The Dorset Heathlands
Planning Framework 2012-2014

Supplementary Planning Document Consultation Draft

February 2012

Borough of Poole Bournemouth Borough Council Christchurch Borough Council
Dorset County Council East Dorset District Council Purbeck District Council

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Consultation Note

The Local Authorities party to 'The Dorset Heathlands Interim Planning Framework 2010-11 have issued this document for public consultation. It proposes the conversion of the current Interim Planning Framework (IPF) to a Supplementary Planning Document that when adopted will sit within each of the Local Planning Authorities, with responsibility for determining residential planning applications, Local Development Frameworks. The new Dorset Heathland Planning Framework Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) is proposed to run for two years from 1 April 2012 to 31 March 2014 and will therefore replace the existing document which will cease on 31 March 2012 or on adoption of the SPD if later.

The SPD retains as its guiding principle that there is no net increase in urban pressures on internationally important heathland as a result of additional development The Planning Framework is published for public consultation for a 6 week period commencing **Friday 3rd February 2012** and ending **Friday 16th March 2012**. The public consultation document can be found on the websites of the relevant local authorities i.e. Bournemouth, Christchurch, Dorset, East Dorset, Poole (www.boroughofpoole.com/dorsetheathlandconsultation) and Purbeck and in local libraries.

The Borough of Poole is co-ordinating the consultation arrangements on behalf of the local authorities and any comments on the consultation document should be sent by email to planning@poole.gov.uk with Dorset Heathland Consultation' inserted in the subject box, or alternatively in writing to Dorset Heathland Consultation, Planning and Regeneration Services, Borough of Poole, Civic Centre, Poole BH15 2RU.

In responding to the consultation it would be helpful if you could address the following questions:

1. Do you have any comments on converting the current Interim Planning Framework document into a Supplementary Planning Document?

2. Does the project list represent a range of projects to satisfactorily mitigate the adverse impacts of residential development on heathlands?

3. Is the level of contribution per dwelling type reasonable?

4. Do you have any comments on the existing operation of the IPF?

1. Introduction

1.1 The Dorset Heathlands cover an extensive area of South East Dorset fragmented by urban development and other land uses. It is the view of Natural England that the cumulative effect of further **residential** development up to 5 kilometres from protected heathland in Dorset[1] would have a significant effect on Dorset's lowland heaths that are covered by several international designations.[2] Mitigation will be required otherwise there is the prospect that Local Authorities will not be able to grant permission for residential development within 5 kilometres of these designated sites.

1.2 Local authorities in South East Dorset whose administrative area is within 5 kilometres of protected heathland and which have responsibility for the determination of residential planning applications, have been operating an interim strategy for the protection of heathland since 2007. During this time the local authorities have been gathering evidence into the effects of urban pressures on the protected heaths that will inform the longer term strategy to be set out in a joint Development Plan Document (DPD).

1.3 Partners to the IPF have agreed to convert the current document from an interim planning framework into a Supplementary Planning Document in order that it sits within the current planning system as set out in the 2004 Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act. It is intended that the SPD will facilitate the delivery of mitigation in the same way as the previous IPF. It is also intended that the SPD be based on a 2 year programme that enables the targeting of resources to specific projects as with the IPF but enables partners in this time to consider how to address the implementation of the Community Infrastructure Levy and its implications for the funding of mitigation.

1.4 It is the purpose of this document to set out the approach that, together, the local authorities in South East Dorset will follow. This forms a basis for how harm to the heathlands can be avoided, based upon identified measures set out in an appendix to this document together with a map of the South East Dorset sub region. The document has to be adopted by all the local authorities in South East Dorset i.e. Borough of Poole, Bournemouth Borough Council, Christchurch Borough Council, East Dorset District Council and Purbeck District Council. Dorset County Council is also party to the document due to its implementation role but has no responsibility for the determination of residential planning applications.

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[1] The Dorset heathlands are found in the the local authority areas of Bournemouth, Christchurch, East Dorset, Poole, Purbeck and West Dorset.

[2] Dorset Heathlands Special Protection Area, Dorset Heathlands Ramsar Site, Dorset Heathlands Special Area of Conservation and Dorset Heathlands Special Area of Conservation (Purbeck and Wareham) and Studland Dunes

2. Context

2.1. European wildlife sites are protected by the EC Birds and Habitats Directives, specific provisions of which are applied in the UK by the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (the Habitats Regulations). They place particular responsibilities on a decision maker in relation to such sites. As competent authorities, Local Authorities must have regard to these requirements, as advised in Circular 06/2005[3], which provides the procedure that should be followed in deciding whether to approve a proposal (a plan or project) that will potentially affect a European wildlife site.

