (DERC)	2.09% (DERC)			
% of SNCI in poor condition	1.49% (DERC)	2.59% (DERC)			
% of SNCI in poor/improving condition	0.71% (DERC)	0.26% (DERC)			
% of SNCI in poor/declining condition	0.30% (DERC)	0.13% (DERC)			
% of SNCI whose condition is unknown	63.19% (DERC)	46.32% (DERC)			
Area of land designated as NNR	1,364.70 ha (DERC)	2,765.95 (DERC)			
Area of land designated as LNR	0.94 ha (DERC)	701.88 ha (DERC)			
Priority Habitat Lowland Heathland 2004	2,323.15 ha (DERC)				
Area of land designated as RIGS	134.33 ha (DERC)	1,447.78 ha (DERC)			
LANDSCAPE AND HERITAGE					
% of new homes built on Brownfield	74.3% (DDB pg 22)	56.5% (DDB pg 22)		Down 94.1 DDB 07	80% (BV106)
% of conservation areas with published management proposals	0				4.16% ie 1 per year

	Quantified Info for Purbeck	DCC Comparator (unless stated otherwise)	E&W Comparator (unless stated otherwise)	Trends in Purbeck	Targets for Purbeck
(Brackets indicate source of data and/or interpretation of data)					
No of conservation areas	25				25
No of conservation areas in the locality with an up-to-date character appraisal	9 (+ 2 not yet adopted) (PDC)			Getting better	1 per year
No of Grade I and 2* listed buildings at risk	80 ie 6% (PDC)	Double national average (PDC)		Getting worse	
WATER RESOURCES					
Groundwater Levels (mAOD) for Metro Log Station in Cecily Bridge High SY839 929. February readings.	27.27			2006: 27.06 (EA)	
Groundwater Levels (mAOD) for Metro Log Stations in White Gate Cottage SY857 818. February readings.	22.14			2006: 19.73 (EA)	
Groundwater Levels (mAOD) for Metro Log Stations in Bindon Verge SY848 818. February readings.	0.23			2006: 14.17 (EA)	
Groundwater Levels (mAOD) for Metro Log Stations in Marley Bottom SY807 836. February readings.	30.95			2006: 20.69 (EA)	
Groundwater Levels (mAOD) for Metro Log Stations in New Buildings SY841 855. February readings.	21.9			2006: 20.44 (EA)	
Groundwater Levels (mAOD) for Metro Log Stations in Throop SY825 933. February readings.	53.49			2006: 32.33 (EA)	
Groundwater Levels (mAOD) for Metro Log Stations in Haywards Cottage SY765 994. February readings.	32.41			2006: 49.15 (EA)	
ENERGY & WASTE					
% of housing with kerbside recycling	99.3 (DDB Pg 44)			No significant change	

	Quantified Info for Purbeck	DCC Comparator (unless stated otherwise)	E&W Comparator (unless stated otherwise)	Trends in Purbeck	Targets for Purbeck
(Brackets indicate source of data and/or interpretation of data)					
% of all domestic waste generated in the district that is recycled	47% (PP)				
Tonnes of waste per resident going to landfill per annum	0.25 tonnes (PP)				
Carbon Emissions per capita (tonnes)	9.2 (AP)		6.8 (AP)		
Kg of household waste collected per head	305.8kg (AC)	521kg (AC)	438.63 (AC)	Down (AC)	
% of people satisfied with household waste recycling	66% (AC)		68.03% (AC)	Down (AC)	
POLLUTION					
% of rivers having good biological quality	100% (AMR page 37)			No change	100%
% of rivers having good chemical quality	100% (AMR page 37)			No change	100%
No of Local Air Quality Management Area	0% (AMR page 37)			No change	0%
No of heavy lorries per day on A351 (Corfe Castle)	650 (DEDDB pg 60)				
No of heavy lorries per day on A352 (Wool)	760 (DEDDB pg 60)				
No of pollution incidents recorded in Purbeck per annum (Fly-tipping, vandalism, fires, agricultural run-off, septic tanks, fuel spills)	56			53 in 2005 (EA)	

