

North Dorset Local Plan - 2011 to 2026

Part 1

Infrastructure Delivery Plan

November 2014



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## Infrastructure Delivery Plan

November 2014

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# Foreword

This document sets out what infrastructure is needed to enable the development proposed in the North Dorset Local Plan 2011 - 2026 Part 1 to be delivered, how much it will cost and who will deliver it. Appendix A sets out the various categories of infrastructure and their significance in respect of the Plan. Appendix B contains a schedule of infrastructure currently programmed and / or needed to support new development.

The document will particularly help in coordinating projects managed by different organisations but relating to the same development and in relating larger individual projects to the different developments which they might serve.

The Infrastructure Delivery Plan will be regularly reviewed and updated because development and funding arrangements are likely to change over time and so infrastructure requirements and costs will need to be realigned.

# 1. Introduction

- 1.1 Infrastructure has been simply defined as 'The basic facilities and services needed for the functioning of a community or society'<sup>1</sup>. To facilities and services might be added installations. The Planning Act 2008 states that infrastructure includes:
- roads and other transport facilities,
  - flood defences,
  - schools and other educational facilities,
  - medical facilities,
  - sporting and recreational facilities,
  - open spaces, and
  - affordable housing.
- 1.2 However, while the Planning Act 2008 places affordable housing within the category of infrastructure, under the current Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) Regulations it is not seen as infrastructure which can be funded by the levy<sup>2</sup>.
- 1.3 The government's early overview of the CIL<sup>3</sup> took the 2008 definition of infrastructure and gave examples of some of the facilities which the CIL could fund: play areas, parks and green spaces, cultural and sports facilities, district heating schemes and police stations and other community safety facilities were all mentioned.
- 1.4 It may be seen, therefore, that infrastructure consists of all the many elements of the physical and social fabric and networks which support the community. Critical<sup>4</sup> infrastructure has been described as the systems, networks and interrelated assets that allow a community to function both on a day to day and on a continuing basis. Alongside new development there must consequently be provided the appropriate infrastructure if that development is not to have a detrimental impact on the community. As the Government recognises in the National Infrastructure Plan 2013<sup>5</sup>, need is often difficult to predict but certain basic requirements can be identified. Accordingly, the main purpose of this document is to set out the basic infrastructure requirements of new development in North Dorset until 2026.
- 1.5 Infrastructure is often seen as 'grey', 'green' and 'social' or 'community', although

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<sup>1</sup> Vancouver Ecodensity Planning Initiative, 2007.

<sup>2</sup> Although affordable housing is not classed as 'infrastructure' for CIL purposes, its provision does have an impact on the viability of development and thus on the levy.

<sup>3</sup> Community Infrastructure Levy Overview, Department for Communities and Local Government (May 2011). Standalone CIL guidance has now been replaced by Planning Practice Guidance.

<sup>4</sup> The absence, loss or failure of critical infrastructure can cause often significant economic and social damage.

<sup>5</sup> National Infrastructure Plan 2013, HM Treasury (December 2013).

different elements can fall into more than one category. Something like a cycle path, for instance, can be seen as 'grey', in that a hard surface may be provided, 'green,' in that people are using a non-car mode of transport, and 'social', in that many people cycle for pleasure as a leisure activity. Generally, though, examples of development-related infrastructure such roads, public transport, health, education, open space and leisure facilities can be placed predominantly in one or other category.

- 1.6 The former Planning Policy Statement 12 (PPS 12)<sup>6</sup> made it clear that Core Strategies 'should be supported by evidence of what physical, social and green infrastructure is needed to enable the amount of development proposed for the area, taking account of its type and distribution. This evidence should cover who will provide the infrastructure and when it will be provided'.
- 1.7 The National Infrastructure Plan stresses the importance of infrastructure in supporting economic development. In particular, the Plan highlights transport, telecommunications and energy together with water and waste networks, the latter helping to give protection from the consequences of flooding and climate change.
- 1.8 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)<sup>7</sup> refers to the provision of viable infrastructure in supporting sustainable development. Reference is made to 'identifying and coordinating development requirements, including the provision of infrastructure'. The NPPF also states that, in their Local Plans, Local Planning Authorities should present strategic policies for the provision of infrastructure and work towards the timely delivery of that infrastructure.
- 1.9 The NPPF is clear that a wide range of physical and organisational structure and facilities is involved - for transport, telecommunications, waste management, water supply, wastewater, flood risk and coastal change management, and the provision of minerals and energy (including heat); the provision of health, security, community and cultural infrastructure and other local facilities.
- 1.10 Local planning authorities are expected to set out the strategic priorities for the area in the Local Plan<sup>8</sup>: 'This should include strategic policies to deliver:
  - The provision of infrastructure for transport, telecommunications, waste management, water supply, wastewater, flood risk and coastal change management, and the provision of minerals and energy (including heat); and
  - The provision of health, security, community and cultural infrastructure and

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<sup>6</sup> Planning Policy Statement 12: Local Spatial Planning (DCLG, June 2008), replaced by the National Planning Policy Framework, DCLG (March 2012).

<sup>7</sup> National Planning Policy Framework, DCLG (March 2012).

<sup>8</sup> Paragraph 156, National Planning Policy Framework, DCLG (March 2012).

other local facilities.'

- 1.11 Local Planning Authorities should 'plan positively for the development and infrastructure required in the area to meet the objectives, principles and policies of this Framework'<sup>9</sup>. The NPPF also states that<sup>10</sup> 'Local Planning authorities should work with other authorities and providers to:
- Assess the quality and capacity of infrastructure for transport, water supply, wastewater and its treatment, energy (including heat), telecommunications, utilities, waste, health, social care, education, flood risk and coastal change management, and its ability to meet forecast demands; and
  - Take account of the need for strategic infrastructure including nationally significant infrastructure within their areas.'
- 1.12 The Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP) is a supporting document for the Local Plan Part 1<sup>11</sup>. It covers the plan period to 2026. The IDP will play a key role in co-ordinating the level of local infrastructure and services so that they meet existing and future demands.
- 1.13 The infrastructure planning process, in essence, involves determining what is needed to implement the Local Plan Part 1 and how it is to be provided, by whom, when and at what cost. Ideally, the provision of infrastructure and development should be coordinated to minimise the adverse impacts of new development and support the most sustainable form of growth. North Dorset's IDP aims to outline the infrastructure requirements needed to support the amount and distribution of growth proposed in the Local Plan Part 1 and set out a programme for delivery.
- 1.14 However, while the infrastructure planning process needs to identify what infrastructure is required, and where it should be located, it should not become a 'wish list' of infrastructure provision that does not have a reasonable chance of being delivered or is completely unrelated to development or is divorced from community need.
- 1.15 The North Dorset District-Wide Local Plan<sup>12</sup> did not contain any general infrastructure policies although reference was made at various points to specific schemes, such as road schemes and community facilities.
- 1.16 The Draft Core Strategy<sup>13</sup> contained a Section<sup>14</sup> devoted to grey, social and green infrastructure provision and supporting policies. Individual projects were not

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<sup>9</sup> Paragraph 157, National Planning Policy Framework, DCLG (March 2012).

<sup>10</sup> Paragraph 162, National Planning Policy Framework, DCLG (March 2012).

<sup>11</sup> The IDP will also play an important part in preparing the CIL, forming a significant part of the evidence base.

<sup>12</sup> The North Dorset District-Wide Local Plan, North Dorset District Council (January 2003).

<sup>13</sup> Draft Core Strategy and Draft Development Management Policies, North Dorset District Council (March 2010).

referenced; rather, the policies reflect the Council's intention to ensure the provision of adequate and appropriate infrastructure to underpin new development.

- 1.17 The public consultation on the Draft Core Strategy undertaken in 2010 produced over 5,700 comments, of which 364 were specifically directed towards infrastructure. Some 155 comments concerned grey infrastructure, 109 related to social infrastructure and 100 concerned green infrastructure.
- 1.18 Transportation was by far the most significant element of grey infrastructure to attract comment - over one third of infrastructure comments were directed to this. A great many general comments were received relating to social infrastructure but education and recreation/leisure were of much greater specific interest to respondents than other social infrastructure items. In the context of green infrastructure, there were again many general comments and once more recreation/leisure drew most attention.
- 1.19 The targeted consultation exercise undertaken in October/December 2012 included a draft version of the IDP. Questions were asked about the levels of significance assigned to the various infrastructure elements and comments were invited on the actual elements and any that might have been omitted. Over 300 comments and responses were received and these were very helpful in helping to frame this revised IDP.
- 1.20 The majority of respondents supported the proposed categorisation of infrastructure schemes, while a number of helpful proposals were put forward regarding possible changes. Comments relating to inaccuracies were made as well as various suggestions for additional projects to be included in the IDP.
- 1.21 Although the formal consultation on the North Dorset Local Plan – 2011 to 2026 Part 1: Pre-submission Document, which took place between 29 November 2013 and 24 January 2014, did not specifically seek views on the draft IDP, some comments concerning infrastructure were submitted which have been taken into account in this revision of the IDP.

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<sup>14</sup> Section 2.6 - Infrastructure - Draft Core Strategy and Draft Development Management Policies, North Dorset District Council (March 2010).



## 2. Infrastructure Planning Framework

- 2.1 The key stages in the infrastructure planning process are essentially identifying:
- infrastructure needs and costs;
  - the phasing of development;
  - funding sources; and
  - responsibilities for delivery.
- 2.2 This document therefore sets out to summarise what infrastructure is required, when the necessary infrastructure will be put in place, what likely costs are involved, how those costs will be met and who will deliver that infrastructure.
- 2.3 Infrastructure significance or importance is also considered. This is especially important when there are concerns about the availability of funding, because of the unstable housing market affecting the certainty of funding from planning gain and because of constraints on public expenditure. It is also the case that while some infrastructure is required as a result of population growth and change, some infrastructure is needed to improve quality of life for residents and some is called for in order to achieve sustainability objectives. Lastly, available funding, both now and in the future, is most unlikely to be available to pay for all the identified projects, so consideration will need to be given to the ways in which choices can be made between the different infrastructure elements. The views expressed in the consultation exercises undertaken to date will greatly help the Council in this.
- 2.4 The future infrastructure and necessary funding which is set out in the infrastructure schedule will provide a significant portion of the initial evidence establishing of the need for the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL). It will also underpin the identification of projects to which CIL funding can be applied and help in assigning priorities to those projects.

