Cabinet – AGENDA PART 2 (AGENDA ITEMS 8-18)

Date: Wednesday, 1 October 2025

8. Resident Card 1643 - 1676

The Resident Card is a commitment to residents across the conurbation to support household incomes at a time when cost of living is increasing. The Council intends to introduce a scheme which gives residents access to become "Resident Card" holders, offering a free hour of parking in council-owned car parks, discounts at our seaside kiosks and one swim per month at our BCP Leisure centres, to support the wellbeing of local people. Additionally, work is underway with our leisure partners and local businesses across our high streets to build an offer which gives residents more for their money and supports the growth of our economy. The scheme is intended to be accessed digitally and with a physical card and making it truly accessible for all from Summer 2026.

This report details the BCP Resident Card offer, what the benefits are to residents and the opportunity to phase in offers or services as the scheme matures. This approach also means the scheme remains flexible and adaptable in line with financial forecasts.

Subject to Cabinet approval, the intention is that the offer outlined in this report will set out the requirements for a technology provider. This will form the basis of a detailed specification and contract terms to enable the Council to progress to call off a supplier by direct award.

9. Corporate Performance Report - Q1 1677 - 1696

BCP Council adopted 'A shared vision for Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole 2024-28' in May 2024.

The shared vision is the corporate strategy which sets out the council's vision, priorities and ambitions as well as the principles which underpin the way the council works as it develops and delivers its services.

Incorporated in the vision is a set of measures of progress for achieving the vision, priorities and ambitions.

This is the performance monitoring report for Quarter One 25-26, presenting an update on the progress measures.

The council's delivery against its priorities and ambitions can also be monitored through a performance dashboard which is available on the council's website providing up-to-date real time information on the progress measures.

10. Extension to the term of office of the Chair of the Russell-Cotes Management Committee 1697 - 1702

The Russell-Cotes Art Gallery & Museum (charity Number 306288) is going through a highly complex governance change which was started in 2018 and will require an Order of State through Parliament to complete. Through

the prolonged and complex process, Professor Stuart Bartholomew has been the Chair of the Management Committee, to which Cabinet delegate the responsibility for oversight of the charity.

Professor Bartholomew was appointed in 2017 and Cabinet agreed exceptionally to appoint him for a third 3 year term because the governance change had reached a critical juncture. That further term is due to end in September 2025 and a further limited extension is advised rather than lose Professor Bartholomew's experience as independence for the Russell-Cotes is anticipated to be achieved by 1 April 2026.

11. AFC Bournemouth stadium expansion. Land Requirements and Disposal 1703 - 1724

AFC Bournemouth have approached BCP Council in relation to their plans to expand the Vitality Stadium. Whilst this requires planning permission, this report focuses on the opportunity for existing leases, management agreements/licences AFC Bournemouth has with the Council at Kings Park, to be regeared. This report recommends a preferred option to Cabinet, presents the alternatives, and requests authority to negotiate Heads of Terms for each section of land, which will be brought back to Cabinet and Council for decision.

12. Nitrogen Mitigation for Poole Harbour 1725 - 1736

The report seeks approval for an updated strategy for the management of nitrogen mitigation for Poole Harbour and withdrawal of the current Supplementary Planning Document (SPD). The report also seeks authority for temporary use of up to £1m of Strategic CIL if the nitrogen CIL cash received is not timely with the need to spend.

13. Events Framework 1737 - 1830

The Events Framework provides clear, auditable process linked to both council and non-council delivered and managed events on outdoor council land to ensure transparency, aligning all processes and policies into one clear document alongside easy to use updated guidance for community event organisers. The paper also explores the current levels of safety related paperwork checked by officers and recommends a future approach to third party paperwork.

14. Designation of Lilliput Neighbourhood Forum and Area 1831 - 1880

Neighbourhood forums are organisations empowered to lead on the preparation of a neighbourhood plan within a defined area.