	Quantified Info for Purbeck	DCC Comparator (unless stated otherwise)	E&W Comparator (unless stated otherwise)	Trends in Purbeck	Targets for Purbeck
(Brackets indicate source of data and/or interpretation of data)					
No of above pollution incidents caused by water industry	13			9 in 2005 (EA). Increase partly due to increase in water company self-reporting	
No of above pollution incidents caused by manufacturing	0			0 in 2005 (EA)	
No of above pollution incidents caused by agriculture	4			5 in 2005 (EA)	
No of above pollution incidents caused by transport	6			0 in 2005 (EA)	
No of above pollution incidents caused by service sector	1			2 in 2005 (EA)	
No of above pollution incidents caused by waste management	8			3 in 2005 (EA). Change primarily due to reporting changes	
No of above pollution incidents caused by domestic and residential	5			10 in 2005 (EA)	
No of above pollution incidents caused by "other source"	9			6 in 2005 (EA)	
No of above pollution incidents with cause not noted	15			16 in 2005 (EA)	

Appendix 22: Key Issues and Problems in Purbeck (Stage A3)

Issues and Problems in Purbeck (Existing and Potential)	How can the Local Development Framework address this?	Appropriate indicators from A2
SOCIAL		
HEALTH		
<p>Purbeck has 18.6% of people with limiting, long-term illness, while 34.3% of households are affected by someone with such an illness. 37.5% of these are of working age. Life expectancy is significantly higher than the average. However, the ageing population in Purbeck means increased pressure on health facilities and need to encourage fitness among the elderly. Accessibility to health shows up well in the baseline data, but the data does not tell the whole story, and there is other evidence (for example, from the Purbeck Community Plan) that the young in particular struggle to access facilities that could assist in their health and well-being. Encouraging healthy lifestyles can be difficult in a rural area with high car-dependency.</p>	<p>The LDF should ensure that all development addresses issues of access to health services, sports and leisure facilities for all groups of people. Alternatives to the private car, in particular cycling, have a role to play in both increasing access and in enabling people to keep fit. There may be the opportunity for green infrastructure provision to ensure access to land for recreational activities without putting pressure on sensitive sites.</p>	<p>Keep those relevant to access and provision and leisure facilities as well as those relating to perception of both access and provision.</p>
HOUSING		
<p>The high cost of housing is well documented. Local housing is out of reach for some local people who wish to stay in the area. This is exacerbated by the buying of homes by people outside the area as second homes or/and as investments. There is insufficient number of homes available for rent. Furthermore, since 2002, the units of housing being sold off</p>	<p>The LDF can help address this by delivering the housing allocations with sufficient quantities of affordable housing. However, this must also be protected through Section 106 agreements. The limitations of the LDFs in achieving these aims are clear: as long as the “right to buy” is in place, then Purbeck may not be able to deliver a net increase in affordable</p>	<p>Retain data on social housing completions, price to income ratios, second homes and residents’</p>

Issues and Problems in Purbeck (Existing and Potential)	How can the Local Development Framework address this?	Appropriate indicators from A2
<p>outnumber the social housing built. Purbeck has a high percentage of detached properties compared to the national average, even though the housing needs survey would appear to indicate that smaller houses (which are less likely to be detached) are needed.</p>	<p>housing. Additional housing provision should focus on smaller housing units, as the Housing Needs Survey shows that this is what is required.</p>	<p>perceptions.</p>
<p>PERSONAL DEVELOPMENT</p>		
<p>This includes skills, training, and cultural activities. Although qualifications are slightly higher than average, there are concerns about young people with qualifications leaving the area in search of more suitable and more highly paid work. Furthermore, access to skills can be problematic due to transport difficulties.</p>	<p>Any development must be near to good transport links, in particular to the conurbation for those attending further education colleges in Poole and Bournemouth. Other factors are at play here, including the cost of adult education, access to these places and possibly a lack of interest. The role of libraries is important and any expansion in provision should be encouraged.</p>	<p>As per A2</p>
<p>CRIME</p>		
<p>Purbeck's crime rate of 67 crimes per 1,000 population is slightly higher than the county overall but is lower than national figures. However, Purbeck has second highest rate of vehicle crime across the county (10 crimes per 1,000 population) which could be as a result of increased vehicle numbers in summer. More than half of Purbeck residents are concerned about anti-social behaviour and drug use. <u>Perception</u> of crime in Purbeck is an issue to be addressed.</p>	<p>Lack of facilities has been identified as a factor in anti-social and criminal behaviour. The LDF needs to ensure that all new development provides good access to good facilities, in particular for the young. While other factors are of course important, such as availability of drugs, the LDF can assist in strengthening communities through encouraging provision of facilities for young people.</p>	<p>As per A2</p>
<p>COMMUNITY</p>		

