

GLOSSARY

Affordable housing	Social rented (normally owned by Housing Associations as registered providers, with rents set in accordance with the national rent regime), affordable rented (where the rent is set to be no more than 80% of the local market rent (including service charges, where applicable)) and intermediate housing (homes for sale and rent provided at a cost above social rent, but below market levels), provided to eligible households whose needs are not met by the market, having regard to local incomes and local house prices. Intermediate housing can include shared equity (shared ownership and equity loans), other low cost homes for sale that remain at an affordable price. Affordable housing should include provisions to remain at an affordable price for future eligible households or, where this is not possible, for the subsidy to be recycled for alternative affordable housing provision.
Air Quality Management Area	an areas designated by the council it is not meeting national air quality objectives.
Amenity	the pleasant or normally satisfactory aspects of a location which contribute to its overall character and the enjoyment of residents or visitors
Ancient Woodland	semi-natural woodlands which have been in existence since 1600 AD or before.
Areas of poorer quality agricultural land	those graded lower under the Agricultural Land Classification (where the best and most versatile agricultural land has been graded as 1, 2 and 3a).
Biodiversity	the variety of life on Earth.
Brownfield land	land that has been previously developed, but not including land that is or has been occupied by agricultural or forestry buildings, land that has been restored or returned to farmland or a natural state where the remains of any structures have blended into the landscape in the process of time, land in built-up areas used as private residential gardens, opens space of public value.
Built tourist accommodation	permanent tourist accommodation such as hotels, guesthouses, B&Bs and holiday lets (homes restricted to holiday use). This does not include more temporary and mobile units such as caravans (even though these may remain in situ for many years) and second homes.
Caravan and camping sites	sites which primarily provide accommodation in temporary and mobile units such as static caravans, pitches for touring caravans, tents or yurts.
Coastal Change Management Area	an area likely to be affected by coastal change (physical change to the shoreline through erosion, coastal landslip, permanent inundation or coastal accretion).
Community Infrastructure	a wide ranging definition including transport, flood defences, schools, hospitals, and other health and social care facilities, such as play areas, parks and green spaces, cultural and sports facilities, district heating schemes and police stations and other community safety facilities
Community Infrastructure Levy	a levy allowing the Councils to raise funds from owners or developers of land undertaking new building projects in the area.

Development Plan	defined in section 38 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 to include adopted Local Plans and neighbourhood development plans. It no longer includes regional strategies or county structure plans.
Disabled people	people have a disability if they have a physical or mental impairment, and that impairment has a substantial and long-term adverse effect on their ability to carry out normal day-to-day activities. These persons include, but are not limited to, people with ambulatory difficulties, blindness, learning difficulties, autism and mental health needs.
Dorset Historic Environment Record	Information service that seek to provide access to comprehensive and dynamic resources relating to the historic environment of Dorset for public benefit and use.
Edge of centre	for retail purposes, a location that is well connected and up to 300 metres of the primary shopping area. For all other main town centre uses, a location within 300 metres of a town centre boundary. For office development, this includes locations outside the town centre but within 500 metres of a public transport interchange. In determining whether a site falls within the definition of edge of centre, account will also be taken of local circumstances.
Education and training facilities	includes pre-school nursery provision, schools and colleges of further education (whether provided by the local education authority or independently), work-based learning and skills training and adult and community learning centres, and field study centres. It may also include cultural learning that can be provided through arts centres, visitor centres, libraries and museums.
Employment	for the purposes of this plan employment includes development in the B Use Classes such as offices, workshops and industrial premises, storage and distribution warehouses and sui generis uses commonly found on industrial estates. It also applies to non B class development which provides direct, on-going local employment opportunities such as tourism and retail. It does not apply to development that indirectly benefits the local economy (such as housing), and businesses such as farming, care homes and tourist accommodation providers, which are covered in other policies of the plan.
Employment sites	land or premises that are presently in an employment use, or previously in an employment use if now vacant.
Environmental Impact Assessment	A procedure to be followed for certain types of project to ensure that decisions are made in full knowledge of any likely significant effects on the environment.
Geodiversity	the range of rocks, minerals, fossils, soils and landforms.
Green Infrastructure	a network of multi-functional green space, urban and rural, which is capable of delivering a wide range of environmental and quality of life benefits for local communities.
Habitat	the place in which a species of animal or plant lives, providing a particular set of environmental conditions. Often used in a wider sense, referring to major assemblages or communities of plants and animals found together.

