Appendix 12: Matrices for policies and options, Spatial Objectives 2 - 3

Policy HS: Housing Supply

Does the option/policy /proposal	Impact: Short	Impact: Medium	Impact: Long	Supporting comments
Improve health, & promote healthy lifestyles?	-	+	+	In the short term the development of 120 dwellings per annum is expected to generate localised negative effects with respect to the health and well-being of existing residents during construction. These effects are likely to be primarily related to increases in noise, dust and emissions associated with on-site works and HGV movements. In view of the relatively small scale of development proposed, the effects are unlikely to be significant. With specific regard to potential air quality issues, it is noted that there are no currently designated Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs) within the District on which cumulative air quality effects may be felt.
				In the medium and long term there is a risk that new residential development could put existing health care facilities and services under increasing pressure as the District's population increases. However, new development may equally support the retention and expansion of some community and health care facilities and services. Other policies in the Core Strategy mean that affordable housing associated with new residential development is likely to be located in close proximity to existing services and facilities thereby helping to address health inequalities by increasing accessibility for those without a car.
				The location of new development in areas which reduce the need to travel by car is likely to promote walking and cycling, enhancing the health and well-being of prospective residents. Other policies in the Core Strategy require new residential development to make provision for open space facilities which will support the health and well being of new and existing residents.
				Overall, this policy is considered to have short term negative effect in relation to improving health as a result of localised construction-related health impacts. In the medium to long term, the policy is expected to generate positive effects due to the potential for new development to support existing services and facilities and promote healthier lifestyles amongst prospective residents. In light of the scale of development proposed, the positive and negative effects identified are not expected to be significant.
Help make suitable housing available and affordable for everyone?	+	+	+	No mitigation measures have been identified. The Strategy Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) produced for the Bournemouth and Poole Housing Market Area (HMA), identified a need for 409 dwellings to be provided over the period 2007-2012. Other policies in the Core Strategy mean that of the 2,400 dwellings proposed, it is expected that about 32% of these will be affordable (with 50% on Greenfield land), resulting in 48-60 affordable dwellings likely to be delivered each year. This falls short of the identified need (82 dwellings per annum for 2007-2012) but will make a positive contribution toward this target.
				Overall, the policy is expected to have a positive effect in relation to the supply of suitable and affordable housing throughout the plan period. In order to enhance the positive effects associated with the policy and meet the affordable housing targets set out in the SHMA. the following measure could be introduced:

				Amend the affordable housing policy in the Core Strategy to include a text stating that in order to meet the affordable housing needs of the District where it can be shown that the economic viability of a development will not be compromised Council will consider setting a higher affordable housing ratio.
Give everyone access to learning, training, skills & cultural events?	n	+	+	The scale of new development proposed is not expected to support the provision of new educational facilities. The concentration of new development in urban areas will increase the accessibility of existing educational facilities and cultural events for prospective residents and could make them more viable. This will have a positive effect in relation to this objective over the medium to long term as more residents are located in urban areas. Overall, this policy is expected to have a minor positive effect on this objective in the medium to long term.
				No mitigation measures have been identified.
Reduce crime & fear of crime?	n	n	n	Purbeck currently benefits from low levels of crime although the fear of crime remains high. In light of existing low crime rates and the scale of development proposed, the policy is expected to have a neutral effect on this objective.
				The following mitigation measures could be implemented:
				• Include a specific requirement within the Core Strategy or in a District Design Guidethat new development should be designed to reduce crime and the fear of crime.
Promote stronger, more vibrant communities?	+	+	+	It is assumed that the majority of the 2,400 dwellings to be provided over the plan period will be concentrated in urban areas, reducing the need to travel as prospective residents use more local services and facilities and, where possible, access employment local opportunities. The increased use of local services and facilities will in-turn raise expenditure, enhancing their long-term viability.
				Overall, the policy has been assessed as having a positive effect in relation to the promotion of stronger, more vibrant communities. Positive effects may be enhanced through the implementation of the following measure:
				• Require development proposals above an identified threshold to engage in pre-application discussions with the local community with regard to the design and content of the development.
Improve employment opportunities in Purbeck?	+	+	+	The construction of new residential development is expected to generate employment opportunities. These opportunities for the construction industry are expected to be only short term and relative to the scale of dwellings to be provided. In the medium to long term, the influx of new residents may support the viability of existing, and encourage the location of new businesses such as retail. However, it is not expected that the scale of development proposed will generate significant inward investment, especially in light of the existing high levels of out-commuting experienced in some parts of the District to towns including Poole and Bournemouth.
				Overall, the policy is expected to have a positive effect in relation to improving employment opportunities in Purbeck in the short, medium and long term. Measures which may enhance these positive effects include: • Provision of live/work units and promotion of home working • Actively promote the use of local companies in the construction of new residential development
Reduce poverty and help everyone afford a good	+	+	+	The concentration of new housing proposed under this policy in urban areas is expected to increase accessibility to services and facilities which may in turn reduce expenditure by new residents on transport.

standard of living?				An element of the new housing provision will be affordable housing, enabling people to live in the District who would not otherwise be able to afford to. Whilst the policy has the potential to generate some employment opportunities primarily related to construction, it is not anticipated that such opportunities would serve to reduce inequalities. Overall, the policy is expected to have a positive effect in relation to this objective. Positive effects could be enhanced though implementation of the following mitigation measures: • Actively promote the use of local companies in the construction of new residential development
Harness the economic potential of tourism in a sustainable way?	n	n	n	New residential development supported by this policy may generate some indirect benefits in relation to the tourism economy. These benefits are likely to be primarily associated with the increase in new residents which may access tourist services although any effects are considered to minor given the scale of new development proposed. There is potential for new development, if inappropriately located, and increased population pressure to have a negative effect on key tourist assets such as the natural and historic heritage of the coast which could undermine the tourism potential of the area. However, it has been assumed that any development that would have a potentially severe impact of tourist assets would not be permitted or the effects appropriately mitigated. Taking into account the potential for minor indirect benefits and the low risk of negative effects associated with this policy, it has been assessed as having a neutral effect with respect to the tourism economy. Potential mitigation measures include: • The active promotion of the District tourism assets to new residents
Help everyone access basic services, reduce the need to travel by car & encourage cycling, walking and use of public transport?	+	+	+	The majority of the 2,400 dwellings to be provided within the District will be located within the urban areas of Upton, Swanage and Wareham. Consequently, it is anticipated that prospective residents will benefit from good accessibility to services including public transport thereby reducing the need to travel by car. Concentrating development in key settlements may serve to improve the viability of public transport provision and other key services and facilities generating positive effects for both prospective and existing residents although taking into account the scale of development proposed, it is not considered that the positive effects will be significant. Overall, it is expected that the policy will have positive effects through the plan period on this objective due to the potential to focus new development within the District's most accessible locations. No mitigation measures have been identified.
Reduce vulnerability to flooding and sea level rise & plan for climate change?	n	n	n	Flood risk across Purbeck is not currently prevalent and it is estimated that only 3% of properties in the District are at risk from a 1 in 100 year flood event (Dorset County Council Research and Information Team). There is potential for new development associated with this policy to increase the risk of flooding both in the immediate vicinity of the development and elsewhere for example, through increased run-off. This is particularly pertinent in given the proximity of some settlements to the coast including Swanage that are vulnerable to coastal erosion. However, in undertaking this assessment it has been assumed that new development will not be located in areas at risk of flooding and that, where appropriate, Flood Risk Assessment (FRA) will be undertaken in accordance with PPS25 and the requirements of Policy FR such that any risk will be alleviated. Overall, the policy is expected to have a neutral effect with respect to this objective. Positive effects could be generated

