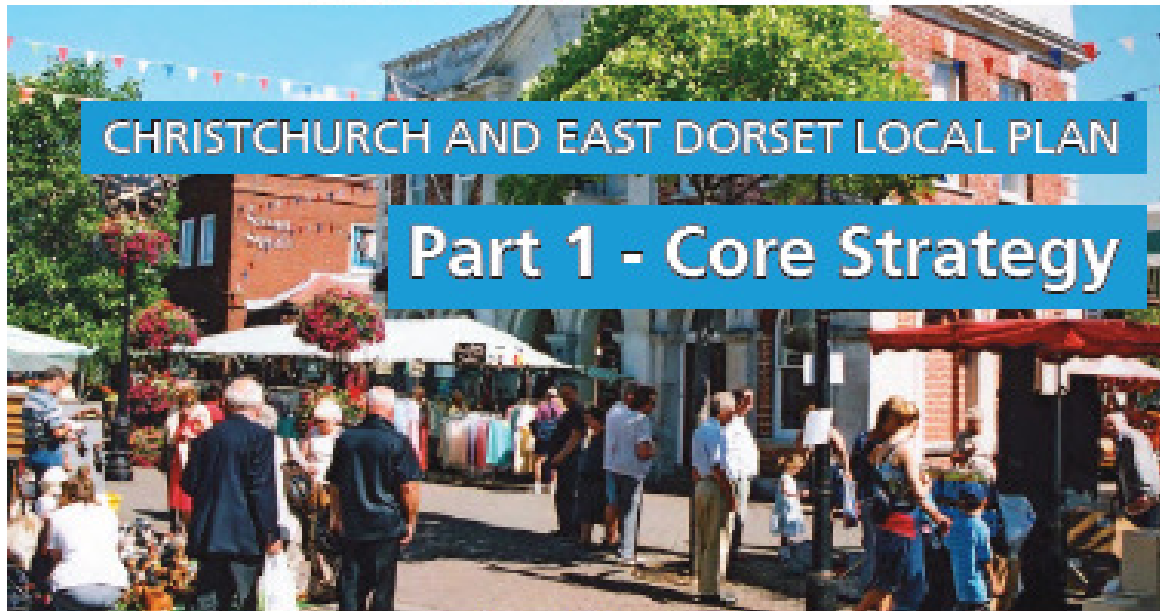




Christchurch and East Dorset Councils  
*delivering services together*

## CHRISTCHURCH AND EAST DORSET LOCAL PLAN

# Part 1 - Core Strategy



Adopted April 2014  
[www.dorsetforyou.com](http://www.dorsetforyou.com)



## Policy ME1

### Safeguarding Biodiversity and Geodiversity

The Core Strategy aims to protect, maintain and enhance the condition of all types of nature conservation sites, habitats and species within their ecological networks including:

- Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar)
- Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)
- Sites of Nature Conservation Interest (SNCI)
- Local Nature Reserves
- Priority species and habitats
- Important geological and geomorphological sites
- Riverine and coastal habitats
- Suitable Alternative Natural Greenspace (SANG)

Within Strategic Nature Areas identified on Map 13.3, specific action will be taken towards meeting targets for the maintenance, restoration and recreation of priority habitats and species, and linking habitats to create more coherent ecological networks that are resistant to climate change.

Where development is considered likely to impact upon particular sites, habitats or species as set out within the Dorset Biodiversity Protocol, it will need to be demonstrated that the development will not result in adverse impacts. To determine the likelihood of harm occurring, there should be an assessment of effects on any existing habitats, species and/or features of nature conservation importance, and the results of this assessment documented. The method of survey and level of detail will vary according to the size and type of development and whether any priority species and habitats exist on site. The survey should involve consultation and advice from Natural England, the Dorset Wildlife Trust, and Dorset County Council.

In considering the acceptability of proposals, the Council will assess their direct, indirect and cumulative impacts relative to the significance of the features' nature conservation value. National policy will be applied to ensure the level of protection afforded international, national and locally designated sites and species is commensurate with their status.

The following criteria should be addressed when development is proposed:

- Avoidance of harm to existing priority habitats and species through careful site selection, artificial lighting design, development design and phasing of construction and the use of good practice construction techniques.
- Retention of existing habitats and features of interest, and provision of buffer zones around any sensitive areas.
- Enhancement of biodiversity through improving the condition of existing habitats and achieving net gains in biodiversity, where possible. Particular attention should be paid to priority habitats and species referred to in Section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 and the Dorset Biodiversity Strategy, and the Strategic Nature Areas identified on the Dorset Nature Map.
- Where harm is identified as likely to result, provision of measures to avoid or adequately mitigate that harm should be set out. Development should be refused if adequate mitigation or, as a last resort, compensation cannot be provided.
- Provision of adequate management of the retained and new features.
- Monitoring of habitats and species for a suitable period of time after completion of the development to indicate any changes in habitat quality or species numbers, and put in place corrective measures to halt or reverse any decline.

In addition, and in recognition of the function of the New Forest National Park, the Core Strategy will carefully consider any adverse impacts on the New Forest as a result of development.