## 3. Infrastructure Overview

### Transportation

#### Road

- 3.1 The road network in North Dorset is dominated by smaller roads. Only 8% of the District's roads are classified as A, about 8% of the District's roads are of B classification, around 37% are class C and about 45% are unclassified. The major roads running through North Dorset are A30, A350 and A354 while A303 and A31<sup>15</sup> touch the District in the north and south respectively. Many of the smaller roads, such as C13 between Blandford Forum and Shaftesbury, carry unsuitable levels of traffic and inappropriate sizes of vehicles.
- 3.2 The rural nature of much of the District means that car ownership is often essential to avoid isolation and provide access to jobs and services, given a notable lack of public transport in many areas. Cycling facilities are slowly improving but many rural roads are not attractive for cycling given the size of some of the vehicles using them and the volumes of traffic on certain lengths. However, completion of sections of the Trailway has enabled cyclists to use a through route from Sturminster to Blandford.
- 3.3 While there are policies relating to transport and sustainable development in the Local Plan Part 1, especially in minimising the need for travel, the Bournemouth, Poole and Dorset Local Transport Plan (LTP3)<sup>16</sup> contains broader policies while also setting out specific schemes.
- 3.4 Key improvements to the highway network include those to support the Strategic Site Allocation (SSA) at Gillingham including: a new link road between B3081 and B3092 within the southern extension to the town; and an improved link to the A30 from the B3081 at Enmore Green, Shaftesbury.

#### Rail

- 3.5 There is a single station in North Dorset, at Gillingham. This provides access to the West of England mainline in the south west via Yeovil to Exeter and beyond, services to Salisbury and other stations to London Waterloo and services to Wales by way of Bristol. Services are operated primarily by South West Trains. Network Rail recognises that single line sections prevent significant increases in

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<sup>15</sup> The Highways Agency operates and maintains A303 and A31 as part of the national Strategic Roads Network while Dorset County Council is responsible for all other roads in North Dorset.

<sup>16</sup> Bournemouth, Poole and Dorset Local Transport Plan, Dorset County Council (April 2011).

Implementation Plan 1 covered the period 2011 - 2014; Implementation Plan 2 was approved on 6 April 2014 and covers the period 2014 - 2017.

train service frequency. However, the position has improved following the commissioning of the Axminster loop in December 2009, which has allowed the provision of an hourly service between London Waterloo and Exeter.

- 3.6 Network Rail takes the view that the likely doubling of passenger and freight demand in the next 25 years will most likely be met by the operation of longer trains, or by exploiting network paths which are not currently utilised, rather than by significant enhancements to infrastructure.

### **Air**

- 3.7 The airfield at Compton Abbas is a licenced grass airfield rather than a commercial operation with scheduled flights. The flying school which is based there offers lessons and flying experience. There is also an active flying club.

## **Utilities**

### **Gas**

- 3.8 The local gas distribution network in North Dorset is owned and operated by Southern Gas Networks while National Grid is responsible for the national gas distribution network. It is likely that the majority of potential, housing sites being considered for development will require reinforcement of the gas network to ensure that future supplies are adequate.

### **Electricity**

- 3.9 The national electricity transmission network of overhead lines and underground cables is owned and maintained by National Grid, transmitting electricity to regional Distribution Network Operators (Scottish and Southern Energy in North Dorset). These operators own and maintain the regional network of lines and cables operating at 132Kv and below for onward transmission of electricity to consumers via the suppliers who supply and sell electricity to consumers.
- 3.10 National Grid has no major infrastructure projects planned in North Dorset or any which might affect the District during the plan period. At present, National Grid does not have any electricity transmission assets in North Dorset.
- 3.11 Supplies to potential housing sites through the existing network may require local works but are not thought to raise particular concerns. At Gillingham, for example, the existing primary sub-station is thought to have sufficient capacity to cope with the proposed development to the south of the town.

### **Local renewables**

- 3.12 The Local Plan Part 1 includes a policy aimed at encouraging the generation of heat or electricity from renewable sources within new residential and

commercial development in the District. A district scheme will be explored as an element of the Strategic Site Allocation at Gillingham.

- 3.13 There are some small scale hydroelectric schemes in the District generating modest amounts of electricity, such as those at Fiddleford Mill at Sturminster, which generates around 50 kW, at Benjafield Farm near Gillingham, generating up to 5.5kW, and at Peggs Farm, between Fontmell Magna and Child Okeford, which is capable of generating up to 3.7kW.

### **Water**

- 3.14 Virtually all North Dorset is supplied with water by Wessex Water. A few properties, though, are served by SembCorp (formerly Bournemouth and West Hampshire Water) and a very few properties draw their water from private supplies. The latter are regulated by North Dorset District Council.
- 3.15 There are not thought to be any current or future water supply problems in the district. However, a 64km long pipeline to transfer water across North Dorset to Salisbury to improve supplies in that area is currently (September 2014) being implemented. As well as construction of the pipeline across the district, the scheme includes the construction of a storage tank at Snowdown near the entrance to Blandford Camp and a pumping station at Pimperne.
- 3.16 In addition, Wessex Water has pointed out that there is limited capacity in the existing local water supply network at Gillingham to serve the proposed development to the south of the town.

### **Telecommunications**

- 3.17 The availability of broadband internet access in North Dorset is inconsistent across the District. While parts of the District enjoy relatively high internet connection speeds, in many parts internet availability is very limited. In fact, some places have no broadband access.
- 3.18 Recent efforts to improve the situation have moved in two directions. 'Superfast Dorset' is supported by the County Council and the Dorset districts, as part of a national programme<sup>17</sup>, aiming to ensure that by 2015 at least 95% of the population can have access to superfast broadband (i.e. broadband at speeds of at least 24Mbps compared to current speeds of 0.5 - 8 Mbps). Currently, over 20% of premises experience speeds of less than 2Mbps. The project intends to ensure that all premises have access to broadband speeds of over 2Mbps.
- 3.19 Trailway Broadband was a project supported by the Community Partnerships Executive for North Dorset (CPEND) and DT11 Forum, the Blandford area

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<sup>17</sup> Broadband Delivery UK (BDUK), operated by the Department for Culture, Media and Sport, aims to deliver superfast broadband to more than 90% of premises by 2017 .

community partnership. The project sought to use the Trailway between Blandford and Sturminster Newton as the route for a fibre optic cable which would support superfast broadband links to the villages along the way as well as the married quarters at Blandford Camp and the Business Park at Sturminster Newton. It would have served 4,500 properties and premises. However, this project has now been abandoned following conflicts with the larger Dorset-wide scheme.

- 3.20 Mobile phone coverage in Dorset is not complete. Over 3% of the area has no reliable signal and 32% of the County is not covered. In one or two places in North Dorset there is no available signal at all and in a number of locations the signal is unreliable or only available outdoors. The government is aware of the problems faced in some areas and is providing up to £150 million to improve mobile coverage in areas where there is currently no coverage from any of the Mobile Network Operators (MNOs).

## Waste

- 3.21 The Dorset Waste Partnership was set up in 2011 to deal with waste in the County. Residents in North Dorset have their refuse and recycling collections, plus street cleansing, run by the Partnership. The household recycling centres, treatment and disposal of waste are also managed by the Partnership. There may be a need for additional facilities in the main towns during the plan period.

## Drainage

### Water

- 3.22 The River Stour and its many tributaries drain much of North Dorset. Dorset County Council is the 'Lead Local Flood Authority', coordinating drainage issues in the District which are dealt with by the Environment Agency, County Council and District Council.
- 3.23 The District Council is the local Land Drainage Authority for ordinary watercourses or non-main rivers within the District. Main rivers are generally largest streams and rivers such as the Stour, Winterborne and Tarrant but may also include smaller but important watercourses. Land drainage is a complex area of responsibility but, essentially, landowners are responsible for the drainage of their land and, in so doing, should not cause problems for their neighbours.

### Flooding

- 3.24 Sections of the rivers in North Dorset, such as the Rivers Stour and Lodden and Shreen Water, are prone to flood in times of high or prolonged rainfall, but flooding may be experienced in parts of the District due to flooding from

groundwater or springs as well. This type of flooding must also be borne in mind when development is being considered.

- 3.25 Dorset County Council, as the 'Lead Local Flood Authority', has a duty to investigate incidences of flooding. This does not mean that they have a duty to rectify the situation, only to identify the mechanism by which the flooding occurs and who might be responsible for carrying out remedial action.
- 3.26 The Environment Agency arranges its flood defence functions through Regional Flood Defence Committees. The Environment Agency is responsible for the flood defences on main rivers in North Dorset and its policies are set out in the 'Dorset Stour Catchment Flood Management Plan'. There are particularly significant flood defences on the River Stour at Blandford but there are also defences elsewhere, such as those at Gillingham on Shreen Water.
- 3.27 A Strategic Flood Risk Assessment was carried out in 2008 and areas at risk of flooding identified. This information has been taken into account in considering the land allocations in the Local Plan Part 1.

## **Sewerage**

- 3.28 The existing network of public sewers in North Dorset is the responsibility of Wessex Water.
- 3.29 There are 23 sewage treatment works on the public sewer network in the District, dealt with by Wessex Water. They are located in Bourton, East Stour, Fifehead Magdalen, Fontmell Magna, Gillingham, Glanvilles Wootton, Hazelbury Bryan, Hinton St Mary, Iwerne Minster, King's Stag, Manston, Mappowder, Marnhull, Milborne St Andrew, Shaftesbury, Shillingstone, Stourton Caundle, Stourpaine, Stubhampton, Sturminster Newton and Tarrant Crawford. There are also numerous sewage pumping stations which are the responsibility of Wessex Water.
- 3.30 Details of potential development sites have been sent to Wessex Water to ascertain whether or not there are any capacity issues in the sewer network or at any sewage treatment works and pumping stations. The main issues relate to the proposed development south of Gillingham, where off-site reinforcement of the system will be required to serve the proposed development together with the likely provision of a pumping station and the upgrading of the existing Brickfield pumping station.

