

**North Dorset District Council
Local Development Framework**

**Sustainability Appraisal
Scoping Report**

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1.0 Introduction

The Local Development Framework Process

1. The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act, 2004 requires each Local Planning Authority to produce a Local Development Framework (LDF). The LDF will include Development Plan Documents (DPDs) and Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs). Each relevant DPD and SPD will need to be accompanied by a Sustainability Appraisal (SA) Report. This Scoping Report sets out the evidence base, objectives and SA Framework for all future SA Reports that will be developed by the Council. The Council's Local Development Scheme (LDS) indicates what documents will be produced for the LDF and includes a timetable for their production.

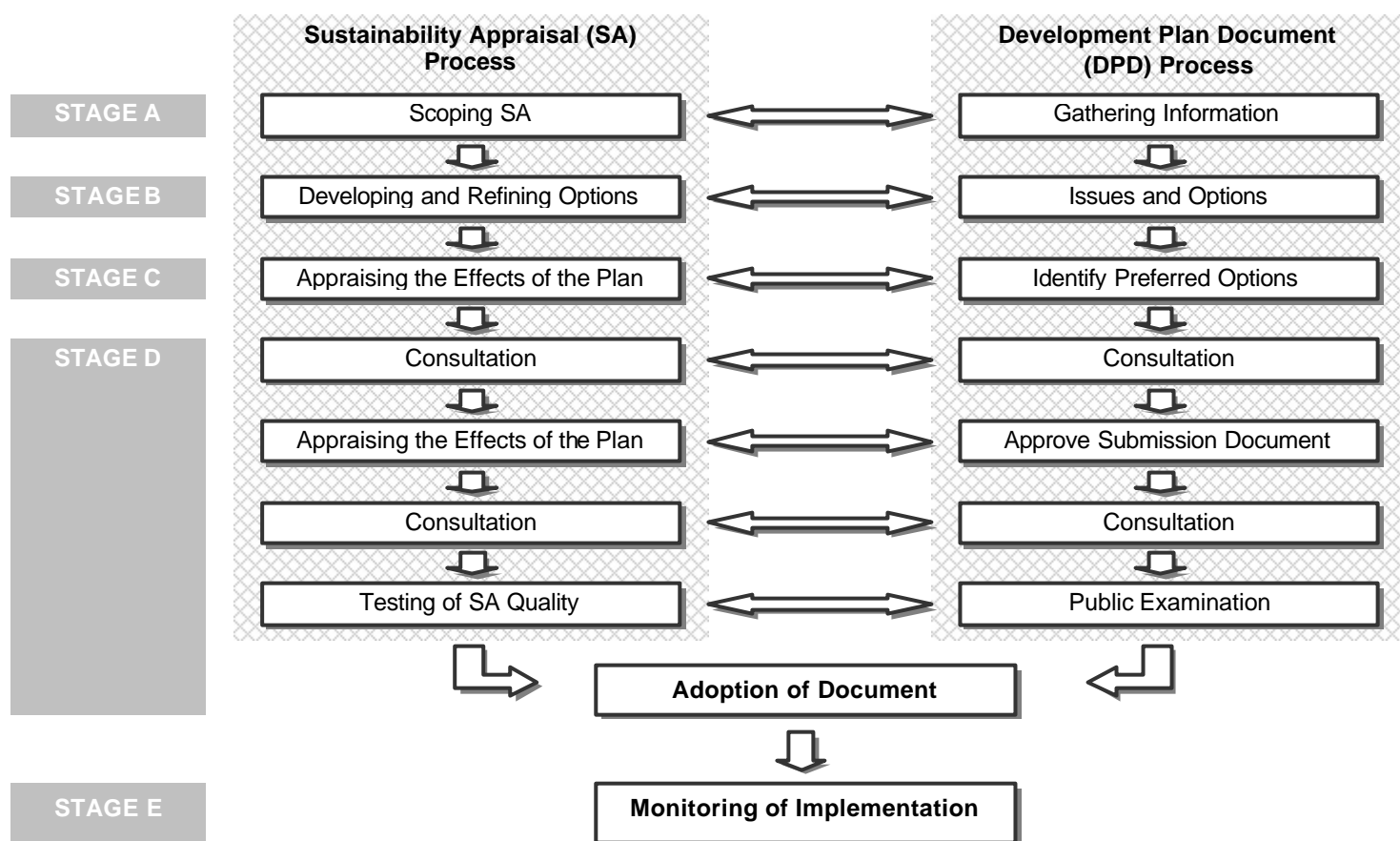
Regional and Sub-Regional Context

2. The South West Regional Assembly is currently preparing a Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) for the region which will replace Regional Planning Guidance note 10. The RSS forms part of the development plan, and all Local Development Documents (LDDs) and the SA Report will need to be in conformity of the national and regional objectives that will be published in the RSS.

Scoping Report

3. This Scoping Report comprises the first stage of the SA of the emerging North Dorset District Council LDF. The LDF will eventually replace the North Dorset District-Wide Local Plan 2003 in setting out policies and proposals to guide the future development of the area. Figure 1 sets out the key stages of the SA process.
4. The purpose of SA is to promote sustainable development through the integration of social, environmental and economic considerations in the preparation of new or revised DPDs and SPDs, and will help in identifying and addressing any adverse effects that draft policies and strategies might have.
5. Not all DPDs are required to have an associated SA. It will not be required to undertake SA for the LDS, the Statement of Community Involvement (SCI), the Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) or Local Development Orders (LDOs).

Figure 1 Key Stages of the Sustainability Appraisal



Sustainable Development in Context

6. The most common definition of Sustainable Development was published in the document 'Our Common Future' by the World Commission on Environment and Development, which came to be known as the 'Brundtland Report' in 1987. The term Sustainable Development is defined as;

"Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs"

7. The UK has four priority areas for immediate action, shared across the UK, for sustainable development policy, these are:

- **Social progress which recognises the needs for everyone;**
- **Effective protection of the environment;**
- **The prudent use of natural resources; and,**

- ***The maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth and employment.***

A Better Quality of Life – A Strategy for Sustainable Development for the UK, May 1999.

Legislative Framework

8. European Directive 2001/42/EC - the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive - is the key legislation requiring environmental assessment of relevant plans and programmes. The objective of the Directive is to provide for a high level of protection of the environment and to contribute to the integration of environmental considerations in the preparation and adoption of plans and programmes, whose preparation began after the 21 July 2004.

Relationship between Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment

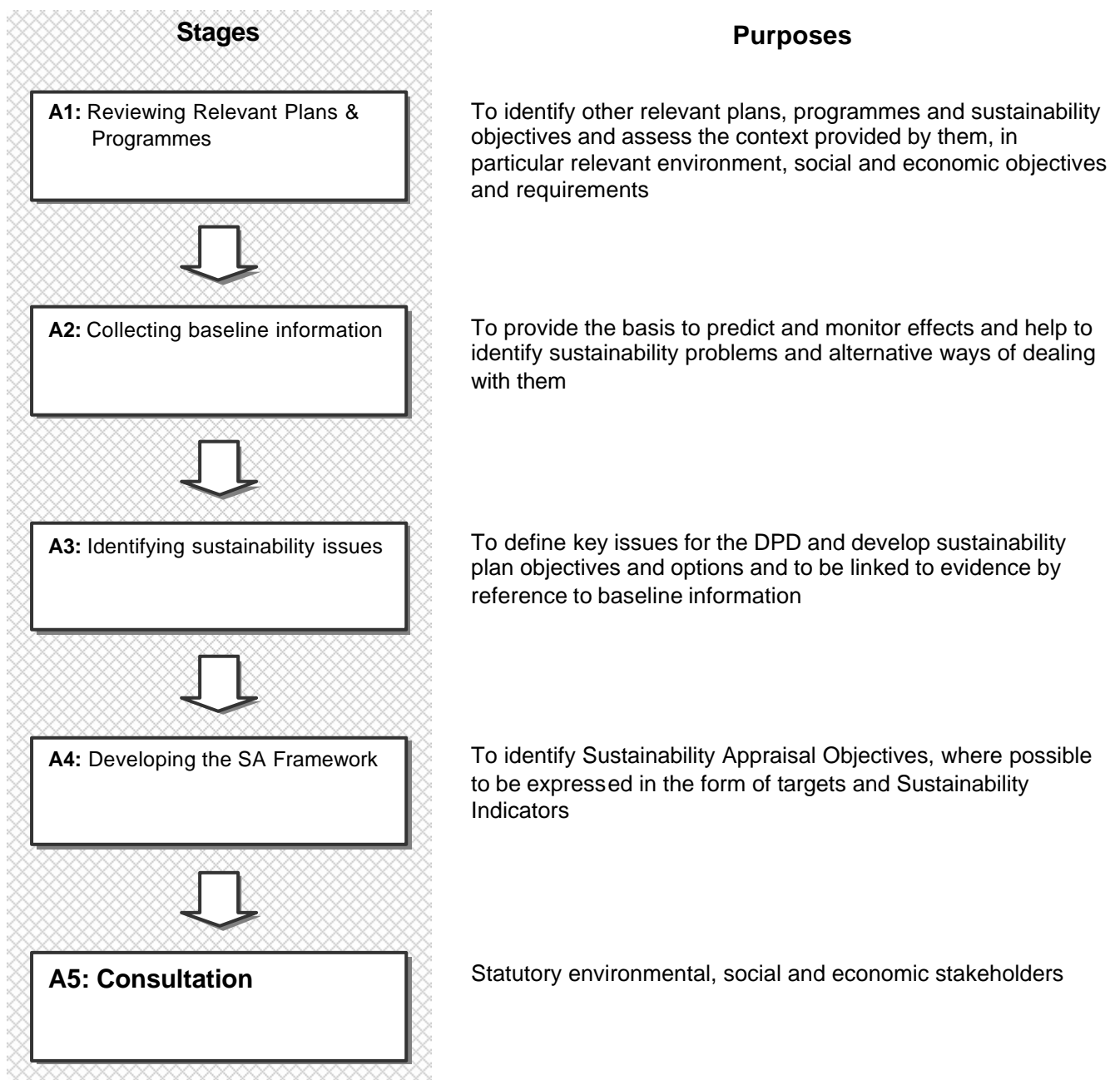
9. In accordance with the requirements of European Directive 2001/42/EC and the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004, North Dorset is required to conduct a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA).
10. As SAs and SEAs are similar in the fact that they both incorporate assessment of environmental matters (whilst SA undertakes assessment of social and economic matters, in addition), this Scoping Report and the future SA Report will address the requirements of both, simultaneously.
11. This Scoping Report is based on relevant policy and guidance including;
 - ***European Directive 2001/42/EC on the environmental effects of certain plans and programmes***
 - ***Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations (2004) Statutory Instrument number 1633***
 - ***Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Frameworks***
12. The Scoping Report and the SA Report of each LDD will meet the need for an Environmental Report, as required by the SEA Directive

Aims of SA

13. The purpose of SA is to test that the policies and objectives in the LDF really will help achieve the results that they are intended to. SA will play an important part in demonstrating if the LDDs that the Council produces are sound, by ensuring that they reflect the overarching sustainable development objectives identified in this Scoping Report.

14. It should however be remembered that SA is only a tool, and that it in itself does not make decisions. The SA instead will highlight the full range of sustainability consequences of options or choices, so that these are taken into account when the final decisions are made. The key stages of this Scoping Report are shown in Figure 2.

Figure 2 Stages of the Scoping SA Process



2.0 Stage A1 – Relationship to other Policies, Plans and Programmes

15. To take into account the relationship between sustainability objectives established at international, European Community and national levels and the Council's future DPDs, this Scoping Report identifies policies, plans, programmes and sustainability objectives which may influence the options to be considered in the preparation of LDDs.
16. The evaluation of these identified policies, plans and programmes has aided in the development of the SA Framework Objectives (Table 1) which emerging District policies and options will be appraised against.
17. The list of documents evaluated in Appendix 1 is not exhaustive as the number of policies, plans and programmes that would need to be evaluated would make this assessment impractical in both its length and content. Instead this stage of the Scoping Report has focused on those policies, plans and programmes which the Council must have regard to (i.e. EC 'The Habitats' Directive) and those key documents which identify social, environmental and economic objectives relevant to North Dorset.

3.0 Stage A2 – Baseline Information

18. SA requires the collection of baseline information to enable the prediction and monitoring of the likely effects of new policies in the LDF. It also helps to identify local issues and problems and aids in identifying ways of dealing with them.
19. Sustainability issues have been identified by this process; identifying both the current situation and also trends (i.e. whether the situation is getting better or worse, and/or whether it is near any known thresholds). In this way, the baseline data provides up-to-date information on the social, environmental and economic 'character' of the District.
20. These indicators will be monitored over time, and the indicators identified in this Scoping Report will be periodically updated as new data is published.
21. Inevitably there are gaps in the data that is currently available, however it is anticipated that these gaps will be filled by future monitoring, using monitoring methods such as Geographical Information Systems (GIS) for spatial data, and increasing the sharing of information between the Council and local and regional agencies.
22. The baseline data for the District is shown in Appendix 2. The 16 SA objectives listed have been broken down into their associated social, economic and environmental groupings. The 'current situation' column lists the most up-to-date data, and where available this is compared to both county and national figures. Where data is not currently available it will be the priority of the Council to fill these gaps.

North Dorset Profile

23. North Dorset is a predominantly rural District covering roughly 61,000 hectares, with a residential population of just over 64,000 people. The three main towns of Blandford Forum, Gillingham and Shaftesbury act as the functional service centres for much of the District, providing a focus for employment, shopping and leisure activities. The smaller towns of Sturminster Newton and Stalbridge and the larger villages also serve the local population in terms of everyday services and facilities. In terms of education there are four comprehensive secondary schools and 29 primary schools, however there are no colleges of further education in the District. An overview of some of the services and facilities available in the District are shown in Figures 3, 4 and 5.
24. In North Dorset community planning's objective is to engage and involve local people in improving the co-ordination and quality of services they receive. Four distinct local community partnerships have been established

in the four main towns which have produced community plans (SturQuest, Sturminster Newton; Three Rivers Partnership, Gillingham; Shaftesbury Task Force, Shaftesbury; and the Emerging DT11 Partnership, Blandford Forum). In addition, a number of parishes have produced Parish Plans, written by the respective local communities.

25. The District is served by one railway station in Gillingham, which is on the London to Penzance line, and the main road highways of the A350, A354 and A30. As a consequence of increased development in the District, average traffic flows on the major roads have significantly increased. Car ownership is higher than the County and National average, and equally, a lower than average amount of people in the District travel to work by public transport. In addition, freight movements through the District have increased over time. The impacts of increased road use not only affect the health and quality of life of people living near these major roads, but also affect the environmental qualities of North Dorset.