Issues and Problems in Purbeck (Existing and Potential)	How can the Local Development Framework address this?	Appropriate indicators from A2
<p>Access to local facilities can be poor in isolated areas. However, this does not mean that the communities themselves are not vibrant. There is lack of data on residents' satisfaction with facilities. The Audit Commission merely asks whether it has improved or stayed the same. In Purbeck, facilities such as village halls and similar facilities would assist in promoting participation in cultural activities.</p>	<p>Where need for additional facilities has been identified, the LDF needs to take consider possible allocation of land for them. As the LDF is the spatial expression of the community plan, it would aim to realise the community's aspirations where appropriate, for example in the provision of additional facilities to enable communities to have a post office, shop, and so on. It is helpful for new development to be near existing facilities, and in particular near schools, which are a good basis for community building.</p>	<p>As per A2 except those related to parish plan work</p>
ECONOMIC		
WORK		
<p>Unemployment is relatively small, but the main problem in Purbeck is one of accessibility to work and migration out of the district by young people. Lack of housing is not the only factor. Lack of suitable work in the area is also an issue. Mean and Median weekly pay is lower in Purbeck than for the rest of the country, which reflects the strength of tourism and the relative weakness of the knowledge-based sector. The headline GVA need not be alarming, however, as this reflects the fact that a large percentage of Purbeck residents are retired.</p>	<p>The LDF could encourage employment land allocations that attract hi-tech businesses. However, it is also natural for young people to want to express independence by moving away. As for young people outside they area, they may be deterred from moving to Purbeck, even if they find work here, because of problems of affordability.</p>	<p>Retain those pertaining to unemployment and type of employment</p>
LIVING STANDARDS		

Issues and Problems in Purbeck (Existing and Potential)	How can the Local Development Framework address this?	Appropriate indicators from A2
Weekly wages in Purbeck are below the Dorset average, a reflection of the kind of work that is available in the area, for example in tourism. The baseline data shows an unacceptable number of people living in households that are income-deprived. However, Purbeck is not unique in this issue.	Higher incomes may be able to partially address this problem, but the issue of income-deprived people is much trickier for the LDF to address. Addressing the affordability gap of housing will, of course, assist in achieving these objectives.	As per A2, but quote median rather than mean
TOURISM		
The economic potential of the coast lies in the World Heritage Coastline as a tourist attraction. However, in view of the importance of tourism even in areas away from the coast, the objective should be widened. Data on tourism is not easy to come by, in particular transport used to visit the area. The key issue is to encourage tourists to come into the area by means other than the car.	The LDF has some control over this by, for example, encouraging provision of additional tourist accommodation and by protecting existing accommodation, for example in Swanage. However, the downside is the transport infrastructure, including the lack of buses, and the fact that the Swanage Railway has not been reconnected.	Retain those relating to trip nos, use of car and Swanage Railway and hotel and guesthouse usage
ACCESSIBILITY		
Access to a car is high in Purbeck, while public transport is perceived as both expensive and unreliable. Therefore most people travel to work by car. Only 16% of households do not have access to a car, therefore do not need to look for alternatives, while public transport is comparatively infrequent and expensive. Most visitors to Purbeck use their car to travel to Purbeck and around Purbeck. Indeed, other options are limited, especially as the railway is not connected through to Swanage.	Ensure development is sited with good access to essential facilities, especially focusing on the needs of vulnerable groups such as the elderly and the young. Any increase in population and new housing areas will create a need for new surgeries and health facilities and education establishment which must be met. The LDF can ensure that development is built with good access to public transport, in particular the rail corridor and with good bus services. The LDF can also ensure that land which might be suitable for the development/extension of	As per A2