## **Public Realm**

### **Visual**

- 3.31 The towns in North Dorset are not particularly rich in public art but there are some notable installations, such as the memorial stylus and the bronze by

Elisabeth Frink, entitled The Head, by the Exchange in Sturminster Newton and the paving stones which are carved with quotes and sayings in Blandford town centre.

- 3.32 In addition, a new public art sculptural seating installation is planned for Shaftesbury. The project is called 'Common Places' and will create a focal point on The Commons.

### **Amenity**

- 3.33 There are numerous amenity spaces, large and small, around the District, maintained by the Council, volunteers and groups such as the Blandford Environmental Trust. Some, like the Railway Gardens at Sturminster Newton, contain features and artefacts which have specific local links (in that case, with the former Somerset and Dorset Joint Railway which ran through the town until 1966). Others are spaces which contain play equipment for children, some contain only seating, and some are wooded areas such as Angus Wood in Blandford Forum.

## **Education**

### **Pre-school**

- 3.34 Although there are no Education Authority funded nursery schools in North Dorset, there are private nursery schools in each of the main towns while one private school's range of pupils begins at age 3 years. Generally, the range of pre-school childcare provision ranges from Children's Centres, day nurseries and pre-school/play groups to registered childminders.
- 3.35 Dorset County Council's Children's Services Department carried out an assessment of the supply of and demand for pre-school childcare facilities across the County<sup>18</sup>. This study showed that in 2010 there were 39 day nurseries and pre-school/playgroups in North Dorset. The distribution of these mirrored the distribution of population in the settlements of the District.
- 3.36 In addition, 73 registered childminders provide 330 places in North Dorset. Childminders account for the greatest number of providers in the District and are seen as particularly important in providing a service in rural areas where demand exists but which is insufficient for group providers to offer a viable service.

### **Primary**

- 3.37 As Education Authority, Dorset County Council is responsible for planning for

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<sup>18</sup> Childcare Sufficiency Assessment, Dorset County Council (2011).

and providing places to meet demand for primary education in North Dorset. Given the likely development which will take place during the plan period, the Council has identified a need for a number of new primary schools and other which will need to be extended to provide sufficient places to meet anticipated demand in the market towns.

- 3.38 In Gillingham it is also proposed to provide a new two form entry primary school as part of the proposed development to the south of the town. The Education Authority also revised their projections for Shaftesbury and Sturminster Newton in 2014, such that to accommodate the growth now forecast, new two form entry primary schools are required in these towns. In the case of Sturminster Newton, the new primary school would replace the existing William Barnes School.
- 3.39 As well as the state funded primary schools in North Dorset, a number of independent schools take children of primary school age. These include Port Regis Preparatory School, Motcombe, and Knighton House School, Durweston.

### **Secondary**

- 3.40 Development in the market towns will lead to an increased demand for additional secondary school places. This will largely be met by extensions to The Gillingham School, Shaftesbury School, and Sturminster Newton High School. The size of anticipated increased demand in Blandford is broadly within the ability of The Blandford School to absorb.
- 3.41 Secondary schools in North Dorset all offer education up to age 18 and a number of independent schools in North Dorset educate pupils to age 16 and beyond, such as Bryanston School in Blandford, Clayesmore School, Iwerne Minster and Milton Abbey School at Milton Abbas.

### **Further**

- 3.42 There are no Further Education establishments in North Dorset other than the further education offered by the North Dorset Skills Centre at Wincombe Lane, Shaftesbury, which is part of Yeovil College. Those seeking further education have to travel outside the district, to Yeovil College itself, for example, or Bournemouth and Poole College. The District also has strong links with Kingston Maurward College, an agricultural college based in Dorchester, which provides subsidised transport for a significant number of students in the area.

### **Adult**

- 3.43 North Dorset suffers through poor provision of adult education learning opportunities. Community learning facilities that were previously supported have largely disappeared. Adult education is focussed on Blandford Adult



Education Centre, which offers a range of vocational and general interest courses.

### **Special**

- 3.44 Yewstock School in Sturminster Newton is a day community school taking pupils from age 2 until age 19 years who have profound, multiple or complex learning difficulties. At present (September 2014) the school is being expanded to increase capacity.
- 3.45 The Forum School, Shillingstone, is a special boarding school catering for pupils with autism aged 5-12 years.

## **Health**

### **Hospitals**

- 3.46 North Dorset has two hospitals supported by Dorset Health Care University NHS Foundation Trust<sup>19</sup>. Blandford Community Hospital has a 24 bed ward, the focus of which is elderly rehabilitation, as well as a range of outpatient clinics, a day surgery theatre, a minor ailments and injuries unit and a day hospital. Built in the nineteenth century, the hospital has been progressively extended since then. The Trust has recently committed funds for two Dental Suites and a unit to collocate community health and social care teams in the hospital.
- 3.47 In Shaftesbury, the Westminster Memorial Hospital offers nurse led services assessing and treating a range of minor injuries and illness for adults and children.
- 3.48 Hospital treatment for North Dorset's residents is also available at hospitals outside the District: Dorset County Hospital, the Royal Bournemouth Hospital, Poole General Hospital, Salisbury District Hospital and Yeovil District Hospital.

### **General Practitioner Surgeries/Health Centres**

- 3.49 The recent health reforms brought into being Clinical Commissioning Groups (CCGs) which are made up of local GPs, nurses and other professionals and which are now responsible for commissioning services for local communities. The Dorset CCG supports people in Dorset in leading healthier lives and it is divided into Localities.
- 3.50 North Dorset contains thirteen General Practitioner (GP) surgeries, distributed across the district, which lie in either the North or Mid Dorset Locality with the exception of that in Silton, which is in the Wiltshire CCG. Overall, it appears that

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<sup>19</sup> From 1 July 2011, Dorset Primary Care Trust transferred the management of community based health services to Dorset Health Care University NHS Foundation Trust. Strategic Health Authorities also ceased to exist.

some surgeries in the District have some spare capacity but this would probably be insufficient to cope with any significant increase in population. In particular, health provision in Blandford is already under pressure and new development is likely to create further strain. Additional facilities will also be required in Gillingham and Shaftesbury to cope with the significant proposed new development there.

### **Dental practices**

- 3.51 There are some twelve dental practices distributed across North Dorset in the main towns and Stalbridge. Most practices have spaces on their lists and some have room in their existing premises to allow the engagement of additional dentists.

### **Pharmacies**

- 3.52 The Pharmaceutical Needs Assessment (PNA) published in 2011<sup>20</sup> is a statement of the needs of the population of the area in relation to pharmaceutical services. The PNA identifies 11 pharmacies and 4 dispensing medical premises in North Dorset. The PNA states that North Dorset is currently well served in terms of pharmaceutical services, especially since increased capacity for pharmaceutical services has been created in Gillingham with the opening of a third pharmacy in the town early in 2009.
- 3.53 The PNA identifies the difficulties faced by many residents in the rural parts of North Dorset because of poor transport and access. To help tackle these problems, 11 pharmacies offer prescription collection and 10 offer home delivery services. All the dispensing practices make arrangements for delivery to housebound patients while one practice has a delivery service that covers a radius of 25 miles. The other two practices have arrangements with local pharmacies and one has collection available at a village post office.
- 3.54 Although pharmaceutical services in the district is good at present and there are no current gaps, with adequate numbers and spatial distribution, the PNA is clear that the capacity and capability of existing pharmacies must be kept under review as development take place and as the population becomes more elderly. The PNA also expresses the view that increased provision of pharmacy enhanced services in Sturminster Newton would result in improvements and better access to services.

## **Emergency Services**

### **Police**

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<sup>20</sup> Pharmaceutical Needs Assessment, NHS Dorset (2011)

- 3.55 The Dorset Police Authority oversees the provision of police services in North Dorset. In the Three Year Strategy 2012/15 and the Annual Policing Plan 2012/12 reference is made to the fact that reductions in the funding that is available to the Authority means that the resources available to neighbourhood policing cannot necessarily be protected over the next three years.

### **Fire and Rescue**

- 3.56 The fire and rescue service for North Dorset is provided by Dorset Fire and Rescue. Stations are located in Blandford, Gillingham, Sturminster Newton and Shaftesbury. All are operated on a 'retained basis' (i.e. fire officers live and work in the immediate area and are summoned in case of an incident). There are currently no plans to increase or reduce the number of fire stations in North Dorset. Nevertheless, development at Gillingham may eventually necessitate extension of the town's fire station.

### **Ambulance**

- 3.57 South Western Ambulance Services NHS Foundation Trust currently provides ambulance services throughout North Dorset. However, it is currently pursuing a partnership with Great Western Ambulance Services NHS Foundation Trust to create an organisation which will service the whole of South West England.
- 3.58 In addition, the Dorset and Somerset Air Ambulance operates within Dorset. The Air Ambulance does not receive government funding and is totally dependent on voluntary donations.

## **Cultural**

### **Libraries**

- 3.59 Library services in the District are provided by Dorset County Council. When fully implemented, the new strategic approach adopted by the County Council in July 2011 will result in 76% of Dorset's residential population living within two miles of a statutory 'core' retained library building and 95% living within five miles. At present, 80% of people live within two miles and 96.1% live within five miles of one of the existing 34 libraries.
- 3.60 The 25 'core' libraries in the County will be supported by a resources fund, mobile library provision, access to a range of online resources and services via the website and work with partners. The 'core' libraries in North Dorset are Blandford, Sturminster Newton, Shaftesbury and Gillingham. It is anticipated that any increase in population leading to greater use of the 'core' libraries will be accommodated by longer opening hours and increased book stocks, for example, rather than by extensions to existing premises.

- 3.61 The County Council will also work with communities who will no longer have a 'core' library but will have support to enable them to continue and expand the use of their library and to make better use of the building as a broader community asset. In North Dorset, Stalbridge Library has already become a community library.

### **Art galleries**

- 3.62 There are no public art galleries at present in North Dorset. The Fine Art collection in the County Museum in Dorchester consists of oil paintings, watercolours, drawings, prints and sculptures by artists who were born in North Dorset or who worked there at some stage in their lives, such as John Constable.
- 3.63 It is possible that if The Fording Point project is successful<sup>21</sup> there might be an art gallery provided as part of an extended Blandford Museum. In addition, the Blandford Corn Exchange regeneration project embraces a multi-functional scheme which would include art exhibition space.

