

Appendix 1: Key diagram

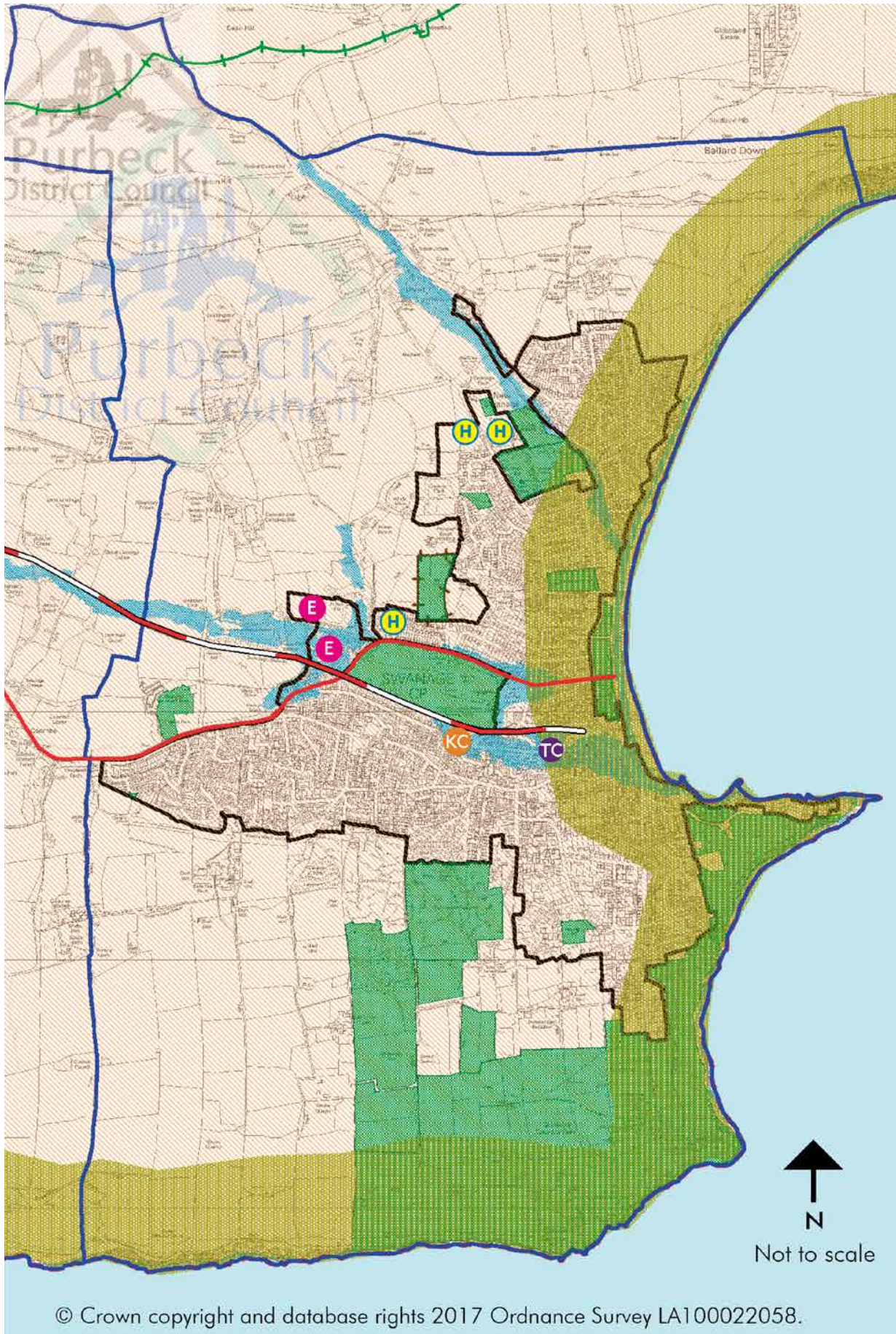
















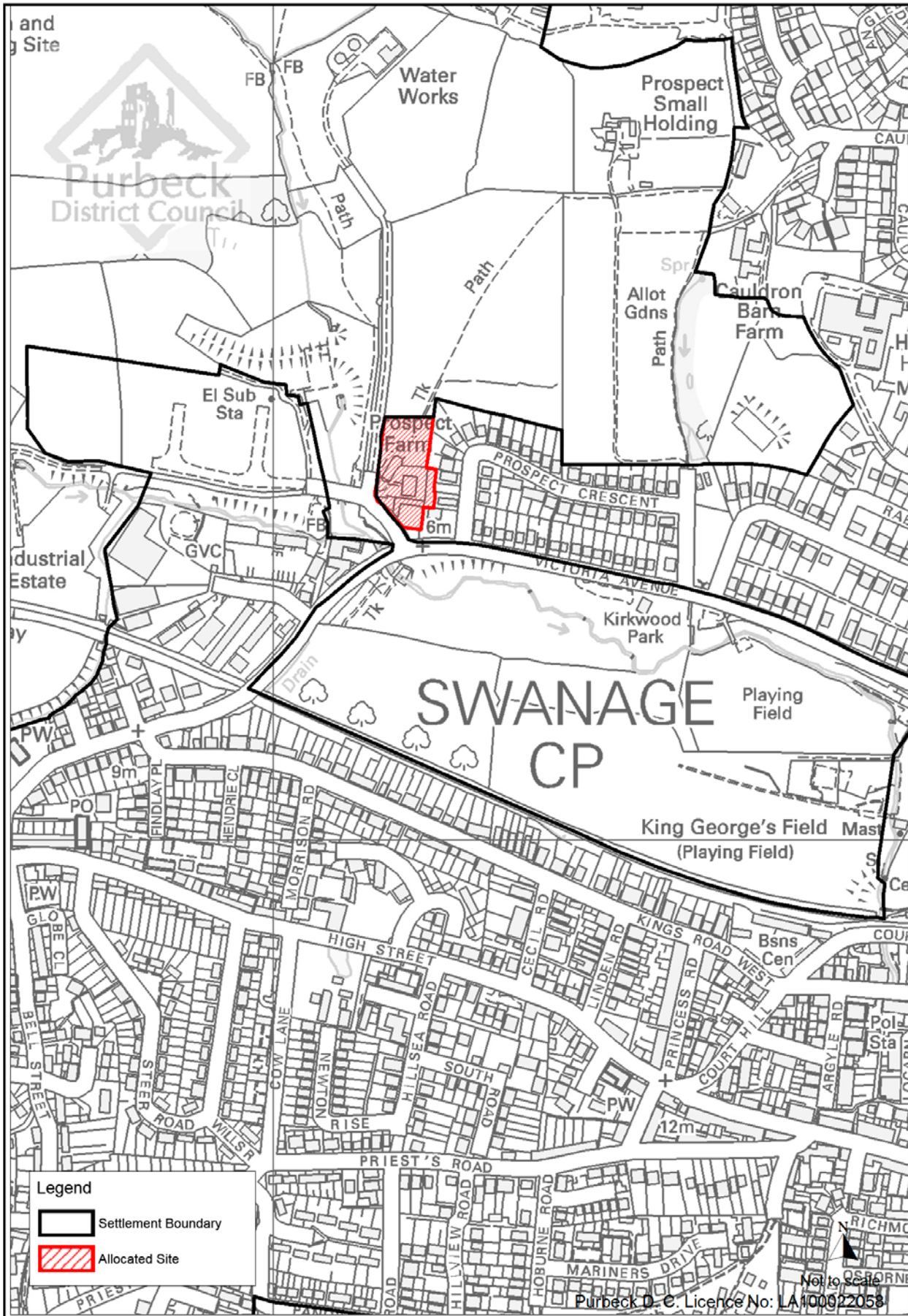


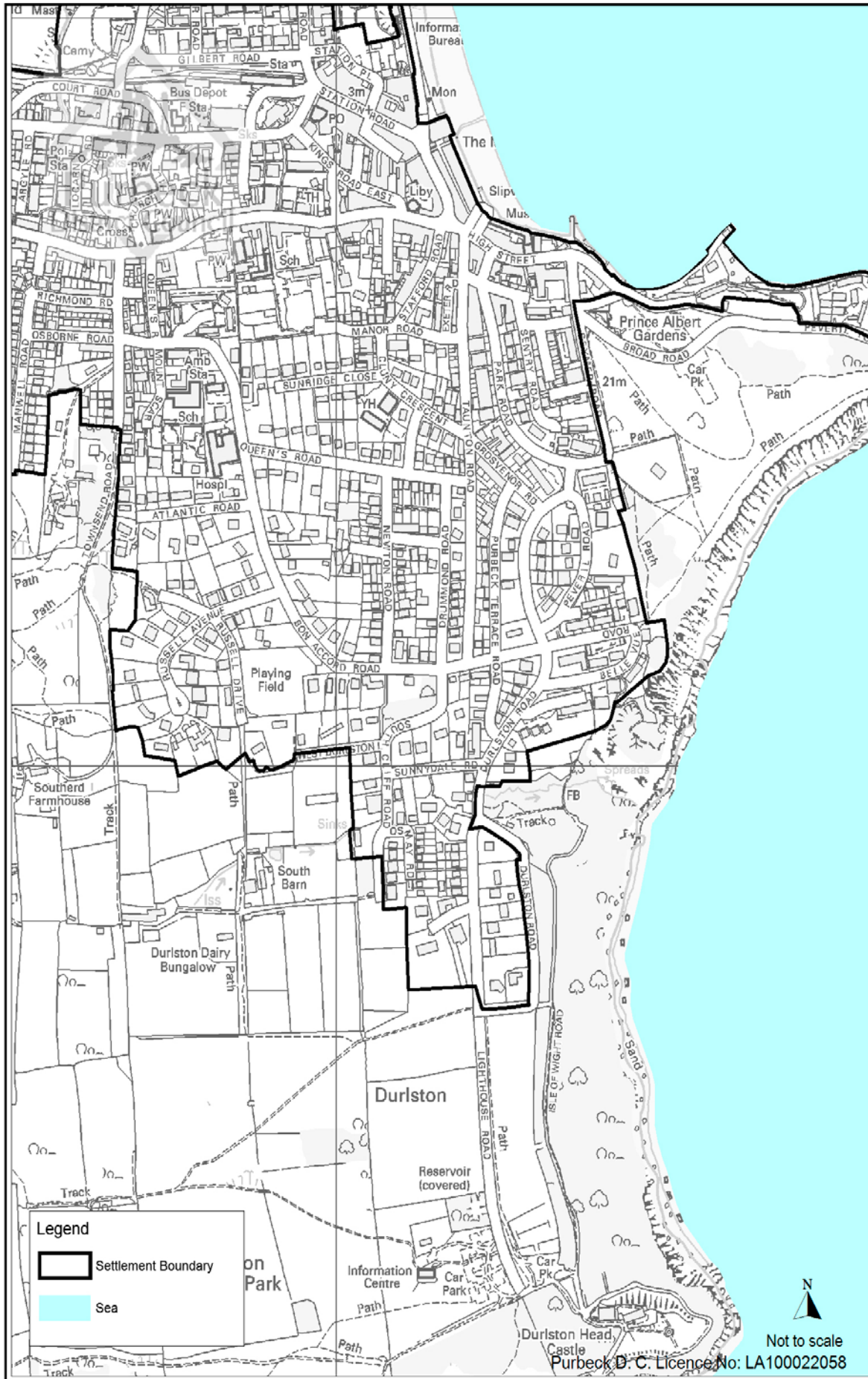
Figure 18: Key Diagram

Legend			
	Railway		Open space and recreation
	A Road		Coastal erosion 400m consultation zone
	Settlement boundary		Heathland 400m Buffer Zone
	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty		Prospect Allotments (for identification purposes only)
	Purbeck District Boundary		Sea
	Swanage Parish Boundary		Settlement Extension
	Flood Zones 2 & 3		Safeguarded Employment Sites
			Town Centre Redevelopment Site
			Kings Court Depot Site

