

Appendix A - Identifying Relevant Policies, Plans and Programmes

| Level | Plan, Programme, Policy | SEA Framework Objectives relevant to PPP | Aims and Objectives | Topic 1 | Topic 2 | Topic 3 | Topic 4 | Topic 5 | Topic 6 | Topic 7 |
|---------------|---|--|---|-------------------------------|-----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| International | The Convention on Biological Diversity. Rio de Janeiro (1992) | 1 | Article 6A requires each Contracting Party to develop national strategies, plans or programmes for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity. | Biodiversity Flora & Fauna | | | | | | |
| International | UN Conference on Environment and Development, Rio 1992 | All | Requirement that new development should be sustainable. | Biodiversity Flora & Fauna | General | | | | | |
| International | Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance 1971 | 1 | An agreement ratified by the UK in 1976 to conserve and protect ensure wise use of wetlands. Designation of Ramsar Protected Wetlands. | Biodiversity Flora & Fauna | | | | | | |
| International | Kyoto Protocol to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (1997) | 2, 3, 5, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, | Improved energy efficiency. Lower carbon intensive forms of energy supply (energy and transport). Reduced industrial process emissions. Improved agricultural practices and livestock management. Management of biodegradable waste. | Climatic Factors | Transport | | | | | |
| International | European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage revised 1985 | 18, 19 | The aim of this (revised) Convention is to protect the archaeological heritage as a source of the European collective memory and as an instrument for historical and scientific study. To this end shall be considered to be elements of the archaeological heritage all remains and objects and any other traces of mankind from past epochs: the preservation and study of which help to retrace the history of mankind and its relation with the natural environment; for which excavations or discoveries and other methods of research into mankind and the related environment are the main sources of information; and which are located in any area within the jurisdiction of the Parties; The archaeological heritage shall include structures, constructions, groups of buildings, developed sites, moveable objects, monuments of other kinds as well as their context, whether situated on land or under water. | Cultural Heritage & Landscape | | | | | | |
| International | World Heritage Convention in 1972. | 18 | To ensure, as far as possible, the proper identification, protection, conservation and presentation of the world's heritage, the Member States of UNESCO adopted the World Heritage Convention in 1972. The Convention foresees the establishment of a "World Heritage Committee" and a "World Heritage Fund". Both the Committee and the Fund have been in operation since 1976. | Cultural Heritage & Landscape | | | | | | |
| International | Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development. UN Johannesburg (2002) | All | Recognise the needs of everyone. Protection of the environment. The prudent use of natural resources. Climate change and energy. Sustainable communities. | General | | | | | | |

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|----------|---|-------------------------------|--|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| European | Directive 2002/49/EC relating to the assessment and management of environmental noise | 2,3,4,5 | Defines a common approach intended to avoid, prevent or reduce on a prioritised basis the harmful effects, including annoyance, due to exposure to environmental noise through actions designed to a) determine exposure to environmental noise using noise mapping, b) ensuring that information on environmental noise and its effects is made available to the public, and c) adoption of action plans with a view to preventing and reducing environmental noise where necessary. | Population & Human Health | Noise | | | | | |
| European | Directive 2008/1/EC concerning integrated pollution prevention and control (The IPPC Directive) | 5,8,9,10,11,12 | To prevent, reduce and eliminate pollution at source through the efficient use of natural resources. It is intended to help industrial operators move towards greater environmental sustainability. It sets standards and target dates for reducing concentrations of fine particles, which together with coarser particles known as PM10 already subject to legislation, are among the most dangerous pollutants for human health. | Air | Population & Human Health | | | | | |
| European | Directive 1966/62/EC on ambient air quality and management | 5,8,9,10,11,12 | Establishes mandatory standards for air quality and sets limits and guide values for sulphur and nitrogen dioxide, suspended particulates and lead in air. | Air | Population & Human Health | | | | | |

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| European | Directive 2008/50/EC on ambient air quality and cleaner air for Europe | 5,8,9,10,11,12 | This directive establishes new air quality objectives for PM2.5 (fine particles), the possibility to discount natural sources of pollution and for time extensions of PM10 or up to five years (NO2, benzene) for complying with limit values, based on conditions and the assessment by the European Commission. | Air | Population & Human Health | | | | | |
| European | EC Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds 79/409/EEC (1979) | 1 | Member States have a duty to sustain populations of naturally occurring wild birds by sustaining areas of habitat in order to maintain populations at ecologically and scientifically sound levels. This applies to birds, their eggs, nests and habitats | Biodiversity Flora & Fauna | | | | | | |
| European | EC Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats of Wild Fauna and Flora 92/43/EEC (1992) | 1 | Member States are required to take legislative and administrative measures to maintain and restore natural habitats and wild species at a favourable conservation status in the community. | Biodiversity Flora & Fauna | | | | | | |
| European | Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations (2004) | 1 | These Regulations implement Directive 2001/42/EC of the European Parliament and Council on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment. | Biodiversity Flora & Fauna | | | | | | |
| European | Special Protection Areas (SPA) - Council Directive 79/409/EEC | 1 | Birds Directive - gives powers and responsibility to protect habitats for birds designated as SPAs. | Biodiversity Flora & Fauna | | | | | | |
| European | Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) - Council Directive 92/43/EEC | 1 | Habitats Directive - gives powers to protect natural habitats and of wild flora and fauna designated as SACs. | Biodiversity Flora & Fauna | | | | | | |
| European | Pan-European Biological and Landscape Diversity Strategy, July 2003 | 1,18,19 | The Strategy was adopted at the third Ministerial Conference "Environment for Europe" in 1995 with the objective of providing an innovative and proactive approach to stop and reverse the degradation of biological and landscape diversity values in Europe. The Strategy reinforces implementation of existing measures to ensure conservation and sustainable use of biological and landscape diversity and identifies additional actions that need to be taken over the next two decades. | Biodiversity Flora & Fauna | Cultural Heritage & Landscape | | | | | |
| European | Green Paper: A European strategy for sustainable, competitive and secure energy White paper: European transport policy for 2010 | 11,12 | Commission proposes a common European energy policy which will enable Europe to face the energy supply challenges of the future and the effects these will have on growth and the environment. This document aims to strike a balance between economic development and the quality and safety demands made by society in order to develop a modern, sustainable transport system for 2010 | Climatic Factors | | | | | | |
| European | European Landscape Convention 2000 | 11,12 | The European Landscape Convention introduced the concept of "landscape quality objectives" into the protection, management and planning of geographical areas. Members of the council noted that the landscape has an important public interest role in the cultural, ecological, environmental and social fields, and constitutes a resource favourable to economic activity and whose protection, management and planning can contribute to job creation. It also noted that developments in agriculture, forestry, industrial, mineral production techniques, in regional planning, town planning, transport, infrastructure, tourism, recreation and, at a more general level, changes in the world economy are in many cases accelerating the transformation of landscapes. | Cultural Heritage and Landscape | | | | | | |
| European | EC Sustainable Development Strategy Revision (2005) | All | Combat climate change Ensure sustainable transport Address threats to public health Manage natural resources more responsibly and stop biodiversity decline Combat poverty and social exclusion Meet the challenges of an ageing population | General | | | | | | |

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|----------|---|-------------------------------|--|-----------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|----------|---------|---------|---------|
| European | Directive 91/156/EEC (OJ: L78/32/91) amending Directive 75/442/EEC on waste | 16,17 | This Directive amends the original framework Directive 75/442/EEC on waste. The Directive is intended to raise the levels of environmental protection particularly by avoiding the creation of waste. It establishes an integrated and adequate network of waste disposal facilities, promotes the disposal of waste as close as possible to the production site in order to limit the hazards of shipments of waste. It also promotes clean technologies and recyclable and reusable products. Authorities must draw up waste management plans, issue permits and inspect installations. They are to take the necessary measures to prevent movements of waste which are not in accordance with their waste management plans. | Material Assets | Waste | | | | | |
| European | Directive 1999/31/EC on the landfill of waste | 16,17 | Requires all member states to significantly reduce the amount of biodegradable municipal waste being sent to landfill. A principal objective of the Directive is to reduce the impact of methane produced by biodegradation in landfills (a potent greenhouse gas) on climate change. | Material Assets | Waste | | | | | |
| European | Directive 2000/60/EC establishing a framework for the Community action in the field of water policy (The Water Framework Directive) | 7,8,9 | A framework Directive that requires all Member States to achieve good ecological status of inland water bodies by 2015. | Water & Soil | | | | | | |
| European | Nitrates Directive (91/676/EEC) | 7,8 | Prevention of eutrophication and water pollution Human health and ecosystem protection. Nitrate Vulnerable Zones (NVZs) designated in vulnerable sites. | Water & Soil | Population & Human Health | | | | | |
| European | Groundwater Directive 80/68/EEC | 7,8 | Requires that the entry of 'List I' substances into groundwater be prevented and that there should be no pollution of groundwater by 'List II' substances. It will be repealed by the Water Framework Directive in 2013. Replacement provisions have been provided for in the Groundwater Daughter Directive (2006/118/EC). | Water & Soil | | | | | | |
| European | Floods Directive 2007/60/EC | 9 | To establish a framework for the assessment and management of flood risks, aiming at the reduction of the adverse consequences for human health, the environment, cultural heritage and economic activity associated with floods. | Water & Soil | Population & Human Health | Cultural Heritage & Landscape | Economic | | | |

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| National | DEFRA (2004). Achieving a Better Quality of Life – Review of Progress Towards Sustainable Development | All | 15 Headline Indicators of sustainable development. 147 Quality of Life Counts indicators. Headline Indicators not being met in crime – robbery, air quality, road traffic and volumes of household waste. | Population & Human Health | | | | | | |
| National | Delivering a Sustainable Transport System (2008) | 2,3,4,5,6,11 | To support national economic competitiveness and growth, by delivering reliable and efficient transport networks To reduce transport's emissions of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases, with the desired outcome of tackling climate change To contribute to better safety security and health and longer life-expectancy by reducing the risk of death, injury or illness arising from transport and by promoting travel modes that are beneficial to health To promote greater equality of opportunity for all citizens, with the desired outcome of achieving a fairer society; To improve quality of life for transport users and non-transport users, and to promote a healthy natural environment | Transport | | | | | | |
| National | Low Carbon Transport – A Greener Future (2009) | 2,3,4,5,6,11 | Supporting a shift to new technologies and fuels Promoting lower carbon transport choices Using market-based measures to encourage a shift to lower carbon transport | Transport | | | | | | |