### **Arts Centres**

- 3.64 North Dorset has limited facilities offering permanent facilities for music and performing arts. The Exchange in Sturminster Newton is a multi-purpose building which functions as an arts centre as well as a focus for community and leisure activities involving music, cinema and theatre. Shaftesbury Arts Centre is a local focus for cinema, theatre and music and offers facilities for activities such as crafts exhibitions as well as for specific events.
- 3.65 Blandford is currently not well served with arts facilities. However, The Fording Point project in Blandford aims to provide an arts centre in Blandford which would incorporate theatre, cinema and other facilities in the town centre.

### **Museums**

- 3.66 North Dorset currently has a number of small local museums. The Blandford Museum exhibits cover prehistoric and historic periods with exhibits on archaeology, Roman occupation, Georgian and Victorian life and Blandford during the war years.
- 3.67 The museum in Gillingham is centred on the founding and growth of the town, the immediate parishes and their people.
- 3.68 The Shaftesbury Abbey Museum contains exhibits relating to the Benedictine Abbey which stood on the site while the Shaftesbury Town (Gold Hill) Museum reflects local life and history through artefacts, costume, tools, domestic items and so on.

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<sup>21</sup> See below.

- 3.69 Sturminster Newton Museum displays memorabilia from the old railway, creamery and livestock market. The attached mill grinds flour on working days.
- 3.70 The Fashion Museum in Blandford has a collection dating from the 1730s which provides a history of fashion and accessories up to the 1970s.
- 3.71 At Blandford Camp, the Royal Signals Museum is open to the public with displays relating to communications, science and technology.
- 3.72 The County Museum in Dorchester holds archaeological, geological and other collections which include items from, and relating to, North Dorset.

## Sport and Recreation (Indoor)

### Formal indoor facilities

- 3.73 While all recreation facilities provide opportunities for social interaction, indoor facilities often have elements such as refreshment and sitting areas which particularly lend themselves to social association and so reference to them is included in this section of the document<sup>22</sup>.
- 3.74 Facilities for active recreation embrace formal and informal indoor recreation across the District tend to be located in the main settlements. There are, however, rural facilities (such as outreach youth clubs based in village halls) which provide some recreational opportunities outside the main settlements.
- 3.75 There are three indoor leisure centres in the District, at Blandford, Gillingham and Sturminster Newton. The former is managed by a Trust while the latter two are managed by the local community. They all offer local residents<sup>23</sup> opportunities to participate in formal and informal indoor recreation and sport, ranging from recreational swimming to exercise classes and five-a-side football. A number of clubs are based at the leisure centres, such as the North Dorset Junior Netball Club at Blandford and Marnhull and Gillingham Badminton Club uses facilities at Gillingham's leisure centre.
- 3.76 Shared facilities are to be found at many of the District's independent schools where they are used by local communities. Divers in the North Dorset Sub-Aqua Club, for example, use the pool at Clayesmore School, Iwerne Minster.
- 3.77 Private facilities run by clubs and associations are wide ranging, from the boxing club based at Butts Pond, Sturminster Newton to Motcombe Park Sports Club based at Port Regis School at Motcombe.

### Informal indoor facilities

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<sup>22</sup> Reference to outdoor facilities may be found under Green Infrastructure.

<sup>23</sup> The centres' facilities are also shared with the secondary schools in the towns.

- 3.78 The District's leisure centres provide informal facilities for sport and recreation as well as formal facilities. In addition, and of particular importance, informal facilities are also provided by community and church halls, where the social element is an important feature of a wide range of sport and recreation gatherings.
- 3.79 The District's many village and church halls provide facilities for activities as different as, for instance, art and painting groups and short mat indoor bowling. The latter uses the village hall at Hazelbury Bryan, while Milborne St Andrew village hall provides facilities for the Milborne Players amateur dramatics group and is also the meeting place for local archers, badminton players and sequence dancers. Child Okeford Table Tennis Club plays in the village hall at Child Okeford. There are many other examples of such informal indoor facilities being used in the District.

## Community

### Assembly

- 3.80 Public facilities such as community halls and places of worship (which may have their own hall and/or meeting rooms) provide towns, neighbourhoods and villages with a venue for social interaction. Most notably, The Exchange in Sturminster Newton is a community centre, arts and learning centre that offers significant scope for community, leisure and entertainment activities. Its continued success is important not only to the town but as an entertainment venue for the whole District.
- 3.81 In Blandford, the Corn Exchange offers some community facilities but will require refurbishment to cater for the anticipated growth of the town.
- 3.82 During the plan period there are prospects for the provision of community halls in Gillingham and Shaftesbury to provide facilities which are largely absent at present and which will be needed to cater for future growth.
- 3.83 In the rural areas, a number of villages have halls which are in need of replacement, extension or refurbishment to bring them up to modern standards while some have no facilities at all to meet their needs.
- 3.84 The District has many churches and other places of worship serving a wide range of religions and faiths. The vast majority of these are within settlements although some, such as St Thomas Becket church at Pulham, virtually sit in countryside. Other locations include the Hindu temple at Blandford Camp, which primarily serves Ghurkha soldiers stationed at Blandford and their families.

### Funerary land

- 3.85 There are in excess of 60 cemeteries, churchyards and burial grounds in North Dorset. While they make an important contribution to the District's general open and green space portfolio as well as contributing to wildlife conservation and bio-diversity, their primary purpose is to provide a 'final resting place'. It is in this latter context that they are included here.
- 3.86 The provision and maintenance of cemeteries are dealt with by town and parish councils and the churches to which graveyards may be attached. Shaftesbury Town Council owns and manages a cemetery in Mampitts Lane, known as the Mampitts Cemetery, Blandford Cemetery on Salisbury Road is dealt with by Blandford Town Council, Gillingham Town Council is responsible for the cemetery on Cemetery Road and Sturminster Newton Town Council looks after its cemetery on The Bridge.
- 3.87 In the rural areas, many of the burial grounds are attached to churches but at Marnhull, for example, there is a civil cemetery as well as the graveyard at St Gregory's church.
- 3.88 The natural burial ground at Shillingstone caters for both religious and non-religious burials.

### **Tourism**

- 3.89 It is not always possible to distinguish the facilities and resources which are provided for, and available to, the local community on a day-to-day basis from those which attract visitors and tourists. Many visitors come to North Dorset to see its attractive towns, villages and scenery and enjoy the tranquillity of the countryside.
- 3.90 Dorset County Council employs Countryside Rangers who work with the District Council to manage projects such as the Trailway and sites such as the Milldown at Blandford for the benefit of residents and visitors alike. The Rangers maintain and manage fourteen Council sites for wildlife and public recreation.
- 3.91 There are Tourist Information Centres serving Blandford Forum, Shaftesbury and Sturminster Newton. Gillingham is covered by the Centres in Sturminster Newton and Shaftesbury. The Centre in Blandford Forum is operated by volunteers, while the Centres in Sturminster Newton and Shaftesbury are operated by SturQuest, the local community group, and the Shaftesbury and District Tourism Association respectively.

## **Sport and Recreation (Outdoor)**

### **Sport**

- 3.92 The District has in excess of 180 outdoor sports playing pitches, of which the

great majority have secure public use<sup>24</sup>. Recreation grounds in North Dorset with sports pitches include Hardings Lane in Gillingham, Park Road and Larksmead, Blandford, together with the War Memorial Recreation Ground at Sturminster Newton. Pitches are generally for football, cricket and rugby but there are six grass hockey pitches.

- 3.93 While facilities in the rural parts of the District are more limited, Stalbridge has a playing field of about 4 hectares with one full size and one junior football pitch, one cricket pitch and an 'all weather' playing surface which provides facilities for tennis.
- 3.94 Numerous pitches are maintained and managed by sports clubs, some of which have a positive approach to use by the general public.
- 3.95 Sports such as golf, tennis, bowls and basketball/netball do not require pitches but nevertheless require suitable playing areas if they are not pursued informally. The majority of formal outdoor recreational facilities are privately owned, such as the various golf courses and bowling clubs' greens in the District. Nevertheless, many have non-member access, such as Shaftesbury Community Tennis Club, which offers club membership at various levels but also allows courts to be booked on a 'pay and play' basis, and Gillingham Golf Club, which has arrangements in place for visitors to play.
- 3.96 Some facilities are run on a wholly commercial basis - tickets are available for various period of time for the fishing lakes at Todber Manor, Todber, for instance.
- 3.97 Other sports may require a particular type of non-pitch facility. An obvious example is angling, which requires areas of water, and paragliding, where land formation is crucial for take-off. Non-pitch facilities for such activities in North Dorset are very variable in their provision.

### **Active Recreation**

- 3.98 Formal facilities are generally required for organised activities which often involve team sports or competitive individual activities. However, not all activities requiring formal facilities are organised - children's play areas<sup>25</sup> contain equipment which marks them as formal rather than informal spaces but their use is very rarely organised.
- 3.99 North Dorset's recreation grounds provide opportunities for informal recreation as well as larger social interaction since community events, such as the Sturminster Newton Show which is held annually on the town's recreation

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<sup>24</sup> Public use secured by way of a written agreement between the provider and the user.

<sup>25</sup> See below.



ground, are not usually feasible on amenity areas.

- 3.100 Facilities such as skate parks are found on larger areas of land, such as that at Barton Hill in Shaftesbury, as well as on smaller sites, such as the skate park at Stour Meadows, Blandford, providing opportunities for informal outdoor recreation.
- 3.101 In fact, informal outdoor recreation, such as walking and bird watching, may require no actual facilities at all, although the provision of car parks and toilets can make a positive contribution towards the enjoyment of those activities. The many public footpaths and bridleways in the District, including the Trailway, provide the basis of informal outdoor recreation while lacking to a large extent any actual facilities.
- 3.102 The provision of allotments across the District is somewhat uneven. Generally, there are waiting lists for available allotments, demonstrating a current need for additional provision, apart from any additional provision to meet future growth in North Dorset. At Chinnocks, Sturminster Newton, the site is run on the basis of kitchen garden plots, providing for demand for smaller areas of land for cultivation.
- 3.103 In the District's main towns, informal open space is a valuable asset to the community. Town Meadows in Gillingham is an example of open space which can be used informally for a variety of activities. It is currently the focus of a town centre regeneration project set to make it a focal point for the town as well as opening up a view of the river from the meadow and creating a park like aspect with benches and grassed areas.
- 3.104 Gillingham also has Chantry Fields as another, smaller, area of informal open space and the riverside open space at Rolls Bridge is another open space asset although these sites are more restricted as to their recreational potential. Similarly, the Milldown in Blandford encompasses a large area of informal open space as does Stour Meadows, also at Blandford Forum, but these have restricted potential for informal recreation as they embrace nature reserves.
- 3.105 Shaftesbury's Castle Hill is another informal open space within which a nature reserve adds to the value of the open space.