2.2. Regulations 68 (grant of planning permission) and 102 (Assessment of implications for European sites and Marine sites) of the Habitats Regulations require that any application for development or strategic plan or policy which is likely to significantly affect a European site is subject to an appropriate assessment of the implications of the proposal for the site's conservation objectives. The planning authority must ascertain that the plan or project will not have an adverse effect on the integrity of the site, alone or in combination with other plans or projects, either directly or indirectly, taking account of any conditions or restrictions that would help ensure no adverse effect, before granting permission or adopting a plan or policy.

2.3. Natural England locally is concerned at the intensification of residential development in South East Dorset and the resultant pressures placed upon protected heathland by new occupants of these developments living in close proximity to the heathlands. These are similar to the impacts being observed within the Thames Basin Heaths SPA. Various studies[4] have found that public access to lowland heathland, from nearby development, has led to an increase in wild fires, damaging recreational uses, the introduction of incompatible plants and animals, loss of vegetation and soil erosion and disturbance by humans and their pets amongst other factors.

2.4. These effects are most marked for development within 400m of heathland where Natural England advise that additional residential development is likely to have a significant adverse effect upon the designated site, either alone or in combination with other developments, save in exceptional circumstances. The implication of this is that in most cases it will not be possible for a local planning authority undertaking an appropriate assessment of a proposal for residential development (Use Class C3: Dwelling Houses[5]) to be certain that any adverse effects could be avoided or alleviated.

2.5 In the area between 400m and 5 km, measured as a straight line from the boundary of a protected heath, Natural England considers that Local Authorities

[3] Circular 06/2005: DEFRA Circular 01/2005 to Accompany PPS9
[4] de Molinaar 1998, Haskins 2000, Underhill-Day 2005
[5] Town and Country Planning Use Classes Order 1987 as amended

undertaking appropriate assessment will still identify a significant adverse effect in combination with other proposals, but that avoidance or mitigation measures can allow development to be approved. Mitigation of this effect will encompass measures to divert recreational pressure away from heathland, access management measures and resources to enable the aforementioned to be implemented. **It is in this area between 400m and 5km that the SPD applies**.

3. Towards a Solution

3.1 This document sets out an approach to the mitigation of the harmful effects of residential development in South East Dorset on Dorset's lowland heaths. The solution will be in place until April 2014 by when the local planning authorities have agreed to have in place a joint Heathland Development Plan Document as part of their Local Development Frameworks.

3.2 The Appendix to this document sets out a range of measures that have been identified jointly by the local authorities and Natural England. Natural England's advice is that together these comprise an appropriate package of measures to reduce to an insignificant level the harm that would otherwise occur to protected heathland. These measures are costed at £5,600,000[6] with the cost being attributable in the form of a planning obligation to residential development between 400m and 5km coming forward over the period of the SPD. The obligation will be applied to every residential development regardless of number of units proposed where there is a net increase in dwellings but will not be applied to extensions.

3.3 Large scale developments will be expected to explore ways of mitigating their adverse impacts. This may be through on site measures or more likely off site measures to facilitate the implementation of alternative natural greenspace. Recourse to financial payments in line with the SPD should be the fallback position only after exploration with Natural England and the relevant local planning authority of potential mitigation measures.

3.4 The contribution will be based upon a standard charge, see section 4 for how the contribution has been calculated, with adjustment for the different occupancy rate for houses and flats. This approach is both clear, robust and easy to operate. It is calculated based on the forecast increase in average population over the 2 year period of the SPD. The alternative option of basing contributions on bedspaces has been rejected due to the weak correlation between bedspaces and occupancy rates. However as part of the preparation of the joint Heathland DPD alternative options are being considered.

[6] Base date figure November 2011

3.5 Discounting may be applied to residential schemes where an element of care is provided.[7] As stated in paragraph 2.4 this SPD is only applicable to dwellings, including houses, flats and maisonettes. Other accommodation types such as student halls of residence, hotels, holiday parks and residential nursing homes which fall within a separate planning use class will be subject to assessment outside of the mechanism established in this SPD.