Issues and Problems in Purbeck (Existing and Potential)	How can the Local Development Framework address this?	Appropriate indicators from A2
	transport interchanges is protected from other forms of development. A holistic approach should be taken to how people travel around Purbeck, into Purbeck and from Purbeck to the conurbation that cycle routes and footpaths are incorporated into developments at every opportunity	
ENVIRONMENTAL		
CLIMATE CHANGE		
While only 3.8% of Purbeck's housing is deemed to be at risk of flooding, this is likely to increase with climate change, with increases in areas of hardstanding.	The LDF must ensure that Environment Agency advice is followed and that new development is not built in the flood plain or in areas of coastal erosion. Surface water needs to be addressed through sustainable drainage systems and in new dwellings rainwater should be harvested for re-use.	As per A2
BIODIVERSITY		
Purbeck's uniqueness in this regard is clear, in particular its importance as a heathland habitat. Loss of heathland by development is not currently a major problem, but SSSIs are under threat from lack of management and from additional nearby development, with its pressure from domestic animals and vandalism. Less than half of them are in good condition.	The LDF should ensure the sites allocated for development do not adversely affect biodiversity, take into account the opportunities provided by development to enhance biodiversity and help meet BAP targets. The LDF should also address how fragmentation of habitat can be minimised, or reversed, by any development. The LDF must ensure that a large amount of good quality open space is available to take pressure off the heathlands.	Retain those relating to % rather than ha
HERITAGE		
Purbeck has recently been able to achieve most of its new	The LDF has a crucial role in promoting wise use of land, for	Retain all except no

Issues and Problems in Purbeck (Existing and Potential)	How can the Local Development Framework address this?	Appropriate indicators from A2
<p>housing (94.5%) on brownfield land, although it must be noted that brownfield does not mean “devoid of habitat”. Some greenfield development may also be appropriate. Purbeck has 24 conservation areas, but none of them have management proposals and only 2 have character appraisals. Listed buildings at risk in Purbeck are double the national average. Appendix I of the Purbeck Local Plan 2004 lists all the scheduled and unscheduled ancient monuments in the area (24 pages).</p>	<p>example through infill development and through conserving the character of the built and natural environment and protecting habitat. The LDF has an important role in promoting these objectives through appropriate design guidance and through particular attention to location of new development and its impact on the surrounding area. The LDF has little control over resources for addressing the problem of listed buildings in a poor state of repair. However, the LDF must respect cultural and historic assets such as ancient monuments and must also ensure that the listed buildings are protected through its policies</p>	<p>of conservation areas</p>
WATER		
<p>Water use per capita is less than the national average, but trends are up countrywide and consideration must also be given to lower rainfall as part of the process of climate change.</p>	<p>Ensure that housing meets the highest standards to minimise water consumption. Maximise use of rainwater/grey water.</p>	<p>As per A2</p>
ENERGY		
<p>While the annual consumption of gas per household is lower than average, this may reflect the fact that many properties use oil. Consumption of electricity is higher than average. The recycling rate for Purbeck has traditionally been quite poor. However, this year has seen the introduction of recycling boxes, with dramatic results. This will considerably</p>	<p>Ensure that housing meets the highest standards for energy conservation and that it is within easy reach of public transport. Promote the sustainable use, re-use and disposal of resources. Promote the installation of renewable energy systems. New development should reuse old material and ensure provision for reuse and recycling.</p>	<p>As per A2 except % of housing with kerbside recycling</p>

Issues and Problems in Purbeck (Existing and Potential)	How can the Local Development Framework address this?	Appropriate indicators from A2
improve the recycling rates and reduce the amount of waste going to landfill.		
POLLUTION		
Most rivers in Purbeck deemed to have good chemical and biological water quality. The forms of pollution most of concern to the public are those that are “visible” – eg abandoned cars and litter. Noise and light pollution is not measured in the baseline data, but is raised as an issue in some Parish Plans.	Development should be on sites where the amount of car journeys can be minimised eg town centres with access to public transport. Steps should be taken to ensure that land with potential to assist in rail freight is protected from other development.	As per A2

