

Dorset Council's Biodiversity Duty

Dorset Council must consider what the council can do to conserve and enhance biodiversity in England. This is the strengthened [biodiversity duty](#) that the Environment Act 2021 introduces.

This means that we must:

1. Consider what the council can do to conserve and enhance biodiversity.
2. Agree policies and specific objectives based on these considerations.
3. Act to deliver these policies and achieve the objectives.

First Consideration of functions relevant to the biodiversity duty

This report outlines the first consideration of Dorset Council functions relevant to the biodiversity duty. It also covers policies, objectives and actions that are being delivered across these functions to help conserve and enhance biodiversity. This first consideration provides a review of our current position, and prepares us to look for opportunities to update policy and practice to better conserve and enhance biodiversity, ahead of our first biodiversity report in 2026.

Land and property

There will be a need to consider how the land that we manage could conserve and enhance biodiversity. This includes green and blue spaces like:

- allotments
- cemeteries
- parks and sports fields
- amenity spaces and communal gardens
- roadside and railway verges
- field margins and hedgerows
- rights of way and access routes
- woodlands and nature reserves
- canals and rivers
- water-dependent habitats
- estuaries and coastal habitats

Dorset Council is encouraged to review management policies for all landholdings and consider how it will determine the current biodiversity value and monitor success of any changes to management. These areas are valuable to biodiversity as they create habitats for wildlife and

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‘nature corridors’ that connect existing habitats. This allows species to move between habitats, maintain or increase populations and be more resilient to climate change.

Protected sites

Sites that we own or manage may be protected by other legislation. For example:

- Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)
- Special Areas of Conservation or Special Protection Areas (SAC or SPA)
- National Nature Reserves (NNR)
- Local Nature Reserves (LNR) and local wildlife sites known in Dorset as Sites of Nature Conservation Interest (SNCI)
- Ramsar sites (wetlands of international importance)

Dorset Council needs to be aware of any land ownership within these protected sites and will need to have a plan in place to conserve and enhance biodiversity on this land.

The [Environmental Improvement Plan](#) sets the expectation that all public authorities should ensure they have management plans in place by the end of 2023 to support their protected sites to reach favourable status. Authorities should produce those plans and work actively with Natural England and others to identify and implement the actions needed to improve site condition.

Dorset Council also own or manage a number of sites as part of mitigation against the impacts of development on protected sites, such as Suitable Alternative Natural Greenspace (SANGs) to attract people away from protected heathlands.

Planning Services and Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG)

BNG is an approach to development or land management that aims to leave the natural environment in a measurably better state than it was beforehand.

Future development projects (apart from exempt developments) will need to achieve a 10% biodiversity net gain. This will be on a phased rollout with major developments being mandatory from January 2024, minor developments from April 2024 and NSIPs being brought into the system no later than November 2025, although we are seeing some NSIPs commit voluntarily to BNG already.

As a local planning authority, Dorset Council will need to demonstrate how it has achieved BNG through the reporting period.

Preparation of the Dorset Council Local Plan provides an opportunity to consider what policies and approaches are needed to protect biodiversity and support nature recovery, reflecting national policy and legislation

Protected Landscapes

54% of the Dorset Council area is within the Dorset and Cranborne Chase National Landscapes, nationally protected areas of outstanding natural beauty. Dorset Council also shares a small border with the New Forest National Park.

For National Landscapes, the purpose of designation is to conserve and enhance their natural beauty; nature recovery is a strong contributor to that aim. Dorset Council:

- is the accountable body for the Dorset National Landscape and host to its team, as well as a contributor to its partnership
- is contributor to the Cranborne Chase National Landscape partnership
- has a duty to seek to further the purpose of their designation in the delivery of all its functions that relate to land within the area
- has a duty to cooperate on cross-border issues with the New Forest National Park Authority.

Dorset Council is required to help develop and implement management plans for its National Landscapes; these plans are nature-positive and set out the main policy framework and priorities for these areas.

National Landscape governance is through partnership; Dorset Council can use its influence in the partnerships positively for nature. The National Landscape teams are core funded largely by central government and frequently have a role in disbursing national funds that may be used for biodiversity enhancement and nature recovery across the whole landscape, working with farmers, landowners and other local stakeholders.

Educate, advise and raise awareness

Increasing understanding of biodiversity and why it's important to conserve and enhance it can form part of the duty. This can encourage land managers, businesses and the general public to take action to benefit biodiversity.

Policies, objectives and actions, could include:

- including the public in projects to improve biodiversity
- feature biodiversity in public or internal communications
- use libraries and museums to raise awareness of biodiversity
- putting information boards in green spaces or offering guided walks
- including biodiversity considerations in advice for internal and external clients and service users
- educating staff on the biodiversity actions and why they're important
- raising public awareness of how gardens can support biodiversity

Review internal policies and processes

Local authorities have internal policies and processes for staff and facilities that could affect biodiversity. Dorset Council can consider how such policies may affect biodiversity and seek to review and improve outcomes. Policies for the following could be considered:

- transport – support sustainable travel to reduce carbon emissions and improve air quality
- waste – review waste management and recycling processes to reduce water pollution and air pollution from waste transport and landfill
- water – improve water efficiency to reduce the effect water abstraction can have on sensitive habitats and species
- procurement – buy sustainable materials and supplies to reduce the demand on natural resources
- light – make sure the design of artificial lighting minimises effects on nature

Ecological data - Local Environmental Record Centre

The local record centre in Dorset is the Dorset Environmental Records Centre (DERC). DERC has an important role in assisting Dorset Council in meeting both its statutory duties in relation to environmental data, but also holds much of the data needed to understand our duty, monitor change, and provide data for the purposes of the biodiversity duty report.

There will be need to understand where other sources of data in relation to the duty exist and how best to gather these data into the future reports. Environmental assessment regulations require monitoring of the effects of development plans and projects. The results of this monitoring could be used as a source of environmental data.

First Consideration of current relevant policies, objectives and actions.

The table below sets out some of the key work areas with clear links to the biodiversity duty, a summary of current action and where further work is needed.

Work area	Detail	Current position	Initial assessment of further work/action needed
Council Plan 2022-2024	Protecting our natural environment, climate and ecology is one of the Dorset Council plan priorities, it is about improving access to and use of Dorset's environment in a sustainable way which protects it for future generations	Delivery plan for this priority includes work to have 30% of land in positive management by 2030, and improved management of highways, coasts greenspaces, and harbours.	Ongoing monitoring of plan delivery
Natural Environment, Climate and Ecology Strategy	Tackling biodiversity loss is one of the three core pillars of our Natural Environment, Climate and Ecology Strategy. The nature element of the strategy commits to the principle of 30% of Dorset's land being nature positive by 2030. Mission 8 focuses on natural assets and nature-based solutions, setting an objective to <i>"Protect and restore Dorset's land, rivers, freshwater and sea habitats by making nature bigger, better and more joined-up for biodiversity, carbon, flood resilience, and wider benefits."</i> Its three sub-objectives regard taking action on our own estate, creating and embedding a Local Nature Recovery Strategy (LNRS), and enabling wider delivery beyond our estate.	The 2019 strategy was refreshed and adopted in 2023, and delivery is steered through a council Operational Group. Progress reporting on this strategy is made biannually to the council's Place and Resources Scrutiny Committee.	Expanding on the work of mission 8 through the Local Nature Recovery Strategy. The most significant areas of future work on climate change that directly intersects with the biodiversity duty pertain to (a) natural climate solutions for climate mitigation (protecting, enhancing and expanding natural climate stores) and adaptation (particularly natural flood and overheating measures); and (b) agriculture. The council is making significant progress against its carbon targets, but as part of this programme there are specific targets for nature recovery as well that are required both as part of the wider nature recovery strategy, but also to deal with residual emissions that the

Biodiversity Duty First Considerations - 2023

Work area	Detail	Current position	Initial assessment of further work/action needed
			council will have to ensure that its operations become carbon neutral.
Natural Environment, Climate and Ecology Decision Wheel	The council has adopted a Decision-Making Wheel, which is a form of climate and nature impact assessment undertaken for any papers going to committees (excluding licensing and planning, transport appeals and staffing committees).	The wheel includes prompts to officers to consider opportunities to increase biodiversity, enhance land management or strengthen habitat connectivity.	Evaluate use of the wheel and how it has impacted decision-making, making any improvements required to ensure it leads to more actions to conserve and enhance biodiversity as part of the council's functions. Explore options to improve environmental sustainability within our procurement activity
Local Nature Recovery Strategy (LNRS)	Dorset LNRS will collaboratively: • agree priorities for nature's recovery • map the most valuable existing areas for nature • map specific proposals for creating or improving habitat for nature and wider environmental goals Delivering the LNRS will contribute to the council's biodiversity duty by: • educating, advising and raising awareness of biodiversity • identifying opportunities to create or improve habitat on land the council owns or manages	Dorset Council is the responsible authority for preparing Dorset LNRS. A steering and expert advisory groups have been formed with a range of local stakeholders. Further engagement will be planned, and a draft strategy will then go to public consultation. The Dorset Biodiversity Strategy, 2010 remains relevant in Dorset,	Further engagement will be planned, and a draft strategy will then go to public consultation. A future task will also be to link this work with other emerging strategies relevant to biodiversity in Dorset. This includes Species Conservation Strategies (SCS), established by the Environment Act to safeguard the future of the species that are at greatest risk. Strategies will find better ways to comply with existing legal obligations to protect species at risk and to improve their conservation status.

Work area	Detail	Current position	Initial assessment of further work/action needed
		setting out priority habitats and species in the county.	The Natural Environment Team (NET) are joint lead with Devon County Council working with Natural England on a Pilot Conservation Strategy for Hazel Dormice. NET also form part of a wider SCS group looking at species specific pilots.
Planning policy	Local Plans, once adopted, alongside Neighbourhood Plans set the basis for decisions on planning applications. Strategic Priorities and Policies are developed locally to reflect national policy and local objectives.	There are four adopted Local Plans across Dorset that were prepared and adopted by the former Local Authorities that make up Dorset Council. In addition, the Waste and Minerals plans were adopted by Dorset County Council. There are numerous Neighbourhood Plans in effect across Dorset that include local, non-strategic policies. The Local Plans all have policies that address biodiversity loss where development takes place however, these are inconsistent and largely out of date given changes in national policy and legislation. Neighbourhood Plans add a further level of detail that creates additional complexity.	Consider the implications of legislative requirements and national policy for the Local Plan. Develop approaches to suggest for inclusion in Neighbourhood Plans to give a degree of consistency.

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Work area	Detail	Current position	Initial assessment of further work/action needed
		Please see appendix A for a summary of relevant biodiversity policies in the adopted local plans.	
Development Management	Determination of planning applications in accordance with current wildlife legislation and policy.	In house NET ecologists providing technical advice and operate the Dorset Biodiversity Protocol which integrates biodiversity in the planning system. It is designed to meet the requirement of Natural England's Protected Species Standing Advice and to address the mitigation hierarchy set out in the National Planning Policy Framework. The audit and review of ecological information submitted with planning applications ensures impacts on biodiversity are addressed.	Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) is a new area of work requiring further input in terms of the reporting structure and requirements. Awaiting secondary legislation and guidance. Explore further data monitoring and reporting work with DERC.
	Biodiversity Net Gain Planning Guidance		
	Minerals and Waste		
	Highways schemes		
	Residential and employment sites		
	Energy (including renewable)		
		Detailed information about the strategy and technical guidance ecological consultants is published on the Dorset Council website: The Dorset Biodiversity Appraisal Protocol - Dorset Council	
		The strategy is regularly reviewed and updated annually in line with	

Work area	Detail	Current position	Initial assessment of further work/action needed
Regulatory functions		relevant emerging legislation and policy.	
	Land Drainage Consents	Dorset Council as a Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA) assesses Land Drainage Consent applications. This is to ensure works affecting an ordinary watercourse do not increase flood risk and that biodiversity interests are appropriately considered. The LLFA is also a Statutory Planning Consultee for major development. This ensures that surface water flood risk is appropriately managed and biodiversity interests are included via the promotion of Sustainable Drainage Systems. They also work with partners to reduce surface water flood risk to residential properties and reduce pollution to receiving land drainage systems.	Continue performing these regulatory functions Review and update the Rights of Way Improvement Plans (RoWIP).
	Rights of Way	Dorset Council exercises its legal duty to process applications to change a public right of way and decide whether an order should be	

Work area	Detail	Current position	Initial assessment of further work/action needed
	Hedgerow removal notices	issued to make the change. The council also works with partners to maintain the rights of way network, to support access to the countryside. Hedgerow Removal Notices must be submitted by landowners, Dorset Council then considers if the hedge is 'important' under the regulations and if a retention notice should be issued, to help address widespread loss of hedgerows in the countryside.	
	Tree preservation orders (TPO)	Dorset Council can serve TPOs to prohibit the damage or destruction of specific trees without consent from the council, to help protect trees that are a of amenity importance and may also be a key element of local biodiversity. TPOs can also be used to protect groups of trees or woodlands.	
Highways and transport	Capital and maintenance schemes Teams work with the natural environment team to identify ways to	Support sustainable travel to reduce carbon emissions and improve air quality.	

Biodiversity Duty First Considerations - 2023

Work area	Detail	Current position	Initial assessment of further work/action needed
	avoid harm to species and habitats, mitigate for any biodiversity loss and deliver wildlife enhancements as part of delivering highway improvements or new active travel routes. Dorset Council verge management balances biodiversity with road safety, and this effective method means many verges now have SNCI status for their biodiversity value.	Ecology advice is provided in relation to individual schemes and wider general opportunities to include enhancements and biodiversity benefits e.g., avoiding importing soil, use of low fertility soils. Habitat Regulations Assessment and SSSI assent applications undertaken when required. Current partnership with Highways to review verge cutting policy including consideration of biodiversity.	
FCERM and bridges	Capital and maintenance works Flood and coastal erosion risk management projects	Advice provided by NET ecologists. Standing advice applied to all schemes includes best practice approaches to pollution prevention, dealing with non-native invasive species and mitigation as required on each scheme. Opportunities for enhancement individualised to schemes such as	Review of policy to incorporate BNG in schemes.

Work area	Detail	Current position	Initial assessment of further work/action needed
		built-in features for bats, grey wagtail. External surveys commissioned when needed. Habitat Regulations Assessment and SSSI assent applications undertaken when required. For FCERM projects NET ecologist's sit on steering groups of major scheme to ensure integrated ecological advice.	
Dorset Council land (owned or managed)	Dorset Council manages countryside sites in order to conserve their biodiversity and take actions to enhance this where possible. This includes protected sites, parks, nature reserves and SANGs. Dorset Council verge management balances biodiversity with road safety, and this effective method means many verges now have SNCI status for their biodiversity value. Projects to enhance heritage assets on our land are also delivered with	Projects are underway to conserve or enhance biodiversity on sites. Ensuring all sites have management plans in place by the end of 2023 to support sites to reach favourable status. Work with the Dorset Environmental Records Centre (DERC) to log sightings of alien species such as Japanese Knotweed. The Living Record software used by DERC helps highways teams target problem	Ensuring all sites have management plans in place by the end of 2023 to support sites to reach favourable status, as set out in the Environmental Improvement Plan. Work actively with Natural England and others to identify and implement the actions needed to improve site condition.

Biodiversity Duty First Considerations - 2023

Work area	Detail	Current position	Initial assessment of further work/action needed
	biodiversity in mind and identify opportunities to add habitat and species enhancements where possible.	sites. Members of the public can also log on to register sightings of a range of invasive plants. Advice provided by NET ecologists as required.	
Dorset Council county farms	Ongoing review of Dorset Council assets, including exploring opportunities to manage the county farms estate sustainably to deliver biodiversity benefits.	The Natural Environment Team works with the council farm estate team to deliver projects to enhance the ecological value of our farms. Projects include Barn Owl Boxes , Great Crested Newt Ponds and baseline biodiversity surveys.	Develop a new farms strategy.
Dorset Council property and projects	Opportunities to enhance biodiversity are considered as part new build projects and schemes. For example, wildlife-friendly gardens in new school grounds and care homes with native planting for pollinators and boxes for birds or bats.	The Capital Projects Design and Delivery Team seek to include biodiversity enhancements as part of new projects. Input is sought from ecologists in the Natural Environment Team where required. Those enhancements are then maintained by the authority.	Continue this work as well as complying with new BNG requirements
Dorset National Landscape	As host to Dorset National landscape partnership, Dorset Council supports the National Landscape to deliver work that conserves and enhances the natural beauty of the landscape.	Dorset AONB Management Plan 2019-2024 adopted and in use, including	Revise and adopt Dorset National Landscape Management Plan for 2026-2031.