3.6 A number of the South East Dorset local authorities have in place open space/play provision policies that require a contribution to their provision where this cannot be provided on site. This contribution/obligation is not mitigation for the impact of urban pressures on protected heathland but to provide for recreational needs in the form of open space, sports pitches, indoor recreation and children's play. This type of provision does not provide for the diffuse recreational pressures placed upon heathland e.g. the walking of dogs. The heathland mitigation obligation does not seek to duplicate other recreation contributions. Large sites that may be able to provide open space on site are unlikely to also be able to provide suitable on site heathland mitigation. However, this will be looked at on a case by case basis and should this be possible then an appropriate reduction to the contribution will apply.

4.0 The Level of Contributions

4.1 To provide certainty to those considering or making applications for residential development and to ensure transparency and accountability a formulae approach has been adopted that sets out a mechanism for the calculation of the planning contribution/obligation. A standard charge is proposed that will provide the clarity required by developers, the owners of land and the general public thus avoiding unnecessary delay in the negotiation of planning obligations. The SPD has been prepared having regard to the tests set out in the Community Infrastructure Levy Regulations 2010, in particular Regulation 122 which transposes into law three tests found in Circular 05/2005 i.e. that the contribution is necessary, directly related and fairly and reasonable related in scale and kind to the development.

4.2 In order to ensure that contributions are sought only for the need generated by development the costs presented below are based on the **forecast 2 year average population increase by type of dwelling 2012-2026**. It is therefore the increase in population and their impact that needs to be mitigated and the scale and apportionment of costs needs to reflect the additional pressure generated by the growth in population allowing for the different occupancy rates of houses and flats. It will also be necessary to discount the cost of the existing residential unit on site, for example, if a single dwellinghouse is proposed to be replaced by 10 flats then the calculation would be:

[7] If there are more than 6 residents in a single dwelling then this type of proposal would not fall within use class C3 and would not be covered by this interim planning framework

10 x cost of a flat minus the cost of 1 house

4.3 The factors that are taken into account for calculating the contribution are:

- Forecast 2 year average population growth 2012-2026[8] (**4871**)
- Local Authority housing trajectory forecasts 2012-2014[9] (**2934**)
- the relative proportion of households in houses (**73%)** and flats (**27%**)[10]
- the projected net population increase per dwelling (**Houses 1.5 persons/dwelling; Flats 0.9 persons/dwelling**)
- The cost of the mitigation at **£5.6m** (November 2011)[11]

4.4 The cost of mitigation divided by the forecast population growth i.e. **£5.6m** divided by **4871** gives a charge per person of **£1,150**. However an adjustment to the charge to allow for the net population increase per dwelling type results in a charge per dwelling of:

- Cost per house (£1,150 x 1.5) of **£1,725.00**
- Cost per flat (£1,150 x 0.9) of **£1035.00**

4.5 Any contribution will need to be contained within a planning agreement whether this is through a s106 agreement or unilateral undertaking. An additional administrative charge[12] to cover the cost of collection and distribution of the obligation will be applied at a standard rate reflecting the work involved in administering the obligation payable at the following rate (The charge excludes any legal costs that are incurred in respect of the completion of an agreement.):

- 2% of the total contribution payable on commencement of development[12]
- Administrative payments are subject to a minimum charge of £50 and capped to a limit of £1,000 per contribution type.

4.6 The cost of the mitigation measures is calculated at November 2011 prices. On each of the subsequent anniversaries of the adoption of this document the base costs will be adjusted by an amount equivalent to the percentage change in the

[8] ONS Population forecasts for participant local authorities, 2010 mid year estimate base
[9] Predicted housing numbers taken from each Local Authorities housing trajectories for the 2 years 2012/13 and 2013/14
[10] 2001 Census
[11] Base costs as at November 2010
[12] The administrative charge excludes the recovery of individual local authorities legal costs where these are incurred

Retail Price Index. In addition the Heathland Executive Group will review the level of contribution sought per unit on an annual basis, effective on 1st April 2012 and 1st April 2013. The principles to be applied to the annual scheme review of the SPD will include reference to the following:

- Actual residential development levels delivered;
- Any revisions to planning legislation and procedures;
- Analysis of appeal decisions and financial viability assessments;
- Any changes to Government funding procedures;
- Impact of the delivery of SANGS.

4.7 On the fifth anniversary of the commencement of development if the contribution has not been spent then it will be returned in full plus the interest that that money would have earned commensurate to the Bank of England Interest Rate over that period.