Figure 3: Health Provision

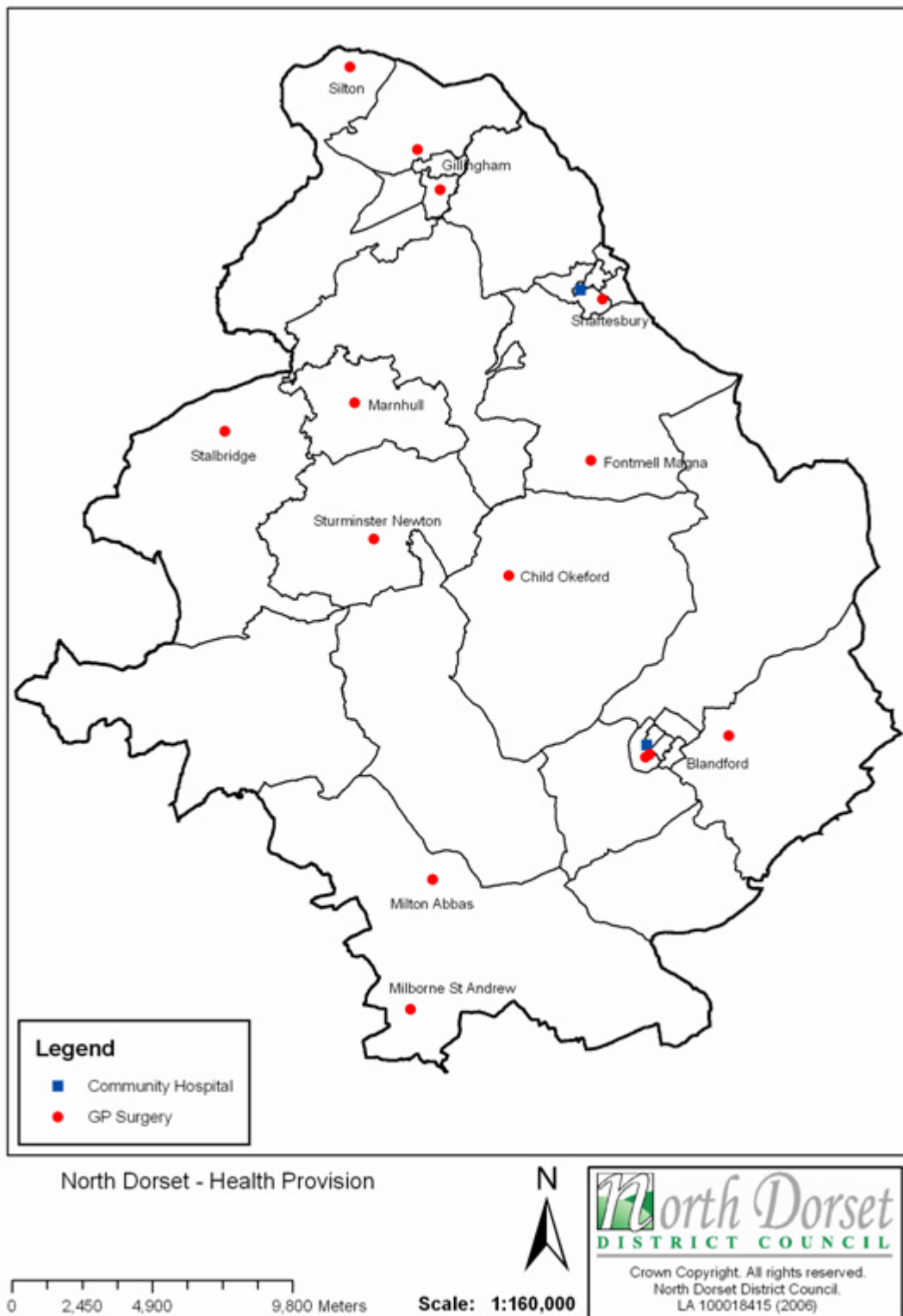


Figure 4: Post Offices

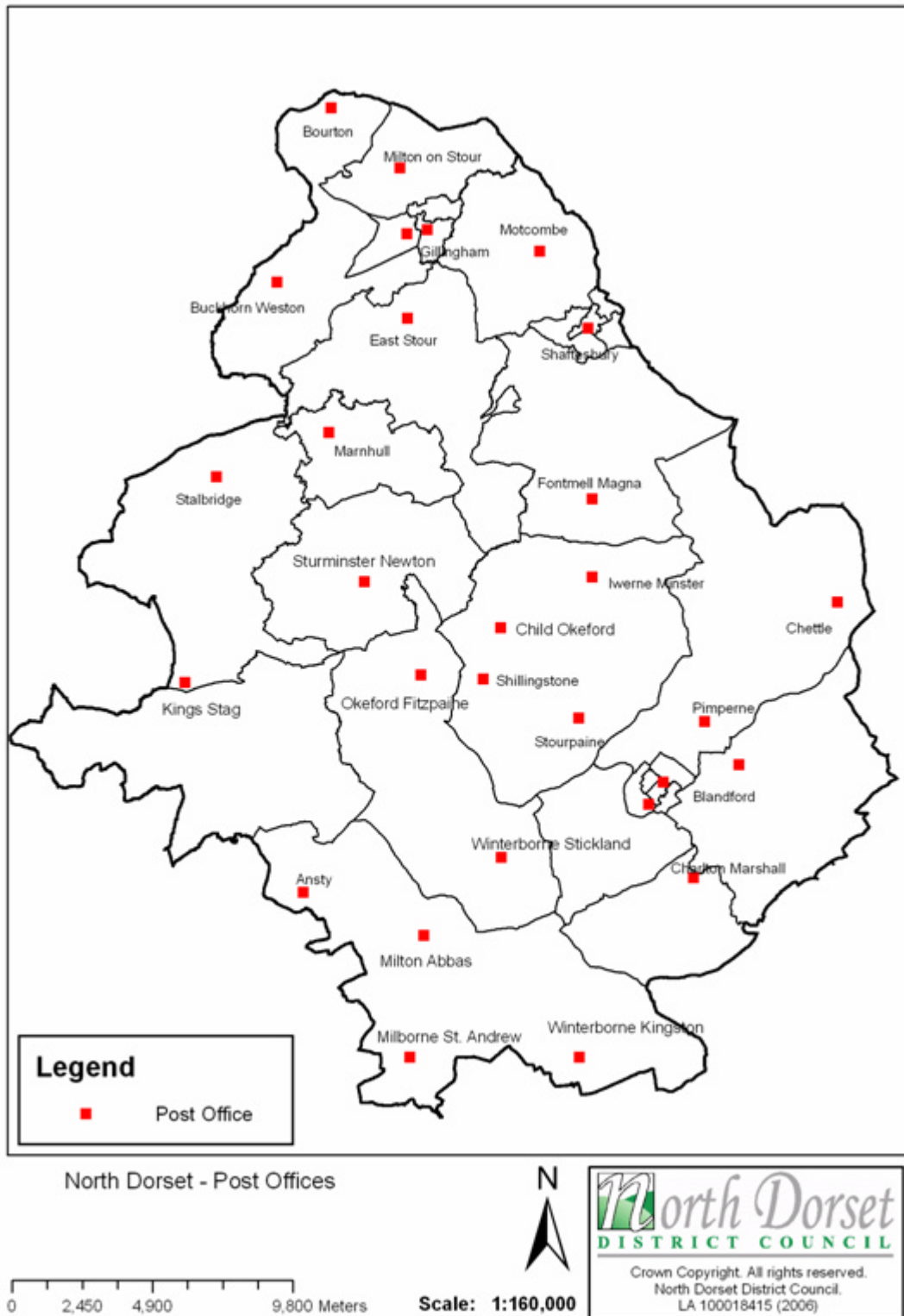
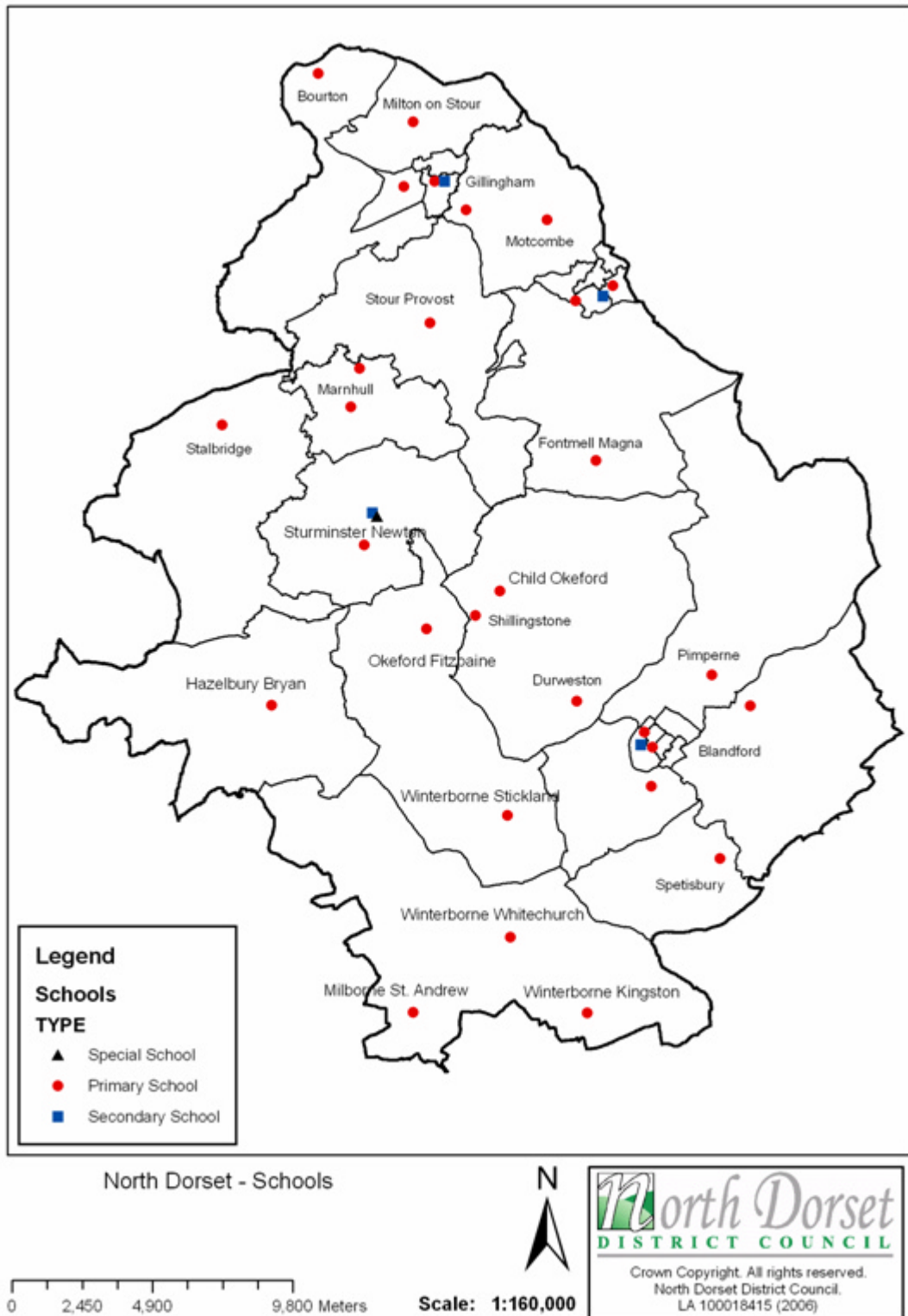
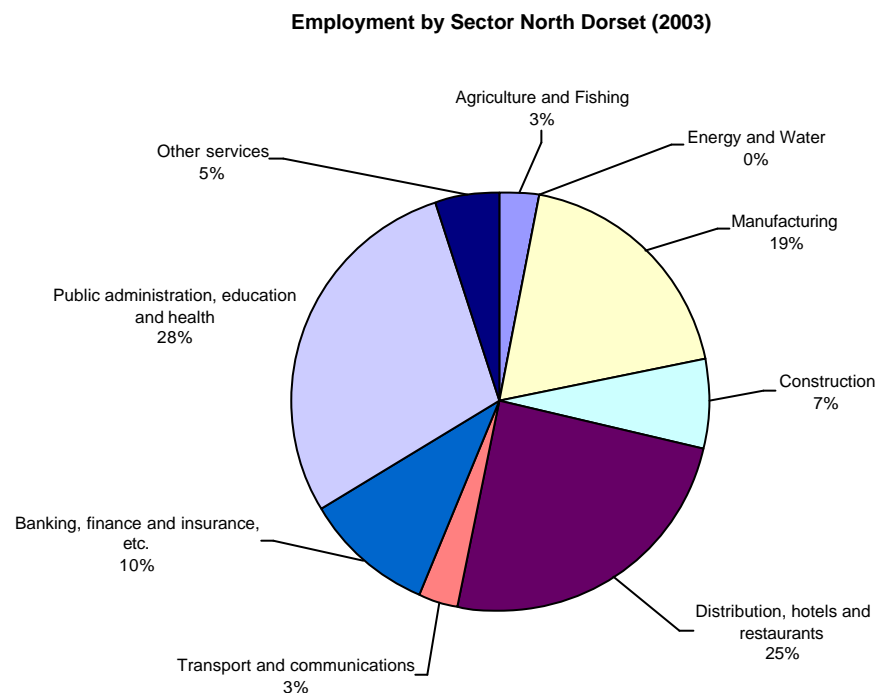


Figure 5: Schools



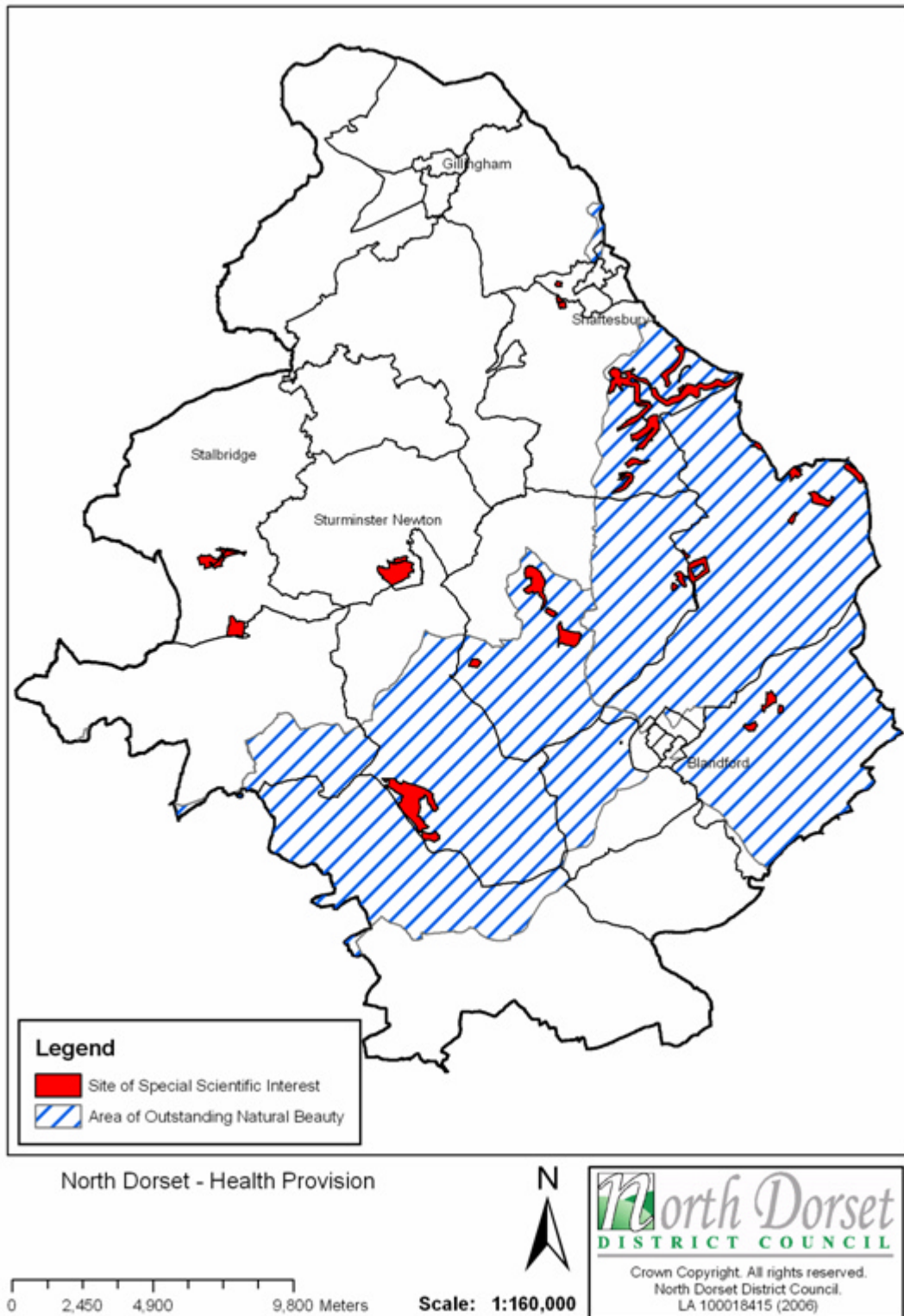
26. Just over 21,000 people are employed within the North Dorset administration boundary. The District has the highest proportion of employees in the manufacturing sector (19%), and the second highest proportion in the construction industry (7%) in Dorset. The District has the lowest proportion of employees in the tourism industry (6%) in the county and the lowest proportion of jobs in knowledge based industries (11%). Figure 6 illustrates employment in the District by sector.

Figure 6: Employment by Sector North Dorset (2003)



27. The natural and built heritage of North Dorset is without doubt one of its greatest assets. There are currently 201 Sites of Nature Conservation Interest (SNCI) covering 2,646 hectares. These are valuable wildlife areas which exist outside of Nature Reserves and Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). There are 40 of these SSSIs in the District covering approximately 804 hectares. In addition to these designations roughly 48% of the District is designated as an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB), with the Cranborne Chase and West Wiltshire Downs AONB to the east and north of Blandford Forum and the Dorset AONB to the west of the town. Figure 7 illustrates these designations.

Figure 7: Environmental Designations

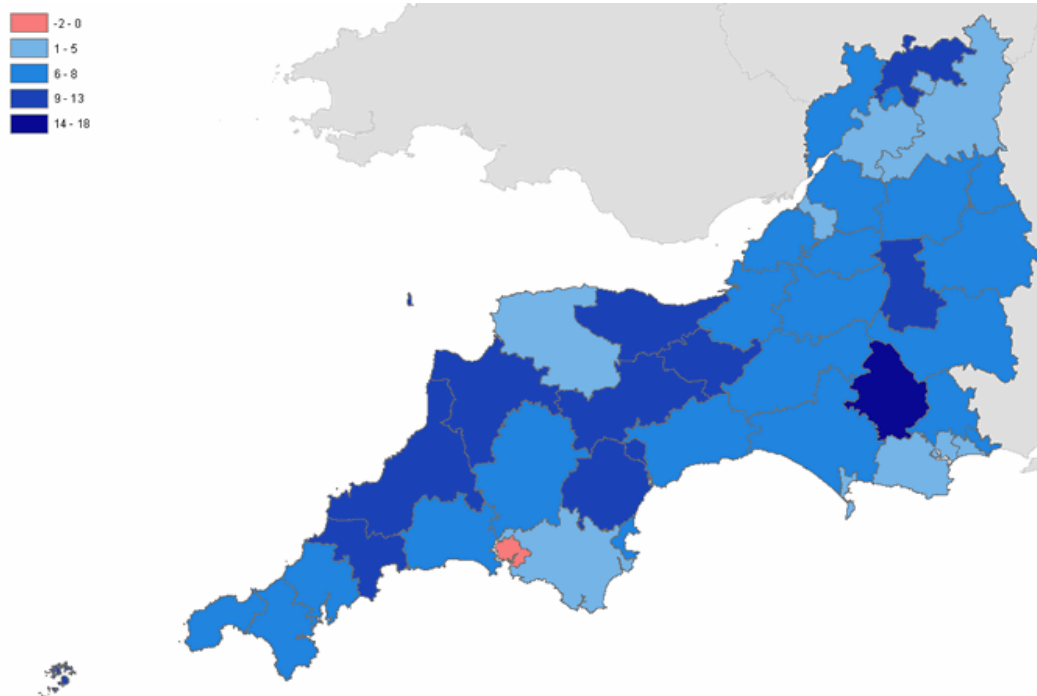


28. Public open space in the District including the nationally designated environmental sites provides a high quality local environment. The Open Space Audit and Assessment of Local Need study (2006) assessed average outdoor sports provision in the District as 'good', whilst natural and semi-natural greenspace achieved a rating of 'average'. Of the residents surveyed, 97% responded that they had access to enough public open space in their area. In the four main towns and associated parishes there is approximately 1 hectare of formal open space per 1000 people.
29. Trees, woodlands and hedgerows are integral to the landscape character of the North Dorset countryside, especially to its two Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty as well as within the built environment. They represent an important environmental, economic and amenity resource and are recognised within the England Forestry Strategy (1998), the South West Regional Forestry Framework (2005), and national and regional Biodiversity Action Plans. There are currently 323 Tree Preservation Orders in North Dorset which protect tens of thousands of trees and trees are also protected within Conservation Areas, of which there are currently 45 in North Dorset. The Council also proactively manages trees on its own land. Mainly beyond settlements, hedgerow loss has occurred nationally and within Dorset. The Hedgerow Regulations were introduced in 1997 to stem these cumulative losses, and these Regulations provide most countryside hedgerows with automatic protection.
30. Overall North Dorset has a generally healthy environment, demonstrated by a higher than average life expectancy for males and females and with over 71% of respondents in 2004 reporting their health was 'good', compared to a national average of just under 69%. Major changes to the National Health Service (NHS) in 2002 reshaped the way health services are organised nationally and locally. Primary Care Trusts (PCT) have been organised as the frontline of the NHS; the North Dorset PCT covers this District, which is working in partnership with other public sector bodies, such as the District and County Councils to improve health. The new Health agenda has moved on from concentrating resources to the reactive treatment of health ailments to more proactive approaches, for example exercise referral schemes for rural health walks have been operating in Blandford, Milton Abbas and Gillingham to encourage lifelong healthy lifestyles. Access to open space, improved education and support are now as much a part of the national and local health objectives as the provision of services such as Medical Centres.
31. The rural nature of the District and the shift in public/private transport use has resulted in the reduction of bus services that are no longer economically viable. Provision of public transport in the more rural areas of the District is not comprehensive, with over 12,500 people not served by a frequent bus service (three or more buses a day is classed as frequent). Funding from local sources is helping to overcome rural transport issues through the

provision of support to community transport initiatives. NORDCAT is a charitable organisation providing a door-to-door, 'dial-a-ride' minibus service to elderly, disabled and socially excluded people, operating through buses based in Blandford, Gillingham, Shaftesbury and Sturminster Newton. NORDCAT minibuses are wheelchair accessible and can carry up to 15 passengers.

32. The District has a rich heritage of historic buildings, townscapes and landscapes. The historic environment is part of the District's cultural heritage, providing attractive environments for work and leisure and is an essential element of local distinctiveness. North Dorset has many attractive villages and other areas of special architectural or historic interest. In order to protect their character and appearance particular areas have been designated as conservation areas. There are currently 45 designated conservation areas in the District, illustrating the importance of both individual buildings and their inter-relation with adjoining buildings.
33. The cost of housing, especially for first time buyers and people on low wages, continues to be a major issue in the District. The average cost of a house in North Dorset in 2004 was £226,167, which is higher than the national average of £187,971, but slightly lower than the average for the county (£233,344). In addition, average wages in the District are lower than both the county and national averages. The study by the Joseph Rowntree Association '*Limits to working households' ability to become home-owners*', October 2005, found that the 'average 2-3 bedroom house price' to 'annual household income for working households aged 20-39' ratio in North Dorset was 5.53, higher than the South West regional average (4.74) but slightly lower than the county average (5.59), indicating that affordability is a major issue in the District.
34. Between 1994/95 and 2005/06, 435 dwellings (net) on average were completed per annum. For 2005/06 housing completions on previously developed land amounted to 38.8% of all completions, due to the fact that there is only a small supply of brownfield land available each year in the District
35. North Dorset has experienced the highest rate of population growth in the region over the past decade. Most of the planned growth has been in the towns of Gillingham, Blandford Forum and Sturminster Newton, whilst many of the villages have experienced large amounts of small-scale growth. Between 1993 and 2002 the population of the District has increased by 15%, which is more than double the county average (7%); Gillingham's population has increased by 30% and Blandford Forum's by 12%. Figure 8 illustrates population change (%) by local authority area in the south west: mid 1994 to mid 2004.

