

## Core Strategy Pre-Submission – Chapter 1

Contact Person ID	Contact Full Name	Contact Company / Organisation	ID	Number	Q 1 - Legally compliant	Q 2 - Sound	Q 3 - Positively Prepared	Q 3 - Justified	Q 3 - Effective	Q 3 - Consistent with national policy	Question 4	Question 5	Question 6	Question 7	Order	Filename
650714	Mr Norman Bethell		<a href="#">CSPS367</a>	1	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	I have not been informed of every step of the document.		No, I do not wish to participate at the oral examination		9	
650751	Mr Peter Baker		<a href="#">CSPS377</a>	1							<p>I am writing to express my strong objections to your so called 'Core Strategy'. Can you please tell me whom this is supposed to benefit - not I think the present residents of the Borough.</p> <p>I note that all the proposed developments are situated in Greenfield sites, one in a floodplain. Please send me copies of the relevant environmental impact assessments.</p> <p>The proposed building works will change forever the semi rural nature of the town and its character.</p> <p>Furthermore, you present your document as a 'fait accompli' without any justification.</p> <p>I note that you assert that you say you consulted residents in October 20120 and that this is the next stage in the consultation process - you didnt consult me, or apparently my neighbours!</p> <p>In your reply to me please advise me of the supporting councillors for this so called strategy.</p>				9	
650841	Mr Maurice Atterbury Thomas		<a href="#">CSPS401</a>	1	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	An excellent document. Well prepared and presented. every success for the future implementation		No, I do not wish to participate at the oral examination		9	
361211	Miss Rachael Bust	The Coal Authority	<a href="#">CSPS3524</a>	1							<p>Future Planning Policy Consultations with The Coal Authority for Local Authorities not on the defined coalfield in England</p> <p>As you will be aware the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 came into force on the 6th April 2012. The Coal Authority remains a Specific Consultation Body for emerging Development Plans.</p> <p>In the interests of efficient use of resources, as your administrative area lies wholly outside of the current defined coalfield; it is not necessary to specifically consult The Coal Authority on your emerging planning policy documents.</p> <p>Please accept and retain this letter as the formal consultation response of "No Observations" from The Coal Authority for the purposes of meeting your procedural consultation requirements.</p> <p>Please note from the date of this letter we will not respond individually to any new development plan consultations that you may send in the future.</p> <p>I would be grateful if you would update your consultation database accordingly to avoid the need to send unnecessary consultations, particularly hard copies.</p> <p>Yours faithfully</p>				9	
663588	Mr Roger Street	Christchurch Conservation Trust	<a href="#">CSPS3749</a>	1							<p>COMMENT ON FORMAT OF REPORT</p> <p>CTT wishes to draw attention to the lack of any form of index in this Core Strategy document, and considers one should be provided. It also asks why this volume could not be made more amenable to reading and reference by separation into two distinct sections, one for Christchurch and one for East Dorset.</p>				9	
359858	Mr Ken Nicklen		<a href="#">CSPS1812</a>	1.1	Yes	Yes					I wish to support the Core Strategy as proposed.				10	

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359437	Ms Gill Smith	Dorset County Council	<a href="#">CSPS1937</a>	1.1							<p>Under the Localism Act 2011 all Councils now preparing a plan or policy have a “Duty to Co-operate” on planning issues that cross administrative boundaries. This is to help provide a strategic context for local decision making in the light of the government’s intention to revoke all regional planning guidance. The NPPF gives advice on the Duty: joint working should enable authorities to work together to meet development requirements that cannot be wholly met within their own area and local planning authorities should work collaboratively on strategic planning priorities in consultation with Local Enterprise Partnerships (LEPs) and Local Nature Partnerships (LNPs). The strategic policy areas to be covered include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the homes and jobs needed in the area;</li> <li>• the provision of retail, leisure and other commercial development;</li> <li>• the provision of infrastructure for transport, telecommunication, waste management, water supply, wastewater, flood risk and coastal change management, and the provision of minerals and energy;</li> <li>• the provision of health, security, community and cultural infrastructure and other local facilities; and</li> <li>• climate change mitigation and adaptation, conservation and enhancement of the natural and historic environment, including landscape</li> </ul> <p>Local planning authorities will be expected to “demonstrate evidence of having effectively co-operated to plan for issues with cross boundary impacts when their Local Plans are submitted for examination”. This could be through plans prepared through a joint committee, a memorandum of understanding or a jointly prepared strategy which can be presented as evidence of an agreed position. The local authorities in Dorset – including the unitary councils of Poole and Bournemouth have enjoyed a long history of joint working and co-operation on planning matters. The preparation of the Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole Structure Plan , the Minerals and Waste Plans as well as the production of evidence to inform the Regional Strategy (RS) were projects undertaken with the full co-operation of all the authorities in Dorset. Currently the authorities are working on a Joint Heathlands Development Plan Document (DPD) covering the authorities in South East Dorset as well as a Joint Dorset-Wide Gypsy and Traveller Site Allocations DPD.</p> <p>Since the government’s announced intention to revoke the RS the individual authorities have continued to co-operate by jointly working on or procuring evidence such as the Local Economic Assessment 2011, the Strategic Housing Market Assessment update 2012, Strategic Housing Land Availability studies and the Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole Workspace Study 2012.</p> <p>Notwithstanding the good and continuing record of joint working, there is a serious concern that emerging plans within the Dorset LEP area currently run the risk of failing to plan effectively for matters of a strategic nature and, in turn, to deliver sustainable development in accordance with the NPPF. While the studies above contribute to a robust evidence base, there is no framework that examines the consistency of the assumptions in those studies, the relationships between the various findings (for example, housing and employment land requirements) and that links them across broader geographical areas. Without the certainty that the various cross-boundary issues set out in the NPPF have been considered strategically, this could lay the local planning authorities open to challenge. Dorset County Council’s ability to provide infrastructure and other services for which it is responsible could also be undermined.</p> <p>The County Council is supportive in principle of the approach taken in the Christchurch and East Dorset Core Strategy (subject to the provisos contained in this response). However it considers that compliance with the Duty to Co-operate</p>	<p>That assurance is given that Christchurch and East Dorset Councils will work with neighbouring authorities and other relevant agencies on</p> <p>1) a memorandum of understanding between local, unitary and county authorities within the Dorset LEP area which sets out:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• how they will engage with each other and prescribed / relevant bodies and on which matters such engagement will cover;</li> <li>• provides sufficient assurances that matters of a strategic nature will be addressed, including infrastructure planning and delivery;</li> <li>• a commitment to ongoing liaison and/or joint working on evidence gathering, policy development, implementation and monitoring where this is needed to plan matters of a strategic nature; and</li> </ul> <p>2) a commitment to establish appropriate officer working and member governance arrangements for considering matters of a strategic nature.</p>	Yes, I wish to participate at the oral examination	Dorset County Council wishes to partake in any oral hearing on this matter in order to fulfill its role under the duty to cooperate and ensure that its interests are considered in the emerging Core Strategy.	10	