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| National | Low Carbon Travel Guide (2009) | 2,3,4,5,6,11 | Creating positive choices for travellers; A holistic package of measures, which 'lock-in' the benefits; and Local application tailored to local circumstances. | Transport | | | | | | |
| National | Saving Lives: Our Healthier Nation White Paper (DoH 1999) | 2,3,4,5,6 | Promotion of health and the prevention of ill-health. Four priority areas – Cancer, Coronary Heart Disease & Stroke, Accidents and Mental Health. Address the underlying causes of ill-health, such as poverty, wordlessness, poor educational achievement, poor housing. | Population & Human Health | | | | | | |
| National | Culture at the Heart of Regeneration, DCMS, 2004 | 2,3,4,5,6,18,19 | 3 priority areas: Building partnerships across government, the private and voluntary sectors and culture and regeneration practitioners. Supporting delivery by spreading good practice and measuring outcomes. Strengthening evidence to find coherent and robust methods for measuring impacts. | Population & Human Health | | | | | | |
| National | Department for Transport (2008). Delivering a Sustainable Transport System | All | Support national economic competitiveness and growth, by delivering reliable and efficient transport networks; Reduce transport's emissions of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases, with the desired outcome of tackling climate change; Contribute to better safety, security and health and longer life-expectancy by reducing the risk of death, injury, or illness arising from transport and by promoting travel modes that are beneficial to health; Promote greater equality of opportunity for all citizens, with the desired outcome of achieving a fairer society; Improve quality of life for transport users and non-transport users, and to promote a healthy natural environment. | Population & Human Health | Transport | | | | | |
| National | PPG13 Transport ODPM (2001) | 2,3,4,5,6,13,14,15,16,17, | Promote more sustainable transport choices for both people and for moving freight; Promote accessibility to jobs, shopping, leisure facilities and services by public transport, walking and cycling; Reduce the need to travel, especially by car; Ensure that development comprising jobs, shopping, leisure and services offers a realistic choice of access by public transport, walking, and cycling, recognising that this may be less achievable in some rural areas; Ensure that strategies in the development and local transport plan complement each other and that consideration of development plan allocations and local transport investment and priorities are closely linked; Use parking polices, alongside other planning and transport measures, to promote sustainable transport choices and reduce reliance on the car for work and other journeys; Give priority to people over ease of traffic movement and plan to provide more road space to pedestrians; cyclists and public transport in town centres, local neighbourhoods and other areas with a mixture of land uses. | Population & Human Health | Transport | | | | | |
| National | PPG17 Planning for Open Space, Sport and Recreation ODPM (2002) | 2,3,4 | Promoting more sustainable development by ensuring that open space, sports and recreational facilities (particularly in urban areas) are easily accessible by walking and cycling and that more heavily used or intensive spots and recreational facilities are planned for locations well served by public transport. | Population & Human Health | | | | | | |
| National | PPG24 Planning and Noise ODPM (1994) | 5 | New development involving noisy activities should, if possible, be sited away from noise-sensitive land uses; Local planning authorities should consider whether it is practicable to control or reduce noise levels, or to mitigate the impact of noise, through the use of conditions or planning obligations. | Population & Human Health | Noise | | | | | |
| National | DETR (2000). Government Rural White Paper: Our Countryside – the Future – a Fair Deal for Rural England | 2,3,4,5 | A living countryside, with thriving rural communities and access to high quality public services; A working countryside, with a prosperous and diverse economy, giving high and stable levels of employment; A protected countryside, in which the environment is sustained and enhanced, and which all can enjoy; A vibrant countryside which can shape its own future and whose voice is heard by government at all levels. | Population & Human Health | | | | | | |
| National | DETR (2000). Government Urban White Paper: Our Towns and Cities: the Future – Delivering an Urban Renaissance. | 2,3,4,5,13,14,15,16,17 | People shaping the future of their community, supported by strong and truly representative local leaders; People living in attractive, well kept towns and cities which use space and buildings well; Good design and planning which makes it practical to live in a more environmentally sustainable way; Towns and cities able to create and share prosperity; Good quality services – health, education, housing, transport, finance, shopping, leisure and protection from crime. | Population & Human Health | | | | | | |
| National | The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland DETR (2000) | 10 | Government's and the devolved administrations' ultimate objective is to "render polluting emissions harmless". A number of set objectives for protecting human health to be included in regulations for the purposes of Local Air Quality Management relating to concentrations of, amongst others, carbon monoxide, lead, nitrogen dioxide, ozone and particulates. | Air | Population & Human Health | | | | | |

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| National | Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) | 1 | Addresses species protection and habitat loss by setting out the protection that is afforded to wild animals and plants in Britain. | Biodiversity, Flora & Fauna | | | | | | |
| National | The Conservation (Natural Habitats) Regulations 1994 (Habitats Regulation) as amended in 1997 and in 2000 (in England only) | 1 | The Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 1994 transpose Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora (EC Habitats Directive) into national law. The Regulations came into force on 30 October 1994, and have been subsequently amended in 1997 and (in England only) 2000. The Regulations provide for the designation and protection of 'European sites', the protection of 'European protected species', and the adaptation of planning and other controls for the protection of European Sites. | Biodiversity, Flora & Fauna | | | | | | |
| National | The Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 | 1 | The Act places a duty on Government Departments and the National Assembly for Wales to have regard for the conservation of biodiversity and maintain lists of species and habitats for which conservation steps should be taken or promoted, in accordance with the Convention on Biological Diversity. Schedule 9 changes the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, amending SSSI notification procedures and providing increased powers for the protection and management of SSSIs. | Biodiversity, Flora & Fauna | | | | | | |
| National | UK Biodiversity Action Plan (1994) | 1 | Conserve and enhance biological diversity within the UK. Contribute to the conservation of biodiversity through all appropriate mechanisms. | Biodiversity, Flora & Fauna | | | | | | |
| National | Working with the grain of nature: A Biodiversity Strategy for England (2002) | 1 | Ensure that biodiversity considerations become embedded in all main sectors of economic activity. | Biodiversity, Flora & Fauna | | | | | | |
| National | Our energy future – creating a low carbon economy. Energy White Paper DTI (2003) | 11,12,16 | To put ourselves on a path to cut the UK's carbon dioxide emissions (60% by 2050) – the main contributor to global warming; To promote competitive markets in the UK and beyond, helping to raise the rate of sustainable economic growth and improve our productivity; Stimulate new, more efficient sources of power generation; Cut emissions from the transport sector; Measures for promoting a shift to low-carbon vehicles and fuels are brought together in our 'Powering Future' Vehicles1 strategy, published in July 2002. That strategy is complementary to this white paper: Providing cleaner and better transport, set targets that within the next decade one in ten new cars sold in the UK will be low-carbon vehicles with emissions of 100 grammes per kilometre (g/km) CO2 or less, and that one in five new buses will also be low-carbon. | Climatic Factors | Transport | | | | | |
| National | UK Climate Change Programme DETR (2000) | 11,12,16 | Key priority of the programme is to ensure that the UK meets its legally binding target under the Kyoto Protocol to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions to 12.5% below 1990 level by 2008-2012. Programme also designed to move towards the domestic goal of a 20% reduction in carbon dioxide emissions below 1990 levels by 2010. | Climatic Factors | | | | | | |
| National | PPS22: Renewable Energy (2004) | 11,12,16 | Promote and encourage development of renewable energy resources; Renewable energy developments can contribute to all four elements of the Government's sustainable development strategy; Sets a target to cut carbon dioxide emissions by 60% by 2050 and generate 10% of UK electricity from renewable energy sources by 2010, and 20% by 2020. | Climatic Factors | | | | | | |
| National | Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 | 18 | Sets out the legal requirements for the control of development and alterations which affect buildings, including those which are Listed or in Conservation Areas, and the framework by which control is maintained. Conservation of the built heritage. Protection of listed buildings and conservation areas. | Cultural Heritage & Landscape | | | | | | |
| National | Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 | 18,19 | Provides for nationally important archaeological sites to be statutorily protected as Scheduled Ancient Monuments. | Cultural Heritage & Landscape | | | | | | |
| National | The Historic Environment: A Force for Our Future | 18,19 | The historic environment is accessible to everyone and is seen as something with which the whole of society can identify and engage. | Cultural Heritage & Landscape | | | | | | |
| National | DCMS/DLTR (2001) | 18,19 | The historic environment is protected and sustained for the benefit of our own and future generations. | Cultural Heritage & Landscape | | | | | | |

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| National | PPG2 Green Belts ODPM (1995) | 19 | When any large-scale developments occur, including road and other infrastructure developments, it should, as far as possible, contribute to PPG2 objectives as follows: Provide opportunities for access to the open countryside for the urban population; Provide opportunities for outdoor recreation near urban areas; Retain attractive landscapes, and enhance landscapes, near to where people live. Improve damaged and derelict land around towns; Secure nature conservation interest; Retain land in agricultural, forestry and related uses. | Cultural Heritage & Landscape | | | | | | |
| National | PPG15 Planning and The Historic Environment ODPM (1994) | 18,19 | Protect the historic environment, listed buildings, conservation areas, parks and gardens, battlefields and the wider historic environment; Take full account of the wider costs of transport choices, including impact on the historic environment. Integrate transport and traffic management activities and take great care to avoid or minimise impacts on the various elements of the historic environment and their settings; Take great care to assess the impacts on existing roads of new projects, e.g. for the rerouting of traffic or for pedestrianisation and seek advice of English Heritage, where appropriate, before determining any such proposals; When contemplating a new route, authorities should consider whether the need for it, and any impact on the environment, might be obviated by an alternative package of transport management such as parking and charging policies, park-and-ride schemes, and public transport priority; Whenever possible, new roads (and any other transport infrastructure) should be kept away from listed buildings, conservation areas and other historic sites; Where work to listed structures or those in conservation areas, such as historic bridges, is needed to meet new national or European requirements, this should be carried out with great care. Traditional materials should only be replaced where it can be proved that this is essential in the interests of structural stability; When the opportunity occurs, the possibility of reusing structures for new transport schemes should always be examined; Take measures to protect the historic environment from the worst effects of traffic. | Cultural Heritage & Landscape | Transport | | | | | |
| National | PPG16: Archaeology and Planning | 18,19 | Sets out how archaeological remains should be preserved and recorded. | Cultural Heritage & Landscape | | | | | | |
| National | The National Trust Our Future – join in Our strategy to 2010 and beyond | 18,19 | This strategy is focused on four issues - cultural heritage, our natural world, climate change and local food. It also identifies plans to tackle each issue. The Trust by means of the following statements pledges to address the identified issues: We will enjoy the uniqueness, beauty and shared sense of pride and belonging that these wonderful places give us. We will involve our visitors more closely with our conservation work. We will partner organisations to foster and encourage our wildlife- both flora and fauna. | Cultural Heritage & Landscape | | | | | | |
| National | Environmental Quality in Spatial Planning. English Heritage et al (2005) | 18,19 | Planning authorities should consider more ambitious initiatives for the conservation, enhancement and better management of the environment and rural areas. | Cultural Heritage & Landscape | | | | | | |
| National | UK Sustainable Development Strategy (2005) | All | The revised objectives are: Living within environmental limits, Ensuring a strong, healthy and just society, Achieving a sustainable economy, Promoting good governance, Using sound science responsibly. | General | | | | | | |