Figure 8: Population Change (%) mid-1994 to mid-2004



(South West Observatory, 2005)

The Baseline

36. Appendix 2 identifies baseline data, comparing the current situation in North Dorset with the situation in the Dorset County Council boundary and nationally. The 'Dorset CC Area' column indicates Dorset county data excluding the Bournemouth and Poole administration areas, as these are unitary authorities. The 'National' column indicates average UK data, except where E&W is in brackets; indicating data from England and Wales only.
37. Trend data will be added to this baseline assessment in the future, as these trends become apparent through monitoring.

4.0 Stage A3 – Identifying Sustainability Issues and Problems

38. The purpose of this stage of the Scoping Report is to identify key sustainability issues in North Dorset, which will enable the development of sustainable plan objectives and options in the individual LDDs.
39. The issues that are identified by this process are linked, where possible, to the evidence in the baseline data, with reference to the historical or likely future trends.
40. Appendix 3 indicates the key sustainability issues identified in North Dorset. They have been compiled taking into account:
 - Issues identified within the District, from recent studies carried out as part of the evidence gathering process for the Local Plan, the Structure Plan, the emerging LDF and the SE Dorset Sub-Regional Study. For example the Urban Potential Study and Employment Land Review.
 - Issues identified from community consultations.
 - Issues identified from the Community Strategy work, and issues raised at ongoing public participation events, such as the Raising Awareness meetings in spring 2005, and the Special Interest Group meetings in summer 2005.
 - The existing plans, policies and programmes identified in Stage A1.
 - The analysis of baseline information identified in Stage A2.

5.0 Stage A4 – Developing the Sustainability Appraisal Framework

41. The Sustainability framework will be used to test the sustainability of policies and objectives in all future DPDs and SPDs produced by North Dorset District Council.
42. The framework consists of sustainability objectives based on the regional SA Framework devised by the South West Regional Assembly. This framework identified 6 broad objectives divided into 31 sub-objectives.
43. For the purposes of making the North Dorset SA Framework locally distinctive and more manageable the framework in Appendix 4 contains 16 main objectives developed from the issues identified in Stage A3, the Community and Parish Plans and from public consultation undertaken by the Council.
44. This framework aims to be the best way of appraising sustainability objectives by:
 - Avoiding repetition.
 - Emphasising issues which the LDF can potentially influence.
 - Maintaining the manageability of the appraisal process, by having a comprehensive but also concise list of objectives.
 - Reflecting recent policy developments from all levels of governance
45. The SA Framework below comprises of 16 objectives, divided into Social, Economic and Environmental objectives (Table 1). The compatibility matrix (Table 2) identifies where certain objectives may be compatible or incompatible with each other. The majority of objectives are likely to be compatible or neutral with each other, however certain objectives may be incompatible with each other. Table 3 briefly describes identified potential conflicts between objectives.

Table 1: Sustainability Appraisal Framework

Social	
SA Objective 1	Improve Health, reducing health inequalities and promoting healthy lifestyles, especially routine daily exercise
SA Objective 2	Help make suitable housing available and affordable for everybody
SA Objective 3	Give everyone access to learning, training, skills and knowledge
SA Objective 4	Reduce crime and fear of crime
SA Objective 5	Promote stronger, more vibrant communities
Economic	
SA Objective 6	Give everyone in the region access to satisfying work opportunities, paid and unpaid
SA Objective 7	Reduce poverty and income inequality
SA Objective 8	Reduce the need/desire to travel by car and make public transport, cycling and walking easier and more attractive
SA Objective 9	Meet local needs locally, helping everyone access basic services easily, safely and affordably
Environment	
SA Objective 10	Protect and enhance habitats and biodiversity
SA Objective 11	Promote the conservation and wise use of land
SA Objective 12	Protect North Dorset's local distinctiveness, including its cultural and historical assets, landscapes and townscapes
SA Objective 13	Reduce vulnerability to flooding and adapt to the implications of climate change, harnessing opportunities that may arise
SA Objective 14	Reduce consumption of non-renewable energy and emissions of greenhouse gases
SA Objective 15	Reduce waste production and the consumption of water and minerals
SA Objective 16	Minimise land, water, air, light, noise and genetic pollution

Sustainability Objectives	1																	
	2	✓																
	3	-	-															
	4	-	-/✓	✓														
	5	✓	✓	✓	✓													
	6	✓	-	✓	✓	✓												
	7	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓											
	8	✓	-	✓/x	-	✓	x	-										
	9	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓									
	10	-	x	-	-	✓	-	-	✓	✓								
	11	-	x	-	-	✓	-/x	-	✓	-/x	✓							
	12	-	x	-	-	✓	-/x	-	✓	-/x	✓	✓						
	13	-	-	-	-	✓	-	-	-	-	✓/x	✓/x	-					
	14	-	✓/x	-/x	-	-	x	-	✓	✓	-	-	-	✓				
	15	-	✓/x	-	-	-	x	-	✓	✓	-	-	-	-	✓			
	16	✓	x	-	-	✓	x	-	✓	✓	-	-	-	-	✓	✓		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		
	Sustainability Objectives																	

✓	Potentially compatible
x	Potentially incompatible
-	Potentially neutral

Table 3: Potential conflicts between SA Objectives

Objective	Objective potentially conflicting with	Outcome	Explanation
2	10	x	There is a potential conflict between the protection of habitats and biodiversity and the conservation of land and the need to make suitable housing available to meet unmet need, especially if this development can't be provided on brownfield land.
	11	x	
2	12	x	New development could potentially detract from the local distinctiveness of a settlement, however good design could achieve development that is in keeping with the settlement's character.
2	14	✓/x	New development would increase the consumption of non-renewable resources, especially during the construction period. However, sustainable construction methods and better insulated and efficient homes could reduce the lifetime consumption of non-renewable
	15	✓/x	
	16	x	

			resources, water and minerals and reduce emissions of pollution.
3	8	✓/✗	Increased access to training could potentially increase the need and desire to travel by car. However, not all training would require people to travel great distances. Distance learning via the internet would reduce the need to travel.
3	14	-/✗	Increased consumption of fuel could potentially be caused by increased transport to training opportunities, however these issues are loosely linked and are likely to be neutral.
6	11	-/✗	The provision of new sites for economic and employment uses could potentially impact on the conservation of land and the character of settlements. However, increasing the access to employment opportunities on existing roads etc. would have a neutral impact on the conservation of settlements and land.
	12	-/✗	
6	14	✗	There is a potential conflict between increasing economic activity in the district and the increased consumption of non-renewable energy resources and greenhouse gases, water and minerals and the release of pollution.
	15	✗	
	16	✗	
9	11	-/✗	Meeting the needs of the community will be likely to involve the provision of new buildings. If needs cannot be met on brownfield land there is potentially a conflict with the conservation of land.
9	12	-/✗	New development could potentially detract from the local distinctiveness of a settlement, however good design could achieve development that is in keeping with the settlement's character.
10	13	✓/✗	Reducing the vulnerability of flooding could potentially require new infrastructure to be developed in the district, or changes in agriculture, which could potentially have a negative impact on the protection and enhancement of habitats and biodiversity and the conservation of land. Changes in flood management, however, could potentially enhance habitats and biodiversity and the conservation of land, through, for example, the reinstatement of floodplains.
11	13	✓/✗	

6.0 Stage A5 – Consultation on the scope of the Sustainability Appraisal

46. Consultation on a draft version of this SA Scoping Report was undertaken to help ensure that the SA Framework Objectives in this Scoping Report are comprehensive and robust enough to adequately assess options in future LDDs against sustainable development objectives.
47. LDDs will need to demonstrate their soundness and conformity within national and regional policies, as well as demonstrating specifically their conformity with the European Directive 2001/42/EC - the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive.
48. The requirements of the SEA Directive necessitated consultation to be made with the four statutory environmental consultation bodies identified in the SEA regulations (see below). In addition other social, environmental and economic bodies, which have been previously identified as stakeholders were consulted. Comments on the draft Scoping Report were also invited from the general public. The Council's standards for public consultation on planning matters are set out in its Statement of Community Involvement (SCI). A list of those consulted is set out in Table 4 below.

Table 4: List of Consultees

Statutory Consultees (designated in the SEA Regulations)

The Countryside Agency
English Heritage
English Nature
The Environment Agency

Additional Organisations

The South West Regional Assembly (which is the Regional Planning Body)
Dorset County Council
Wiltshire County Council
Somerset County Council
East Dorset District Council
Purbeck District Council
Salisbury District Council
West Dorset District Council
South Somerset District Council
All Town and Parish Councils and Parish Meetings
All Parish Councils adjoining the boundary of North Dorset
Highways Agency
The Strategic Rail Authority
South West Regional Development Agency (SWRDA)

Government Office for the South West (GOSW)
Planning Inspectorate (PINS)
Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG)
Forestry Commission
Sturquest – Community Partnership Group
DT11 – Community Partnership Group
Three Rivers Partnership – Community Partnership Group
Shaftesbury Task Force – Community Partnership Group
Dorset AONB Group
Cranborne Chase & West Wiltshire Downs Area of Outstanding Natural
Beauty
Dorset Wildlife Trust
RSPB
Sport England
Dorset Police
North Dorset Primary Care Trust
Scottish and Southern Electric plc
British Gas
NPower
EOn
Powergen
National Grid UK
Wessex Water
Dorset Biodiversity Partnership
Campaign to Protect Rural England
Dorset Strategic Partnership
British Wind Energy Association
Bournemouth, Poole and Dorset Economic Partnership
Raglan Housing Association
Signpost Housing Association
Tregonwell Almshouse Trust
The Abbeyfield Blackmore Vale Society
East Dorset Housing Association
Hastoe Housing Association
Housing 21
Hanover Housing Association
Sanctuary Housing Association
Knightstone Housing Association
North British Housing
King Alfred Housing Association
Western Challenge Housing Association
Shaftesbury Housing Association
Sovereign Housing Association
Magna Housing Association

Internal Council Services

Rural Regeneration
Rural Economy
Housing and Community Safety
Environment
Research and Performance Management
Environmental Health and Licensing
Community Services - Operations
Development Control
Legal Services

49. Table 5 (below) indicates how the Scoping Report was produced and what problems were encountered.

Table 5: How the Scoping Report was completed

Stage	Completed by:	Problems/issues encountered:
A1: Identifying other relevant policies, plans and programmes, and sustainability objectives	North Dorset District Council planning officers	Synopses of documents are meant for guidance only. During SA full appreciation of objectives will be made
A2: Collecting baseline information	North Dorset District Council planning officers	Data sets not always available
A3: Identifying sustainability issues and problems.	North Dorset District Council planning officers	None
A4: Developing the SA framework	North Dorset District Council planning officers	None

7.0 Glossary

Annual Monitoring Report	AMR	Report produced each year monitoring the implementation and outcome of objectives and the progress of the production of the LDF.
Core Strategy		The main DPD that sets out the long-term spatial vision and strategic objectives for the local planning authority's area, with core policies to implement that vision.
Development Plan Document	DPD	A spatial planning document prepared by the local planning authority and subject to extensive public consultation and independent examination, which forms part of the LDF.
Local Development Document	LDD	Any adopted document making up part of the LDF.
Local Development Framework	LDF	Comprises the portfolio of documents prepared by the local planning authority. It sets out a framework for the spatial strategy of the area. It will consist of a LDS, a SCI and a number of LDDs.
Local Development Scheme	LDS	Sets out a 3 year time table for the preparation of the LDF.
Regional Spatial Strategy	RSS	Regional policy prepared by the Regional Assembly which is the regional planning body.
Scoping		The process of deciding the scope and level of detail of a SA
Scoping Report		Sets out how the evidence base, objectives and framework for all SA reports will be developed.
Statement of Community Involvement	SCI	Is a requirement of the new Act and sets out the standards by which the community will be involved. In addition a consultation statement will need to be included in all DPDs.
Strategic Environmental Assessment	SEA	All documents must be prepared with a view to contributing to development which is sustainable. The SEA is a European Union Directive (2001/42/EC). The requirements of this Directive are incorporated into the SA.
Supplementary Planning Document	SPD	SPDs cover a wide range of issues where the local planning authority wishes to provide additional policy guidance on policies in the DPDs. They will not be part of the Development Plan or be subject to independent examination. They will be material considerations in determining planning applications.
Sustainability Appraisal	SA	A systematic and iterative process which seeks to appraise the social, environmental and economic effects of the policies contained within a LDD prepared from the outset of the process.

Appendix 1: Relevant Plans, Policies and Programmes

Key Documents relevant to SA and LDF	General	Key Sustainability Objectives	Key Relevant Targets and Indicators and Implications to Plan and SA
International			
Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development. UN Johannesburg (2002)	Reaffirms commitment to the principles of sustainable development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognise the needs of everyone • Protection of the environment • The prudent use of natural resources • Climate change and energy • Sustainable communities 	
Kyoto Protocol to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (1997)	The Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change strengthens the international response to climate change.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved energy efficiency • Lower carbon intensive forms of energy supply (energy and transport) • Reduced industrial process emissions • Improved agricultural practices and livestock management • Management of biodegradable waste 	The commitment to reducing collective emissions of six key greenhouse gases (translated into CO2 equivalents) by at least 5% against a 1990 baseline. The UK's target under the "Burden Sharing Agreement" is a 12.5% reduction in the 1990 baseline of CO2 equivalents by 2008-12

Key Documents relevant to SA and LDF	General	Key Sustainability Objectives	Key Relevant Targets and Indicators and Implications to Plan and SA
European			
Bern Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (1979).	To ensure the conservation of European wildlife and natural habitats by means of cooperation between States.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conserve wild flora and fauna and their natural habitats • Protect endangered migratory species • Promote education and disseminate information on the need to conserve species of wild flora and fauna and their habitats. 	
The Bonn Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (1979)	The conservation of migratory species worldwide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To provide immediate protection for migratory species included in Appendix I • To conclude Agreements covering the conservation and management of migratory species listed in Appendix II 	
Air Quality Framework Directive (Directive 96/62/EC) Daughter Directives (99/30/EC), (2000/69/EC), (2002/3/EC)	The Directives has been introduced to control levels of certain pollutants and to monitor their concentrations in the air.	Minimise the adverse environmental, social and economic effects of air pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide limit values for a number of air pollutants which are continually monitored • Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs) indicate areas where air quality targets may not presently be met

Renewable Energy Directive (2001/77/EC).	Directive aims to promote a substantial increase in the proportion of electricity generated from renewable energy sources across the European Union by 2010.	Increase the production of energy from Renewable Energy Sources (RES)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the share of electricity produced from renewable energy sources (RES) in the EU to 22.1 per cent by 2010 (up from 15.2 per cent in 2001) • EU RES target of overall energy consumption of 12 per cent by 2010
EC Council Directive 92/43/EEC, on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora (1992) (The Habitats Directive)	Develops European network of protected sites which represent areas of the highest value for natural habitats and species of plants and animals which are rare, endangered or vulnerable	Conservation and enhancement of species and habitats identified as Natura 2000 sites	Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) designated where they support rare, endangered or vulnerable natural habitats and species of plants or animals (other than birds).
EC Council Directive 79/409/EEC, on the Conservation of Wild Birds (1979)	Measures to protect both important wildlife sites and species	Conservation and enhancement of species and habitats identified as Natura 2000 sites	Special Protection Areas (SPA) designated where areas support significant numbers of wild birds and their habitats
Environmental Noise Directive (2002/49/EC).	Framework for noise policy, based on shared responsibility between the EU, national and local level, and including measures to improve the accuracy and standardisation of data to help improve the coherency of different actions.	Production of strategic noise maps on the basis of indicators, to inform the public about noise exposure and its effects, and to draw up action plans to address noise issues.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 'Day-evening-night equivalent levels' and 'night equivalent levels' indicators. • "Strategic noise maps" for major roads, railways, airports and agglomerations
Nitrates Directive (91/676/EEC).	Measures to reduce Nitrogen release to controlled waters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevention of eutrophication and water pollution • Human health and ecosystem protection 	Nitrate Vulnerable Zones (NVZs) designated in sites that are vulnerable to

Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of international importance especially waterfowl habitat (1971).	Recognises that wetlands constitute a resource of great economic, cultural, scientific, and recreational value, the loss of which would be irreparable.	Conserve of wetlands and their flora and fauna	
Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive (98/15/EEC)	Measures to set emission standards or percentage reductions in pollutant concentrations, for discharges from sewage treatment works serving a population equivalent of 2,000 or more.	Protect the environment from the adverse effects of discharges of urban waste water and of waste water from industrial sectors of agro-food industry	
Waste to Landfill Directive (99/31/EC).	The Directive is intended to prevent or reduce the adverse effects of the landfill of waste on the environment, in particular on surface water, groundwater, soil, air and human health.	Prevent or reduce as far as possible negative effects on the environment from the landfilling of waste	Stringent technical requirements for waste and landfills
Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC).	Integrated river basin management for Europe	Cleaner rivers and lakes, groundwater and coastal beaches	33 substances identified that will be controlled, 11 of which are priorities for removal from controlled waters
EC Sixth Environmental Action Program (2002)	Provides the environmental component of the EC's strategy for sustainable development and makes the link between environment and our European objectives for growth and competitiveness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate Change • Nature and Biodiversity • Environment and Health and quality of life • Natural Resources and Waste 	

<p>EC Sustainable Development Strategy Revision (2005)</p>	<p>Strategy to improve welfare and living conditions in a sustainable way for present and future generations.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Combat climate change • Ensure sustainable transport • Address threats to public health • Manage natural resources more responsibly and stop biodiversity decline • Combat poverty and social exclusion • Meet the challenges of an ageing population 	
<p>EC The European Spatial Development Perspective (1999)</p>	<p>Comments and recommendations from the European Consultative Forum on the Environment and Sustainable Development</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Balance social and sustainability objectives with competitiveness and the markets through spatial development • Conserve the rich territorial variety of Europe • Respect ecological balance between natural and anthropic systems • Contribute to local and global climate change control through spatial planning 	
<p>Aarhus Convention</p>	<p>An environmental agreement linking environmental rights and human rights</p>	<p>To develop interactions between the public and public authorities in a democratic context</p>	<p>Public granted rights and Parties and public authorities are imposed obligations regarding access to information, public participation and access to justice</p>

<p>Hazardous Waste Directive 91/689/EEC (December, 1991) as amended by Directive 94/31/EC (1994)</p>	<p>Outlines a strict control regime for the 'cradle to the grave' management of hazardous wastes.</p>	<p>The objective of this Directive is to approximate the laws of the Member States on the controlled management of hazardous waste.</p>	
<p>Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment Directive 2003/108/EC (2003)</p>	<p>Directive to tackle the fast increasing waste stream of electrical and electronic equipment and complements EU measures on landfill and incineration of waste</p>	<p>To increase recycling of electrical and electronic equipment in order to limit the total quantity of waste going to final disposal.</p>	

Key Documents relevant to SA and LDF	General	Key Sustainability Objectives	Key Relevant Targets and Indicators and Implications to Plan and SA
National			
UK Sustainable Development Strategy (2005)	Strategy aims to enable all people throughout the world to satisfy their basic needs and enjoy a better quality of life without compromising the quality of life of future generations.	Four priorities - Sustainable consumption and production, Climate change and energy, Natural resource protection and Sustainable communities	
Learning to Last - Sustainable Development Education Strategy. DEFRA (2003)	Sets out the Government's long-term aims for education for sustainable development	Ensure that all aspects of life long learning are fully engaged in the provision of effective education for sustainable development.	
UK Biodiversity Action Plan (1994)	Commits to produce action plans for the most endangered or declining species, and for priority habitats that are either in decline, or are important for ecosystem function, or for which the UK has international obligations	Since 1994, 391 Local Biodiversity Action Plans have been produced (2005)	
Environmental Quality in Spatial Planning. English Heritage et al (2005)	Guidance to help planning authorities prepare plans and strategies under the new planning system	Planning authorities should consider more ambitious initiatives for the conservation, enhancement and better management of the environment and rural areas.	

