

Objs	Policies	Comments	AONB Response
Strongly agree	Strongly agree	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Support collaboration between groups of farmers and landowners and their advisers to deliver landscape scale delivery across multiple objectives. 2. Develop and support a collaborative approach to grazing and gorse management on the Purbeck Ridge 3. Provision of high-quality land management advice to enable farmers and landowners to maximise ecosystem service benefits and their ability to adapt to environmental change in response to future ELM's. Contributing to the vision of the DAONB. 4. Assessment of the quality of the ecological networks in the Chalk Valley and Downland area to inform a project targeting the maintenance, restoration and re-connection of Lowland Calcareous grassland BAP habitat to benefit the species they support and contribute to the N reduction targets in the Poole Harbour catchment. 5. A brokerage service to match up those with small woodlands requiring management with individuals interested in undertaking management. A linked training provision to enable those new to woodland management to develop suitable skills. 	Action planning
Agree	Agree		n/a
Agree	Agree	Section 9.1.3 – Additional point could be considered to expand on opportunities surrounding nutrient and wider diffuse pollution control – this would benefit both the environment, enhance water quality for both rivers and aquifers and ultimately drinking water. Many of these mechanisms to control nitrates, for example through implementing cover crops, building slurry stores or fencing rivers will have an impact on the landscape.	Amendments made
		TWL1d – this policy should be expanded to specifically cover both ground and surface water quality alongside habitats and species, ecosystem flows and connectivity.	Too specific; policy wording already covers these aspects
		TWL1g – it would be helpful to expand this point to clarify that natural assets and services includes ground and surface water quality. The importance of rivers as connective corridors of semi-natural vegetation through a productive agricultural landscape warrants some attention.	Too specific; policy wording already covers these aspects
		TWL3 – we would consider it helpful for the AONB management plan to explicitly recognise water quality as part of the changing environment. That eutrophication impacts will be increased because of rising temperatures	Amendments made
		Each catchment partnership in Dorset has a supported list of projects that aim to deliver multiple outcomes from projects in Dorset. For example FWASGW and Wessex Water advisers work with farmers and land managers to deliver sustainable landuse change.	Action planning
Strongly agree	Strongly agree		n/a
Agree	Agree	<p>Clear demarcation of increasingly industrialised agriculture from less developed areas.</p> <p>The promotion of wild flower meadows</p> <p>Encouragement for farmers to become more wild life friendly by allowing greater margins for wild flowers around established fields</p> <p>Encourage greater inward trading between users of the landscape</p>	Action planning
Strongly agree	Strongly agree		n/a
Agree	Disagree	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unfortunately, "Management of Land and Sea" is not in the direct control of the AONB team, and therefore the objectives need to be set in terms of the extent to which delivery bodies have adopted the AONB objectives. • A stronger integration with Local Plan Policies is essential for this. • It would appear that Local Plan Policy (LPP) ENV1 (i) delivers this in principle • But AONB Management Plan (AMP) policies would bring in more specific clarity if TWL1a and TWL1b were incorporated into LPP ENV1. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plan is for all actors within the landscape; covered in chapter 3 • The AONB team will work with Local Plan teams on revisions where relevant
		TWL1: The parish council welcomes the AONB Partnership's commitment to working with agencies, organisations, businesses and individuals to promote and support management activities that conserve & enhance the special qualities and natural assets of the AONB. Broadmayne Parish Council is already working with South Dorset Ridgeway Landscape Partnership on improving the biodiversity of the land around our playing field, and is grateful for the support already received	Support
		TWL2: The parish council is keen to see the adoption of measures which will discourage practices that are harmful to the historic environment. On the southern boundary of the parish of Broadmayne is an unclassified county road which runs from Chalky Road to link with a network of rights of way overlooking Weymouth Bay. The route runs between many burial mounds and leads to the white horse. For years this route has been subject to persistent fly-tipping and it is often the site of traveller encampments. The parish council welcomes any action which will help to protect that route.	Action planning