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| National | Sustainable Communities Plan ODPM (2003) | All | The following are identified as key components of a sustainable community: A flourishing local economy to provide jobs and wealth; Strong leadership to respond positively to change; Effective engagement and participation by local people, groups and businesses, especially in the planning, design and long term stewardship of their community, and an active voluntary and community sector; Sufficient size, scale and density, and the right layout to support basic amenities in the neighbourhood and minimise use of resources (including land); Good public transport and other transport infrastructure both within the community and linking it to urban, rural and regional centres; Buildings - both individually and collectively - that can meet different needs over time, and that minimise the use of resources; A well-integrated mix of decent homes of different types and tenures to support a range of household sizes, ages and incomes; Good quality local public services, including education and training opportunities, health care and community facilities, especially for leisure; A diverse, vibrant and creative local culture, encouraging pride in the community and cohesion within it; A "sense of place"; The right links with the wider regional, national and international community. | General | | | | | | |
| National | Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act, 2004 | All | This Act substantially reforming the town planning and compulsory purchase framework in the United Kingdom. It both amended and repealed significant parts of the existing planning and compulsory purchase legislation in force at the time, including the Town and Country Planning Act 1990, and introduced reforms such as the abolition of Local Plans and Structure Plans, and their replacement with Local Development Frameworks. It also sets out provision during the transition period. | General | | | | | | |
| National | The Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations 2004 as amended in 2008 (England) | All | It sets out the specific Local Development Documents which Local Planning Authorities in England are required to prepare and how that should be done. The amendment has an effect on local development schemes to specify that an adopted proposals map will be amended when a development plan document is approved. | General | | | | | | |
| National | Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 | All | An Act to make provision about bodies concerned with the natural environment and rural communities; to make provision in connection with wildlife, sites of special scientific interest, National Parks and the Broads; to amend the law relating to rights of way; to make provision as to the Inland Waterways Amenity Advisory Council; to provide for flexible administrative arrangements in connection with functions relating to the environment and rural affairs and certain other functions; and for connected purposes. | General | | | | | | |
| National | DETR (2000). Government Rural White Paper: Our Countryside – the Future – a Fair Deal for Rural England | All | A living countryside, with thriving rural communities and access to high quality public services. A working countryside, with a prosperous and diverse economy, giving high and stable levels of employment. A protected countryside, in which the environment is sustained and enhanced, and which all can enjoy. A vibrant countryside which can shape its own future and whose voice is heard by government at all levels. | General | | | | | | |
| National | DETR (2000). Government Urban White Paper: Our Towns and Cities: the Future – Delivering an Urban Renaissance. | All | People shaping the future of their community, supported by strong and truly representative local leaders. People living in attractive, well kept towns and cities which use space and buildings well. Good design and planning which makes it practical to live in a more environmentally sustainable way. Towns and cities able to create and share prosperity. Good quality services – health, education, housing, transport, finance, shopping, leisure and protection from crime. | General | | | | | | |

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| National | PPS1 Delivering Sustainable Development ODPM (2005) | All | The following key principles should be applied to ensure that development plans and decisions taken on planning applications contribute to the delivery of sustainable development: (i) Development plans should ensure that sustainable development is pursued in an integrated manner, in line with the principles for sustainable development set out in the UK strategy. Regional planning bodies and local planning authorities should ensure that development plans promote outcomes in which environmental, economic and social objectives are achieved together over time; (ii) Regional planning bodies and local planning authorities should ensure that development plans contribute to global sustainability by addressing the causes and potential impacts of climate change - through policies which reduce energy use, reduce emissions (for example, by encouraging patterns of development which reduce the need to travel by private car, or reduce the impact of moving freight), promote the development of renewable energy resources, and take climate change impacts into account in the location and design of development; (iii) A spatial planning approach should be at the heart of planning for sustainable development; (iv) Planning policies should promote high quality inclusive design in the layout of new developments and individual buildings in terms of function and impact, not just for the short term but over the lifetime of the development. Design which fails to take the opportunities available for improving the character and quality of an area should not be accepted; (v) Development plans should also contain clear, comprehensive and inclusive access policies - in terms of both location and external physical access. Such policies should consider people's diverse needs and aim to break down unnecessary barriers and exclusions in a manner that benefits the entire community; (vi) Community involvement is an essential element in delivering sustainable development and creating sustainable and safe communities. In developing the vision for their areas, planning authorities should ensure that communities are able to contribute to ideas about how that vision can be achieved, have the opportunity to participate in the process of drawing up the vision, strategy and specific plan policies, and to be involved in development proposals. | General | | | | | | |
| National | PPS5 Planning for the Historic Environment: Historic Environment Planning Practice Guide | | That the value of the historic environment is recognised by all who have the power to shape it; that Government gives it proper recognition and that it is managed intelligently and in a way that fully realises its contribution to the economic, social and cultural life of the nation. | | | | | | | |
| National | The Government's Statement on the Historic Environment for England 2010 | | The Alliance welcomes the Government's Statement. It follows in a long line of declarations: <i>A Force for our Future</i> (2001), <i>Better Places to Live</i> (2005), and <i>World Class Places</i> (2009). But this one catches up with the popular interpretation of our heritage; the benefits and solutions it brings to 21 st century life. | | | | | | | |
| National | Streets for All – a regional English Heritage guide to the management of streets and public open spaces | | English Heritage has developed regional documents and a street clutter audit to promote the restoration of the character of our streets | | | | | | | |
| National | PPS6: Planning for Town Centres (2005) | 2,3,4,5,6,13,14,15,16,17 | Enhance existing centres by focussing future development in those centres. Meet the needs of the entire community, particularly socially-excluded groups. | General | | | | | | |
| National | PPS7: Sustainable Development in Rural Areas (2004) | 2,3,4,5,6,13,14,15,16,17 | To raise the quality of life and the environment in rural areas. To promote more sustainable patterns of development. To promote the development of the English regions by improving their economic performance. To promote sustainable, diverse and adaptable agriculture sectors. | General | | | | | | |
| National | PPS 12 Local Spatial Planning (DCLG 2008) | All | PPS 12 sets out government policy for local spatial planning. It provides specific guidance on core strategies, other Development Plan Documents (DPD) and Supplementary Planning Documents (SPD). DPD's must be sound and this has been described as being JUSTIFIED, EFFECTIVE and consistent with NATIONAL POLICY. "Justified" means that the document must be: founded on a robust and credible evidence base the most appropriate strategy when considered against the reasonable alternatives. "Effective" means that the document must be: deliverable flexible able to be monitored All DPD's must include a sustainability appraisal. | General | | | | | | |
| National | PPS23 Planning and Pollution Control ODPM (2004) Please note: Appendix 2B of Annex 2 to PPS23 has been cancelled by the Department's letter of 30 May 2008 to Chief Planning Officers. | 7,8,9,10,11,12 | The overall aim of this policy is to ensure the sustainable and beneficial use of land (and in particular encouraging reuse of previously developed land in preference to Greenfield sites) Within this aim, polluting activities that are necessary for society and the economy should be so sited and planned, and subject to such planning conditions, that their adverse effects are minimised and contained to within acceptable limits. | General | | | | | | |

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|----------|--|--|---|-----------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| National | An Environmental Vision Environment Agency (2000) | All | The fundamental goals the Environment Agency want to help achieve are: A better quality of life - people will have peace of mind knowing that they live in a healthier environment, richer in wildlife and natural diversity – an environment that they will care for and can use, appreciate and enjoy; An enhanced environment for wildlife; Wildlife will thrive in urban and rural areas; Habitats will improve in their extent and quality to sustainable levels for the benefit of all species; Everyone will understand the importance of safeguarding biodiversity; The environmental outcomes for which we are striving: Cleaner air for everyone; Improved and protected inland and coastal waters; Restored, protected land with healthier soils; The changes we will seek: A “greener” business world; Wiser, sustainable uses of natural resources; The risks and problems we will help manage, prevent and overcome: Limiting and adapting to climate change; Reducing flood risk. | General | Biodiversity Flora & Fauna | Cultural Heritage & Landscape | | | | |
| National | Guidance Notes for the Reduction of Obtrusive Light Institution of Lighting Engineers (2005) | 5 | Provides guidance on reduction of obtrusive light and for sky glow. It is recommended that Local Planning Authorities specify the following environmental zones for exterior lighting control within their Development Plans. E1. Intrinsically dark landscapes. National Parks, AONB etc. E2. Low district brightness areas. Rural, small village or relatively dark urban locations. E3. Medium district brightness areas. Small town centres or urban locations. E4. High district brightness areas. Town/city centres with high levels of night-time activity. The guidance provides limitations for each of the defined areas. | General | | | | | | |
| National | The Site Waste Management Plans Regulations 2008 | 17 | This Regulations require any construction project in England costing over £300k (be it for new build, maintenance, alteration or installation/removal of services such as sewerage, water) will need a Site Waste Management Plan (SWMP). A SWMP sets out how building materials, and resulting waste, is to be managed during the project. The SWMP's purpose is to ensure that: building materials are managed efficiently; waste is disposed of legally; and that material recycling, reuse and recovery is maximised. It is the client's responsibility to ensure a SWMP is written, followed, and updated during the project. Although the plan needs to be written at the construction design stage, it is a requirement of the SWMP regulations to maintain it during the whole project. Therefore, the client (or principal contractor) is also responsible for updating the plan with the site day to day activity. There will be two types of SWMP depending on the cost of the project: 1. A project costing between £300 - £500k will follow a basic template 2. Anything over £500k will require a much greater level of detail. | Material Assets | Waste | | | | | |
| National | PPS10 Planning for Sustainable Waste Management ODPM (2005) | 17 | Regional planning bodies and all planning authorities should, to the extent appropriate to their responsibilities, prepare and deliver planning strategies that (amongst other priorities) help deliver sustainable development through driving waste management up the waste hierarchy, addressing waste as a resource and looking to disposal as the last option, but one which must be adequately catered for. | Material Assets | Waste | | | | | |
| National | PPG21: Tourism (1992) | 14 | Outlines the economic significance of tourism and its environmental impact | Material Assets | Tourism | Economic | | | | |
| National | Strategy for Flood Risk Management EA (2003) | 9,12 | Aims: Have no loss of life through flooding, Reduce the risk of flooding to life, major infrastructure, environmental assets and some 80,000 homes. | Water & Soil | | | | | | |