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				 through the adoption of the following mitigation measure: Requiring that new development incorporates measures specifically designed to mitigate flood risk e.g. the incorporation of SuDS where appropriate
Protect & enhance habitats and species?	n	n	n	Over 23% of the District is covered by national and international nature conservation designations including Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), Ramsar sites, Special Protection Areas (SPA), Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) (Purbeck District Council, Planning Purbeck's Future, 2009). Consequently, there is potential for new development to have an impact on habitats and species.
				The impact on biodiversity is dependent on the location of the development and mitigation measures which are incorporated into development proposals. The potential for the overall quantity of housing to have an effect on internationally important nature conservation sites has been considered in the Habitats Regulation Assessment (HRA) that accompanies the Core Strategy. Mitigation measures to reduce the potential for significant effects on the international nature conservation sites have also been considered as part of the HRA and will be delivered through the Heathlands Mitigation Plan.
				No mitigation measure shave been identified.
Protect & enhance Purbeck's unique landscape & townscape, & cultural & historical assets?	-	n	n	Purbeck benefits from a high quality landscape as highlighted by the fact that over half of the District is designated as an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB). New development has the potential to undermine this asset in both the short term during construction and in the long term once complete. It is expected that the majority of new development will avoid countryside locations thereby reducing potential negative effects although some development will undoubtedly take place in sensitive locations. Nevertheless, it is expected that development will not be permitted where it would have a negative effect on landscape character and that appropriate design measures will be incorporated to alleviate impacts such as screening. In some circumstances, for example the redevelopment of brownfield land, there is potential that development will result in landscape enhancements.
				The District has a rich cultural and historic heritage including 1,435 listed buildings, 25 Conservation Areas, 257 Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAMs) and 5 Registered Parks and Gardens (Purbeck District Council, Planning Purbeck's Future, 2009) which may be affected by new residential development depending on its location, scale and design. As with landscape considerations, however, it has been assumed that development that would have a negative effect on such assets would not be permitted.
				Overall, the policy has been assessed as having a negative short term effect in relation to this objective as a result of construction activities. In the medium to long term, however, it is expected that the policy will have a neutral effect assuming that potential impacts are mitigated through both the Development Management process and the promotion of high quality, sensitive design.
				No further mitigation measures have been identified.
Reduce water consumption?	-	-	-	The provision of an additional 2,400 dwellings is expected to increase the consumption of water both in the short term during construction and in the longer term once dwellings are occupied. It is expected that negative effects will be mitigated to an extent by the incorporation of water efficiency measures such as metering.
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				The following mitigation measures could be implemented to alleviate negative effects further:
				• Inclusion of a specific requirement in the Core Strategy for new developments to incorporate water efficiency measures.
Reduce waste & minimise energy consumption & greenhouse gas emissions?	-	-	-	The development of new residential dwellings will lead to an increase in construction related waste arisings in the short term. Once dwellings are occupied, municipal waste arisings are expected to increase although the volume of waste collected per head in the District has decreased between 2000/01 and 2005/06 (Audit Commission, Best Value PI 82a) suggesting that the increase in arisings may be offset in part by waste prevention.
				It is expected that energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions will increase in the short term as a direct result of the construction process and that, as new dwellings are occupied, energy consumption will increase as demand rises. Energy consumption and greenhouse emissions may be offset in part by the concentration of new development in urban areas which is expected to reduce the need to travel. In addition, it is anticipated that in sites of 10 or more dwellings, at least 10% of energy will be generated from decentralised and renewable or low carbon sources (see Policy REN).
				Overall, the policy has been assessed as having a negative effect in relation to this objective. This effect is likely to be felt in the short, medium and long term. Potential mitigation measures include:
				Promote the use of sustainable construction materials
				 Subject to economic viability, increase the proportion of renewable energy to be generated on sites and reduce the size threshold
				Subject to economic viability, increase energy efficiency in new dwellings
				Ensure that all new development provides facilities for composting and recycling
				Explore the potential for community heat and power facilities in larger developments
Minimise land, water, air, light & noise pollution?	-	-	-	Development of new residential dwellings has the potential to generate short term negative effects in relation to air quality as a result of increased emissions from the construction process including, for example, those related to HGV movements to and from sites. In the longer term, there is potential for increased air pollution primarily as a result of increased traffic movements associated with increased housing supply although the impact will be alleviated to an extent by the concentration of new development in urban areas which reduces the need to travel. It is noted that there are currently no designated AQMAs within the District such that it is unlikely that any impacts would be significant.
				Water quality in the District is currently good in comparison to England and Wales with 100% of river length having been assessed as being of good biological quality and 94.4% as good chemical quality in 2005 (Audit Commission). For the purposes of this assessment, it has been assumed that any future applications for development of sites will include pollution control and prevention measures and consequently the policy would be unlikely to have a positive or negative effect on water quality. In this respect, Policy GP sets out that development within Groundwater Source Protection Areas will only be permitted if there is no risk to the quality or quantity of groundwater.
				The construction of new dwellings is expected to have a negative effect with respect to noise. This is primarily due to short term construction related noise impacts associated with the operation of machinery on site and increase in HGV movements. In the medium to long term, there may be an increase in noise as a result of vehicle movements especially in light of the high levels of out-commuting. However, the severity of this effect will be reduced in part by the concentration of new development within key settlements.

The majority of new residential development is expected to be located within the existing urban areas, which is likely to promote the reuse of brownfield and potentially contaminated land which would have a positive effect with respect to this aspect of the objective although this is dependent on the exact location of future sites.
Regarding light pollution, it is envisaged that the policy will result in negative effects on light pollution primarily in the medium to long term once dwellings are occupied.
Overall, the policy has been assessed as having a negative effect on this objective which is likely to be predominantly felt in the short term due to construction related impacts on noise and air quality. Once dwellings are occupied, it is not expected that there will be significant effects on water and air quality, noise or land contamination although there may be an increase in light pollution. Potential mitigation measures include: • Encourage the adoption of sensitive lighting in new developments to minimise light spill Encourage the adoption of high quality construction techniques which minimise noise impacts

Policy AHT: Affordable Housing Tenure

Does the option/policy /proposal	Impact: Short	Impact: Medium	Impact: Long	Supporting comments
Improve health, & promote healthy lifestyles?	-	+	+	In the short term the development of additional affordable housing is expected to generate localised negative effects with respect to the health and well-being of existing residents during construction. These effects are likely to be primarily related to increases in noise, dust and emissions associated with on-site works and HGV movements. In view of the relatively small scale of development proposed, the effects are unlikely to be significant. With specific regard to potential air quality issues, it is noted that there are no currently designated Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs) within the District on which cumulative air quality effects may be felt. In the medium and long term there is a risk that new residential development could put existing health care facilities and
				services under increasing pressure as the District's population increases. However, new development may equally support the retention and expansion of some community and health care facilities and services. Other policies in the Core Strategy mean that affordable housing associated with new residential development is likely to be located in close proximity to existing services and facilities thereby helping to address health inequalities by increasing accessibility for those without a car.
				The location of new development in areas which reduce the need to travel by car is likely to promote walking and cycling, enhancing the health and well-being of prospective residents. Other policies in the Core Strategy require new residential development to make provision for open space facilities which will support the health and well being of new and existing residents.
				Overall, this policy is considered to have short term negative effect in relation to improving health as a result of localised construction-related health impacts. In the medium to long term, the policy is expected to generate positive effects due to

				the potential for new development to support existing services and facilities and promote healthier lifestyles amongst prospective residents. In light of the scale of development proposed, the positive and negative effects identified are not expected to be significant. No mitigation measures have been identified.
Help make suitable housing available and affordable for everyone?	+	++	++	The Strategy Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) produced for the Bournemouth and Poole Housing Market Area (HMA), identified a need for 409 dwellings to be provided over the period 2007-2012. Other policies in the Core Strategy mean that of the 2,400 dwellings proposed, it is expected that about 32% of these will be affordable, resulting in 48-60 affordable dwellings likely to be delivered each year. This falls short of the identified need (82 dwellings per annum for 2007-2012) but will make a positive contribution toward this target.
				Overall, the policy is expected to have a positive effect in relation to the supply of suitable and affordable housing throughout the plan period. In order to enhance the positive effects associated with the policy and meet the affordable housing targets set out in the SHMA. the following measure could be introduced: • Aim to maximise provision of affordable housing
Give everyone access to learning, training, skills & cultural events?	n	+	+	The scale of new development proposed is not expected to support the provision of new educational facilities. The concentration of new development in urban areas will increase the accessibility of existing educational facilities and cultural events for prospective residents and could make them more viable. This will have a positive effect in relation to this objective over the medium to long term as more residents are located in urban areas.
				Overall, this policy is expected to have a minor positive effect on this objective in the medium to long term.
				No mitigation measures have been identified.
Reduce crime & fear of crime?	n/a	n/a	n/a	Not applicable
Promote stronger, more vibrant communities?	+	+	+	It is assumed that the majority of the affordable housing to be provided over the plan period will be concentrated in urban areas, reducing the need to travel as prospective residents use more local services and facilities and, where possible, access employment local opportunities. The increased use of local services and facilities will in turn raise expenditure, enhancing their long-term viability.
				Overall, the policy has been assessed as having a positive effect in relation to the promotion of stronger, more vibrant communities. Positive effects may be enhanced through the implementation of the following measure: • Require development proposals above an identified threshold to engage in pre-application discussions with the local community with regard to the design and content of the development.
Improve employment opportunities in Purbeck?	+	+	+	The construction of new residential development is expected to generate employment opportunities. These opportunities for the construction industry are expected to be only short term and relative to the scale of dwellings to be provided. In the medium to long term, the influx of new residents may support the viability of existing, and encourage the location of new businesses such as retail. However, it is not expected that the scale of development proposed will generate significant inward investment, especially in light of the existing high levels of out-commuting experienced in some parts of the District to towns including Poole and Bournemouth.