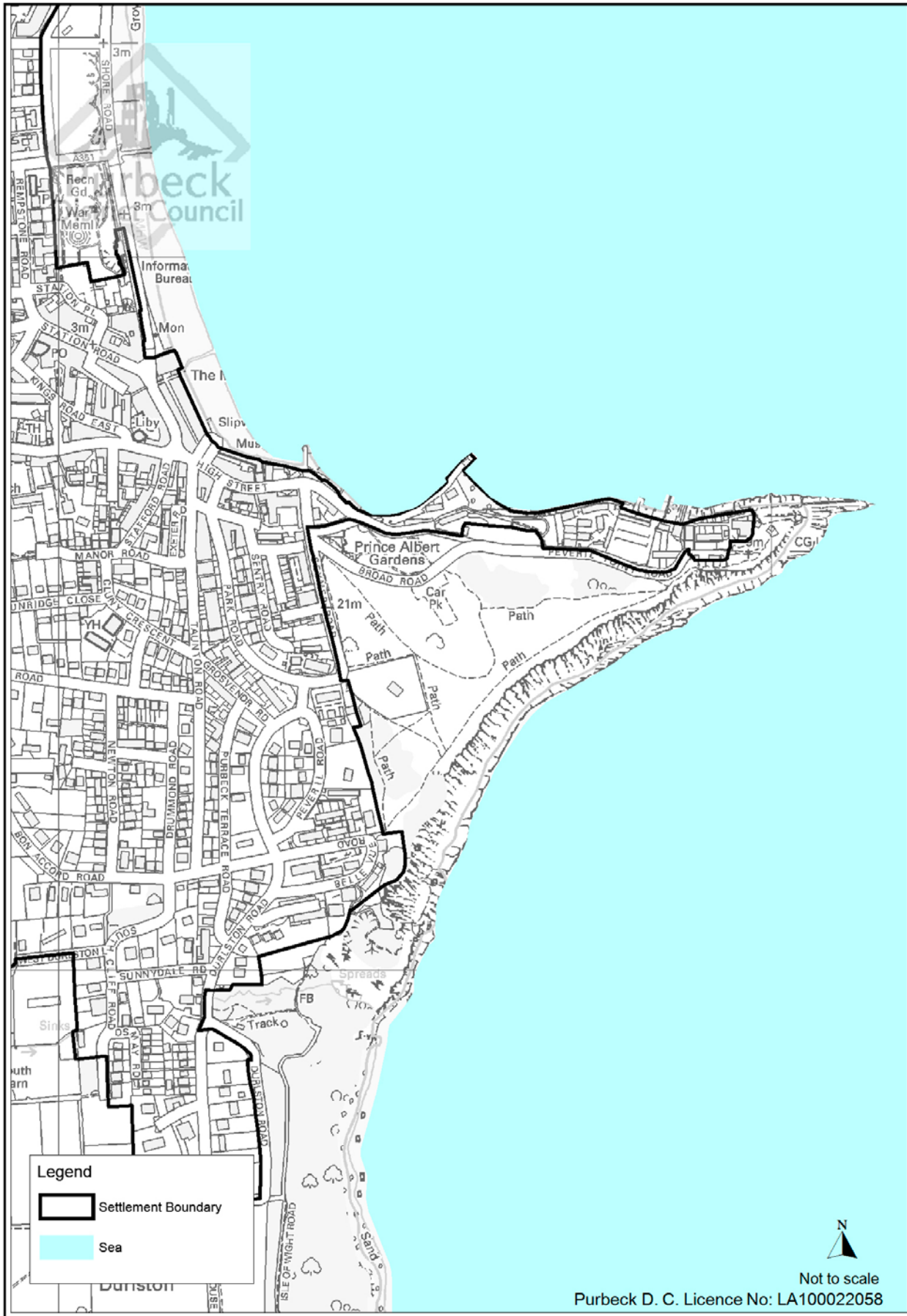
Appendix 2: Swanage Settlement Boundary



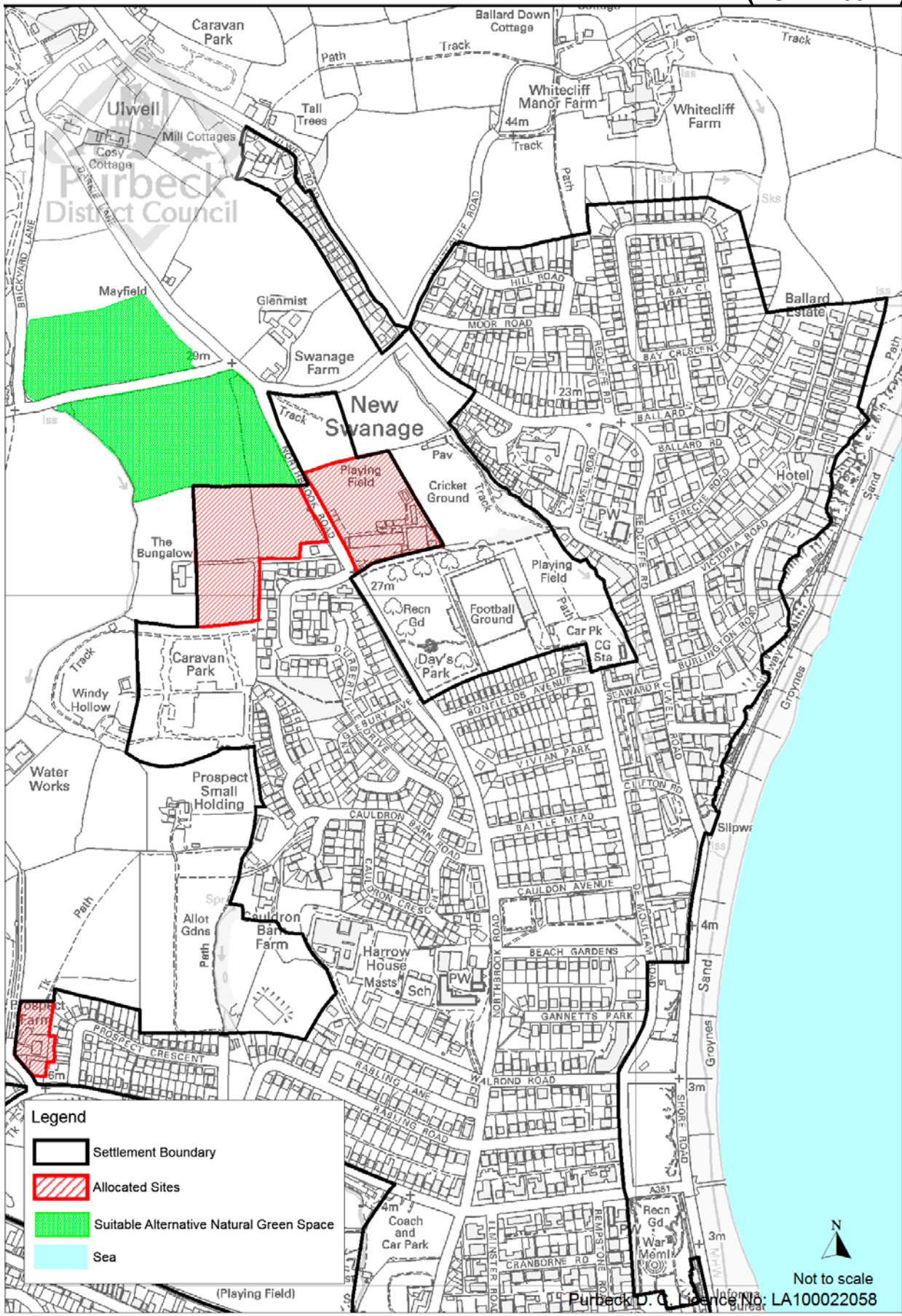
Map 18: Swanage settlement boundary changes (central area)



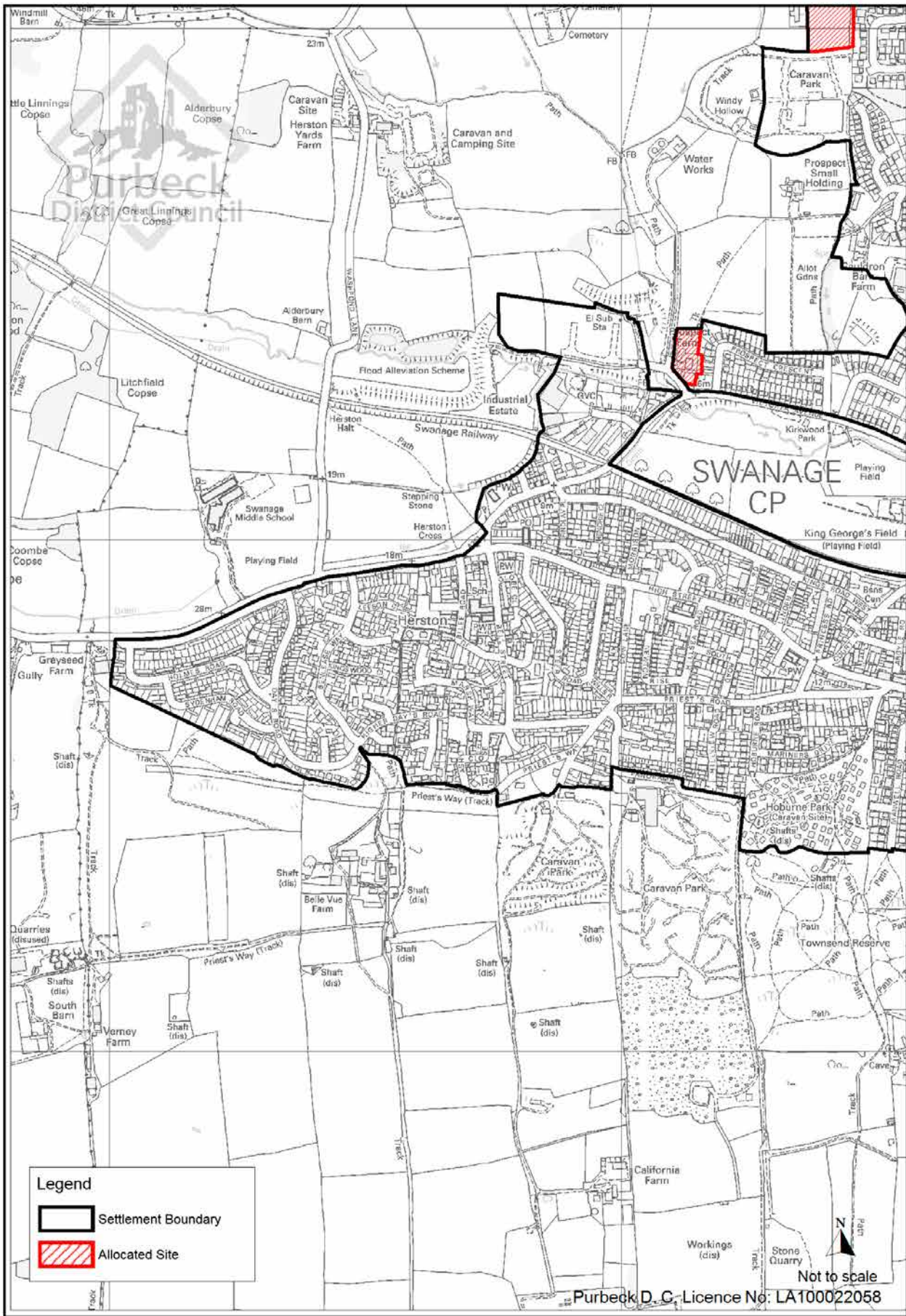
Map 19: Swanage settlement boundary changes (southern area)