## **Play**

- 3.106 Within the urban and more rural parts of the District there are more than 60 equipped play areas<sup>26</sup>. They vary in size from towards one quarter of a hectare down to one tenth of this.

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<sup>26</sup> Fields in Trust (formerly the National Playing Fields Association) sub-divides children's play areas into LAPs (Local Areas for Play), LEAPs (Local Equipped Area for Play) and NEAPs (Neighbourhood Equipped Area for Play).

3.107 There is significant variation in the quality and ambience (setting) of current provision. The last audit carried out <sup>27</sup> showed that in terms of quality, only one site was rated 'excellent' while 40% were 'below average' or 'poor', the remainder being 'good' or 'average'.

### Community Space

3.108 The provision of amenity open space within and adjoining residential areas not only enhances the visual quality of the area but also, importantly, provides accessible space for social interaction close to home. Many amenity open spaces also provide informal recreational opportunities. The Milldown at Blandford Forum is a good example of a larger area where many types of informal recreational activities can be accommodated within an area of open space which has high amenity and wildlife value.

3.109 A number of areas of amenity open space in North Dorset's villages may be seen as village greens<sup>28</sup>, such as at Milton Abbas and Winterborne Stickland, by virtue of their location within the settlement. They sometimes provide a focus for the settlement but in themselves are essentially amenity open space; indeed, Ashmore village green is largely taken up by the pond.

3.110 The concept of a central green space may be an element in future housing development.

3.111 There are no parks in the District with open public access which offer opportunities for recreational and play activities. There are some landscaped parks in North Dorset but public access is very limited. A number of private schools have extensive park land, such as the II\* Listed Grade park at Milton Abbey School, where Capability Brown landscaped the park in 1763 and created a lake on the site of the former village, and Bryanston School at Blandford, but there is no general public access to such parks other than by a few public footpaths across the land.

3.112 A number of private gardens are open to the public on a restricted basis, such as the garden which surrounds the Old Rectory at Pulham and Ivy Cottage Garden at Lower Ansty. Others allow public access under the National Gardens

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<sup>27</sup> Open Space Audit and Assessment of Local Need, Strategic Leisure Ltd (February 2006).

<sup>28</sup> The terms 'village green' and, less commonly, 'town green' have a strict legal meaning. Town and village greens were defined in the Commons Registration Act 1965, as amended by the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000. Registering greens meant that development on them was not possible. The Growth and Infrastructure Act 2013 has now received royal assent, though, which means that, in England, it is no longer possible to apply to register land as a village green if it has been earmarked for development. Applications which have already been submitted will be processed. Many village greens are not actually registered but are areas of open space that have been used by custom and practice without hindrance for informal recreation and sports for many years.

Scheme where limited access is allowed at certain times and days in the year.

- 3.113 The towns of North Dorset contain a number of public gardens, generally small, such as the Railway Gardens in Sturminster Newton and Woodhouse Gardens in Blandford Forum. These provide space for informal social interaction and play for small children, as well as contributing to local visual amenity.

## Environment

### Natural Space

- 3.114 Natural space can be found in both rural and urban situations. North Dorset embraces a great deal of natural space, from the wide open downland at Fontmell to the intimate local space of Angus Wood at Blandford Forum, a Woodland Trust wood<sup>29</sup>.
- 3.115 The Milldown at Blandford Forum is a 15ha site on the edge of the town. It is a mixed area of woodland, downland, grass land and scrub whose value has been recognised in its Site of Nature Conservation Interest status. It has also been awarded a Green Flag<sup>30</sup> in recognition of its quality as has Stour Meadows, a contrasting area which has a mixture of riverside vegetation, grassland, mature trees and a pond, which create a refuge for wildlife.
- 3.116 Castle Hill in Shaftesbury is an important site for wildlife, within easy walking distance of Shaftesbury town centre. A variety of habitats including grassy slopes, wetland areas and well developed woodland. As well as being a Scheduled Monument with great archaeological value, Castle Hill is a Site of Nature Conservation Interest designated by Dorset Wildlife Trust.
- 3.117 The District has a number of nature reserves across its area, including Ashley Wood near Tarrant Keyneston, Fontmell Down east of A350 and, unusually, Broad Oak Orchard south of Sturminster Newton, all managed by Dorset Wildlife Trust. Other reserves include Woolland Hill and Butts Pond Local Nature Reserve at Sturminster Newton, owned and dealt with by the Town Council.
- 3.118 Green corridors are not only routes along which wildlife can move from one area to another but also provide opportunities to create sustainable travel networks. In North Dorset they include river banks, along which many parts of the Stour Valley Way run, disused rail corridors, which the North Dorset Trailway utilises, and many rural rights of way.
- 3.119 While green corridors are generally regarded as part of the overall green

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<sup>29</sup> The Woodland Trust manages other woods in the district, such as Charlton Beeches at Charlton Marshall and Fifehead Wood near Fifehead Magdalen.

<sup>30</sup> The Green Flag Awards mark excellence in achieving high environmental standards in recreational areas. The scheme is owned by the Department for Communities and Local Government but managed by agents.

infrastructure framework in terms of their environmental function, they may also be viewed in other ways. While forming a green corridor, the transport function of the Trailway, for example, also draws it into the Grey infrastructure context as well as having a place in Social infrastructure by virtue of its recreational role. There are opportunities within the District to extend existing green corridors and to provide new ones. Extending the Trailway to the north-west towards Stalbridge is one example, while the River Loddon up- and downstream of Gillingham offers potential.

3.120 The impact of development on sites with national and international environmental designations<sup>31</sup> will require mitigation if such development is to be approved. The heathlands of south east Dorset embrace a number of European and Internationally designated sites. A small portion of the southern part of North District lies within the zone where mitigation measures to reduce the impact of development on the heathlands must be agreed before any development proposals can be approved.

3.121 Mitigation measures may involve:

- Alternative areas of greenspace, designed to encourage a shift of recreational uses from the heaths to other areas of greenspace. This can be achieved both by provision of access to new greenspace and by improvements to existing open space. Improvements would be designed to attract existing heathland users to these alternative locations.
- Access management on the heaths, which focus on ensuring that heath users are better educated to understand the fragility and importance of the heathlands and on coordinating wardening across different sites and between different organisations including the police and fire service.

The types of mitigation projects involved will depend on the size of the proposed development and be derived from the Dorset Heathlands Planning Framework<sup>32</sup>.

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<sup>31</sup> Sites of Special Scientific Interest, National Nature Reserves, Special Areas of Conservation, Special Protection Areas, Ramsar sites.

<sup>32</sup> The Dorset Heathlands Planning Framework 2012 - 2014 Supplementary Planning Document, Borough of Poole, Bournemouth Borough Council, Christchurch Borough Council, Dorset County Council, East Dorset District Council, Purbeck District Council (September 2012).

## 4. Future Infrastructure Provision

- 4.1 The categories of infrastructure considered in the IDP are elaborated at Appendix A, identifying which infrastructure is seen as:
- Critical for the implementation of development without detrimental impact on sites, localities and the environment;
  - Essential in relation to delivering Local Plan growth objectives, without which development could not take place; and
  - Required to meet community needs and aspirations.
- 4.2 The Schedule at Appendix B builds on Appendix A and relates to development likely to take place during the implementation period of the Local Plan Part 1. It gives a basic indication of required and planned provision of infrastructure to support that development in North Dorset to 2026 and, as far as possible, the cost of this provision. This infrastructure will be needed to meet both existing deficiencies and to provide for the implementation of development proposed. It also reflects the Council's vision, objectives and policies set out in the Local Plan Part 1. As well as recognising what infrastructure is physically necessary to allow development to proceed, such as roads, the identification of infrastructure elements includes the application of standards of provision to identify present and future deficiencies and involving communities to ascertain what infrastructure aspirations they have to improve the quality of life in those communities.
- 4.3 The information presented in Appendix B reflects the position at the time of writing, using currently available information. Given the changing circumstances of public sector finance, many elements are at risk of government funding cutbacks. In addition, the state of the national economy means that the housing and commercial markets face uncertainty, such that the viability of schemes granted planning permission cannot be guaranteed.
- 4.4 The amount and location of development promoted through the Local Plan Part 1 reflects anticipated levels of available infrastructure. If this infrastructure is not subsequently available, because funding is unavailable or for some other reason, the level or phasing of development consequently may need to be reviewed.
- 4.5 While the best and fullest information that is currently available is used in this document, such information may well change over time. General and specific circumstances may also change and new information will become available. Further, development which stems from Neighbourhood Plans will need to be taken into account in due course. At present, this is unknown and can only be

catered for at a later date. As a result of all these considerations, the IDP will be regularly reviewed and updated to ensure that changes are fully taken into account and their impact managed.