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				Overall, the policy is expected to have a positive effect in relation to improving employment opportunities in Purbeck in the short, medium and long term. Measures which may enhance these positive effects include: • Provision of live/work units and promotion of home working • Actively promote the use of local companies in the construction of new residential development
Reduce poverty and help everyone afford a good standard of living?	+	+	+	The concentration of new housing proposed under this policy in urban areas is expected to increase accessibility to services and facilities which may in turn reduce expenditure by new residents on transport. An element of the new housing provision will be affordable housing, enabling people to live in the District who would not otherwise be able to afford to. Whilst the policy has the potential to generate some employment opportunities primarily related to construction, it is not anticipated that such opportunities would serve to reduce inequalities. Overall, the policy is expected to have a positive effect in relation to this objective. Positive effects could be enhanced though implementation of the following mitigation measures: • Actively promote the use of local companies in the construction of new residential development
Harness the economic potential of tourism in a sustainable way?	n/a	n/a	n/a	Not applicable
Help everyone access basic services, reduce the need to travel by car & encourage cycling, walking and use of public transport?	+	+	+	The majority of the affordable housing to be provided within the District will be located within the urban areas of Upton, Swanage and Wareham and the key service villages of Bere Regis, Lytchett Matravers and Wool. Consequently, it is anticipated that prospective residents will benefit from good accessibility to services including public transport thereby reducing the need to travel by car. Concentrating development in key settlements may serve to improve the viability of public transport provision and other key services and facilities generating positive effects for both prospective and existing residents although taking into account the scale of development proposed, it is not considered that the positive effects will be significant. Overall, it is expected that the policy will have positive effects through the plan period on this objective due to the potential to focus new development within the District's most accessible locations. No mitigation measures have been identified.
Reduce vulnerability to flooding and sea level rise & plan for climate change?	n/a	n/a	n/a	Not applicable
Protect & enhance	n/a	n/a	n/a	Not applicable

habitats and species?				
Protect & enhance Purbeck's unique landscape & townscape, & cultural & historical assets?	n/a	n/a	n/a	Not applicable
Reduce water consumption?	n/a	n/a	n/a	Not applicable
Reduce waste & minimise energy consumption & greenhouse gas emissions?	-	-	-	The development of new residential dwellings will lead to an increase in construction related waste arisings in the short term. Once dwellings are occupied, municipal waste arisings are expected to increase although the volume of waste collected per head in the District has decreased between 2000/01 and 2005/06 (Audit Commission, Best Value PI 82a) suggesting that the increase in arisings may be offset in part by waste prevention.
				It is expected that energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions will increase in the short term as a direct result of the construction process and that, as new dwellings are occupied, energy consumption will increase as demand rises. Energy consumption and greenhouse emissions may be offset in part by the concentration of new development in urban areas which is expected to reduce the need to travel. In addition, it is anticipated that in sites of 10 or more dwellings, at least 10% of energy will be generated from decentralised and renewable or low carbon sources (see Policy REN).
				Overall, the policy has been assessed as having a negative effect in relation to this objective. This effect is likely to be felt in the short, medium and long term. Potential mitigation measures include:
				 Promote the use of sustainable construction materials Subject to economic viability, increase the proportion of renewable energy to be generated on sites and reduce the site size threshold
				 Subject to economic viability, increase energy efficiency in new dwellings Ensure that all new development provides facilities for composting and recycling Explore the potential for community heat and power facilities in larger developments
Minimise land, water, air, light & noise pollution?	-	-	-	Development of new residential dwellings has the potential to generate short term negative effects in relation to air quality as a result of increased emissions from the construction process including, for example, those related to HGV movements to and from sites. In the longer term, there is potential for increased air pollution primarily as a result of increased traffic movements associated with increased housing supply although the impact will be alleviated to an extent by the concentration of new development in urban areas which reduces the need to travel. It is noted that there are currently no designated AQMAs within the District such that it is unlikely that any impacts would be significant.
				Water quality in the District is currently good in comparison to England and Wales with 100% of river length having been assessed as being of good biological quality and 94.4% as good chemical quality in 2005 (Audit Commission). For the purposes of this assessment, it has been assumed that any future applications for development of sites will include pollution control and prevention measures and consequently the policy would be unlikely to have a positive or negative effect on water quality.

The construction of new dwellings is expected to have a negative effect with respect to noise. This is primarily due to short term construction related noise impacts associated with the operation of machinery on site and increase in HGV movements. In the medium to long term, there may be an increase in noise as a result of vehicle movements especially in light of the high levels of out-commuting. However, the severity of this effect will be reduced in part by the concentration of new development within key settlements.
The majority of affordable housing is expected to be located within the existing urban areas, which is likely to promote the reuse of brownfield and potentially contaminated land which would have a positive effect with respect to this aspect of the objective although this is dependent on the exact location of future sites.
Regarding light pollution, it is envisaged that the policy will result in negative effects on light pollution primarily in the medium to long term once dwellings are occupied.
Overall, the policy has been assessed as having a negative effect on this objective which is likely to be predominantly felt in the short term due to construction related impacts on noise and air quality. Once dwellings are occupied, it is not expected that there will be significant effects on water and air quality, noise or land contamination although there may be an increase in light pollution. Potential mitigation measures include:
 Encourage the adoption of sensitive lighting in new developments to minimise light spill Encourage the adoption of high quality construction techniques which minimise noise impacts

Policy AH: Affordable Housing

Does the option/policy /proposal	Impact: Short	Impact: Medium	Impact: Long	Supporting comments
Improve health, & promote healthy lifestyles?	n	+	+	The location of new development in areas which reduce the need to travel by car is likely to promote walking and cycling, enhancing the health and well-being of prospective residents. Other policies in the Core Strategy require new residential development to make provision for open space facilities which will support the health and well being of new and existing residents.
				In the medium to long term, the policy is expected to generate positive effects due to the potential for new development to be located near existing services and facilities and promote healthier lifestyles amongst prospective residents. However, the positive effects identified are not expected to be significant.
				No mitigation measures have been identified.
Help make suitable housing available and affordable for everyone?	+	++	++	The Strategy Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) produced for the Bournemouth and Poole Housing Market Area (HMA), identified a need for 409 dwellings to be provided over the period 2007-2012. Of the 2,400 dwellings proposed, it is expected that about 32% of these will be affordable, resulting in 48-60 affordable dwellings likely to be delivered each year. This falls short of the identified need (82 dwellings per annum for 2007-2012) but will make a positive contribution toward this target.

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				Overall, the policy is expected to have a positive effect in relation to the supply of suitable and affordable housing throughout the plan period. In order to enhance the positive effects associated with the policy and meet the affordable housing targets set out in the SHMA. the following measure could be introduced:
				Aim to maximise provision of affordable housing
Give everyone access to learning, training, skills & cultural events?	n	+	+	The concentration of affordable housing near to local services may increase the accessibility of existing educational facilities and cultural events for prospective residents and could make them more viable. This will have a positive effect in relation to this objective over the medium to long term. Overall, this policy is expected to have a minor positive effect on this objective in the medium to long term.
				No mitigation measures have been identified.
Reduce crime & fear of crime?	n/a	n/a	n/a	Not applicable
Promote stronger, more vibrant communities?	+	+	+	The policy support provision of affordable housing close to local services and facilities. The increased use of local services and facilities will in turn raise expenditure, enhancing their long-term viability.
				Overall, the policy has been assessed as having a positive effect in relation to the promotion of stronger, more vibrant communities.
				No mitigation measures have been identified.
Improve employment opportunities in Purbeck?	+	+	+	The influx of new residents may support the viability of existing, and encourage the location of new businesses such as retail. However, it is not expected that the scale of development proposed will generate significant inward investment, especially in light of the existing high levels of out-commuting experienced in some parts of the District to towns including Poole and Bournemouth.
				Overall, the policy is expected to have a positive effect in relation to improving employment opportunities in Purbeck in the short, medium and long term. Measures which may enhance these positive effects include: • Provision of live/work units and promotion of home working
				Include criteria re proximity of employment sites
Reduce poverty and help everyone afford a good	+	+	+	The concentration of new housing proposed under this policy in urban areas is expected to increase accessibility to services and facilities which may in turn reduce expenditure by new residents on transport.
standard of living?				An element of the new housing provision will be affordable housing, enabling people to live in the District who would not otherwise be able to afford to.
				Whilst the policy has the potential to generate some employment opportunities primarily related to construction, it is not anticipated that such opportunities would serve to reduce inequalities.
				Overall, the policy is expected to have a positive effect in relation to this objective. Positive effects could be enhanced though implementation of the following mitigation measures:

				Actively promote the use of local companies in the construction of new residential development
Harness the economic potential of tourism in a sustainable way?	n/a	n/a	n/a	Not applicable
Help everyone access basic services, reduce the need to travel by car & encourage cycling, walking and use of public transport?	+	+	+	Prospective residents will benefit from good accessibility to services including public transport thereby reducing the need to travel by car. Concentrating development in key settlements may serve to improve the viability of public transport provision and other key services and facilities generating positive effects for both prospective and existing residents although taking into account the scale of development proposed, it is not considered that the positive effects will be significant. Overall, it is expected that the policy will have positive effects through the plan period on this objective due to the potential to focus new development within the District's most accessible locations. No mitigation measures have been identified.
Reduce vulnerability to flooding and sea level rise & plan for climate change?	n/a	n/a	n/a	Not applicable
Protect & enhance habitats and species?	n/a	n/a	n/a	Not applicable
Protect & enhance Purbeck's unique landscape & townscape, & cultural & historical assets?	n/a	n/a	n/a	Not applicable
Reduce water consumption?	n/a	n/a	n/a	Not applicable
Reduce waste & minimise energy consumption & greenhouse gas emissions?	-	-	-	The development of new residential dwellings will lead to an increase in construction related waste arisings in the short term. Once dwellings are occupied, municipal waste arisings are expected to increase although the volume of waste collected per head in the District has decreased between 2000/01 and 2005/06 (Audit Commission, Best Value PI 82a) suggesting that the increase in arisings may be offset in part by waste prevention.
				It is expected that energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions will increase in the short term as a direct result of the construction process and that, as new dwellings are occupied, energy consumption will increase as demand rises. Energy consumption and greenhouse emissions may be offset in part by the concentration of new development in urban areas which is