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Work area	Detail	Current position	Initial assessment of further work/action needed
		Farming in protected landscapes (FiPL) programme was established in 2021 enabling farm-based projects meeting outcomes for Nature, People, Climate & Place. Dorset National Landscape supports farm clusters and knowledge exchange programmes facilitating changes towards more regenerative and nature-friendly practice. It has also supported significant areas of survey for biodiversity baselines. Dorset National Landscape Nature Recovery Plan is in draft (and supports the LNRS). Dorset National Landscape team sit on 3 of the Dorset LNRS expert advisory groups.	Finalise and adopt Dorset National Landscape Nature Recovery Plan (aligned with the Dorset LNRS). Funding for the farming in protected landscapes programme is due to end, Dorset Council use its political influence to lobby for the continuation of funding. Core funding for national landscape teams is uncertain and depends on Defra's business planning process, Dorset Council use its political influence to lobby for enhanced funding. As partner in Cranborne Chase National Landscape, report more on how Dorset Council can support their work to conserve and enhance biodiversity in the parts of that designation covering Dorset.
Communications, media and raising awareness	Dorset Council uses a range of methods to raise awareness of our own actions to conserve and enhance biodiversity, and promote opportunities for others to get involved.	Examples of recent work include: - Webpages on - the Climate and Ecological Emergency including links to relevant strategy and updates on projects	Plan and deliver further communications and engagement relating to the council's climate and ecological emergency declarations.

Work area	Detail	Current position	Initial assessment of further work/action needed
		○ Biodiversity net gain to explain this to different audiences ○ Dorset Local Nature Recovery Strategy including introductory info and add progress updates ● Trees guidance for different audiences: ○ Trees and development ○ Tree management ○ Tree Planting Checklist for the public, businesses and community groups ○ Management of Council Owned Trees Policy ○ Tree planting and the climate emergency paper ○ Species and habitat advice notes and guidance sheets ● Green champions employee network ● Love your verge – annual campaign with digital media and road signs across the county. ● Green libraries week activities ● Councillor webinars	Continue to deliver communications and engagement activities to support the delivery of the local nature recovery strategy preparation, in collaboration with the multi-sector comms and engagement group

Biodiversity Duty First Considerations - 2023

Work area	Detail	Current position	Initial assessment of further work/action needed
Hosted partnerships	Dorset Council hosts a number of partnerships that deliver projects to conserve biodiversity, mitigate harm and enhance biodiversity where possible.	• Town and Parish Council webinars and newsletters • Resident newsletters highlighting council activities and encouraging residents to get involved • Social media posts • Information in country parks • Youth activities such as poster competitions and assemblies	
		• Litter Free Dorset campaign to reduce litter and waste as well as improve water quality across Dorset. • The Urban Heaths Partnership works to protect and enhance the Dorset heathlands • Dorset Coast Forum works with communities to protect, enhance and promote our coast and surrounding seas. • The Bird And Recreation Initiative (BARI) works to protect important bird species and their habitats	

Biodiversity Duty First Considerations - 2023

Work area	Detail	Current position	Initial assessment of further work/action needed
Dorset Council Pollinators Action Plan	This plan outlines Dorset Council's commitment to reduce the decline in pollinators and where possible enhance populations. The actions are subdivided into five themes • the management of the council's green assets • enhancement opportunities via new development on Council land • opportunities via the Councils planning functions • raising awareness • monitoring, research and evidence	Dorset Council Pollinators Action Plan 2019 to 2024 - Dorset Council	Work across relevant functions to deliver on this plan.

Next steps

Following this first consideration, teams across all relevant functions should carry out the actions listed above and continue to look out for further opportunities to conserve or enhance biodiversity through their work.

A first biodiversity report will be prepared, the end of the first reporting period is 1 January 2026, a report will be produced every five years. The biodiversity report will include a summary of:

- action taken to comply with the biodiversity duty
- plans to comply with the biodiversity duty in the next reporting period
- details of biodiversity net gains resulting from the planning system

Appendix A

Summary of policies relating to biodiversity in adopted Local Plans in the Dorset Council area.

Purbeck Local Plan (2012)				
Policy Number	Policy Name	Policy Wording	Commentary/summary	Application requirements
Vision for Purbeck		... Local organisations will continue to enhance Purbeck's exceptional landscape and internationally important habitats in the face of modern pressures, including the effects of climate change. At the same time, its excellent tourist facilities will serve its world-famous visitor sites and will continue to draw visitors to its coast, beaches, historic towns and villages. While acknowledging and planning for the importance of the links between Purbeck and the Poole/Bournemouth conurbation, the need to travel will be reduced by increased self-containment and the concentration of employment, shops, services and community facilities. These will be accessible to communities through the provision of a wider range of transport methods and a shift in travel choices and patterns to reduce dependence on the private car. Connectivity between settlements will have been enhanced	The overarching vision for Purbeck includes the aim of enhancing the area's assets in the face of climate change. The vision also has an emphasis travel links to reduce car journeys.	

Purbeck Local Plan (2012)				
Policy Number	Policy Name	Policy Wording	Commentary/summary	Application requirements
		through improvements to existing public footpaths, cycle ways, the District's road network, and a greater provision of public transport, including support for the reconnection of the Wareham to Swanage branch line to the national rail network. ...		
Policy SD	Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development	When considering development proposals the Council will take a positive approach that reflects the presumption in favour of sustainable development contained in the National Planning Policy Framework. It will always work proactively with applicants jointly to find solutions which mean that proposals can be approved wherever possible, and to secure development that improves the economic, social and environmental conditions in the area.	At 5.12 it further clarifies that "To achieve sustainable development, new development should be located in the most sustainable locations with the aim of minimising car trips and the subsequent impact on climate change."	
Policy LD	General Location of Development	Development will be directed towards the most sustainable locations in accordance with the following settlement hierarchy: Towns: Swanage, Upton, and Wareham Key Service Villages: Bere Regis, Bovington, Corfe Castle, Lytchett Matravers, Sandford and Wool	In order to minimise travel and ensure residents have easier access to facilities and services, the settlement hierarchy directs development towards the area's towns, key service villages, local service villages, and other villages with a settlement boundary. Only in exceptional circumstances will development be allowed outside settlement boundaries, as set out in Policy CO.	Location of development in accordance with the settlement hierarchy, unless exceptional circumstances apply as set out in Policy CO.

Purbeck Local Plan (2012)				
Policy Number	Policy Name	Policy Wording	Commentary/summary	Application requirements
		Local Service Villages: Langton Matravers, Stoborough, West Lulworth and Winfrith Newburghs Other Villages with a Settlement Boundary: Briantspuddle, Chaldon Herring, Church Knowle, East Burton, East Lulworth, Harmans Cross, Kimmeridge, Kingston, Lytchett Minster, Moreton Station, Studland, Ridge and Worth Matravers Other Villages without a Settlement Boundary: Affpuddle, Bloxworth, Coombe Keynes, East Knighton, East Stoke, Holton Heath, Morden (East and West), Moreton, Organford and Worgret New development should be concentrated within the settlement boundary of the Towns, Key Service Villages, Local Service Villages and Other Villages with a Settlement Boundary. New retail development should be focussed within town centres or local centres as shown on the Proposals Map.		

Purbeck Local Plan (2012)				
Policy Number	Policy Name	Policy Wording	Commentary/summary	Application requirements
		Land outside of settlement boundaries will be classed as 'countryside' (including Other Villages without a Settlement Boundary) where development will be permitted only in exceptional circumstances as set out in Policy CO: Countryside. For example, an exception is made for existing employment sites that do not fit within this hierarchy, yet remain a focus for new employment growth, such as Holton Heath and Dorset Green. Settlement boundaries in Lytchett Matravers, Upton and Wareham are amended to reflect the location of the settlement extensions proposed in these settlements. These amended boundaries are set out in Appendix 4: Changes to the Proposals Maps, Inset Maps 1, 2 and 6. All other settlement boundaries, town centre and local centre boundaries will be carried forward as set out in the Purbeck District Local Plan Final Edition 2004 until they are reviewed through the Swanage Local Plan, neighbourhood plans, or the Site Allocations Plan.		

Purbeck Local Plan (2012)				
Policy Number	Policy Name	Policy Wording	Commentary/summary	Application requirements
Spatial Objective 3		Conserve and enhance Purbeck's natural habitat.		
Policy BIO	Biodiversity & Geodiversity	Purbeck's biodiversity and geodiversity will be protected, managed and enhanced through: • The promotion of Strategic Nature Areas as identified on the Nature Map (Map 3); • Efforts to enhance, link and create habitats to enable adaptation to climate change; • Projects associated with the Purbeck Nature Improvement Area and the achievement of 'Wild Purbeck'; • Encouraging development proposals to incorporate biodiversity having regard to District design guidance; • Maintaining regionally important geological and geomorphological sites (RIGS) for their scientific and educational value; and • Allowing natural processes to continue along the coast in order to protect any wildlife and geological features maintained by active erosion, as reflected in the Shoreline Management Plan policy. New development: • Will need to ensure that there are no adverse effects upon the integrity of European protected sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar, possible SAC, potential SPA).	A large proportion of the District is heathland that is designated as Special Protection Area (SPA), Special Area of Conservation (SAC) and Ramsar. Impacts upon heathland can arise from cumulative pressures, principally from residential development, across the wider sub-region. All residential development and tourist accommodation within 5km of the heathlands must provide effective mitigation measures. The Habitats Regulations Assessment of this Local Plan has identified a number of specific measures that are required to ensure that the Dorset Heathland sites are not adversely affected by development. Some of the proposed measures rely upon expansive alternative greenspaces coming forward with development proposals.	

Purbeck Local Plan (2012)				
Policy Number	Policy Name	Policy Wording	Commentary/summary	Application requirements
		• Within the vicinity of areas that support nationally significant numbers of Annex 1 bird species (nightjar and woodlark), undertake a risk based approach to ensure that there is no significant adverse effect upon these species and their habitats. • Will need to ensure that there are no adverse impacts upon SSSI, for example an indirect effect of disturbance from increased public access. • Will need to demonstrate that it avoids significant adverse impacts upon Sites of Nature Conservation Interest (SNCI), National Nature Reserves (NNR), Local Nature Reserves (LNR), Ancient Woodland, aged or veteran trees, wetland interests (for example, watercourses, ponds, reedbeds), and Habitats of Principal Importance. Any significant adverse impacts on these sites and features which cannot be avoided through location on an alternative site, must be adequately mitigated, or, as a last resort, compensated. • Should incorporate any opportunities for biodiversity in and around the development In considering the acceptability of proposals, the Council will assess their direct, indirect and cumulative impacts		

Purbeck Local Plan (2012)				
Policy Number	Policy Name	Policy Wording	Commentary/summary	Application requirements
		relative to the significance of the nature conservation value, and balance them against other sustainable development objectives.		
Policy DH	Dorset Heaths International Designations	Development will not be permitted unless it can be ascertained that it will not lead to an adverse effect upon the integrity, of the Dorset Heaths' International designations. The Council is jointly preparing a Heathlands DPD with affected neighbouring authorities to set out a long-term mitigation strategy to ensure that the growth planned for South East Dorset can be accommodated without having an adverse effect upon the integrity of the Dorset Heaths. This policy will apply until the Heathlands DPD supersedes it: The following forms of development (including changes of use) will not be permitted within a 400m buffer around protected heathland: • Residential (C3) development that would involve a net increase in dwellings; • Tourist accommodation including hotels, guest houses, boarding houses, bed and		

Purbeck Local Plan (2012)				
Policy Number	Policy Name	Policy Wording	Commentary/summary	Application requirements
		breakfast accommodation, tented camping and caravans which require planning permission (C1 uses) and self-catering tourist accommodation;and • Equestrian-related development that may directly or indirectly result in an increased adverse impact on the heathland. Between 400 metres and 5km of a heathland, new residential development and tourist accommodation will be required to take all necessary steps on site to avoid or mitigate any adverse effects upon the internationally designated site's integrity or, where this cannot be achieved within the residential development, to make a contribution towards mitigation measures designed to avoid such adverse effects taking place. Measures will include: • Provision of open space and appropriate facilities to meet recreation needs and deflect pressure from heathland habitats; • Heathland support areas; • Warden services and other heathland/harbour management; • Access and parking management measures; and • Green infrastructure.		
Policy PH	Poole Harbour	Water Quality	Poole Harbour is designated as an SPA and Ramsar site for breeding passage and	

Purbeck Local Plan (2012)				
Policy Number	Policy Name	Policy Wording	Commentary/summary	Application requirements
		New development may be required to incorporate measures to secure effective avoidance and mitigation of the potential adverse effects of nutrient loading on the ecological integrity of the Poole Harbour internationally designated sites. The Council will work with neighbouring local authorities, the Environment Agency, Wessex Water and Natural England, supported by other relevant stakeholders, to secure effective and deliverable mitigation, and mechanisms that will fund and enable implementation of these measures. Recreational Pressures The Council will work with neighbouring local authorities, statutory bodies and landowners to manage shoreline access to Poole Harbour and implement the Poole Harbour Aquatic Management Plan to manage water based activities.	wintering birds. The HRA has concluded that there is a significant risk that additional development (mainly housing) would adversely affect the integrity of SPA/Ramsar site through increasing the nutrient loading (nitrogen) being discharged into the harbour and from the disturbance to birds caused by increased recreational pressures in and around the harbour. New development served by the four sewage treatment works (STWs) in Purbeck that discharge, directly or indirectly, into Poole Harbour could have an adverse effect upon the SPA/Ramsar site. The STWs are located at Wool, Blackheath, Corfe and Lytchett Minster. Measures will be required to remove this adverse effect. Increased housing and tourism will increase the recreational pressure in and around Poole Harbour with potential for disturbance of birds. Recreation pressures are addressed by the Aquatic Management Plan (2011), which has directed certain uses to areas where impacts on nature conservation are thought to be minimal. Access to the shores is predominately at Arne, Studland Wareham	

Purbeck Local Plan (2012)				
Policy Number	Policy Name	Policy Wording	Commentary/summary	Application requirements
			and Upton. Recreational boating is popular and uses in particular parts of the harbour are restricted. In the summer increased tourism and camping on the rural southern shores can lead to disturbance and during winter months visitors can disturb overwintering birds when they are at their most vulnerable.	
Spatial Objective 4		Support local communities	Spatial Objective 4 includes the provision of Green Infrastructure, covered by policy GI of the plan.	
Policy GI	Green Infrastructure, Recreation and Sports Facilities	New Facilities New residential development will be required to make provision for: • Recreation, sport and/or open space facilities; and • Green infrastructure Where possible, facilities should be provided on site, as an integral part of the development. However, where on-site provision is not appropriate, off-site provision or a financial contribution will be sought. The level of contributions will be set out in the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) Charging Schedule.	Green Infrastructure will be required for applications proposing new residential development. Provision should be integrated on-site, however off-site provision or financial contributions will be sought where on-site provision would be inappropriate. Larger developments will need to contribute towards the delivery of significant areas of new green infrastructure and the management of green networks and corridors - in accordance with the Green Infrastructure Strategy standards. The policy also seeks to protect all open space, with losses only permitted where adequate existing provision exists.	Design of schemes to include adequate green infrastructure. Include details within a submitted Sustainability Statement and associated Sustainability Checklist.