<p>Strategy for Sustainable Farming and Food: Facing the Future (Defra 2002)</p>	<p>Sets out how industry, Government and consumers can work together to secure a sustainable future for our farming and food industries, as viable industries contributing to a better environment and healthy and prosperous communities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supporting sustainable farming practices • Creation of a broad agri-environment scheme 	
<p>Department for Transport (2000). Ten Year Plan.</p>	<p>Strategy to tackle congestion and pollution by improving all types of transport - rail and road, public and private - in ways that increase choice</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sharpen the competitiveness of British industry • Boost the economic development of all regions • Promote the renaissance of towns and cities • Enhance access and opportunity in rural areas • Reduce social exclusion • Lessen the impact of transport on the environment at both local and global levels. 	
<p>Department for Transport (2004). The Future of Transport. A network for 2030.</p>	<p>White Paper covers UK policy responsibilities for air, rail and road transport</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhancing local and regional transport • Promotion of sustainable initiatives including Travel Plans • Respecting the environment 	

DEFRA (2004). Achieving a Better Quality of Life - Review of Progress Towards Sustainable Development	UK Government's fourth annual report of 1999 sustainable development Strategy 'A better quality of life'	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 15 Headline Indicators of sustainable development • 147 Quality of Life Counts indicators 	Headline Indicators not being met in Crime - robbery, Air Quality, Road Traffic - total road traffic volumes and Waste - household waste
DETR (2000). Government Rural White Paper: Our Countryside – the Future – a Fair Deal for Rural England.	White Paper describing how the UK Government means to help all communities, rural and urban, achieve their full potential.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A living countryside, with thriving rural communities and access to high quality public services • A working countryside, with a prosperous and diverse economy, giving high and stable levels of employment • A protected countryside, in which the environment is sustained and enhanced, and which all can enjoy • A vibrant countryside which can shape its own future and whose voice is heard by government at all levels. 	
DETR (2000). Government Urban White Paper: Our Towns and Cities: the Future - Delivering an Urban Renaissance.	White Paper describing how the UK Government means to help all communities, rural and urban, achieve their full potential.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People shaping the future of their community, supported by strong and truly representative local leaders • People living in attractive, well kept towns and cities which use space and buildings well • Good design and planning which makes it practical to live in a more 	

		<p>environmentally sustainable way, with less noise, pollution and traffic congestion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Towns and cities able to create and share prosperity, investing to help all their citizens reach their full potential • Good quality services - health, education, housing, transport, finance, shopping, leisure and protection from crime - that meet the needs of people and businesses wherever they are. 	
DETR (2000). The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. Working Together for Clean Air, 2000.	Protection of human health by setting health based objectives for nine main pollutants and two for the protection of vegetation and ecosystems	Management of identified air pollutants for the protection of human health and the environment	Targets for 8 main air pollutants set - are continuously monitored where people are regularly present and may be exposed to air pollution. 2 pollutants monitored for protection of vegetation and ecosystems
Energy White Paper: Our energy future– creating a low carbon economy (Dti 2003)	Defines a long-term strategic vision for energy policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental, security of supply, competitiveness and social goals • Addressing the issues of climate change 	Keep concentration of CO2 below 550ppm (parts per million) in the atmosphere
Home Office target Delivery Report 2003	Report on the delivery of public service targets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A safe, stable and secure society • Reduce Crime and Fear of Crime • Increase racial equality and community cohesion 	

<p>Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990</p>	<p>Primary legislation for the control of development and alterations that affect buildings that are listed or located within conservation areas</p>	<p>Conservation of the built heritage. Protection of listed buildings and conservation areas</p>	
<p>Rural Strategy (2004)</p>	<p>The strategy sets out the Government's approach to implement the Rural White Paper</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic and Social Regeneration - supporting enterprise, targeting areas with the greatest need • Social Justice for All - tackling rural exclusion • Enhancing the Value of our Countryside- protecting the natural environment 	
<p>Saving Lives: Our Healthier Nation White Paper (DoH 1999)</p>	<p>Government's strategy for health for the next 10 years.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotion of health and the prevention of ill-health • Four priority areas - Cancer, Coronary Heart Disease & Stroke, Accidents and Mental Health • Address the underlying causes of ill-health, such as poverty, worklessness, poor educational achievement, poor housing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Targets to be achieved by 2010; reduce the death rate from cancer in people under 75 by at least one fifth • Reduce the death rate from coronary heart disease and stroke and related diseases in people under 75 by at least two fifths • Reduce the death rate from suicide and undetermined injury by at least one fifth • Reduce the death rate from accidents by at least one fifth and to reduce the rate of serious injury from accidents by at least one tenth.

Public Health White Paper 'Choosing Health: making healthy choices easier'	Sets out how the Government will work to provide more of the opportunities, support and information people want to enable them to choose a healthy lifestyle.	Promoting fairness and equity and good health for everyone in England by tackling the causes of ill health and reducing inequalities.	Annex B: Making it Happen sets out the key objectives for improving health. Key to this objective is allowing more people to make healthier choices more of the time.
Our health, our care, our say White Paper (January, 2006)	A new direction for community services, which aims to bring quality health and social care services to the centre of the local community.	Promotes a framework for community based health and social care that follows the individual needs of the patient. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Better prevention and early intervention for improved health, independence and well-being • More choice and a stronger voice for individuals and communities • Tackling inequalities and improving access to services • More support for people with long-term needs. 	Goals and key objectives of the White Paper are contained in the Document 'Our health, our care, our say: making it happen'. Including objectives for better prevention and early intervention for improved health, independence and well-being; tackling inequalities and improving access to services; and, more support for people with long-term needs.
The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)	Act is the principle mechanism for the legislative protection of wildlife in Great Britain.	The protection of listed wild animals and their habitats	Species listed in Schedule 5 of the Act are protected from disturbance, injury, intentional destruction or sale
UK Waste Strategy (Defra 2000)	The Strategy determines targets to reduce the proportion of waste being landfilled in the UK	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make better use of resources • Protect high quality agricultural land and Green Belt • Reduce the release of CO2 (equivalents) 	To recycle or compost at least 30% of household waste by 2010

<p>Working with the Grain of Nature – A Biodiversity Strategy For England (DEFRA 2002)</p>	<p>Seeks to ensure biodiversity considerations become embedded in all main sectors of public policy</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conserve and enhance biodiversity through the management of farming and agricultural land and woodlands • Sustainable use of water and wetlands • Marine and coastal management and protection 	<p>Planning, construction, development and regeneration should have minimal impacts on biodiversity and enhance it wherever possible.</p>
<p>Planning Policy Statement 1: Creating Sustainable Communities (2004).</p>	<p>Sets out the overarching planning policies on the delivery of sustainable development through the planning system.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social inclusion and cohesion • Protection and enhancement of the environment • Prudent use of natural resources • Sustainable economic development • Integrate sustainable development in development plans • Community involvement 	

<p>Planning Policy Guidance Note 3: Housing (2000)</p>	<p>Government guidance on planning for housing</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meet the housing requirements of the whole community, including those in need of affordable and special needs housing • Seek to create mixed communities • Give priority to re-using previously-developed land within urban areas • Create more sustainable patterns of development increasing accessibility to facilities and services • Seek to reduce car dependence • Create attractive, high-quality living environments where people will want to live 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deliver identified affordable housing through Local Authority Housing Needs Survey • By 2008, 60% of additional housing should be provided on previously-developed land • Encourage densities to be between 30-50 dwellings per hectare • Parking standards of more than 1.5 per dwelling should be resisted • The sequential test should be applied to new housing, considering firstly development in the most sustainable locations urban brownfield locations
<p>Planning Policy Guidance Note 4: Industrial, Commercial Development and Small Firms (2001)</p>	<p>States Government's objective for economic development in a way which is compatible with its environmental objectives.</p>	<p>Encourage new development in locations which minimise the length and number of trips, especially by motor vehicles and can be served by more energy efficient modes of transport</p>	
<p>Planning Policy Statement 6: Planning for Town Centres (2005)</p>	<p>Sets key objectives to promote the viability and vitality of town centres</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance existing centres by focussing future development in those centres • Meet the needs of the entire community, particularly socially-excluded groups 	<p>The sequential test should be applied, considering locations in appropriate existing centres firstly, followed by edge of centre sites and then out of centre sites</p>

<p>Planning Policy Statement 7: Sustainable Development in Rural Areas (2004)</p>	<p>Sets out the Government's objectives on creating sustainable rural areas</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To raise the quality of life and the environment in rural areas • To promote more sustainable patterns of development • To promote the development of the English regions by improving their economic performance so that all are able to reach their full potential • To promote sustainable, diverse and adaptable agriculture sectors 	
<p>Planning Policy Guidance Note 8:</p>	<p>Sets out the Government's objectives on planning for telecommunications development - including radio masts and towers, antennas of all kinds, radio equipment housing, public call boxes, cabinets, poles and overhead wires.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate the growth of new and existing telecommunications systems whilst keeping the environmental impact to a minimum. • Take account of the advice on the protection of urban and rural areas (e.g. AONB, SSSI's, buildings of historical importance) • Identify the optimum environmental and network solution on a case-by-case basis. 	
<p>Planning Policy Statement 9: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation (2005)</p>	<p>Sets out the Government's objectives to prevent harm to biodiversity and geological conservation interests</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that biological and geological diversity are conserved and enhanced • Conserve, enhance and restore the diversity of England's wildlife and geology • Contributing to rural renewal and urban renaissance by enhancing biodiversity in green spaces and among developments 	<p>Protection and enhancement of designated sites - Special Areas of Conservation (SACs), Special Protection Areas (SPAs) and Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs)</p>

<p>Planning Policy Statement 10: Planning and Sustainable Waste Management (2005)</p>	<p>Government statement to protect human health and the environment by producing less waste and by using it as a resource wherever possible.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drive waste management up the waste hierarchy with disposal as the last option. • Implement the national waste strategy and the targets transposed from European legislation 	
<p>Planning Policy Guidance Note 13: Transport (2002)</p>	<p>Identifies that travel modes and the continued growth in road traffic is damaging the built and natural environment and contributing to global warming.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote more sustainable transport choices for both people and for moving freight • Promote accessibility to jobs, shopping, leisure facilities and services by public transport, walking and cycling • Reduce the need to travel, especially by car • In rural areas, locate most development for housing, jobs, shopping, leisure and services in local service centres 	<p>National maximum parking standards set in Appendix D and in accordance with Local Transport Plan</p>
<p>Planning Policy Guidance Note 15: Planning and the Historic Environment (2002)</p>	<p>Sets policies for the identification and protection of historic buildings, conservation areas, and other elements of the historic environment.</p>	<p>Protection for buildings and areas of special architectural or historic interest.</p>	

<p>Planning Policy Guidance Note 17: Planning for Open Space, Sport and Recreation (2002)</p>	<p>Identifies the importance of open spaces, sport and recreation in underpinning people's quality of life</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supporting urban renaissance and rural renewal • Promote social inclusion and social cohesion • Promote health and well-being • Promote sustainable development through accessibility 	<p>Open space standards are set locally in the Local Plan, from standards set by the National Playing Fields Association</p>
<p>Planning Policy Guidance Note 21: Tourism (1992)</p>	<p>Outlines the economic significance of tourism and its environmental impact, and therefore its importance in land-use planning.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The industry should flourish in response to the market while respecting the environment which attracts visitors but also has far wider and enduring value. • Achieve sustainable development 	
<p>Planning Policy Statement 22: Renewable Energy (2004)</p>	<p>Sets out the Government's objective to maintain reliable and competitive energy supplies while increasing renewable energy use</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote and encourage, rather than restrict, the development of renewable energy resources. • Renewable energy developments can contribute to all four elements of the Government's sustainable development strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Energy White Paper sets a target to cut carbon dioxide emissions by 60% by 2050 • Generate 10% of UK electricity from renewable energy sources by 2010, and 20% by 2020
<p>Planning Policy Statement 23: Planning and Pollution Control (2004)</p>	<p>This Statement sets out the Government's objectives for controlling and minimising pollution</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To meet the country's economic, social and environmental needs, whilst recognising the precautionary principle • Urban and rural regeneration and the redevelopment of previously developed sites • Polluting activities should be sited and planned, 	

		and subject to such planning conditions, that their adverse effects are minimised and contained to within acceptable limits	
Planning Policy Guidance Note 25: Development and Flood Risk (2001)	Explains how flood risk should be considered at all stages of the planning and development process in order to reduce future damage to property and loss of life	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider the issues raised by flooding on the wider scale (of the river catchment and the coastal cell) and the need to work with natural processes in planning future development • Identify the precautionary principle's relevance to the hazard of flooding 	
Minerals Planning Guidance 1: General Considerations	Sets out the principles and the key planning policy objectives against which plans for minerals and decisions on individual applications should be made	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In decision making, all the costs and benefits of a development including the environmental costs and benefits, need to be taken into account • Objectives of sustainable development include minimising processing, transport and waste of minerals, and to conserve important environmental areas 	
Minerals Policy Statement 2: Controlling and mitigating the environmental effects of mineral extraction in England	Sets out the Government's policies and considerations in relation to the environmental effects of minerals extraction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incorporation of the objectives of sustainable development in minerals planning • Objectives of sustainable development include minimising processing, transport and waste of minerals, and to conserve important environmental areas 	

Minerals Planning Guidance 6: Guidelines for aggregates provision in England	Guidance to balance social, environmental and economic costs of the mineral industry, while ensuring development is sustainable.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encouraging competition, promoting economic growth, and assisting the creation and maintenance of employment • Objectives of sustainable development include minimising processing, transport and waste of minerals, and to conserve important environmental areas 	
Making Space for Water, First Government response to autumn 2004 consultation (March 2005)	Government will, over the 20-year lifetime of the new strategy, implement a more holistic approach to managing flood and coastal erosion risks in England.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce the threat to people and their property • Deliver the greatest environmental, social and economic benefit, consistent with the Government's sustainable development principles 	Detailed delivery plan has been produced indicating priority activities and key milestones including the production of PPS25: Development and flood risk
Water Act 2003	Introduced changes to the regulation of the water industry in England and Wales under the Water Industry Act 1991, which controls the abstraction and impounding of water.	Aims to improve protection of the environment and to provide a more flexible process of regulation. The changes will be implemented over a number of years. Between now and 2012.	
The Planning Response to Climate Change – Advice on better practice (September, 2004)	Document provides advice to stimulate planners to look for new strategies to respond to the changing climate in partnership with developers and the wider community.	To inform planners, local authorities, public bodies, private companies and the general public of the predicted and observed effects of climate change and to appreciate changes should be made to plan for an uncertain future.	
BREEAM – including EcoHomes. Environmental assessment method	EcoHomes balances environmental performance with the need for a high quality of life and a safe and healthy internal environment.	Developments are assessed against seven categories to identify their EcoHomes rating; energy; water; pollution; materials; transport; ecology and land use; health and well-being.	

Securing the Future: delivering UK sustainable development strategy (March 2005)	Aims to enable all people throughout the world to satisfy their basic needs and enjoy a better quality of life without compromising the quality of life of future generations.	Four priority areas for immediate action in the UK: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable Consumption and Production • Climate Change and Energy • Natural Resource Protection and Environmental Enhancement • Sustainable Communities 	Evidence and indicators set to measure progress in decoupling impacts from development. Including, reducing greenhouse gas emissions in-line with Kyoto target.
Consultation on PPS:25, Development and Flood Risk (Draft, December, 2005)	Seeks views and comments on the draft of Planning Policy Statement (PPS) 25: <i>Development and Flood Risk</i> .	Regional planning bodies (RPBs) and local planning authorities (LPAs) should prepare and implement planning strategies that help to deliver sustainable development, including preparing Regional or Strategic Flood Risk Assessments (RFRAs/SFRAs) as appropriate and reducing flood risk to and from new development through location, layout and design, including the application of a sustainable approach to drainage.	
Environment Agency. Groundwater protection: policy and guidance (GP3)	To exert real influence on the problems and threats which groundwater faces.	To ensure that groundwater protection and management are consistent with the Agency's vision for the environment and a sustainable future.	
Environment Agency. Dealing with contaminated land in England (September 2002)	Gives an overview of progress made in identifying and remediating contaminated land since the Part IIA regime was introduced in 2000.	Reports on the progress made in implementing the regime of determining and remediating Part IIA contaminated sites in the UK.	