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| National | PPS9 Biodiversity and Geological Conservation ODPM (2005) | 1,19 | <p>This sets out the Government's vision for conserving and enhancing biological diversity in England, together with a programme of work to achieve it. It includes the broad aim that planning, construction, development and regeneration should have minimal impacts on biodiversity and enhance it wherever possible.</p> <p>Regional planning bodies and local planning authorities should adhere to the following key principles to ensure that the potential impacts of planning decisions on biodiversity and geological conservation are fully considered.</p> <p>(i) Development plan policies and planning decisions should be based upon up-to-date information about the environmental characteristics of their areas. These characteristics should include the relevant biodiversity and geological resources of the area. In reviewing environmental characteristics local authorities should assess the potential to sustain and enhance those resources.</p> <p>(ii) Plan policies and planning decisions should aim to maintain, and enhance, restore or add to biodiversity and geological conservation interests. In taking decisions, local planning authorities should ensure that appropriate weight is attached to designated sites of international, national and local importance; protected species; and to biodiversity and geological interests within the wider environment.</p> <p>(iii) Plan policies on the form and location of development should take a strategic approach to the conservation, enhancement and restoration of biodiversity and geology, and recognise the contributions that sites, areas and features, both individually and in combination, make to conserve these resources.</p> <p>(iv) Plan policies should promote opportunities for the incorporation of beneficial biodiversity and geological features within the design of development.</p> <p>(v) Development proposals where the principal objective is to conserve or enhance biodiversity and geological conservation interests should be permitted.</p> <p>(vi) The aim of planning decisions should be to prevent harm to biodiversity and geological conservation interests. Where granting planning permission would result in significant harm to those interests, local planning authorities will need to be satisfied that the development cannot reasonably be located on any alternative sites that would result in less or no harm. In the absence of any such alternatives, local planning authorities should ensure that, before planning permission is granted, adequate mitigation measures are put in place. Where a planning decision would result in significant harm to biodiversity and geological interests which cannot be prevented or adequately mitigated against, appropriate compensation measures should be sought. If that significant harm cannot be prevented, adequately mitigated against, or compensated for, then planning permission should be refused.</p> | Biodiversity Flora & Fauna | | | | | | |
| National | PPS23: Planning and Pollution Control (2004) | 7,8,9,10,11,12 | To meet the country's economic, social and environmental needs, whilst recognising the precautionary principle, Urban and rural regeneration and the redevelopment of previously developed sites. Polluting activities should be sited and planned, and subject to such planning conditions, that their adverse effects are minimised and contained to within acceptable limits. | Water & Soil | Economic | Population & Human Health | | | | |
| National | PPS 25 Development and Flood Risk DCLG (2010) | 9,12 | The aims of PPS25 are to ensure that flood risk is taken into account at all stages in the planning process to avoid inappropriate development in areas at risk of flooding, and to direct development away from areas at highest risk. Where development is, exceptionally, necessary in such areas, policy aims to make it safe without increasing flood risk everywhere and where possible, reducing flood risk overall. | Water & Soil | | | | | | |
| National | Water Resources for the Future – A Strategy for the South West Region. Environment Agency (2001) | 17 | To improve the environment, while allowing enough water for human uses. Recommend improving existing schemes and developing some new resources. Expectation that over the next 25 years household water metering to become widespread. Commerce and industry should pay increasing attention to water efficiency. | Water & Soil | | | | | | |
| National | PPS3: Housing | 2,3,4,5,6,13,14,15, 16,17 | <p>High quality housing that is well-designed and built to a high standard.</p> <p>A mix of housing, both market and affordable, particularly in terms of tenure and price, to support a wide variety of households in all areas, both urban and rural;</p> <p>A sufficient quantity of housing taking into account need and demand and seeking to improve choice;</p> <p>Housing developments in suitable locations, which offer a good range of community facilities and with good access to jobs, key services and infrastructure;</p> <p>A flexible, responsive supply of land – managed in a way that makes efficient and effective use of land, including re-use of previously-developed land, where appropriate.</p> | Material Assets | Cultural Heritage & Landscape | Housing | | | | |
| National | PPG4: Industrial, Commercial Development and Small Firms | 2,3,4,13,14,15 | One of the Government's key aims is to encourage continued economic development in a way which is compatible with its stated environmental objectives. Economic growth and a high quality environment have to be pursued together. The Environment White Paper "This Common Inheritance" (Cm 1200) emphasised this relationship when it said that "Economic growth is not an end in itself. It provides us with the means to lead better and fuller lives. There is no contradiction in arguing both for economic growth and for environmental good sense. The challenge is to integrate the two." | Material Assets | Economic | | | | | |

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|----------|---|--|---|---------------------------|------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| National | DEFRA 2005 Making space for water Taking forward a new Government strategy for flood and coastal erosion risk management in England | 8,9 | Expanding our flood warning and flood awareness activities; encouraging measures to improve resistance and resilience to flooding, including scoping work on the development and delivery of a pilot on direct aid to individuals; and working to improve the evidence base in the case of coastal erosion, and to investigate the practical implications of a wider portfolio of coastal erosion risk management tools. (This is in response to suggestions made during the consultation on making space for water that new tools were needed to help coastal communities adapt to a changing coastline.) | Water & Soil | | | | | | |
| National | DEFRA (February 2008) Future Water | 8,9,16,17 | Our vision for water policy and management is one where, by 2030 at the latest, we have: improved the quality of our water environment and the ecology which it supports, and continued to provide high levels of drinking water quality from our taps; sustainably managed risks from flooding and coastal erosion, with greater understanding and more effective management of surface water ensured a sustainable use of water resources, and implemented fair, affordable and cost-reflective water charges cut greenhouse gas emissions embedded continuous adaptation to climate change and other pressures across the water industry and water user. | Water & Soil | Climatic Factors | | | | | |
| National | Tackling health inequalities: A Programme for Action (2003) | 2,3,4,5,6,13,14,15 | This Programme for Action sets out plans to tackle health inequalities over the next three years. It establishes the foundations required to achieve the challenging national target for 2010 to reduce the gap in infant mortality across social groups, and raise life expectancy in the most disadvantaged areas faster than elsewhere. | Population & Human Health | | | | | | |

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| Regional | A Strategy for the Historic Environment in the South West. English Heritage (2004) | 18,19, | Support rural renaissance initiatives to help rural communities, supporting the development and implementation of sustainable projects. | Cultural Heritage & Landscape | | | | | | |
| Regional | English Heritage in the South West 2006-2008. English Heritage (undated). | 18,119, | Develop a sustainable response to climate change, with other agencies, especially focusing on the potential impact on the historic environment and the coast. Develop conservation principles for the sustainable management of the historic environment | Cultural Heritage & Landscape | | | | | | |
| Regional | Dorset and New Forest Tourism Partnership 2003-06 (undated) | 2,3,4,5,6,13,14,15, 16 | Satisfy visitors by providing a high quality of experience in all aspects of their stay, reflecting their needs and the special character of the sub-region. Strengthen awareness of area as leading UK destination area, and increase visitor spending and enterprise performance, especially out of season. Develop flexible model for sustainable destination management, creating a balance between the demands of the visitor, industry, local community and environment. | Material Assets | Tourism | Economic | | | | |
| Regional | South West Biodiversity Implementation Plan | 1 | 1 Maintain and enhance biodiversity by: sensitively managing existing habitats; expanding and re-establishing links between fragmented sites and, where appropriate; managing at a larger, functional scale (landscape, ecosystem or catchment). 2 Develop integrated sustainable land management practices – that safeguard and enhance the region's biodiversity whilst also bringing benefits to society, the economy and environment; 3 Increase awareness and understanding of the importance of biodiversity to the region's health, quality of life and economic productivity and develop wider support and active engagement; 4 Understand and manage the dynamic processes of change (e.g. climate change) and develop long-term sustainable approaches within the region that focus on the | Biodiversity Flora & Fauna | | | | | | |

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|----------|---|--|--|----------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Regional | SW Nature Map and Rebuilding Biodiversity Project | 1 | <p>Aims of Nature Map: Identify where most of the major biodiversity concentrations are found and where targets to maintain, restore and recreate wildlife might be best met; Formulate sustainable choices for development; Assist in targeting the new Environmental Stewardship Scheme; Develop partnerships and projects for biodiversity in the region; Provide a focus for projects that will help biodiversity to adapt to climate change;</p> <p>Aims and objectives of Rebuilding Dorset's Biodiversity: To increase the biodiversity of the county as a whole and to raise awareness of the importance of doing this, for the benefit of wildlife and people; Focusing on, neutral grassland, calcareous grassland, broad-leaved woodland, heathland, coastal and floodplain grazing marsh.</p> | Biodiversity Flora & Fauna | | | | | | |