## APPENDIX A

# INFRASTRUCTURE CATEGORIES AND SIGNIFICANCE

### Grey:

Infrastructure sector	Infrastructure type	Infrastructure element	Category			
			Critical	Essential	Required	
Transportation:	Road	Highway network capacity	✓			
	Road	Highway condition	✓			
	Road	Traffic/route management	✓			
	Road	Public transport - network and frequency		✓		
	Road	Road safety		✓		
	Road	Cycling facilities and network		✓		
	Road	Walking facilities		✓		
	Road	Parking		✓		
	Rail	Public transport		✓		
	Air	Airfield use and capacity			✓	
	Utilities:	Gas	Supply	✓		
		Electricity	Supply	✓		
		Local Renewables	Heat and power	✓		
		Water	Supply	✓		
Telecommunications		Broadband availability and quality	✓			
Telecommunications		Mobile phone coverage and quality	✓			
Telecommunications		BT network and exchanges	✓			
Waste:	Waste	Collection	✓			
	Waste	Disposal and recycling	✓			
Drainage:	Water	Surface water management (including SuDs)	✓			
	Flooding	Flood defences	✓			
	Sewerage	Wastewater transmission and treatment works	✓			
Public Realm:	Visual	Public art			✓	
	Visual	Roundabout features			✓	
	Amenity	Town centre enhancements		✓		

**Social:**

Infrastructure sector	Infrastructure type	Infrastructure element	Category		
			Critical	Essential	Required
<b>Education:</b>	Pre-school	Education facilities		✓	
	Primary	Education facilities	✓		
	Secondary	Education facilities	✓		
	Further	Education facilities		✓	
	Adult	Education facilities		✓	
	Special	Education facilities		✓	
<b>Health:</b>	Medical	Hospitals	✓		
	Medical	GP surgeries/health centres	✓		
	Dental	Dental practices	✓		
	Dispensing facilities	Pharmacies		✓	
<b>Emergency Services:</b>	Police	Local police facilities		✓	
	Fire and Rescue	Local fire and rescue facilities		✓	
	Ambulance	Local ambulance facilities		✓	
<b>Culture:</b>	Information	Libraries		✓	
	Art	Art galleries			✓
	Arts facilities	Arts centres			✓
	Heritage	Museums			✓
<b>Sport and Recreation:</b>	Sport and active recreation	Formal indoor facilities	✓		
	Sport and active recreation	Informal indoor facilities	✓		
<b>Community:</b>	Assembly	Community halls/centres		✓	
	Assembly	Places of worship		✓	
	Funerary land	Cemeteries / churchyards / burial grounds		✓	
	Tourism	Tourist information centres			✓
	Local facilities	Village shops / post offices / pubs			✓



**Green:**

Infrastructure sector	Infrastructure type	Infrastructure element	Category		
			Critical	Essential	Required
<b>Sport and Recreation:</b>	Sport	Sports pitches		✓	
	Sport	Non-pitch sports areas		✓	
	Active recreation	Formal outdoor facilities		✓	
	Active recreation	Informal outdoor facilities		✓	
	Active recreation	Allotments		✓	
	Active recreation	Informal open space		✓	
	Play	Children's play areas	✓		
<b>Amenity:</b>	Community space	Amenity open space	✓		
	Community space	Village greens			✓
	Community space	Parks and Gardens			✓
<b>Environment:</b>	Natural space	Natural areas	✓		
	Natural space	Nature reserves		✓	
	Natural space	Green corridors		✓	
	Natural space	Heathland mitigation projects	✓		
<b>* Overall Significance Category</b>	<p><b>Critical</b> (to deliver the development without adverse impact).  <b>Essential</b> (to support and deliver the Local Plan vision, objectives and policies) .  <b>Required</b> (to meet the needs and aspirations of the community).</p>				

APPENDIX B

SCHEDULE OF INFRASTRUCTURE CURRENTLY PROGRAMMED /  
NEEDED TO SUPPORT NEW DEVELOPMENT

Transportation									
<i>Infrastructure element</i>	<i>Infrastructure proposed / needed</i>	<i>Key Policy*</i>	<i>Category (C/E/R)*</i>	<i>Cost** (if known)</i>	<i>Funding secured**</i>	<i>Funding gap**</i>	<i>Indicative phasing</i>	<i>Main funding source <sup>Φ</sup></i>	<i>Lead delivery agency</i>
Highway network	A30/B3081 Enmore Green link road, Shaftesbury	13 - Grey Infrastructure	C	6,000,000	£0	£6,000,000	After 2016	DCC capital programme Developer contribution	DCC
Highway network	B3081/B3092 link road Gillingham (southern extension)	13 - Grey Infrastructure	C	£6,000,000	£0	£6,000,000	After 2016	Developer contribution	DCC
Traffic management	Junction improvement B3081 / B3092 Gillingham	13 - Grey Infrastructure	C	£2,000,000	£0	£2,000,000	Not currently programmed	Developer contribution	DCC
Traffic management	A350 /C13 route management	13 - Grey Infrastructure	C		£0		Not currently programmed	DCC capital programme	DCC
Traffic management	The Knapp, Shaftesbury - traffic management	13 - Grey Infrastructure	C		£0		Not currently programmed	DCC capital programme	DCC
Traffic Management	B3091 Sturminster Newton – Shaftesbury St James	13 - Grey Infrastructure	C		£12,879		Not currently programmed	DCC capital programme Developer contribution	DCC
Traffic management	A357 route management - Durweston / Shillingstone / Henstridge	13 - Grey Infrastructure	C		£0		Not currently programmed	DCC capital programme	DCC
Public transport -	Shaftesbury / Gillingham service and infrastructure improvement	13 - Grey Infrastructure	C	£300,000	£300,000 - 3 years	£0	After 2013	DCC capital programme Developer contribution	DCC Bus operators

Public transport	Bus interchange Blandford / town centre stop improvements	13 - Grey Infrastructure	E	£500,000	£200,000	£300,000	After 2014	DCC capital programme Developer contribution	DCC
Public transport	Further interchange enhancements Gillingham station	13 - Grey Infrastructure	E		£0		After 2014	DCC capital programme Network Rail Rail Operators Developer contribution	DCC
Public transport	Enhancement of Community Transport schemes in Gillingham.	13 - Grey Infrastructure	E		£0		After 2016	Developer contribution	DCC
Public transport	Strategy improvements - passenger facilities - shelters at bus stops	13 - Grey Infrastructure	R		£0		After 2013	Developer contribution Parish / Town Councils	Town Councils Parish Councils Community Trusts
Road safety	A350 Shaftesbury - Wincombe Centre turning improvements	13 - Grey Infrastructure	E		£0		Dependent on development	Developer contribution (if site developed)	Developer
Community travel	Community travel planning/exchanges	13 - Grey Infrastructure	R		£0		After 2012 and ongoing	Developer contribution	DCC Town Councils Parish Councils Community Trusts
Walking facilities	C32 Okeford Fitzpaine - new footway to recreation ground	13 - Grey Infrastructure	E	£100,000	£30,000	£70,000	After 2015	DCC capital programme	DCC
Walking facilities	A30 Long Cross - new footway	13 - Grey Infrastructure	E		£0		Not currently programmed	DCC capital programme	DCC
Walking facilities	A30 West Stour - new footway/cycleway	13 - Grey Infrastructure	E	£149,000	£149,000	£0	After 2015	DCC capital programme	DCC
Walking facilities	B3092 Peacemarsh - new footway and footway buildout	13 - Grey Infrastructure	E		£0		Not currently programmed	DCC capital programme	DCC
Walking facilities	Milton on Stour new footway to PO	13 - Grey Infrastructure	E	£80,000	£80,000	£0	After 2015	DCC capital programme	DCC
Walking facilities/ Cycling facilities	Sutton Waldron to Fontmell Magna - new PRow footpath/cycleway	13 - Grey Infrastructure	R	£239,000	£239,000	£0	After 2016	DCC capital programme	DCC
Walking facilities/ Cycling facilities	River Stour footpath and cycleway link (long distance	13 - Grey Infrastructure	R	£43,350	£43,350	£0	After 2013	DCC capital programme Developer contribution	DCC

and network enhancements	Stour Valley Way)							Cycling England Sustrans	
Walking facilities/ Cycling facilities and network enhancements	Lodden riverside footpath and cycleway link (Loddon Bridge to Kings Court Palace)	13 - Grey Infrastructure	R	£98,000	£98,000	£0	After 2013	DCC capital programme Developer contribution	DCC
Walking facilities/ Cycling facilities and network enhancements	Completion of North Dorset Trailway Blandford - Sturminster	13 - Grey Infrastructure	R		£0		After 2013	DCC capital programme	DCC
Walking facilities/ Cycling facilities and network enhancements	Extension of North Dorset Trailway to west of Sturminster	13 - Grey Infrastructure	R		£0		Not currently programmed	DCC capital programme	DCC
Cycling facilities and network enhancements	Blandford Town centre enhancements	13 - Grey Infrastructure	R	£1,000,000	£61,000	£939,000	After 2013	Developer contribution	DCC
Cycling facilities and network enhancements	Gillingham Motcombe – Shaftesbury PRoW / cycleway schemes	13 - Grey Infrastructure	E	£150,000	£150,000	£0	After 2013	DCC capital programme Developer contribution	DCC
Cycling facilities and network enhancements	Gillingham - cycleway schemes	13 - Grey Infrastructure	E		£0		After 2013	DCC capital programme Developer contribution	DCC
Cycling facilities and network enhancements	A354 Trailway crossing - Tesco, Blandford	13 - Grey Infrastructure	E		£0		After 2013	DCC capital programme Developer contribution	DCC
Cycling facilities and network enhancements	Blandford - Cycleway schemes	13 - Grey Infrastructure	E		£0		After 2013	DCC capital programme	
Cycling facilities and network enhancements	Blandford - Wimborne Road / East Street / Black Lane footway / cycleway	13 - Grey Infrastructure	E	£150,000	£130,000	£20,000	After 2013	DCC capital programme Developer contribution Sustrans	DCC
Cycling facilities and network enhancements	Shaftesbury - completion of cycleway schemes	13 - Grey Infrastructure	E	£600,000	£397,500	£202,500	After 2013	DCC capital programme Developer contribution Sustrans	DCC
Cycling facilities	Sturminster Newton -	13 - Grey	E	£100,000	£16,000	£84,000	After 2013	DCC capital programme	DCC

and network enhancements	completion of cycleway schemes	Infrastructure						Developer contribution	
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Utilities									
<i>Infrastructure element</i>	<i>Infrastructure proposed / needed</i>	<i>Key Policy<sup>+</sup></i>	<i>Category (C/E/R)*</i>	<i>Cost (if known)</i>	<i>Funding secured</i>	<i>Funding gap</i>	<i>Indicative Phasing</i>	<i>Main funding source</i>	<i>Lead delivery agency</i>
Electricity supply	Network reinforcement, extensions and facilities	13 - Grey Infrastructure	C		£0		As required	National Grid SSE	National Grid SSE
Gas supply	Network reinforcement, extensions and facilities	13 - Grey Infrastructure	C		£0		As required	National Grid SSE	National Grid SSE
Water supply	Network reinforcement, extensions and facilities	13 - Grey Infrastructure	C		£0		As required	Wessex Water Sembcorp Bournemouth Water	Wessex Water Sembcorp Bournemouth Water
Telecomms	Upgraded broadband internet access - Broadband UK	13 - Grey Infrastructure	C	£741,966	£741,966	£0	By Dec 2016	Central government NDDC Network operators	Network operators
Telecomms	Mobile phone access	13 - Grey Infrastructure	C		£0		A required	Network operators	Network operators
Local renewables	Biomass/District heating scheme, Gillingham	13 - Grey Infrastructure	E		£0		Dependent on development	Private sector	Private sector