Neighbourhood planning involves the local community in developing a shared vision to help shape the future development and growth of their local area. A neighbourhood plan must proceed through several statutory stages before it can be formally 'made' (adopted) by the Council.

BCP Council has received an application for designation of the Lilliput

Neighbourhood Forum and Area. The area forms part of the Canford Cliffs ward, a small area southeast of the Parkstone Ward and the southern section of the Penn Hill Ward.

The application was subject to a statutory public consultation inviting representations. The consultation ran between 14 July and 25 August 2025. 64 representations were received by BCP Council.

A prospective forum can determine what area is most suitable to plan for. However, the Local Planning Authority must first formally designate the forum (as a 'qualifying body') and designate the neighbourhood area, having regard to a range of factors including comments received from consultation. It is recommended that the Lilliput Neighbourhood Forum and Area are both designated and no amendment to the area is proposed.

15. Dorset Local Nature Recovery Strategy 1881 - 1886

The Environment Act 2021 introduces Local Nature Recovery Strategies (LNRS) as a new system of spatial strategies for nature in England. These strategies, created at a county level by responsible authorities, will map out actions needed to restore nature, working with local stakeholders. The LNRS will play a crucial role in delivering Biodiversity Net Gain and meeting national environmental targets

Dorset's LNRS is co-produced, led by Dorset Council on our joint behalf, through working with large numbers of stakeholders. It provides a comprehensive framework for restoring nature across the whole of Dorset and has a series of maps that will help target efforts to achieve the greatest gains for nature and the wider environment.

The purpose of the report is to seek pre-publication approval of the Dorset LNRS by Cabinet, following completion of public consultation and formal engagement with Natural England. As per Defra guidance, this will allow for the lead authority Dorset Council to adopt and publish the final strategy in December 2025.

16. Get Dorset & BCP Working Plan - GD&BCPWP 1887 - 1972

'Get Britain Working' is a national initiative from the Department for Work and Pensions (DWP). The 'Get Britain Working White Paper' (Nov 2024), seeks to promote higher employment and reduced economic inactivity, whilst supporting individuals to enhance and improve their skills to transition into higher quality jobs.

All areas of England must develop local 'Get Britain Working' plans. Dorset Council, as Accountable Body, must deliver the plan across the Dorset Council (DC) and Bournemouth Christchurch and Poole Council (BCP) geographies in partnership with BCP Council, Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) and the Integrated Care Board (ICB).

This Cabinet report seeks approval of the draft GD&BCPWP (see Appendix 1) for publication.

17. Urgent Decisions taken by the Chief Executive in accordance with the Constitution

The Chief Executive to report on any decisions taken under urgency provisions in accordance with the Constitution.

18. Cabinet Forward Plan — To Follow

To consider the latest version of the Cabinet Forward Plan for approval.

Published: 30 September 2025

CABINET

Report subject	**Resident Card**
Meeting date	1 October 2025
Status	Public Report
Executive summary	The Resident Card is a commitment to residents across the conurbation to support household incomes at a time when cost of living is increasing. The Council intends to introduce a scheme which gives residents access to become "Resident Card" holders, offering a free hour of parking in council-owned car parks, discounts at our seaside kiosks and one swim per month at our BCP Leisure centres, to support the wellbeing of local people. Additionally, work is underway with our leisure partners and local businesses across our high streets to build an offer which gives residents more for their money and supports the growth of our economy. The scheme is intended to be accessed digitally and with a physical card and making it truly accessible for all from Summer 2026. This report details the BCP Resident Card offer, what the benefits are to residents and the opportunity to phase in offers or services as the scheme matures. This approach also means the scheme remains flexible and adaptable in line with financial forecasts. Subject to Cabinet approval, the intention is that the offer outlined in this report will set out the requirements for a technology provider. This will form the basis of a detailed specification and contract terms to enable the Council to progress to call off a supplier by direct award.
Recommendations	**It is RECOMMENDED that:** **(a) Cabinet agrees the introduction of a Resident Card scheme, the initial offer as described in paragraph 13 onwards and the associated financial assessment.**