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											will only be addressed in full once an agreement is in place to resolve in an integrated way, matters of a strategic nature, and any consequent infrastructure investment plan is also in place. It is also important that any emerging economic strategy of the Dorset LEP and local plans are aligned. This has already been recognised by the LEP Board, which supports the idea of a strategic planning framework. The same will be true of any strategy to emerge from the future Local Nature Partnership. Until there is agreement on these issues, the County Council seeks assurance from Christchurch and East Dorset Councils that they will work with neighbouring authorities and other bodies on a "memorandum of understanding" between local, unitary and county authorities within the Dorset LEP area, including a commitment to establish appropriate officer working and member governance arrangements for considering matters of a strategic nature.					
359437	Ms Gill Smith	Dorset County Council	<a href="#">CSPS1950</a>	1.1							The Core Strategy has been prepared based on national policies that have now been replaced by the NPPF. The document will need to be updated to ensure that it refers to the relevant part of the NPPF rather than to earlier guidance. This could affect Dorset County Council interests. As such the County Council reserves a right to make further comment on any proposed changes to reflect the NPPF when these are published	The Core Strategy should be updated to accord with the NPPF.	Yes, I wish to participate at the oral examination	Dorset County Council wishes to partake in any oral hearing on this matter in order to fulfill its role under the duty to cooperate and ensure that its interests are considered in the emerging Core Strategy	10	
359295	Mrs Maria Humby	Alderholt Parish Council	<a href="#">CSPS2037</a>	1.1		No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Alderholt Parish Council would like the following points to be considered regarding the above consultation. Rather than being related to specific policies, the points raised refer to the overall document, and in particular, the lack of provision for communities such as Alderholt which in this document is neither considered rural or urban. 1. Alderholt feels isolated and believes that as a community it receives little help and support from East Dorset District Council. For example, the Parish Council alone carries the burden of managing and maintaining the recreation sports ground, there is also only one shop in a village with a population of over 3000 and despite past promises there is still no pavement to link the village to the parish church. 2. Alderholt is concerned that as it falls between the Cranborne Chase AONB, the New Forest National Park and Dorset Heathland where development is highly restricted, the village will become an attractive prospect to developers and development could go unrestricted in Alderholt. 3. The Core Strategy is unsound because there appears to be no constraints as to where a person can build houses or develop industrial areas in a rural area		Yes, I wish to participate at the oral examination	Alderholt parish Council would like to ensure that it is able to put forward its concerns in relation to this document.	10	

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											<p>such as Alderholt.</p> <p>4. The roads to Alderholt are nothing more than wide country lanes. Further development in the village will increase the deterioration of the lanes and an increase in traffic along such bendy lanes will become dangerous for road users and pedestrians alike. The Parish Council would like to see the arterial roads improved.</p> <p>5. Alderholt would like to see some zone planning constraints in the village to meet the demands of local employment, affordable housing and retail needs.</p> <p>6. There is a need in such a large rural community for more financial support to help provide community facilities.</p> <p>7. We consider that affordable housing should be for local people or people with a direct connection to the community and managed by a community land trust. This we feel will help maintain a vibrant school, local knowledge and local skilled labour.</p>						
495859	Mr Basil Barnett		<a href="#">CSPS2295</a>	1.1		No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	<p>The response forms provided on the Dorset for you website do not allow the type of submission that I wish to make. Hence, I am using this free-form document. In the remainder of this communication, CSD stands for the Core Strategy Documents.</p> <p>Conclusions</p> <p>1 I understand that the top objective for the Core Strategy is that a planning document is required (and it must be approved by the Planning Inspector authorized by the Government) to replace the existing strategy which is about to expire. None of this is stated, neither in the Welcome introduction document, nor in the CSD.</p> <p>2 The CSD has not been written so that residents can read it, follow the evidence, and support the conclusions.</p> <p>3 The CSD does not meet its own stated requirements nor meet the requirements of the NPPF.</p> <p>4 There are two important examples where the Core Strategy does not properly address the real problems of Ferndown and they have been almost passed over. The Core Strategy should make clear that, for Ferndown, the problems of traffic and care homes will not be resolved.</p> <p>Since there is no index to the evidence on which the Core Strategy is based, it is impossible to be convinced that the Positively prepared, Justified, Effective and Consistent with national policy.</p>				10		
655796	Ms Christine Ide	Defence Infrastructure Organisation	<a href="#">CSPS2392</a>	1.1							<p>The Ministry of Defence (MOD) welcomes the opportunity to comment on the Christchurch and East Dorset Pre-Submission Core Strategy document dated April 2012.</p> <p>The Strategic Defence and Security Review published in 2010 has given the MOD a new vision for our armed forces in 2020 and Lord Levene's report on Defence Reform is reshaping the way we run our business and realistic about what we can afford. The Strategy for Defence published in October 2011 (see link below) sets out how this vision can be achieved. Defence is in a period of transformation and in a decade's time will look very different from today. We will have achieved modern, capable forces – Future Force 2020 supporting our adaptable strategic posture.</p> <p><a href="http://www.mod.uk/DefenceInternet/AboutDefence/CorporatePublications/PolicyStrategyandPlanning/StrategyForDefence.htm">http://www.mod.uk/DefenceInternet/AboutDefence/CorporatePublications/PolicyStrategyandPlanning/StrategyForDefence.htm</a></p> <p>The MOD is one of the largest landowners in the UK with an estate of some 227,000 hectares (approximately 1% of the UK). In addition the Department has leases and licences to train over a similar amount of private land, mainly in</p>				10	<a href="#">2249157_0_1.pdf</a>	

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											<p>Scotland and the North of England. The estate consists of a wide range of facilities including barracks, depots, airfields, hangars and naval bases. The Defence Fuels Group (DFG) site at West Moors occupies 188 hectares with approximately seventy five percent of the site designated as a Site of Special Scientific Interest. The DFG delivers one billion litres of fuel and lubricants a year and numbers about 200 personnel. Management of the site is carried out in close consultation with Natural England and a variety of local conservation and environmental groups.</p> <p>DFG West Moors was categorised as a 'Core' site within the Defence Estate Development Plan 2009 and is expected to support Defence outputs for the next 15 years.</p> <p>The MOD does not have any specific comment on the detailed content of the Core Strategy at this stage. However for your information I attach a copy of the Regional Planning Brief for the South West dated January 2010 which sets out the MOD's regional proposals for the Defence estate in the South West up to 2035. Although now somewhat out of date it gives a good overview of the estate and priorities for the future.</p>					
359498	Mrs Lisa Goodwin	Holt Parish Council	<a href="#">CSPS2922</a>	1.1		No	Yes	Yes	No	No	<p>Holt Parish Council is very concerned about the positioning of a large number of houses to the North of Wimborne and the lack of any consideration for growth in sectors relating to older people and those with learning difficulties and mental health issues.</p> <p>East Dorset is predominately rural in nature with narrow and winding lanes making travel difficult and time consuming. With the preponderance of employment locations namely Bournemouth, Christchurch, and Uddens industrial estate, laying to the east of Wimborne Town centre it will be necessary for hundreds of additional vehicle journeys per day to travel through Wimborne and the surrounding rural road system to get people to their place of work. Poole Town is situated to the South of Wimborne so any additional traffic travelling to Poole from the North of Wimborne will have to circumnavigate Wimborne again on an unsuitable road network.</p> <p>Clearly rural roads in East Dorset are simply dirt tracks that have evolved over the years into the roads we now use. The extra burden of hundreds of vehicles per day, plus the HGV's that service new developments will cause rapid deterioration of road surfaces leading to increased costs for the Highways authority.</p> <p>A more sensible solution would be to place these additional dwellings along the southern side of the B3073 where easy access to the A31 and the trunk road system will allow more rapid dispersal of traffic into those areas where employment is situated. As to the provision of infrastructure to service the additional housing this will have to be developed at whatever location the houses are situated.</p> <p>Situating the proposed houses in an area North of Wimborne is in our opinion fundamentally flawed and does not reflect the wishes and concerns expressed by those families living in rural areas whose quiet country lanes will be turned into race tracks morning and evening with no thought for pedestrians or horse traffic that regularly use the road system. We do recognize that the document makes reference to traffic management measures being put in place to discourage travel to the East of Burts Hill junction; however this will simply serve to direct traffic through and around Wimborne further clogging the overcrowded road network. Again we would reiterate it would be more sensible to site these new dwellings to The East of Wimborne town.</p> <p>With a growing percentage of older people and this trend set to continue, the Core Strategy makes little or no mention of increased provision of their housing</p>		Yes, I wish to participate at the oral examination	To represent the views of the Parish Council	10	