Waste									
<i>Infrastructure element</i>	<i>Infrastructure proposed / needed</i>	<i>Key Policy<sup>+</sup></i>	<i>Category (C/E/R)*</i>	<i>Cost (if known)</i>	<i>Funding secured</i>	<i>Funding gap</i>	<i>Indicative Phasing</i>	<i>Main funding source</i>	<i>Lead delivery agency</i>
Wastewater collection (sewerage) and treatment	New / refurbished / extended sewers and treatment plants as required	13 - Grey Infrastructure	C		£0		As required	Wessex Water Housing Associations Developer contribution	Wessex Water Housing Associations
Waste collection	Waste transfer station / Household Recycling Centre - Gillingham	13 - Grey Infrastructure	C	£5,000,000	£0	£5,000,000	TBC	Dorset Waste Partnership	Dorset Waste Partnership

Waste collection	Waste transfer station / Household Recycling Centre - Blandford	13 - Grey Infrastructure	C	£6,000,000	£0	£6,000,000	TBC	Dorset Waste Partnership	Dorset Waste Partnership
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### Drainage

<i>Infrastructure element</i>	<i>Infrastructure proposed / needed</i>	<i>Key Policy<sup>+</sup></i>	<i>Category (C/E/R)*</i>	<i>Cost (if known)</i>	<i>Funding secured</i>	<i>Funding gap</i>	<i>Indicative Phasing</i>	<i>Main funding source</i>	<i>Lead delivery agency</i>
Surface water management	Drainage network extensions and facilities	13 - Grey Infrastructure	C		£0		As required	Wessex Water Developer contribution	Wessex Water
Land drainage (including rivers and flooding)	Flood defences/mitigation measures to reduce flood risk	13 - Grey Infrastructure	C		£0		As required	Environment Agency Developer contribution	Environment Agency DCC

### Public Realm

<i>Infrastructure element</i>	<i>Infrastructure proposed / needed</i>	<i>Key Policy<sup>+</sup></i>	<i>Category (C/E/R)*</i>	<i>Cost (if known)</i>	<i>Funding secured</i>	<i>Funding gap</i>	<i>Indicative Phasing</i>	<i>Main funding source</i>	<i>Lead delivery agency</i>
Town centre and urban enhancements	Hard and soft landscaping - Blandford Town Centre	13 - Grey Infrastructure 15 - Green Infrastructure	R	£50,000	£0	£50,000	As funds are available	Developer contribution Sponsorships	DCC NDDC Town Council
Town centre and urban enhancements	Hard and soft landscaping - Gillingham Town Centre	13 - Grey Infrastructure 15 - Green Infrastructure	E	£202,000	£0	£202,000	As funds are available	Developer contribution Sponsorships	DCC NDDC Town Council
Town centre and urban enhancements	Hard and soft landscaping - Shaftesbury Town Centre	13 - Grey Infrastructure 15 - Green Infrastructure	E	£50,000	£61,010	+£11,010	As funds are available	DCC capital programme Sponsorships Developer donation / contribution	DCC NDDC
Public art	Public artwork (sculpture, painting, mosaic)	13 - Grey Infrastructure	R		£56,495		As funds are available	Sponsorships Developer donation	NDDC
Roundabout	Hard and soft landscaping	13 - Grey	R		£0		As funds are	Sponsorships	DCC

features		Infrastructure					available	Developer donation	
Public toilets	Public toilets provision / upgrading	13 - Grey Infrastructure	R		£0		As funds are available	Developer contribution Local funds	Town Councils Parish Councils

Education									
<i>Infrastructure element</i>	<i>Infrastructure proposed / needed</i>	<i>Key Policy<sup>+</sup></i>	<i>Category (C/E/R)*</i>	<i>Cost (if known)</i>	<i>Funding secured</i>	<i>Funding gap</i>	<i>Indicative Phasing</i>	<i>Main funding source</i>	<i>Lead delivery agency</i>
Pre-school/ childcare facilities	Provision / maintenance of children's centres	CP 12 - Social Infrastructure	E		£0			Early Intervention Grant	DCC
Primary school	Extension of Archbishop Wake School, Blandford	CP 12 - Social Infrastructure	C	£200,000	£170,000	£30,000	By Sept 2016	Basic Need Programme Diocese Developer contribution	DCC Diocese
Primary school	Extension of Milldown School, Blandford	CP 12 - Social Infrastructure	C	£2,500,000	£0	£2,500,000	By Sept 2016	Basic Need Programme Diocese Developer contribution	DCC Diocese
Primary school	New 2 FE school as alternative to extension of Milldown school	CP 12 - Social Infrastructure	C	£7,600,000	£0	£7,600,000	By Sept 2016	Basic Need Programme Diocese Developer contribution	DCC
Primary school	Extension of Downlands (Blandford Camp) School, Blandford	CP 12 - Social Infrastructure	C	£2,000,000	£2,000,000	£0	By Sept 2015	Basic Need Programme	DCC
Primary school	New 2FE school to south of Gillingham - 1FE with 2FE expansion option	CP 12 - Social Infrastructure	C	£8,800,000	£0	£8,800,000	After 2019	Basic Need Programme Developer contribution	DCC
Primary school	Extension of St Mary The Virgin School, Gillingham	CP 12 - Social Infrastructure	C	£2,000,000	£0	£2,000,000	After 2016	Basic Need Programme Diocese Developer contribution	DCC Diocese
Primary school	New 2FE school, Shaftesbury	CP 12 - Social Infrastructure	C	£6,965,000	£1,860,000	£5,105,000	By Sept 2017	Basic Need Programme Developer contribution	DCC
Primary school	New 2FE school, Sturminster Newton	CP 12 - Social Infrastructure	C	£7,600,000	£0	£7,600,000	By Sept 2016	Basic Need Programme Developer contribution	DCC
Primary school	Extension of Milton-on-Stour Primary School	CP 12 - Social Infrastructure	C	£400,000	£0	£400,000	After 2020	Basic Need Programme Developer contribution	DCC

Primary school	Replacement of Pimperne Primary School	CP 12 - Social Infrastructure	C	£6,000,000	£6,000,000	£0	By Easter 2015	MSP Blandford reorganisation	DCC
Primary school	Additional classrooms across rural area	CP 12 - Social Infrastructure	C	£400,000	£0	£400,000	Various dates	Basic Need Programme Developer contribution	DCC
Secondary school	Shaftesbury School expansion Phase 2	CP 12 - Social Infrastructure	C	£4,000,000	£0	£4,000,000	By 2020	Basic Need Programme Developer contribution	DCC
Secondary school	Expansion of Gillingham High School and replacement of temporary accommodation	CP 12 - Social Infrastructure	C	£6,900,000	£0	£6,900,000	After 2016	Developer contribution	DCC
Secondary school	Expansion of Sturminster High School	CP 12 - Social Infrastructure	C	£4,000,000	£0	£4,000,000	After 2017	Basic Need Programme Developer contribution	DCC

Health									
<i>Infrastructure element</i>	<i>Infrastructure proposed / needed</i>	<i>Key Policy*</i>	<i>Category (C/E/R)*</i>	<i>Cost (if known)</i>	<i>Funding secured</i>	<i>Funding gap</i>	<i>Indicative Phasing</i>	<i>Main funding source</i>	<i>Lead delivery agency</i>
GP facilities	New or improved/ extended surgery in Blandford	14 - Social Infrastructure	C		£0			Dorset HealthCare University NHS Foundation Trust	Dorset HealthCare University NHS Foundation Trust
GP facilities	New surgery in Gillingham (south)	14 - Social Infrastructure	C		£0			Dorset HealthCare University NHS Foundation Trust Developer contribution	Dorset HealthCare University NHS Foundation Trust
GP facilities	New or improved/ extended surgery in Shaftesbury	14 - Social Infrastructure	C		£0			Dorset HealthCare University NHS Foundation Trust	Dorset HealthCare University NHS Foundation Trust
GP facilities	New or improved/ extended surgery in Milton Abbas	14 - Social Infrastructure	C		£0			Dorset HealthCare University NHS Foundation Trust	Dorset HealthCare University NHS Foundation Trust
Hospital facilities	Improved dental and other facilities at Blandford	14 - Social Infrastructure	C	£1,100,000	£1,100,000	£0	After 2013	University NHS Foundation Trust Friends of Blandford Community Hospital	University NHS Foundation Trust



Emergency Services									
<i>Infrastructure element</i>	<i>Infrastructure proposed / needed</i>	<i>Key Policy<sup>+</sup></i>	<i>Category (C/E/R)*</i>	<i>Cost (if known)</i>	<i>Funding secured</i>	<i>Funding gap</i>	<i>Indicative Phasing</i>	<i>Main funding source</i>	<i>Lead delivery agency</i>
Police		14 - Social Infrastructure	E		£0			Dorset Police Authority	Dorset Police Authority
Fire and Rescue	Extended fire station at Gillingham	14 - Social Infrastructure	E	£100,000	£0	£100,000	After 2014	Dorset Fire and Rescue Service Developer contribution	Dorset Fire and Rescue Service
Ambulance		14 - Social Infrastructure	E		£0			South Western Ambulance Service Dorset HealthCare University NHS Foundation Trust	South Western Ambulance Service Dorset HealthCare University NHS Foundation Trust