Strongly agree	Strongly agree	See above comment re Policy Framework For example BTC is supportive of policy TWL1b 'Restore lost or declining habitats and their associated species' but cannot see how resources are to be brigaded to deliver this and what measures are in place to assess progress toward delivery of this policy over the five year timescale of the management plan. BTC strongly supports policy TWL4 'Skills for sustainable land management and the green economy are fostered'. BTC is keen to work with AONB partners to secure resources to support young people develop the skills required to establish and drive forward a greener local economy	Action planning
Agree	Agree	Section 9.1.3 – An additional bullet point should be considered to expand on opportunities surrounding nutrient and wider diffuse pollution control – this would benefit both the environment, enhance water quality for both rivers and aquifers (and ultimately drinking water, for example, through control of nitrates) and land managers through innovative funding mechanisms (including offsetting and payments for public goods as envisaged by the draft Agriculture Bill).	Amendments made
		TWL1d – this policy should be expanded to specifically cover both ground and surface water quality alongside habitats and species, ecosystem flows etc.	Too specific; policy wording already covers these aspects
		TWL1g – it would be helpful to expand this point to clarify that natural assets and services includes ground and surface water quality.	Too specific; policy wording already covers these aspects
		TWL3 – we would consider it helpful for the AONB management plan to explicitly recognise water quality as part of the changing environment	Amendments made
		There is some inconsistency in level of detail between the sections, for example 9.1.3 opportunities and pressures for The Working Landscape, is a relatively short high level list, compared with 9.2.3 on Exploring, Understanding, Engaging which has more elaboration and examples given. This could give the impression that there are fewer opportunities and pressures in the first section, which is not the case, so either 9.1.3 needs some fleshing out or 9.2.3 some cutting down, possibly both.	Updated sections to provide more context.
Strongly agree	Strongly agree	More of the types of actions and projects that the AONB has led on for the last few years, such as Wild Purbeck, South Dorset Ridgeway, National Grid, Habitat Connectivity Mapping.	Action planning
Strongly agree	Strongly agree	Continued activities as those within previous management plans	Action planning
Disagree	Disagree	Whilst the ecological and geological features of the AONB are exhaustively elaborated in sections 6, 7 and 8, the socio-economic features are only very briefly mentioned in section 9.1.1. This is surprising, considering the purpose of the Plan, set out in Section 3.1. Furthermore, the Management Plans of other AONBs contain more comprehensive assessments of to rural land management, planning and transport.	Section 9.1.3 amended with more detail and Section 4 expanded significantly
		In particular, regarding land management, the new Agriculture Bill, published in September signals a phasing out of Basic Payment Scheme (direct payments) and a shift towards support for environmental land management schemes (ELMs), as a follow up to the current Countryside Stewardship schemes. This is an important new development for the sector, which could lead to significant restructuring and so it really warrants a mention. It's most likely that the AONB Plan will help guide local delivery of the ELMs. https://publications.parliament.uk/pa/bills/cbill/2017-2019/0266/en/18266en.pdf (also relevant to section 4.3 of the Plan, re the CAP)	Chapter 4 includes some of this; 9.1.3. Amended
Strongly agree	Strongly agree	Firstly – it's not clear in the document which are policies and which are objectives. They need to be more clearly defined. I am sure that the potential for the generation of student projects (in the form of Dissertations) on aspects of the monitoring of Heritage and Ecology could be undertaken both over the long and short term. This could be undertaken either formally or informally. Projects might be established under a defined and agreed brief which covers objectives and methodologies.	Presentational aspects to be covered with good design. Include student work in 9.3 opportunities.
Strongly agree	Strongly agree	Supporting farming industry • to develop resilience in face of funding changes • to join together / work more closely together to support wildlife enhancement initiatives – encouragement to work at a landscape scale. Support or facilitate some of the farmer led networks to help create fit for purpose solutions.	Action planning
		The AONB's landscape is a reflection of its historic land use and the skills of those who worked it. Farming has changed and will continue to change in ways that are difficult to anticipate. But one can be sure that the numbers of those who work on the land and have the necessary skills is dropping to below acceptable numbers.	IAN, for 9.3

		The wildlife in the AONB has a problem in that today's society seems to make it difficult for humans to carry out our duty as a top predator in the absence of the wolf and the lynx. In many areas deer are far too numerous as are badgers. For generations humans have controlled numbers to maintain a healthy balance that integrated reasonable into farming and estate management, but no longer. Deer have severe impacts on tree development, badgers create erosion, trip hazards and hedgehogs are absent of much of the Cerne Valley. Mink control is also required	Action planning
Agree	Agree	We also suggest that if not already covered, Allotments and community orchards need to be added to the list of valued features, making a contribution to Biodiversity and green corridors in urban areas. Allotments provide local people of all ages with the opportunity to grow their own food and to enjoy the exercise and social intercourse which are part of the activity all year round. As such they make a significant contribution to the promotion of healthier lifestyles and to the improvement of physical and mental wellbeing. (comment also in EUE)	Amendments made
		Generally, the ethos of the plan is exemplary and would deliver what we feel would be the wishes of our local community in protecting and enhancing our landscape. Representing a farming community, as we do, we feel that there is not quite enough emphasis on basic food production and how that can be managed, but generally, the aims are sound. (also in TWL)	Support
Agree	Agree	Does not refer to the commercial pressures such as wind farms, oil research and fracking, mining especially for ball clay, landfill sites. (copied to PLQ)	Covered in PLQ / MDLQ
0	0	9.2.1 WILDLIFE should include SSSI & N2K data	Updated