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											needs or indeed their community needs. Likewise little attention is given to the creation of additional facilities or centres for those people with learning disabilities or mental health problems. If one considers the way in which Adult Social Care funding is being directed towards personnel budgeting then those people in receipt of this benefit need to have somewhere to spend it.					
359503	Mrs Lisa Goodwin	Knowlton Parish Council	<a href="#">CSPS2938</a>	1.1		No	Yes	Yes	No	No	<p><b>Executive Summary</b>                      This version of the Pre-submission Core Strategy falls short of meeting the tests of soundness in several respects.                      The over-concentration on urban concerns and needs has marginalised the rural issues and effectively stifled meaningful sustainable development in the villages and hamlets of East Dorset. This suggests a lack of positivity in preparation.                      The unwillingness to recognise and address the issues of rural community decline, evidenced in the general case by the work of Prof Mark Shucksmith, and in the particular in East Dorset, cannot support a suggestion that the Strategy is adequately justified.                      The Strategy must be re-balanced to ensure that the needs of rural communities over the next 15 years are properly researched and addressed before it can be accepted as sound.</p> <p><b>Discussion</b>                      Given the provenance of this document, it is unsurprising that it concentrates the bulk of its effort on the areas of population density in the south of the district. It is disappointing, however, to see the extent to which the remaining areas – mainly the rural north of the district – are consigned to a section of ‘and the rest’ near the back. This apparent declaration of either ‘too difficult’ or ‘no change is easiest’ for rural East Dorset is both worrying and representative of a missed opportunity. As a declaration of current needs it is disappointing; as a plan for the next 15 years it is dispiriting. The constituent wards of the rural north and their parishes are anxious that this balance should be redressed before the paper is presented to the SoS.                      The group parish of Knowlton is as representative of a rural parish as can be described in the area. An administrative agglomeration of communities, it contains both similarities and differences, not only within its own boundaries, but also with adjacent parishes. It covers from the far north chalk downland boundary with Wiltshire in Wimborne St. Giles, through the sand ridge of Chalbury to the edges of the heathlands in Horton and Woodlands. The settlement patterns are as different as the soil they sit on, and this impacts on the effectiveness of the pattern of hierarchical settlements outlined in the paper.                      The model upon which this paper appears to rely is predicated on neatly-nucleated settlements arranged equally neatly around higher order settlements from which they receive their low order services via neatly arranged communications links. Few of these conditions, if any, can be seen to exist in north rural East Dorset. Within Knowlton, we have only one settlement – Horton – which could in any respect be described as ‘nucleated’. The rest are sparse groups of hamlets, sometimes joined by later infill to form ribbon-development villages, such as Woodlands. These reflect settlement patterns which can be recognised back to at least the bronze age, modified in later centuries by estate enclosure and by modern population change. Because they rarely have an identifiable nucleus, these settlements can be difficult to place within models of the threshold values for sustainable services. Equally, the generally poor communications, particularly by public services between low and higher order settlements, make the range over which residents are prepared to travel to obtain services a difficult item to predict. The structure of ‘central places’ described in</p>		No, I do not wish to participate at the oral examination		10	

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											<p>this document appears not to take these complications fully into account. There is a need to ensure that basic services are carefully planned and, of necessary, supported within the lower order settlements.</p> <p>Knowlton is still essentially an area devoted to industry – even though that industry is mainly agriculture and thus less visible that, say, a steelworks. There is potential for greater exploitation of the tourist industry without noticeable effect on existing facilities. The industrial employment patterns – and the related tied accommodation – have been declining with increasing mechanisation since the early C 19th. Even in the last two decades, the number of people required to operate a farm has reduced and there has been little opportunity to replace either the housing or the jobs to any extent. Although there is a rump of farm workers or their widows retaining residence in what were tied cottages, this number is not likely to rise.</p> <p>In common with some of the adjacent parishes, Knowlton has a number of villages formed by the needs of large estates. In some cases, the estate remains not only the major agricultural landowner but also the holder of a significant portfolio of rental property. Houses previously tied or on peppercorn rent are now Let as desirable country residences at commercial rents well beyond the capability of a large number of people, including the families of existing residents. This is not a criticism; it is an acknowledgement that landholders like this must make a commercial return. However, it is a contributory factor in the decline of community.</p> <p>The concept of a 'vibrant community' is often alluded to as desirable of this sort but is seldom defined. If 'vibrancy' equates to 'vibration', then a vibrant community will need an input of energy and stimulation. In some cases this not easy to see and may indeed be the factor in the most urgent decline. The work of Professor Mark Shucksmith at Newcastle University and elsewhere has shown the social imbalance arising in the rural areas, and in evidence in East Dorset, has been a significant factor in the decline of community cohesion and in the facilities which are so highly sought after by those taking up residence from elsewhere.</p> <p>In almost any community there is a recognisable set of 'people who do'. These are the ones who step forward when some community effort is required, be it a fete, a public celebration or maybe membership of a committee. Anyone who has tried recently to recruit a new councillor will recognise that the pool of 'people who do' has shrunk. Some members have been 'doing' for decades and are becoming less active, capable or willing.</p> <p>Village residents in the C21st seem to fall into one of the following broad categories: The Rural idyllist, the Rural Commuter (day and weekend), the Artisan (both employed and self-employed), the Fixed-Income Retired/Semi-Retired and the Agriculturalist. Many other sub-groups exist and emerge, but the important thing is that any group should not be over-represented to allow the development of community diversity in both social and age terms. Both practical and organisational skills are needed and appreciated. What is vital is a willingness to engage in community issues right across the spectrum – and a willingness equally to appreciate that the countryside is an asset which must be amenable to change.</p> <p>We are regularly reminded throughout that there is a significant shortfall of 'affordable housing' in East Dorset. Less frequently acknowledged is the existence of the 'hidden homeless' – those who do not qualify for consideration for an affordable house because they are living with Mum and Dad because local housing is beyond their grasp. There are clues all over the rural settlements: multiple cars in the drive and the occupied-looking caravan in the garden are a good starting point. There is a hidden need for housing for local people which is</p>					

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											<p>not currently being addressed and is more likely to increase in the 15-year time period as a further generation arrives:</p> <p>The development constraints and influences in rural East Dorset are well known, a significant portion of the land having one or more factor to consider, be it green belt or areas for the protection of the natural or built environments. For each of the parishes in Knowlton there is a village envelope which has been substantially filled, leaving little scope for expansion. Whilst the UK population continues to increase, some of these constraints must be examined in a more people-centred light and exceptions to previous policies must be considered in a more sympathetic and realistic way. The prospect of expanding existing environmental conservation areas should be treated with great caution.</p> <p>If local opposition to development – and there will be opposition from several sectors of the population – is to be answered, there needs to be a clear benefit accruing to the local community. Therefore, where a development of affordable houses is proposed, it must be shown to be substantially linked to benefit to people with a strong local association and that this restriction will be rigidly enforced. Whether it be via Section 106-type agreement or community land trust acquisition, the inevitability of a need for new housing within the timescale of this Strategy must be acknowledged and accepted by the communities themselves and reflected in the Strategy.</p> <p>Conclusions</p> <p>If the active sustainability of rural communities is to be a real objective of this process, it must represent and address the needs of all of the members of the community, however vociferously or otherwise their case is expressed or opposed. Social diversity is an essential ingredient if this to be achieved.</p> <p>Vague expectations of services provided at a distance are inadequate, especially where the transport infrastructure is lacking. There must be a greater presumption in favour of the preservation of services at a local level, be it health, welfare, shops, posts offices or even pubs and other social centres. Rural Tax-payers should expect to receive the same level of consideration in these matters as do their town counterparts, whatever the cost of delivery.</p> <p>The needs of communities must be allowed to achieve a higher profile than is currently permitted by the constraints of conservation and the support of the concept of the rural idyll.</p> <p>The Core Strategy as currently written falls short of these objectives. A fresh approach is needed to further work before this document is to be considered 'sound'.</p>					
359571	Mr Renny Henderson	Royal Society for the Protection of Birds	<a href="#">CSPS3695</a>	1.1							<p>Thank you for consulting the RSPB on the draft Core Strategy. There is much that we support in this, particularly the high importance the Councils attach to the protection of internationally important wildlife sites in the Councils' area. We are conscious of the constraints on development that this causes and seek to continue to work positively with the Councils to address key issues such as housing whilst addressing the need for effective mitigation measures such as suitable alternative natural green spaces (SANGs).</p> <p>We have two principal interests in the draft Core Strategy:</p> <p>1. Firstly, the potential impacts of the Core Strategy's policies on biodiversity, especially designated wildlife sites including the Dorset Heathlands Special Protection Area (SPA), Dorset Heaths Special Area of Conservation (SAC) and Dorset Heathlands Ramsar site, Avon Valley SPA and Ramsar site and River Avon SAC, and New Forest SPA, SAC and Ramsar site (collectively known for the purposes of this response as the 'European sites'). We are encouraged by the approach proposed in the Core Strategy by the Councils, although there are a</p>		Yes, I wish to participate at the oral examination	we would like to confirm that we wish to reserve the right to appear at the Examination into the Core Strategy, on the grounds the Core Strategy raises significant issues	10	