5. Model Clauses for s106 Agreements and Unilateral Undertakings

5.1 The use of a standard clause for either s106 or unilateral agreements by the five local authorities will be in the interest of all involved and will help speed up delivery. For the purposes of the obligation the s106 clause could be worded:

"the Nature Conservation Contribution" means the sum of ( ) thousand ( ) hundred and ( ) Pounds index linked plus an administrative fee of £( ) to be paid by the Owner towards measures which avoid or mitigate against any adverse effect on the Dorset Heathlands in accordance with the Dorset Heathlands Planning Framework Supplementary Planning Document 2012-2014.

5.2 The obligation could then be worded:
"The Owner hereby Covenants with the Council that he will not cause or permit the commencement of the development on the land until the Nature Conservation Contribution has been paid to the Council.."

5.3 For strategically significant sites delivering large numbers of residential units the obligation may be worded differently to reflect payment of the contribution on a phased basis.

6. Administration and Audit Trail

a. The SPD will be adopted by the South East Dorset local authorities.

b. A joint Dorset Heathland Executive Group was established in 2007 to oversee the implementation of the IPF. This group consists of a Councillor from each of the 6 local authorities together with representatives from Natural England, Home Builders Federation and the RSPB. The Executive considers schemes recommended by the Heathland Planning Framework

Officer Group (HPFOG) to mitigate the impact of additional urban pressures. The group will meet regularly to review and consider schemes and to oversee the monitoring process. Progress on the implementation of the PF will be reported in the Annual Monitoring Reports of the local planning authorities collecting contributions. These provisions will continue under the operation of the SPD.

c. Contributions will be required from all qualifying developments from adoption of the new SPD. Until this time the existing IPF will be applied. The proposed mitigation at Appendix A may be varied through the on-going review process but crucially Natural England will need to be satisfied that the necessary overall level of mitigation is achieved.

d. The partnership between the local authorities will be separate from the Urban Heaths Partnership (UHP). The UHP has received funding from the IPF through 2010-2011 to manage the increased pressures arising from development in South East Dorset. Dorset County Council will continue to employ staff of the UHP and will continue to work across local authority boundaries. Local authority countryside teams are able to put forward projects for delivery by UHP. The work of the UHP will be scrutined by the Executive Group and will agree and monitor their annual business plan. The Executive Group in prioritising expenditure will maintain an appropriate balance between the activities of the UHP and agreed capital schemes. The partnership will also explore other funding sources to supplement the developer funded programme.

e. Each of the partner local authorities is responsible for the collection of contributions through their role as local planning authority. The financial responsibilities of local authorities also requires them to administer the contributions in an accountable and transparent way. The contributions will be held separately from other accounts and will be co-ordinated by the Borough of Poole.

Appendix A: List of Mitigation Projects proposed for 2012-2014

Projects to divert users from Heaths							
A. Preferred projects							
Ref	**Project**	**Description**	**Area (ha) new access created**	**Catchment area**	**Budget**	**HOF contribution**	**Proposer**
1	Berry Hill footpath & cycle/horse riding route	Construction of surfaced route linking Berry Hill with Stour Valley LNR as part of an improvement programme for the Stour Valley Way in Bournemouth and as a contribution to the strategic development of the Stour Valley SANG. The route is approx. 1 km in length.	n/a	5000m	£100,000	£50,000	BBC
2	Bourne Valley Park BMX	Creation of a dirt based BMX circuit at end of Turbary Close. To divert use of an informal BMX area, part within the nearby SAC which will be restored to heath.	n/a	1500m	£24000	£22800	BoP
3	Broadstone Heath Extension of Footpath	To provide a 200m southern extension to an existing path for walkers and dog walkers. The existing path was constructed in 2007 using Heathland Mitigation Funds. The extension would complete a route through woodland onto a large open field. The new section of path would be usable throughout the year and in all weather conditions. To take pressure off Canford and Dunyeats	200m surfaced pathway	1500m	£9550	£9550	BoP
4	Ford Lane Recreation	To develop existing derelict underused open space directly adjacent to the high	6 ha	1500m	£150000	£150000	EDDC