Good Practice Guide on Planning and Tourism, DCLG (May 2006)	Ensure the importance of tourism is fully taken into account when preparing development plans and taking planning decisions.	To ensure development is in locations accessible to visitors, is well designed and respects and complements the environ it is in, having a positive impact on the surrounding built and natural environment.	
DTLR Circular 04/2001	Updates existing advice on the highway and wider transport considerations which planning authorities will be expected to take into account when assessing planning applications for developments affecting trunk roads	To address the way planning authorities deal with planning applications in the context of the government's policies for integrated transport and sustainable development.	
Planning Act 1990 – Tree preservation order regulations (1999)	Primary legislation which places a statutory duty of local authorities to make TPOs where appropriate on trees which have significant amenity value	To protect trees which have a significant amenity value.	
Hedgerow Regulations 1997	Makes it a criminal offence to remove most hedgerows in the countryside without the authorisation of the LPA	To protect hedgerows which have a significant amenity value.	
Keepers of Time (DEFRA, 2005)	Updates the government's policy towards woodlands and trees.	Re-emphasises their value, evaluating threats and opportunities and setting out a range of actions to improve their protection and quality	

England Forestry Strategy– A New Focus for England’s Woodlands, Forestry Commission (1998)	Describes how the Government will deliver its forestry policies in England and sets out the Government’s priorities and programmes for forestry for the next five to ten years.	To ensure that England’s woods continue to provide a rich source of benefits for England’s people.	
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Key Documents relevant to SA and LDF	General	Key Sustainability Objectives	Key Relevant Targets and Indicators and Implications to Plan and SA
Regional			
ODPM (2003) Sustainable Communities in the South West – Building for the Future	Provides the tools to build successful, thriving and inclusive communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Produce communities which are economically prosperous, have decent affordable homes and with a strong sense of community • Safeguard the countryside and create well-designed, accessible and pleasant living and working conditions • An action plan has been drawn up to implement these targets in this decade 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meet the target of 20,200 additional new homes per annum as set out in the South West Regional Planning Guidance • Meet the target of providing between 6,000 and 10,000 affordable homes as set out in RPG • Reduce the number of homeless people and stem the rise in the number of families being housed in bed and breakfast accommodation • Meet the decent homes target, by 2010 ensuring that all social housing tenants and vulnerable people living in the private sector are living in warm and dry homes

<p>English Nature, Environment Agency, RSPB (1997). Action for Biodiversity in the South West – A Series of Habitat and Species Plans to Guide Delivery</p>	<p>Plan has been developed by the South West Regional Biodiversity Partnership to assist in a more joined up approach to biodiversity delivery</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain and enhance biodiversity by managing at a local and where possible more strategic scale and expand and re-establish defined areas • Develop integrated sustainable land management practices • Increase awareness and understanding of the importance of biodiversity for health, quality of life and economic productivity • Understand and manage the dynamic processes of change (e.g. climate change) and develop long-term sustainable approaches 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meet European commitment to halt biodiversity loss by 2010 • Reverse the long-term decline in the number of farmland birds by 2020, as measured annually against underlying trends • Bring into favourable condition by 2010 95% of all nationally important wildlife sites
<p>Analysis of Community Strategies in the South West, Final Report (2004)</p>	<p>The report is an independent assessment of the issues outlined in community strategies and is based on the consultant's assessment of the content of the strategies</p>		
<p>The Way Ahead: Delivering Sustainable Communities in the South West (2005)</p>	<p>Proposes moving forward and implementing current strategies, particularly the Integrated Regional Strategy 'Just Connect', the Regional Economic Strategy and the Spatial Strategy RPG10.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build Principle Urban Areas as economic drivers • Reducing disparities and deprivation in the region 	

Regional Economic Strategy for South West England (2006)	Focuses on the particular needs and opportunities of the South West economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raise business productivity, allowing them to become more competitive and therefore more profitable • Increase economic inclusion, so that all parts of the region can benefit from increased prosperity • Improve regional communications and partnership 	
In search of Chunky Dunsters - A Cultural Strategy for the South West. Culture South West (2003)	Strategy to improve the quality and range of cultural activity available to all those living in or visiting the region and support the further development of creative industries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide the main focus and channel for representing and developing the region's cultural interests • Improve the quality and relevance of the region's cultural facilities and activities 	By 2010 there will have been a major measurable increase in the number of people who take part, enjoy and value a range of enhanced cultural activities across our Region
A Strategy for the Historic Environment in the South West. English Heritage (2004)	The strategy aims to develop a regional perspective that reflects the special character, variety and contribution of the historic environment within the South West	Support rural renaissance initiatives to help rural communities, supporting the development and implementation of sustainable projects	
English Heritage in the South West 2006-2008. English Heritage (undated).	Sets out how the organisation will provide its services in the South West over the period 2006–08.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a sustainable response to climate change, with other agencies, especially focusing on the potential impact on the historic environment and the coast • Develop a suite of Conservation Principles for the sustainable management of the historic environment 	

<p>State of Nature: Lowlands – future landscapes for wildlife. English Nature (2004).</p>	<p>Highlights the value of nature to people, such as quality of life and economic benefits, and identifies mechanisms that can be used to manage wildlife at landscape scales.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement sustainable development principles in land use planning, which promote environmentally sustainable communities, contributing to biodiversity targets • Reduce the adverse effects of transport • Reduce atmospheric pollution • Adapt to the impacts of climate change • Improve management of the impacts of access and recreation 	
<p>Water Resources for the Future – A Strategy for the South West Region. Environment Agency (2001)</p>	<p>Summarises the water resources strategy for the South West</p>	<p>To improve the environment, while allowing enough water for human uses.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recommend the enhancement of supply by about 5 per cent over the next 25 years by improving existing schemes and developing some new resources • Expectation that over the next 25 years household water metering to become widespread • Commerce and industry should pay increasing attention to water efficiency

South West Area Multi Modal Study, WARMMS Final Report. Government Office for the South West (2002)	Aims to make recommendations for a long term strategy to address passenger and freight transport movement needs in the South West.	Wide ranging transport and planning objectives supporting the economic, social and environmental aims for the area in a cost effective and sustainable manner.	Reductions in travel demand had the most marked effect on travel conditions in the study. I.e. reducing the need to travel through support of home working and video conferencing initiatives and Work Travel Plans
Regional Renewable Energy Strategy for the South West of England 2003-2010. South West Regional Development Agency (2003).	Reinforces the commitment in the South West to take support for renewable energy from aspiration to implementation.	To increase generation of renewable energy from the South West's current level of a little over 1% (2003).	South West renewable electricity generation target of 11-15 per cent by 2010
REvision 2010: Empowering the Region – Renewable Energy Targets for the South West. GOSW & SWRA (2004).	Purpose of the strategy was to facilitate the identification and adoption of sub-regional renewable electricity targets for 2010	To increase the generation of renewable energy in the region	Draft target of 64-84MW of energy from renewable energy in Dorset by 2010
A Guide to Sustainable Tourism in the South West. Our South West (2000)	A discussion paper to help encourage movement towards sustainable development in the region	Tourism accounts for around 10% of GDP for the region. Needs to be clear movement towards sustainable tourism.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recommend appointment of Sustainable Tourism Officers • The use of a Sustainability Checklist for development proposals is recommended
Framework for Biodiversity. Association of Local Government Ecologists (2005)	Explores how biodiversity can and should be incorporated into local development frameworks	Integrating biodiversity initiatives in the new planning system to promote sustainable development	The Core Strategy should present a spatial vision and strategic objectives, with an accompanying core policy, for the conservation, restoration and enhancement of important BAP habitats and species.

<p>South West Regional Housing Strategy (2005-2016). South West Housing Body (2005).</p>	<p>Seeks to improve the contribution housing can make to enhancing economic prosperity and reducing social and health inequalities in the region.</p>	<p>To work in partnership to ensure that everyone has access to a good quality home within a sustainable and inclusive community.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Develop housing markets with a range of tenures, which improve the balance between supply and demand. ● Ensure that existing and new homes improve over minimum standards of quality, management and design. ● Ensure that housing makes a full contribution to the achievement of sustainable and inclusive communities.
<p>Developing the Regional Transport Strategy in the South West. South West Regional Assembly (2004)</p>	<p>Develops and updates the current Regional Transport Strategy (RTS) in RPG10 adopted in 2001.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Reduce the impact of transport on the environment ● Secure improved accessibility to work, education, shopping leisure and services by public transport, walking and cycling. ● Meet the demands of a dynamic regional economy, help overcome regional peripherality and meet all travel needs. 	

<p>'Just Connect!' Integrated Regional Strategy for the South West 2004-2026. South West Regional Assembly (2004).</p>	<p>Strategy to set out the South West region's key economic, social and environmental aims and objectives.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance economic prosperity and the quality of employment opportunities. • Make sure that people are treated fairly and can participate fully in society. • Address deprivation and disadvantage to reduce significant intraregional inequalities. • Enhance our distinctive environments and the quality and diversity of our cultural life. • Harness the benefits of population growth and manage the implications of population change. 	
<p>Culture and the Regional Spatial Strategy for the South West. Culture South West (2005)</p>	<p>Aims to provide an initial input on cultural issues relevant to the emerging Regional Spatial Strategy for the South West</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Culture-led urban and rural regeneration and renewal • Improving health and well-being and delivering social inclusion • Supporting sustainable patterns of tourism and visiting 	

<p>Life's out there. Be Active in the South West: The Regional strategy for Sport 2004-2008</p>	<p>The Strategy's vision is for people to have the best opportunity to start, stay and succeed in sport</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bring together a wide range of partners to create a more active and community focused south west • Delivering community sport • Encouraging active living • Influencing strategic planning • Raising sport's profile 	<p>Drive up participation levels of the south west's population by at least 1%, year on year</p>
<p>Our Environment: Our Future - The Regional Strategy for the South West Environment 2004-2014 (2004)</p>	<p>Sets out what is important about our region's environment and highlights particular threats</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect and enhance the region's distinctiveness and diversity • Use natural resources wisely • Allow people and communities to have access to and value the natural, historic and built environment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conserve and enhance the landscape and historic environment which underpin local distinctiveness • Develop a low carbon economy • Manage flood risk to land and property
<p>Draft RSS Version 4.1 (Submission Version, March 2006)</p>	<p>Strategy is spatial and functional in approach, responding to the Government's challenge to build sustainable communities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deliver development that creates sustainable communities and delivers housing where need is identified • Rural parts of the region to fulfil their economic potential with vibrant market towns at their core • Realignment of agricultural sector • Integrated transport and reducing the need to travel for employment and services • Protecting the highly important natural and built environments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce greenhouse gas emissions in line with the UK Climate Change Strategy - further 20% reduction by 2026 • Seeking all new and refurbished buildings achieve requirements of emerging national Code for Sustainable Buildings with the addition of setting BREEAM standards • Achieve at least 50% of new development on previously

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Confronting the greatest threat: Climate Change 	<p>developed land</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30% of all housing to be affordable, with rates up to 60% in areas of greatest need • Development of Green Infrastructure to enhance quality of life in the Region, planned around existing environmental assets • Onshore renewable energy targets of 151MWe Installed Electricity Generating Capacity in Dorset and 500MWth Installed Thermal Capacity in the Region by 2020 • Large scale developments to produce at least 10% on-site renewable energy
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<p>Regional Planning Guidance for the South West, RPG10. GOSW (2001)</p>	<p>A non-statutory regional plan following the European trend for well defined regional planning</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection of the environment • Prosperity for communities and the regional and national economy • Progress in meeting society's needs and aspirations • Prudence in the use of resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concentrate growth at the Principle Urban Areas, creating sustainable communities, reducing energy consumption and travel to work • Maintain areas of lowland grassland, lowland meadows and rivers and streams • Provision of 6,000-10,000 affordable homes per annum • A minimum of 11-15% production of electricity from renewable sources by 2010
<p>A Sustainable Future for the South West - The Regional Sustainable Development Framework for the South West of England. SWRA (2001)</p>	<p>Identifies sustainability principles and 15 cross cutting themes relevant to the Region</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supporting a diverse and thriving economy, where people have access to satisfying and fairly paid work and where local needs are met locally • People have access to lifelong learning opportunities • Access to basic services (affordable housing, efficient energy, health care, education etc.) • Limit pollution to levels which are not harmful to the natural systems and protection and enhancement of the natural environment • Provision of opportunities for culture, leisure and recreation and the empowerment of communities to participate in decision making 	

Strategic Sustainability Assessment of the South West Regional Spatial Strategy (September 2004)	The purpose of the SSA is to identify the “significant” effects of the RSS, as required by the SEA Directive		
Regional Economic Strategy for the South West of England 2003- 2012. Regional Development Agency (2003).	Strategy sets out an ambitious picture of the future for the Region's growing economy, and showing how that will contribute to the wider social and environmental prosperity detailed in the Integrated Regional Strategy.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a dynamic, growing economy to continue into the future, managing the economy within environmental limits. • Aspirations and skills of people combine with the quality of the physical and cultural environment to provide a high quality of life and sustainable prosperity for everyone • Successful and competitive businesses • Strong and inclusive communities • An effective and confident region 	
Environment Agency. River Basin Management Plans	The Water Framework Directive requires that River Basin Management Plans (RBMP) are produced for each River Basin District (RBD) by 2009	These will be strategic management documents, developed via the River Basin Planning process, which will integrate the management of the water and land environment.	
Towards 2015: Shaping Tomorrow's Tourism (2005) South West Tourism	Details the vision for tourism in the region combined with the key issues and priorities for action.	Be responsible for, and work to alleviate, the environmental and social impact of tourism and protect the natural and built heritage of the South West.	

South West England Woodland and Forestry Framework (1998).	The Framework will help to set priorities and target public investment in the South West.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintaining livelihoods – jobs and businesses • Quality of Life – including sustainable communities, recreation and access, health and well being. • Natural resources and the Environment – biodiversity, historic environment, landscape. 	
South West England Woodland and Forestry Strategic Economic Study	Examines the characteristics of woodland in the region and provides an analysis of the different economic activities associated with it.	Forestry and woodland's role in fixing carbon, sustainable energy, biodiversity, landscape enhancement and community well-being	
Wessex Water Low Flows Project	A statement of intent and 4 phase management/action plan to improve the environmental as well as social and economic costs of water abstraction	Review and monitor groundwater and river levels in order to protect and enhance the quality of the region's water resources.	

Key Documents relevant to SA and LDF	General	Key Sustainability Objectives	Key Relevant Targets and Indicators and Implications to Plan and SA
County			
Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole First Deposit Waste Local Plan (2003)	Sets out the framework to enable the waste management industry to establish appropriate waste management facilities, in a way which meets the objectives of sustainable development.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a balance between the need for waste management facilities and the need to protect the environment which maximises the sustainability of both. • Encourage re-use, recycling and recovery of waste materials within a hierarchy of waste management options and to take account of the potential for waste minimisation. • Identify areas where the requirement for waste management facilities can take place without prejudicing the best of the local environment or the amenities or living conditions of its residents and visitors now and in the future • Seek to minimise adverse environmental impacts resulting from the handling, processing, transport and disposal of waste. • Ensure that land taken for waste management facilities is restored at the earliest opportunity, and, for waste disposal, progressively, to an agreed after-use and standard which does not detract from the quality of the local environment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recycle/compost 40% of household waste by 2005/6 • Recover value from 45% of municipal waste by 2010 • By 2010 75%, by 2013 50% of biodegradable waste produced in 1995 (maximum) will be sent to landfill • By 2005, reduce the amount of industrial and commercial waste sent to landfill to 85% of that landfilled in 1998

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure, where appropriate and practicable, a positive contribution in terms of landscape enhancement, habitat creation, public access or recreational uses on restored waste sites. • Seek the co-operation of the waste industry in upgrading the built development, operations and restoration of existing permitted sites to the best current standards. • Prevent the unnecessary sterilisation of valuable waste management resources by other forms of development. 	
Dorset Minerals and Waste Local Plan: adopted plan (1999)	Framework with detailed land use policies for the extraction of minerals and waste arisings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An "environment-led" approach - in which the area released for mineral working is based primarily on consideration of what is environmentally acceptable • Promotion, so far as practicable, of a sustainable approach to minerals and waste disposal. 	

<p>Community Strategy for Dorset (2004)</p>	<p>Long-term plan for people and communities in Dorset. Setting out a shared vision for the future of local people in relation to improving economic, social and environmental well-being over the next 10-20 years.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meet the priority of delivering affordable homes where need is greatest • Improve access to services in rural areas • Support active and inclusive communities • Improve opportunities for learning and culture • Improve health, community safety and well-being • Sustain a prosperous and productive local economy • Safeguard Dorset's unique environment 	
<p>Local Agenda 21 Strategy: Towards a Community Plan, DCC (2000)</p>	<p>Strategy defines the sustainable vision of Dorset</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A built environment that is appropriate to meet people's needs, safe, well designed and diverse • A robust and stable economy • Promotion of active citizenship and environmental responsibility • Promote energy efficiency and the minimisation of waste and water use • Promotion of a fair, sharing inclusive and compassionate society in which dependency is reduced • Ensuring everyone has good access to food provision, and where locally produced produce is supported 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build sustainable development into all future strategies and purchasing tenders • Develop Dorset Travel to School Strategy, increasing proportion of pupils travelling by more sustainable modes of transport • To have 25% of mainstream education establishments adopting sustainable development objectives into their development plans by 2005 • Recycle 40% of waste by 2005

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raise awareness of global sustainability issues • Attain a high quality environment for people and wildlife • Ensuring everyone has adequate access to their community and beyond 	
Health in Dorset. Dorset Health Community - NHS (2004)	Report aims to respond to the Dorset Community strategy (2004) highlighting areas that relate to public health where progress is being made and noting where further work is required.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The need to focus on improving the health and emotional well-being of children and young people • The need to target health initiatives at those in greatest need and to tackle the impact that drugs, alcohol and antisocial behaviour have on local communities • Tackling adult and childhood obesity and promotion of healthy living through via the workplace • Need to develop a more fully integrated service for people with disabilities. 	

<p>Dorset Children and Young People's Strategic Partnership 2003/04. DCC</p>	<p>Provides the framework for planning services for children, young people and their families in Dorset</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that children are securely attached to carers capable of providing safe and effective care for the duration of childhood • Ensure that children are protected from emotional, physical and sexual abuse and neglect (significant harm) • Ensure that children in need gain maximum life chance benefits from educational opportunities, health and social care • Ensure that children looked after gain maximum life chance benefits from educational opportunities, health and social care • Ensure that young people leaving care, as they enter adulthood, are not isolated and participate socially and economically as citizens • Ensure that disabled children gain maximum life chance benefits from educational opportunities, health care and social care • Actively involve users and carers in planning services and in tailoring individual packages of care 	
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Dorset's Strategy for Children and Young People 2004/05. DCC	A more joined up and coherent document which demonstrates the strategy and service activities which will make a difference to the children and young people in Dorset.	Same objectives as 2003/04 Strategy	
A Municipal Waste Management Strategy for Dorset (2003)	Local strategy to guide all important decisions and commitments concerning waste management.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Zero waste principles and the proximity principle • Self sufficiency, green procurement and market development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •All Dorset authorities will adopt a green procurement and waste management policy within 3 years of the date this strategy is published (2003) •Adoption of the waste hierarchy •Recycling and composting statutory target 2005/06 of 40% •Recovery of 67% by 2015/16, resulting in priority to recover energy from waste in the future •3 stream waste collection system by 2010 •Mechanical Biological Treatment to be the preferred option for residual waste, in turn providing electricity

<p>Dorset County Council Carbon Management action Plan (2005)</p>	<p>Sets out the key activities to reduce carbon emissions produced by Dorset County Council</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimise greenhouse gas emissions from Dorset County Council's use of energy and transport. • Ensure that carbon management is fully integrated into the council's corporate management and performance systems. • Encourage a high degree of staff and member involvement in the implementation of the carbon management action plan. • Lead by example and therefore encourage the wider community of Dorset to take action to minimise greenhouse emissions. 	<p>An overall reduction of CO2 emissions of 3.2% by 2010, measured against the business as usual projections to 2010.</p>
<p>Dorset and New Forest Tourism Partnership 2003-06 (undated)</p>	<p>Strategy provides a direction for the Partnership for the period 2003 to 2006. It sets out some key themes, with associated objectives and targets, and identifies priorities for action to meet them.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Satisfy visitors by providing a high quality of experience in all aspects of their stay, reflecting their needs and the special character of the sub-region. • Strengthen awareness of Dorset and The New Forest as a leading UK destination area, and increase visitor spending and enterprise performance, especially out of season. • Develop and establish a flexible model for sustainable destination management throughout the sub-region, and in doing so create a balance between the demands of the visitor, industry, local community and environment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A reduction in seasonality, with ratio of Dec-Feb to Jul-Sep hotel room occupancy rising from 56% (Dorset, 1999) to 62%, and similar changes in other sectors. • Over one third of known enterprises participating in environmental auditing and improvement programmes/training. • A three-fold increase in visitor arrivals by public transport • Growth in domestic visitor spending of 4% and overseas visitors 6% above the national average growth.