	(b) Cabinet approves to delegate authority to the Chief Operating Officer in consultation with Director of Finance and Portfolio Holders Councillor Herrett and Councillor Cox to direct award and associated contracts for the technical solution, in readiness for a summer 2026 go live.
Reason for recommendations	Key activity in the Corporate Strategy to deliver for residents. Supports key aims in the Corporate Strategy including our inclusive, vibrant and sustainable economy supports our communities to thrive. Supports the Council's UKSPF Investment Plan and existing interventions

Portfolio Holder(s):	Cllr Richard Herrett, Destination Leisure and Commercial Operations
Corporate Director	Glynn Barton, Chief Operating Officer
Report Authors	Amena Matin, Amanda Barrie, Dawn Clifford
Wards	Council-wide
Classification	For Decision

Background

1. The BCP Resident Card is a commitment to empower local people and make life in the conurbation better. By introducing the Resident Card scheme, this will help to unlock savings direct to residents and encourage more active lifestyles through spending more time in the town centres and seafront, at a time when we recognise the hardships being felt. The BCP Resident Card is more than just a discount scheme, it's about putting our people over visitors, a celebration of local place designed to reward residents and energise neighbourhoods. Whether residents are grabbing a coffee along the seaside or travelling around our district centres or looking to take advantage of our council swimming pools, this is an exciting scheme which puts residents first.
2. The Resident Card is a key activity within the Council's Corporate Strategy for delivery in 2025-2026. It supports key aims in the Corporate Strategy including communities have pride in our streets, neighbourhoods and public spaces; and our inclusive, vibrant and sustainable economy supports our communities to thrive.
3. Every time the card is used, it supports local businesses, boosting footfall in town centres, and helping communities flourish. This will ensure we are building a vibrant, inclusive and sustainable economy.

4. It will be accessible to all with digital or physical card options. Whether residents are tech-savvy or prefer something tangible, the Resident Card is designed to be accessible to all.
5. This is just the beginning. As we learn more about how residents use their card, the offers will expand and evolve ensuring that residents are at the core of the future development.
6. The Resident Card has been designed around three key principles:
    I. To ensure equality for all through the delivery of a digital and physical card.
    II. To deliver a customer offer with preferential rates on Council commercial services including parking, seafront catering venues and leisure centres and building a customer offer which drives footfall to our town centres, neighbourhoods and attractions.
    III. Implement a scheme within a balanced budget - a key priority for this Administration.
7. The Resident Card scheme is aligned to the UK Shared Prosperity objectives of communities and place, support for local businesses and people and skills. Depending on usage, an individual Resident Card holder could see up to £50 in savings on expenditure in car parks and the seafront.
8. This report seeks approval of the BCP Resident Card offer and delegated authority to carry out the direct award to appoint a supplier for developing the technical solution. This is necessary to secure a launch by Summer 2026.

Progress

9. From May 2023 onwards, the journey to develop the Resident Card has been marked by careful planning, strategic research, and adaptive decision-making. The initiative began with mapping out the core principles for a place-based offer. Extensive research followed, analysing comparable schemes from other local authorities, factoring in procurement strategies, budgetary impacts, and projected uptake—which ranged from 5% to 25% of the population and informed estimates for BCP Resident Card numbers.
10. With this groundwork in place, the project team designed an offer and solution aimed at being cost-neutral for the Council. By December 2024, an invitation to tender was published, seeking a supplier capable of delivering a sustainable business model. However, no tenders were received, likely due to economic challenges causing limited profitability in the market. In response, the Council re-evaluated the financial model and shifted towards a solution with minimal impact on the Medium-Term Financial Plan (MTFP). Following recommendations from the Overview & Scrutiny committee in January 2025, the Cabinet resolved to set a charge for the Card.
11. The resulting Resident Card represents an ambitious yet financially prudent offer, designed to be phased in over time. As the scheme rolls out and matures, data insights into usage will further inform future enhancements and opportunities for residents.
12. The Resident Card is a cross-council initiative with a working group comprised of IT and Programmes, Finance, Commercial Operations, Economic Development, Communications and Marketing and Legal and Procurement services.