	Ground Ferndown	user pressure area of Parley Common SSSI. Ford Lane is as readily accessible as Parley Common from the Heatherlands housing estate and with improvements such as improved play, path network for dog walking and signage will offer an attractive alternative to the Heathland.					
5	Iford Meadows – re-routing of Stour Valley Way	Re-route path across Iford playing fields and Iford Meadows LNR instead of along Iford Lane as part of an improvement programme for the Stour Valley Way in Bournemouth and as a contribution to the strategic development of the Stour Valley SANG	n/a	5000m	£75,000	£75,000	BBC
6	Mudeford Wood Access Improvements	Enhancing an under-used track into a dual-use path, allowing access to a green corridor from Somerford to Mudeford. The purpose is not only to improve access to nature by allowing recreational activities away from the busy main roads but encourages people to reach the coast and sensitive sites such as Christchurch Harbour in a sustainable manner. This also widens the cycle network created by Chewton Bunny and South Shore bike park projects.	1.8 km of dual access path	5000m	£60000	£60000	CBC
7	Potterne BMX and Skate Park Verwood	To build on existing IPF and EDDC funded facilities to provide increased high quality and latest design BMX and Skate area. The work at Potterne has already seen huge benefits in diverting BMX users away from local heaths due to its		5000m	£40000	£30000	EDDC

		integrated approach to the design and development of the facilities. With increased improvements the area will continue to attract users from the wider area lessening the impact of BMX on other surrounding heathland areas.					
8	Sherborn Open Space	Improvements to access and attractiveness as interceptor site for Canford Heath. Create dog walking route around this site to join up with Haymoor dog walking route funded and completed as part of heath mitigation work. Length, approximately 400m. To allow for surfaced fixed dog walking path to be created, drainage of area needs to be improved. At present football pitches are moved around area, meaning that there is no fixed route for a dog walking path. Increase in size of car park on Sherbon OS to increase desirability as a destination.		1500m	£104500	£104500 (possibility of some co-funding)	BoP
9	Slades Farm landscaping and car park improvements	Landscaping work as phase 2 of the site masterplan to include development of a 'wildlife area' with pond etc. Increased car park capacity of approx 100 spaces		1500m	£75000	£75000	BBC
10	The Dell Broadstone Phase 2	To provide new path including steps to connect path constructed in The Dell Phase 1 and northern connection to all weather dog walking route made with heath mitigation funds in 2007. Length 150 m, which is same length as in Phase 1. To create this path route through		1500m	£29000	£29000	BoP

		understory in woodland will be cleared of thick vegetation, which will benefit woodland element of SNCI in this area. To take pressure off Canford and Dunyeats					
11	Turlin Moor dog gym	Installation of a dog gym. To improve that attractiveness of this site as a destination for dog owners as an alternative and welcoming site for dog owners to exercise and play with their dogs, taking pressure of heaths		1500m	£4800	£4800	BoP
12	Upton Farm/ Upton Country Park	Creation of a strategic SANG. Buy out farm tenancy to create a large new area of open space as an extension of Upton Country Park. To include 1) Negotiations to buy out farm tenancy 2) Appointment of consultants to carry out masterplanning exercise to determine how to make best use of the site. 3) Laying out of SANG	30 ha	5000m plus	£1100000	£1100000 (includes £170000 already allocated	BoP
13 14	Upton Heath Estate and Woods Upton Heath Estate and Woods	Phase 3. Purchase, clear, surface, signpost and promote the former railway line north of Poole Road, Upton (xm). Will also involve drainage and legal issues Phase 4. Provide through route from Upton Heath Estate to Upton Country Park by creating new access to Upton Wood from Palmerston Road through the Upton Heath Estate and a new road crossing and footpath/cycleway across		5000m	Phase 3 £150000 Phase 4 £400000	£150000 £200000	PDC PDC

		Poole Road joining Upton Wood and Upton Country Park					
15	West Moors Plantation	Improvements to access and attractiveness of open space connected to Castleman Trailway	Increase usage 129 ha	5000m	£27000	£21000	FC
16	Woolslope Farm (phase 1) West Moors	Acquisition of 13ha site from current owners (Heron Homes) to be combined with adjacent land owned by DCC and Wessex Water to create 15ha sustainable open space. To carry out initial site safety works to enable public access, introduce base line monitoring measures and provide an all weather surfaced route allowing access from West Moors, Ferndown and the Castleman Trailway. As a completely new open space resource this site offers the opportunity to really change recreational habits within the local area away from a large number of Heathland sites by providing a very large area of well designed, safe, easy to use and attractive SANG	13 ha 2 km all weather paths	5000m	£450000	£350000	EDDC
17	Woolslope Farm (phase 2) West Moors	Further development of site to include increased path network allowing circular routes, secure perimeter fencing, play equipment, allotments and educational resources and car park to make the site more attractive as SANG and increase user catchment.	Further 2km of all weather paths and parking for approx 15 cars	5000m	£250000	£250000	EDDC
18	Hicks Farm	Conversion of existing buildings and yard to create an environmental education resource for the Stour Valley SANG and an operational base for BBC Countryside	n/a	5000m	£2.4M	£1M	BBC