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		Settlement extensions and major employment sites will be expected to contribute towards the delivery of significant areas of new green infrastructure and the management of a connected, coherent and functional network of new and enhanced green spaces corridors and public rights of way in accordance with the Green Infrastructure Strategy standards. Safeguarding Existing Facilities All open space, sport and recreation areas will be protected. Any loss of these uses will only be permitted where there is a proven excess of such provision and the proposed loss will not result in a current or future shortfall in the plan period and/or suitable replacement facilities are provided. Areas afforded protection through the 2004 Purbeck Local Plan Final Edition will be carried forward to the Proposals Map and reviewed in the Swanage Local Plan, neighbourhood plans, or the Site Allocations Plan. Replacement Facilities Any replacement provision will take account of the needs of		

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		the area and current standards of open space, sport and/or recreational provision but should be equivalent to, or an improvement upon, the existing resource, in terms of size, attractiveness, quality and accessibility.		
Spatial Objective 5		Reduce vulnerability to climate change and dependence on fossil fuels	Spatial Objective 5 focusses specifically on addressing vulnerability to climate and fossil fuel dependence, through policies FR (Flood Risk), GP (Groundwater Protection), and CE (Coastal Erosion).	
Policy FR	Flood Risk	The impact of flooding will be managed by locating development in accordance with Purbeck's Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA). Flood Risk Assessments (FRA) In Flood Zone 1, an FRA will be required for planning applications with a site area under 1 hectare that: • Will alter the natural rate of surface water run-off; or • Are located in areas where there is known to be a localised flooding, or drainage problem as set out in the SFRA maps; or • Are located in areas below 3.55 metres above ordnance datum; or • Are located in areas below 6 metres above ordnance datum and are within 50		

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		metres of the coast (defined as back edge of beach or coast protection line). An FRA will not normally be required for householder development in Flood Zone 1. Exceptional circumstances will need to be agreed with the Council on a site by site basis. All FRAs should include topographic survey with levels reduced to ordnance datum. Finished Floor levels must be set at an agreed level above ordnance datum which should include 600 millimetres freeboard. Where appropriate, sustainable drainage systems (SuDS) should be incorporated into the design of the development.		
Spatial Objective 6		Ensure high quality, sustainable design	Spatial Objective 6 encompasses policies covering design (Policy D) and renewable energy provision (Policy REN).	
Policy D	Design	The Council will expect proposals for all development and other works to to: • Demonstrate support for biodiversity through sensitive landscaping and through in-built features, which provide nesting and roosting facilities for bats and birds; • Demonstrate a positive approach to delivery of sustainable development	Domestic buildings New homes in developments of 10 dwellings or more to: • achieve Part L of Building Regulations, and • reduce regulated greenhouse gas emissions as predicted by SAP/SBEM by 10% via the use of	In line with the Council's planning Local List, applications for new residential, mixed use, commercial, retail, community or leisure uses should be accompanied by a Sustainability Statement to demonstrate how sustainable design and

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		objectives through site layout and building design, which should be as comprehensive as other policies and criteria allow. Where applicable: - Development of more than 10 dwellings (net) or 1,000m² (net) of non-residential floor space should, having achieved a Part L of the Building Regulations pass, further reduce its regulated greenhouse gas emissions (as predicted by SAP/SBEM) either by 10% via the use of on-site renewable energy generation, or by 20% overall. Where viability constraints of the proposal would preclude the additional cost, the onus will be upon the applicant to demonstrate this (using an open book method if deemed necessary by the Council, the independent verification of which the applicant will be expected to fund). These requirements will be reviewed as further information becomes available about the changes to Part L of the Building Regulations. - Demonstrate that every effort has been or will be made to achieve a	on-site renewable energy generation of 20% overall. - Building for Life standards have been amended and 'gold' or 'silver' standards no longer apply. This article provides guidance about current considerations: Building for life - Designing Buildings, some of which relate to reducing car dependency and access to existing connections, and facilities. Non-domestic buildings New non-domestic buildings are required to be at least of BREEAM very good standard for development up to 1,000m² and Excellent standard for larger developments. For developments more than 1000m² will need to: - achieve Part L of Building Regulations, and - reduce regulated greenhouse gas emissions as predicted by SAP/SBEM by 10% via the use of	construction have been addressed, including: - reducing energy consumption and carbon emissions; - minimising waste and increasing recycling; - conserving water resources; - incorporating green infrastructure and sustainable drainage minimising pollution; - maximising the use of sustainable materials, and; - adaptation to Climate Change The Sustainability Checklist should be completed to inform and accompany the Sustainability Statement.

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		significant carbon reduction in all new built development, at least matching the national targets set out in 'Building a Greener Future' and by the Building Regulations; - Achieve a score of at least 14 points ('gold' or 'silver' standard) measured against 'Building for Life' standards where development consists of ten or more dwellings; - Achieve a BREEAM 'Very Good' rating or higher for new build non-domestic development up to 1,000m² (net) floor space, and as a minimum a BREEAM 'Excellent' rating for larger developments. Where viability constraints of the proposal would preclude the additional costs of achieving an 'excellent' rating the onus will be upon the applicant to demonstrate this (using an open book method if deemed necessary by the Council, the independent verification of which the applicant will be expected to fund). The Council supports energy efficiency improvements to existing buildings provided	on-site renewable energy generation of 20% overall Requirements will be reviewed in light of changes to part L of Building Regulations. Should viability costs preclude the additional costs of meeting requirements this will need to be demonstrated by the applicant.	

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		improvements are in accordance with national guidance and other policies in this plan.		
Policy REN	Renewable Energy	The Council encourages the sustainable use and generation of energy where adverse social and environmental impacts have been minimised to an acceptable level. Proposals for renewable energy apparatus will only be permitted where: • The technology is suitable for the location and does not cause significant adverse harm to visual amenity from both within the landscape and views into it; • It would not have an adverse ecological impact upon the integrity of protected habitats unless there is no alternative solution and there are imperative reasons of overriding public interest; • It would not cause interference to radar or telecommunications, or highway safety; • It would not cause significant harm to neighbouring amenity by virtue of visual impact, noise, vibration, overshadowing, flicker (associated	Proposals involving the generation of renewable energy to demonstrate: • Minimising of impacts to an acceptable level; • Suitability of location • No significantly adverse landscape impact • No adverse ecological impacts unless there is overriding public interest; • No interference to radar or telecommunications, or highway safety; • No significant neighbouring amenity impact; • Accord with Dorset County Council's Landscape Change Strategy, including restoration scheme and mitigation measures; • Provide safe access No harm to heritage assets;	In line with the Council's planning Local List, applications for renewable energy generation will be accompanied by: • A landscape impact assessment including details of proposed mitigation of impacts • A heritage impact assessment including details of proposed mitigation of impacts • A transport assessment • Ecological appraisal including details of proposed mitigation of impacts Details in relation to the proposed level of generation and how the proposal will address climate change, including the contribution towards meeting the aims and targets of the Council's

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		with turbines), or other nuisances and emissions; - It accords with Dorset County Council's Landscape Change Strategy and includes an agreed restoration scheme, any necessary mitigation measures, with measures to ensure the removal of the installations when operations cease; and - Safe access during construction and operation must be provided. - It avoids causing harm to the significance and setting of heritage assets		Climate and Ecological Emergency Strategy
Spatial Objective 9		Provide an integrated transport system and better accessibility to services for everyday needs.		
Policy IAT	Improving Accessibility & Transport	Improving accessibility within Purbeck will be achieved through better provision of local services and facilities that reduce the need to travel, especially by car. This will be achieved by assessing development proposals against the following criteria: - The development should be located in the most accessible location and reduce the need to travel; - The development should		

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		maximise the use of alternative and sustainable forms of travel; • The development, where it is likely to result in significant transport implications, should be supported by a detailed transport assessment and a travel plan; • The development should provide for improved safety and convenience of travel, including improved access to local services and facilities by foot, cycle and public transport; • The development should provide safe access to the highway, and/or should provide towards new/improved access to the highway and improvement of the local highway. • The development should provide for adequate parking levels in line with the Bournemouth, Poole and Dorset Residential Car Parking Strategy.		

West Dorset and Weymouth & Portland Local Plan (2015)

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Strategic Objectives		... Support sustainable, safe and healthy communities with accessibility to a range of services and facilities. Protect and enhance the outstanding natural and built environment, including its landscape, biodiversity and geodiversity, and the local distinctiveness of places within the area – this will be the over-riding objective in those areas of the plan which are particularly sensitive to change Reduce vulnerability to the impacts of climate change, both by minimising the potential impacts and by adapting to those that are inevitable– this will be the over-riding objective in those areas of the plan which are at highest risk Provide greater opportunities to reduce car use; improve safety; ensure convenient and appropriate public transport services; and seek greater network efficiency for pedestrians, cyclists and equestrians. Achieve high quality and sustainability in design, reflecting local character and distinctiveness of the area. ...	The Strategic Objectives of the plan encompass sustainability through access to services and facilities, reducing vulnerability to impacts of climate change (through minimising and adapting to impacts), and reducing car use, and achieving sustainability of design. In areas at the highest risk of climate change impacts, reducing vulnerability will be the over-riding objective. It's Strategic Approach to Environment and Climate Change further notes that: "Development should protect and enhance the natural environment - its landscape, seascapes and geological conservation interests, its wildlife and habitats and important local green spaces - by directing development away from sensitive areas that cannot accommodate change. Where development is needed and harm cannot be avoided, appropriate mitigation to off-set any adverse impact to the landscape, wildlife and green infrastructure network will be	

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			required. High priority will be given to protecting and enhancing the area's heritage assets – including its Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas, and other features with local historic or cultural associations, particularly where they contribute to the area's local distinctiveness. Development will be directed away from areas where there is likely to be significant risk to human health or the wider environment, through flooding, coastal erosion and land instability, air and water pollution. Development should be of high quality design to help achieve sustainable, safe and inclusive communities, enhancing quality of life for residents and visitors, and designed in keeping with or to positively contribute towards the local identity of the area."	
ENV2	Wildlife and Habitats	i) Internationally designated wildlife sites (including proposed sites and sites acquired for compensatory measures), will be safeguarded from development that could adversely affect them, unless there are reasons of overriding public interest why the development should proceed and there is no alternative acceptable		

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		solution. ii) Development that is likely to have an adverse effect upon the integrity of the Poole Harbour and Dorset Heaths International designations will only be permitted where there is provision to avoid, or secure effective mitigation of, the potential adverse effects in accordance with the strategy in Table 2.2. iii) Development that is likely to have an adverse effect upon nationally designated wildlife sites will not be permitted unless the benefits, in terms of other objectives, clearly outweigh the impacts on the special features of the site and broader nature conservation interests and there is no alternative acceptable solution. iv) In other locations, including locally identified wildlife sites and water-bodies, where significant harm to nature conservation interests cannot be avoided, it should be mitigated. Where it cannot be avoided or adequately mitigated, compensation will result in the maintenance or enhancement of biodiversity otherwise development will not be permitted. Features of nature conservation interest should be safeguarded by development. v) Proposals that would result in the loss or deterioration of irreplaceable habitats, such as ancient woodlands and veteran trees, will be refused unless the need for and public benefits of the development clearly outweigh the loss. vi)		

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		Proposals that conserve or enhance biodiversity should be supported. Opportunities to incorporate and enhance biodiversity in and around developments will be encouraged. Development of major sites should take opportunities to help connect and improve the wider ecological networks. vii) Development that is likely to have an adverse effect on internationally protected species will not be permitted unless there are reasons of overriding public interest why the development should proceed and there is no alternative acceptable solution. Development on sites supporting other protected species will only be permitted where adequate provision can be made for the retention of the species or their safe relocation.		
Policy ENV13	Achieving high levels of environmental performance	i. New buildings and alterations / extensions to existing buildings are expected to achieve high standards of environmental performance.	All new buildings and extensions Expected to achieve high standards of environmental performance. Supporting text indicates that appropriate methods include: • optimising opportunities for the passive solar heating of buildings and the spaces between and around them; • southerly facing roof slopes used for solar thermal and /	In line with the Council's planning Local List , applications for new residential, mixed use, commercial, retail, community or leisure uses should be accompanied by a Sustainability Statement to demonstrate how sustainable design and construction have been addressed, including:

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			or photovoltaic installations, which where possible should be integrated into the roof design; • maximising opportunities for natural lighting and ventilation to buildings; • minimise the amount of unnecessary overshadowing, including impact on existing renewable energy generators dependent on sunlight; • putting in place systems to collect rainwater for use; • not using those materials that are the most harmful to the environment; and • Sustainable Urban Drainage principles. A Sustainable Design and Construction Statement should be submitted with planning applications to explain methodologies.	• reducing energy consumption and carbon emissions; • minimising waste and increasing recycling; • conserving water resources; • incorporating green infrastructure and sustainable drainage minimising pollution; • maximising the use of sustainable materials, and; • adaptation to Climate Change The Sustainability Checklist should be completed to inform and accompany the Sustainability Statement.

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			Listed buildings The following types of improvement are suggested in order to improve energy performance: • improved draught proofing; • increased roof insulation; • installation of secondary glazing; • installation of an energy efficient boiler; • installation of a ground heat source pump.	
Policy COM11	Renewable energy development	i) Proposals for generating heat or electricity from renewable energy sources (other than wind energy) will be allowed wherever possible providing that the benefits of the development, such as the contribution towards renewable energy targets, significantly outweigh any harm. In addition, permission will only be granted provided: • any adverse impacts on the local landscape, townscape or areas of	Other than for wind energy development, proposals for renewable energy generation will be supported, subject to assessment as to whether the benefits of the development (i.e. the contribution towards tackling climate change) significantly outweigh any harm. Additionally, the following will need to be demonstrated: • satisfactory assimilation of impacts on local	In line with the Council's planning Local List, applications for renewable energy generation will be accompanied by: • A landscape impact assessment including details of proposed mitigation of impacts • A heritage impact assessment including details of proposed mitigation of impacts

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		historical interest can be satisfactorily assimilated; - the proposal minimises harm to residential amenity by virtue of noise, vibration, overshadowing, flicker, or other detrimental emissions, during construction, its operation and decommissioning; - adverse impacts upon designated wildlife sites, nature conservation interests, and biodiversity are satisfactorily mitigated.	landscape, townscape or areas of historical interest; - minimising of harm to residential amenity; - satisfactory mitigation of ecological impacts	- A transport assessment - Ecological appraisal including details of proposed mitigation of impacts - Details in relation to the proposed level of generation and how the proposal will address climate change, including the contribution towards meeting the aims and targets of the Council's Climate and Ecological Emergency Strategy
Policy SUS2	Distribution of development	i) Development will be distributed according to the following settlement hierarchy, with a greater proportion of development at the larger and more sustainable settlements. The main towns of Dorchester and Weymouth (of which Chickerell and parts of Littlemoor form outlying parts) will be the highest priority locations for new development;	Policy SUS2 sets out the overall development strategy for the plan. This includes directing development towards the main towns, market and coastal towns, and rural settlements with development boundaries (at an appropriate scale). The policy specifies that outside defined development boundaries development will be strictly controlled.	Location of development in accordance with the settlement hierarchy. For renewable energy development see requirements for policy COM11.

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		- Elsewhere in the plan area, the market and coastal towns of Beaminster, Bridport, Lyme Regis, Portland and Sherborne and the village of Crossways will be a focus for future development; - Development in rural areas will be directed to the settlements with defined development boundaries, and will take place at an appropriate scale to the size of the settlement. Settlements with no defined development boundary may also have some growth to meet their local needs. ii) Within the defined development boundaries residential, employment and other development to meet the needs of the local area will normally be permitted. iii) Outside defined development boundaries, development will be strictly controlled, having particular regard to the need for the protection of the countryside and environmental constraints, and be restricted to: ...	In these areas renewable energy generation development is deemed acceptable in principle, subject to other considerations (see policy COM11).	