Map 20: Swanage settlement boundary changes (eastern area)



Map 21: Swanage settlement boundary changes (northern area)



Map 22: Swanage settlement boundary changes (western area)

Appendix 3: Monitoring Framework

Introduction

283. The policies in the Swanage Local Plan require regular monitoring to ensure that they are achieving their desired outcomes. Where a policy is not achieving its desired outcomes, the policy can be reviewed through a subsequent plan. In certain circumstances, the monitoring will trigger a partial or complete review of the strategy. The triggers and indicators for these circumstances are set out in the table below:

Policy /Strategic aim	Trigger	Indicator
Policy SS Swanage Settlement Housing: Provide approximately 200 new homes on settlement extensions.	Required number of new homes not being built.	Unlikely to achieve 200 dwellings in settlement extensions.
Heathland mitigation Each settlement extension will deliver appropriate mitigation to avoid adverse impacts on nearby heathland.	Failure of mitigation for European protected sites.	Planning permission not granted for SANGs or alternative suitable mitigation alongside permission for residential development. Rise in net number of visitors to European protected sites.
Policy TCR: Town Centre Redevelopment	Failure to achieve town centre retail strategy.	Unlikely to achieve the majority of 950 sq.m (net) of non food retail floor space and the majority of 1,130 (net) sq.m of food floor space.

284. The effectiveness of the Swanage Local Plan policies will be monitored annually through specific indicators (as set out in the table below) and the results of this monitoring will be published in the Council's suite of monitoring reports which can be found at: www.dorsetforyou.com/localplan/monitoring/purbeck

285. If a policy is not achieving its desired outcomes, the policy can be reviewed through a subsequent plan. In certain circumstances, the triggers for review will identify when a partial or complete review of the strategy may be required. These circumstances will be clearly highlighted in the relevant monitoring report(s).

Policy and key outcomes	Target	Sustainability Appraisal (SA) objectives	PLP1 policies	Key indicator (s)
<p>Policy SS Swanage Settlement Housing:</p> <p>Approximately 200 homes to be provided in settlement extensions on the edge of Swanage.</p>	<p>Provision of approximately 200 new homes completed in Swanage.</p>	<p>Meet as much of Swanage’s housing need as possible.</p> <p>Provide suitable and affordable housing, particularly for local needs.</p> <p>Assist in providing dwellings to meet Purbeck’s needs.</p>	<p>Policy SE, HS, AHT, AH, D.</p>	<p>Planning permission(s) granted for approximately:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 90 dwellings at Northbrook Road East of which 45 will be affordable . • 90 dwellings at Northbrook Road West of which 45 will be affordable. • 20 dwellings at Prospect Farm of which 10 will be affordable.
<p>Heathland mitigation</p> <p>Each settlement extension will deliver appropriate mitigation to avoid adverse impacts on nearby heathland.</p>	<p>Provision of appropriate heathland mitigation.</p>	<p>No adverse impact on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Special Areas of Conservation; • Special Protection Areas; and • SSSIs designated for geological value. 	<p>Policy SE, DH.</p>	<p>Inclusion of SANGs or alternative suitable mitigation in settlement extension development briefs.</p> <p>Planning permission granted for SANGs or alternative suitable mitigation alongside permission for residential development.</p> <p>Provision of SANGs or alternative suitable mitigation in advance of occupation of first dwelling of residential development.</p> <p>Number of visitors to heathland mitigation sites.</p> <p>Number of visitors to SANGs or alternative suitable mitigation sites.</p>

Policy and key outcomes	Target	Sustainability Appraisal (SA) objectives	PLP1 policies	Key indicator (s)
<p>Biodiversity</p> <p>Biodiversity and geodiversity in Swanage will be protected, managed and enhanced in line with policy BIO (Biodiversity and Geodiversity) of the PLP1.</p>	<p>No overall decrease in the parish in areas of biodiversity importance (International, National and Regional Sites) year-on-year up to 2027. No deterioration in quality of Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs).</p>	<p>Protect and enhance habitats and species and local geodiversity</p>	<p>Policy BIO</p>	<p>Change in areas of biodiversity importance (International, National and Regional Sites). Quality of Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs), as reported by the Dorset Environmental Records Centre.</p>
<p>Traffic emissions</p> <p>It will be important to ensure that there are no significant adverse effects on the integrity of the Dorset Heaths SACs arising as a result of the development identified in the Swanage Local Plan.</p> <p>This includes ensuring no net increase in NO_x levels at the protected heathland sites arising as a result of development.</p>	<p>No net increase in NO_x levels in Swanage and Corfe Castle as a result of the development identified in the Swanage Local Plan.</p>	<p>Protect and enhance habitats and species and local geodiversity</p>	<p>Policy DH</p>	<p>Change in NO_x levels as recorded at specific locations within Swanage and Corfe Castle. It should be noted that NO_x levels are not currently recorded on the protected heathland sites, and therefore NO_x levels at locations in Swanage and Corfe Castle will be monitored instead (although the precise monitoring details may be subject to change). Further investigation will be undertaken at the protected heathland sites if there is any significant increase in NO_x levels at the monitored locations in Swanage and/or Corfe Castle.</p>

Policy and key outcomes	Target	Sustainability Appraisal (SA) objectives	PLP1 policies	Key indicator (s)
<p>Policy SHM: Swanage Housing Mix</p> <p>A mix of dwelling types and sizes to meet the needs of current and future households in Swanage will be encouraged on all new residential developments in accordance with the Council’s current Strategic Housing Market Assessment, unless robust local evidence (specific to Swanage) indicates otherwise.</p>	<p>Types and sizes of dwelling provided on each planning application to meet the requirements of policy SHM.</p>	<p>Provide suitable and affordable housing, particularly for local needs</p> <p>Meet as much of Swanage’s housing need as possible.</p> <p>Assist in providing dwellings to meet Purbeck’s needs.</p>	<p>Policy HS. AHT. AH.</p>	<p>Number of planning applications received which meet the requirements of policy SHM.</p>
<p>Policy STCD: Swanage Townscape Character and Development</p> <p>In order to conserve and enhance the existing townscape character of Swanage, new development will need to follow the guidelines set out in Policy STCD wherever possible.</p>	<p>Existing townscape character is conserved and enhanced.</p>	<p>Protect and enhance the landscape and townscape of Swanage and the surrounding area.</p>	<p>Policy D, LHH.</p>	<p>Number of planning permissions granted contrary to policy STCD.</p>