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											number of outstanding concerns (see below); 2. Secondly, the potential for the Core Strategy to support the enhancement and creation of new areas of priority UK and Dorset Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) habitat, especially lowland heathland and mire and freshwater and coastal wetland habitats, within the Councils' area.			relating to the protection of internationally important wildlife sites (as highlighted in the HRA) and that there remains uncertainty over the delivery of appropriate and effective mitigation measures.		
619967		Home Builders Federation (South West)	<a href="#">CSPS3674</a>	1.2							Plan period The LP needs to express clearly the intended plan period. This is not clear from the document. We note the statement in paragraph 1.2 that the plan is for 15 years but it is not altogether the period of time that the plan is intended to operate from. We assume that this will be from year 2013 running to 2028. This would provide a period of 15 years. This should be clearly stated from the outset, including on the front cover.		Yes, I wish to participate at the oral examination	The HBF would like to appear at the examination to debate these matters further.	11	
649505	Miss Dawn Leader		<a href="#">CSPS305</a>	1.6	No	No	Yes	No			This consultation is a legal consultation rather than a public consultation. In the past there were 2 public consultations but neither included VTSW5. This is the first consultation to include that yet we are only asked to judge if Legal and Sound.	Public consultation and wider publicity about the new sites added to the review.	No, I do not wish to participate at the oral examination		15	
652710	Mr Gary Balmer		<a href="#">CSPS463</a>	1.6	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	1.6 is unsound because all the large majority of the background papers and research was done without including VTSW5. None of the focus groups got to discuss VTSW5, none of the wildlife or environmental or flood studies included VTSW5. VTSW5 was not in any formerly core strategy proposals, it was only added after all the public consultation had been done.	Focus groups need to be held, wildlife needs to be assessed and studied over all 4 seasons as residents say the land is full of wildlife. Flood risk assessments need to be done, studies on how the distance from any amenities can be overcome. A full transport survey to show how pedestrians, cyclist and cars for this new development can be handled.	No, I do not wish to participate at the oral examination		15	
652994	Mrs Kathleen Leader		<a href="#">CSPS531</a>	1.6	No	No		Yes	Yes	Yes	This document is not legal because VTSW5 was put in right at the end and no period of public consultation has been given, we are only asked to comment on its legality or soundness. It is also illegal because most of the background papers were written at the beginning and mid way through this process and VTSW5 was not added until after these papers were written. HRA report says no wildlife of note in VTSW5 and that is completely unsound.	Due process must be extended to VTSW5 rather than sticking it in at the end, hoping that no one will realise. Studies must be done, focus groups held and assessments fully made.	No, I do not wish to participate at the oral examination		15	
654093	Mr Paul		<a href="#">CSPS651</a>	1.6	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	In 2010 there was an options for consideration stage leaflet sent out to see how		No, I do not wish		15	

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	Squire										the public in Verwood thought about the core strategy, On the map at that time VTSW5 did not appear. It didn't surface infact for public knowlege untill early 2012, The consultation process being hugely reduced for interested parties. At this late stage I fail to see how all the envirolmental inspections could have been carried out for this site. It doesn't appear that HRA had any dealings with this site as their report seems to show a nil existance of Wildlife, When infact there was an abundance of wildlife including several species that are on the protected register.		to participate at the oral examination				
650714	Mr Norman Bethell		<a href="#">CSPS829</a>	1.6	No	No	No	No	No	No	VTSW5 was not included in the Core Strategy until the last minute which is unfair and illegal. No time was given for public consultation.		No, I do not wish to participate at the oral examination		15		
654660	Anne Mason	Transition Town Christchurch	<a href="#">CSPS993</a>	1.9							<p>The Transition TownChristchurch Response to the Christchurch and East Dorset Pre-submission Core Strategy Consultation June 25, 2012 is set out below. (The document will also be emailed to <a href="mailto:planning.policy@christchurch.gov.uk">planning.policy@christchurch.gov.uk</a>)</p> <p>Response to the Christchurch and East Dorset Pre-submission Core Strategy Consultation June 25, 2012:</p> <p>Transition Town Christchurch making the transition from a fossil-fuel based economy to one that is more sustainable with less harm to the planet.</p> <p>Transition initiatives evolved to address the twin challenges of Climate Change and Peak Oil. Economic Recession is now recognised as a third challenge.</p> <p>Why Transition Initiatives are necessary:</p> <p>The two toughest challenges facing humankind at the start of this 21st century are Climate Change and Peak Oil. The former is well documented and very visible in the media. Peak Oil, however, has been kept under the radar for most people. Yet Peak Oil, heralding the era of ever-declining fossil fuel availability, may well prevent the economic and social stability that is essential if we are to mitigate the threats posed by Climate Change. The transition initiatives currently in progress in the UK represent the most promising way of engaging people and communities to take the far-reaching actions that are required to mitigate the effects of Peak Oil and Climate Change. Furthermore, these re-localisation efforts are designed to result in a life that is more fulfilling, more socially connected and more equitable. (From the Transition Initiatives Primer version: 15 status: Final)</p> <p>We believe that Christchurch should do all it can to build up society's resilience in the face of the above challenges . The sooner we begin this process the more effective and less painful it will be. This building of resilience has implications for land use, transport, insulation of buildings, creation of alternative energy sources and concern generally for our ecological footprint.</p> <p>We further believe that, in responding to the local and global challenges we face, the people of Christchurch should join in the universal attempt to bring forth a sustainable global society that recognises that such sustainability depends less on the incessant search for material comforts and their multiplication but should be founded on respect for Nature, universal human rights, economic justice and a culture of peace.</p> <p>Aim of this submission</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To input to the Core Strategy with new evidence and planning solutions in policy areas relevant to Transition Town concerns</li> <li>• To highlight the importance of 'Resilience' in the Core Strategy, so that its policies and proposals will work well in the face of Peak Oil (scarcer and more expensive energy supplies), Climate Change, and Economic Downturn.</li> </ul> <p>What we mean by 'Resilience'</p>			19	<a href="#">2259130_0_1.pdf</a>		