Heritage Asset	a building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. They are likely to hold evidence of the substance and evolution of places, and of the people and cultures that made them. Designated heritage assets include World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Protected Wreck Sites, Registered Park and Gardens, Registered Battlefield and Conservation Areas designated under the relevant legislation.
Heritage Coast	A non-statutory designation defining areas of undeveloped coastline which are managed to conserve their natural beauty and, where appropriate, to improve accessibility for visitors.
In harmony	forming a pleasing whole, and being sensitive to its surrounds
Live/work development	a property that is specifically designed for dual use – a combination of residential and employment space. It often requires a mixture of residential and business rates. Though live/work and home-working are closely related there are differences. A home-working property will have been designed primarily for residential use. A live/work property will often allow for a much higher intensity of work use.
Local centres / larger local centres	Local centres include a range of small shops of a local nature, serving a small catchment. Typically, local centres might include, amongst other shops, a small supermarket, a newsagent, a sub post office and a pharmacy. Other facilities could include a hot food takeaway and launderette. Large villages may perform the role of a local centre. Small parades of shops purely of neighbourhood significance are not regarded as centres. Larger local centres in the plan area include Beaminster, Chickerell, Easton, West Bay, Fortuneswell and Littlemoor.
Local community buildings and structures	can include shops, financial and professional services, schools, doctors surgeries, village halls, places of worship, restaurants, public houses, sports facilities and recreational open space normally used by the local community in which it is located
Local Enterprise Partnership	a body, designated by the Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government, established for the purpose of creating or improving the conditions for economic growth in an area.
Local Nature Partnership	A body, designated by the Secretary of State for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, established for the purpose of protecting and improving the natural environment in an area and the benefits derived from it.
Local Plan	The plan for the future development of the local area, drawn up by the local planning authority in consultation with the community. In law this is described as the development plan documents adopted under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004.
Local Planning Authority	the public authority whose duty it is to carry out specific planning functions for a particular area.
Low carbon and renewable energy	energy for heating and cooling as well as generating electricity, provided through renewable sources that occur naturally and repeatedly in the environment(eg wind, water, solar, biomass and geothermal heat) or through low carbon technologies which generate significantly less carbon emissions than compared to conventional use of fossil fuels.

Main town centre uses	retail development (including warehouse clubs and factory outlet centres); leisure, entertainment facilities the more intensive sport and recreation uses (including cinemas, restaurants, drive-through restaurants, bars and pubs, night-clubs, casinos, health and fitness centres, indoor bowling centres, and bingo halls); offices; and arts, culture and tourism development (including theatres, museums, galleries and concert halls, hotels and conference facilities).
Major Hazards	Major hazard installations and pipelines, licensed explosive sites and nuclear installations, around which Health and Safety Executive (and Office for Nuclear Regulation) consultation distances to mitigate the consequences to public safety of major accidents may apply.
Nationally or internationally designated wildlife sites	all sites of national, European and international importance are Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs, notified by Natural England under the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 for their special scientific interest). They will include Ramsar sites (designated under the Ramsar Convention on the Conservation of Wetlands of International Importance), Special Areas of Conservation (SACs, designated under EC Directive 92/43 on the conservation of natural habitats and wild fauna and flora), and National Nature Reserves (NNRs, designated by Natural England). Candidate sites are also included.
Nature Improvement Area	Nature Improvement Areas are large, discrete areas that can deliver a step change in nature conservation, where a local partnership has a shared vision for their natural environment. Actions will be coordinated by a local partnership to deliver significant improvements for wildlife, through the management and creation of existing wildlife sites, wildlife corridors and stepping stones, restoration areas (where priority habitats are created) and buffer zones (to reduce pressures on existing wildlife sites). A national grant scheme, coordinated by the central government Department for Food and Rural Affairs, has been established to pilot this work. Wild Purbeck (which includes an area around Crossways in West Dorset) has been selected as one of 12 national pilots. Local Nature Improvement Areas may be developed based on the lesson learnt from the national projects.
Neighbourhood Development Plan	A plan prepared by a Parish Council or Neighbourhood Forum for a particular neighbourhood area (made under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 and the Planning and the Localism Act 2011).