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|--------|--|--|--|---------------------------------|----------|-----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| County | Dorset, Bournemouth and Poole Multi Area Agreement | All | <p>The key themes of the Dorset MAA are broadly focused on economic development: employment, housing, infrastructure development /regeneration, skills, transport. Its overall vision is to develop a strongly performing economy, characterised by a greater concentration of higher skilled, higher paid jobs than now and to do this while respecting and protecting our unique environmental assets.</p> <p>At the heart of this is a shift towards a Green Knowledge Economy, which embraces environmental priorities to make them an integral and productive part of the local economy.</p> <p>In respect of transport the MAA seeks to create an efficient and reliable transport and communications system that improves links to adjacent areas and regions in order to get people to jobs, raw materials to production, and finished goods and services to market</p> | Population & Human Health | Economic | Transport | | | | |
| County | Community Strategy for Dorset (2004) | 2,3,4,5,6,13,14,15, 16 | <p>Meet the priority of delivering affordable homes where need is greatest. Improve access to services in rural areas; Support active and inclusive communities; Improve opportunities for learning and culture; Improve health, community safety and well-being; Sustain a prosperous and productive local economy; Safeguard Dorset's unique environment.</p> | Population & Human Health | Economic | | | | | |
| County | Local Agenda 21 Strategy: Towards a Community Plan, DCC (2000) | 2,3,4,5,6,13,14,15, 16 | <p>A built environment that is appropriate to meet people's needs; A robust and stable economy; Promote energy efficiency and the minimisation of waste and water use; Promotion of a fair, sharing inclusive and compassionate society in which dependency is reduced; Ensuring everyone has good access to food provision, and where locally produced produce is supported; Attain a high quality environment for people and wildlife; Ensuring everyone has adequate access to their community and beyond.</p> | Population & Human Health | Economic | | | | | |
| County | Health in Dorset. Dorset Health Community – NHS (2004) | 2,3,4,5,6 | <p>The need to focus on improving the health and emotional well-being of children and young people; The need to target health initiatives at those in greatest need and to tackle the impact that drugs, alcohol and antisocial behaviour have on local communities; Tackling adult and childhood obesity and promotion of healthy living through via the workplace; Need to develop a more fully integrated service for people with disabilities.</p> | Population & Human Health | | | | | | |
| County | Dorset's Strategy for Children and Young People 2004/05. DCC | 2,3,4,5,6 | <p>Ensure that children in care are securely attached to carers capable of providing effective care, protected from harm, able to benefit from educational opportunities, health and social care, not isolated when they leave care; Ensure that disabled children gain maximum life chance benefits from educational opportunities, health care and social care.</p> | Population & Human Health | | | | | | |

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|--------|--|--|--|---------------------------|-----------|-------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| County | Dorset County Council Carbon Management action Plan (2005) | 11,12,16 | Minimise greenhouse gas emissions from Dorset County Council's use of energy and transport; Ensure that carbon management is fully integrated into the council's corporate management and performance systems. Encourage the wider community of Dorset to take action to minimise greenhouse emissions. | Population & Human Health | Transport | Climatic Factors | | | | |
| County | Supporting People 2005-2010. Draft (2005) | 2,3,4,5,6,13,14,15, 16 | To support and sustain vulnerable people in their homes, through a range of housing related support services; Ensure affordable housing, access to services, active and inclusive communities, safety and health, a thriving economy. | Population & Human Health | Housing | | | | | |
| County | Bournemouth, Dorset And Poole Economic Partnership Strategic Plan (2005) Raising the Game | 2,3,4,5,6,13,14,15, 16 | The following priorities are identified: to improve physical infrastructure and transport connectivity; to increase the provision of affordable housing for key workers; to raise skills and workforce development; to improve business competitiveness, enterprise and innovation; to promote effective partnership working. | Population & Human Health | Economic | | | | | |
| County | Bournemouth, Dorset And Poole Deposit Structure Plan (2004) | All | Sustainable patterns of development, a more sustainable economy and economic and social opportunities for all residents, reduction, reuse and recovery of waste, conserve and enhance natural, historic, architectural and landscape character, conservation of Dorset's coast and marine environment, encouragement of new businesses, retention of existing businesses, and attraction of new investment contributing to a high skill economy, promotion of sustainable local food production, environmentally sustainable tourism, access to opportunities for lifelong learning, a mixture of housing to support strong local communities and economic prosperity, strong, inclusive and safe communities, improving access for all. | Population & Human Health | Economic | Cultural Heritage & Landscape | Waste | | | |
| County | Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole Sites and Premises Action Plan 2003-2006 | 2,3,4,5,6,13,14,15, 16 | Actions are identified for the public sector to provide support and assistance in the areas where the private sector is failing or in need of support. This assistance falls into 2 categories: 'indirect' interventions such as promotion, lobbying, influencing and marketing 'direct' interventions requiring public investment in sites and premises or infrastructure. A list of sites is set out where such interventions are thought appropriate. | Population & Human Health | Economic | | | | | |
| County | Bournemouth, Dorset, & Poole Business Incubation and Science Park Study 2005 | 2,3,4,5,6,13,14,15, 16 | The objectives of the study were: to create a vision and action plan for investment in business incubation/science parks, to advise on targeting investment to increase the exploitation of the knowledge base, to analyse the need for such development in the sub-region, assess effectiveness and sustainability of incubation space and science parks now and in the future to make recommendations for future developments in the sub-region, to provide guidance on the actions required to make recommendations on how incubation facilities, processes and respective business support services can be integrated and where there are any gaps in current provision. | Population & Human Health | Economic | | | | | |
| County | Dorset (Excluding South East Dorset) Provisional Local Transport Plan (Consultation Draft, 2005) | 2,3,4,5,6,13,14,15, 16 | The plan is organised around a number of shared and local priorities. The shared priorities agreed between the Government and the Local Government Association in July 2002 are: improving accessibility, improving public transport, reducing congestion, reducing pollution, reducing traffic accidents. Local priorities: environmental protection, economic development, asset management. | Population & Human Health | Transport | | | | | |
| County | South East Dorset Provisional Local Transport Plan 2006-11 (Consultation Draft, 2005) | 2,3,4,5,6,13,14,15, 16 | The plan sets out a vision for the future of transport in the area which includes: more reliable journey times within the conurbation, a reduction in the number of people killed or seriously injured on roads, an improved quality of life for those who do not have access to a car, increased public satisfaction with roads and footpaths, transport solutions which improve the economic performance of the sub-region, more sustainable transport and sensible use of the car. | Population & Human Health | Transport | | | | | |
| County | Reclaiming Our Rural Highways (2005) | 2,3,4,5,6,13,14,15, 16 | Provide sustainable travel options for residents and visitors; Reduce the impact of traffic within the AONB and promote a better balance of road use; Ensure that the location and management of route and road corridors has regard to the AONB primary purpose of conserving and enhancing natural beauty. | Population & Human Health | Transport | | | | | |
| County | Dorset Cultural Strategy 2003-08 | 2,3,4,5,6,13,14,15, 16 | To develop identify, to encourage participation, to sustain quality, to increase access to cultural activities. | Population & Human Health | | | | | | |

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|--------|--|--|--|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| County | Workspace Strategy December 2003 | 2,3,4,5,6,13,14,15,16 | Use of CPO powers to bring other sites forward, marketing/pump-priming to encourage office development, intervention needed in rural Dorset to ensure an adequate supply of sites and premises in small towns and rural areas, need for business incubation facilities, intervention needed when land not released for employment use in hope of higher value residential development, land reservation for future expansion by firms, need for high quality development, flexibility with regard to sustainable travel policies taking account inadequacy of public transport. | Population & Human Health | Economic | | | | | |
| County | Dorset Crime and Drugs Reduction Strategy 2005-08 | 2,3,4,5,6 | 6 priorities: reducing fear of crime, tackling anti-social behaviour, tackling violent crime, tackling discrimination, reduce harm from drugs and alcohol, tackling burglary and vehicle crime. | Population & Human Health | | | | | | |
| County | The Jurassic Coast Arts Strategy 2006 - 2013 | 2,3,4,5,6,13,14,15,16 | To encourage residents and visitors of all ages to visit and experience the Jurassic Coast for themselves and to understand it more profoundly through high quality arts experiences | Population & Human Health | | | | | | |
| County | Bournemouth, Dorset And Poole Renewable Energy Strategy (2005) | 11,12,16 | Maximise potential for local economic benefit and diversification; Facilitate renewable energy development that is appropriate to Dorset's environment. Encourage community involvement & understanding; Benefit from using energy more efficiently and developing renewable energy resources, enabling Dorset to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. | Climatic Factors | | | | | | |
| County | Dorset County Council Carbon Management action Plan (2005) | 11,12,16 | Minimise greenhouse gas emissions from Dorset County Council's use of energy and transport. Ensure that carbon management is fully integrated into the council's corporate management and performance systems. Encourage the wider community of Dorset to take action to minimise greenhouse emissions. | Climatic Factors | | | | | | |
| County | Nottingham Declaration on Climate Change | 11,12,16 | Nottingham Declaration which recognises the central role of local authorities in leading society's response to the challenge of climate change. By signing the Declaration councils pledge to systematically address the causes of climate change and to prepare their community for its impacts. | Climatic Factors | | | | | | |
| County | The Dorset Geodiversity Action Plan | 18,19, | Objectives: audit of geodiversity, encouragement of geodiversity policies in LDF's, raising awareness, developing data, maintaining heritage, setting World Heritage Site objectives. | Cultural Heritage & Landscape | | | | | | |
| County | Bournemouth, Dorset And Poole Structure Plan (2001) | All | The vision on which the plan is based is one where the County's economy creates more wealth and there are more jobs; all Dorset's housing needs are met; community life is fostered; safety and health are improved; and the distinctive quality of the natural and built environment is enhanced. The strategy is thus to: Steward resources, Restructure the economy and develop local enterprise, Reduce the need to travel particularly by private car, Travel which minimises environmental damage, maximises choice and improves safety, Provide adequate housing, Maintain and improve community life, Conserve and improve environmental heritage. | General | Housing | Population & Human Health | Economy | | | |
| County | Dorset Biodiversity Strategy 2003 | 1 | It centres on four main issues, or topics, and three common themes affecting biodiversity, tying them into the concept of sustainable development. The topics are: Forestry and woodland management; Agriculture; Freshwater management; Coastal and marine issues; The three common themes are: Land-use planning; Data and monitoring; Raising awareness and involvement. | Biodiversity Flora & Fauna | | | | | | |
| County | Dorset Heathlands Interim Planning Framework (2007) | 1 | It is the purpose of this document to set out the approach that, together, the local authorities in South East Dorset will follow. This demonstrates how harm to the heathlands can be avoided, based upon identified measures set out in the accompanying Background Paper 3 together with a map of the South East Dorset sub region. | Biodiversity Flora & Fauna | Cultural Heritage & Landscape | | | | | |