Appendix 23: Development of SA Objectives (Stage A4)

The SA will look for:	Decision-making criteria	Headline indicators & detailed indicators (sources in table 2)
IMPROVING HEALTH AND WELL-BEING		
HEALTH: Objective H: Improve health and promote healthy lifestyles		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development that contributes to positive wellbeing through pleasant surroundings and living conditions, freedom from noise and pollution, and enabling lifestyles free from stress, anxiety and exhaustion. • Development that avoids exposing poorer people to more pollution or noise, and that vies all access to leisure and recreation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does the policy/plan improve health? • Does the policy/plan reduce health inequalities? • Does the policy/plan promote healthy lifestyles, especially routine daily exercise? • Does the policy/plan promote the countryside as a recreation resource that is accessible to all? • Does the policy/plan encourage provision of outdoor recreation? 	<p><i>Indicators of success in improving health and promoting healthy lifestyles</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of residents who think that health services have improved or stayed the same. • % of residents that are within 20 minutes travel time of 3 different sports facilities • % of residents satisfied with LA sports and leisure facilities • % of residents who think that sport and leisure facilities have improved or stayed the same. • % of residents who think that access to nature has improved or stayed the same.
HOUSING: Objective Ho: Provide suitable and affordable housing, particularly for local needs		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development that provides housing in accordance with the housing needs survey. • Development which 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does the policy/plan help make suitable housing available and affordable for everyone? • Does the policy/plan protect social housing from being “sold off” at a later date? 	<p><i>Indicators of success in providing suitable and affordable housing, particularly for local needs</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social housing completions • % of affordable housing built • House price to income ratio

The SA will look for:	Decision-making criteria	Headline indicators & detailed indicators (sources in table 2)
<p>maximises provision of affordable housing and forms of shared ownership.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of homes rented from Housing Association • % of second homes • % of residents who think that affordable decent housing has improved or stayed the same • Detached properties as a % of all housing
<p>PERSONAL DEVELOPMENT: Objective PD: Give everyone access to learning, training, skills, and cultural activities</p>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quality and accessibility of schools, colleges, libraries. • Encouragement for a diversity of choice of employment, particularly in the more deprived parts of the region, and educational and other service provision (e.g. Centres of Excellence for Skills) as part of regeneration efforts. • Affordable housing for key workers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does the policy/plan equip people for economic success? • Does the policy/plan encourage personal development? • Does the policy/plan increase engagement in cultural activities? • Does the policy/plan raise educational achievement levels? • Does the policy/plan help everyone acquire the skills need to find and remain in work? 	<p>Indicators of success in providing access to learning, training, skills, and cultural activities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of population whose highest qualification is 1st degree or equivalent • % of population whose highest qualification is 2 A levels or equivalent • % of population whose highest qualification is 5 GCSEs Grade A*- C or equivalent • % of people with 5 or more GCSEs Grades A*- C • % of people with no or low qualifications • % of adult population with poor literacy skills • % of adult population with poor numeracy skills • % of residents who think that education provision has improved or stayed the same
<p align="center">PROVIDING STRONG COMMUNITIES</p>		
<p>CRIME: Objective C: Reduce crime and fear of crime</p>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development that designs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does the policy/plan assist in the reduction 	<p>Indicators of success in reducing crime and fear of crime.</p>

The SA will look for:	Decision-making criteria	Headline indicators & detailed indicators (sources in table 2)
<p>crime out, eg by providing passive surveillance, avoiding 'dead' spaces and times.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development that improves facilities, in particular for young people 	<p>of crime and fear of crime?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Domestic burglaries per 1,000 households Violent offences committed per 1,00 population Theft of a vehicle per 1,000 population Theft from a vehicle per 1,000 population Number of anti-social behaviour incidents per 1,000 population % of residents who think that level of crime has improved or stayed the same % of residents who think that vandalism/graffiti is a problem in their area % of residents who think that drug use is a problem in their area % of residents that being rowdy/drunk in public places is a problem.
<p>COMMUNITY: Objective Co: Promote stronger, more vibrant communities</p>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Patterns of development that allow people to meet more needs within local communities and reduce the need to travel. Support for local trading schemes. Maintenance and enhancement of businesses meeting local 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does the policy/plan help to foster mutual trust, self help and reduce the amount people need to travel away from their homes? Does the policy/plan contribute to resilience and community strength? Does the policy/plan contribute to more local expenditure on goods and services? Does the policy maintain and protect the local culture, traditions and civic pride? 	<p>Indicators of success in promoting stronger, more vibrant communities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of villages with access to a PO % of villages with a school % of villages with village hall % of parishes with adopted parish plan % of residents who think that community activities have stayed the same or improved % of people satisfied with the cleanliness standard in their area