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											<p>Resilience is, in a nutshell, the ability of a system, whether an individual, an economy, a town or a city, to withstand shock from the outside. As the credit crunch has highlighted, the global economy is now so highly networked, that a shock or crisis in one part can pulse very fast through the rest of the system. Resilience is about building the ability to adapt to shock, to flex and modify, rather than crumble</p> <p>Evidence used Please see Appendices 1. (References) and 2 (Examples) and 3 (Recent Evidence). We have based our work on government assessments of the impact of Peak Oil, explained below.</p> <p>What we mean by Climate Change There is now scientific and general acceptance that Climate Change is occurring and that a significant driver is human activity. Global risks include the obvious one noted in our Core Strategy, namely flooding, but also many others such as acidification of the oceans, desertification of the land, wildfires, extreme weather events, species extinction, and threat to the survival of many small, indigenous and marginal human societies.</p> <p>Why climate change is relevant to this Core Strategy We are not immune from the impact of global risks. Assessments should include more than the risk of flooding. They should aim to prevent as much as possible of our contribution to Climate Change. They should acknowledge the importance of diverse mitigating strategies including planning options which stimulate the development of community resilience.</p> <p>What we mean by Peak Oil Fossil fuels are a finite, non-renewable resource, one that has powered phenomenal economic and population growth over the last century and a half. The rate of oil 'production', meaning extraction and refining (currently about 85 million barrels/day), has grown almost every year of the last century. Once we have used up about half of the original reserves, oil production becomes ever more likely to stop growing and begin a terminal decline, hence 'peak'. The peak in oil production does not signify 'running out of oil', but it does mean the end of cheap oil, as 'sellers' not 'buyers' will now control the market. For economies optimised on ever increasing quantities of cheap oil, the consequences may be dire. Without significant successful cultural reform, severe economic and social consequences seem inevitable. (Post Carbon Institute)</p> <p>Why Peak Oil is relevant to this Core Strategy In 2011 DECC (the Department for Energy and Climate Change) called upon experts to provide views and information about how demand for and supply of oil were likely to change in the next 1 to 40 years. Most experts who submitted evidence believe that total oil production will peak before 2030, and many argue that there will be significant supply-side constraints before 2020.</p> <p>The UK Industry Taskforce on Peak Oil and Energy Security (ITPOES) is a group of British companies concerned that threats to energy security are not receiving the attention they merit. They expect to see effects of peak oil on our economy within the term of this Government viz.: markedly higher prices for all forms of travel (air, sea, rail and road); increased food prices (related to increased transport, fertilizer, herbicide costs); increased general retail prices; and increased domestic utility bills for heating and power.</p> <p>There is a consensus that implementing mitigation policies now will be much less costly than reacting at the last minute. We conclude that peak oil cannot be ignored in a plan being implemented from 2013 onwards. To mitigate the shocks of peak oil, local action is needed on both the demand side (e.g. energy-efficient housing in mixed, compact developments) and supply side (e.g. generating</p>					

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											<p>renewable energy locally).</p> <p>The planning solutions we recommend are intended to increase the energy independence and security of Christchurch and East Dorset, making the locality more resilient to the external shocks related to peak oil.</p> <p>Planning solutions (Please see the table detailing policy areas, planning solutions, and reasons-- this has been sent by email)</p> <p>Our overall planning solution is that the risks posed by climate change and the depletion of fossil fuels and other resources be addressed by the Core Strategy, and that resilience to shocks which arise from this be built in to all areas that the policy covers. This would include planning for a reduction in the need to use fossil fuels, an increase in low carbon systems, movement towards the localisation of energy and food production, more sustainable farming, an increase in local renewable energy and energy efficiency measures.</p> <p>Footnotes: 1) National Risk Assessment Register, <a href="http://www.publications.parliament.uk/pa/cm201011/cmselect/cmsctech/498/49807.htm">http://www.publications.parliament.uk/pa/cm201011/cmselect/cmsctech/498/49807.htm</a> 2) Brownfield sites should be more fully explored. Consider Town Centre sites such as the gasworks. This would require de-contamination and building up the land to mitigate flood risk. But it would be preferable to losing precious Greenfield land. (3) NOx – Nitrogen Oxide (NO and NO2)</p> <p>Evidence used: Appendix 1 – References Cabinet Office &amp; DECC, 2008 : Business Continuity Management for Fuel Shortages, Cabinet Office website Cabinet Office papers: <a href="http://www.cabinetoffice.gov.uk/ukresilience">http://www.cabinetoffice.gov.uk/ukresilience</a> <a href="http://www.cabinetoffice.gov.uk/resource-library/keeping-country-running-natural-hazards-and-infrastructure">http://www.cabinetoffice.gov.uk/resource-library/keeping-country-running-natural-hazards-and-infrastructure</a> <a href="http://www.cabinetoffice.gov.uk/content/risk-assessment">http://www.cabinetoffice.gov.uk/content/risk-assessment</a> <a href="https://update.cabinetoffice.gov.uk/content/local-resilience-forums#swest">https://update.cabinetoffice.gov.uk/content/local-resilience-forums#swest</a> <a href="http://www.cabinetoffice.gov.uk/content/capabilities-programme">http://www.cabinetoffice.gov.uk/content/capabilities-programme</a> <a href="http://www.cabinetoffice.gov.uk/content/resilient-communications">http://www.cabinetoffice.gov.uk/content/resilient-communications</a> Chatham House White Paper, 2010: Sustainable energy security: strategic risks and opportunities for business Lloyds / Chatham House <a href="http://tiny.cc/mvnit">http://tiny.cc/mvnit</a> DEFRA June 2012 : Agreement struck to prepare communities for climate change/ <a href="http://www.defra.gov.uk/news/2012/05/30/agreement-struck-to-prepare-communities-for-climate-change/">http://www.defra.gov.uk/news/2012/05/30/agreement-struck-to-prepare-communities-for-climate-change/</a> DEFRA Biodiversity offsetting --2012 <a href="http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/natural/biodiversity/uk/offsetting/">http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/natural/biodiversity/uk/offsetting/</a> DECC, 2009 : Report on the risks and impacts of a potential future decline in oil production. <a href="http://tiny.cc/47nh7">http://tiny.cc/47nh7</a> see also Call for Evidence at <a href="http://tiny.cc/199og">http://tiny.cc/199og</a> Dorset County Council et al, 2011: Local Economic Assessment for Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole , Dorset for You website Dorset County Council, 2011: W Dorset Economy &amp; Labour Market Profile Sept 2011, Dorset for You website Forum for the Future: Sustainable economy in 2040 <a href="http://tiny.cc/vkckw">http://tiny.cc/vkckw</a> Forum for the Future: Overcoming the barriers to long-term thinking <a href="http://tiny.cc/o3r55">http://tiny.cc/o3r55</a> Forum for the Future: Consumer Futures 2020 <a href="http://tiny.cc/q3kl0">http://tiny.cc/q3kl0</a></p>					