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| County | The Dorset Trees, Woods and Forest Strategy (2008) | 1 | LDFs to include measures to identify opportunities for linking or buffering woodland, in particular ancient woodlands; Planning authorities should not grant planning permission for any development that would result in the loss or deterioration of a woodland unless the need for, and benefits of the development in that location outweigh the loss of the woodland habitat; Planning authorities to incorporate measures to protect woodland from further loss and damage and identify ways of reversing fragmentation of habitats, Veteran trees to be protected by Tree Preservation Orders; Planners should apply PPS9 to all proposed developments that will affect veteran trees' conservation value, (including root systems), any alteration of local hydrology and pollution issues. | Biodiversity Flora & Fauna | | | | | | |
| County | Dorset Heritage Strategy | 18,19 | Achieve policy accord and develop partnerships to steer, guide and manage the Dorset countryside/ Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty develop an information base and framework for partnership working leading on an agreed management plan for the Dorset AONB and Countryside; Support innovative recreational management projects; 'green' access transport projects; Improve public awareness and understanding of countryside management and biodiversity issues; Review the English Heritage Register of Parks and Gardens in Dorset Identify historic designed landscapes at risk; Produce Landscapes at Risk Register; Raise public awareness of importance of parks and gardens; Establish a programme of Conservation Area appraisals and enhancement Schemes; Review interpretation and information facilities across Dorset and Completion of strategies for specially protected and key habitat e.g. heathland. | Cultural Heritage & Landscape | | | | | | |
| County | Cranborne Chase and West Wiltshire Downs Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Draft Management Plan 2004-2009 | 1,18,19 | Conserve and enhance the natural landscape character and habitats, the historical features and the character of the built environment, Support the rural economy and promote local access to services and facilities. | Cultural Heritage & Landscape | | | | | | |
| County | Dorset Sport Strategy (Undated) | 2,3,4 | Encourage the delivery of sport to all abilities, across the county; Provide equal opportunities for the people of Dorset to participate in sport at all levels; Encourage sport participation as part of a healthier lifestyle and as a way to develop community spirit and reduce anti – social behaviour; Safeguard opportunities and resources in sports for the future. | Population & Human Health | | | | | | |
| County | Dorset Police Authority Three Year Strategy 2006/2009 | 3 | 6% reduction in number of people killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents, Reduction in fear of crime. | Population & Human Health | | | | | | |
| County | Dorset Supporting People Strategy (2005) | All | To support and sustain vulnerable people in their homes, through a range of housing related support services; Affordable housing; Access to services; Active and inclusive communities; Safety and health; Thriving economy. | Population & Human Health | Economic | Housing | | | | |
| County | A Strategy to Reduce Social and Health Inequalities in Dorset 2007 – 2012 Dorset PCT (Undated) | 2,3,4,5,6 | To better understand the nature of social and health inequalities in Dorset and measure progress in reducing inequalities; To commission health and social care services equitably i.e. in relation to unmet need; To adopt new ways of working in partnership that reduces health inequalities; To focus on support for the most vulnerable groups of people in Dorset. | Population & Human Health | | | | | | |

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|--------|--|--|--|-------------------------------|----------|---------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| County | Dorset and New Forest Tourism Partnership 2003-2006 (undated) | 3,14 | Satisfy visitors by providing a high quality of experience in all aspects of their stay, reflecting their needs and the special character of the sub-region; Strengthen awareness of Dorset and The New Forest as a leading UK destination area, and increase visitor spending and enterprise performance, especially out of season; Develop and establish a flexible model for sustainable destination management throughout the sub-region, and in doing so create a balance between the demands of the visitor, industry, local community and environment; | Population & Human Health | Tourism | | | | | |
| County | Dorset and East Devon Coast World Heritage Site Management Plan (2003) | 18,19, | 1: to conserve the geology and geomorphology of the Site; 2: to conserve, and enhance where appropriate, the quality of the landscape and seascape of the Site; 3: to welcome local people and visitors to the Site at levels which it can sustain; 4: to encourage safe use of the Site by educational groups of all ages, and to provide a high quality range of educational information and services about the Site; 5: to foster the gathering and dissemination of scientific information about the Site; 6: to ensure that World Heritage Site status: a) is used responsibly in all aspects of publicity in relation to the Dorset and East Devon Coast, and b) assists wider sustainable development objectives within Dorset and East Devon. | Cultural Heritage & Landscape | | | | | | |
| County | Dorset Local Area Agreement (2008-2011) | All | There are a wide number of targets based on the following themes: Affordable, Sustainable and Appropriate Housing, Economy, Access to Services, Employment and Leisure, Environment, Ageing, Children and Young People, Strong and inclusive communities, Safer communities, Health and well-being, Culture, Education and early years. | General | Housing | Population & Human Health | | | | |
| County | Lyme Bay and South Devon Shoreline Management Plan [1998] | 18,19 | Three levels of coastal management objectives: Core coastal defence management objectives; General strategic management objectives; Management unit-specific objectives. | Cultural Heritage & Landscape | | | | | | |
| County | The Olympic opportunity for Dorset – 12 legacies for 2012 | 2,3,4,5,6,13,14,15,16 | 1. Improved transport infrastructure and access 2. Creation of Europe's top international sailing venue 3. Increased participation by people of all ages in sport, play and leisure activities 4. Increase in general levels of health and reduction in levels of obesity in all ages 5. W & P becomes a centre of international marine and leisure excellence with a view to stimulating Dorset's economy, increasing wage levels and providing more year round employment. 6. Improved economic opportunities for wider Dorset with access to quality employment where young people can see they have a future 7. Well trained and more highly skilled people in work or volunteering to support local communities and sustain the local economy beyond the games 8. International recognition of Dorset as a desirable county to visit, backed up by high quality visitor accommodation 9. A greater understanding of diversity and multiculturalism 10. Sustain the enhanced international profile of Dorset and through this continue to develop interest in the Jurassic Coast WHS, cultural activities and Dorset's economic offer. 11. Provide a stimulus to improvement in the social, cultural and economic fabric of W & P together with improving the supply of housing accommodation, including affordable housing 12. Dorset to achieve a step change in its environmental and sustainability performance | Population & Human Health | Economic | | | | | |

| Level | Plan, Programme, Policy | SEA Framework Objectives relevant to PPP | Aims and Objectives | Topic 1 | Topic 2 | Topic 3 | Topic 4 | Topic 5 | Topic 6 | Topic 7 |
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| County | East Dorset Flood Risk Assessment | 9, 12 | <p>The SFRA assesses all forms of flood risk and has been prepared to provide information and advice in relation to land allocations and development control.</p> <p>The purpose of the SFRA is to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inform sustainability appraisals so that flood risk is taken into account when considering options in the preparation of strategic land use policies • Propose appropriate policy recommendations for the management of flood risk within Local Development Documents • Determine the acceptability of flood risk in relation to emergency planning capability • Identify the level of detail required for future site-specific Flood Risk Assessments (FRAs) that support planning applications | Water & Soil | | | | | | |

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| Local - B'mth | Bournemouth Local Plan (Adopted 2002) | All | The strategic aims of the Bournemouth Local Plan are to help meet housing, employment and social requirements for all (12,400 dwellings 1994-2011); to reinforce and maintain the vitality and viability of Bournemouth Town Centre and the local shopping centres; to promote and retain mixed uses in areas of Bournemouth that are highly accessible by means of transport other than the private car; to protect and enhance the local environment; to conserve and enhance the built environment and cultural heritage of B'mouth; to enable sustainable growth of business and leisure tourism industries; to help reduce the consumption of natural resources and improve energy efficiency; to make the best use of previously developed land | General | | | | | | |
| Local - B'mth | Air Quality Strategy | 10 | To assess air quality in Bournemouth against a number of Air Quality Objectives (AQO's), which are set by Government through the Air Quality (England) Regulations, 2000 (as amended) for seven main pollutants. | Population & Human Health | Air | | | | | |
| Local - B'mth | Library Service Strategy | 2,3,4,5,6,13 | This strategy has social and environmental impacts. With 12 library buildings across the town, the service can help reduce travel to the town centre by being a council information point. Libraries also help with community development and social exclusion. | Population & Human Health | | | | | | |
| Local - B'mth | The Bournemouth Sustainable Community Strategy 2007-2011 | All | The Bournemouth Sustainable Community Strategy sets out tough objectives and ambitious targets for making sustainable improvement in the quality of life in Bournemouth. The Strategy also fulfils the Governments requirement, The Bournemouth Sustainable Community Strategy 2007-2011 authorities to produce a LA21 sustainability strategy. The key priorities in the document are: Investing in People, A Thriving Economy, Safer & Stronger Communities, A Sustainable Environment and Health & Wellbeing. | Population & Human Health | General | | | | | |
| Local - B'mth | Climate Change Strategy for Bournemouth | 11,12,16 | To enable the Bournemouth Partnership and the Council to meet their commitments in relation to the climate change Contribute, at a local level, to the delivery of the UK climate change programme; Address the causes and effects of climate change and secure maximum benefit for our communities; Achieve reduction of greenhouse gas emissions from: energy purchase and use, travel and transport, waste production and disposal and the purchasing of goods and services; Encourage the local community to reduce their own greenhouse gas emissions; Work with key providers, to assess the potential effects of climate change on our communities, and identify ways in which we can adapt; Provide opportunities for the development of renewable energy generation; Monitor the progress of our plan against the actions needed and publish the results. | Climatic Factors | | | | | | |