Policy and key outcomes	Target	Sustainability Appraisal (SA) objectives	PLP1 policies	Key indicator (s)
<p>Policy STC: Swanage Town Centre</p> <p>The boundary of Swanage Town Centre is amended as shown on map 10.</p> <p>This revised boundary will be used for the purposes of determining planning applications in line with Policy RP (Retail Provision) of PLP1.</p>	<p>No change or year on year increase in total amount of floor space for 'town centre uses' in Swanage Town Centre.</p> <p>The provision of the majority of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1,000 sq. m (net) of non food retail floor space; and • 1,130 sq. m (net) of food floor space. • within Swanage Town Centre. <p>Greatest proportion of new provision in Swanage to be in Swanage Town Centre.</p>	<p>Provision of additional employment and retail facilities.</p>	<p>Policy RP.</p>	<p>Total amount of floor space for 'town centre uses' in Swanage Town Centre.</p> <p>Amount of completed retail development in Swanage Town Centre</p> <p>Amount of completed retail, office and leisure development ('town centre uses') in Swanage Town Centre.</p>

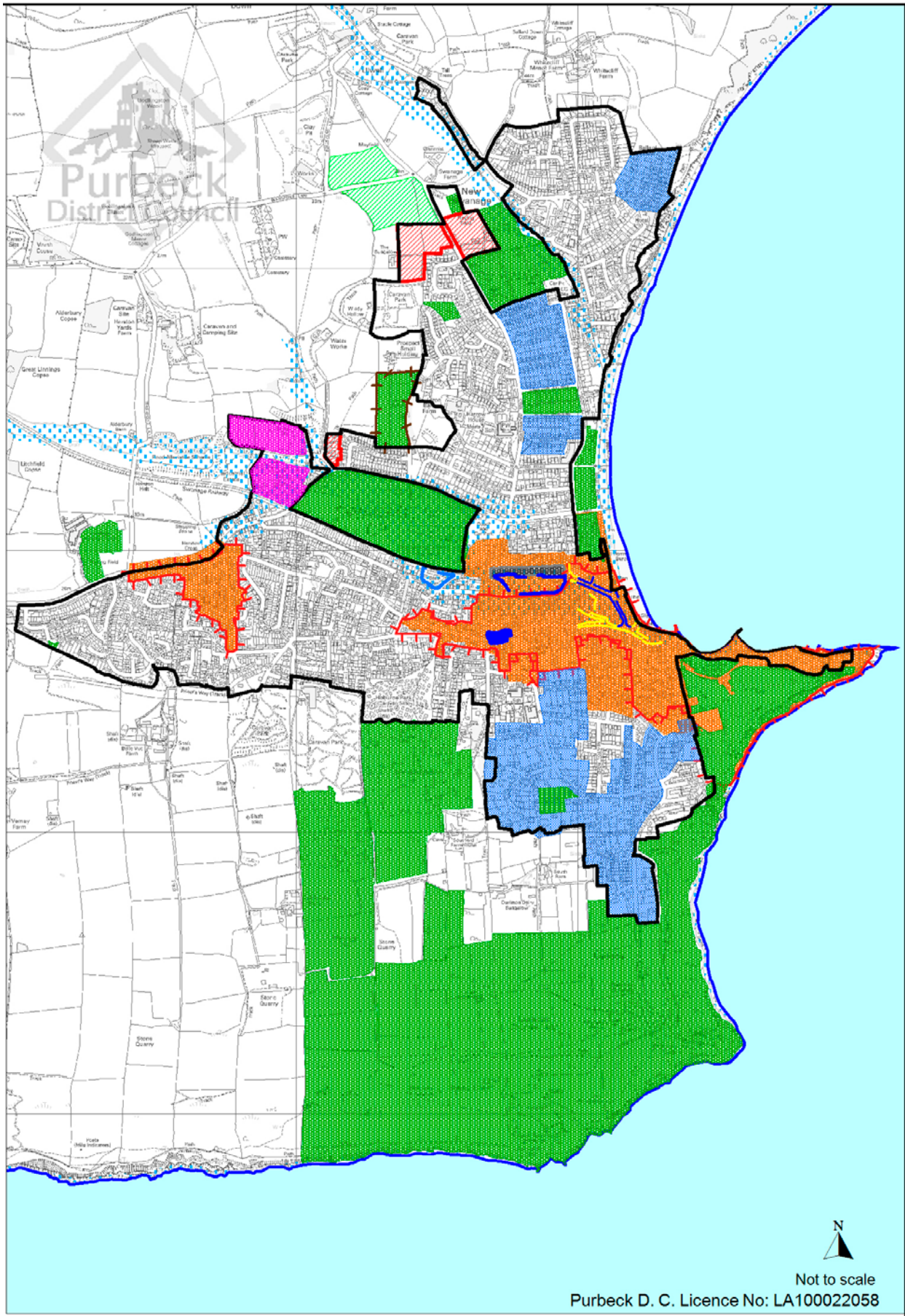
Policy and key outcomes	Target	Sustainability Appraisal (SA) objectives	PLP1 policies	Key indicator (s)
<p>Policy TCR: Town Centre Redevelopment</p> <p>Land between Kings Road West and the railway station is identified as a key town centre redevelopment site with potential to accommodate the majority of the district’s retail needs.</p>	<p>Redevelopment of the land between Kings Road West and the railway station to provide new retail space to include the majority of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1,000 sq. m (net) of non food retail floor space; and • 1,130 sq. m (net) of food floor space. <p>Provision of a replacement health centre within the redevelopment area to meet the identified needs of the medical practice, subject to approval by NHS England.</p> <p>Provision of new car parking within the redevelopment area to serve the needs of town centre shoppers and the medical practice to replace the existing facilities lost to development.</p> <p>Provision of a new town square within the redevelopment area, where possible, and enhanced townscape and conservation area with good walking and cycling links to the rest of the town centre.</p>	<p>Provision of transport facilities in accordance with the Purbeck Transportation Study or subsequent guidance.</p> <p>Provision/enhancement of community services and facilities.</p>	<p>Policy SE, RFS, E, S, RP, CF, D, IAT,</p>	<p>Planning permission granted that meets the requirements of Policy TCR.</p> <p>Total amount of floor space for non food retail and food retail within the town centre redevelopment area.</p> <p>Amount of completed floor space for non food retail and food retail within the town centre redevelopment area.</p> <p>Completion of a replacement health centre within the town centre redevelopment area.</p> <p>Completion of new car parking within the town centre redevelopment area.</p> <p>Completion of a new town square within the town centre redevelopment area.</p>

Policy and key outcomes	Target	Sustainability Appraisal (SA) objectives	PLP1 policies	Key indicator (s)
<p>Policy KCD: Kings Court Depot Site</p> <p>The former depot site at Kings Court, off Kings Road West (Map 13) is suitable for redevelopment. The site lies partly within flood zones 2 and 3 and this will determine the type and level of development most appropriate at this location.</p> <p>The site could potentially accommodate employment, and/or some residential development (including affordable housing), or the relocation of existing non-retail uses from the Town Centre Redevelopment site, if required.</p>	<p>Redevelopment of Kings Court Depot Site to meet the requirements of Policy KCD.</p>	<p>Provision of additional employment and retail facilities.</p>	<p>Policy E, ELS.</p>	<p>Any planning permission granted meets the requirements of policy KCD.</p>
<p>Policy ES: Employment Sites</p> <p>The employment sites at Prospect Business Park and Victoria Avenue Industrial Estate (see map 15). are safeguarded for employment uses in line with policy E of PLP1..</p>	<p>No change or year on year increase in employment floor space on safeguarded employment sites.</p>	<p>Provision of additional employment and retail facilities.</p>	<p>Policy E, ELS.</p>	<p>Total amount of additional employment floor space in safeguarded employment sites</p> <p>Loss of employment floor space at safeguarded employment sites.</p>