Open space	<p>All open space of public value, including not just land, but also areas of water (such as rivers and lakes) which offer important opportunities for sport and recreation and can act as a visual amenity.</p> <p>This includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Parks, gardens and recreation grounds – sites with formal grass areas and seating, and which may or may not incorporate more formal outdoor sports facilities, children’s play areas or other community use types. - Civic areas - such as a market square or pedestrianised high street. - Cemeteries - including disused churchyards and other burial grounds - Young people’s play areas - equipped play areas and specialist provision for young people, including skateparks, multi-use games areas (MUGAs) and teen shelters. - Allotments and community orchards - land available for local residents to grow vegetables, fruit and flowers. - Outdoor sports - sites specifically for participation in formal outdoor sports such as football, cricket, rugby, and hockey, bowling and tennis, including school sites available for community use. - Amenity open space - informal recreation spaces and greenspaces in and around housing, with the primary purpose of providing opportunities for informal activities close to home or work or enhancing the appearance of residential or other areas - Accessible natural or semi-natural green spaces and corridors– such as local beaches, rivers and lakes, nature reserves and recreational trails.
Open market housing	homes available for sale on the open market without restriction.
Original building	A building as it existed on 1 July 1948 or, if constructed after 1 July 1948, as it was built originally.
Out of centre	A location which is not in or on the edge of a centre but not necessarily outside the urban area.
Out of town	A location out of centre that is outside the existing urban area.
Planning condition	a condition imposed on a grant of planning permission (in accordance with the Town and Country Planning Act 1990) or a condition included in a Local Development Order or Neighbourhood Development Order.
Planning obligation	a legally enforceable obligation entered into under section 106 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 to mitigate the impacts of a development proposal.
Pollution	anything that affects the quality of land, air, water or soils, which might lead to an adverse impact on human health, the natural environment or general amenity. Pollution can arise from a range of emissions, including smoke, fumes,gases, dust, steam, odour, noise and light.
Protected species	species specially protected by the law, primarily under Schedules 1 (birds), 5 (amphibians, reptiles & mammals), and 8 (plants) of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981.

Residential care accommodation	refers to care homes and other forms of supported housing such as close care schemes, extra care schemes, and continuing care retirement communities. These are normally classed as residential institutions (under Class C2 of the Town & country Planning (Use Classes) Order 1987) or sui generis and will have on-site care services (ranging from help with washing, dressing and giving medication, to having a qualified nurse on duty twenty-four hours a day), and the occupants will normally be dependant on this care and less mobile than occupiers of sheltered accommodation. Sheltered or similar age-restricted housing schemes for older persons fall within the same use class as dwelling houses (Class C3 of the Town & country Planning (Use Classes) Order 1987) and are not considered to be care accommodation.
Retail development	includes those uses described as “A1” by the Use Classes Order - development for the retail sale of goods to the public. It can be sub divided into two categories: convenience shopping and comparison shopping. Convenience retailing is the provision of everyday essential items, including food, drinks, newspapers/magazines and confectionery. Comparison retailing is the provision of items not obtained on a frequent basis, including clothing, footwear, household and recreational goods. Retail development is a main town centre use.
Scheduled Monument	scheduling refers to the legal system for protecting nationally important monuments and archaeological remains in England. Scheduled monuments are added to the ‘Schedule’ (the list of legally-protected monuments) by the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport, who is advised by English Heritage. Not all scheduled monuments are ancient. Some contain standing buildings or ruins, others have no visible remains above ground.
Setting	the surroundings of a heritage asset that make a positive (or negative) contribution to its significance, or may affect the ability to appreciate that significance. The extent of the setting may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve.
Shoreline Management Plan	a plan providing a large-scale assessment of the risk to people and to the developed, historic and natural environment associated with coastal processes.
Significance	the value of an asset (environmental, economic and social) to this and future generations because of its special interest. That interest may, for example, be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic.
Site of Nature Conservation Interest (SNCI)	sites selected for their habitat or species interest. In Dorset these sites are selected by an SNCI Panel with representatives of Dorset Wildlife Trust, Dorset Environmental Records Centre, Natural England and Dorset County Council.
Sui Generis	uses that do not fall within any use class
Supplementary Planning Documents	documents which add further detail to the policies in the Local Plan. They can be used to provide further guidance for development on specific sites, or on particular issues, such as design. They are capable of being a material consideration in planning decisions but are not part of the development plan.
Sustainable development	can be described as ‘development which meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs’. It is about supporting growth and innovation for jobs and prosperity, creating a high quality built environment with accessible local services and the home to meet current and future needs, whilst protecting and enhancing our environment, using natural resources wisely and minimizing waste and pollution.