		expected to reduce the need to travel. In addition, it is anticipated that in sites of 10 or more dwellings, at least 10% of energy will be generated from decentralised and renewable or low carbon sources (see Policy REN).
		Overall, the policy has been assessed as having a negative effect in relation to this objective. This effect is likely to be felt in the short, medium and long term. Potential mitigation measures include: • Promote the use of sustainable construction materials
		 Subject to economic viability, increase the proportion of renewable energy to be generated on sites and reduce the site size threshold
		Subject to economic viability, increase energy efficiency in new dwellings
		 Ensure that all new development provides facilities for composting and recycling
		 Explore the potential for community heat and power facilities in larger developments
Minimise land, water, air, light & noise pollution?	 -	Development of new residential dwellings has the potential to generate short term negative effects in relation to air quality as a result of increased emissions from the construction process including, for example, those related to HGV movements to and from sites. In the longer term, there is potential for increased air pollution primarily as a result of increased traffic movements associated with increased housing supply although the impact will be alleviated to an extent by the concentration of new development in urban areas which reduces the need to travel. It is noted that there are currently no designated AQMAs within the District such that it is unlikely that any impacts would be significant.
		Water quality in the District is currently good in comparison to England and Wales with 100% of river length having been assessed as being of good biological quality and 94.4% as good chemical quality in 2005 (Audit Commission). For the purposes of this assessment, it has been assumed that any future applications for development of sites will include pollution control and prevention measures and consequently the policy would be unlikely to have a positive or negative effect on water quality.
		The construction of new dwellings is expected to have a negative effect with respect to noise. This is primarily due to short term construction related noise impacts associated with the operation of machinery on site and increase in HGV movements. In the medium to long term, there may be an increase in noise as a result of vehicle movements especially in light of the high levels of out-commuting. However, the severity of this effect will be reduced in part by the concentration of new development within key settlements.
		The majority of new residential development is expected to be located within the existing urban areas, which is likely to promote the reuse of brownfield and potentially contaminated land which would have a positive effect with respect to this aspect of the objective although this is dependent on the exact location of future sites.
		Regarding light pollution, it is envisaged that the policy will result in negative effects on light pollution primarily in the medium to long term once dwellings are occupied.
		Overall, the policy has been assessed as having a negative effect on this objective which is likely to be predominantly felt in the short term due to construction related impacts on noise and air quality. Once dwellings are occupied, it is not expected that there will be significant effects on water and air quality, noise or land contamination although there may be an increase in light pollution. Potential mitigation measures include:

Encourage the adoption of sensitive lighting in new developments to minimise light spill
 Encourage the adoption of high quality construction techniques which minimise noise impacts

Policy AH04: Affordable Housing - 2004 Local Plan levels

Does the option/policy /proposal	Impact: Short	Impact: Medium	Impact: Long	Supporting comments
Improve health, & promote healthy lifestyles?	n	+	+	The location of new development in areas which reduce the need to travel by car is likely to promote walking and cycling, enhancing the health and well-being of prospective residents. Other policies in the Core Strategy require new residential development to make provision for open space facilities which will support the health and well being of new and existing residents. The location of new development in areas which reduce the need to travel by car is likely to promote walking and cycling, enhancing the health and well-being of prospective residents. Other policies in the Core Strategy require new residential development to make provision for open space facilities which will support the health and well being of new and existing residents. In the medium to long term, the policy is expected to generate positive effects due to the potential for new development to be located near existing services and facilities and promote healthier lifestyles amongst prospective residents. However, the positive effects identified are not expected to be significant. No mitigation measures have been identified.
Help make suitable housing available and affordable for everyone?	n	-	-	The Strategy Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) produced for the Bournemouth and Poole Housing Market Area (HMA), identified a need for 409 dwellings to be provided over the period 2007-2012. The 2004 Local Plan thresholds are set at 25-35% for 5 or more dwellings in smaller settlements, and 15 or dwellings for larger settlements (2004 Local Plan page 118). These high thresholds have meant that over the years, insufficient affordable housing has come forward in Purbeck. Of the 2,400 dwellings proposed in the Core Strategy, only those on Greenfield land are likely to deliver significant levels of affordable housing. This falls short of the identified need (82 dwellings per annum for 2007-2012) but will make some contribution toward this target. Overall, the policy is expected to have a positive effect in relation to the supply of suitable and affordable housing throughout the plan period. In order to enhance the positive effects associated with the policy and meet the affordable housing targets set out in the SHMA. the following measure could be introduced: • Aim to maximise provision of affordable housing
Give everyone access to learning, training, skills & cultural events?	n	+	+	The concentration of affordable housing near to local services may increase the accessibility of existing educational facilities and cultural events for prospective residents and could make them more viable. This will have a positive effect in relation to this objective over the medium to long term. Overall, this policy is expected to have a minor positive effect on this objective in the medium to long term.

				No mitigation measures have been identified.
Reduce crime & fear of crime?	n/a	n/a	n/a	Not applicable
Promote stronger, more vibrant communities?	+	+	+	The policy support provision of affordable housing close to local services and facilities. The increased use of local services and facilities will in turn raise expenditure, enhancing their long-term viability. Overall, the policy has been assessed as having a positive effect in relation to the promotion of stronger, more vibrant communities. No mitigation measures have been identified.
Improve employment opportunities in Purbeck?	+	+	+	The influx of new residents may support the viability of existing, and encourage the location of new businesses such as retail. However, it is not expected that the scale of development proposed will generate significant inward investment, especially in light of the existing high levels of out-commuting experienced in some parts of the District to towns including Poole and Bournemouth. Overall, the policy is expected to have a positive effect in relation to improving employment opportunities in Purbeck in the short, medium and long term. Measures which may enhance these positive effects include: • Provision of live/work units and promotion of home working • Include criteria re proximity of employment sites
Reduce poverty and help everyone afford a good standard of living?	+	+	+	The concentration of new housing proposed under this policy in urban areas is expected to increase accessibility to services and facilities which may in turn reduce expenditure by new residents on transport. An element of the new housing provision will be affordable housing, enabling people to live in the District who would not otherwise be able to afford to. However, provision would not be high due to high thresholds. Whilst the policy has the potential to generate some employment opportunities primarily related to construction, it is not anticipated that such opportunities would serve to reduce inequalities. Overall, the policy is expected to have a positive effect in relation to this objective. Positive effects could be enhanced though implementation of the following mitigation measures: • Actively promote the use of local companies in the construction of new residential development
Harness the economic potential of tourism in a sustainable way?	n/a	n/a	n/a	Not applicable
Help everyone access basic services, reduce the need to travel	+	+	+	Prospective residents will benefit from good accessibility to services including public transport thereby reducing the need to travel by car. Concentrating development in key settlements may serve to improve the viability of public transport provision and other key services and facilities generating positive effects for both prospective and existing residents although taking into account the scale of development proposed, it is not considered that the positive effects will be significant.

by car & encourage cycling, walking and use of public transport? Reduce vulnerability to flooding and sea level rise & plan for climate	n/a	n/a	n/a	Overall, it is expected that the policy will have positive effects through the plan period on this objective due to the potential to focus new development within the District's most accessible locations. No mitigation measures have been identified. Not applicable
change? Protect & enhance habitats and species?	n/a	n/a	n/a	Not applicable
Protect & enhance Purbeck's unique landscape & townscape, & cultural & historical assets?	n/a	n/a	n/a	Not applicable
Reduce water consumption?	n/a	n/a	n/a	Not applicable
Reduce waste & minimise energy consumption & greenhouse gas emissions?	-	-	-	The development of new residential dwellings will lead to an increase in construction related waste arisings in the short term. Once dwellings are occupied, municipal waste arisings are expected to increase although the volume of waste collected per head in the District has decreased between 2000/01 and 2005/06 (Audit Commission, Best Value PI 82a) suggesting that the increase in arisings may be offset in part by waste prevention. It is expected that energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions will increase in the short term as a direct result of the construction process and that, as new dwellings are occupied, energy consumption will increase as demand rises. Energy consumption and greenhouse emissions may be offset in part by the concentration of new development in urban areas which is expected to reduce the need to travel. In addition, it is anticipated that in sites of 10 or more dwellings, at least 10% of energy will be generated from decentralised and renewable or low carbon sources (see Policy REN). Overall, the policy has been assessed as having a negative effect in relation to this objective. This effect is likely to be felt in the short, medium and long term. Potential mitigation measures include: Promote the use of sustainable construction materials Subject to economic viability, increase the proportion of renewable energy to be generated on sites and reduce the site size threshold Subject to economic viability, increase energy efficiency in new dwellings