Policy and key outcomes	Target	Sustainability Appraisal (SA) objectives	PLP1 policies	Key indicator (s)
<p>Policy SGI: Swanage Green Infrastructure</p> <p>All development proposals in Swanage should take account of the Swanage Green Infrastructure Strategy, once this is completed.</p> <p>Applications for major development should be accompanied by a statement setting out how the proposals will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • avoid damage or loss to the existing green infrastructure network (as defined in the Swanage Green Infrastructure Strategy) unless such damage or loss is outweighed by other benefits of the development; and • maximise any opportunities to improve and enhance the green infrastructure network, in line with the Swanage Green Infrastructure Strategy. 	<p>No significant damage or loss to the existing green infrastructure network unless such damage or loss is outweighed by other benefits of the development.</p> <p>Improve and enhance the green infrastructure network, in line with the Swanage Green Infrastructure Strategy.</p>	<p>Additional planting and landscaping</p> <p>No adverse impact on:</p> <p>Special Areas of Conservation:</p> <p>Special Protection Areas; and/or</p> <p>SSSIs designated for geological value.</p>	<p>Policy GI, BIO, GH</p>	<p>Implementation of GI projects as set out in the GI strategy.</p>

Policy and key outcomes	Target	Sustainability Appraisal (SA) objectives	PLP1 policies	Key indicator (s)
<p>Policy OSR: Open space and recreation</p> <p>The listed open space, sport and recreation areas will be safeguarded in line with policy GI of PLP1 (see map 16).</p>	<p>No significant loss of safeguarded open space, sport and recreation areas as set out in Policy OSR.</p>	<p>Provision/ enhancement of community services and facilities.</p>	<p>Policy GI, CF</p>	<p>Total amount of additional open space and recreation provided</p> <p>Total loss of open space and recreation.</p>

Appendix 4: Changes to adopted policies map



Key to Proposals Map

New and Amended Policies

-  Settlement Extensions
(SLP - Policy SS - Swanage Settlement)
-  Primary Retail Frontage
(SLP Policy STC - Swanage Town Centre)
-  Secondary Retail Frontage
(SLP Policy STC - Swanage Town Centre)
-  Swanage Local Centre
(PLP1 Policy RP - Retail Provision)
-  Town Centre Redevelopment Site
(SLP Policy TCR - Town Centre Redevelopment)
-  High Townscape Value Area
(SLP Policy STCD - Swanage Townscape Character and Development)
-  Areas of Distinctive Local Character
(SLP Policy STCD - Swanage Townscape Character and Development)
-  Safeguarded Employment Land
(SLP Policy ES - Employment Sites;
PLP1 Policy E - Employment)
-  Kings Court Depot Site
(SLP Policy KCD - Kings Court Depot Site)
-  Non Statutory Transport Strategy
(PLP1 Policy ATS - Transport Strategy)
-  Safeguarded Open Space and Recreation Areas
(SLP Policy OSR - Open Space and Recreation;
PLP1 Policy GI - Green Infrastructure, Recreation and Sports Facilities)
-  Conservation Areas
(PLP1 Policy LRR - Landscape, Historic Environment and Heritage)
-  Prospect Allotment Site (for identification purposes only)
-  Suitable Alternative Natural Green Space
(SLP Policy OSR - Open Space and Recreation;
PLP1 Policy GI - Green Infrastructure, Recreation and Sports Facilities)
-  Settlement Boundary
(SLP Policy SS - Swanage Settlement;
PLP1 Policy LD - General Location of Development)
-  Purbeck District Boundary
-  Sea
-  Floodzones 2&3

SLP: Swanage Local Plan

PLP1: Purbeck Local Plan Part 1

Appendix 5: Glossary of terms and abbreviations

Glossary of Terms

Affordability: A measure of whether households can access and sustain the costs of private sector housing. There are two types of affordability: mortgage and rental. Mortgage affordability measures whether households can afford a deposit and a mortgage; rental affordability measures whether a household can afford a private rental. Mortgage affordability is based on conditions set by mortgage lenders – a minimum level of household income and savings. Rental affordability is defined as the rent being less than a proportion of a household's income.

Affordable Housing: Social rented, affordable rented and intermediate housing, provided to eligible households whose needs are not met by the market. Eligibility is determined with regard to local incomes and local house prices. Affordable housing should include provisions to remain at an affordable price for future eligible households or for the subsidy to be recycled for alternative affordable housing provision.

- **Social rented housing:** Homes owned by local authorities and private registered providers (as defined in section 80 of the Housing and Regeneration Act 2008), for which guideline target rents are determined through the national rent regime. It may also be owned by other persons and provided under equivalent rental arrangements to the above, as agreed with the local authority or with the Homes and Communities Agency.
- **Affordable rented housing:** Homes let by local authorities or private registered providers of social housing to households who are eligible for social rented housing. Affordable Rent is subject to rent controls that require a rent of no more than 80% of the local market rent (including service charges, where applicable).
- **Intermediate housing:** Homes for sale and rent provided at a cost above social rent, but below market levels subject to the criteria in the Affordable Housing definition above. These can include shared equity (shared ownership and equity loans), other low cost homes for sale and intermediate rent, but not affordable rented housing.

N.B. Homes that do not meet the above definition of affordable housing, such as 'low cost market' housing, are not be considered as Affordable Housing for planning purposes.

Affordable Rented Housing: Rented housing let by registered providers of social housing to households who are eligible for social rented housing. Affordable Rent is not subject to the national rent regime but is subject to other rent controls that require a rent of no more than 80 per cent of the local market rent.

Agricultural Workers' Dwelling: Accommodation essential (due to the demands of the farming or forestry work concerned, as opposed to the personal preferences or circumstances of any individuals involved) to enable farm or forestry workers to live at or in the immediate vicinity of their place of work, wherein the relaxation of strict controls on new development in the open countryside may be justified.

AONB: An Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, designated by the Countryside Commission under Section 87 of the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949, with the primary aim of conserving and enhancing the natural beauty of the landscape.

Appropriate Assessment: A process required of the Birds Directive 79/409/EEC and Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC to avoid adverse effects of plans, programmes and projects on Natura 2000 sites (see below) and thereby maintain the integrity of the Natura 2000 network and its features.

Biodiversity: The variety of plant and animal species in a defined area.

BREEAM (Building Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Method): A way of assessing the environmental performance of both new and existing buildings.

Brownfield Site: A site that has previously been developed which is available for redevelopment, but does not include garden land.

Building for Life: Promotes design excellence and celebrates best practice in the house building industry. It is led by CABE and the Home Builders' Federation.

Buffer Zone: An area of land on which development is not permitted in order to maintain adequate distance between sensitive areas and potentially harmful development.

CLG: Department of Communities and Local Government.

Climate Change Adaptation: Adjustments to natural or human systems in response to actual or expected climatic factors or their effects, including from changes in rainfall and rising temperatures.

Community Facilities: Facilities used by the local community to meet their day-to-day needs. These include: community buildings (churches, chapels, community halls and public houses); health and education facilities (schools, Doctors' and Dentists' surgeries, pharmacies); post offices and shops; financial/banking facilities; petrol stations; and recreational facilities (such as children's play areas and sports fields).