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											<p>Guardian.co.uk, 21 March 2010 : Energy minister will hold summit to calm rising fears over peak oil <a href="http://www.guardian.co.uk/business/2010/mar/21/peak-oil-summit">http://www.guardian.co.uk/business/2010/mar/21/peak-oil-summit</a></p> <p>Hopkins, Rob, 2009: Resilience thinking, Resurgence no. 257, pp 12-15, <a href="http://tiny.cc/h95jb">http://tiny.cc/h95jb</a></p> <p>Hopkins, Rob, 2010: Government 'Peak Oil Summit' Starts the Process of Government Acknowledging Peak Oil? <a href="http://tiny.cc/esyf7">http://tiny.cc/esyf7</a></p> <p>Merton Council, 2011: The Merton Rule, <a href="http://tiny.cc/yh01r">http://tiny.cc/yh01r</a></p> <p>Post Carbon Institute, 2011 : Peak Oil Primer, <a href="http://www.energybulletin.net/primer.php">http://www.energybulletin.net/primer.php</a></p> <p>Stevens, Paul, 2009 : The coming oil supply crunch. Chatham House <a href="http://tiny.cc/4r586">http://tiny.cc/4r586</a></p> <p>Totnes EDAP, The Totnes Energy Descent Action Plan <a href="http://totnesedap.org.uk/">http://totnesedap.org.uk/</a></p> <p>Transition Bristol, 2011: Who feeds Bristol? Report into the resilience of Bristols food system, <a href="http://tiny.cc/xwihv">http://tiny.cc/xwihv</a></p> <p>(8)</p> <p>Transition Network, : Evidence submitted to DECC on the risks and impacts of 'Peak Oil', DECC website</p> <p>Transition Initiatives Primer version: 15 status: Final <a href="http://www.transitionnetwork.org/resources/transition-primer">http://www.transitionnetwork.org/resources/transition-primer</a></p> <p>UK Energy Research Centre (UKERC), 2009: The Global Oil Depletion Report <a href="http://tiny.cc/fiin3">http://tiny.cc/fiin3</a></p> <p>UK Industry Taskforce on Peak Oil and Energy Security (ITPOES), 2008: What is Peak Oil? <a href="http://peakoiltaskforce.net/risks/">http://peakoiltaskforce.net/risks/</a></p> <p>UK Industry Taskforce on Peak Oil and Energy Security (ITPOES), 2010: The Oil Crunch, <a href="http://tiny.cc/gpzoh">http://tiny.cc/gpzoh</a></p> <p>Appendix 2 –Examples</p> <p>Hockerton, Nottinghamshire</p> <p>Community owned wind turbine. After a village meeting, survey, a second hand turbine was bought and set up on land in the village. It generates 300,000Kw hours per year, which is worth £50-60,000, and saves 150 tonnes of CO2 .The local community took the lead role in this and invested themselves. After paying back the investors, there will be £20-30,000 for the community, to do what they want with.</p> <p><a href="http://www.planlocal.org.uk/videos/videopages/a-community-owned-wind-turbine-in-hockerton-nottinghamshire.html">http://www.planlocal.org.uk/videos/videopages/a-community-owned-wind-turbine-in-hockerton-nottinghamshire.html</a></p> <p>and similarly: <a href="http://www.gamlingay-community-turbine.co.uk/turbine.htm">http://www.gamlingay-community-turbine.co.uk/turbine.htm</a></p> <p>Ashton Hayes, Cheshire</p> <p>Located in rural Cheshire, Ashton Hayes is a community of about 1000 people that is aiming to become England's first carbon neutral community. They started in January 2006 and since then have already cut their carbon dioxide emissions by 23% - by working together, sharing ideas and through behavioural change. They are now about to start work on a community owned renewable energy power station. They carbon footprinted their community - in order to make any attempt to go carbon neutral it is important to know the starting point: thus a baseline carbon footprint survey is an essential first step.</p> <p><a href="http://www.goingcarbonneutral.co.uk/">http://www.goingcarbonneutral.co.uk/</a></p> <p>Other case studies can be found on this website: <a href="http://www.planlocal.org.uk/videos/submenus/submenu-case-studies.html">http://www.planlocal.org.uk/videos/submenus/submenu-case-studies.html</a></p> <p>Community waste</p> <p>Bridport TLC</p> <p>Bridport tlc is a community resource and recycling project which is developing sustainable waste and recycling initiatives alongside local schools and businesses and the wider Bridport population. They are a volunteer-led group,</p>					

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											<p>offering solutions to improving the local environment and contributing to a sustainable local economy. <a href="http://www.bridport-tlc.org.uk">http://www.bridport-tlc.org.uk</a></p> <p>Community transport The Big Lemon, Brighton</p> <p>The Big Lemon was formed in 2007 to provide friendly, affordable and sustainable public transport for communities in order to encourage people away from car use, improve health and wellbeing and reduce the impact of transport on the environment. The Big Lemon runs all its vehicles on 100% recycled waste cooking oil from local restaurants, the first bus company in the UK to do so. They quickly built a reputation as the friendliest bus company in town, and since 2008 demand for their services has snowballed. The Big Lemon now offers public bus services, coach hire, festival coach services and waste oil collection. Their next project is the development of a biodiesel processing plant so that they can produce their own fuel from the waste oil they collect, and passengers, members of the public and local schoolchildren can come and learn how it's made.</p> <p>(9)</p> <p>Appendix 3—Recent emerging areas of significance: Biodiversity offsetting—Defra Recent further indications of risk of Economic crash and breakdown – Eurozone insecurity Vulnerability of global food production to loss of pollinators Emerging information about long-term consequences of Drought related Fire—this causes groundwater depletion for up to 20 years – and can lead to desertification New Parliamentary evidence session planned: The Energy and Climate Change Committee will hold a public evidence session on the Economics of Wind Power at 10.00 am on Tuesday 10 July 2012 <a href="http://www.parliament.uk/business/committees/committees-a-z/commons-select/energy-and-climate-change-committee/news/wind-1/">http://www.parliament.uk/business/committees/committees-a-z/commons-select/energy-and-climate-change-committee/news/wind-1/</a> DEFRA June 2012 : Agreement struck to prepare communities for climate change/ <a href="http://www.defra.gov.uk/news/2012/05/30/agreement-struck-to-prepare-communities-for-climate-change/">http://www.defra.gov.uk/news/2012/05/30/agreement-struck-to-prepare-communities-for-climate-change/</a></p> <p>(10)</p>					
654295	Mrs Jean Pardy	Labour Party Christchurch Branch	<a href="#">CSPS656</a>	1.10	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	The short response form (e.g. as in the Christchurch Courier pullout) circulated widely is inadequate for purpose as it does not address all the key issues	A more comprehensive response form should be provided	No, I do not wish to participate at the oral examination		20	
497743	Mrs Susan Jefferies		<a href="#">CSPS819</a>	1.10	Yes	No			Yes		I am sure that this document and form of response complies with the requirements however I am in doubt that it is cumbersome and almost impossible for the layman to understand and use easily. This is evidenced by the very low number of comments shown to date, less than 72 hours before the 6 week consultation ends.		No, I do not wish to participate at the oral examination		20	
649505	Miss Dawn Leader		<a href="#">CSPS842</a>	1.10	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	This round of consultation has been very poorly advertised and therefore has had very few comments made on it. That is because all the people that commented last time, assumed that they would not have to comment again. It was not made clear to them that they needed to re-read the document because they did not know that the council could add things into it that were not originally there. Publicity for this round of consultation has not been handled correctly and one can only assume with an organisation this big that it was done on purpose to make sure	A full public consultation needs to be advertised and publicised. Clearly telling all the people that commented last time that the document has had additional content added etc etc so that they know clearly what they have to do if	Yes, I wish to participate at the oral examination	i have spoken to a lot of people in the town about this and feel like I have gotten a good insight	20	