		 Ensure that all new development provides facilities for composting and recycling Explore the potential for community heat and power facilities in larger developments
Minimise land, water, air, light & noise pollution?	-	 Development of new residential dwellings has the potential to generate short term negative effects in relation to air quality as a result of increased emissions from the construction process including, for example, those related to HGV movements to and from sites. In the longer term, there is potential for increased air pollution primarily as a result of increased traffic movements associated with increased housing supply although the impact will be alleviated to an extent by the concentration of new development in urban areas which reduces the need to travel. It is noted that there are currently no designated AQMAs within the District such that it is unlikely that any impacts would be significant.
		Water quality in the District is currently good in comparison to England and Wales with 100% of river length having been assessed as being of good biological quality and 94.4% as good chemical quality in 2005 (Audit Commission). For the purposes of this assessment, it has been assumed that any future applications for development of sites will include pollution control and prevention measures and consequently the policy would be unlikely to have a positive or negative effect on water quality.
		The construction of new dwellings is expected to have a negative effect with respect to noise. This is primarily due to short term construction related noise impacts associated with the operation of machinery on site and increase in HGV movements. In the medium to long term, there may be an increase in noise as a result of vehicle movements especially in light of the high levels of out-commuting. However, the severity of this effect will be reduced in part by the concentration of new development within key settlements.
		The majority of new affordable housing is expected to be located within the existing urban areas, which is likely to promote the reuse of brownfield and potentially contaminated land which would have a positive effect with respect to this aspect of the objective although this is dependent on the exact location of future sites.
		Regarding light pollution, it is envisaged that the policy will result in negative effects on light pollution primarily in the medium to long term once dwellings are occupied.
		Overall, the policy has been assessed as having a negative effect on this objective which is likely to be predominantly felt in the short term due to construction related impacts on noise and air quality. Once dwellings are occupied, it is not expected that there will be significant effects on water and air quality, noise or land contamination although there may be an increase in light pollution. Potential mitigation measures include:
		 Encourage the adoption of sensitive lighting in new developments to minimise light spill Encourage the adoption of high quality construction techniques which minimise noise impacts

Policy AHL: Affordable Housing - Lower Threshold

Does the	Impact:	Impact:	Impact:	Supporting comments
option/policy	Short	Medium	Long	
/proposal			_	
Improve health, &	n	+	+	The location of new development in areas which reduce the need to travel by car is likely to promote walking and cycling, enhancing the health and well-being of prospective residents. Other policies in the Core Strategy require new residential

promote healthy lifestyles?				development to make provision for open space facilities which will support the health and well being of new and existing residents. The location of new development in areas which reduce the need to travel by car is likely to promote walking and cycling, enhancing the health and well-being of prospective residents. Other policies in the Core Strategy require new residential development to make provision for open space facilities which will support the health and well being of new and existing
				In the medium to long term, the policy is expected to generate positive effects due to the potential for new development to be located near existing services and facilities and promote healthier lifestyles amongst prospective residents. However, the positive effects identified are not expected to be significant.
				No mitigation measures have been identified.
Help make suitable housing available and affordable for everyone?	+	++	++	The Strategy Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) produced for the Bournemouth and Poole Housing Market Area (HMA), identified a need for 409 dwellings to be provided over the period 2007-2012. Of the 2,400 dwellings proposed, it is expected that about 32% of these will be affordable in the Preferred Option of a threshold of 2 dwellings and above. A lower threshold (one dwelling) would achieve more than the preferred option, but would still fall short of the identified need.
				Overall, the policy is expected to have a positive effect in relation to the supply of suitable and affordable housing throughout the plan period. In order to enhance the positive effects associated with the policy and meet the affordable housing targets set out in the SHMA. the following measure could be introduced: • Aim to maximise provision of affordable housing
Give everyone access to learning, training, skills & cultural events?	n	+	+	The concentration of affordable housing near to local services may increase the accessibility of existing educational facilities and cultural events for prospective residents and could make them more viable. This will have a positive effect in relation to this objective over the medium to long term. Overall, this policy is expected to have a minor positive effect on this objective in the medium to long term.
				No mitigation measures have been identified.
Reduce crime & fear of crime?	n/a	n/a	n/a	Not applicable
Promote stronger, more vibrant communities?	+	+	+	The policy support provision of affordable housing close to local services and facilities. The increased use of local services and facilities will in turn raise expenditure, enhancing their long-term viability. Overall, the policy has been assessed as having a positive effect in relation to the promotion of stronger, more vibrant communities.
				No mitigation measures have been identified.
Improve employment	+	+	+	The influx of new residents may support the viability of existing, and encourage the location of new businesses such as retail. However, it is not expected that the scale of development proposed will generate significant inward investment, especially in

opportunities		I	1	Light of the solition high levels of out appropriate surprise and in some of the District to the solition by
opportunities in Purbeck?				light of the existing high levels of out-commuting experienced in some parts of the District to towns including Poole and Bournemouth.
				Overall, the policy is expected to have a positive effect in relation to improving employment opportunities in Purbeck in the short, medium and long term. Measures which may enhance these positive effects include: • Provision of live/work units and promotion of home working • Include criteria re proximity of employment sites
Reduce poverty and help everyone afford a good	+	+	+	The concentration of new housing proposed under this policy in urban areas is expected to increase accessibility to services and facilities which may in turn reduce expenditure by new residents on transport. An element of the new housing provision will be affordable housing, enabling people to live in the District who would not
standard of living?				otherwise be able to afford to.
				Whilst the policy has the potential to generate some employment opportunities primarily related to construction, it is not anticipated that such opportunities would serve to reduce inequalities.
				Overall, the policy is expected to have a positive effect in relation to this objective. Positive effects could be enhanced though implementation of the following mitigation measures: • Actively promote the use of local companies in the construction of new residential development
Harness the economic potential of tourism in a sustainable way?	n/a	n/a	n/a	Not applicable
Help everyone access basic services, reduce the need to travel by car & encourage	+	+	+	Prospective residents will benefit from good accessibility to services including public transport thereby reducing the need to travel by car. Concentrating development in key settlements may serve to improve the viability of public transport provision and other key services and facilities generating positive effects for both prospective and existing residents although taking into account the scale of development proposed, it is not considered that the positive effects will be significant. Overall, it is expected that the policy will have positive effects through the plan period on this objective due to the potential
cycling, walking and use of public transport?				to focus new development within the District's most accessible locations. No mitigation measures have been identified.
Reduce vulnerability to flooding and sea level rise & plan for climate change?	n/a	n/a	n/a	Not applicable
Protect & enhance	n/a	n/a	n/a	Not applicable

habitats and species?				
Protect & enhance Purbeck's unique landscape & townscape, & cultural & historical assets?	n/a	n/a	n/a	Not applicable
Reduce water consumption?	n/a	n/a	n/a	Not applicable
Reduce waste & minimise energy consumption & greenhouse gas emissions?	-	-	-	The development of new residential dwellings will lead to an increase in construction related waste arisings in the short term. Once dwellings are occupied, municipal waste arisings are expected to increase although the volume of waste collected per head in the District has decreased between 2000/01 and 2005/06 (Audit Commission, Best Value PI 82a) suggesting that the increase in arisings may be offset in part by waste prevention.
				It is expected that energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions will increase in the short term as a direct result of the construction process and that, as new dwellings are occupied, energy consumption will increase as demand rises. Energy consumption and greenhouse emissions may be offset in part by the concentration of new development in urban areas which is expected to reduce the need to travel. In addition, it is anticipated that in sites of 10 or more dwellings, at least 10% of energy will be generated from decentralised and renewable or low carbon sources (see Policy REN).
				Overall, the policy has been assessed as having a negative effect in relation to this objective. This effect is likely to be felt in the short, medium and long term. Potential mitigation measures include:
				 Promote the use of sustainable construction materials Subject to economic viability, increase the proportion of renewable energy to be generated on sites and reduce the site size threshold
				 Subject to economic viability, increase energy efficiency in new dwellings Ensure that all new development provides facilities for composting and recycling Explore the potential for community heat and power facilities in larger developments
Minimise land, water, air, light & noise pollution?	-	-	-	Development of new residential dwellings has the potential to generate short term negative effects in relation to air quality as a result of increased emissions from the construction process including, for example, those related to HGV movements to and from sites. In the longer term, there is potential for increased air pollution primarily as a result of increased traffic movements associated with increased housing supply although the impact will be alleviated to an extent by the concentration of new development in urban areas which reduces the need to travel. It is noted that there are currently no designated AQMAs within the District such that it is unlikely that any impacts would be significant.
				Water quality in the District is currently good in comparison to England and Wales with 100% of river length having been assessed as being of good biological quality and 94.4% as good chemical quality in 2005 (Audit Commission). For the purposes of this assessment, it has been assumed that any future applications for development of sites will include pollution control and prevention measures and consequently the policy would be unlikely to have a positive or negative effect on water quality.