		Team. A feasibility study was carried out in 2008 with resultant plans and costings (approx. £2.4 million).					
19	Stour Acres Barn	Conversion of existing building to create a Visitor and Interpretation Centre with a café. It would serve as a key gateway point to the strategic Stour Valley SANG. A feasibility study was carried out in 2008 with resultant plans and costings approx. £350,000	n/a	5000m	£350000	£250000	BBC
	TOTAL				**£5,798,850**	**£3,931,650**	
B. Reserve Projects							
20	Arrowsmith Coppice, Poole	Acquire site (cost dependant on method) Improve access and attractiveness for visitors as alternative to Canford Heath and Dunyeats Hill	13.5 ha	5000m	£76950 - £416812 £65000	£76950 - £416812 £65000	BoP
21	Baiter BMX bowl, Poole	Provision of adventurous undulating BMX bowl arena as a SE Dorset destination facility, with features to cater for as wide of range of teenager and adult activity as possible. General location already a centre for cycle based play with good transport links for a very wide area, as is by the side of long distance cycle routes (local, national and international), car parking and train access. So will have ability to draw cyclists in from a		5000m plus	£200000	£50000 - £190000	BoP

		catchment area larger than Poole					
22	Coopers Lane Meadow Verwood	To acquire and enhance a meadow area adjacent to Stephens Castle. The area lies across the main access route to Stephens Castle and as such would act as an interceptor site for much of the recreational activity that takes place there. To provide secure boundary fencing, benches and attractive access points.	1.5 ha	1500m	£50000	£50000	EDDC
23	Delph Woods, Phase 3, Poole	Acquisition of area of land adjacent to council owned area to increase size of site. Works to improve access and connections with rest of woodland and Castleman Trailway, and improve attractiveness of whole area as alternative to Canford Heath and Dunyeats Hill.	10 ha	5000m	£57000 - £308750 £49700	£57000 - £308750 £49700	BoP
24	Springdale Road Corfe Mullen	To develop land already in the ownership of EDDC and Corfe Mullen Parish Council directly adjacent to Upton Heath that benefits from an existing well surfaced car park. The area could be developed to provide an attractive alternative to Upton Heath as a recreational area with the addition of paths, fencing, play equipment and signage.	Increase usage 5 ha	5000m	£70000	£70000	EDDC
	TOTAL				**£568650 - £1,160,262**	**£418650 - £1,150,262**	