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											that the final version did not have to have too many changes.	they still feel strongly about the issues they raised. A 1-2 page document highlighting the revisions would have seemed like the proper way to get people to comment.		into why no one feels like they need to comment again		
654554	Dr Steve Parlour		<a href="#">CSPS711</a>	1.10	No						Question 3 (question 5 on the response form in Word) has not been worded in a way that is easily understood by the consultees. It reverses the sense of the previous two questions in that disagreement requires an affirmative answer. Many comments already submitted show that this has been completely misunderstood.	The consultation must be repeated without misleading questions in order to give any legal weight to the process.	No, I do not wish to participate at the oral examination		20	
649505	Miss Dawn Leader		<a href="#">CSPS843</a>	1.12	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	I have spoken to at least 5 people that have written in comments about the core strategy that have not seen the comments on the online portal, having sent their letters in 10 days ago. One lady called and was told that they are behind with adding them. How on earth did they cope at the last consultation when they have 10 times as many. Of course when the comments are finally all added it will be past the cut off date so if post as "gone missing" these people will have no time left to send their comments in again.	The management of the portal needs to be improved.	No, I do not wish to participate at the oral examination		22	
359461	Mrs Nicola Brunt	Dorset Wildlife Trust	<a href="#">CSPS1301</a>	1.16		No	No	No	No	No	It is disappointing that with all the studies undertaken for this Core Strategy, ecological studies of the proposed development sites have not been undertaken to inform the decision process, except for Bournemouth Airport. Whilst ecological data is available on designated sites including Sites of Nature Conservation Interest, this is not a comprehensive audit of the area's biodiversity as survey is dependent on gaining landowner permission. NPPF (165) states that planning policies and decisions should be based on up-to-date information about the natural environment.	Dorset Wildlife Trust therefore strongly recommend that all sites put forward for development should be surveyed at appropriate times of year to allow determination of the environmental impacts of developing sites prior to selection and to ensure sustainable development.	Yes, I wish to participate at the oral examination	Dorset Wildlife Trust is a voluntary nature conservation organisation which has specialist knowledge of the wildlife of Dorset and can offer local expertise. We manage the Sites of Nature Conservation Interest scheme for the county, are members of the East Dorset Environment Action Theme Group, the Dorset Biodiversity Officers	26	

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														Group and Dorset Biodiversity Partnership.		
652710	Mr Gary Balmer		<a href="#">CSPS464</a>	1.17	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	All studies (apart from the neighbourhood plan document for VTSW5) have been completed before VTSW5 was added to the plan so none of the issues have been looked at for this land	They need to be looked at in conjunction with VTSW5	No, I do not wish to participate at the oral examination		27	
651620	Mr Nick Woodford		<a href="#">CSPS554</a>	1.17	Yes	Yes		No	No	Yes	I question if this document has been detailed with the respect of the thoughts, needs and ideals of the local residents. I feel that it has been provided based on the pressure of central Government without the feeling of the people who live in the area in question. Even though there is a consultation, it is felt by most that it is a fruitless exercise as it's already a done deal.				27	
652994	Mrs Kathleen Leader		<a href="#">CSPS532</a>	1.17	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Flood risk assessments have not been carried out on VTSW5 and it also need loked at in conjunction with the "capping off" of the land fill pod that is closest to VTSW5, as after that area is covered with polythene in the coming months, the area in which VTSW5 is in will become considerably more wet.	a detailed assessment needs to be completed and the extra water from Blue haze closest capped pod needs to be assessed.	No, I do not wish to participate at the oral examination		27	
654093	Mr Paul Squire		<a href="#">CSPS731</a>	1.17	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	I find the inclusion of land named as WTSW5 considered for development as part of the East Dorset Strategic land assessment not sound. 1.has the flood risk been carried out 2.Joint town centre retail study, knowing that WTSW5 is at the farthest point from any retail premises in the Village,with no direct public transport, and to walk or cycle is over one mile if you are able, own transport then becomes a must, I wonder if this might be part of the study. I say this because only being included into the core strategy from early in 2012, Has there been time.		No, I do not wish to participate at the oral examination		27	
650714	Mr Norman Bethell		<a href="#">CSPS832</a>	1.17	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	All the planning and detailed checks which are referred to in this section did not apply to VTSW5 as it was not included at that time.		No, I do not wish to participate at the oral examination		27	
359461	Mrs Nicola Brunt	Dorset Wildlife Trust	<a href="#">CSPS1304</a>	1.17		No	No	No	No	No	It is disappointing that with all the studies undertaken for this Core Strategy, ecological studies of the proposed development sites have not been undertaken to inform the decision process, except for Bournemouth Airport. Whilst ecological data is available on designated sites including Sites of Nature Conservation Interest, this is not a comprehensive audit of the area's biodiversity as survey is dependent on gaining landowner permission. NPPF (165) states that planning policies and decisions should be based on up-to-date information about the natural environment.	Dorset Wildlife Trust therefore strongly recommend that all sites put forward for development should be surveyed at appropriate times of year to allow determination of the environmental impacts of developing sites prior to selection and to ensure sustainable development.	Yes, I wish to participate at the oral examination	Dorset Wildlife Trust is a voluntary nature conservation organisation which has specialist knowledge of the wildlife of Dorset and can offer local expertise. We manage the Sites of Nature Conservation	27	



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														Interest scheme for the county, are members of the East Dorset Environment Action Theme Group, the Dorset Biodiversity Officers Group and Dorset Biodiversity Partnership.		
360245	Mr Richard Burden	Cranborne Chase & West Wiltshire Downs AONB	<a href="#">CSPS1555</a>	1.17							<p>Thank you for consulting the AONB on this important policy document. As the ANOB considers there are some quite fundamental matters for discussion this letter is being sent simultaneously to Judith Plumley and yourself.</p> <p>The Cranborne Chase and West Wiltshire Downs AONB has been established under the 1949 National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act to conserve and enhance the outstanding natural beauty of this area which straddles three County, one Unitary and five District councils. It is clear from the Act, subsequent government sponsored reports, and the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 that natural beauty includes wildlife, scientific, and cultural heritage. It is also recognised that in relation to their landscape characteristics and quality, National Parks and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty are equally important aspects of the nation's heritage and environmental capital. The AONB Management Plan (2009 – 2014) is a statutory document that has been approved by the Secretary of State and was adopted by your Council early in 2009.</p> <p>The ANOB has looked with considerable interest at your Core Strategy Pre-Submission Document. We are acutely aware, with the production of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), the revocation of the Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS), and the removal of the whole suite of Planning Policy Statements and Planning Policy Guidance that all Core Strategy documents are in real danger of being insufficiently detailed to provide adequate policy guidance through to 2028.</p> <p>It is, however, clear from the NPPF that Government envisages the re-emergence of Local Plans with considerable detail within them to cover policy and decision making needs. It is noticeable that the NPPF puts equal weight on achieving economic, social and environmental gains jointly and simultaneously through sustainable development. There is a clear implication that solely economic proposals are not automatically sustainable.</p> <p>Crucially Paragraph 14, in association with Footnote 9, clearly indicates that there should be special policies in these emerging Local Plans to cover special situations. Those special situations include designated landscapes such as AONBs. Paragraph 218 also indicates that it would be in order for Local Plans to take on board those policies that have been lost in the revocation of the RSS.</p> <p>The thrust, therefore, of the AONB's comments relate to matters that we feel should be included in the Core Strategy to overcome the policy vacuum created by the loss of the higher level strategies and policies on which the whole concept</p>			27	<a href="#">2239336_0_1.pdf</a> <a href="#">2239337_0_1.pdf</a>	