The construction of new dwellings is expected to have a negative effect with respect to noise. This is primarily due to short term construction related noise impacts associated with the operation of machinery on site and increase in HGV movements. In the medium to long term, there may be an increase in noise as a result of vehicle movements especially in light of the high levels of out-commuting. However, the severity of this effect will be reduced in part by the concentration of new development within key settlements.
The majority of new residential development is expected to be located within the existing urban areas, which is likely to promote the reuse of brownfield and potentially contaminated land which would have a positive effect with respect to this aspect of the objective although this is dependent on the exact location of future sites.
Regarding light pollution, it is envisaged that the policy will result in negative effects on light pollution primarily in the medium to long term once dwellings are occupied.
Overall, the policy has been assessed as having a negative effect on this objective which is likely to be predominantly felt in the short term due to construction related impacts on noise and air quality. Once dwellings are occupied, it is not expected that there will be significant effects on water and air quality, noise or land contamination although there may be an increase in light pollution. Potential mitigation measures include: • Encourage the adoption of sensitive lighting in new developments to minimise light spill • Encourage the adoption of high quality construction techniques which minimise noise impacts

Policy RES: Rural Exception Sites

Does the option/policy /proposal	Impact: Short	Impact: Medium	Impact: Long	Supporting comments
Improve health, & promote healthy lifestyles?	-	+	+	In the short term the development of rural exception sites is expected to generate localised negative effects with respect to the health and well-being of existing residents during construction. These effects are likely to be primarily related to increases in noise, dust and emissions associated with on-site works and HGV movements. In view of the relatively small scale of development proposed, the effects are unlikely to be significant. With specific regard to potential air quality issues, it is noted that there are no currently designated Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs) within the District on which cumulative air quality effects may be felt. In the medium and long term there is a risk that new residential development on rural exception sites in very small settlements might put existing health care facilities and services under increasing pressure as the District's population increases. However, new development may equally support the retention and expansion of some community and health care facilities and services. Other policies in the Core Strategy mean that affordable housing associated with new residential development is likely to be located in close proximity to existing services and facilities thereby helping to address health inequalities by increasing accessibility for those without a car.

Help make suitable	+	++	++	The location of new development in areas which reduce the need to travel by car is likely to promote walking and cycling, enhancing the health and well-being of prospective residents. Other policies in the Core Strategy require new residential development to make provision for open space facilities which will support the health and well being of new and existing residents. Overall, this policy is considered to have short term negative effect in relation to improving health as a result of localised construction-related health impacts. In the medium to long term, the policy is expected to generate positive effects due to the potential for new development to support existing services and facilities and promote healthier lifestyles amongst prospective residents. In light of the scale of development proposed, the positive and negative effects identified are not expected to be significant. No mitigation measures have been identified. The Strategy Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) produced for the Bournemouth and Poole Housing Market Area (HMA), identified a need for 409 dwellings to be provided over the period 2007-2012. Other policies in the Core Strategy mean that of
housing available and affordable for everyone?				the 2,400 dwellings proposed, it is expected that about 32% of these will be affordable, resulting in 48-60 affordable dwellings likely to be delivered each year. This falls short of the identified need (82 dwellings per annum for 2007-2012) and for this reason it is likely that rural exception sites have an important contribution to make. Overall, the policy is expected to have a positive effect in relation to the supply of suitable and affordable housing throughout the plan period.
				No mitigation measures have been identified
Give everyone access to learning, training, skills & cultural events?	n	+	+	The scale of new development proposed is not expected to support the provision of new educational facilities. The concentration of new development in urban areas will increase the accessibility of existing educational facilities and cultural events for prospective residents and could make them more viable. This will have a positive effect in relation to this objective over the medium to long term as more residents are located in urban areas. Overall, this policy is expected to have a minor positive effect on this objective in the medium to long term.
				No mitigation measures have been identified.
Reduce crime & fear of crime?	n/a	n/a	n/a	Not applicable
Promote stronger, more vibrant communities?	+	+	+	It is assumed that rural exception sites will be located close to existing facilities and services, reducing the need to travel as prospective residents use more local services and facilities and, where possible, access employment local opportunities. The increased use of local services and facilities will in turn raise expenditure, enhancing their long-term viability.
				Overall, the policy has been assessed as having a positive effect in relation to the promotion of stronger, more vibrant communities. Positive effects may be enhanced through the implementation of the following measure: Require development proposals to engage in pre-application discussions with the local community with regard to the design and content of the development.

Improve employment opportunities in Purbeck?	+	+	+	The construction of new residential development on rural exception sites is expected to generate employment opportunities. These opportunities for the construction industry are expected to be only short term and relative to the scale of dwellings to be provided. In the medium to long term, the influx of new residents may support the viability of existing, and encourage the location of new businesses such as retail. However, it is not expected that the scale of development proposed will generate significant inward investment, especially in light of the existing high levels of out-commuting experienced in some parts of the District to towns including Poole and Bournemouth. Overall, the policy is expected to have a positive effect in relation to improving employment opportunities in Purbeck in the short, medium and long term. Measures which may enhance these positive effects include: Provision of live/work units and promotion of home working Actively promote the use of local companies in the construction of new residential development
Reduce poverty and help everyone afford a good standard of living?	+	+	+	The concentration of new housing proposed under this policy in areas within close proximity to services and facilities is expected to increase accessibility, which may in turn reduce expenditure by new residents on transport. An element of the new housing provision will be affordable housing, enabling people to live in the District who would not otherwise be able to afford to. Whilst the policy has the potential to generate some employment opportunities primarily related to construction, it is not anticipated that such opportunities would serve to reduce inequalities. Overall, the policy is expected to have a positive effect in relation to this objective. Positive effects could be enhanced though implementation of the following mitigation measures: • Actively promote the use of local companies in the construction of new residential development
Harness the economic potential of tourism in a sustainable way?	n/a	n/a	n/a	Not applicable
Help everyone access basic services, reduce the need to travel by car & encourage cycling, walking and use of public transport?	n	n	n	The rural exception sites will be located in countryside locations, but these locations will benefit from good accessibility to services including public transport, thereby reducing the need to travel by car. Concentrating development in key settlements may serve to improve the viability of public transport provision and other key services and facilities generating positive effects for both prospective and existing residents although taking into account the scale of development proposed, it is not considered that the positive effects will be significant, in particular because it may be difficult to achieve the accessibility criteria set out in the policy. Overall, it is expected that the policy will have a neutral effect through the plan period on this objective due to the potential to provide rural exception sites close to the District's most accessible settlements. No mitigation measures have been identified.
Reduce vulnerability	n/a	n/a	n/a	Not applicable

to flooding and sea level				
rise & plan for climate				
change? Protect & enhance habitats and species?	n/a	n/a	n/a	Not applicable
Protect & enhance Purbeck's unique landscape & townscape, & cultural & historical assets?	n/a	n/a	n/a	Not applicable
Reduce water consumption?	n/a	n/a	n/a	Not applicable
Reduce waste & minimise energy consumption & greenhouse gas emissions?	-	-	-	The development of new residential dwellings will lead to an increase in construction related waste arisings in the short term. Once dwellings are occupied, municipal waste arisings are expected to increase although the volume of waste collected per head in the District has decreased between 2000/01 and 2005/06 (Audit Commission, Best Value PI 82a) suggesting that the increase in arisings may be offset in part by waste prevention. It is expected that energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions will increase in the short term as a direct result of the construction process and that, as new dwellings are occupied, energy consumption will increase as demand rises. Energy consumption and greenhouse emissions may be offset in part by the concentration of new development in urban areas which is expected to reduce the need to travel. In addition, it is anticipated that in sites of 10 or more dwellings, at least 10% of energy will be generated from decentralised and renewable or low carbon sources (see Policy REN). Overall, the policy has been assessed as having a negative effect in relation to this objective. This effect is likely to be felt in the short, medium and long term. Potential mitigation measures include: Promote the use of sustainable construction materials Subject to economic viability, increase the proportion of renewable energy to be generated on sites and reduce the site size threshold Subject to economic viability, increase energy efficiency in new dwellings Ensure that all new development provides facilities for composting and recycling Explore the potential for community heat and power facilities in larger developments
Minimise land, water, air, light & noise pollution?	-	-	-	Development of new residential dwellings has the potential to generate short term negative effects in relation to air quality as a result of increased emissions from the construction process including, for example, those related to HGV movements to and from sites. In the longer term, there is potential for increased air pollution primarily as a result of increased traffic movements associated with increased housing supply although the impact will be alleviated to an extent by the concentration of new development in urban areas which reduces the need to travel. It is noted that there are currently no designated

AQMAs within the District such that it is unlikely that any impacts would be significant.
Water quality in the District is currently good in comparison to England and Wales with 100% of river length having been assessed as being of good biological quality and 94.4% as good chemical quality in 2005 (Audit Commission). For the purposes of this assessment, it has been assumed that any future applications for development of sites will include pollution control and prevention measures and consequently the policy would be unlikely to have a positive or negative effect on water quality.
The construction of new dwellings is expected to have a negative effect with respect to noise. This is primarily due to short term construction related noise impacts associated with the operation of machinery on site and increase in HGV movements. In the medium to long term, there may be an increase in noise as a result of vehicle movements especially in light of the high levels of out-commuting. However, the severity of this effect will be reduced in part by the concentration of new development within key settlements.
The majority of new residential development is expected to be located within the existing urban areas, which is likely to promote the reuse of brownfield and potentially contaminated land which would have a positive effect with respect to this aspect of the objective although this is dependent on the exact location of future sites.
Regarding light pollution, it is envisaged that the policy will result in negative effects on light pollution primarily in the medium to long term once dwellings are occupied.
Overall, the policy has been assessed as having a negative effect on this objective which is likely to be predominantly felt in the short term due to construction related impacts on noise and air quality. Once dwellings are occupied, it is not expected that there will be significant effects on water and air quality, noise or land contamination although there may be an increase in light pollution. Potential mitigation measures include:
 Encourage the adoption of sensitive lighting in new developments to minimise light spill Encourage the adoption of high quality construction techniques which minimise noise impacts