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		proposals for the generation of renewable energy or other utility infrastructure; ...		
Policy COM7	Creating a safe and efficient transport network	i) Development that generates significant movement should be located where the need to travel will be minimised and the use of sustainable transport modes including public transport, walking and cycling can be maximised. v) The delivery of a strategic cycle network and improvements to the public rights of way network will be supported. Development should not result in the severance or degradation of existing or proposed routes. Where development degrades the attractiveness of a route, compensatory enhancements will be sought such that there is a net improvement to the public right of way network. Where development proposals provide the opportunity to significantly improve links within the public rights of way network, an appropriate link through the development will be required	This policy expects development to minimise the need to travel and maximise use of sustainable travel, through its appropriate location.	Location of development appropriately so as to minimise the need to travel, and maximise access to sustainable transport modes.
COM8	TRANSPORT INTERCHANGES	ii) Proposals for community travel exchanges in urban and rural areas will be supported, provided		

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	AND COMMUNITY TRAVEL EXCHANGES	that: • it can provide safe access to the public right of way network, cycle network and highway network and can accommodate and provide safe access and egress for large vehicles; • it has space to accommodate sufficient car and cycle parking; and • it will support existing community facilities located in the local area.		
COM9	PARKING STANDARDS IN NEW DEVELOPMENT	ii) Cycle parking facilities should be provided where suitable private storage is not provided, at a ratio of one cycle space per 2 dwelling units.		
COM10	THE PROVISION OF UTILITIES SERVICE INFRASTRUCTURE	iii) The provision of infrastructure to support superfast broadband technology will be a requirement on all new site specific allocations and on all other housing development of 50 or more units and on commercial premises where the site area is 0.5 hectares or more.		
Policy ENV3	Green Infrastructure Network	i) The councils will work together with local communities and other relevant partners to develop a green infrastructure strategy for the plan area. ii) Development that would cause harm to the green infrastructure network or undermine the reasons for an area's inclusion within the network will not be permitted unless clearly outweighed by other considerations.	The policy sets out that a Green Infrastructure Strategy will be produced for the plan area. Due to work now being undertaken on the Dorset Council Local Plan, a strategy for the West Dorset and Weymouth & Portland Area hasn't been produced. The policy also protects existing green infrastructure, and supports proposals	Design of schemes to protect existing green infrastructure and promote enhancements and access to the existing network. Include details within a submitted Sustainability Statement and associated Sustainability Checklist.

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		iii) Development proposals that promote geodiversity and biodiversity within this network of spaces and provide improved access and recreational use (where appropriate) should be supported.	that enhance geodiversity, biodiversity, and access to the existing network.	
Policy ENV5	Flood Risk	i) New development or the intensification of existing uses should be planned to avoid risk of flooding (from surface water run-off, groundwater, fluvial and coastal sources) where possible. The risk of flooding will be minimised by: - steering development towards the areas of lowest risk and avoiding inappropriate development in the higher flood risk zones; - ensuring development will not generate flooding through surface water runoff and/or exacerbate flooding elsewhere. ii) In assessing proposals for development in an area with a medium or higher risk of flooding, the council will need to be satisfied that: - there are no reasonably available alternative sites with a lower	The policy seeks to direct development away from areas affected by medium and higher levels of flood risk, and ensures that development doesn't increase flood risk elsewhere, through surface water management. In areas of medium and higher flood risk, there will need to be demonstration that no alternative sites in areas of lower risk exist, and that appropriate levels of mitigation are proposed.	Appropriate location of development, necessary assessments of flood risk, demonstration a sequential approach, and provision of adequate mitigation in design. Provision of SuDs to manage surface water, details to be provided in application documents, including the Sustainability Statement and associated Sustainability Checklist.

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		probability of flooding (where a site has been allocated this test will have been satisfied) adequate measures will be taken to mitigate the risk and ensure that potential occupants will be safe, including measures to ensure the development is appropriately flood resilient and resistant; and • safe access and escape routes are provided where required. iii) In the case of major development on unallocated sites, wider sustainability benefits should not remove the need to consider flood risk or surface water management, or the need to mitigate accordingly. iv) Development will not be permitted where it would adversely impact on the future maintenance, upgrading or replacement of a flood defence scheme.		
ENV8	AGRICULTURAL LAND AND FARMING RESILIENCE	i) Community schemes providing local food, or crops for local energy production, will be encouraged. ii) Where possible, the councils will steer built development towards areas of poorer quality agricultural land where this is available,		

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		except where this would be inconsistent with other policy and sustainability considerations.		
ENV9	POLLUTION AND CONTAMINATED LAND	i) Development will not be permitted which would result in an unacceptable risk of pollution to ground water, surface water-bodies and tidal waters. ii) Planning permission for development on or adjoining land that is suspected to be contaminated will not be granted unless it can be demonstrated that there is no unacceptable risk to future occupiers of the development, neighbouring uses and the environment from the contamination		
ENV10	THE LANDSCAPE AND TOWNSCAPE SETTING	i) All development proposals should contribute positively to the maintenance and enhancement of local identity and distinctiveness. Development should be informed by the character of the site and its surroundings. ii) Development will provide for the future retention and protection of trees and other features that contribute to an area's distinctive character. Such features may not always be designated or otherwise formally recognised. iii) Development should only be permitted where it provides sufficient hard and soft landscaping to successfully integrate with the character of the site and its surrounding area. iv) Opportunities to incorporate features that would enhance local character, including public art, or that relate to the historical, ecological or		

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		geological interest of a site, should be taken where appropriate.		
ENV16	Amenity	iii) Proposals for external lighting schemes (including illuminated advertisement schemes) should be clearly justified and designed to minimize potential pollution from glare or spillage of light. The intensity of lighting should be the minimum necessary to achieve its purpose, and the benefits of the lighting scheme must be shown to outweigh any adverse effects.		
ECON8	DIVERSIFICATION OF LAND-BASED RURAL BUSINESSES	i) Diversification projects (for agricultural and other land-based rural businesses) for the use of land or buildings for non-agricultural employment purposes will be supported, provided they are in keeping with the rural character and comprise: • The use of land; or • The re-use or replacement of an existing building or buildings; or • New ancillary development that relates well to existing development provided that there are no redundant buildings capable of re-use / replacement. ii) The proposed diversification must make an on-going contribution to sustaining the enterprise and may be required to be tied by legal agreement to the business that is diversifying.		

Christchurch and East Dorset Core Strategy Part 1 (2014)

Policy Number	Policy Name	Policy Wording	Commentary/summary	Application requirements
Core Strategy Vision		... The intrinsic landscape and biodiversity value of the Dorset Heathlands, the Cranborne Chase and West Wiltshire Downs Area Of Outstanding Natural Beauty, Christchurch Harbour, the coast, beaches and rivers will be protected and their connectivity enhanced. Improving our special environment and its green infrastructure will ensure that recreation and commercial activity sustains these areas. ...The area will adapt to the emerging demands of climate change through clear strategies to reduce risk of flooding, and through encouraging high standards of building design and construction. ...An element of this housing will be in the form of new, well planned, sustainable residential areas in both Christchurch and East Dorset. These will be attractive new areas, including high quality and sustainable homes, areas of open space, new community facilities, and improved transport links to the surrounding area. The area will be easier to get around, not just for those who have a car, but for those who	The overarching vision sets out the aim to adapt to the demands of climate change, through reducing risk of flooding, as well as through high standards of design and construction. New residential areas will include sustainable homes, access to community facilities, and public transport links. Transport corridors to promote sustainable transport modes.	

Christchurch and East Dorset Core Strategy Part 1 (2014)				
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		wish to use public transport, to walk or to cycle, with major development focused in locations accessible by different means of transport. In Christchurch, development will be focused on the existing public transport corridors on the A35 and A337 and better links will be made to Christchurch and Hinton Admiral stations, with the urban extension also linked to the transport network....In East Dorset, transport corridors will be developed to help to promote a wider choice of transport, including walking, cycling and public transport.		
Objective 1	To Manage and Safeguard the Natural Environment of Christchurch and East Dorset.	The Green Belt will be retained and protected, except for strategic release of land to provide new housing, and for employment development in East Dorset and at Bournemouth Airport. Impact on or close to designated sites will be avoided, and residential development will contribute to mitigation of its effects on Heathland habitats. New greenspace and biodiversity enhancements will be provided as part of major housing proposals. Important natural features such as Christchurch Harbour, the coast, rivers and beaches and the Cranborne Chase and West Wiltshire Downs Area of		

Christchurch and East Dorset Core Strategy Part 1 (2014)				
Policy Number	Policy Name	Policy Wording	Commentary/summary	Application requirements
		Outstanding Natural Beauty will be protected and enhanced.		
Strategic Objectives	Objective 3 To Adapt to the Challenges of Climate Change.	The impact of carbon emissions from transport will be reduced by more sustainable patterns of development in accessible locations, and by encouraging travel by bike, on foot, or by public transport. Developments will be expected to incorporate carbon reduction, water and energy efficiency measures as part of measures to reduce impact on climate change and support important ecosystem services. At least 10% of total energy used on developments of 10 or more dwellings or 1,000m2 of non-residential floorspace will come from decentralised, renewable or low carbon sources. Development will be located in areas at lowest risk of flooding. A Supplementary Planning Document for Flood Risk will be produced on how the sequential and exception tests will apply locally	This objective provides detail for addressing climate change impacts, mainly through: - Reducing transport carbon emissions through sustainable location of development - Incorporating carbon reduction, water and energy efficiency in design - Supporting ecosystem services - Specific targets set for renewable energy used on major developments - Locating development in lower flood risk areas	
Strategic Objectives	Objective 6 To Reduce the Need for Our Communities to Travel, and to do so More Easily	The overall aim will be to reduce congestion in key locations, by reducing the need to travel and encouraging public transport use, walking and cycling as alternatives to the car. Development will be located in the most accessible locations, focused on prime transport corridors and town centres. New	This objective sets out aims for encouraging sustainable transport use, to reduce congestion. Development will be located in the most accessible locations, with housing sites close or with good access to facilities.	

Christchurch and East Dorset Core Strategy Part 1 (2014)				
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	by a Range of Travel Choices.	residential development will be located either close to existing facilities, or where good transport links exist to such facilities. Prime transport corridors will be improved in the short term on the A35 and A337 in Christchurch, the A348 in East Dorset, and the B3073 between the two areas. In the medium term, further prime transport corridors will be developed in East Dorset on parts of the A347, B3074 and B3072, and corridors north of the A31(T). Key transport schemes proposed to support the Core Strategy will include: • Improvements to the A35 corridor through Christchurch • Improvements to the A338/B3073 corridor around Bournemouth Airport • Improvement of the A31(T) around Wimborne The development of new Green Infrastructure including footpaths, bridleways and cycleways, will also encourage people to enjoy recreation without the need to travel by car.	Transport corridors will be improved in the area. Development of green infrastructure routes to encourage people to enjoy recreation without the need to travel by car.	

Christchurch and East Dorset Core Strategy Part 1 (2014)				
Policy Number	Policy Name	Policy Wording	Commentary/summary	Application requirements
ME1	Safeguarding Biodiversity and Geodiversity	The Core Strategy aims to protect, maintain and enhance the condition of all types of nature conservation sites, habitats and species within their ecological networks including: Internationally designated sites (SPA, SAC, Ramsar) Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) Sites of Nature Conservation Interest (SNCI) Local Nature Reserves Priority species and habitats Important geological and geomorphological sites Riverine and coastal habitats Suitable Alternative Natural Greenspace (SANG) Within Strategic Nature Areas identified on Map 13.3, specific action will be taken towards meeting targets for the maintenance, restoration and recreation of priority habitats and species, and linking habitats to create more coherent ecological networks that are resistant to climate change. Where development is considered likely to impact upon particular sites, habitats or species as set out within the Dorset Biodiversity Protocol, it will need to be demonstrated that the development will not result in adverse impacts. To determine the likelihood of harm occurring, there should be		

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Policy Number	Policy Name	Policy Wording	Commentary/summary	Application requirements
		an assessment of effects on any existing habitats, species and/or features of nature conservation importance, and the results of this assessment documented. The method of survey and level of detail will vary according to the size and type of development and whether any priority species and habitats exist on site. The survey should involve consultation and advice from Natural England, the Dorset Wildlife Trust, and Dorset County Council. In considering the acceptability of proposals, the Council will assess their direct, indirect and cumulative impacts relative to the significance of the features' nature conservation value. National policy will be applied to ensure the level of protection afforded international, national and locally designated sites and species is commensurate with their status. The following criteria should be addressed when development is proposed: Avoidance of harm to existing priority habitats and species through careful site selection, artificial lighting design, development design and phasing of		

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

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Policy Number	Policy Name	Policy Wording	Commentary/summary	Application requirements
		numbers, and put in place corrective measures to halt or reverse any decline. In addition, and in recognition of the function of the New Forest National Park, the Core Strategy will carefully consider any adverse impacts on the New Forest as a result of development.		
ME2	Protection of the Dorset Heathlands	In accordance with the advice from Natural England, the evidence available to the authorities and Core Strategy Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA), no residential development will be permitted within 400m of protected European and internationally protected heathlands. Any residential development between 400m and 5km of these areas will provide mitigation through a range of measures as set out in the Core Strategy, Site Specific Allocations Development Plan Document and the Dorset Heathlands Planning Framework Supplementary Planning Document including: • Provision of on-site and off-site suitable alternative natural greenspace (provided in accordance with guidelines set out Appendix 5).		

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Policy Number	Policy Name	Policy Wording	Commentary/summary	Application requirements
		Provision of other appropriate avoidance/mitigation measures. The avoidance or mitigation measures are to be delivered in advance of the developments being occupied and must provide for mitigation in perpetuity. Suitable Alternative Natural Greenspaces (SANGs) will be secured by way of a legal agreement between the developer and the relevant council. The delivery of Heathland mitigation measures will be secured as set out in the Councils' Regulation 123 list. The authority will ensure that mitigation measures to avoid harm are given priority as required by this policy. The Dorset Heathlands Planning Framework Supplementary Planning Document will set out the type of development circumstances where mitigation is required, and a list of mitigation projects. The Councils' Core Strategy and Site Specific Allocations Development Plan Document sit alongside the Supplementary Planning Document in identifying SANGs provision. This will ensure that suitable measures are in place by the time development is occupied. The combination of the 400m exclusion zone with		

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Policy Number	Policy Name	Policy Wording	Commentary/summary	Application requirements
		the heathland mitigation measures set out above are designed to function together as an effective package avoiding the harmful effects of additional residential development on the European and internationally designated heathlands.		
Policy ME3	Sustainable Development Standards for New Development	Residential and non-residential development including new homes, and the extension of existing homes will be expected to meet national sustainable development standards. The Councils wish to encourage higher standards of sustainable developments where they are viable and do not significantly compromise other policies in this plan. Developments will be required to incorporate carbon emissions reduction, water and energy efficiency measures and to demonstrate they have explored a range of sustainable and low carbon options. The most appropriate range and type of measures for each development should be informed by the Code for Sustainable Homes Design Categories for residential development and BREEAM standards for non-residential (or subsequently agreed national standards for sustainable development). In particular this includes:	Domestic buildings: - new residential development and extensions to dwellings need to meet nationally prescribed sustainable development standards, i.e. those set by the Building Regulations. - Higher standards are supported when viable or compatible with other policies . - Applicants should be guided by the Code for Sustainable Homes Design Categories in relation to the policy requirement to incorporate measures for carbon emissions reduction and water and energy efficiency measures. - Subsequently agreed standards will apply where necessary.	In line with the Council's planning Local List, applications for new residential, mixed use, commercial, retail, community or leisure uses should be accompanied by a Sustainability Statement to demonstrate how sustainable design and construction have been addressed, including: - reducing energy consumption and carbon emissions; - minimising waste and increasing recycling; - conserving water resources; - incorporating green infrastructure and sustainable drainage minimising pollution;

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Policy Number	Policy Name	Policy Wording	Commentary/summary	Application requirements
		- Water and energy efficiency. Orientation and solar gain (natural lighting and heating). - Use of renewable and low impact materials. - Minimising waste, pollution and water run-off, incorporating Sustainable Drainage where possible. - Minimising soil disturbance to reduce soil carbon issues. In line with current government requirements and targets, all new development will ensure CO2 emissions are minimised to practical and viable levels by following the hierarchy for regulated energy below (unless it can be demonstrated that utilising measures further down the hierarchy will achieve greater carbon reductions): - Energy efficiency measures resulting from maximising building fabric performance, scheme layout and building orientation. - On-site renewable, decentralised, and low carbon energy.	Non-domestic buildings - new non-residential development will need to meet nationally prescribed sustainable development standards - higher standards are supported when viable or compatible with other policies. - Applicants should be guided by BREEAM standards for non-residential development in relation to the policy requirement to incorporate measures for carbon emissions reduction and water and energy efficiency measures. All new development - Developments will ensure CO2 emissions are minimised in line with government requirements and targets by following the energy hierarchy. - For historic buildings, a range of sustainable and low carbon options for construction and	- maximising the use of sustainable materials, and; - adaptation to Climate Change The Sustainability Checklist should be completed to inform and accompany the Sustainability Statement.