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											<p>of Core Strategies was predicted. Whilst there is much to be supported in the pre-submission Core Strategy the AONB is of the view that without the additional policies to fill the gaps created by the loss of the higher level strategies and policies it will not be fully fit for purpose through to 2028 and therefore would have to be regarded as less than sound.</p> <p>In particular the AONB would wish to see clear policies that indicate the special character of the AONB, and proposed developments within it, would be handled in ways different from other, undesignated, areas of countryside within the District. Similarly we would commend the RSS suite of policies ENV1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and in particular ENV3 which relates to the setting of AONBs. We would wish to see priority given to conserving and enhancing natural beauty within the AONB and to priority being given to conserving and enhancing natural beauty where there is conflict with proposed development.</p> <p>The AONB notes that there are references to the AONB Management Plan in parts of the Core Strategy but that it is not identified as a key element of the evidence base in Paragraph 1.17, neither are the Historic Landscape Characterisation and Historic Environment Actions Plan studies included.</p>						
656205	Mr F Dowton		<a href="#">CSPS1684</a>	1.17	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	VTSW5 was added to the core strategy after all of the other plans so no one has had any chance to realize that this has been added, we have only now been given legal consultation, no public consultation was offered where we could make our views known	Public consultation and focus groups needs to be held on VTSW5 once all the facts about the site are known.	No, I do not wish to participate at the oral examination		27		
360302	Mrs Hilary Chittenden	Environment TAG (East Dorset)	<a href="#">CSPS3215</a>	1.21		No	No	No	No	No	<p>The statement that the Scoping report was consulted on is incorrect. A totally inadequate version was produced in September 2010 and was completely rewritten following consultation on that. We have no objections to the number of objectives being reduced to a manageable level (12) but the new document has failed to guide assessment of sustainability effectively.</p> <p>ETAG's response to Core Strategy Options (14.3.11) covered four sets of documents</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Core Strategy Options</li> <li>• BroadwayMalyan report (for Wimborne, Corfe Mullen, West Parley &amp; Ferndown)</li> <li>• Key Issues Papers</li> <li>• Fordham Housing Need Survey</li> </ul> <p>Additional supporting technical documents on Carbon Issues and Light pollution were submitted subsequently (5.6.11).</p> <p>Our detailed analysis has not been put into the public domain and much has been omitted from the background documents that support the Pre-submission document. It is disappointing that Key Issue Papers have not been amended to take our comments into consideration.</p> <p>It was evident that the Sustainability Appraisal was flawed and that this stemmed from an inadequate SA Scoping. This was discussed with officers and it was agreed that it would be helpful for ETAG to review the Scoping and submit this as part of our response. We confirmed this approach in our general response (14.3.11 referred to above) in the statement, Where possible comments on sustainability of proposals have been included. Further comment on the Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report 2010 will follow.</p> <p>As agreed, ETAG reviewed the Scoping document in consultation with Dorset Wildlife Trust and English Heritage and submitted it to EDDC on 18.10.11. It was not until 3.2.12 we were advised that the Scoping had been agreed by Members at the joint councils meeting in 2010 at the time they approved the Options Document should be published for consultation. Members appear unaware that they formally approved the Scoping.</p>		Yes, I wish to participate at the oral examination	As part of the East Dorset Community Partnership, ETAG's remit on biological sciences and sustainability is wider than that of Natural England or Dorset Wildlife Trust. Membership includes highly qualified natural scientists and town & parish representatives.	31		

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											<p>The Sustainability Report (para 4.5) says, No comments were received on the Interim Sustainability Assessment. This is untrue. In the introductory paragraphs of the revised Scoping we stated, In reviewing and responding to the Core Strategy Options, we noted that some of the proposals were not sustainable. The problems appeared to stem from the Sustainability Appraisal Scoping and we undertook to provide comment on that. The review of SA Scoping totalled 29 pages.</p> <p>The main consequences of failing to consult or even address the issues raised in the revised scoping are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The whole approach of establishing coherent ecological networks (advocated by Lawton and the Natural Environment White Paper and transposed into policy by NPPF) has neither been understood nor addressed in the selection of development sites. Similarly, ecosystem services have been neglected.</li> <li>• Consideration of the capacity constraints of the natural environment of the Districts has been restricted to designated sites with particular emphasis on international obligations to protect the heathlands (to the near exclusion of other habitats).</li> <li>• The SA should have ensured that links were made between enhancing the natural function of floodplains and biodiversity opportunities.</li> <li>• Light pollution and tranquillity have now been added to general policy but with no indication of the implications for the selected sites.</li> <li>• Consideration of climate change issues has focused on flood risk but again has not recognised the natural environment and how the land and its biodiversity can help mitigate the impacts: it's not all about engineering. The role of carbon sequestration has been omitted.</li> </ul> <p>As a result of not considering all the criteria in developing policy, the Core Strategy consistently scores poorly in SA Objective 1 Protect, enhance and expand habitats and protected species.</p> <p>It is disappointing to have to be so critical of colleagues. We have done all we can to be supportive on the whole Core Strategy including Sustainability Appraisal and will continue to do so.</p>					
652710	Mr Gary Balmer		<a href="#">CSPS465</a>	1.22	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	How can this assessment have been done on VTSW5 when the assessment was done, VTSW5 was not one of the areas up for assessment and clearly it have been added in anme only because the land is temming with wildlife.	a 12 month assessment needs to be carried out to take in all of the wildlife	No, I do not wish to participate at the oral examination		32	
649505	Miss Dawn Leader		<a href="#">CSPS584</a>	1.22	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	<p>How can a Habitat regulations assessment be carried out from a desktop, this 166 page document has been put together about every area propped. Such an important document and the people assessment the habitat have not even been out and visited it, which is just craziness.</p> <p>Most of us that live nearby to these areas see wildlife but recording it with the DERC or anyone else has never been asked or required of us, so someone in an office somewhere as looked at historic records and passed judgement, it is too ridiculous to believe.</p> <p>VTSW5 was thriving with wildlife, the land owner has taken to ploughing and harrowing the land to rid it of anything that might want to live there, 4 times this year and strangely he has not attempted to plant anything afterwards. It probably wasn't ploughed 4 times in the last 5 years before it was put into the strategy. I suspect the council is going to wait until everything has hibernated or been frightened away before they "send someone out" .</p>	A detailed study needs to be done by professionals. Developer please note, that you cannot "count" any adders or slow worms if you put boards down in the shade, we are watching you out there. They are cold blooded creatures, they look for warmth any assessment needs to be done by someone looking to find wildlife, not people looking to record nothing. council, check with DERC. Now we know where we should be recording wildlife I	Yes, I wish to participate at the oral examination	I live with VTSW5 and I see it daily, I can tell you and show you (photos, video and sound recordings) of the creatures using this land as a nesting ground, feeding ground.	32	

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												and my neighbours have started doing so.				
652994	Mrs Kathleen Leader		<a href="#">CSPS533</a>	1.22	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	There is no way that HRA have assessed VTSW5. There are many endangered species using this land. The council should check with DERC - Dorset Environmental Research Centre, they will tell you of the wildlife in this area	HRA should contact DERC and the RSPB and get a full assessment done.	No, I do not wish to participate at the oral examination		32	
650714	Mr Norman Bethell		<a href="#">CSPS836</a>	1.22	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	The Regulations of Habitats could not have been assessed correctly, if at all. The site is home to ground nesting birds, badgers, foxes, rabbits, slow worms and to deer. Building on this site (VTSW5) will destroy their environment for ever.		No, I do not wish to participate at the oral examination		32	
654822	Mrs Marion Crumpler		<a href="#">CSPS828</a>	1.22	Yes	No		No	No		This is a conservation area and you will be destroying this for all insects, birds and other animals habitat. You will also be destroying the plants, shrubs and trees which makes this area a good environment for the wildlife and as our environmental scenic views.	i am not sure what you can do to reduce the damage you would cause.	No, I do not wish to participate at the oral examination		32	
656205	Mr F Dowton		<a href="#">CSPS1686</a>	1.22	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	There is no way that the HRA can have done an assessment of this, there are many endangered species of bird that use this land, the report must have been done before VTSW5 was added. I myself regularly feed foxes and badgers.	The land owner needs to be stopped from destroying the wildlife and a full assessment needs to be carried out of a 12 month period as so many creatures use the land. At different times of the year.	No, I do not wish to participate at the oral examination		32	
649505	Miss Dawn Leader		<a href="#">CSPS306</a>	1.25	No	No	Yes	No	No		VTSW5 was not included in the 2008 consultation or the 2010-2011 consultation so the 21,900 responses were about other sites. Had VTSW5 been included it may have had responses too, but it wasn't.	The consultation needs to be done again including all the sites added at the last minute after the 2010-2011 consultation	No, I do not wish to participate at the oral examination		35	