Policy GT: Site criteria for gypsies, travellers and travelling showpeople

Does the option/policy	Impact: Short	Impact: Medium	Impact: Long	Supporting comments
/proposal	Short	Wediam	Long	
Improve health, & promote healthy lifestyles?	-	+	+	In the short term the development of Gypsy and Traveller sites is expected to generate localised negative effects with respect to the health and well-being of existing residents during construction. These effects are likely to be primarily related to increases in noise, dust and emissions associated with on-site works and HGV movements. In view of the relatively small scale of development proposed, the effects are unlikely to be significant. With specific regard to potential air quality issues, it is noted that there are no currently designated Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs) within the District on which cumulative air quality effects may be felt. In the medium and long term there is a risk that new residential development on rural exception sites in very small
				settlements might put existing health care facilities and services under increasing pressure as the District's population

Help make suitable housing	+	++	++	increases. However, new development may equally support the retention and expansion of some community and health care facilities and services. Other policies in the Core Strategy mean that affordable housing associated with new residential development is likely to be located in close proximity to existing services and facilities thereby helping to address health inequalities by increasing accessibility for those without a car. The location of new development in areas which reduce the need to travel by car is likely to promote walking and cycling, enhancing the health and well-being of prospective residents. Other policies in the Core Strategy require new residential development to make provision for open space facilities which will support the health and well being of new and existing residents. Overall, this policy is considered to have short term negative effect in relation to improving health as a result of localised construction-related health impacts. In the medium to long term, the policy is expected to generate positive effects due to the potential for new development to support existing services and facilities and promote healthier lifestyles amongst prospective residents. In light of the scale of development proposed, the positive and negative effects identified are not expected to be significant. No mitigation measures have been identified. The Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment (GTAA) process has identified the need to include a criteria-based policy for the selection of Gypsy and Traveller sites.
available and affordable for everyone?				No mitigation measures have been identified
Give everyone access to learning, training, skills & cultural events?	n	n	n	The scale of new development proposed for Gypsy and Traveller accommodation is not expected to support the provision of new educational facilities. The concentration of new sites in accessible locations may increase the accessibility of existing education facilities and cultural events for prospective residents and could make them more viable, but this would not be significant. Overall, this policy is expected to have a neutral effect on this objective in the medium to long term. No mitigation measures have been identified.
Reduce crime & fear of crime?	n/a	n/a	n/a	Not applicable
Promote stronger, more vibrant communities?	+	+	+	The criteria state that sites will be located close to existing facilities and services, reducing the need to travel as prospective residents use more local services and facilities and, where possible, access employment local opportunities. The increased use of local services and facilities will in turn raise expenditure, enhancing their long-term viability. Overall, the policy has been assessed as having a positive effect in relation to the promotion of stronger, more vibrant communities. Positive effects may be enhanced through the implementation of the following measure: Require development proposals to engage in pre-application discussions with the local community with regard the design and content of the Gypsy and Traveller sites

Improve employment opportunities in Purbeck?	n	n	n	The construction of Gypsy and Traveller sites is expected to generate employment opportunities. These opportunities for the construction industry are expected to be only short term and relative to the scale of dwellings to be provided. However, it is not expected that the scale of development proposed will generate significant inward investment, especially in light of the existing high levels of out-commuting experienced in some parts of the District to towns including Poole and Bournemouth. Overall, the policy is expected to have a neutral effect in relation to improving employment opportunities in Purbeck in the short, medium and long term. Measures which may enhance these positive effects include: • Actively promote the use of local companies in the construction of Gypsy and Traveller sites
Reduce poverty and help everyone afford a good standard of living?	+	+	+	The concentration of Gypsy and Traveller sites within close proximity to services and facilities is expected to increase accessibility, which may in turn reduce expenditure by new residents on transport. An element of the new housing provision will be affordable housing, enabling people to live in the District who would not otherwise be able to afford to. Whilst the policy has the potential to generate some employment opportunities primarily related to construction, it is not anticipated that such opportunities would serve to reduce inequalities. Overall, the policy is expected to have a positive effect in relation to this objective. Positive effects could be enhanced though implementation of the following mitigation measures: • Actively promote the use of local companies in the construction of new residential development
Harness the economic potential of tourism in a sustainable way?	n/a	n/a	n/a	Not applicable
Help everyone access basic services, reduce the need to travel by car & encourage cycling, walking and use of public transport?	+	+	+	The site criteria ensure that Gypsy and Traveller locations will benefit from good accessibility to services including public transport, thereby reducing the need to travel by car. Concentrating development in key settlements may serve to improve the viability of public transport provision and other key services and facilities, generating positive effects for both prospective and existing residents although taking into account the scale of development proposed, it is not considered that the positive effects will be significant. Overall, it is expected that the policy will have a positive effect through the plan period on this objective due to the potential to provide Gypsy and Traveller sites close to the District's most accessible settlements. No mitigation measures have been identified.
Reduce vulnerability to flooding and sea level rise & plan for climate change?	n/a	n/a	n/a	Not applicable

Protect & enhance habitats and species?	n/a	n/a	n/a	Not applicable
Protect & enhance Purbeck's unique landscape & townscape, & cultural & historical assets?	n/a	n/a	n/a	Not applicable
Reduce water consumption?	n/a	n/a	n/a	Not applicable
Reduce waste & minimise energy consumption & greenhouse gas emissions?	-	-	-	The development of new residential dwellings will lead to an increase in construction related waste arisings in the short term. Once dwellings are occupied, municipal waste arisings are expected to increase although the volume of waste collected per head in the District has decreased between 2000/01 and 2005/06 (Audit Commission, Best Value PI 82a) suggesting that the increase in arisings may be offset in part by waste prevention. It is expected that energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions will increase in the short term as a direct result of the construction process and that, as new dwellings are occupied, energy consumption will increase as demand rises. Energy consumption and greenhouse emissions may be offset in part by the concentration of new development in urban areas which is expected to reduce the need to travel. In addition, it is anticipated that in sites of 10 or more dwellings, at least 10% of energy will be generated from decentralised and renewable or low carbon sources (see Policy REN). Overall, the policy has been assessed as having a negative effect in relation to this objective. This effect is likely to be felt in the short, medium and long term. Potential mitigation measures include: Promote the use of sustainable construction materials Subject to economic viability, increase the proportion of renewable energy to be generated on sites and reduce the site size threshold Subject to economic viability, increase energy efficiency in new dwellings Ensure that all new development provides facilities for composting and recycling Explore the potential for community heat and power facilities in larger developments
Minimise land, water, air, light & noise pollution?	-	-	-	Development of new residential dwellings has the potential to generate short term negative effects in relation to air quality as a result of increased emissions from the construction process including, for example, those related to HGV movements to and from sites. In the longer term, there is potential for increased air pollution primarily as a result of increased traffic movements associated with increased housing supply although the impact will be alleviated to an extent by the concentration of new development in urban areas which reduces the need to travel. It is noted that there are currently no designated AQMAs within the District such that it is unlikely that any impacts would be significant. Water quality in the District is currently good in comparison to England and Wales with 100% of river length having been assessed as being of good biological quality and 94.4% as good chemical quality in 2005 (Audit Commission). For the purposes

of this assessment, it has been assumed that any future applications for development of sites will include pollution control and prevention measures and consequently the policy would be unlikely to have a positive or negative effect on water quality.
The construction of new dwellings is expected to have a negative effect with respect to noise. This is primarily due to short term construction related noise impacts associated with the operation of machinery on site and increase in HGV movements. In the medium to long term, there may be an increase in noise as a result of vehicle movements especially in light of the high levels of out-commuting. However, the severity of this effect will be reduced in part by the concentration of new development within key settlements.
The majority of new residential development is expected to be located within the existing urban areas, which is likely to promote the reuse of brownfield and potentially contaminated land which would have a positive effect with respect to this aspect of the objective although this is dependent on the exact location of future sites.
Regarding light pollution, it is envisaged that the policy will result in negative effects on light pollution primarily in the medium to long term once dwellings are occupied.
Overall, the policy has been assessed as having a negative effect on this objective which is likely to be predominantly felt in the short term due to construction related impacts on noise and air quality. Once dwellings are occupied, it is not expected that there will be significant effects on water and air quality, noise or land contamination although there may be an increase in light pollution. Potential mitigation measures include:
 Encourage the adoption of sensitive lighting in new developments to minimise light spill Encourage the adoption of high quality construction techniques which minimise noise impacts

Policy BIO: Biodiversity and Geodiversity

				J J
Does the	Impact:	Impact:	Impact:	Supporting comments
option/policy	Short	Medium	Long	
/proposal				
Improve health, & promote healthy lifestyles?	+	+		This policy seeks to protect, manage and enhance Purbeck's biodiversity and geodiversity. This may encourage outdoor recreational activity in the countryside and consequently a healthier lifestyle. The protection and enhancement of biodiversity sites may also help in reducing the effects of air pollution in areas where this is an issue. Overall, this policy is considered to have positive effects in relation to improving health due to the potential that iy may lead to more recreational activity in the countryside.
				No mitigation measures have been identified.