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Policy Number	Policy Name	Policy Wording	Commentary/summary	Application requirements
		3. Carbon reductions through off-site measures, known as 'Allowable Solutions' (to compensate for carbon emission targets that are difficult to achieve on site). Emissions arising from regulated energy refer to those related to space heating, hot water provision, fixed lighting and ventilation. Unregulated emissions are those related to cooking and plug-in appliances. Unregulated emissions are not counted for the purposes of calculating the carbon compliance of new development. Developments involving the conversion or alteration of historic buildings will be expected to demonstrate that they have explored a range of sustainable and low carbon options for construction and energy use and incorporated them into the design where practically possible, provided that this does not harm the character of the building or increase the risk of long-term deterioration to fabric or fittings.	energy use should be explored and incorporated where practically possible, and where harm to the character, or risk to the integrity of the building can be avoided.	
Policy ME4	Renewable Energy Provision	The provision of renewable, decentralised, and low carbon energy will be encouraged in	Renewable energy provision is encouraged on major	Please see the requirements for Policy ME3.

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Policy Number	Policy Name	Policy Wording	Commentary/summary	Application requirements
	for Residential and Non-residential Developments	residential development of 10 or more dwellings (or sites of 0.5 hectares or greater), and non-residential development of 1,000m2 gross floorspace (or 1 hectare or greater). This will include new development, and the extension and refurbishment of existing homes or premises. Until such time that national requirements and targets necessitate higher percentages of renewable, decentralised and low carbon energy generation to meet carbon emissions targets, the expectation will be that 10% of the total regulated energy used in these types of development will be from such energy sources, unless having regard to the type of development involved and its location and design, this is not feasible or viable. In such cases carbon reductions using off-site measures as set out in the energy hierarchy in Policy ME3 will be sought. The Councils will require all schemes or phases within a development to meet a set overall site pre-development target for sustainable energy generation rather than allowing a piecemeal approach. Where new national requirements and targets increase the	development sites, including new development, and extension and refurbishment of existing property. • Unless not feasible or viable, 10% of total regulated energy used in these types of development will be from renewables. Where not feasible or viable off site measures will be sought • All schemes will set an overall site pre-development target for sustainable energy generation. • If national policy changes, then developments must incorporate into ongoing development. • For larger developments, investigation of options for district heating or power facilities will be required. • Proposals will be in accordance with the Energy Hierarchy (see policy ME3), or secured in accordance with the Councils' current Regulation 123 List	

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Policy Number	Policy Name	Policy Wording	Commentary/summary	Application requirements
		requirement then such standards will be required to be integrated into any further on-going development on the site. Within larger developments and new neighbourhoods/urban extensions, the Councils will require the investigation of options for district heating and/or power facilities. Developments may be required to connect to district heating and/or power facilities where appropriate, feasible and viable. In line with the energy hierarchy set out in Policy ME3, developers will be expected to assess a range of suitable options including district wide and/or micro generation in respect of their sites, with the suitability of the chosen technology being judged on a site-specific basis. Energy provision should normally be provided on-site as set out in the energy hierarchy in Policy ME3, particularly on larger developments, or will be secured in accordance with the Councils' current Regulation 123 List until the introduction of 'Allowable Solutions' frameworks.		

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Policy ME5	Sources of Renewable Energy	The Councils encourage the sustainable generation of energy from renewable and low carbon sources where adverse social, environmental and visual impacts have been minimised to an acceptable level. Proposals for renewable energy apparatus will only be permitted where: • The technology is suitable for the location and does not cause significant adverse harm to visual amenity from within the landscape and views into it, and within the Cranborne Chase and West Wiltshire Downs Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty is in accordance with its current Management Plan; • It is in accordance with Policy ME1 regarding adverse ecological impacts upon the integrity of priority habitats or local populations of priority species and opportunities for biodiversity enhancement; • Cumulative impacts are taken into account, and assessments undertaken for impacts on the	Proposals for renewable energy generation will only be permitted where they; • Minimise impacts to an acceptable level; • Are suitably located, and not cause significantly adverse landscape impacts (from within or in views into it), or within the Cranborne Chase and West Wiltshire Downs Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty is in accordance with its current Management Plan; • Are in accordance with Policy ME1 regarding ecological impacts, and opportunities for biodiversity enhancement; • Take into account cumulative impacts, and include assessments of impacts on the landscape, visually, the local amenity and biodiversity; • Would not cause interference to radar, or electronic communications networks, or highway safety;	In line with the Council's planning Local List, applications for renewable energy generation will be accompanied by: • A landscape impact assessment including details of proposed mitigation of impacts • A heritage impact assessment including details of proposed mitigation of impacts • A transport assessment • Ecological appraisal including details of proposed mitigation of impacts • Details in relation to the proposed level of generation and how the proposal will address climate change, including the contribution towards meeting the aims and targets of the Council's Climate and Ecological Emergency Strategy

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Policy Number	Policy Name	Policy Wording	Commentary/summary	Application requirements
		landscape, visually, the local amenity and biodiversity; • It would not cause interference to radar, or electronic communications networks, or highway safety; • It would not cause significant harm to neighbouring amenity by reason of visual impact, noise, vibration, overshadowing, flicker (associated with turbines), or other nuisances and emissions; • It includes an agreed restoration scheme, any necessary mitigation measures, and measures to ensure the removal of the installations when operations cease; • Safe access during construction and operation must be provided; and • It avoids harm to the significance and settings of heritage assets. Further work will be undertaken to identify suitable areas for renewable and low carbon energy sources.	• Would not be significantly harmful to neighbouring amenity; • Include a restoration scheme for when operations cease; • Include safe access during construction and operation, and • Avoid harm to the significance and settings of heritage assets.	

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Policy Number	Policy Name	Policy Wording	Commentary/summary	Application requirements
Policy KS2	Settlement Hierarchy	The location, scale and distribution of development should conform with the settlement hierarchy, which will also help to inform service providers about the provision of infrastructure, services and facilities. Main Settlements - Christchurch, Wimborne Minster, Ferndown and West Parley, Verwood, Corfe Mullen The settlements which will provide the major focus for community, cultural, leisure, retail, utility, employment and residential development. This will include infill development as well as options for some greenfield development. District Centres - West Moors, Highcliffe Settlements which will provide for smaller scale community, cultural, leisure, retail, employment and residential development within the existing urban areas. Suburban Centres - Colehill, St Leonards and St Ives Settlements with no existing centres that will provide for some residential development along with community, leisure and retail	The policy focuses development to larger settlements, with District centres to provide smaller scale growth, and suburban centres some growth. Rural service centres to have residential development that reinforces their role as providers of facilities and services.	Location of development in accordance with the settlement hierarchy.

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		facilities to meet day to day needs within the existing urban areas. Rural Service Centres - Alderholt, Cranborne, Sixpenny Handley, Sturminster Marshall, Three Legged Cross Main providers for the rural areas where residential development will be allowed of a scale that reinforces their role as providers of community, leisure and retail facilities to support the village and adjacent communities. Villages Settlements where only very limited development will be allowed that supports the role of the settlement as a provider of services to its home community. Hamlets Settlements where development would not be allowed unless it was functionally required to be in the rural area.		
Policy ME6	Flood Management, Mitigation, and Defence	When assessing new development, the local authorities will apply the sequential and exception tests set out in the National Planning Policy Framework.	Reference to the need to apply the sequential and exception tests set out in national policy.	Appropriate location of development, necessary assessments of flood risk, demonstration a sequential

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Policy Number	Policy Name	Policy Wording	Commentary/summary	Application requirements
		Where exceptionally, all developments (including redevelopments and extensions which require planning permission) can be permitted within areas at risk of flooding they will be required to incorporate appropriate flood resistance and resilience measures as a means of "future proofing" against the effects of climate change. Historic buildings and sites may be exempt from this Policy where measures would harm their character or increase the risk of long-term deterioration to fabric or fittings. All developments will be required to demonstrate that flood risk does not increase as a result of the development proposed, and that options have been taken to reduce overall flood risk. Post-development surface water run-off must not exceed pre-development levels and options should have been sought to reduce levels of run-off overall. This will primarily be through the use of Sustainable Drainage Systems (SUDS) and a range of flood resistance and resilience measures. Space for such measures should be set aside within larger developments.	Developments will be permitted in areas at risk of flooding as an exception and will require flood resistance and resilience measures to mitigate against effects of climate change. The policy seeks to ensure that flood risk isn't increased as a result of development, with no increase in surface water run off. SuDs will be used primarily, with design, construction, operation and maintenance of SuDs meeting national standards.	approach, and provision of adequate mitigation in design. Provision of SuDs to manage surface water, details to be provided in application documents, including the Sustainability Statement and associated Sustainability Checklist.

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Policy Number	Policy Name	Policy Wording	Commentary/summary	Application requirements
		The design, construction, operation and maintenance of SUDS must meet national standards. Plans for new drainage systems will need to be approved by Dorset County Council (as SUDS approval body) before construction can start.		
Policy HE4	Open Space, Leisure and Green Infrastructure	... Location of new provision When considering sites for new open space and leisure provision, priority will be given to sites which are easily accessible by a range of transport modes and which can be integrated into a network of green infrastructure. Sites for new open space provision will be identified through an implementation and delivery plan and considered for allocation through the forthcoming Site-Specific Allocations Development Plan Document. Green Infrastructure Where appropriate, elements of green infrastructure will be incorporated into the design of new open space provision such as 'permeability', with green foot and cycle paths running through the development, connecting with existing routes wherever possible.	The policy sets out that elements of green infrastructure will be incorporated into the design of new open space provision. Emphasis is placed upon the 'permeability' of sites, including incorporating green foot and cycle paths, and connecting with existing routes.	Design of schemes to include elements of green infrastructure, including appropriate permeability of sites with green footpaths and cycleways that connect to existing routes. Details to be provided within application documents and submitted Sustainability Statement and Checklist.

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Policy Number	Policy Name	Policy Wording	Commentary/summary	Application requirements
KS11	Transport and Development	The Councils will use their planning powers to influence development so that it reduces the need to travel, provides improved access to key services and facilities and promotes alternative modes of travel. Development will be permitted where mitigation against the negative transport impacts which may arise from that development or cumulatively with other proposals is provided. This shall be achieved through the implementation of measures identified within a submitted transport assessment or transport statement, including where appropriate: i. contributions to transport modelling work; ii. the provision of new and the improvement of existing public transport, pedestrian and cycle routes; iii. the provision of travel plans to promote sustainable travel patterns such as park and change, car sharing and car clubs; and iv. the implementation of works to the highway. Developers will be required to contribute towards local and strategic transport improvements through site specific legal agreements and payment of the Community Infrastructure Levy Development should be in accessible locations that are well linked to existing communities by walking, cycling and public		

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		transport routes. Development must be designed to: provide safe, permeable layouts which provide access for all modes of transport, prioritising direct, attractive routes for walking, cycling and public transport; provide safe access onto the existing transport network; allow safe movement of development related trips on the immediate network; and minimise the number of new accesses on the A338.		

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Policy Number	Policy Name	Policy Wording	Commentary/summary	Application requirements
The Vision for North Dorset		By 2031 North Dorset will: • be a District that has played a positive role in addressing the causes and effects of climate change; • have more sustainable forms of development that are adequately served by infrastructure (including sustainable transport solutions) and make prudent use of natural resources (including previously developed land); ...		
Objectives for the Local Plan Part 1	Objective 1 - Meeting the Challenge of Climate Change	The objective is to address the causes and effects of climate change by: • encouraging the use of sustainable construction techniques; • encouraging the use of renewable energy technologies appropriate to the local area; and • ensuring the wise use of natural resources, particularly previously developed land and water.		
	Objective 2 - Conserving and Enhancing the Historic and Natural	The objective is to conserve and enhance the environment of North Dorset by: • ensuring that North Dorset's wildlife, landscape and cultural heritage are protected and well managed;		

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	Environment	- encouraging design that maintains the quality of the District's built and natural environment; and - ensuring that the District's residents are able to enjoy their homes and public places without undue disturbance or intrusion from neighbouring uses.		
Policy 3	Climate change	Development proposals within the District should seek to reduce greenhouse gas emissions including through appropriately sited renewable and low carbon energy developments. Where the proposal involves the re-use or extension of existing buildings, developments should seek to improve the buildings energy performance unless it can be demonstrated that it is not practical or viable to do so. Where the proposal includes new buildings they should: be located in line with the Core Spatial Strategy in Policy 2 and where possible in areas served by a good range of everyday facilities	The policy seeks to reduce greenhouse gas emissions through appropriately sited renewable and low carbon energy developments. For reuse or extension of existing buildings – seek to improve the energy performance unless not practical or viable. <u>New buildings should:</u> - Be located in line with the Core Spatial Strategy, and in areas served by facilities and active travel; - Make best use of solar radiation and passive cooling through the incorporation of passive solar design principles; - Meet current national targets for energy performance through building fabric OR through the inclusion of renewable or low	In line with the Council's planning Local List, applications for new residential, mixed use, commercial, retail, community or leisure uses should be accompanied by a Sustainability Statement to demonstrate how sustainable design and construction have been addressed, including: - reducing energy consumption and carbon emissions; - minimising waste and increasing recycling; - conserving water resources; - incorporating green infrastructure and sustainable drainage minimising pollution;

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		and facilitate cycling, walking and the use of public transport; and b. be designed to make best use of solar radiation and passive cooling through the incorporation of passive solar design principles; and c. incorporate measures to meet the current national targets for energy performance by incorporating measures into the building fabric itself or through the inclusion of renewable or low carbon energy measures. Where this is not practical or viable, near-site or off-site measures may be considered. Development should seek to minimise the impacts of climate change overall through: d. incorporation of measures to reduce water consumption; and e. avoidance of areas at risk of flooding from all sources and the incorporation of measures to reduce flood risk overall; and f. incorporation of measures to reduce the impact of excessive heat on the urban environment through	carbon energy measures. Where this is not practical or viable, near-site or off-site measures may be considered. Development should: • Reduce water consumption. • Avoid risk of flooding. • Reduce impact of excessive heat through GI, passive shading and ventilation	• maximising the use of sustainable materials, and; • adaptation to Climate Change The Sustainability Checklist should be completed to inform and accompany the Sustainability Statement.

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		the incorporation of green infrastructure and passive shading and ventilation. Neighbourhood plans will be required to consider local community actions that will help to mitigate and adapt to climate change.		
Policy 4	The Natural Environment	The natural environment of North Dorset and the ecosystem services it supports will be enhanced through the protection of environmental assets and the establishment of a coherent ecological network of designated sites and stepping stone sites linked via corridor features. Where development takes place, buffers should be provided to environmental assets to improve their biodiversity value and facilitate adaptation to climate change. Where opportunities exist, new habitats should be created to enhance this network further. Developments that offer gains in biodiversity whether through the restoration of habitats or the creation of linkages between existing sites, will be looked upon favourably in the decision-making process.		

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		Developments are expected to respect the natural environment including the designated sites, valued landscapes and other features that make it special. Developments should be shaped by the natural environment so that the benefits it provides are enhanced and not degraded. Development proposals which seek to conserve or enhance the natural environment should be permitted unless significant adverse social or environmental impacts are likely to arise as a result of the proposal. Landscape Character The landscape character of the District will be protected through retention of the features that characterise the area. Where significant impact is likely to arise as a result of a development proposal, developers will be required to clearly demonstrate that the impact on the landscape has been mitigated and that important landscape features have been incorporated in to the development scheme.		