Culture									
<i>Infrastructure element</i>	<i>Infrastructure proposed / needed</i>	<i>Key Policy<sup>+</sup></i>	<i>Category (C/E/R)*</i>	<i>Cost (if known)</i>	<i>Funding secured</i>	<i>Funding gap</i>	<i>Indicative Phasing</i>	<i>Main funding source</i>	<i>Lead delivery agency</i>
Libraries	Replacement library, Blandford	14 - Social Infrastructure	E	£3,000,000	£0	£3,000,000		DCC capital programme	DCC
Libraries	Library enlargement, Gillingham	14 - Social Infrastructure	E	£472,500	£0	£472,500		Developer contribution	DCC
Libraries	Library extension, Shaftesbury	14 - Social Infrastructure	E	£849,000	£0	£849,000		DCC capital programme	DCC
Libraries	Replacement library/extension, Sturminster Newton	14 - Social Infrastructure	E	£1,050,000	£0	£1,050,000		DCC capital programme	DCC
Arts facilities	The Fording Point Arts Centre, Blandford	14 - Social Infrastructure	R	£718,800	£0	£718,800	By Dec 2016	Arts Council England Developer contribution Charitable contributions	The Fording Point Ltd.
Arts facilities	Community Resource Centre,	14 - Social	R		£0			Arts Council England	Community

	Blandford	Infrastructure						Developer contribution	Partnership
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Community									
<i>Infrastructure element</i>	<i>Infrastructure proposed / needed</i>	<i>Key Policy<sup>+</sup></i>	<i>Category (C/E/R)*</i>	<i>Cost (if known)</i>	<i>Funding secured</i>	<i>Funding gap</i>	<i>Indicative Phasing</i>	<i>Main funding source</i>	<i>Lead delivery agency</i>
Community halls/centres	Refurbishment of Blandford Corn Exchange	14 - Social Infrastructure	E	£5,500,000	£1,044,000	£4,456,000		Developer contribution	Blandford Town Council
Community halls/centres	North Blandford (Shaftesbury Lane) community hall	14 - Social Infrastructure	E	£897,000	£93,396	£803,604		Developer contribution	Blandford Town Council
Community halls/centres	Blandford St Mary community hall	14 - Social Infrastructure	E	£897,000	£93,396	£803,604		Developer contribution	Blandford St Mary Parish Council
Community halls/centres	Gillingham community hall	14 - Social Infrastructure	E	£897,000	£54,329	£842,671		Developer contribution	Gillingham Town Council
Community halls/centres	Gillingham SSA community hall	14 - Social Infrastructure	E	£1,256,000	£0	£1,256,000	Dependent on development	Developer contribution	Gillingham Town Council
Community halls/centres	Shaftesbury community hall	14 - Social Infrastructure	E	£650,000	£79,565	£570,435		Developer contribution	Shaftesbury Town Council
Community halls/centres	Provision in villages (3)	14 - Social Infrastructure	E	£2,700,000	£10,752	£2,689,248		Developer contribution	NDDC Parish Councils
Cemeteries / burial grounds	Provision in towns/villages	14 - Social Infrastructure	E		£26,488		As required	Developer contribution Town Councils Parish Councils	NDDC Town Councils Parish Councils

Sport and Recreation									
<i>Infrastructure element</i>	<i>Infrastructure proposed / needed</i>	<i>Key Policy<sup>+</sup></i>	<i>Category (C/E/R)*</i>	<i>Cost (if known)</i>	<i>Funding secured</i>	<i>Funding gap</i>	<i>Indicative Phasing</i>	<i>Main funding source</i>	<i>Lead delivery agency</i>
Sports pitches	Blandford Football Club and other pitches	15 - Green Infrastructure	E	£194,463	£22,982	£171,481	After 2013	Football Foundation Sport England DCC NDDC BUFC	BUFC DCC NDDC

								Developer contribution	
Sports pitches	Additional provision at Shaftesbury School	15 - Green Infrastructure	E		£23,338			Sport England Developer contribution Football Foundation	NDDC Town Council Community Partnership
Non-pitch sports areas	Tennis courts, bowling greens	15 - Green Infrastructure	E		£15,515			Sport England Private provision Football Foundation	NDDC Town Council Community Partnership
Sports accommodation	Larksmead, Blandford	14 - Social Infrastructure	R		£0			Sport England Private provision Developer contribution	NDDC Town Council Community Partnership
Children's play areas (all types <sup>†</sup> )	Provision and improvement of LAPs, LEAPs and NEAPs	15 - Green Infrastructure	C	£650,000	£21,000	£629,000		Developer provision	NDDC

Leisure									
<i>Infrastructure element</i>	<i>Infrastructure proposed / needed</i>	<i>Key Policy<sup>†</sup></i>	<i>Category (C/E/R)*</i>	<i>Cost (if known)</i>	<i>Funding secured</i>	<i>Funding gap</i>	<i>Indicative Phasing</i>	<i>Main funding source</i>	<i>Lead delivery agency</i>
Allotments	Main town allotments	15 - Green Infrastructure	E	£252,000	£26,488	£225,212	After 2013	Developer contribution	NDDC Town Council Community Partnership
Amenity open space	New residential areas amenity spaces	15 - Green Infrastructure	E		£0		As required	Developer provision / contribution	NDDC Town Council Community Partnership
Informal open space	Informal recreation at Milldown, Blandford	15 - Green Infrastructure	E		£17,591		After 2013	Developer contribution	NDDC Town Council
Informal open space	Informal recreation at Crown Meadows and Stour river walk, Blandford	15 - Green Infrastructure	E		£3,934		After 2013	Developer contribution	NDDC Town Council
Informal open	Informal recreation at	15 - Green	E		£45,680		After 2013	Developer contribution	NDDC

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space	Chantry Fields and Royal Forest, Gillingham	Infrastructure							Town Council
Informal open space	Informal recreation at Castle Hill Slopes, Shaftesbury	15 - Green Infrastructure	E		£19,998		After 2013	Developer contribution	NDDC Town Council
Formal indoor facilities	Retention and upgrading of Leisure Centre, Blandford	14 - Social Infrastructure	C		£0		After 2013	Developer contribution Sport England	NDDC Town Council Community Partnership Sport England Local sports clubs
Formal indoor facilities	Retention and upgrading of Leisure Centre, Gillingham	14 - Social Infrastructure	C		£0			Developer contribution Sport England	NDDC Town Council Community Partnership Sport England Local sports clubs
Formal indoor facilities	Upgrading of swimming pool, Shaftesbury	14 - Social Infrastructure	C		£0			Developer contribution Sport England	NDDC Town Council Community Partnership Sport England Local sports clubs
Formal indoor facilities	Retention and upgrading of Leisure Centre, Sturminster Newton	14 - Social Infrastructure	C		£0			Developer contribution Sport England	NDDC Town Council Community Partnership Sport England Local sports clubs
Informal indoor facilities	Schemes to be determined	14 - Social Infrastructure	C		£0			Developer contribution	NDDC Town Council Community Partnership
Formal outdoor facilities	Schemes to be determined	15 - Green Infrastructure	E		£0			Developer contribution Sport England	NDDC Town Council Community Partnership

									Sport England Local Sports Clubs
Informal outdoor facilities	Schemes to be determined	15 - Green Infrastructure	E		£0			Developer contribution	NDDC Town Council Community Partnership

### Amenity

<i>Infrastructure element</i>	<i>Infrastructure proposed / needed</i>	<i>Key Policy<sup>†</sup></i>	<i>Category (C/E/R)*</i>	<i>Cost (if known)</i>	<i>Funding secured</i>	<i>Funding gap</i>	<i>Indicative Phasing</i>	<i>Main funding source</i>	<i>Lead delivery agency</i>
Village greens	Provision/improvement of central village open space	15 - Green Infrastructure	E		£0		After 2013	Developer contribution Charitable contributions	NDDC Town Council Community Partnership
Parks and gardens	Gillingham town park south of High Street (Town Meadow)	15 - Green Infrastructure	R		£1,200		After 2014	Developer contribution Charitable contributions	NDDC Town Council Community Partnership

### Environment

<i>Infrastructure element</i>	<i>Infrastructure proposed / needed</i>	<i>Key Policy<sup>†</sup></i>	<i>Category (C/E/R)*</i>	<i>Cost (if known)</i>	<i>Funding secured</i>	<i>Funding gap</i>	<i>Indicative Phasing</i>	<i>Main funding source</i>	<i>Lead delivery agency</i>
Nature reserves	Local nature reserves	15 - Green Infrastructure	E	£50,000	£0	£50,000	After 2016	Developer contribution Heritage Lottery Fund Local Groups Charitable contributions	Natural England NDDC Town Council Dorset Wildlife Trust
Natural/semi-natural greenspace	Local areas of biodiversity and natural habitats (including woodland and community orchards)	15 - Green Infrastructure	E	£10,000	£0	£10,000	After 2016	Developer contribution Heritage Lottery Fund Charitable contributions	NDDC Town Council Dorset Wildlife Trust Woodland Trust
Green corridors	Sustainable linked open	15 - Green	E	£50,000	£0	£50,000	After 2013	Developer contribution	NDDC

	spaces for wildlife and recreational movement	Infrastructure							Town Council Dorset Wildlife Trust
Green corridors	Loddon river valley link new housing to Brickfields	15 - Green Infrastructure	E		£0		After 2016	Developer contribution	NDDC Town Council Dorset Wildlife Trust
Heathland mitigation projects	To be determined	15 - Green Infrastructure	C		£6,872		Ongoing	Developer contribution	NDDC DCC Dorset Wildlife Trust

+ Key Policy Relevant Policies 16 - 20 for the Market Towns and the Countryside are implicit.

\* Significance category  
**Critical** (to deliver the development without adverse impact).  
**Essential** (to support and deliver the Local Plan vision, objectives and policies) .  
**Required** (to meet the needs and aspirations of the community).

\*\* Estimates *italicised*

∅ Developer contributions include Section 106 (Town and Country Planning Act 1990), Section 278 (Highways Act 1980) and Community Infrastructure Levy monies.

+ LAP: local area for play. Formally designated area for play to be at least 100m<sup>2</sup> in size with up to three activities (£11,000).  
 LEAP: local equipped area for play. A minimum area of 400m<sup>2</sup> with at least five activities (£55,000).  
 NEAP: neighbourhood equipped area for play. A minimum area of 1,000m<sup>2</sup> with at least eight activities (£110,000).  
*(from Fields in Trust, formerly National Playing Fields Association).*