Supporting People 2005-2010. Draft (2005)	To provide a better quality of life for vulnerable people, by helping them to live more independently.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To support and sustain vulnerable people in their homes, through a range of housing related support services • Affordable housing • Access to services • Active and inclusive communities • Safety and health • Thriving economy 	
Cranborne Chase and West Wiltshire Downs AONB Management Plan 2004-2009	Sets out the vision of the AONB identifying three main themes, as well as aims, objectives, policies and an action plan.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conserve and enhance the natural landscape character and habitats, the historical features and the character of the built environment • Support the rural economy and promote local access to services and facilities • Promote management of traffic 	
Dorset Children and Young People's Plan 2006-09	A single, strategic, overarching plan for all local services for children and young people in Dorset	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The adoption of the philosophy of participation, involvement and decision making by children, young people and parents. • To embed the practice of involving children, young people and parents in decision making in the development, delivery and evaluation of children's services in Dorset. 	
South East Dorset Sub Regional Study Final First Detailed Proposals (2005)	Identifies the vision and key strategic planning issues for the region. Identifies the initial locations for town extensions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concentrate the majority of development in urban areas, particularly at town and local centres which are on prime transport corridors. • Focus the most intensive activities in the 	

		centres of Bournemouth and Poole.	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To protect and enhance the sub-regions key natural and built environmental assessments. 	
Dorset Local Transport Plan 2006-2011 (2006)	Sets out a strategy for all forms of transport, for the next five years, with a ction plans designed to make the best use of scarce resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve road safety and accessibility Provide more sustainable options for daily commuting Limit air pollution and protect and conserve Dorset's natural and built heritage 	
South East Dorset PCT Delivery Plan 2004/05 – 2006/07	Sets out the objectives of the PCT in the context of the NHS Plan, the Local Modernisation Review and the Priorities and Planning Framework.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve the health of the South and East Dorset population. 	
Dorset AONB Management Plan	The primary purpose of this plan is to conserve and enhance the natural beauty of the Dorset AONB.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A number of key objectives concerning the conservation and enhancement of landscape, biodiversity, earth heritage % built environment and trees & woodland 	
Dorset Biodiversity Strategy (2003)	A framework for action for biodiversity in Dorset over the next 10 years.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Managing the best habitats and protecting natural habitats Foster partnership working, raise awareness and involve communities within the work undertaken 	Not yet reviewed
The Dorset Local Geodiversity Action Plan (2005)	Document which draws together existing information and ongoing projects concerned with the geology, geomorphology, soils and landscapes of Dorset and the East Devon Coastal Corridor.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The conservation and enhancement of the geological resource. Providing guidance to the planning authorities on sustainable policies in the geological context. Increasing appreciation and understanding of 	Not yet reviewed

		the geological heritage of the area.	
Dorset Sport Strategy (undated)	Countywide strategy for the development of sport to provide direct social and economic benefits.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage the delivery of sport to all abilities, across the county. • Provide equal opportunities for the people of Dorset to participate in sport at all levels. • Encourage sport participation as part of a healthier lifestyle and as a way to develop community spirit and reduce anti-social behaviour. • Safeguard opportunities and resources in sports for the future. 	
Dorset Cultural Strategy	Provides a framework which links the work of Culture South West (the Regional Cultural Consortium) to the cultural life of Dorset.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage participation, sustain quality and increase access 	
Dorset Crime and Disorder Reduction Strategy 2005-2008	Strategy to plan, direct and performance manage the local delivery of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 and current national initiatives based on local information and evidence based practice.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reducing the fear of crime • Tackling anti-social behaviour and criminal damage; violent crime including alcohol related crime and domestic violence; and discrimination. • Reducing the harm caused by the misuse of drugs and alcohol. • Tackling domestic and commercial burglary, vehicle crime and theft. 	<p>Commission projects/services/initiatives across its strategic area to contribute towards meeting the objectives of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998.</p> <p>Work with strategic partners and other partnerships to reduce crime and disorder reduction within the area and surroundings.</p>

<p>Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole Structure Plan CSP28 (2001)</p>	<p>Establishes the broad context for new development and the conservation of the environment in the area to the year 2011.</p>	<p>Identifies sustainable development as the guiding principle in the development and management of the area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce the overall demand for resources. • Make the most efficient use of non-renewable resources. • Increase the use of renewable resources. • Increase the re-use and recycling of resources. • Increase biological diversity. • Increase the rate of carbon absorption and retention. • Conserve critical international, national and local assets. • Reduce pollution to land, air and water. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To provide for the restructuring of Dorset's economy and the development of local enterprise. • Create opportunities to reduce the need to travel, particularly by private car. • Make adequate provision for the housing needs of Dorset. • Conserve and improve Dorset's environmental inheritance. • Concentrate new built development in existing built-up areas, particularly the conurbation and other towns. • Contain the outward spread of the South East Dorset conurbation.
<p>Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole Economic Partnership. Raising the Game. Economic Development Strategy 2005-2016</p>	<p>Strategy to sharpen the focus of partner organisations, regional agencies and government on the economic needs and priorities of Bournemouth, Dorset & Poole in the period 2005-2016.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve physical infrastructure and transport connectivity. • Increase the provision of affordable housing for 'key workers'. • Raise skills and workforce development. • Improve business competitiveness, enterprise and innovation. 	

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote effective partnership working. 	
Dorset Play Strategy (2004)	Recognises the importance of play for the healthy emotional, physical and mental development of children.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statutory authorities be asked to commit to long-term funding for play 	
Dorset Heritage Strategy	Sets out policies and actions to be taken over the next five years to protect Dorset's rich legacy and to pass it on for future generations to enjoy.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conservation • Management • Education and Interpretation • Access • Community Involvement 	

Key Documents relevant to SA and LDF	General	Key Sustainability Objectives	Key Relevant Targets and Indicators and Implications to Plan and SA
District			
North Dorset District-wide Local Plan (2003)	The Local Plan is the statutory plan which forms the major part of the Development Plan for the District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Plan aims to achieve sustainable development in-line with the national Sustainable Development Strategy • Protection/enhancement of the built and natural environment • Create viable and mixed communities, and meet local housing needs • Improve economic and social opportunities • Improve access and reduce the need to travel 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concentrate most development in the District to the larger market towns of Blandford Forum, Gillingham and Shaftesbury • Resist most forms of development in the countryside • Plan for a rate of development of residential dwellings of 347 per annum between 1994 and 2011 • Provide affordable homes on sites that are larger than prescribed thresholds • Support the retention of village facilities and sustainable businesses in the countryside • Improve leisure and transport facilities in the District

<p>NDDC Improvement Plan 2005-2007. NDDC (2005)</p>	<p>Sets out the Council programme for improvement for the three year period 2005-7. It is a comprehensive plan which prioritises and focuses the Council's activities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve access to services • Build corporate capacity • Build community leadership and community planning 	
<p>A Shared vision for the people of North Dorset. NDDC (undated)</p>	<p>Vision - Where thriving and balanced communities in our market towns and surrounding villages build economic prosperity while safeguarding our unique and diverse environment</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Working in partnership to deliver community outcomes • Providing the facilities which local people need because of the changes affecting North Dorset • Creating a climate which facilitates regeneration and secures prosperity for local people • Safeguarding and enhancing our natural and built environment • Giving people access to excellent service when, how and & where they want it • A high performing, policy led, people focused Council 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High levels of engagement by all local communities • Sufficient affordable housing to meet the needs of balanced communities • Securing Blandford Camp as the future training centre for Defence forces • Improvements to open space and increased satisfaction with 'parks and open space' through Liveability funding • Increased recycling and reduced waste to landfill • Enhanced town centres in Sturminster Newton and Shaftesbury

North Dorset Annual Monitoring Report. NDDC (2005)	Assesses the implementation of the Local Development Scheme as well as showing how well, or not, policies of the development plan are being met.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The overall level of development is running ahead of planned rates. • The amount of residential development in rural areas is running far ahead (72% higher than) planned rates • A substantial amount of employment land was lost to other uses during the last year, while there is still a relatively good supply in the short and medium term.
Planning Guidance Notes. Planning Obligations for the provision of Community Infrastructure. NDDC (2003)	Guidance note for the implementation of the contribution policies of the NDDC Local Plan	Provision of key infrastructure to serve the development, including education, recreation and transport facilities and services where they are necessary for the development to proceed	
Development Brief. Land to the Eastern side of Shaftesbury. NDDC (2003)	Sets out the development principles to be applied to the future development of this land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create places and spaces with the needs of people in mind • Promote designs and layouts which are safe and take account of public health, crime prevention and community safety • Priority to pedestrians over the movement and parking of vehicles • Promote sustainable residential environments incorporating sustainable drainage, bio-diversity and energy efficiency measures 	

<p>Interim Planning Guidance. The development of areas of amenity open space, play areas and commuted sums. NDDC (2005)</p>	<p>Gives developers, officers and Members guidance on the requirements for play areas and amenity open space.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotion of health and well-being • Creating environments which are attractive, clean and safe • Promotion of social inclusion and community cohesion 	
<p>Supplementary Planning Guidance. The Re-Use and Adaption of Rural Buildings in the Countryside. NDDC (2004)</p>	<p>Guidance identifying the Council's position on the best use of redundant buildings in the countryside</p>	<p>Encourage the re-use of redundant buildings for economic/tourism purposes in preference to residential use</p>	
<p>Milton Abbas Parish Plan (2003)</p>	<p>The Plan outlines priorities that will enhance the lives of the community of Milton Abbas between 2003-2008.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the level of youth and leisure opportunities • Increase the level of business and tourism opportunities • Meet local housing needs • Improve education for all • Promote public transport 	
<p>Pimperne - The Vital Village Plan (2003)</p>	<p>The vision 'is to ensure that Pimperne continues to be a pleasant, peaceful and friendly community in which to live...'</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of a purpose built pre-school • Development of a purpose built pre-school • Extension to playing fields • Improving road safety and car parking issues 	

Motcombe 2020 - Village Plan and Village Appraisal (2002)	The plan proposes a number of issues that will be addressed within the parish	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seeks to improve road safety and traffic control measures • Transport needs of residents of Motcombe • Future development of Case's site in the village • Nature reserve and countryside issues • Provision of leisure facilities for young people 	
Child Okeford & Hanford Parish Plan (2004)	The plan develops an action plan which identifies the key issues in the parish.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To provide smaller and affordable housing • To achieve a gradual growth in job opportunities in the village • Provision of a pre-school facility • Develop NORDCAT public transport initiative 	
The Lower Winterborne Parish Plan (2004)	The parish plan identifies a number of key sustainability issues affecting the parish	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To improve amenities for the community • Develop flood alleviation system • Improve highways and road safety issues • Improve facilities for the young • Improve public transport 	
Hinton St. Mary Parish Appraisal (2002)	The aim of the appraisal was to obtain a portrait of the community and an account of its views on a range of issues	Protection of the environment and the community, with moderate growth maintaining a 'working' community	

<p>Tarrant Monkton & Launceston Parish Council Parish Plan (2005)</p>	<p>The parish plan identifies priorities and timing of local action</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve road safety and the use of public transport services • Implement community safety initiatives • Preservation of the conservation area and the surrounding countryside • Meet local housing needs • Improve community facilities including Village Hall 	
<p>Hilton & Melcombe Horsey Parish Plan</p>	<p>The parishes view themselves as being in a 'transitory zone' in terms of communication and transport links. The plan aims to implement changes to improve the communities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect both the built and natural heritage of the parish • Encouragem ent of small-scale low -impact business development providing local employment • Meet local housing needs • Improve accessibility, especially for young people • Become a 'learning parish' improving education provision for all age groups • Improvements to sport and leisure opportunities 	

Winterborne Stickland Village Design Statement (2002)	Change is identified as being inevitable, while change needs to be sympathetic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New development should draw on tradition, and fit in sympathetically with the village • The important green spaces in the village must be respected and infilling discouraged 	
The Three Rivers Partnership - Open Spaces Group Report for Gillingham, Dorset (2005)	This report aims to indicate steps to improve and increase open spaces	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance range, availability and quality of public and private open space • Improve access for all • Maintain, enhance and promote open spaces to retain their biodiversity value • Contribute to healthy living • Contribute to the provision of educational and cultural facilities 	

Sturminster Newton Area Action Plan (2003)	The Community Plan identifies the ultimate direction and vision for the town, identifying 5 key areas for direction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allow Sturminster Newton to grow whilst retaining the market town 'feel' • Bringing the local area into the 21st century, whilst recognising and retaining the best elements of the past • A vibrant local economy driving a high quality of life • An area where people want to live, work and spend leisure time • Economy, Education, Access, Environment and Leisure Objectives 	
North Dorset Housing Needs Survey. NDDC (2002)	Assesses and projects housing need in the District and informs housing, planning and care strategies for the future	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing flexible tenure agreements • Producing appropriate tenure mixes to create sustainable communities • Assist in the development of the Council's energy conservation strategy and affordable warmth 	
Private Sector Housing Strategy 2005-2008. NDDC (2004)	Proposes to enable housing renewal and expand private renting options across the North Dorset area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist homeowners and tenants who are elderly or disabled or on low income to repair, improve, maintain or adapt their home. • Provide sound advice to assist in housing renewal 	

Homelessness Strategy 2003-2008. NDDC (2003)	Sets out the authority's objectives for the period to 2008 and is designed to minimise the incidence of homelessness and its impact on local people and to promote social inclusion.	Develop the planning of housing and support services that will reduce the future incidence of homelessness in North Dorset	
Older Person's Housing Strategy 2004-2008. NDDC (Draft)	Strategy to enable older people to tackle their housing problems and receive accommodation, care and support services appropriate for their needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a range of housing options to meet informed choices • Reduce the number of people on low incomes who are living in unfit housing 	
North Dorset Young People Strategy 2006-2009. NDDC (Draft)	Strategy focuses on Council's contribution to the national, regional and county-wide agendas for young people aged from 15 to 24.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased social inclusion for young people including those from black and minority ethnic communities including gypsies and travellers. • Prevent and resolve youth homelessness • Providing young people with access to sports and leisure activities • Tackle youth crime and disorder and anti-social behaviour • Support access to youth advice and information services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduction in the number of young people who are obese, teenage pregnancies and use of illegal drugs • Improve success of young people at Key Stage 3 and 4 attainment and at 16+ to progress and succeed in education, employment and training opportunities
Joint Affordable Warmth Strategy. (2004)	Addresses the issue of fuel poverty	Investigate solutions to reduce fuel poverty	Five year plan to address the issue of fuel poverty

North Dorset Empty Property Strategy. NDDC (2004)	Strategy identifying the issue of empty homes in the District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focus on existing properties and bring these back into habitation. • Reduce the number of people in bed and breakfast accommodation. 	
Dorset Stour Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy (CAMS)	Includes most of the land area of North Dorset. Outlines the availability of water resources within the catchment and explains the Agency's strategy for licensing water resources.	To ensure that this vital resource is managed in the most sustainable and effective manner possible. The aim of the Agency is to identify an acceptable balance between the environmental needs of the river and the needs and requirements of the society that relies upon it.	The Agency manages water quality by setting River Quality Objectives (RQOs). The chemical water quality indicates that 62% of length was in the top two grades in 2000 compared with 35% in 1990.
Water Level Management Plans	A Water Level Management Plan (WLMP) is a written statement of the water level management objectives for a given area, and considers the means by which the objectives may be achieved.	It considers the water level requirements for a range of activities, including agriculture, flood defence and conservation, and how these can be reconciled and integrated.	
Fisheries Action Plans (FAPs)	Local plans developed in partnership between the Environment Agency and local angling and fisheries groups, with input from conservation and other interest groups.	FAPs provide a clear route for local angling and fisheries interests to have a say in the way that their local fisheries are managed and developed. There are currently no FAPs in North Dorset.	
Catchment Flood Management Plans	A comprehensive approach to flood management which should save money, be good for the environment, and keep more people safe from flooding	The main aims of our Catchment Flood Management Plans are to <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • understand the factors that contribute to Flood Risk within a catchment, such as how the land is used 	

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • recommend the best ways of managing the risk of flooding within the catchment over the next 50 to 100 years. 	
Dorset Biodiversity Action Plan (DWT) (May, 2003)	Plans which set up local partnership working to identify local priorities and determine the contribution they can make to the delivery of the national Species and Habitat Action Plan targets.	Strategy published May 2003 for the Dorset BAP Action Plan	

Appendix 2: Baseline Information

Indicator	Current Situation	Comparator		Trend	Data Sources
	North Dorset	National	Dorset CC Area		

Social

SA Objective 1: Improve Health, reducing health inequalities and promoting healthy lifestyles, especially routine daily exercise

Male life expectancy at birth (2001-2003)	79.2	76.1 (E&W)	unknown	↑ 77.2 in 1992-1994	Dorset Data Book 2005, ONS
Female life expectancy at birth (2001-2003)	82.8	80.7 (E&W)	unknown	↑ 81.2 in 1992-1994	Dorset Data Book 2005
Percentage of people with limiting, long-term illness (2001)	16.62	18.23 (E&W)	19.2	↑ 11.72 in 1991	The 2001 Census Data Book, 1991 Census
Percentage of people of working age with limiting, long-term illness (2001)	38.55	45.68 (E&W)	36.81	↑ 31.6 in 1991	The 2001 Census Data Book, 1991 Census
Percentage of people reporting health was 'good' (2004)	71.1	68.6 (E&W)	68.1	N/A	Dorset Data Book 2004
Percentage of households with one or more persons with a limiting long-term illness (2001)	32.1	32.98	34.5	↑ 22.1 in 1991	Area Profiles Audit Commission, ONS Census
Teenage conception rates: number of conceptions to under-18 year olds in a calendar year per 1000 females aged 15 to 17 (2003)	unknown	44.81	28.7	↑ 21.3 in 1997-1999	Area Profiles Audit Commission, ONS & Teenage pregnancy unit, Dorset Data Book 2005

Indicator	Current Situation	Comparator		Trend	Data Sources
	North Dorset	National	Dorset CC Area		

SA Objective 2: Help make suitable housing available and affordable for everybody					
Average House Price (£) (July-Sept 2004)	226,167	187,971 (E&W)	233,344	↑ by 30.56% since 2002	Dorset Data Book 2005 and Land Registry
House price to income ratio (2003) for working households aged 20-39, avg. 2/3 bed. home	4.97	4.11 (E)	5.54	unknown	Joseph Rowntree Foundation, 2004
Percentage of housing stock owned outright (2001)	37.06	29.46 (E&W)	40.95	↑ 33.65 in 1991	Census 2001, ONS (TS), Census 1991
Percentage of housing stock rented from Registered Social Landlords (2001)	13.82	19.19 (E&W)	12.1	↓ 16.1 in 1991	Census 2001, ONS (TS), Census 1991
Percentage of housing stock rented from Private Landlords (2001)	7.49	8.72 (E&W)	7.75	↑ 7.12 in 1991	Census 2001, ONS (TS), Census 1991
Total number of new housing completions (2003/04)	593	584.42 (Avg)	2090	N/A	Area Profiles Audit Commission, ODPM, DCC, NDDC
Total number of affordable housing completions (2003/04)	85	93.85 (Avg)	298	N/A	Area Profiles Audit Commission, ODPM, DCC, NDDC
Affordable dwellings completed as a percentage of all new housing completions (2003/04)	14.33	unknown	14.26	↑ 14.17 in 2002/03	Area Profiles Audit Commission, ODPM, DCC, NDDC
Household accommodation without central heating (2001)	6.5	7.58	7.58	↓ 14.6 in 1991	Area Profiles Audit Commission, National Statistics, Census 1991
Percentage of second/holiday homes	1.4	0.7 (E&W)	2.8	↓ 1.96	Dorset Data Book 2005, Census