Community Plan: An action plan produced by the Purbeck Community Partnership.

Community Strategy: The action plan produced by the Dorset Strategic Partnership.

Conservation Area: Areas of special architectural and/or historic interest designated by a local planning authority under section 69 of the Planning (Listed

Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990, The character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance. They focus on the value of all the broad elements, including the group value of buildings, open spaces, trees, traditional street patterns or features of historic or architectural interest, which make up a particularly attractive townscape.

Council: Purbeck District Council.

Countryside: Land outside the defined settlement boundaries of towns and villages.

Cultural Heritage: Cultural and historic features, including archaeological sites, historic buildings and Conservation Areas, which form an important element of the local landscape and character, and a record of the area's past.

Curtilage: The area attached to a property as part of its enclosure.

Development: The carrying out of building, engineering, mining or other operations in, on, over or under land, or the making of any material change of use of any buildings or other land. This includes demolition, extensions, alterations and changes of use.

Development Plan: This includes adopted Local Plans, neighbourhood plans, and i defined in section 38 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. (Regional strategies remain part of the development plan until they are abolished by Order using powers taken in the Localism Act. It is the government's clear policy intention to revoke the regional strategies outside of London, subject to the outcome of the environmental assessments that are currently being undertaken.).

Development Plan Documents (DPD): Local plans and neighbourhood plans that are subject to independent examination. Those making representations seeking a change to the document will have the right to be heard at an independent examination.

District: Purbeck District area..

Dorset Workspace Strategy: This study produced for the Dorset Bournemouth and Poole area seeks to ensure that there is sufficient and appropriate employment land and quality of employment premises to meet business requirements in order to ensure the sustainable growth of the local economy.

Eco-Footprint or Ecological Footprint: The area of land and water required to support a defined economy or human population at a specified standard of living indefinitely using prevailing technology.

Environment Agency: A Government organisation which seeks to protect and improve the quality of air, land and water by the regulation of emissions, pollutants and other potentially harmful activities.

European protected sites: A term used throughout the Local Plan to simplify the document. It refers to nature conservation sites which are subject to the requirements set out in the Habitats Regulations 2012, e.g. SPA and SAC sites and, as a matter of government policy, Ramsar sites (NPPF para 118).

Extra Care Housing: Housing specifically for people who are older, or people who are physically or mentally frail who want to continue to live independently, but with the necessary support. Each property has an intercom to contact the on-site support staff, day or night. The accommodation has enhanced communal facilities, special design features and staff who provide specialist care and support.

Geodiversity: The range of rocks, fossils, minerals, soils and landforms.

Green Belt: Areas of countryside around large urban areas whose aim is to prevent urban sprawl by keeping the land permanently open. The general extent of a Green Belt is fixed through a Structure Plan and the detailed boundaries are established in Local Plans. The Green Belt around Bournemouth and Poole is known as the South East Dorset Green Belt.

Green Infrastructure: A network of multi-functional green space, urban and rural, which is capable of delivering a wide range of environmental and quality of life benefits for local communities.

Greenfield: Land that has not been previously developed (other than agricultural or forestry uses) including residential gardens.

Groundwater: Water held in water-bearing rocks and pores and fissures underground. Groundwater not only sustains the flow of water in rivers but is also an essential source of water for public supply, industry and agriculture.

Gypsies and Travellers: Persons of nomadic habit of life whatever their race or origin. This includes those who, on grounds of their own or their family's or dependents' educational or health needs or old age, have ceased to travel temporarily or permanently. The term also includes all other persons with a cultural tradition of nomadism and/or caravan dwelling.

Habitat: The living place of an organism or a distinct community of plants and animals, having particular physical or biotic characteristics (for example, sea shores).

Habitat Regulations: The Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 1994 transpose Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora (EC Habitats Directive) into national law. The sites are frequently referred to as 'Natural 2000' sites (see below).

Habitat Regulations Assessment: The Habitats Regulations require land use plans to be subject to an assessment. It is an iterative process and undertaken at each key stage of plan preparation.

Heritage Coast: Areas of undeveloped coastline which are managed to conserve their natural beauty and, where appropriate, to improve accessibility for visitors Household: The Census definition of a household is: 'A household comprises either one person living alone or a group of people (not necessarily related) living at the same address with common housekeeping - that is, sharing at least one meal a day or sharing a living room or sitting room.'

Housing Demand: Is the quantity and type/quality of housing which households wish to buy or rent and are able to afford. It therefore takes account of preference and ability to pay.

Housing Need: Refers to households lacking their own housing or living in housing which is inadequate or unsuitable, who are unlikely to be able to meet their needs in the local housing market without some assistance.

Infilling / Infill Development: New development which occupies gaps within built-up areas between existing developments.

Infrastructure: The system of communications and utility services (water, sewerage, sewage disposal, land drainage, gas and electricity, waste disposal and telecommunications) which serves developments.

Intermediate Affordable Housing: Housing at prices and rents above those of social rent, but below market price or rents. These can include shared equity products (e.g. HomeBuy), other low cost homes for sale and intermediate rent.

Labour Market: The market in which demand and supply for labour is effected – firms willing to employ workers and labour seeking employment.

Listed Building: Buildings of particular importance due to their:

- architectural interest
- historic interest,
- close historical association with nationally important people or events; and/or
- their group value.

Listed building are selected by the Secretary of State for National Heritage and documented in the national Statutory Lists of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest.

Local Plan: The plan for the future development of the local area, drawn up by the local planning authority in consultation with the community. In law this is described as the development plan documents adopted under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. The Purbeck Local Plan Part 1 (2012) applies to the whole of Purbeck, the Swanage Local Plan will apply only to the parish of Swanage, but includes more detailed policies for this area.

Major Development: The government has defined the level for 'major' development in the Development Management Procedure (England) Order 2015. This identifies that any scheme with ten or more dwellings, or 1000sq.m and above of industrial or retail floor space to constitute 'major' development.

Monitoring Reports: Reports on the progress of preparing the Local Plan and implementation of its policies.

Natura 2000: EU-wide network of nature protection areas known as SACs, SPAs and Ramsars (see below), established under the Habitats Directive. The aim of the network is to assure the long-term survival of Europe's most valuable and threatened species and habitats. Park and Ride: An arrangement whereby a private car is parked in a non-central location and the occupants continue their journey by another mode of transport (usually bus or rail), mainly

in order to reduce road congestion.

Peak Oil: Is the point in time when the maximum rate of global petroleum extraction is reached, after which the rate of production enters terminal decline. The concept is based on the observed production rates of individual oil wells and the combined production rate of a field of related oil wells.

Purbeck Community Partnership: the name for the local strategic partnership involved in the production of the Purbeck Community Plan.

Ramsar Site: Wetlands of international importance, designated under the 1997 Ramsar Convention.

Renewable and Low Carbon Energy: Includes energy for heating and cooling as well as generating electricity. Renewable energy covers those energy flows that occur naturally and repeatedly in the environment – from the wind, the fall of water, the movement of the oceans, from the sun and also from biomass. Low-carbon technologies are those that can help reduce emissions (compared to conventional use of fossil fuels).

RIGS: Regionally Important Geological and Geomorphological Sites. Locally identified sites of geological or geomorphological interest, selected particularly for their value for teaching purposes, but also for research and stimulating public awareness of geology.

Rural Exception Sites: Small sites used for affordable housing in perpetuity where sites would not normally be used for housing. Rural exception sites seek to address the needs of the local community by accommodating households who are either current residents or have an existing family or employment connection. Small numbers of market homes may be allowed at the local authority's discretion, for example where essential to enable the delivery of affordable units without grant funding.