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| Local - B'mth | Contaminated Land Strategy (2002, reviewed 2008) | 7,8,9 | To meet the statutory requirements; To demonstrate this with reference to the published guidelines; To provide a reference document for the stakeholders detailing the Council's position; To define a structure to aid in the exercise of the Council's statutory duties; To incorporate the delivery of services within the established framework that attends to 'statutory nuisances'; To ensure that the responsibility is met efficiently and effectively within the councils commitments to 'best value – best practice'; To ensure that Environmental Protection, in the context of land contamination, is conducted so as to recognise the priorities of: human health, local heritage and natural resource protection issues; To provide required information to the Environment Agency. | Water & Soil | | | | | | |
| Local - B'mth | Education Accessibility Strategy 2008-2011 | 2,3,4,5,6,13, | The Strategy aims to: Support the inclusion of individuals; Maximise accessibility through improving education and other Services; Improve accessibility through the physical infrastructure; Continue removal of barriers to accessibility; Continue awareness-raising on accessibility and discrimination issues; Continue improvements to the provision of information in various formats. | Population & Human Health | | | | | | |
| Local - B'mth | Bournemouth Housing Strategy 2008-2011 | 13 | Increase affordable housing to address housing needs; Improve the quality and energy efficiency of all housing; Promote independence and inclusion; Prevent and tackle homelessness; Make best use of housing and ensure sustainable communities; Improve access to information about housing services and options; Deliver cost effective housing services with well developed partnership working. | Population & Human Health | Housing | | | | | |
| Local - B'mth | Neighbourhood Management in Springbourne & Objectives Boscombe West/Delivery Plan | 2,3,4,5,6,13,14 | Sets out plans for housing, environment, education, community safety, employment and health for the Springbourne and Boscombe West neighbourhood management area | Population & Human Health | | | | | | |
| Local - B'mth | Poole and Christchurch Bays Shoreline Management Plan | 7,18,19 | The plan sets objectives for the future management of the shoreline and provides the basis for the development of sustainable coastal defence policies for Poole and Christchurch Bays | Water & Soil | | | | | | |

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| Local - Christchurch | Christchurch Local Plan | All | Key site of sub-regional significance is Bournemouth International Airport. Allocated for mix of B1, B2 and B8 uses. Land with airside access to be predominantly used for aviation-related activities. Policy requires a comprehensive brief, provision of on-site and off-site infrastructure improvements, and measures to protect neighbouring sites of special scientific interest. Local Plan also reserves a corridor of land for construction of link road between the airport and the A338 spur road. Land reserved for Castle Lane relief road, which should assist in easing east-west movements across the conurbation. | General | | | | | | |

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| Local - Christchurch | Borough of Christchurch Local Plan Policies (2001) | All | To translate the general policies and proposals of the Structure Plan into a detailed framework for the control of development and the use of land; To review and develop policies which meet the housing (including affordable housing), economic and other land use needs of the Borough especially insofar as these have an impact on the urban and rural economies; To use already developed areas in the most efficient way, while making them more attractive places in which to live and work; To secure transportation improvements relating to traffic flows, public car parking and public transport, and to encourage people to reduce their reliance on the car by the promotion and encouragement of alternative modes of transport; To protect and enhance the character, natural beauty and wildlife (or scientific interest) of the Borough's river valleys, coast, heathlands and other amenities; To safeguard the Conservation Areas and Listed Buildings in the Borough and to secure their enhancement; To consolidate and enhance the functions of the area as a centre for recreation and tourism; To define the precise areas of the Green Belt, thereby maintaining an area of open land around the built-up area and protecting the separate physical identity of settlements by preventing their coalescence. | General | Transport | Cultural Heritage & Landscape | Housing | Economic | | |
| Local - Christchurch | Christchurch Community Plan (2007) | All | The Christchurch Community Plan sets out the aspirations of the Christchurch community with regard to the social, economic and environmental issues over a ten year period. Actions contained within the plan are reviewed on a regular basis. | General | Population & Human Health | Economic | | | | |
| Local - Christchurch | Christchurch Town Centre Strategy (2003) | All | (i) to clarify a vision for the development of the town centre over the next 20 years; (ii) to provide a framework to accommodate change whilst protecting the range of high quality heritage assets; (iii) to examine and make proposals for improvements to the existing transportation network; (iv) to enhance present levels of vitality and viability; (v) to provide a response to PPG6; (vi) to inform preparation of a community plan / strategy together with views of the Structure Plan and Local Plan (but taking into consideration likely changes to the planning system as presently being advanced by government); (vii) to assist bids for public sector external funding and to attract private sector investments. | General | | | | | | |
| Local - Christchurch | Christchurch Town Centre Conservation Area Appraisal & Management Plan (2005) | All | (i) Identify the need for further planning controls in the conservation area by specific reference to: Article 4 (2) directions, Section 215 notices, Regulation 7 directions. (ii) Where appropriate draw up enhancement strategies to reinforce the character of the conservation area (iii) Encourage the sympathetic redevelopment of buildings or sites which detract from the character or appearance of the area (iv) Regularly review and monitor the effect on its character of changes in the area, and take rapid action to deal with current problems (v) Produce additional guidance where necessary; for example shop fronts design guide. | Cultural Heritage & Landscape | | | | | | |
| Local - Christchurch | Christchurch Sports Strategy | 2,3,4,5,6 | (i) To promote the involvement of all the community and visitors to the town in physical activity in order to promote the major benefits and enhanced quality of life achievable through an active and healthy lifestyle; (ii) To continue to widen the range of physical activity opportunities available to the community; (iii) To continue to develop the range of physical activities, both private club and 'pay as you play' public opportunity; (iv) To focus attention on priorities for the provision of local physical activity and sport, both social and competitive, in order to fulfil the needs of the community of Christchurch; (v) To provide differing standards of facility according to standard of usage; (vi) As far as possible, seek financial return from facilities in order to achieve the Physical Activity Strategy. | Population & Human Health | | | | | | |

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| Local - Christchurch | Christchurch Parking and Access Strategy (Draft Feb 2006) | 2,3,4,5,6,13,14,15,16 | Economy: To use parking to enhance the vitality and viability of the town centres, and to contribute wherever possible to the town's economic development; Sustainability: Parking provision should support broader transport strategies, and should be managed in a manner consistent with the principles of sustainable travel choices; Finance and Tariffs: To use charges to influence parking behaviour in support of the other objectives and to maximise revenue, whilst being sensitive to the local economy. Other Relevant Objectives: To ensure new development provides appropriate parking, To maximise public transport access to the town centre and outlying areas of Christchurch. | Population & Human Health | Transport | | | | | |
| Local - Christchurch | Christchurch Comprehensive Equalities Policy | 2,3,4,5,6,13,14 | To promote the development and design of services in accordance with the needs of all of our community; To ensure that the provision of services for any identified minority groups will be monitored against relevant performance indicators and included in reporting mechanisms. | Population & Human Health | | | | | | |

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| Local - East Dorset | East Dorset Local Plan | All | Accommodate strategic level of growth (4,400 new dwellings) whilst protecting the environment; Most development will be located within the urban areas; Maintain the high quality of the environment in towns and villages; Adequate services and infrastructure to be provided; Maintain and enhance the role of town centres and local shopping parades; Increase employment opportunities at specific sites in the south and east of the district; Maintain 4 main villages as local centres and support local facilities elsewhere, limit new housing to infilling in villages, restrict housing in the countryside, allow small scale employment and local needs housing; Long term protection to individual features of major importance and to the overall character whilst allowing limited development; Introduce highway improvements with environmental, safety and travel benefits. | General | Population & Human Health | Economic | Housing | | | |
| Local - East Dorset | East Dorset District Local Plan (2002) | All | To promote global sustainability and sustainable development; To protect natural resources, including areas of natural conservation value, underground and surface water and mineral resources; To protect and enhance the quality of local environment through preserving cultural heritage and attractive landscapes; To provide sufficient land for housing, employment, recreation, leisure and culture to meet social and economic needs of residents while protecting environment; To foster vital and attractive town centres and local shops; To allow for the safe and efficient movement of people through providing a network and hierarchy of traffic routes as well as a network of local routes for pedestrian and cyclist and improve public transport provision. | General | | | | | | |
| Local - East Dorset | East Dorset Sustainable Community Strategy (2008) | All | Actively engage with the community; Support to sustain and grow the economy; Develop and support the voluntary and community sector; Develop sustainable communities; Improve health and well-being; Promote learning for all; Protect and enhance the environment; Reduce the fear of crime; Reduce traffic volumes and speed; Stimulate culture and leisure activities. | Population & Human Health | Economic | | | | | |
| Local - East Dorset | Social Inclusion, Diversity and Equality Strategy (2006) | 2,3,4,5,6 | To bring about an inclusive society where no one is marginalised through personal circumstances and everyone is offered best opportunity to realise their potentials; To provide equal opportunities, promote good race relationships and help those who are disable. | Population & Human Health | | | | | | |

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| Local - East Dorset | East Dorset Cultural Strategy (2006) | 2,3,4,5,6,14,,18,19 | To ensure that cultural activities are equally accessible to all and where appropriate target those most in need; To attract people and investment both to and within East Dorset through a growing cultural economy; To promote and actively participate in the conservation and enrichment of East Dorset's rich and varied landscapes, habitats, built heritage and archaeological treasures; To ensure that it has a healthy community through the provision of cultural, leisure and recreational facilities; To provide a positive contribution to the image and identity of East Dorset; To make use of all cultural services and facilities. | Cultural Heritage & Landscape | Economic | | | | | | |
| Local - East Dorset | East Dorset District Council Areas of Great Landscape Value, Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) 1997 | 18,19 | It identifies four landscape character areas and their sub character zones, namely Woodland, Avon Valley, Stour Valley/Mapperton and Corfe Mullen, with varying considerably in size and character. | Cultural Heritage & Landscape | | | | | | | |
| Local - East Dorset | Special Character Areas Supplementary Planning Guidance 2005 | 18,19 | This guidance aims to conserve and enhance the distinctive character of the areas within the district. There are sixteen special character areas are designated and the design criteria is developed for each of them distinctively. | Cultural Heritage & Landscape | | | | | | | |
| Local - East Dorset | Flood Risk, Groundwater and Sustainable Drainage SPG 2005 | 9 | The supplementary guidance provides useful information about the effects of proposed developments within the designated zones and outlines the application conditions and requirements. | Water & Soil | | | | | | | |