(2001)				in 1991	1991
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Indicator	Current Situation	Comparator		Trend	Data Sources
	North Dorset	National	Dorset CC Area		

SA Objective 3: Give everyone access to learning, training, skills and knowledge					
Percentage of people aged 16-74 with no recognised qualifications (2001)	25.02	29.08 (E&W)	26.18	unknown	The 2001 Census Data Book
Percentage of people aged 16-74 with highest qualification Level 2 (2001)	23.03	19.38 (E&W)	21.97	unknown	The 2001 Census Data Book
Percentage of people aged 16-74 with highest qualification Level 3 (2001)	8.24	8.27 (E&W)	7.43	unknown	The 2001 Census Data Book
Percentage of people aged 16-74 with highest qualification is a first degree (or equivalent) (2001)	8.2	7.94	7.4	unknown	Area Profiles Audit Commission, ONS and Census
Percentage of the population holding other qualifications (2001)	18.2	19.34	18.3	unknown	Area Profiles Audit Commission, ONS and Census
Percentage of the adult population with poor literacy skills (1997)	24.3	23.58	24.9	unknown	Area Profiles Audit Commission, Basic Skills Agency
Percentage of the adult population with poor numeracy skills (1997)	21.8	23.34	22.2	unknown	Area Profiles Audit Commission, Basic Skills Agency
Percentage of residents who think that for their local area, over the past three years, that education provision has got better or stayed the same. (2003/04)	84.55	85.8	85.07	unknown	Area Profiles Audit Commission, ODPM

Indicator	Current Situation	Comparator		Trend	Data Sources
	North Dorset	National	Dorset CC Area		

SA Objective 4: Reduce crime and fear of crime					
Violent Offences against the person committed per 1,000 population (2004/05)	7.59	17.94	10.8	↑ 7.16 in 2003/04	Area Profiles Audit Commission, AC Knowledge and Information, DCC
Theft of a vehicle per 1,000 population (2004/05)	1.45	3.75	1.54	↑ 1.11 in 2003/04	Area Profiles Audit Commission, AC Knowledge and Information, DCC
Theft from a vehicle per 1,000 population (2004/05)	4.33	8.22	5.25	↓ 5.83 in 2003/04	Area Profiles Audit Commission, AC Knowledge and Information, DCC
Sexual offences per 1,000 population (2004/05)	0.64	1.07	0.72	↑ 0.51 in 2003/04	Area Profiles Audit Commission, AC Knowledge and Information
Criminal damage committed per 1000 population (2004/05)	10.8	22.4 (E&W)	14.6	↓ 11.93 in 2003/04	Dorset County Council
Percentage of residents who think that for their local area, over the past three years, that the level of crime has got better or stayed the same.	51.57	42.81	49	unknown	Area Profiles Audit Commission, ODPM
The percentage of residents who think that vandalism, graffiti and other deliberate damage to property or vehicles is a very big or fairly big problem in their local area (2003/04)	45.4	59.64	58	unknown	Area Profiles Audit Commission, ODPM

The percentage of residents who think that people using or dealing drugs is a very big or fairly big problem in their local area (2003/04)	65.8	60.31	66.4	unknown	Area Profiles Audit Commission, ODPM
The percentage of residents who think that people being rowdy or drunk in public places is a very big or fairly big problem in their local area	44.2	48.5	53.7	unknown	Area Profiles Audit Commission, ODPM

Indicator	Current Situation	Comparator		Trend	Data Sources
	North Dorset	National	Dorset CC Area		

SA Objective 5: Promote stronger, more vibrant communities					
Percentage of residents who think that for their local area, over the past three years, that community activities have got better or stayed the same. (2003/04)	86.57	84.85	87.94	unknown	Area Profiles Audit Commission, ODPM, Best Value General Survey
Percentage of residents who think that over the past three years, that cultural facilities (cinemas, museums etc.) have got better or stayed the same(2003/04)	73.12	84.41	91.91	unknown	Area Profiles Audit Commission, ODPM

Indicator	Current Situation	Comparator		Trend	Data Sources
	North Dorset	National	Dorset CC Area		

Economic					
SA Objective 6: Give everyone in the region access to satisfying work opportunities, paid and unpaid					
Percentage of total population who are of working age (03/03-02/04)	54.7	60.22	55.8	unknown	Area Profiles Audit Commission, ONS, Mid Year Population Estimates
Percentage of people unemployed (last six months, March 2005)	0.8	2.4 (E&W)	1	↑ 0.7 in July 2004	Dorset Data Book 2005
Percentage of the working age population in employment (2003/04)	82.6	76.48	79.6	↑ by less than 1% since 2002/03	Area Profiles Audit Commission, NOMIS, Local Area Labour Force Survey
Percentage in employment working full-time (2003/04)	75	74.67	70.1	↑ 73.1 in 2002/03	Area Profiles Audit Commission
Average gross weekly earnings of all full time employees, residence based (male and female) (2004)	Males £469	Males £566 (E&W)	Males £527	unknown	Dorset Data Book 2005
	Females £347	Females £425 (E&W)	Females £379	unknown	Dorset Data Book 2005
Average gross weekly earnings of all full time employees, workplace based (male and female) (2004)	Males £407	Males £564 (E&W)	Males £464	unknown	Dorset Data Book 2005
	Females £345	Females £424 (E&W)	Females £373	unknown	Dorset Data Book 2005

Indicator	Current Situation	Comparator		Trend	Data Sources
	North Dorset	National	Dorset CC Area		

SA Objective 7: Reduce poverty and income inequality					
Percentage of residents who think that for their local area, over the past three years, that job prospects have got better or stayed the same (2003/04)	66.51	65.25	58.29	unknown	Area Profiles Audit Commission, ODPM, Best Value General Survey
Percentage of residents who think that for their local area, over the past three years, that wage levels and local cost of living has got better or stayed the same (2003/04)	38.12	45.13	30.99	unknown	Area Profiles Audit Commission, ODPM, Best Value General Survey
Index of multiple deprivation	271	N/A	242 (Avg)	unknown	ODPM, Indices of Deprivation 2004
Percentage of overcrowded households (2001)	3.66	6.97 (E&W)	3.96	unknown	The 2001 Census Data Book
Average Band D Council Tax rate (£) (2004/05)	1,223	1,156.35	918	↑ £1,151 in 2003/04	Area Profiles Audit Commission, ODPM
Percentage of children that live in families that are income deprived (2004)	9.8	18.27	unknown	unknown	Area Profiles Audit Commission, Indices of Multiple Deprivation, 2004
Percentage of the population over 60 who live in households that are income deprived (2004)	8.8	13.88	unknown	unknown	Area Profiles Audit Commission, Indices of Multiple Deprivation, 2004
Percentage of population receiving housing benefit/council tax benefit (2005)	9.74	unknown	11.9	↑ 8.98 in 2004	Dorsetforyou, Poverty Mapping Leaflet, 2005

Percentage of 60+ population receiving housing benefit/council tax benefit (2005)	16.95	unknown	17.2	↑ 16.02 in 2004	Dorsetforyou, Poverty Mapping Leaflet, 2005
Percentage of 0-19 population receiving housing benefit/council tax benefit (2005)	10.03	unknown	12.44	↑ 8.97 in 2004	Dorsetforyou, Poverty Mapping Leaflet, 2005
Households on housing benefit/council tax benefit (2005)	3,632	unknown	↑ by 9.49% since 2004	3,316 ↑ by 9.53% since March 2004	Dorsetforyou, Poverty Mapping Leaflet, 2005

Indicator	Current Situation	Comparator		Trend	Data Sources
	North Dorset	National	Dorset CC Area		

SA Objective 8: Meet local needs locally, helping everyone access basic services easily, safely and affordably					
Percentage of residents who think that for their local area, over the past three years, that shopping facilities have got better or stayed the same (2003/04).	75.04	80.48	83.3	unknown	Area Profiles Audit Commission, Dorset County Council
Percentage of relevant school age children within 15 minutes of a Primary School by public transport (2005).	82.3	unknown	87.6	unknown	DCC, Department for Transport
Percentage of relevant school age children within 20 minutes of a Secondary School by public transport (2005).	66.4	unknown	77.8	unknown	DCC, Department for Transport
Percentage of people of working age within 20 minutes of all centres of employment by public transport (2005).	68.4	unknown	81.3	unknown	DCC, Department for Transport
Percentage of people within 60 minutes of a hospital by public transport (2005).	38.7	unknown	83.3	unknown	DCC, Department for Transport
Percentage of people within 15 minutes of a GP by public transport (2005).	67.5	unknown	78.4	unknown	DCC, Department for Transport
Total number of all business firms (2003)	2620	N/A	16,320	unknown	Dorset Data Book 2005
Percentage of small firms 1-24 employees (2003)	95	92 (E&W)	94	No change	Dorset Data Book 2005

Percentage of micro-firms 1-10 employees (2003)	88	83 (E&W)	86	No change	Dorset Data Book 2005
Percentage of businesses in knowledge based sector (2003)	28	23 (E&W)	26	26% in 2002	Dorset Data Book 2005

Indicator	Current Situation	Comparator		Trend	Data Sources
	North Dorset	National	Dorset CC Area		

SA Objective 9: Reduce the need/desire to travel by car and make public transport, cycling and walking easier and more attractive					
Percentage of residents satisfied with the local bus service overall (2003/04)	unknown	54.21	45	unknown	Area Profiles Audit Commission, Best Value PI 104
Percentage of residents who think that for their local area, over the past three years, that public transport has got better or stayed the same (2003/04).	75.58	70.6	76.33	unknown	Area Profiles Audit Commission, Best Value General Survey
Percentage of people in employment that drive to work or are a passenger (2001)	63.1	61.5 (E&W)	66.9	↓ 64.1 in 1991	The 2001 Census Data Book, 1991 Census
Percentage of households with no car (2001)	14.1	26.8 (E&W)	17	↓ 18.8 in 1991	Dorset Data Book 2005, 1991 Census
Percentage of the daytime population who travel to work by public transport (2001)	1.7	8.47	3.3	↓ 3.8 in 1991	Area Profiles Audit Commission, Best Value PI 103, 1991 Census
Percentage of pedestrian crossings which have facilities for disabled people (2003/04)	unknown	82.23	91.9	unknown	Area Profiles Audit Commission, Best Value PI 165

Observed total vehicle hours delay/year (A303 within District boundary)	Lowest 70%	NA	NA	NA	Highways Agency
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Indicator	Current Situation	Comparator		Trend	Data Sources
	North Dorset	National	Dorset CC Area		

Environment					
SA Objective 10: Protect and enhance habitats and biodiversity					
Ha of ancient woodland (1999)	2,690 (4.4%)	349,000 (2.6%)	8,412 (3.3%)		DCC GIS Provisional Data 1999
Percentage of area AONB	38.7	unknown	unknown	N/A	
Area of land (Ha) designated as a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) (2005)	776.82	5656.35 (Avg)	19729.4	unknown	Area Profiles Audit Commission, English Nature
The percentage area of land designated as a SSSI within the local authority area, which is found to be in favourable condition (2005)	65	48.09	50	unknown	Area Profiles Audit Commission, English Nature
Percentage of river length assessed as good biological quality (2003)	96.66	53.61	97%	no change	Area Profiles Audit Commission, OFWAT
Percentage of river length assessed as good chemical quality (2003)	46.06	51.32	73%	↓ 59.22 in 2002	Area Profiles Audit Commission, OFWAT
Conservation Verges (2006) (Area)	15 (11.9ha)	unknown	unknown	N/A	NDDC, DERC
Local Nature Reserves (2006) (Area)	1 (1.7ha)	unknown	unknown	N/A	NDDC, DERC

Number of Sites of Nature Conservation Interest (2006) (ha)	217 (2,846)	unknown	1,265 (12,135)	N/A	NDDC, DERC
SNCIs with phase 1 habitat mapped (ha)	188 (2,700)	unknown	1,048 (10,577)	N/A	DERC
Mapped SNCIs with grassland (ha)	41 (815)	unknown	386 (4,500)	N/A	DERC
Mapped SNCIs without grassland (ha)	147 (1,886)	unknown	662 (6,076)	N/A	DERC
Mapped grassland SNCIs assessed as 'Good' (ha)	13 (207)	unknown	145 (1,653)	N/A	DERC

Indicator	Current Situation	Comparator		Trend	Data Sources
	North Dorset	National	Dorset CC Area		

SA Objective 11: Promote the conservation and wise use of land					
The area of previously developed land available for reuse that is derelict (ha) (2004)	0	47.66	508	unknown	Area Profiles Audit Commission, ODPM Plus
Percentage of new housing (gross) on Brownfield land (dwellings) (2004/05)	31.8	unknown	64.6	↓ 32.5 in 2004	Annual Monitoring Report 2005, DCC
Percentage of new housing (gross) on Greenfield land (dwellings) (2004/05)	68.2	unknown	35.4	↑ 67.5 in 2004	Annual Monitoring Report 2005, DCC
Percentage of new housing completions density at less than 30 dwellings per hectare	60.7	unknown	52.7	↑ 17.2 in 2004	Annual Monitoring Report 2005, DCC

Percentage of new housing completions density between 30 and 50 dwellings per hectare	29.8	unknown	23	↓ 68.7 in 2004	Annual Monitoring Report 2005, DCC
Percentage of new housing completions density greater than 50 dwellings per hectare	9.5	unknown	24.2	↓ 14.1 in 2004	Annual Monitoring Report 2005, DCC

Indicator	Current Situation	Comparator		Trend	Data Sources
	North Dorset	National	Dorset CC Area		

SA Objective 12: Protect North Dorset's local distinctiveness, including its cultural and historical assets, landscapes and townscapes					
Percentage of Grade 1 and 2 star listed buildings at risk (2005)	0.15	3.3	0.2	unknown	English Heritage, DCC
Total number of Conservation Areas in the local authority area	45	N/A	N/A	same	BVPI219a
Percentage of Conservation Areas with an up-to-date character appraisal	2	N/A	N/A	new	BVPI219b
Percentage of Conservation Areas with published management proposals	2	N/A	N/A	new	BVPI219c
Number of Tree Preservation Orders (2006)	323	N/A	N/A	new	NDDC

Indicator	Current Situation	Comparator		Trend	Data Sources
	North Dorset	National	Dorset CC Area		

SA Objective 13: Reduce vulnerability to flooding and adapt to the implications of climate change, harnessing opportunities that may arise

Area of land (Ha) within Flood Risk Zone 2 (Percentage of District)	4,484 (7.4%)	unknown	unknown	unknown	NDDC
Area of land (Ha) within Flood Risk Zone 3 (Percentage of District)	3,951 (6.5%)	unknown	unknown	unknown	NDDC

Indicator	Current Situation	Comparator		Trend	Data Sources
	North Dorset	National	Dorset CC Area		

SA Objective 14: Reduce consumption of non-renewable energy and emissions of greenhouse gases

Average annual domestic consumption of gas in kWh (2003)	18,880	20,126.26 (Avg)	unknown	unknown	Area Profiles Audit Commission, DTI Energy Trends
Average annual domestic consumption of electricity in kWh (2003)	5,402	4,734.19 (Avg)	unknown	unknown	Area Profiles Audit Commission, DTI Energy Trends
Total capacity of renewable energy (Mw)	0.01	unknown	2.46	unknown	Annual Monitoring Report 2005, National Core Output Indicator 9

Indicator	Current Situation	Comparator		Trend	Data Sources
	North Dorset	National	Dorset CC Area		

Sa Objective 15: Reduce waste production and the consumption of water and minerals					
Daily domestic water use (per capita consumption, litres) (2004)	151	154.14	unknown	unknown	Area Profiles Audit Commission, OFWAT
Percentage of household waste recycled (2003/04)	18.45	13.17	18.17	↑ 17 in 2002/03	Area Profiles Audit Commission, BVPI 82a
Percentage of waste composted (2003/04)	0	3.94	10.82	unknown	Area Profiles Audit Commission, BVPI 82b
Kg of waste recycled per head of population (2003/04)	383.4	438.5	514	↑ 313.6 in 2002/03	ODPM, BVPI 84

Indicator	Current Situation	Comparator		Trend	Data Sources
	North Dorset	National	Dorset CC Area		

SA Objective 16: Minimise land, water, air, light, noise and genetic pollution					
Nitrogen Oxide (tonnes/sq km) (2002)	1.7	unknown	2.8	unknown	naei.org.uk

Appendix 3: Issues and Problems in North Dorset

Key Issue	Description	Source
Social		
Planning for inclusive, mixed and sustainable communities	Balancing the needs of social, environmental and economic considerations will need to be undertaken, to meet the sustainability objectives.	National Plans and Policies, Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole Structure Plan 2011, Local Plan, Emerging Regional Spatial Strategy, Community Plans
Shortage of housing that is affordable	Average house prices and the house price to income ratio in the District, are far higher than the national average. Affordability is exacerbated by market forces, in-migration, the selling off of social homes though the 'right to buy' and low average wages.	Dorset Data Book 2005, Land Registry, Emerging Regional Spatial Strategy, Housing Needs Assessment 2002
Shortfall of affordable housing (Low Cost Market, Rented or Shared Equity)	Although the percentage of all housing completed in the District that was affordable increased by 2.2% to 15%, this was from a low base. Nationally 33.6% of completions were affordable.	Area Profiles - Audit Commission, Housing Needs Assessment 2002, Local Plan, Annual Monitoring Report
No. of second/holiday homes within the District	1.4% of the housing stock are second/holiday homes. This is below the average for Dorset, but is double the national figure (2001). This has implications for the supply of housing and has implications for sustainable communities.	Dorset Data Book 2005
Large net migration of people into the District	North Dorset has had the greatest population change (between 1994 and 2004) in the entire South West, increasing the population by over 14%. This has had both positive and negative impacts within the authority.	South West Observatory (2005)

Ageing Population	The percentage of people of working age has remained steady at around 54% for the past three years, this is far lower than the national average of 60%. This fact will have implications for health provision, housing and accessibility.	Area Profiles - Audit Commission,
Access to local facilities and services	Much of the District is very rural in nature. With high car ownership, bus services have become less viable, reducing access to services in the market towns for those relying on public transport.	National Plans and Policies, Local Plan, Community Strategy
Protecting and enhancing local cultural facilities	73% of residents think that over the past 3 years, cultural facilities (e.g. cinemas, museums) have got better or stayed the same. This is far below the County response (92%) and the National response (84%) Cultural facilities are key to mixed, vibrant and viable communities.	Area Profiles - Audit Commission, National Plans and Policies
Education standards	25% of 16-74 year olds have no qualifications and roughly 23% of people have poor numeracy or literary skills. Increasing educational standards through improved working with the local colleges and schools could improve people's opportunities.	2001 census Data Book, Area Profiles - Audit Commission
Commuting and the potential for dormitory settlements	Blandford Forum, Gillingham and Sturminster Newton had marginal differences between in-commuting and out-commuting, while Shaftesbury had over 1,000 more out-commuters per day than in-commuters (2001)	2001 ONS
Balancing the need to accommodate more housing within the District, with the protection of the local environment and character of the District.	The emerging Regional Spatial Strategy will set housing rates for the District for the next 20 years to 2026. There will be a need to balance the protection of green spaces with the need to provide for unmet demand of housing.	