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		Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) Within the areas designated as AONB and their setting, development will be managed in a way that conserves and enhances the natural beauty of the area. Proposals which would harm the natural beauty of the AONBs will not be permitted unless it is clearly in the public interest to do so. In such instances, effective mitigation should form an integral part of the development proposals. Developers will be expected to demonstrate how they have had regard to the objectives of the relevant AONB management plan for the area. Internationally Important Wildlife Sites Developers should demonstrate that their proposals will not have significant adverse effects, including cumulative effects, on internationally important wildlife sites. Where this cannot be demonstrated, appropriate mitigation measures will be required otherwise permission will be refused. Mitigation measures for specific sites will include:		

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		a in relation to Fontmell and Melbury Downs SAC, contributions towards the effective management of the site to reduce recreational pressure; b in relation to Rooksmoor SAC, contributions towards the establishment of the North Dorset Trailway between Sturminster Newton and Stalbridge to reduce traffic pollution on the site; c in relation to the Dorset Heaths SAC, Dorset Heaths (Purbeck and Wareham) and Studland Dunes SAC, Dorset Heathlands SPA, and Dorset Heathlands Ramsar site, contributions from developments within 5km of the heathland designations towards the sustainable management of the heathland sites or contributions towards the provision of alternative accessible recreation space to reduce recreational pressure on the Dorset heathlands; d in relation to the Poole Harbour SPA and Poole Harbour Ramsar site, developments within the harbour catchment will be required to be nitrogen neutral to avoid increasing nitrogen inputs into Poole harbour. A package of measures including upgrade of sewage treatment works or through the transfer of land from intensive agricultural		

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		use to less intensive grassland or woodland uses is available. Sites of Special Scientific Interests (SSSIs) Nationally designated wildlife sites should not be harmed by development unless it can be clearly demonstrated that the benefits of development clearly outweigh the impact on the site and the wider SSSI site network. Developers should demonstrate that their proposals will not have a negative impact, including cumulative impacts, on nationally designated wildlife sites. Where the potential for harm is identified, effective mitigation measures will need to be put into place. Developments should seek to link sites together to contribute towards the establishment of a coherent ecological network. Locally Designated Natural Environment Sites Locally designated sites represent some of the most valuable local environmental sites. Development should have regard to the reasons for the designation and not		

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		harm the integrity of these sites nor connections between them and other environmental assets. Development proposals should aim to avoid impact on local biodiversity sites however where impact is unavoidable; developers will be required to provide effective mitigation for this loss in biodiversity. As a last resort, compensation measures may be acceptable if effective mitigation cannot be provided. Such compensation measures must offer gains equivalent in magnitude to the loss resulting from the development. Agricultural Land The best and most versatile agricultural land will be safeguarded from permanent loss unless it can be demonstrated that there are no suitable alternative sites, or that the proposal has significant economic or social benefits that outweigh the loss of the land from agricultural uses, or that the proposal would support an existing agricultural business. Species		

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		Where there is likely to be an impact on nationally protected or locally rare or scarce species, an assessment of the impact on these species should be submitted to accompany development proposals. This should be appropriate to the scale of development and be informed initially through consultation with the local environmental records centre.		
Policy 22	Renewable and Low Carbon Energy	Assessing Benefits against Impacts When considering proposals for heat or electricity generation from renewable or low carbon sources, the social, economic and environmental benefits of the scheme should be assessed against the likely impacts. A proposal for generating heat or electricity from renewable or low carbon sources (excluding wind energy development) will be permitted provided it can be demonstrated that: a. both individually and cumulatively, all adverse impacts arising from the proposal have been satisfactorily assessed; and	Social, economic and environmental benefits of the renewable or local carbon energy scheme should be assessed against the likely impacts. Proposals will be permitted provided there is demonstration that: - all adverse impacts arising from the proposal have been satisfactorily assessed; - potential to mitigate any adverse impacts has been maximised; - actual benefits that the scheme will deliver outweigh the adverse impacts that remain. Adverse impacts include visual impact; and impacts on biodiversity, the landscape, the historic environment including designated	In line with the Council's planning Local List, applications for renewable energy generation will be accompanied by: - A landscape impact assessment including details of proposed mitigation of impacts - A heritage impact assessment including details of proposed mitigation of impacts - A transport assessment - Ecological appraisal including details of proposed mitigation of impacts

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		b. the proposal has maximised the potential to mitigate any adverse impacts that have been identified; and c. the actual benefits that the scheme will deliver outweigh the adverse impacts that remain. Impacts Potential adverse environmental impacts (together with measures to mitigate such impacts) that will be assessed in relation to any proposal include: visual impact; and impacts on biodiversity, the landscape, the historic environment including designated and non-designated heritage assets, the water environment and agricultural land. In addition, in assessing the adequacy of mitigation measures in relation to a proposal it will be expected that: d. the proposal's location has been identified having regard to sites that make best use of existing transport infrastructure and the minimisation of traffic movements whilst providing safe access; and	and non-designated heritage assets, the water environment and agricultural land. Assessment will include expectation that: • Location is suitable in terms of transport infrastructure and the minimisation of traffic movements, and safe access is provided; • issues of, noise and vibration or interference to radar or any communication systems including televisions can be fully overcome; • early meaningful consultation has been undertaken with people in the locality that might be adversely affected; • proposal incorporates an agreed restoration scheme; Potential benefits to be assessed include: • the amount of heat or electricity that is likely to be generated, and the in greenhouse gas emissions • local community benefits - jobs, investment in the local	• Details in relation to the proposed level of generation and how the proposal will address climate change, including the contribution towards meeting the aims and targets of the Council's Climate and Ecological Emergency Strategy

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		e. any issues of, noise and vibration or interference to radar or any communication systems including televisions can be fully overcome; and f. early meaningful consultation has been undertaken with people in the locality that might be adversely affected by the proposal and clear regard has been had to the responses received; and g. the proposal incorporates an agreed restoration scheme including measures to remove installations when operations cease. Benefits Potential benefits that will be assessed in relation to any proposal include: h. the amount of heat or electricity that is likely to be generated from the proposed renewable or low carbon energy development and the consequential reduction in greenhouse gas emissions; and	economy, community ownership or shareholding of a scheme, and local provision of renewable and low carbon energy	

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Policy Number	Policy Name	Policy Wording	Commentary/summary	Application requirements
		i. local community benefits, including jobs, investment in the local economy, community ownership or shareholding of a scheme and local provision of renewable and low carbon energy, for example, through a district heating network.		
Policy 2	Core Spatial Strategy	All development proposals should be located in accordance with the spatial strategy for North Dorset. The Four Main Towns Blandford (Forum and St. Mary), Gillingham, Shaftesbury and Sturminster Newton are identified as the main towns in North Dorset. They will function as the main service centres in the District and will be the main focus for growth, both for the vast majority of housing and other development. Policies 16 to 19 set out the main locations for growth at the four main towns, which will be shown in more detail in Part 2 of the Local Plan that deals with site allocations, with the exception of the southern extension to Gillingham, which is identified as a strategic site allocation in Policy 21 of this document.	The policy directs development to the main towns in the district as the main focus for housing and other development. Local needs will be met at Stalbridge and the larger villages. Outside of these areas development will be strictly controlled and subject to countryside policies.	Location of development in accordance with the settlement hierarchy/spatial strategy.

North Dorset Local Plan Part 1 (2016)				
Policy Number	Policy Name	Policy Wording	Commentary/summary	Application requirements
		Stalbridge and the Larger Villages Stalbridge and eighteen larger villages have been identified as the focus for growth to meet the local needs outside of the four main towns. These larger villages are: Bourton, Charlton Marshall, Child Okeford, East Stour, Fontmell Magna, Hazelbury Bryan, Iwerne Minster, Marnhull, Milborne St Andrew, Milton Abbas, Motcombe, Okeford Fitzpaine, Pimperne, Shillingstone, Stourpaine, Winterborne Kingston, Winterborne Stickland and Winterborne Whitechurch. The Countryside Outside the defined boundaries of the four main towns, Stalbridge and the larger villages, the remainder of the District will be subject to countryside policies where development will be strictly controlled unless it is required to enable essential rural needs to be met.		

North Dorset Local Plan Part 1 (2016)				
Policy Number	Policy Name	Policy Wording	Commentary/summary	Application requirements
		At Stalbridge and all the District's villages, the focus will be on meeting local (rather than strategic) needs. Settlement Boundaries The settlement boundaries defined around the four main towns, Stalbridge and the larger villages in the North Dorset District-Wide Local Plan 2003 and proposals maps are retained and, in conjunction with Policies 16, 17, 18, 19 and 21 of this document, which identify the broad locations for housing and employment growth and regeneration, will continue to be used for development management purposes until reviewed either: through site allocations in Part 2 of the Local Plan or a neighbourhood plan. The settlement boundaries defined around all other settlements in the North Dorset District-Wide Local Plan 2003 and proposals maps are removed and these settlements will be subject to countryside policies unless new settlement boundaries are defined in neighbourhood plans or in Part 2 of the Local Plan.		
Policy 13	Grey Infrastructure	... Drainage and Flood Prevention	Appropriate sustainable drainage solutions should be incorporated into large scale	Provision of SuDs to manage surface water, details to be

North Dorset Local Plan Part 1 (2016)				
Policy Number	Policy Name	Policy Wording	Commentary/summary	Application requirements
		The Council will work with the Environment Agency and other relevant bodies to make provision for dealing with flood risk, the transfer and treatment of wastewater and the introduction of sustainable drainage systems. Sustainable drainage solutions appropriate to the development and underlying ground conditions should be incorporated into all new development of ten dwellings or more and connect with the overall surface water management approach for the area. ...	housing development (10 or more dwellings) and connect to existing surface water management systems.	provided in application documents, including the Sustainability Statement and associated Sustainability Checklist.
Policy 15	Green Infrastructure	The Council will seek to: - integrate the new green infrastructure to be provided in association with strategic growth at the four main towns with existing green infrastructure networks; and - enhance the provision of green infrastructure in the countryside (including at Stalbridge and the District's villages), especially where it helps to improve recreational opportunities; and	The policy sets out that development would need to enhance existing and provide new green infrastructure to improve the quality of life of residents and deliver environmental benefits, with provision to be achieved on-site unless not practical or viable. Otherwise, new green infrastructure will be expected to be provided off-site or through contributions towards enhancements. The policy also places emphasis on the need for developments to achieve (or contribute towards) conservation of existing	Design of schemes to ensure green infrastructure is conserved enhanced, alongside new provision, with connectivity to other networks. Details to be provided within application documents and submitted Sustainability Statement and Checklist.

North Dorset Local Plan Part 1 (2016)				
Policy Number	Policy Name	Policy Wording	Commentary/summary	Application requirements
		c. protect and enhance existing open space of importance, character areas, outdoor sport and recreational facilities and provide new facilities to support growth; and d. take forward new and improved strategic facilities, such as the North Dorset Trailway; and e. promote the public enjoyment of wildlife, where this is compatible with maintaining biodiversity; and f. identify opportunities to work with partners at the local, district and sub-regional levels to deliver multiple key green infrastructure benefits. Development will be required to enhance existing and provide new green infrastructure to improve the quality of life of residents and deliver environmental benefits. All elements of green infrastructure should be provided on site in line with standards of provision set in the development plan unless:	green infrastructure, creation of new sites and linkages, enhancements to the connectivity, and area specific packages.	

North Dorset Local Plan Part 1 (2016)				
Policy Number	Policy Name	Policy Wording	Commentary/summary	Application requirements
		g. it can be demonstrated that it would not be practical or viable to do so; or h. exceptionally, it could be demonstrated that greater benefits could be realised through off-site measures. Where the full requirement for green infrastructure is not provided on-site, development would be expected to provide new green infrastructure off site, and/or enhance (or make a contribution towards the enhancement of) existing green infrastructure off site. Developments will also be expected to deliver, or contribute towards the delivery of: i. the conservation and management of existing assets; and j. the creation of new sites and links including new or improved open space for children's play, outdoor sport and recreation; and		

North Dorset Local Plan Part 1 (2016)				
Policy Number	Policy Name	Policy Wording	Commentary/summary	Application requirements
		k. enhancement to the functionality, quality and connectivity of green infrastructure; and l. area-specific packages which achieve multiple benefits including those identified in Figure 7.2. Neighbourhood plans should consider measures that assist in delivering key green infrastructure benefits as outlined in this policy, including the designation of local green space, where appropriate		

Swanage Local Plan (2017)				
Policy Number	Policy Name	Policy Wording	Commentary/summary	Application requirements
Spatial Objectives for the Swanage Local Plan		Protecting and enhancing existing green spaces, and providing new open spaces and links to the countryside that fit with the historic character and setting within the AONB and wildlife designations.		
Additional key objectives for Swanage		A more sustainable town, with improved resilience to climate change and flooding Seafront enhancement and improvements to traffic management and walking and cycling links		
Policy SGI	Swanage Green Infrastructure	All development proposals in Swanage should take account of the Swanage Green Infrastructure Strategy, once this is completed. Applications for major development should be accompanied by a statement setting out how the proposals: - will 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 - will maximise any opportunities to improve and enhance the green	This policy sets out the need to take account of the adopted Swanage Green Infrastructure Strategy SPD. Applications for major development to ensure (through a submitted statement) that it will conserve the existing green infrastructure network, unless there are overriding benefits, and maximise opportunity to enhance the existing network.	Applicants to refer to the Swanage Green Infrastructure Strategy. Details to be provided within application documents and submitted Sustainability Statement and Checklist.

Swanage Local Plan (2017)				
Policy Number	Policy Name	Policy Wording	Commentary/summary	Application requirements
		infrastructure network, in line with the Swanage Green Infrastructure Strategy.		
	Heathland mitigation	Each settlement extension will deliver appropriate mitigation to avoid adverse impacts on nearby heathland.	Links to Policies DH and SE within the Purbeck Local Plan	
	Biodiversity	Biodiversity and geodiversity in Swanage will be protected, managed and enhanced in line with policy BIO (Biodiversity and Geodiversity) of the PLP1.	Links to Policy BIO within the Purbeck Local Plan	

Bournemouth, Christchurch, Poole and Dorset Waste Plan (2019)

Policy Number	Policy Name	Policy Wording	Commentary/summary	Application requirements
Policy 22	Waste from new developments	Proposals for major development should: a. demonstrate that the waste arising from construction, demolition and excavation works will be minimised and managed in accordance with the waste hierarchy; b. incorporate adequate facilities on-site into the design that allow occupiers to separate and store waste for recycling and recovery and c. demonstrate that there is adequate capacity available at sewage treatment facilities or suitable arrangements are made for their provision. Financial contributions towards the off-site provision of adequate waste management infrastructure to accommodate a non-waste development may be required where the Waste Planning Authority considers this necessary, in accordance with the Community Infrastructure Regulations 2016 (as amended), unless it is demonstrated that existing waste management infrastructure serving the development is adequate.	For major development: Preparation of Site Waste Management Plan to demonstrate how waste arising from construction is minimised and managed is good practice for construction projects and is required through policies in Local Plans in some areas. Proposals should include appropriate on-site provision of facilities for the separation or storage of waste, adequate to meet the needs of the proposed development and the type and amount of waste arising from occupation. E.g. indoor and outdoor storage space for bins and separating materials; and for larger sites waste storage facilities and on-site treatment facilities. Provision of waste audit statement outlining compliance with Policy 22.	Include relevant details within application document, a submitted Sustainability Statement and Checklist, and a Site Waste Management Plan.

Bournemouth, Christchurch, Poole and Dorset Waste Plan (2019)				
Policy Number	Policy Name	Policy Wording	Commentary/summary	Application requirements
Policy 18	Biodiversity and geological interest	Natura 2000 Sites Proposals for waste management facilities must not adversely affect the integrity of European or Ramsar or other internationally designated sites, either alone or in combination with other plans and projects, unless the tests set out under Article 6(4) and Article 6(3) of the Habitats Directive/Regulation 63 and 64 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 are met. Sites of national and local importance Proposals for waste management facilities will only be permitted where adverse impacts on biodiversity and/or geodiversity will be: i. avoided; or ii. where an adverse impact cannot be avoided, the impact will be adequately mitigated; or iii. where adverse impacts cannot be avoided or adequately mitigated, compensation will result in the maintenance or enhancement of biodiversity / geodiversity. Wherever practicable, proposals should enhance biodiversity and geological interest. Development which adversely affects a Site of Special Scientific Interest will not		

Bournemouth, Christchurch, Poole and Dorset Waste Plan (2019)				
Policy Number	Policy Name	Policy Wording	Commentary/summary	Application requirements
		normally be permitted, except where the benefits of the development at the site clearly outweigh the impacts on the features of the site. All relevant proposals should be accompanied by an objective assessment of the potential effects of the development on features of biodiversity and/or geological interest, taking into account cumulative impacts with other development and the potential impacts of climate change. In addition, the assessment must have particular regard to the need to protect, maintain and / or enhance sites and species of international and national importance, in accordance with the relevant statutory requirements. It should also consider the potential for existing habitats on the site to be restored to higher quality habitats, where relevant. The assessment must also demonstrate how the proposal intends to address the need to maintain and/or enhance features of local and regional importance including Sites of Nature Conservation Interest. The proposals should seek to achieve this wherever practicable and consistent with viable development.		