Tourism	all activities of visitors, including overnight visitors and same-day visitors, visits for business purposes as well as for holidays and recreation.
Transport Assessment	a comprehensive and systematic process that sets out transport issues relating to a proposed development. It identifies what measures will be required to improve accessibility and safety for all modes of travel, particularly for alternatives to the car such as walking, cycling and public transport and what measures will need to be taken to deal with the anticipated transport impacts of the development. A more simplified version may be acceptable where it is agreed the transport issues arising out of development proposals are limited and a full transport assessment is not required.
Travel plan	a long-term management strategy for an organisation or site that seeks to deliver sustainable transport objectives through action and is articulated in a document that is regularly reviewed.
Use class	The Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) Order 1987 (as amended) puts uses of land and buildings into various categories known as 'Use Classes'. In many cases involving similar types of use, a change of use of a building or land does not need planning permission. Planning permission is not needed when both the present and proposed uses fall within the same 'class', or if the Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) Order says that a change of class is permitted to another specified class. For example, a greengrocer's shop could be changed to a shoe shop without permission as these uses fall within the same 'class', and a restaurant could be changed to a shop or a estate agency as the Use Class Order allows this type of change to occur without requiring planning permission. Most external building work associated with a change of use is likely to require planning permission.
Veteran tree	a tree which, because of its great age, size or condition is of exceptional value for wildlife, in the landscape, or culturally.
Wildlife corridor	an area of habitat connecting wildlife populations.
World Heritage Coast	an informal term used to include both the Dorset and East Devon Coast World Heritage Site, and the immediate towns and countryside which provide the education, accommodation and transport facilities that enable people to visit and understand the World Heritage Site.
World Heritage Site	an area considered to be of outstanding universal value, that meets one or more of the four criteria set out by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO). In Dorset, the World Heritage Site refers to the Dorset and East Devon Coast World Heritage Site, popularly known as the 'Jurassic Coast', which was designated because it is considered to be an outstanding example representing major stages of the Earth's history, including the record of life, significant ongoing geological processes in the development of landforms, and significant geomorphic or physiographic features.

MAPS

The following table lists the policies for which specific geographical areas are relevant, and where maps showing those areas can be found. New maps (which are included in the following section) are shaded. Please note that the land needed for strategic landscaping and infrastructure such as new roads and drainage associated with development may take place outside the boundaries identified

This section will not be included in the final printed plan (once adopted) as at that stage a new policy map will be produced.

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Policy	Mapped	Notes
ENV 1: Landscape, Seascape and Sites of Geological Interest	in part	Specific reference is made to the following, which will be shown on the proposals map <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Dorset Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty ▪ World Heritage Site ▪ Registered Historic Parks and Gardens ▪ Regionally Important Geological and Geomorphological Sites ▪ Heritage Coast
ENV 2: Wildlife and Habitats	in part	Specific reference is made to the following, which will be shown on the proposals map <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Internationally designated wildlife sites ▪ the known zones that might impact on the Dorset Heaths and Poole Harbour designations ▪ Nationally designated wildlife sites ▪ Sites of Nature Conservation Importance and Local Nature Reserves ▪ Ancient Woodlands <p>Key wildlife corridors will be identified through the green infrastructure strategy</p>
ENV 3: Green infrastructure Network	in part	Network to be identified through green infrastructure strategy – in the interim applies to the following areas shown on the existing adopted maps <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Areas / Land of Local Landscape Importance ▪ Portland Coastline ▪ Important Open Gaps ▪ Sites of Nature Conservation Importance, Local Nature Reserves <p>Also applies to historically important spaces (as identified in adopted Conservation Area Appraisals), and Ancient Woodlands</p> <p>And will apply to Lorton Valley and Portland Quarries nature parks (defined and mapped under policies WEY 17 and PORT 4)</p>