The SA will look for:	Decision-making criteria	Headline indicators & detailed indicators (sources in table 2)
<p>needs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encouragement for farmers' markets and farm shops. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does the policy/plan increase engagement in the local community? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of residents who think that activities for teenagers have improved or stayed the same % of residents who think that facilities for children have improved or stayed the same % of residents who think that cultural facilities have improved or stayed the same % of residents who think that shopping facilities have improved or stayed the same % of land and highways assessed as having combined deposits of litter and detritus % of people who think cleanliness of streets has improved or stayed the same % of residents who think that abandoned cars is a big or fairly big problem in their area % of residents who think that litter is a big or fairly big problem in their area % of residents who think that noisy neighbours is a problem % of people satisfied with cleanliness standard in their area

DEVELOPING A SUSTAINABLE ECONOMY

WORK: Objective W: Improve employment opportunities in Purbeck

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of employment that people find attractive; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does the policy/plan help to provide job satisfaction? Does the policy/plan ensure high and stable 	<p>Indicators of success in improving employment opportunities in Purbeck.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of economically active population who are unemployed
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The SA will look for:	Decision-making criteria	Headline indicators & detailed indicators (sources in table 2)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development that includes the potential for local businesses 	<p>levels of employment?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does the policy/plan stimulate economic activity in Purbeck? Does the policy/plan help sustain economic growth and competitiveness? Does the policy/plan facilitate diversification of the rural economy? Does the policy/plan facilitate promote home-working and live-work units? Does the policy/plan combine economic enterprise with countryside management and conservation objectives? Does the policy/plan recognise Purbeck's uniqueness and potential as a centre of excellence for countryside management? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of job seeker's allowance claimants as % of working age population % of employees in knowledge-based sector % of employees in tourism (direct) % of employees in service sector % of employees in agriculture and fishing % of total employment in creative industries
LIVING STANDARDS: Objective LS: Reduce poverty and help everyone afford a comfortable standard of living		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether lower incomes are enough to buy a reasonable standard of living - taking account of (eg) housing and travel costs. Avoidance of kinds of economic development that raise housing costs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does the policy/plan help to reduce cash costs such as need to travel, high housing costs and so on? Does the policy/plan level up cash incomes? Does the policy/plan acknowledge the problem of hidden rural deprivation? 	<p>Indicators of success in reducing poverty and helping everyone afford a comfortable standard of living</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mean weekly pay (f-t) workplace based Median weekly pay (f-t) workplace based Mean weekly pay (f-t) residence based Median weekly pay (f-t) residence based Headline GVA GVA: % of England % of residents who think that wage levels and cost of living

The SA will look for:	Decision-making criteria	Headline indicators & detailed indicators (sources in table 2)
<p>or make people on lower incomes have to spend more on car travel or buying services commercially that used to be public or mutual.</p>		<p>has improved or stayed the same in their area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of people in the area who are income deprived • % of children that live in families that are income deprived • % of population over 60 who live in households that are income deprived
<p>TOURISM: Objective T: Harness the potential of tourism in a sustainable way</p>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development that avoids unnecessary dependence on long distance trade and travel. • Visitor and recreation developments that will encourage people to stay/visit the South West rather than go further afield. • Promotion of ‘non car’ options for tourism. • Development that will encourage people to stay overnight in Purbeck rather than visit as a day trip • Promotion of more 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does the policy/plan harness opportunities to promote sustainable tourism? • Does the policy/plan support local tourist business, either directly or indirectly? • Does the policy/plan promote additional tourist accommodation? • Does the policy/plan assist in the protection of coast against erosion? • Does the policy/plan minimise human intervention in the evolution of coastal processes? • Does the policy/plan conserve and enhance the natural and historic heritage of the coast? • Does the policy/plan promote the economic value of the coast for the local community? 	<p><i>Indicators of success in harnessing the potential of tourism in a sustainable way.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No of day visits • No of staying visitor trips • No of hotels and bedspaces • No of guest houses and bedspaces • Minimum occupancy for hotels • Maximum occupancy for hotels • Visitors at Swanage Railway • % of visitors using their car to travel to Purbeck District Council