Bournemouth, Christchurch, Poole and Dorset Waste Plan (2019)				
Policy Number	Policy Name	Policy Wording	Commentary/summary	Application requirements
Policy 23	Restoration, aftercare and afteruse	Proposals for waste management development which do not constitute a permanent use of land will only be permitted where the Waste Planning Authority is satisfied that acceptable restoration and aftercare measures will be implemented at the earliest practicable opportunity, either in a phased manner during operation or immediately on completion of the operational life of the development. Proposals should demonstrate how they comply with the Landscape Management Guidelines and contribute to the targets of the Dorset Biodiversity Strategy		

The Bournemouth Dorset and Poole Mineral Strategy (2014)				
Policy Number	Policy Name	Policy Wording	Commentary/summary	Application requirements
Vision for Mineral Extraction in Dorset		... By 2028, the supply of minerals from and into Dorset will have supported Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole's continuing economic and population growth (which will be concentrated in South East Dorset) and the development of sustainable communities. An adequate and steady supply of Dorset's minerals will have been secured efficiently and in environmentally acceptable ways. The plan will have supported the sustainable production of oil and gas and the extraction of aggregates and ball clay. The above will have been achieved whilst protecting local communities, enhancing the places in which people live, and protecting and enhancing the area's unique natural and built environment, including the AONBs, the Jurassic Coast World Heritage Site, the internationally and nationally designated ecological and geological sites and Dorset's many heritage assets. At the end of the plan period, mineral workings in Dorset will be making their contribution to the mitigation of and adaptation to climate change through the efficient use of resources, positive restoration of worked and completed sites,	The overarching vision focuses on sustainable mineral extraction and site restoration which will protect and enhance the natural environment while protecting and enhancing the places where people live.	

The Bournemouth Dorset and Poole Mineral Strategy (2014)				
Policy Number	Policy Name	Policy Wording	Commentary/summary	Application requirements
		the sustainable transportation of mineral resources and the provision of materials for flood defences and coastal protection and stability. ...		
Objective 4		To maximise the opportunities for environmental enhancement offered through the restoration of worked sites and outside worked areas to enhance Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole's unique natural environment, historic environment and potential for recreation. This will be achieved at the earliest possible opportunity.		
Objective 5		To ensure that adverse impacts of mineral working on the environment, local communities, businesses and tourism are minimised and that Natura 2000 sites are protected and enhanced appropriately in accordance with the Habitats Regulations.		
Policy SS1	Presumption in favour of sustainable development.	When considering development proposals the Mineral Planning Authority will take a positive approach that reflects the presumption in favour of sustainable development contained in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). It will always work proactively with applicants jointly to find solutions which mean that proposals can be approved wherever	Development will be secured that improves the environmental conditions in the area. No permission will be granted if there are any adverse impacts outweigh the benefits, as assessed against the NPPF.	

The Bournemouth Dorset and Poole Mineral Strategy (2014)				
Policy Number	Policy Name	Policy Wording	Commentary/summary	Application requirements
		possible, and to secure development that improves the economic, social and environmental conditions in the area. Planning applications that accord with the policies in this Local Plan (and, where relevant, with policies in Neighbourhood Plans) will be approved without delay, unless material considerations indicate otherwise. Where there are no policies relevant to the application or relevant policies are out of date at the time of making the decision then the Mineral Planning Authority will grant permission unless material considerations indicate otherwise – taking into account whether: any adverse impacts of granting permission would significantly and demonstrably outweigh the benefits, when assessed against the policies in the NPPF taken as a whole; or specific policies in that Framework indicate that development should be restricted		
Chapter 6	Climate Change	 6.3 There are two key aspects of climate change that are relevant to minerals planning: a. reducing carbon emissions; and b. preparing/providing for the effects of climate change. 6.4 Much of the discussion around climate change is about reducing	Chapter 6 presents the overall Plan approach to mitigating and adapting to climate change. This includes: • Carbon Management Action Plan • the Low Carbon Bournemouth Community Action Plan,	

The Bournemouth Dorset and Poole Mineral Strategy (2014)				
Policy Number	Policy Name	Policy Wording	Commentary/summary	Application requirements
		carbon emissions, but preparing for the effects of climate change is just as important. Planning for the provision of the minerals required by our communities must include achieving lower carbon emissions and greater resilience to the impacts on climate change. 6.5 The Minerals Strategy addresses both these issues in various ways, including: a. encouraging the reduction of transport of minerals by road and thereby reducing carbon emissions; b. ensuring that mineral workings do not increase the risk of flooding; c. where practicable, increasing flood storage capacity; d. providing opportunities for the provision of winter water storage through quarry reclamation; e. encouraging the mining of Portland Stone as opposed to quarrying – mining has been shown to produce less CO2 than quarrying; f. providing stone that can be used in sea defences and aggregates for use in flood defence works, where appropriate; 3 Comprehensive Climate Change Risk Assessment September 2010: Dorset County Council & Dorset Districts & Borough Councils. 42 Bournemouth, Dorset & Poole Minerals Strategy (2014) g. encouraging the increased provision of recycled aggregates,	- the Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole Renewable Energy Strategy - the Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole Energy Efficiency Strategy and Action Plan	

The Bournemouth Dorset and Poole Mineral Strategy (2014)				
Policy Number	Policy Name	Policy Wording	Commentary/summary	Application requirements
		and minimising the impacts of extraction of primary aggregates; h. providing opportunities, through restoration schemes, to benefit biodiversity with particular emphasis on the creation of habitat for species affected by climate change; and i. encouraging the growing of bio-mass energy crops as a possible after-use on mineral development sites, subject to suitability in the environment		
Policy CC1	Preparation of Climate Change Assessments	Proposals for mineral developments and aggregates recycling operations should be supported by an assessment of how climate change mitigation and adaptation measures have been incorporated in the design and operation of the proposed development and considered in its location. This assessment will include demonstrating that the proposals are energy, material, and water efficient. It must also demonstrate how emissions generated from traffic will be minimised.	All applications to be supported by a climate change assessment where relevant.	
Policy AS1	Provision of Sand and Gravel	 Sites will only be considered where it has been demonstrated that possible effects (including those related to hydrology, displacement of recreation, species, proximity, land management and restoration)	Habitat Regulations Assessment will be required where relevant.	

The Bournemouth Dorset and Poole Mineral Strategy (2014)				
Policy Number	Policy Name	Policy Wording	Commentary/summary	Application requirements
		that might arise from the development would not adversely affect the integrity of the Dorset Heaths SAC, Dorset Heathlands SPA and Dorset Heathland Ramsar site either alone or in combination with other plans or projects.		
Policy BC1	Provision of Ball Clay	 The sensitive environment of the ball clay bearing areas should be recognised and permission will be granted for the extraction of ball clay where all of the following specific criteria are met: a. The scale, nature, location and duration of the proposal would not have a significant impact on the landscape character and quality of the AONB. b. Where sites are situated within the AONB, the scale and method of working should be appropriate in scale and specifically tailored to reduce harm. c. Where it has been demonstrated that possible effects (including those related to hydrology, displacement of recreation, species, proximity, land management and restoration) that might arise from the development would not adversely affect the integrity of the Dorset Heaths SAC, Dorset Heathlands SPA and Dorset Heathland Ramsar site either alone or in combination	Habitat Regulations Assessment and Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment will be required where relevant.	

The Bournemouth Dorset and Poole Mineral Strategy (2014)				
Policy Number	Policy Name	Policy Wording	Commentary/summary	Application requirements
		with other plans or projects, unless in exceptional circumstances the provisions of Article 6(4) of the Habitats Directive are met. d. A detailed restoration and aftercare scheme demonstrates how the enhancement of landscape, nature conservation habitats and geodiversity interest will be achieved, as appropriate.		
Policy BC2	Ball Clay Transportation	Where the Mineral Planning Authority has identified unacceptable adverse impacts arising from road borne transportation of ball clay, operators will be expected to use alternative means of transport for the movement of ball clay to and from Furzebrook and for the onward distribution of ball clay from Furzebrook where practical.	Climate change mitigation is prioritized. Supporting text also states: 'To ensure that European wildlife sites are safeguarded from any effects of development, proposals should comply with Policy DM5 (Chapter 16).'	
Policy PK2	Considerations for Purbeck Stone Quarries	Proposals for Purbeck Stone quarries must meet all of the following criteria: a. their scale, extent and location are such that adverse impacts upon the environment and amenity can be avoided, minimised or adequately mitigated to the satisfaction of the Mineral Planning Authority; b. they are accompanied by details of anticipated overburden and evidence of how this will be accommodated within the landform so as not to have a significant impact on the landscape character and quality of the	Habitat Regulations Assessment and Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment will be required where relevant.	

The Bournemouth Dorset and Poole Mineral Strategy (2014)				
Policy Number	Policy Name	Policy Wording	Commentary/summary	Application requirements
		Dorset AONB; c. there will not be an unacceptable cumulative impact on the landscape character or amenity having regard to activities within the proposed site and other sites within the area; d. existing characteristic landscape features, such as stone walls, are retained in situ unless the stone is incapable of being viably worked without disturbance to such features. Where disturbance is unavoidable proposals must include measures to minimise disturbance and/or mitigate the impact to an acceptable degree; e. there would not be unacceptable impacts on the highway network or amenity arising from transporting stone from the quarry to the service area; and f. in the case of applications for non-allocated sites, they would not prevent or constrain the delivery of an existing permitted or allocated site, having regard to the potential for cumulative impacts to occur.		
Policy PD2	Surface Quarrying of Portland Stone	The Mineral Planning Authority will only grant permission for surface quarrying of Portland Stone on the Isle of Portland if: a. significant environmental gains which deliver a net environmental benefit will be provided, which will generally be achieved through the agreement to relinquish permission for		

The Bournemouth Dorset and Poole Mineral Strategy (2014)				
Policy Number	Policy Name	Policy Wording	Commentary/summary	Application requirements
		surface quarrying for at least an equivalent amount of stone in Areas Sensitive to Surface Quarrying, as identified on the Policies Map; and b. environmentally acceptable surface quarrying techniques will be employed.		
Policy PD3	Relinquishment of Permission	The relinquishment of planning permission for surface extraction or extraction of stone from the cherty series will be sought when opportunities arise within the Areas Sensitive to Surface Quarrying, namely those areas identified on the Policies Map, and in other areas where significant environmental improvements would result.	Additional natural environment benefits will be sought by transitioning from surface extraction to mining of Portland Stone where possible.	
Policy PD4	Minimising Impacts of Existing Permissions on Portland	The Mineral Planning Authority will through the Review of Old Mineral Planning Permissions and through voluntary agreements seek to: a. secure more environmentally acceptable ways of working; b. establish appropriate stand-offs between quarry operations and adjacent residential dwellings (and other sensitive locations and developments); c. ensure that quarries are operated in a way which minimises adverse impacts arising from dust, noise and blasting vibration upon the amenity of people in residential areas or upon other uses sensitive to such impacts; d. secure the	Where permission already exists but will be reviewed, voluntary agreements will be sought to enhance benefits for biodiversity.	

The Bournemouth Dorset and Poole Mineral Strategy (2014)				
Policy Number	Policy Name	Policy Wording	Commentary/summary	Application requirements
		protection of the Isle of Portland Site of Special Scientific Interest, the Isle of Portland Local Geological or Geomorphological Site, Sites of Nature Conservation Interest, BAP Priority Habitats and the habitats of protected species; e. ensure that the Dorset and East Devon Coast World Heritage Site and its setting is safeguarded; f. secure the protection of scheduled monuments and their settings, and other important undesignated archaeological remains including evidence of former quarrying; g. secure the protection of Easton, Weston and the Grove Conservation Areas, Listed Buildings and historic landscapes (heritage assets); h. protect and/or enhance the landscape and minimise the visual impact of quarrying on Portland.		
Policy PD5	Restoration of Sites on Portland	Schemes for the restoration of mineral sites on Portland should achieve the following: a. reinstatement of areas of the Isle of Portland SSSI to a favourable condition; b. safeguarding, enhancement and where necessary reinstatement of significant ecological and geological interests; c. creation or reinstatement of limestone grassland habitats in localities that link up or	Restoration schemes will contribute to the Portland Quarries Nature Park as well as reinstatement and enhancement of the Isle of Portland SSSI.	

The Bournemouth Dorset and Poole Mineral Strategy (2014)				
Policy Number	Policy Name	Policy Wording	Commentary/summary	Application requirements
		buffer areas of existing significant ecological interests; d. preservation of any industrial archaeological features or landscapes that show evidence of traditional methods of quarrying; e. reinstatement of typical Portland landscape features, such as field patterns and stone walls, where appropriate; f. reinstatement and where appropriate enhancement of public rights of way; g. reinstatement of agricultural land and facilitation of agricultural afteruse where appropriate. Proposals for the afteruse of sites will be expected to contribute to the aims of the Portland Quarries Nature Park where relevant.		
Policy HY1	Proposals for Exploration and Appraisal (of Hydrocarbons)	Proposals for exploration and appraisal of onshore oil and gas will be permitted where they meet all of the following criteria: a. well sites and associated facilities are sited in the least sensitive location from which the target reservoir can be accessed; b. it has been demonstrated that possible effects that might arise from the development would not adversely affect the integrity of any SAC, SPA or Ramsar site either alone or in combination with other plans or projects; c. any adverse impacts can be avoided or mitigated to the satisfaction of the Mineral Planning	Habitat Regulations Assessment and Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment will be required where relevant, and restoration will prioritise protection and enhancement of the natural environment, particularly designated sites.	

The Bournemouth Dorset and Poole Mineral Strategy (2014)				
Policy Number	Policy Name	Policy Wording	Commentary/summary	Application requirements
		Authority, with safeguards to protect environmental and amenity interests put in place as necessary; d. it can be demonstrated that there would be no adverse impact on the underlying integrity of the geological structure; e. an indication of the extent of the reservoir and the extent of the area of search within the reservoir is provided to the Mineral Planning Authority; f. exploration and appraisal operations are for an agreed, temporary length of time; and g. well sites and associated facilities are restored at the earliest practicable opportunity if oil and gas is not found in economically viable volumes, or they are developed within a time frame agreed.		
Policy HY2	Proposals for Production Facilities and Ancillary Development	Proposals for hydrocarbon production well sites and facilities, and other related ancillary development, will be permitted where they meet all of the following criteria:..... d. extraction, processing, dispatch and transport facilities are sited, designed and operated to minimise environmental and amenity impacts and provide proportionate environmental enhancements; e. any adverse impacts, both individual and cumulative, can be avoided or mitigated to		

The Bournemouth Dorset and Poole Mineral Strategy (2014)				
Policy Number	Policy Name	Policy Wording	Commentary/summary	Application requirements
		the satisfaction of the Mineral Planning Authority; f. it has been demonstrated that possible effects that might arise from the development would not adversely affect the integrity of any SAC, SPA or Ramsar site either alone or in combination with other plans or projects; g. it can be demonstrated that there would be no adverse impact on the underlying integrity of the geological structure		
Policy HY3	Transportation of Hydrocarbons	Developments for hydrocarbons production will be required to use pipelines. Where it can be demonstrated that this is not feasible, economically and/or environmentally, rail or road transport will be considered. Where road transportation is the only feasible option, it should be demonstrated that this would not give rise to unacceptable impacts on the environment or highway safety.	Transportation of hydrocarbons will be carried out in a way which minimises climate change and environmental impacts.	
Policy IS1	Industrial Sand	 Sites will only be considered where it has been demonstrated that possible effects (including those related to hydrology, displacement of recreation, species, proximity, land management and restoration) that might arise from the development would		

The Bournemouth Dorset and Poole Mineral Strategy (2014)				
Policy Number	Policy Name	Policy Wording	Commentary/summary	Application requirements
		not adversely affect the integrity of the Dorset Heaths SAC, Dorset Heathlands SPA and Dorset Heathland Ramsar site either alone or in combination with other plans or projects.		
Policy RS1	Restoration, Aftercare and Afteruse of Minerals Development	Proposals for minerals development will be permitted where they demonstrate a high quality and appropriate restoration scheme which will enable an appropriate after-use and the long-term maintenance and enhancement of the environment. They will be required to have regard to the Landscape Management Guidelines and, where possible, contribute to the targets of the Dorset Biodiversity Strategy. Proposals must demonstrate that: Restoration a. where possible the restoration scheme incorporates phased restoration of the site that will minimise the period of operations to protect settlements and residential amenity and to minimise the duration of landscape and environmental impacts; b. measures will be taken to ensure that soil quality will be adequately protected and maintained throughout the life of the development and, in particular, during stripping, storage and management of soils, subsoils and overburden arisings as a result	A strong focus on restoration to protect and enhance biodiversity and promotion of uses which protect the natural environment and/or provide climate change mitigation measures.	