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| Local - North Dorset | North Dorset Local Plan | All | Local Policies: topics include: Strategy & Environment, Housing, Transport, Community Facilities and Economy. | General | Population & Human Health | | | | | |

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| Local - Poole | Poole Harbour Management Policies | 15 | Poole Harbour Commissioners' objective is to maintain the balance in the harbour between commercial, recreational and environmental interests, at the same time maintaining a sustainable and commercially viable medium sized trust port. | Population & Human Health | Economic | | | | | |
| Local - Purbeck | A Sustainable Future for Purbeck (2001) | All | 13 themes: 36% recycled/ composted by 2005/6; Prioritise all contaminated sites by 2006; All council properties to have central heating, double glazing, loft and cavity wall insulation where possible by 2006/7. Establishment of rail link between Norden and Wareham; Implement a 'A Safer Dorset' by 2005. | Population & Human Health | Housing | Waste | | | | |
| Local - Purbeck | Purbeck Community Strategy (2009) | 2,3,4,5,6,13,14 | Improve co-ordination between public transport providers, subsidised travel for young people, increase lifestyle services in the district, better access/information, more after school activities for under 18s, establish youth forum. | Population & Human Health | | | | | | |

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| Level | Plan, Programme, Policy | SEA Framework Objectives relevant to PPP's | Aims and Objectives | Topic 1 | Topic 2 | Topic 3 | Topic 4 | Topic 5 | Topic 6 | Topic 7 |
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| Local - Purbeck | Purbeck District Local Plan, Final Edition (2004) | All | To protect and enhance the District's natural and cultural assets, including its landscape, biodiversity and heritage; To ensure protection from hazards; To improve quality of life by reducing the need to travel, supporting communities; increasing local distinctiveness, and enabling the enjoyment of surroundings, whilst having regard to implications of development and the consumption of non-renewable resources; To provide for needs for housing, jobs, leisure and services. | Cultural Heritage & Landscape | Transport | Housing | | | | |
| Local - Purbeck | Supplementary Planning Guidance on Wool Station (2003) | 18,19 | Protection of land around Wool Station for improvements. | Cultural Heritage & Landscape | | | | | | |
| Local - Purbeck | Purbeck District Council Corporate Strategy 2006 - 2011 | All | Protecting and enhancing the natural environment; Providing housing to meet the needs of local people; Meeting the need for mobility and local services; Improving the local economy; A safer and stronger Purbeck Ensure 600 housing completions take place, 30% to be affordable housing; Carry out a housing needs survey in every parish where Parish Plans have identified affordable housing as an issue; Solve traffic and environmental problems in Sandford; Provide industrial sites at Swanage & Winfrith; Reduce anti-social behaviour and increase public satisfaction with public space. | General | Population & Human Health | Housing | Transport | | | |
| Local - Purbeck | Purbeck Housing Strategy (2005-2010) | 13 | To provide housing to meet the needs of local people; to prevent and tackle homelessness; to promote regeneration and renewal of all housing in the District concentrating on the private sector. | Housing | | | | | | |
| Local - Purbeck | Wareham Community Plan: Summary Action Plan 2005 | All | Affordable housing on brownfield sites; Encouragement of small quality shops; Appearance of shops and access for the disabled; Litter, dog fouling, public toilets, maintenance of pavements and the Walls, appearance of town approaches; Reconnect railway to Swanage; Encourage use of the bypass; A skate park should be built; Improved accessibility for wheelchair users in parts of the town; Pedestrianisation of the Quay. | General | Population & Human Health | Transport | | | | |
| Local - Purbeck | A Local Biodiversity Action Plan for Purbeck 1998 | 1 | Protection of: heathland habitats, coastal and marine habitats, river valleys and wetland habitats, calcareous and neutral grassland habitats, woodland habitats, arable habitats. | Biodiversity Flora and Fauna | | | | | | |
| Local - Purbeck | Shoreline Management Plan Portland Bill – Durlston Head | 18,19, | Do nothing is mainly recommended, except for a couple of areas which recommend “retreat the line”. | Cultural Heritage & Landscape | | | | | | |
| Local - Purbeck | Durlston Head Management Plan | 18,19 | Do nothing is recommended, except for in the area that has residential properties. | Cultural Heritage & Landscape | | | | | | |
| Local - Purbeck | Shoreline Management Plan – Poole and Xchurch Bay | 18,19 | Do nothing is mainly recommended, except for a couple of areas which recommend “retreat the line”. | Cultural Heritage & Landscape | | | | | | |

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| Local - West Dorset | West Dorset Local Plan 2006 | All | 10 objectives setting out the long term intentions of the council, under 3 broad headings: Location, Community needs, Design. | General | | | | | | |
| Local - West Dorset | West Dorset District Council Corporate Plan 2006-2010 | All | 8 strategic objectives (first 7 in priority order, 8th overarching): Achieving a balanced housing market; Protecting and enhancing the environment; Increasing prosperity; Improving the safety of communities; Promoting recreation and community fulfilment; Promoting healthier communities; Championing local transport needs; Ensuring we are a well-managed council. | Population & Human Health | Economic | | | | | |
| Local - West Dorset | West Dorset District Council Rural Revival Strategy 2004-2008 | All | Main themes: Employment and employability; Business development; Infrastructure and environment. | Population & Human Health | Economic | | | | | |
| Local - West Dorset | West Dorset Community Plan 2006-2010 | All | 8 themes listed in priority order: Housing; Transport and accessibility; Our environment; Local prosperity; Safer communities; Health and well-being; Activities and opportunities for the community; Equality and diversity. | Population & Human Health | General | | | | | |
| Local - West Dorset | A Housing Strategy for West Dorset 2004-2008 | 13,15 | 5 Key objectives: Increasing the provision of affordable housing; Maximising access to housing; Ensuring healthy, safe and energy efficient housing; Meeting the needs of older people and vulnerable people; Enabling more sustainable communities. | Population & Human Health | Housing | | | | | |
| Local - West Dorset | West Dorset 2000: A Survey of the Built and Natural Environment of West Dorset [2002] | 18,19 | Categorisation of the district into 22 areas of distinctive landscape character, examining the issues that affect them and setting out some broad objectives aimed at protecting and enhancing those characteristics. | Cultural Heritage & Landscape | | | | | | |
| Local - West Dorset | West Dorset Framework for Action for the Countryside 2004-2009 | 2,3,4,5,6,13,14,16,17, 18,19 | Key objectives: Landscape and heritage; Transport and movement; Tourism and recreation; Increasing prosperity. | Cultural Heritage & Landscape | Tourism | Economic | | | | |

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| Parish Documents | Affpuddle/ Turnerspuddle | All | More affordable housing, better crime prevention, avoid noise and light pollution, concerns about flooding and drainage, and traffic. Protect bridleways and footpaths, address nature conservation and wildlife. | Cultural Heritage & Landscape | Population & Human Health | Water & Soil | Housing | | | |
| Parish Documents | Arne 2004 | All | More local employment to balance commuting, affordable housing, lower speeds on rural roads, more bus services for young people, more recycling bins, conservation of countryside in parish. | General | Population & Human Health | Transport | Economic | | | |
| Parish Documents | Bere Regis (2007) | All | Highlight issues surrounding environment (natural and built), facilities for young people, amenities and services (e.g. medical facilities and education), housing (includes 'anti-big development'), community hall, law and order, public transport, employment and tourism, and implementing the aspirations. | General | Population and Human Health | Transport | Economic | | | |
| Parish Documents | Bloxworth (2006) | All | A large number of desirable actions/ initiatives were identified through the consultation process and depend on actions by the villagers themselves to secure their implementation; Issues included speeding traffic, mains water pressure, surface water flooding, and bus services were mentioned and the need for a children's playground; There is controversy over the desirability of the village being included in the green belt and whether or not some growth is needed to maintain the village's viability as a community. | General | Population & Human Health | | | | | |
| Parish Documents | Chaldon Herring - 2005 | All | Aims to address problems re: lack of bus shelter, affordable housing, dog bins, litter problem, recycling, visitor parking, speed limits, play area, mud slides. | General | | | | | | |
| Parish Documents | Church Knowle/ Steeple (2007) | All | Aims to address problems re: dog mess, speed limits, lack of affordable housing, lack of small businesses and shops, communication and community facilities. | General | Economic | | | | | |
| Parish Documents | Corfe Castle (2004) | All | More affordable housing, wider range of local jobs, more sport & recreation facilities especially for young people, more police presence, bring forward affordable housing sites, provision of industrial land, IT, and outdoor conservation jobs, open school swimming pool for community use. | General | Economic | Housing | | | | |
| Parish Documents | East Stoke 2006 | All | Actions are divided into social issues, infrastructure issues, environmental issues, heritage and historical issues. | General | | | | | | |
| Parish Documents | Langton Matravers 2005 | All | Concern about such matters as leisure facilities, affordable housing, crime, road safety/traffic, parking, dog mess, recycling etc. | General | Transport | | | | | |
| Parish Documents | Lytchett Matravers (2001) | All | Preserve the Green Belt, preserve open spaces in the village, no more huge estates, no more houses without supporting infrastructure, appropriate and affordable housing for young and old villagers alike, keep/improve village character. | General | Housing | | | | | |
| Parish Documents | Morden (2006) | All | Raised issues relating to housing, employment, traffic, transport, community facilities, nature conservation/environment. | General | Transport | Cultural Heritage & Landscape | Biodiversity flora and fauna | | | |
| Parish Documents | Swanage (2007) | All | Sets out cultural goals (e.g. sports, learning activities, and promotion of heritage), economic goals (e.g. economic development that overcomes existing seasonal restrictions, and effectively utilise existing assets of the town), environmental goals (e.g. minimising pollution, better traffic management, and protection of the natural environment) and social goals (e.g. positively branding the town, improve quality and access of facilities, and creating a balanced housing stock). | General | Economic | Transport | Housing | | | |
| Parish Documents | Wareham (2005) | All | Sets out issues concerning housing, shopping, the look of the town, movement, preventing anti-social behaviour, health and social issues, recreation, tourism, sports and entertainment | General | Population & Human Health | Housing | Economic | | | |