The SA will look for:	Decision-making criteria	Headline indicators & detailed indicators (sources in table 2)
<p>sustainable year-round tourism, particularly in coastal and market towns.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development that does not exacerbate coastal erosion 		
<p>ACCESSIBILITY: Objective A: Help everyone access basic services, reduce the need to travel by car and encourage cycling, walking, and use of public transport</p>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development patterns that reduce the need to travel, such as ensuring that people can live closer to their work. • Avoid developments that generate further road traffic. • Policies that encourage more efficient use of car travel (e.g. car sharing, fuel efficient cars, etc.). Distance to, and ease of accessing, schools, shops, places of work and recreation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does the policy/plan help everyone get access to what they need, while reducing environmental damage? • Does the policy/plan reduce the need to travel by car? • Does the policy/plan make public transport, cycling and walking easier and more attractive? • Does the policy/plan improve accessibility to basic services? • Does the policy/plan recognise that car travel may be the only realistic option for many people? 	<p><i>Indicators of success in helping everyone access basic services, reduce the need to travel by car and encourage cycling, walking, and use of public transport</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of households with no car • Average no of vehicles per household • % of people who work who travel to work by train • % of people who work who travel to work by bus or coach • % of people who work who travel to work by car • % of population who work who travel to work by bicycle • % of population who work who travel to work on foot • % of population who travel over 20km to work • % of resident population who work mainly at or from home • % of residents travelling less than 2km to work • % of residents who think that over the past 3 years traffic

The SA will look for:	Decision-making criteria	Headline indicators & detailed indicators (sources in table 2)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quality of local services: having a school within walking distance • Encourage greater use of ICT. Provision of bus routes and stops, and safe, attractive and direct routes for cyclists and walkers. • Patterns of development that support their use, eg short distances to local services, concentration of amenities in town centres served by radial bus routes. Improvement of urban, inter-urban and rural public transport services. 		<p style="text-align: center;">congestion has stayed the same or improved</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of residents who think that public transport has stayed the same or improved • % of residents satisfied with the provision of public transport info

PROTECTING AND ENHANCING ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY AND ASSETS

CLIMATE CHANGE: Objective CC: Reduce vulnerability to flooding and plan for climate change

The SA will look for:	Decision-making criteria	Headline indicators & detailed indicators (sources in table 2)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New development and infrastructure should not be built in areas at risk. • Relocation and managed retreat may be the best option. • Encouraging “going local” through encouraging local farming and local produce • Strengthening of links between ‘wild’ areas to increase adaptation to climate change. • Development that supports farmers’ sustainable stewardship of rural land. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does the policy/plan reduce vulnerability to flooding, sea level rise, coastal erosion and instability? • Does the policy/plan indicate areas at risk from fluvial or coastal flooding? • Does the policy/plan protect flood defences and related infrastructure? • Does the policy/plan reduce vulnerability to an increase in fuel prices? • Does the policy/plan encourage “going local” through encouraging local farmers and local food production • Does the policy/plan strengthen links between “wild” areas? • Does the policy/plan support farmers’ sustainable stewardship of rural land? • Does the policy/plan take into account possible impacts of climate change? 	<p><i>Indicators of success in reducing vulnerability to flooding and that plan for climate change</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of houses at risk from flooding (1 in 100 year event) • % of houses at risk from flooding (1 in 1,000 year event)
<p><i>BIODIVERSITY: Objective B: Protect and enhance habitats and species</i></p>		