Lack of facilities for young people, especially in the rural areas	Open Space Assessment	
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Key Issue	Description	Source
Economic		
Labour Supply	The percentage of the working age population in employment is high at 82.6% compared to a national average of 76.5%. 75% of people in employment work full time. This has a serious impact for both employers and employees in the District, due to labour supply shortages for employers as well as people moving out of the District for particular employment opportunities.	Area Profiles - Audit Commission, Emerging Regional Spatial Strategy
Maintaining the viability and vitality of the four market towns	The town centres act as the focal points for community life. Their economic viability has changed in the past due to changes in shopping habits and the closure of livestock markets. Certain development will be controlled and others facilitated to ensure the centres remain viable.	Draft Regional Economic Strategy, National Plans and Programmes, Local Plan
Rural economy	Changes in the rural economy due to market forces, legislation etc. have impacted on the vitality and viability of rural villages	Draft Regional Economic Strategy, National Plans and Programmes, Local Plan
Travelling to work	Less than 2% of commuters in the District travel to work by public transport, and over 63% travel to work in a private car. Initiatives that support sustainable forms of transport and reducing the need to travel could reduce congestion and its associated impacts.	The 2001 Census Data Book, Area Profiles Audit Commission
Employment opportunities in the rural settlements	Roughly 60% of the population live outside of the four main market towns in the District. Small-scale employment in the rural settlements could reduce the need to travel for inhabitants	North Dorset Profile 2004

Low wages and low unemployment	Wages are considerably lower than the Dorset or England&Wales average, while unemployment is slightly lower than the Dorset average and 3 times lower than the National average (2005). Low unemployment levels create both positive and negative impacts within the District.	Dorset Data Book 2005
Loss of rural services and facilities	North Dorset's villages have witnessed a serious decline in the provision of most of their rural services and facilities. Approximately 75% of rural parishes now have no shop selling general produce	North Dorset Profile 2004
Impact of tourism on the wider economy	Tourism is typically low wage and seasonal and can also burden both the built and natural environment of the District. However, sustainable growth of tourism could have a major positive impact on the District's economy.	PPG21: Tourism, Draft RSS
Costs of developing on brownfield land (contamination etc.)	Land prices have risen dramatically since the start of this century. Development will still be required to be sited in the most sustainable locations, typically within the market towns, rather than on greenfield sites	PPG3: Housing
Low skills base	25% of the population of the District have no formal qualifications (2001) and over 23% in 1997 had poor literacy skills. There are no HE Colleges or University Satellite campuses within the District.	2001 Census Data Book
Balancing the needs of the economy with the protection of the countryside	While rural diversification that is sustainable will be supported, the protection of the countryside as an environmental, economic and social asset will continue.	PPS7: Sustainable Development in Rural Areas
Implications of potential large economic shifts - e.g. Blandford Camp and Blandford Brewery	There are only a small proportion of large employers within the District, however changes to the number of people employed would have implications within the District	

Pressure for changing the use of business/industrial land to other uses	Loss of employment land has not been monitored in previous years, although in 2004/05 a net loss of business/industrial uses to other uses, predominantly residential, was identified	Annual Monitoring Report 2005
Promoting good design in terms of both architecture and sustainability	Sustainable development is one of the Government's key objectives, as stated in PPS1. Good design through design codes can improve the quality of new developments	PPS1: Delivering Sustainable Development

Key Issue	Description	Source
Environment		
To protect and enhance all biodiversity	Within the District there are a number of nationally designated areas, including Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB), Sites of Special scientific Interest (SSSI), Special Areas of Conservation (SACs), Special Protection Areas (SPAs), Sites of Nature Conservation Interest (SNCIs) and protected species, which will continue to be protected. Non-designated sites such as rivers, ponds and other habitats will also be protected and enhanced where appropriate. The delivery of the Biodiversity targets as identified in the Dorset Biodiversity Strategy is an important Council objective.	Local Plan, DERC, Dorset Biodiversity Strategy
Pressure on the natural and built environment	Planning guidance requires that previously developed land should be considered for development before greenfield land.	Planning Policy Guidance note 3, Local Plan, Emerging Regional Spatial Strategy
The need to travel by private car	The percentage of households without access to a private car is 14.1%, far lower than the national and county averages. Less than 2% of the population travel to work by public transport in the daytime. The high use of the car has significant implications on the viability of local facilities, congestion and air/noise pollution.	Dorset Data Book 2005, Local Plan, National Planning Policy Strategies
Lack of supply of alternative fuels for transport and space-heating in the District	At present there are only a very small number of filling stations that sell LPG in the District. Biomass and Biofuels could provide more sustainable forms of energy for domestic and business use.	www.go-autogas.com

Energy efficiency	There is a need to reduce the reliance on fossil fuels. Both the retrospective adaption of building and the requirement of new buildings to be energy efficient would achieve reduction in energy use.	National Plans and Policies, Local Plan, emerging Regional Spatial Strategy, Dorset Renewable Energy Strategy
Flood prevention	The River Stour and other more minor rivers pass through the District. There are a number of buildings that are susceptible to flooding. Flooding does not just occur adjacent to rivers, with certain areas susceptible to groundwater flooding and/or surface water flooding.	Local Plan, National Plans and Programmes, National Planning Policy Statements
Sustainable Waste Management	Only 383kg of waste is recycled per head of population (2003/04), compared to 514kg in the County and 439kg Nationally. Reduction in consumption and the increased ability to recycle, especially at the kerbside, will increase the rate of recycling. Waste should be managed in accordance with the waste hierarchy: Reduce, Reuse, Recycle.	ODPM BVPI 84, Dorset Waste Strategy
Implication of agricultural reforms on the countryside	Reform of the Common Agricultural Policy is likely to lead to diversification away from agricultural activity. Growth of small businesses will need to be sustainable and accessible. Remaining agricultural practices can have a major impact on the environment, and where the Planning Regulations permit, development should be managed to enhance rural Dorset.	
Protecting and enhancing open spaces within the built environment	There are 158 formal open spaces (recreation grounds, amenity space, formal gardens) and 78 outdoor sports pitches (on 39 sites) in the District. Green spaces are fundamental to the provision of healthy and thriving communities.	National Plans and Policies, Local Plan, Community Strategy

Climate Change	Climate change is perhaps the greatest environmental challenge facing the world today and tackling the causes of it is one of the Government's key priorities. This issue can be tackled at the local level, through policies and objectives which lead to more environmentally, socially and economically sustainable communities.	
Sustainable Water Management	This is an issue not just in terms of drinking water provision but also is important concerning soil erosion, habitat loss and landscape change. Water consumption can be managed through planning through the delivery of less water intensive buildings and developments. Water quality can be protected and enhanced through greater management and the promotion of Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDS).	Audit Commission
Contaminated land and pollution prevention	Contaminated land remediation and the prevention of pollution release, especially during the construction phase of development, are key issues in the protection of the environment.	
Loss of species rich/ancient hedgerow	Main losses are due to farm intensification and improvement, and also development controlled through planning – housing and employment.	
Loss of (veteran) trees	Due to poor education/knowledge/information losses of veteran trees are continuing at a significant rate. Pressure to infill, reduces tree cover from District's settlements.	

Appendix 4: Sustainability Appraisal Framework

The SA will look for:	Decision making criteria:	Baseline Indicators:
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Social		
SA Objective 1: Improve Health, reducing health inequalities and promoting healthy lifestyles, especially routine daily exercise		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development that contributes to positive wellbeing, through (eg) pleasant surroundings and living conditions, freedom from noise and pollution, and enabling lifestyles free from stress, anxiety and exhaustion. • Development that avoids exposing all people to more pollution (noise, air etc.), and that give all, access to leisure and recreation. • Patterns of development that make walking and cycling easy and attractive as routine methods of transport 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does the policy/proposal improve health? • Does the policy/proposal reduce health inequalities? • Does the policy/proposal promote healthy lifestyles, especially routine daily exercise? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of people with limiting, long-term illness • Percentage of people of working age with limiting, long-term illness • Percentage of people reporting health was 'good' • Percentage of households with one or more persons with a limiting long-term illness

The SA will look for:	Decision making criteria:	Baseline Indicators:
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SA Objective 2: Help make suitable housing available and affordable for everybody		
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development that provides housing in accordance with the relevant housing needs survey • Development that maximises provision of affordable housing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does the policy/proposal make suitable housing available and affordable for everyone? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Average House Price (£) • House price to income ratio • Percentage of housing stock owned outright • Percentage of housing stock rented from Registered Social Landlords • Percentage of housing stock rented from Private Landlords • Total number of new housing completions • Total number of affordable housing completions • Affordable dwellings completed as a percentage of all new housing completions • Household accommodation without central heating • Percentage of second/holiday homes
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The SA will look for:	Decision making criteria:	Baseline Indicators:
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SA Objective 3: Give everyone access to learning, training, skills and knowledge		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quality and accessibility of schools, colleges, libraries. Encouragement for a diversity of choice of employment. Affordable housing for key workers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does the policy/proposal give everyone adequate access to learning, training skills and knowledge? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of people aged 16-74 with no recognised qualifications • Percentage of people aged 16-74 with highest qualification Level 2 • Percentage of people aged 16-74 with highest qualification Level 3 • Percentage of people aged 16-74 with highest qualification is a first degree (or equivalent) • Percentage of the population holding other qualifications • Percentage of the adult population with poor literacy skills • Percentage of the adult population with poor numeracy skills • Percentage of residents who think that for their local area, over the past three years, that education provision has got better or stayed the same.

The SA will look for:	Decision making criteria:	Baseline Indicators:
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SA Objective 4: Reduce crime and fear of crime		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development that designs crime out, eg by providing passive surveillance, avoiding 'dead' spaces and times. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does the policy/proposal reduce crime and/or the fear of crime? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Violent Offences committed per 1,000 population. • Theft of a vehicle per 1,000 population. • Theft from a vehicle per 1,000 population. • Sexual offences per 1,000 population. • Criminal damage committed per 1000 population. • Percentage of residents who think that for their local area, over the past three years, that the level of crime has got better or stayed the same. • The percentage of residents who think that vandalism, graffiti and other deliberate damage to property or vehicles is a very big or fairly big problem in their local area. • The percentage of residents who think that people using or dealing drugs is a very big or fairly big problem in their local area. • The percentage of residents who think that people being rowdy or drunk in public places is a very big or fairly big problem in their local area

The SA will look for:	Decision making criteria:	Baseline Indicators:
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SA Objective 5: Promote stronger, more vibrant communities		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Patterns of development that allow people to meet more needs within local communities and reduce the need to travel. • Development that supports local trading schemes. • Cultural facilities that are integral with development. Including venues which support creative and cultural engagement. • Development of 'environment-based' visitor attractions that do not damage the resource they are based upon 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does the policy/proposal promote stronger, more vibrant communities? • Does the policy/proposal increase access to and participation in cultural activities? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of residents who think that for their local area, over the past three years, that community activities have got better or stayed the same. • Percentage of residents who think that over the past three years, that cultural facilities (e.g. cinemas, museums) have got better or stayed the same.

The SA will look for:	Decision making criteria:	Baseline Indicators:
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Economic		
SA Objective 6: Give everyone in the region access to satisfying work opportunities, paid and unpaid		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of employment that people find attractive; whether people can make a sufficient income without having to do unattractive work; whether people who want to work outside the cash economy can do so. • Promotion of more sustainable year-round tourism, particularly in the market towns. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does the policy/proposal give everyone access to satisfying work opportunities, paid or unpaid? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of total population who are of working age • Percentage of people unemployed • Percentage of the working age population in employment • Percentage in employment working full-time • Average gross weekly earnings of all full time employees, residence based (male and female) • Average gross weekly earnings of all full time employees, workplace based (male and female)

The SA will look for:	Decision making criteria:	Baseline Indicators:
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SA Objective 7: Reduce poverty and income inequality		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avoidance of development that will, for example, raise housing costs disproportionately, make people on lower incomes have to spend more on car travel or buy services commercially that used to be public or mutual etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does the policy/proposal reduce poverty and income inequality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of residents who think that job prospects have got better or stayed the same Percentage of residents who think that wage levels and local cost of living have got better or stayed the same Index of multiple deprivation Average Band D Council tax rate Percentage of children that live in families that are income deprived Percentage of the population over 60 who live in households that are income deprived Percentage of population receiving housing benefit/council tax benefit Percentage of 60+ population receiving housing benefit/council tax benefit Percentage of 0-19 population receiving housing benefit/council tax benefit Percentage of households on housing benefit/council tax benefit

The SA will look for:	Decision making criteria:	Baseline Indicators:
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SA Objective 8: Reduce the need/desire to travel by car and make public transport, cycling and walking easier and more attractive		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development patterns that reduce the need to travel, such as ensuring that people can live closer to their work. • Development that avoids generating further road traffic. • Development that leads to viable alternatives to the car. Promotion of 'non car' options for tourism. Policies that progressively reduce parking provision and road space. • Policies that encourage more efficient use of car travel (e.g. car sharing, fuel efficient cars, etc.) • Provision of bus routes and stops, and safe, attractive and direct routes for cyclists and walkers. Patterns of development that support their use, eg short distances to local services, concentration of amenities in town centres served by radial bus routes. • Improvement of urban, inter-urban and rural public transport services. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does the policy/proposal reduce the need/desire to travel by car, and/or encourage more efficient and sustainable modes of transport? • Does the policy/proposal make public transport, cycling and walking easier and more attractive? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of residents who think that shopping facilities have got better or stayed the same • Percentage of relevant school age children with 15/20 minutes of a Primary School/Secondary School by public transport • Percentage of people of working age within 20 minutes of employment by public transport • Percentage of people within 60 minutes of a hospital by public transport • Percentage of people within 15 minutes of a GP by public transport • Total number of all business firms • Percentage of small firms 1-24 employees (2003) • Percentage of micro-firms 1-10 employees (2003) • Percentage of businesses in knowledge based sector (2003)

The SA will look for:	Decision making criteria:	Baseline Indicators:
SA Objective 9: Meet local needs locally, helping everyone access basic services easily, safely and affordably		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintenance and enhancement of businesses meeting local needs. • Encouragement for farmers' markets and farm shops. • Distance to, and ease of accessing, schools, shops, places of work and recreation. Quality of local services, for example, having a school within walking distance of housing is less use if all families who can, send their children elsewhere. Encourage greater use of ICT. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does the policy/proposal aim to meet local needs locally • Does the policy/proposal help everyone access basic services easily, safely and affordably? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of residents satisfied with the local bus service overall • Percentage of residents who think that for their local area, over the past three years, that public transport has got better or stayed the same • Percentage of people in employment that drive to work or are a passenger • Percentage of households with no car • Percentage of pedestrian crossings which have facilities for disabled people • Observed total vehicle hours delay/year (A303 within District boundary)

The SA will look for:	Decision making criteria:	Baseline Indicators:
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SA Objective 10: Protect and enhance habitats and biodiversity		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection not only of designated areas, but of wildlife interest everywhere. • Strengthening links between 'natural' areas and green corridors to increase adaptation to climate change. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does the policy/proposal protect and enhance habitats and species (taking account of climate change) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ha of ancient woodland • Percentage of area AONB • Area of land (Ha) designated as a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) • Percentage area of land designated as a SSSI within the local authority area, which is found to be in favourable condition • Percentage of river length assessed as good biological quality • Percentage of river length assessed as good chemical quality • Area of conservation verges • Area of Local Nature Reserves • Area of Sites of Nature Conservation Interest

The SA will look for:	Decision making criteria:	Baseline Indicators:
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SA Objective 11: Promote the conservation and wise use of land		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoiding development that results in the permanent loss of bio-productive soils, taking into account their contribution to sustainable food production, biodiversity, flood storage, groundwater recharge, etc. • Encourage development that strengthens links between urban and rural lives, and supports farmers' sustainable stewardship of rural land. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does the policy/proposal promote the conservation and wise use of land? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The area of previously developed land available for reuse that is derelict (ha) • Percentage of new housing on brownfield land (dwellings) • Percentage of new housing on Greenfield land (dwellings) • Percentage of new housing completions density at less than 30 dwellings per hectare • Percentage of new housing completions density between 30 and 50 dwellings per hectare • Percentage of new housing completions density greater than 50 dwellings per hectare • Number of 'sites of potential concern' (within the local authority area), with respect to land contamination. (BV216b)

The SA will look for:	Decision making criteria:	Baseline Indicators:
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SA Objective 12: Protect North Dorset's local distinctiveness, including its cultural and historical assets, landscapes and townscapes		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Location and design of development to respect and improve character and settlement setting. • Policies should avoid 'suburbanising' the countryside. Farmers and other land workers should be enabled to live in the countryside. • Protection of culturally and historically significant assets and qualities. Not just designated sites and buildings, but also non-designated such as locally valued features and landmarks. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does the policy/proposal protect and enhance the landscape and townscape? • Does the policy/proposal value and protect diversity and local distinctiveness including rural ways of life? • Does the policy/proposal maintain and enhance cultural and historical assets? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grade 1 and 2 star listed buildings at risk • Total number of Conservation Areas • Percentage of Conservation Areas with an up-to-date character appraisal • Percentage of Conservation Areas with published management proposals • Number of Tree Preservation Orders (2006)

The SA will look for:	Decision making criteria:	Baseline Indicators:
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SA Objective 13: Reduce vulnerability to flooding and adapt to the implications of climate change, harnessing opportunities that may arise		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New development and infrastructure should not be built in areas at risk. Relocation and managed retreat may be the best option. Development should also be designed in ways to minimise the current and future risks from flooding and to reduce surface run-off. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does the policy/proposal aim to reduce vulnerability to flooding (taking account of climate change)? • Is the policy/proposal in conformity with PPS25 and the findings of a Strategic Flood Risk Assessment? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Area of land (Ha) within designated Environment Agency Floodzone 2 • Development within Environment Agency Floodzone 2 • Area of land (Ha) within Flood Risk Zone 3

The SA will look for:	Decision making criteria:	Baseline Indicators:
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SA Objective 14: Reduce consumption of non-renewable energy and emissions of greenhouse gases		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design of buildings incorporating the use of natural lighting, ventilation and the sun's heat (passive solar gain), in accordance with BREEAM/EcoHomes very good/excellent standards. • Use of renewable energy where appropriate. • Promotion of on-site energy generation from renewable sources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does the policy/proposal aim to reduce non-renewable energy consumption and greenhouse emissions? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Average annual domestic consumption of gas in kWh • Average annual domestic consumption of electricity in kWh • Total capacity of renewable energy

The SA will look for:	Decision making criteria:	Baseline Indicators:
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Sa Objective 15: Reduce waste production and the consumption of water and minerals		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision for composting, digestion, recycling in new development. • Minimise water consumption, maximise use of rainwater / grey water. • Greatest possible reuse of old material in new construction; provision for reuse and recycling. • Promotion of water and energy efficiency and waste management schemes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does the policy/proposal aim to reduce waste not put to any use? • Does the policy/proposal keep water consumption to a minimum? • Does the policy/proposal minimise the consumption and extraction of minerals? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Daily domestic water use • Percentage of household waste recycled • Percentage of waste composted • Kg of waste recycled per head of population

The SA will look for:	Decision making criteria:	Baseline Indicators:
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SA Objective 16: Minimise land, water, air, light, noise and genetic pollution		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development that minimises diffuse as well as point source pollution. Approaches to transport that will reduce traffic emissions. • Adequate remediation of contaminated 	Does the policy/proposal minimise land, water, air, light, noise and genetic pollution?	Nitrogen Oxide emissions (tonnes/sq km)

<p>land</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Incorporation of Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems in all new development, where appropriate• Proposals to include pollution prevention measures, as required		
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