Policy	Mapped	Notes
ENV 4: Heritage assets	in part	Specific reference is made to the following, which will be shown on the proposals map <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Scheduled monuments ▪ Conservation Areas Also applies to sites of county or regional archaeological importance and Listed Buildings
ENV 5: Flood Risk	in part	Specific approach is taken to areas of medium and higher risk of flooding, which will be shown on the proposals map
ENV 6: Local flood alleviation schemes	✓	NEW MAP (ENV 6)
ENV 7: Coastal Erosion and Land Instability	in part	Known land instability zones, such as at Lyme Regis and Charmouth will be shown on the proposals map. Coastal Change Management Areas are to be identified.
ENV 9: Pollution and contaminated land	in part	Specific reference is made to Groundwater Source Protection Areas, which will be shown on the proposals map
SUS 2: Distribution of Development	in part	Specific reference is made to defined development boundaries (shown on the 2005 / 2006 adopted maps).
SUS 4: Re-use and replacement of buildings outside defined development boundaries	✓	Refers to development outside of defined development boundaries (shown on the 2005 / 2006 adopted maps).
ECON 2: Protection of Key Employment Sites	✓	NEW MAPS(ECON 2)
ECON 4: Retail and town centre development	in part	NEW MAPS (ECON 4) for where specific reference is made to <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Town centre areas (MAPPED) ▪ Primary shopping areas (MAPPED) ▪ Primary shopping frontage (MAPPED) ▪ Secondary shopping frontage (MAPPED) Local centres are not shown, but defined in the text.
ECON 5: Tourism Attractions and Facilities	in part	Specific reference is made to town centre areas (as mapped under ECON 4)
ECON 6: Built Tourist Accommodation	in part	Specific reference is made to <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ defined development boundaries (shown on the 2005 / 2006 adopted maps). ▪ Town centre areas (as mapped under ECON 4)
HOUS 5: Residential care accommodation	in part	Plan-wide, however specific reference is made to defined development boundaries (shown on the 2005 / 2006 adopted maps).
HOUS 6: Other Residential Development Outside Defined Development Boundaries	✓	Refers to development outside of defined development boundaries (shown on the 2005 / 2006 adopted maps).
WEY 1: Weymouth Town Centre Strategy	✓	NEW MAP (WEY 1)