The SA will look for:	Decision-making criteria	Headline indicators & detailed indicators (sources in table 2)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection not only of designated areas, but of wildlife interest everywhere. • Development that provides public open space to take pressure off sensitive areas. • Development away from heathland. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does the policy/plan protect and enhance habitats and species? • Does the policy/plan encourage additional public open space? • Does the policy/plan avoid development near heathland? • Does the policy/plan recognise and seek to protect and enhance strategic wildlife corridors? 	<p><i>Indicators of success in protecting and enhancing both habitats and species</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of SSSI in favourable condition • % of SNCI in favourable condition • % of SNCI with condition not known
<p>HERITAGE: Objective He: Protect and enhance Purbeck’s unique landscape and townscape, & cultural and historical assets</p>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoiding development that leads to the permanent loss of bio-productive soils, taking into account their contribution to sustainable food production, biodiversity, flood storage, groundwater recharge, etc. • Location and design of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does the policy/plan promote the conservation and wise use of land? • Does the policy/plan protect and enhance the existing landscape and townscape? • Does the policy/plan value and protect distinctiveness and increase resilience to external change? • Does the policy/plan maintain and enhance cultural and historical assets? • Does the policy/plan ensure appropriate land use in relation to soil and geology? 	<p><i>Indicators of success in protecting and enhancing Purbeck’s unique landscape and townscape, and cultural and historical assets</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of new homes built on Brownfield • % of conservation areas with published management proposals • % of conservation areas in the locality with an up-to-date character appraisal • No of Grade 1 and 2* listed buildings at risk • % of planning applications that have consulted Archaeologist

The SA will look for:	Decision-making criteria	Headline indicators & detailed indicators (sources in table 2)
<p>development to respect and improve character and settlement setting.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development and polices that avoid ‘suburbanising’ the countryside. • Protection of culturally and historically significant assets and qualities - not just designated sites and buildings, but also non-designated such as locally valued features and landmarks 		
WATER: Objective Wa: Reduce water consumption		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimisation of water consumption. • Maximisation of use of rainwater / grey water. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does the policy/plan keep water consumption to a minimum? • Does the policy/plan have the potential to achieve sustainable water resources management? 	<p>Indicators of success in the reduction of water consumption</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Daily domestic water use per capita • Average water supply leakage per day
ENERGY: Objective E: Reduce waste and minimise energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Designing buildings to use natural lighting, ventilation and capture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does the policy/plan include renewable energy production and energy efficient technologies or ways to design out the need 	<p>Indicators of success in the reduction of waste, energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Average annual domestic consumption of gas in kWh

The SA will look for:	Decision-making criteria	Headline indicators & detailed indicators (sources in table 2)
<p>the sun's heat.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of renewable energy where appropriate. • Greatest possible reuse of old material in new construction; provision for reuse and recycling. • Provision for composting, digestion, recycling in new development. 	<p>to use energy?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does the policy/plan minimise consumption and extraction of minerals? • Does the policy/plan help the waste hierarchy by avoiding creating waste at source? • Does the policy/plan protect internationally and nationally designated areas from adverse effects of renewable energy? • Does the policy/plan maximise benefits to local communities from renewable energy projects? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Average annual domestic consumption of electricity in kWh • Housing efficiency based on HECA Report • Estimate of carbon emissions per capita (tonnes) • Emission of carbon emissions domestic per capita (tonnes) • % of household waste recycled • Kg of household waste collected per head • % of people satisfied with household waste recycling
<p>POLLUTION: Objective P: Minimise land, water, air, light, noise and genetic pollution</p>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development that minimises diffuse pollution as well as point source pollution. • Approaches to transport that will reduce traffic emissions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does the policy/plan protect from land, water, air, light, noise and genetic pollution? • Does it improve existing pollution problems? • Does the policy/plan encourage re-use and remediation of contaminated land? • Does the policy/plan have the potential to improve water and groundwater quality? • Does the policy/plan have the potential to improve air quality? 	<p>Indicators of success in the reduction of land, water, air, light, noise and genetic pollution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of rivers having good biological quality • % of rivers having good chemical quality • No of Local Air Quality Management Areas • No of heavy lorries per day on A351 (Corfe Castle) • No of heavy lorries per day on A352 (Wool)