SACs: Special Areas of Conservation. Sites designated under the EC Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Flora and Fauna (the Habitats Directive) of international importance as natural habitats, designated and protected in order to contribute to the conservation of biodiversity.

Shared Ownership: Housing produced by a Register Social Landlord (RSL), either new or existing properties purchased by an RSL, which the RSL then sells on a part rent/part buy basis. The shared owner buys a percentage of the property, funded by mortgage and/or savings. The remaining percentage is still owned by the RSL who charges a rent on it.

Scheduled Ancient Monument: The most important archaeological sites nationally were identified as Scheduled Ancient Monuments by the Secretary of State for the Environment, Transport and the Regions in 1979. In Purbeck, the vast majority of diversity of remains from other periods, including Iron Age hill forts or camps, medieval deserted villages, and Saxon earth walls.

Section 106 Agreement: A legally-binding agreement or planning obligation with a landowner in association with the granting of planning permission.

Sequential Test: A planning principle that seeks to identify, allocate or develop certain types or locations of land before others, for example, brownfield housing sites before greenfield sites, or town centre retail sites before out-of-centre sites.

Sheltered Housing: Housing specifically for older people to live independently, but with support at hand if they need it. This can include apartments, bungalows or flats with a private bathroom and kitchen. Each property has an intercom to contact support staff, day or night.

Site Allocations Plan: Identifies or 'allocates' areas of land for specific types of development, such as housing, employment, community facilities, etc. It also includes the definition of

settlement boundaries for those places where some further growth may take place.

Shoreline Management Plan: A non-statutory plan for a particular stretch of coastline.

SNCI: Sites of Nature Conservation Interest. In Purbeck SNCI have been identified by the Dorset SNCI Panel. These sites are of considerable nature conservation value at a local level. Some may include habitats of comparable quality to SSSIs but are of a smaller area or of a more fragmented nature.

Social Rented Housing: Rented housing owned and managed by local authorities and registered social landlords, for which guideline target rents are determined through the national rent regime.

Special Protection Areas: Areas which have been identified as being of international importance for the breeding, feeding, wintering or the migration of rare and vulnerable species of birds found within European Union countries. They are European designated sites, classified under the Birds Directive.

Site of Special Scientific Interest: Sites designated by Natural England under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981.

Stakeholder: Individuals or organisations who have an on-going concern and interest in specific issues.

Statement of Community Involvement (SCI): Sets out the standards which the plan-making authority intends to achieve in relation to involving the community in the preparation, alteration and continuing review of all Local Development Documents and in significant development control decisions. It also sets out how the local planning authority intends to achieve those standards.

Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA): A procedure (set out in the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004) which Ancient Monuments are Bronze Age round barrows, but there is a considerable enquires the formal environmental assessment of certain plans and programmes which are likely to have significant effects on the environment..

Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA): The aim of the SFRA is to map all forms of flood risk and use this as an evidence base to locate new development primarily in low flood risk areas (Zone 1). Areas of 'low' (zone 1), 'medium' (zone 2) and 'high' (zone 3) risk are mapped using data collected from many sources.

Strategic Employment Land Availability Assessment: The primary role of this assessment is to identify sites with potential for employment development; to assess the nature of such potential and when such sites are likely to be developed.

Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment: The primary role of this assessment is to identify sites with potential for housing; assess their housing potential; and assess when they are likely to be developed.

Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA): An assessment of full housing needs. It should identify the scale and mix of housing and the range of tenures that the local population is likely to need over the plan period which:

- meets household and population projections, taking account of migration and demographic change;
- addresses the need for all types of housing, including affordable housing and the needs of different groups in the community (such as, but not limited to, families with children, older people, people with disabilities, service families and people wishing to build their own homes); and

- caters for housing demand and the scale of housing supply necessary to meet this demand.

Suitable Alternative Natural Green Space (SANG): The name given to green space that is of a quality and type suitable to be used as mitigation within the District. Its role is to provide alternative green space to divert visitors from visiting the heathland Special Protection Areas (SPA). SANGs are intended to provide mitigation for the potential impact of residential development on the SPA by preventing an increase in visitor pressure on the SPA.

Supplementary Planning Documents: Documents which add further detail to the policies in the Local Plan. They can be used to provide further guidance for development on specific sites, or on particular issues, such as design. Supplementary planning documents are capable of being a material consideration in planning decisions but are not part of the development plan.

Supported Housing: Accommodation which comes with housing related support (for example advice about rent and bills, managing money, claiming benefits, insurance and security, keeping to a tenancy agreement). It could be shared housing or self-contained.

Sustainability: Improving the quality of human life whilst living within the carrying capacity of supporting ecosystems.

Sustainability Appraisal (SA): An assessment of the social, economic and environmental impacts of a plan. It usually includes a Strategic Environmental Assessment (see above).

Sustainable Development: meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

Travel to Work Area: Zones in which the bulk of the resident population also work.

Travel Plan: A long-term management strategy for an organisation or site that seeks to deliver sustainable transport objectives through action and is articulated in a document that is regularly reviewed..

Use Classes Order: The Government places various different uses of land and buildings into different categories. This has the effect of allowing certain changes of use without requiring permission, for example a hardware shop to a book shop. The classes of use for England are set out in the Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) Order 1987 and its subsequent amendments:

A1: Shops	C1: Hotels
A2: Financial & Professional Services	C2: Residential Institutions
A3: Restaurants and Cafes	C2A: Secure Residential Institution
A4: Drinking Establishments	C3: Dwelling Houses
A5: Hot Food Take-away	C4: Houses in multiple occupation
B1: Business (including light industry)	D1: Non-residential institutions
B2: General Industrial	D2: Assembly and leisure
B8: Storage and Distribution	Sui Generis

Vision: The ability to imagine how a place could look in the future

White Paper: Government statement of planning policy, which may prove to be a material consideration in the determination of a planning application, if relevant to the decision.

Windfall Sites: Sites which have not been specifically identified as available in the Local Plan process. They normally comprise previously-developed sites that have unexpectedly become available.

World Heritage Site: A natural or cultural feature or area designated for special protection by the World Heritage Convention for its 'universal' value, regarded as the heritage of all people.

Abbreviations

AMR	Annual Monitoring Report
AONB	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty
BREEAM	Building Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Method
CABE	Commission for Architecture and the Built Environment
CCMA	Coastal Change Management Area
Defra	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
DPD	Development Plan Documents
GTAA	Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment
IPF	Interim Planning Framework
LDS	Local Development Scheme
LEP	Local Enterprise Partnership
LNRs	Local Nature Reserves
LPA	Local Planning Authority
MoD	Ministry of Defence
MWe	Megawatt Electrical
NIA	Nature Improvement Area
NNRs	National Nature Reserves
NPPF	National Planning Policy Framework
PCP	Purbeck Community Partnership
PLP1	Purbeck Local Plan: Part 1
PTS	Purbeck Transportation Strategy
RIGS	Regionally Important Geomorphological / Geological Sites
RP	Registered Provider
SAC	Special Area of Conservation
SAM	Scheduled Ancient Monument
SANGs	Suitable Alternative Natural Green Spaces
SAP	Standard Assessment Procedure
SCI	Statement of Community Involvement
SFRA	Strategic Flood Risk Assessment
SNCI	Sites of Nature Conservation Interest
SoS	Secretary of State
SPA	Special Protection Area
SPD	Supplementary Planning Documents
SSSI	Sites of Special Scientific Interest
TTWA	Travel to Work Area
UCO	Use Classes Order