The Bournemouth Dorset and Poole Mineral Strategy (2014)				
Policy Number	Policy Name	Policy Wording	Commentary/summary	Application requirements
		of site operations; c. there is an available supply of appropriate materials to be used for restoration purposes, as required to implement the proposed restoration scheme; d. where inert waste is to be used in restoration the constituent parts capable of use in the production of high quality washed recycled aggregates have, as far as reasonably possible, already been removed; e. the restoration scheme will maximise the potential of the site for the successful adoption of the proposed after-use and where necessary offer flexibility for a range of potential after-uses; f. restoration will be undertaken at the earliest opportunity and the amount of time expected to be required for restoration of the site will be indicated; g. where appropriate, geological exposures will be retained; h. for sites within the Green Belt, all minerals-related and other uses will have ceased by the time the extraction has been completed and the site will be restored in a manner appropriate to its original inclusion in the Green Belt designation; i. financial provision is, in exceptional circumstances, made for the proposed restoration; Aftercare j. the aftercare scheme incorporates an aftercare period of at least		

The Bournemouth Dorset and Poole Mineral Strategy (2014)				
Policy Number	Policy Name	Policy Wording	Commentary/summary	Application requirements
		five years; where appropriate, voluntary longer periods for certain uses will be sought through agreement; After-use k. where the proposed after-use is agriculture, provision is made for retention or replacement of soils and any necessary drainage, access, hedges and fences; l. where the proposed after-use includes habitat creation, it should contribute to the delivery of the Dorset Biodiversity Strategy objectives where appropriate; m. the after-use will be compatible with the wider context of the site, in terms of the character of the surrounding landscape and historic environment (informed by the Dorset Landscape Character Assessment and Historic Landscape Character Assessment) and existing land uses in the area, having considered the relative potential benefits of alternative after-uses in local or national terms; n. the green infrastructure network will, where possible, be strengthened and improved; o. where opportunities arise, the after-use provides benefits to the local and wider community which may include enhancement of biodiversity and geodiversity interests, linking of site restoration to other green infrastructure		

The Bournemouth Dorset and Poole Mineral Strategy (2014)				
Policy Number	Policy Name	Policy Wording	Commentary/summary	Application requirements
		initiatives, enhanced landscape character, improved public access, employment, tourism or provision of climate change mitigation measures.		
Policy DM1	Key Criteria for Sustainable Minerals Development.	Proposals for minerals development should support the delivery of social, economic and environmental benefits whilst any adverse impacts should be avoided or mitigated to an acceptable level. In order to achieve this, all proposals for minerals development must demonstrate that all the following criteria have been addressed satisfactorily: a. minimisation of impacts which could increase the effects of climate change; b. protection and, where appropriate, enhancement of local amenity; c. protection and, where possible, enhancement of biodiversity and geodiversity, including nationally and internationally designated sites; d. protection and, where appropriate, enhancement of heritage assets; e. protection and, where appropriate, enhancement of landscape, including the avoidance and/or mitigation of visual and landscape impacts through sensitive design, screening or other means; f. preparation of a scheme of working that will keep production of mineral waste to a minimum, while	Overarching sustainability and environmental principles which all mineral development must adhere to.	

The Bournemouth Dorset and Poole Mineral Strategy (2014)				
Policy Number	Policy Name	Policy Wording	Commentary/summary	Application requirements
		ensuring availability of an adequate amount of material for timely restoration of workings; g. protection of soil resources throughout the life of the development and, where significant development of agricultural land is demonstrated to be necessary and there is a choice of location, giving preference to the development of poorer quality land over higher quality or best and most versatile land; h. efficient use of water resources on the site; i. avoidance or mitigation of, or compensation for, adverse impacts on the water environment and flood risk; j. avoidance of cumulative impacts resulting from minerals or other development, whether current or proposed; k. use of sustainable transport; and l. restoration, aftercare and after-use proposals and compliance with the strategy for restoration.		
Policy DM3	Managing the Impact on Surface Water and Ground Water Resources	Proposals for minerals development which would have an impact on water resources, including aquifers, will only be permitted where it can be demonstrated that the local water environment would be protected and where appropriate enhanced. Provision should be made to ensure the protection and maintenance of the: a. quality; b. direction and rate of flow; and c. volume of flow of	Flood Risk Assessment is required for all relevant applications as well as the use of SuDS and other measures to protect and enhance existing wetlands and riparian features.	

The Bournemouth Dorset and Poole Mineral Strategy (2014)				
Policy Number	Policy Name	Policy Wording	Commentary/summary	Application requirements
		ground water, water courses and all other surface water. Rivers, open watercourses, wetlands and ponds which have a significant ecological value, together with the land alongside these features, should be protected. Development should aim to prevent deterioration and where appropriate enhance the quality of aquatic ecosystems and associated wetlands. Flood Risk Assessment (FRA) will be required for minerals development proposals in areas at risk of flooding or likely to contribute to flooding elsewhere, relative to the nature and scale of the development, and must take into account cumulative effects with other existing or proposed development. Where a risk of flooding is identified through FRA, proposals must include measures to ensure the avoidance and / or mitigation of that risk. Development proposals will also be required to include provisions for the efficient use of water resources on site and the use of Sustainable Drainage Systems (SUDS).		
Policy DM4	Protection and Enhancement of Landscape Character and the Countryside	Minerals development will only be permitted when the proposals include provisions to protect and/or enhance the quality, character and amenity value of the countryside and landscape. Development		

The Bournemouth Dorset and Poole Mineral Strategy (2014)				
Policy Number	Policy Name	Policy Wording	Commentary/summary	Application requirements
		will be expected to ensure the protection of the following designations of national importance, together with their settings, in accordance with the relevant statutory requirements: a. the New Forest National Park; b. the Cranborne Chase and West Wiltshire Downs Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty; and c. the Dorset Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty. The importance of non-statutory designations, such as the West Dorset Heritage Coast and the Purbeck Heritage Coast, must also be taken into consideration.		
Policy DM5	Biodiversity and Geological Interest	Proposals for minerals development must not adversely affect the integrity of European or Ramsar or other internationally designated sites either alone or in combination with other plans and projects, unless the tests set out under Article 6(4) of the Habitats Directive are met. Proposals for minerals development which do not adversely affect the integrity of European or Ramsar sites or other internationally designated sites will only be permitted where adverse impacts on biodiversity and/or geodiversity will be: i. avoided; or ii. where an adverse impact cannot be avoided, the	The overarching biodiversity policy for the Mineral Strategy – outlining how development will protect and enhance existing designated sites, within the existing legal framework, including the need for Habitats Regulations Assessment.	

The Bournemouth Dorset and Poole Mineral Strategy (2014)				
Policy Number	Policy Name	Policy Wording	Commentary/summary	Application requirements
		impact will be adequately mitigated; or iii. where adverse impacts cannot be avoided or adequately mitigated, compensation will result in the maintenance or enhancement of biodiversity / geodiversity. Where possible, proposals should enhance biodiversity and geological interest. Proposals for minerals development must be accompanied by an objective assessment of the potential effects of the development on features of biodiversity and/or geological interest, taking into account cumulative impacts with other development and the potential impacts of climate change. In addition, the assessment must have particular regard to the need to protect, maintain and / or enhance sites and species of international and national importance, in accordance with the relevant statutory requirements. It should also consider the potential for existing habitats on the site to be restored to higher quality habitats, during and after mineral working. The assessment must also demonstrate how the proposal intends to address the need to maintain and/or enhance features of local and regional importance including Sites of Nature Conservation Interest. The proposals should seek to achieve this wherever		

The Bournemouth Dorset and Poole Mineral Strategy (2014)				
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		possible and consistent with viable development.		
Policy DM8	Transport and Minerals Development	Minerals development which could have an adverse impact as a consequence of the traffic generated by it will only be permitted where it is demonstrated, through a Transport Assessment..... Sustainable transportation should be used where possible and practical, including through minimising distance travelled by road and maximising the use of transport means such as rail, water, pipelines or conveyor belts to transport minerals where practicable and environmentally acceptable. Mineral site transport plans should be established.		
Site Selection Criteria		Criteria 1-15 relate to environmental sustainability objectives eg: Site Selection Criterion C1: Does the proposal have any impact on international/European nature conservation designations?	If site impacts are identified then relevant detailed assessment reports must be prepared to ensure that the site is compliant with related Mineral Strategy policies.	

The Mineral Sites Plan (2019)

Policy Number	Policy Name	Policy Wording	Commentary/summary	Application requirements
Policy MS-1	Production of Sand and Gravel	An adequate and steady supply of sand and gravel will be maintained..... Proposals within the allocated sites for the proposed development, as set out in Appendix A, will be permitted where they meet all the following criteria: i. They address the Development Guidelines set out for each site in Appendix A of this Plan, as well as any other matters relevant to the development of each proposed allocation; and ii. They demonstrate that any adverse impacts, including cumulative impacts, associated with their development and operation will be mitigated to the satisfaction of the Mineral Planning Authority; and iii. Proposals for the development of these allocations must demonstrate that possible effects (including those related to hydrology, displacement of recreation, species, proximity, land management and restoration) that might arise from their development would not adversely affect the integrity of European and Ramsar sites either alone or in combination with other plans or projects; implementation of the full range of mitigation measures as identified through Habitats Regulations Assessment Screening and listed under the Development Guidelines in	Provides detailed information on how development proposals must protect and enhance biodiversity, in particular through the Habitats Regulations Assessment process. Similar wording is contained in all relevant Mineral Sites policies.	

The Mineral Sites Plan (2019)				
Policy Number	Policy Name	Policy Wording	Commentary/summary	Application requirements
		Appendix A of this Plan will be a key element in meeting these requirements. Habitats Regulations Appraisal screening indicates that development at AG1 Great Plantation may have significant effects on species, proximity and displacement of recreation in particular; development at AG2 Roeshot Quarry Extension may have significant effects on species in particular and development at AG7 Land at Horton Heath may have significant effects on hydrology and displacement of recreation in particular. In each of these cases development proposals must either mitigate these effects or reduce them to non-significant levels in order for any development to take place		
Policy MS-2	Unallocated Sand and Gravel Sites	 In all cases any adverse impacts must be mitigated to the satisfaction of the Mineral Planning Authority; iv. Sites will only be considered where it has been demonstrated that possible effects (including those related to hydrology, displacement of recreation, species, proximity, land management and restoration) that might arise from their development would not adversely affect the integrity of European and Ramsar sites either	Provides detailed information on how development proposals must protect and enhance biodiversity, in particular through the Habitats Regulations Assessment process. Similar wording is contained in all relevant Mineral Sites policies.	

The Mineral Sites Plan (2019)				
Policy Number	Policy Name	Policy Wording	Commentary/summary	Application requirements
		alone or in combination with other plans or projects;		
Policy MS-3	Swanworth Quarry Extension	Any proposal for the development of this allocation must address the development guidelines set out for the site in Appendix A, with particular emphasis on landscape and visual impacts on the Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty as well as any other matters relevant to the development of the allocation, and demonstrate that any adverse impacts will be mitigated to the satisfaction of the Mineral Planning Authority. Should the proposed development result in adverse landscape and visual impacts that cannot be avoided or adequately mitigated, compensatory environmental enhancements will be required to offset the residual landscape and visual impacts. This proposed development will only be considered where it has been demonstrated that possible effects (including those related to hydrology, displacement of recreation, species, proximity, land management and restoration) that might arise from their development would not adversely affect the integrity of European and Ramsar sites, either alone or in combination with other plans or projects.	Provides detailed information on how development proposals must protect and enhance biodiversity, in particular through the Habitats Regulations Assessment process. Similar wording is contained in all relevant Mineral Sites policies.	

The Mineral Sites Plan (2019)				
Policy Number	Policy Name	Policy Wording	Commentary/summary	Application requirements
Policy MS-4	Site for the provision of recycled aggregate	 All relevant development guidelines, including those set out in Appendix A, must be fully addressed and any adverse impacts will be mitigated to the satisfaction of the Mineral Planning Authority. In addition, it must be demonstrated that possible effects (including those related to hydrology, displacement of recreation, species, proximity, land management and restoration) that might arise from the ongoing development of this site would not adversely affect the integrity of European and Ramsar sites, either alone or in combination with other plans or projects.	Provides detailed information on how development proposals must protect and enhance biodiversity, in particular through the Habitats Regulations Assessment process. Similar wording is contained in all relevant Mineral Sites policies.	
Policy MS-5	Sites for the provision of Purbeck stone	Any proposals for the development of these allocations must address the development guidelines set out for each site in Appendix A, with particular emphasis on landscape and visual impacts on the Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, as well as any other matters relevant to the development of the allocations, and demonstrate that any adverse impacts, including cumulative impacts, will be mitigated to the satisfaction of the Mineral Planning Authority. Proposals for development of these allocations will only be considered where it has been	Provides detailed information on how development proposals must protect and enhance biodiversity, in particular through the Habitats Regulations Assessment process. Similar wording is contained in all relevant Mineral Sites policies.	

The Mineral Sites Plan (2019)				
Policy Number	Policy Name	Policy Wording	Commentary/summary	Application requirements
		demonstrated that possible effects (including those related to hydrology, displacement of recreation, species, proximity, land management and restoration) that might arise from their development would not adversely affect the integrity of European and Ramsar sites, either alone or in combination with other plans or projects.		
Policy MS-6	Sites for the provision of other building stone (excluding Portland and Purbeck stone).	Any proposal for the development of any of these allocations must address the development guidelines set out for each site in Appendix A, as well as any other matters relevant to the development of each proposed allocation, and demonstrate that any adverse impacts will be mitigated to the satisfaction of the Mineral Planning Authority.		
Policy MS-7	Puddletown Road Area Policy	Within the Puddletown Road Area as shown on the Policies Map and in Figure 6, the Mineral Planning Authority will work with operators, landowners, Natural England and the Local Nature Partnership to secure a consistent and coordinated approach to the development, working and restoration of land permitted for mineral development. This consistent and coordinated approach will: i. create a coherent and resilient ecological network, with primary emphasis on restoration of heathland and acid grassland;	Provides detailed information on how development proposals must contribute to a co-ordinated plan to protect and enhance biodiversity within the Puddletown Road area.	

The Mineral Sites Plan (2019)				
Policy Number	Policy Name	Policy Wording	Commentary/summary	Application requirements
		ii. support the management objectives of the Heath/Forest Mosaic Landscape Type; iii. avoid or minimise adverse transport, environmental or amenity impacts arising from mineral workings; iv. maximise opportunities for biodiversity gains, including through effective and timely restoration of lowland heath and associated habitats and linking restored sites with areas of nature conservation interest; v. secure cost-effective and long-term aftercare and management; vi. meet environmental and compatible recreational objectives in the area. vii. provide landowners/developers with the opportunity to cooperate over the detailed design and implementation of restoration and/or future development proposals Development, restoration, management or other activities will only be undertaken where it can be demonstrated that any possible effects that might result will not adversely affect the integrity of European and Ramsar sites, either alone or in combination with other plans or projects.		
			Provides detailed information on how development proposals must protect and enhance biodiversity, in particular through	

The Mineral Sites Plan (2019)				
Policy Number	Policy Name	Policy Wording	Commentary/summary	Application requirements
			the Habitats Regulations Assessment process. Similar wording is contained in all relevant Mineral Sites policies.	

Other supplementary planning documents and guidance relevant to Biodiversity Duty reporting.

Document Name

Dorset Heathlands Planning Framework Supplementary Planning Document 2020-2025

Nitrogen Reduction in Poole Harbour Supplementary Planning Document 2019-2024

Dorset Heathlands Interim Air Quality Strategy 2020-2025

Interim Strategy for Recreational Pressure at Chesil and the Fleet 2020

Dorset AONB (National Landscape) Landscape Character Assessment

Cranborne Chase AONB (National Landscape) Landscape Character Assessment