Access and fire management projects

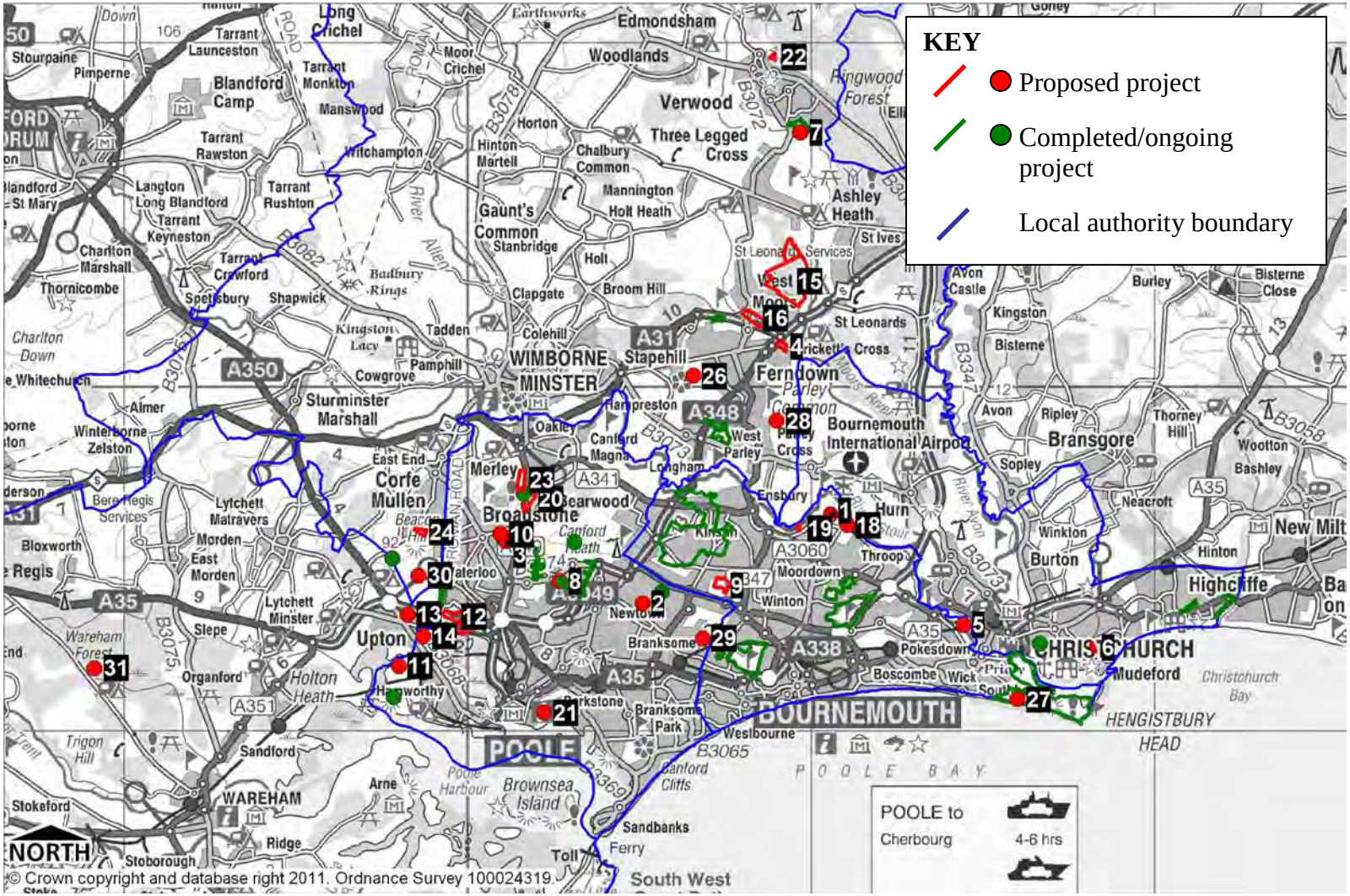
A. Preferred projects						
Ref	**Project**	**Description**	**Catchment area**	**Budget**	**IPF contribution**	**Proposer**
25	Dorset Dogs	Further development of project to encourage responsible access by people with dogs and to encourage use of alternative areas. Work to include improvements to website, programme of dog friendly events, information leaflets about suitable dog walking areas, an annual Doggy Festival.	5000m	£40000	£30000	UHP/ DUHGAP
26	Ferndown Common Fire/Visitor Access Management	Implementation of review of fire access and management plans with DFRS, to include improvements to signage, entrances, waymarked routes, information boards etc	1500m	£3820	£3820	ARC
27	Hengistbury Head boardwalk extension	Extend existing boardwalk through the rest of the dune system at Whitepits to complete surfacing work for route of the West Trail. The trail is encouraging use of the less sensitive area of Hengistbury Head to the west of the SAC.	5000m	£21000	£21000	BBC
28	Parley Common Fire/Visitor Access Management	Implementation of review of fire access and management plans with DFRS, to include improvements to signage, entrances, waymarked routes, information boards etc	1500m	£4920	£4920	ARC
29	Talbot Heath	Install fire hydrant on heath to combat risk and damage caused by heath fires.	1500m	£20000	£20000	BoP
30	Upton Heath fire	Multi faceted project to lessen fire risk on Upton Heath.	5000m	£105000	£89250	BoP/DWT

	risk management	To include; signage onto and around the Heath, improving access onto and around Heath, setting up of a Heathwatch group, implementation of fire management measures from DFRS review of 2011 fire.				
	TOTAL			**£194740**	**£168990**	
B. Reserve projects						
31	Integrated fire planning for natural spaces in Purbecks	Production of integrated fire planning for all open land holdings including heaths. Development and implementation of single GIS based methodology for fire plans with DFRS	5000m	£10250	£6000	FC
	TOTAL			**£10,250**	**£6,000**	

Revenue Projects			
UHP costs 2012 -2014	Wardening, education and strategic coordination of access management (includes 6 seasonal wardens per year)	£557619	DCC
Area wide monitoring programme 2012 -2014	Implementation of area wide monitoring strategy	£166,656	DCC
TOTAL		**£724,275**	