Help make suitable housing available and affordable for everyone?	n/a	n/a	n/a	
Give everyone access to learning, training, skills & cultural events?	n	+	+	There is potential for interpretation and educational activities associated with important biodiversity sites. Overall, this policy is expected to have a minor positive effect on this objective in the medium to long term. No mitigation measures have been identified.
Reduce crime & fear of crime?	n/a	n/a	n/a	Not applicable
Promote stronger, more vibrant communities?	+	+	+	Local residents value the quality of their surrounding environment, as set out in a number of parish plans, including designated and locally important wildlife sites. Local wildlife groups have been formed, and there are many local events and volunteering opportunities, bringing communities together with the aim of protecting and enhancing biodiversity. As this policy seeks to protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity assets, it is expected to enhance this aspect of Purbeck's community characteristic. Overall, the policy has been assessed as having a slight positive effect in relation to the promotion of stronger, more vibrant communities. Effects may be enhanced through the implementation of the following measure: • Actively promote and support local wildlife groups and events
Improve employment opportunities in Purbeck?	n/a	n/a	n/a	
Reduce poverty and help everyone afford a good standard of living?	n/a	n/a	n/a	
Harness the economic potential of tourism in a sustainable way?	+	+	+	The District's biodiversity and geodiversity is important to tourism. As the policy seeks to protect these assets, there would be a positive effect on this objective. Protection of habitat, which has high amenity value, would add to the attractiveness of Purbeck as a tourist destination. Taking into account the potential for minor indirect benefits and the low risk of negative effects associated with this policy, it has been assessed as having a positive effect with respect to the tourism economy. No mitigation measures have been identified.
Help everyone access basic services, reduce the	n/a	n/a	n/a	

need to travel				
by car &				
encourage cycling,				
walking and				
use of public				
transport?				
Reduce vulnerability	+	+	+	The policy will indirectly assist with this objective, as protection of low-lying habitat such as wet heathland will not be
to flooding				developed. The policy will also plan for climate change by the policy proposal to join up habitat as part of the "Wild Purbeck"
and sea level				scheme. This will enable protected species to better withstand climate change by being able to access larger transport
rise & plan for				corridors.
climate change?				
_				No mitigation measures have been identified
Protect & enhance	++	++	++	Over 23% of the District is covered by national and international nature conservation designations including Sites of Special
habitats and				Scientific Interest (SSSI), Ramsar sites, Special Protection Areas (SPA), Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) (Purbeck District
species?				Council, Planning Purbeck's Future, 2009). There are also many Sites of Nature Conservation Interest (SNCIs) which have an
				important role to play in the protection of habitat. Consequently, there is potential for new development to have an impact on
				habitats and species. This policy ensures that such areas are protected in accordance with Strategic Nature Areas as set out in
				the Nature Map. The achievement of the Wild Purbeck project through this policy will greatly add to the protection of habitat
				in Purbeck. This policy furthermore protects SNCIs and LNRs, which are not afforded the same level of protection as SSSIs.
				Overall, it is expected that the policy will have a strong positive effect.
Droto et 0				No mitigation measures have been identified.
Protect & enhance	++	++	++	This policy ensures that the majority of new development will avoid sensitive habitat, which will in turn assist in protecting
Purbeck's				Purbeck's landscape, in particular the landscape of "Wild Purbeck" - a project that is supported in this policy.
unique				Overall it is some at adult at the malice will be used at a section office to mention leader with respect to Down active wild be advantaged
landscape & townscape, &				Overall, it is expected that the policy will have a strong positive effect, particularly with respect to Purbeck's wild landscapes.
cultural &				No further militarian magazines have been identified
historical				No further mitigation measures have been identified.
assets?				
Reduce water consumption?	n/a	n/a	n/a	
Reduce waste	n/a	n/a	n/a	
& minimise	, u	, a	1.,, 4	
energy consumption				
& greenhouse				
gas emissions?				
Minimise land,	+	+	+	The policy does not directly protect sites from different forms of pollution, but there are a number of indirect results of this
water, air, light & noise				policy. For example, the protection of habitat, in particular Purbeck's heathland will ensure that it is not adversely affected
pollution?				by all forms of pollution. The achievement of the project "Wild Purbeck" will result in the re-creation of heathland habitat
,				and landscape. Provision of traffic calming measures such as cattle grids will cut down on traffic cutting through sensitive
				

		areas, thereby reducing air and noise pollution. The lack of development in such areas means that light pollution will not encroach into them. Pollution of the land and water will be kept under check by mitigation proposals through the Habitats Regulations Assessment.
		Overall, the policy has been assessed as having a positive effect on this objective.
		No further mitigation measures have been identified

Policy DH: Dorset Heaths International Designations

Does the option/policy	Impact: Short	Impact: Medium	Impact: Long	Supporting comments
/proposal	311011	Wediaiii	Long	
Improve health, & promote healthy lifestyles?	+	+	+	Protection, management and enhancement of Purbeck's heathlands will have a positive impact on the health and well-being of residents, who value the local environment and the continued protection of habitat. Some of the mitigation measures such as provision of open space could have a positive effect on this objective. Overall, this policy is considered to have positive effects in relation to improving health due to the continued protection of the countryside. No mitigation measures have been identified.
Help make suitable housing available and affordable for everyone?	n/a	n/a	n/a	
Give everyone access to learning, training, skills & cultural events?	n/a	n/a	n/a	Not applicable
Reduce crime & fear of crime?	n/a	n/a	n/a	Not applicable
Promote stronger, more vibrant communities?	+	+	+	Local residents value the quality of environment and in particular heathland. However, it is under pressure because of its popularity, particularly with dog walkers. Local wildlife groups have been formed, and there are many local events and volunteering opportunities, bringing communities together with the aim of protecting what is left. Overall, based on the comments above, the policy has been assessed as having a slight positive effect in relation to the promotion of stronger, more vibrant communities. Effects may be enhanced through the implementation of the following measures:

		1		
				Actively promote and support local wildlife groups and events
				Actively support dog-walking areas that avoid use of heathland
				Actively support people to keep dogs on leads when using heathland
Improve employment opportunities in Purbeck?	n/a	n/a	n/a	Not applicable
Reduce poverty and help everyone afford a good standard of living?	n/a	n/a	n/a	Not applicable
Harness the economic potential of tourism in a sustainable way?	+	+	+	The policy seeks to protect heathland, which has high amenity value and adds to the attractiveness of Purbeck as a tourist destination. Any protection of heathland will have positive effect on key tourist assets, in particular to encourage promotion of "Egdon Heath" (now Wild Purbeck project). Taking into account the potential for minor indirect benefits and the low risk of negative effects associated with this policy, it has been assessed as having a positive effect with respect to the tourism economy. No mitigation measures have been identified.
Help everyone access basic services, reduce the need to travel by car & encourage cycling, walking and use of public transport?	n/a	n/a	n/a	
Reduce vulnerability to flooding and sea level rise & plan for climate change?	+	+	+	The policy will indirectly assist with this objective, as protection of low-lying habitat such as wet heathland will not be developed. The policy will also plan for climate change by the policy proposal to join up habitat as part of the "Wild Purbeck" scheme. This will enable protected species to better withstand climate change by being able to access larger transport corridors. No mitigation measures have been identified
Protect & enhance habitats and species?	++	++	++	This policy ensures the protection of heathlands through a specific mitigation plan which includes the provision of SANGS. Overall, it is expected that the policy will have a strong positive effect.

				No mitigation measures have been identified.
Protect & enhance Purbeck's unique landscape & townscape, & cultural & historical assets?	++	++	++	Recently, the re-creation of heathland is showing to add to Purbeck's landscape value, and this is also being recognised through the Landscape Character Assessment. This policy ensures that the majority of new development will avoid impacting on heathland, which will in turn assist in protecting Purbeck's landscape. Overall, it is expected that the policy will have a strong positive effect, particularly with respect to Purbeck's wild landscapes and its historical connection with Thomas Hardy. No further mitigation measures have been identified.
Reduce water consumption?	n/a	n/a	n/a	
Reduce waste & minimise energy consumption & greenhouse gas emissions?	n/a	n/a	n/a	
Minimise land, water, air, light & noise pollution?	+	+	+	The policy does not directly protect sites from different forms of pollution, but there are a number of indirect results of this policy. For example, the protection of habitat, in particular Purbeck's heathland will ensure that it is not adversely affected by all forms of pollution. The achievement of the project "Wild Purbeck" will result in the re-creation of heathland habitat and landscape. Provision of traffic calming measures such as cattle grids will cut down on traffic cutting through sensitive areas, thereby reducing air and noise pollution. The lack of development in such areas means that light pollution will not encroach into them. Pollution of the land and water will be kept under check by mitigation proposals through the Habitats Regulations Assessment. Overall, the policy has been assessed as having a positive effect on this objective. No further mitigation measures have been identified