Policy	Mapped	Notes
WEY 2: Town Centre Core and Commercial Road area	in part	Within WEY 1 – indicative area shown on Figure 7.1
WEY 3: Station Area and Swannery Car Park	in part	Within WEY 1 – indicative area shown on Figure 7.1
WEY 4: Custom House Quay and Brewery Waterfront	in part	Within WEY 1 – indicative area shown on Figure 7.1
WEY 5: The Esplanade (South)	in part	Within WEY 1 – indicative area shown on Figure 7.1
WEY 6: Ferry Peninsula	in part	Within WEY 1 – indicative area shown on Figure 7.1
WEY 7: Westwey Road and North Quay area	in part	Within WEY 1 – indicative area shown on Figure 7.1
WEY 8: Lodmoor Gateway	in part	Within WEY 1 – indicative area shown on Figure 7.1
WEY 9: Bincleaves Cove	in part	Within WEY 1 – indicative area shown on Figure 7.1
WEY 10: Land at Markham and Little Francis	✓	NEW MAP (WEY 10)
WEY 11: Land off Louviers Road	✓	NEW MAP (WEY 11) (shown with LITT 1 and LITT 2)
WEY 12: Land at Wey Valley	✓	NEW MAP (WEY 12)
WEY 13: Land at The Old Rectory, Lorton Lane	✓	NEW MAP (WEY 13) (shown with WEY 14)
WEY 14: Bowleaze Cove	✓	Using previously adopted area (2005 Weymouth and Portland Local Plan Policy TO7)
WEY 15: Land at Tumbledown Farm	✓	NEW MAP (WEY 16)
WEY 16: Lorton Valley Nature Park	✓	NEW MAP (WEY 17)
PORT 1: Osprey Quay	✓	NEW MAP (PORT 2)
PORT 2: Former Hardy complex	✓	NEW MAP (PORT 3)
PORT 3: Portland Quarries Nature Park	✓	NEW MAP (PORT 4)
LITT 1: Littlemoor Urban Extension	✓	NEW MAP (LITT 1) (shown with WEY 11 / LITT 2)
LITT 2: Land at Icen and Weyside Farms	✓	NEW MAP (LITT 2) (shown with LITT 1 / WEY 11)
CHIC 1: Land at Putton Lane	✓	NEW MAP (CHIC 1) (shown with CHIC 2 / CHIC 3)
CHIC 2: Chickerell Urban Extension	✓	NEW MAP (CHIC 2) (shown with CHIC 1 / CHIC 3)
CHIC 3: Land off Rashley Road	✓	NEW MAP (CHIC 3) (shown with CHIC 1 / CHIC 2)
DOR 1: Poundbury Mixed Use Development	✓	NEW MAP (DOR 1) (shown with DOR 2)
DOR 2: Poundbury Parkway Farm Business site extension	✓	NEW MAP (DOR 2) (shown with DOR 1)
DOR 3: Dorchester Roman Town Area	✓	Using previously adopted area (2006 West Dorset Local Plan Policy EA13)
DOR 4: Charles Street	✓	NEW MAP (DOR 4) (shown with DOR 5 and ECON 4)

Policy	Mapped	Notes
DOR 5: Future town centre expansion	✓	NEW MAP (DOR 5) (shown with DOR 4 and ECON 4)
DOR 6: Weymouth Avenue Brewery Site	✓	Using previously adopted area (2006 West Dorset Local Plan Policy EA15)
DOR 7: Red Cow Farm, St. George's Road	✓	Using previously adopted area (2006 West Dorset Local Plan Policy EA20)
DOR 8: Land South of St George's Road	✓	NEW MAP (DOR 8) (shown with DOR 9)
DOR 9: Land off Alington Avenue	✓	NEW MAP (DOR 9) (shown with DOR 8)
DOR 10: Dorchester Transport and Environment Plan	in part	DOR 10(i) not mapped – although applies only to Dorchester area. NEW MAP added for DOR 10(ii)
CRS 1: Land at Crossways	✓	NEW MAP (CRS 1)
BRID 1: Land at Vearse Farm	✓	NEW MAP (BRID 1)
BRID 2: Land off Skilling Hill Road	✓	NEW MAP (BRID 2)
BRID 3: Land to the East of Bredy Veterinary Centre, off Jessopp Avenue	✓	NEW MAP (BRID 3)
BRID 4: Future town centre expansion	✓	NEW MAP (BRID 4) (shown with ECON 4)
BRID 5: St. Michael's Trading Estate	✓	NEW MAP (BRID 5)
BEAM 1: Land to the North of Broadwindsor Road	✓	NEW MAP (BEAM 1)
BEAM 2: Land at Lane End Farm	✓	NEW MAP (BEAM 3)
LYME 1: Land at Woodberry Down	✓	NEW MAP (LYME 3)
LYME 2: Land around Lyme Regis		Not mapped – although applies only to Lyme Regis area
SHER 1: Land at Barton Farm	✓	NEW MAP (SHER 1) (shown with SHER 3)
SHER 2: Future Town Centre Expansion	✓	NEW MAP (SHER 2) (shown with ECON 4)
SHER 3: Land at Sherborne Hotel	✓	NEW MAP (SHER 3) (shown with SHER 1)
SHER 4: The Former Gasworks Site, Gas House Hill	✓	NEW MAP (SHER 4)