Total heathland obligations funds contributions		
Projects to divert users from heaths	A	£3,931,650
	B	£418650 - £1,150,262
Access and fire management projects	A	£168990
	B	6000
Wardening, education, monitoring etc		£724,275
TOTAL		£5,249,565 - £5,981,177

Location of mitigation projects for 2012-2014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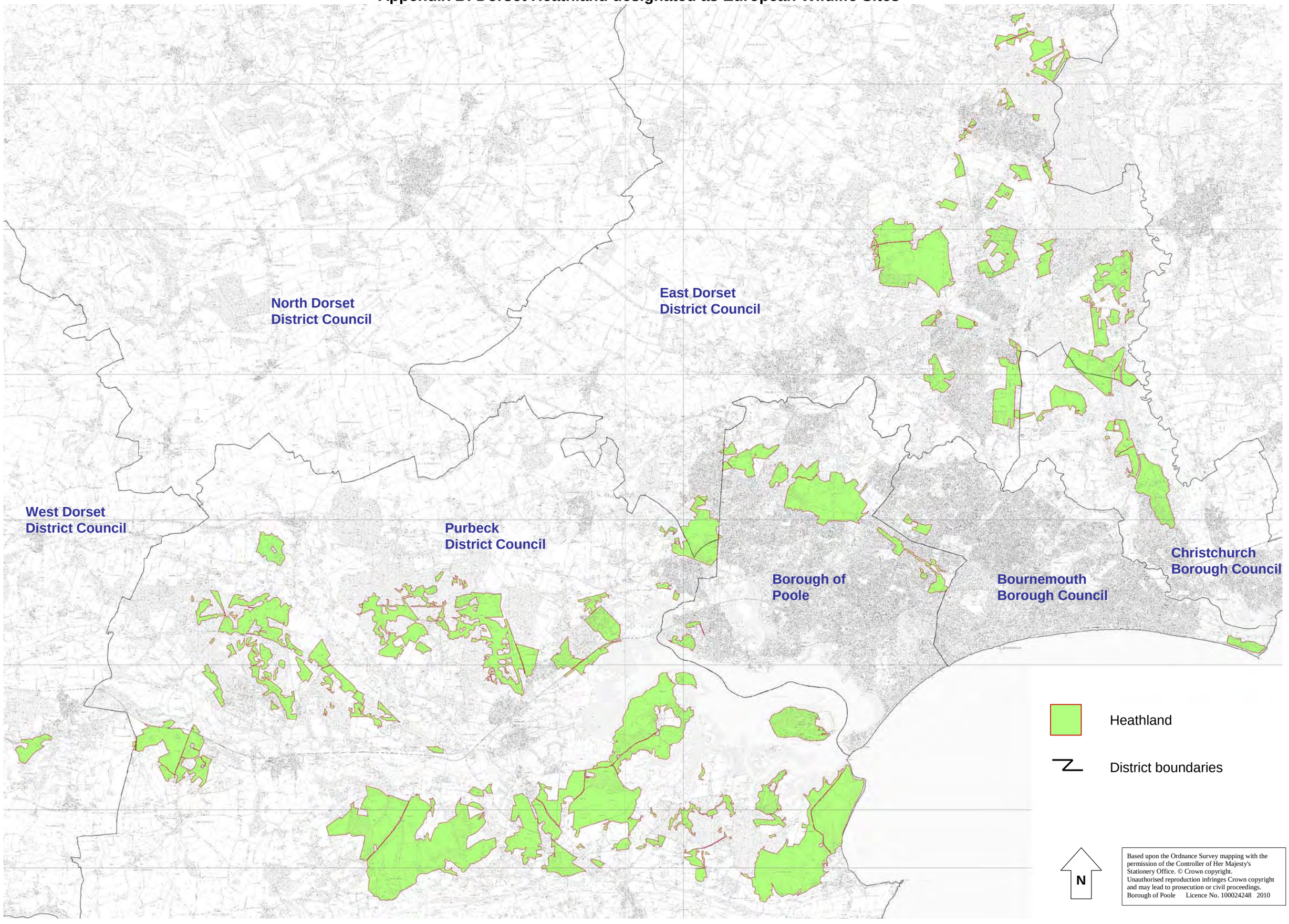
Appendix B: Dorset Heathland designated as European Wildlife Sites