The Offer

13. Early market engagement with other local authorities who run variants of a Residents/loyalty scheme has helped to shape the development of a BCP Resident Card. Feedback was local authorities to closely monitor income loss that occurs when providing scheme discounts on Council services, financial due diligence and business modelling was conducted on a range of Council commercial services including but not limited to parking, leisure and attractions and services to ascertain and reduce the impact of offering discounts. The methodology included assessment of different options, sensitivity analysis on take up and evaluation of discounts to design an offer in line with the objectives. This approach has enabled the Resident Card budget risk to be mitigated and adequately delivered within a balanced budget.

14. Officers used this due diligence to design an initial Resident Card offer which had the least impact on budget, whilst still passing on valuable savings to residents.

15. Therefore, it is recommended that the initial Resident Card is launched with the following offer, noting the methodology for assessing financial impact is using high level assumptions and cross-authority intelligence:

Category	**Offer**	**Functionality**	**BCP Financial assessment (based on assumptions of take up and income impact)**
Parking	1-hour free parking. With any parking session purchased after 9:30am via RingGo in select town centre council owned surface car parks.	Integration with RingGo. Initially this offer will be accessed digitally however we are investigating workarounds to enable residents who aren't digitally abled, to access the offer. Parking investment options, which relate to the wider Parking Framework, are also being considered.	**£200,000 per year**
Catering	10% off drinks, food and snacks (excluding alcohol). Valid at all council owned, seafront catering kiosks and outlets.	Residents will use their digital or physical card to receive offer.	**£6,000 – £120,000 per year**.
Leisure	Each Resident Card holder can access entry to one public or lane swim session per month at a BCP Leisure centre (subject to availability).	Residents would use their digital or physical card to receive offer.	**X**
Business	Local businesses can determine their offer. This	Offers will be viewed on online.	**N/A**

	will be flexible and expand over time	Members use their resident card (digital or physical) to redeem offer.	

16. Longer term aspirations are to grow and expand the offers. Data and insight will be used to understand usage, trends and budget impact and will inform new offers. The technical solution will be flexible meaning these can be added to the resident card. Appendix 1 sets out the car parks in scope.

17. An administrative charge of between £5 and £10 will be applied to the card. This fee is intended to contribute to the delivery cost of the scheme. Further financial analysis is ongoing to confirm the final amount. The scheme is expected to provide residents with upfront savings.

Total Budget & Funding Sources

18. £193,000 total budget has been identified for Year 1 - 2025/26. This is funded by UK Shared Prosperity Fund (£96,000) and Base Budget (£97,000). This will be used to procure the technical solution including digital and physical card, set up and running costs for year 1. It will also fund the launch campaign. Work is taking place to understand ongoing running costs of the software. Financial modelling will determine membership fees, that offset this running cost from year 2 onwards. Despite anticipated income generation from membership fees, budget should be considered to support technical annual support and maintenance costs of technical solution.

19. Additional funding should also be considered for BCP Resident Card Service Management for the administration and running costs, including card promotion, business liaison & promotion, business offer approval, data management, and customer support. Financial modelling initially is based on the Membership fee covering costs of resources to break even, however noting this may result in fees becoming prohibitively expensive.

20. Additionally, work has taken place to understand what membership take up numbers may be. This has been used to influence financial modelling for income loss. Engagement with other authorities has given us an understanding of membership numbers of their schemes

21. Over the longer term, consideration will be extended to groups exempt from membership fees, such as care experience leavers. The scheme aims to provide wellbeing offers accessible to a broad demographic. However, it will be necessary to collect initial membership data to assess the feasibility and extent of offering fee exemptions.

Technology Provider

22. A tender exercise supported by Strategic Procurement was carried out during January 2025 to identify potential scheme providers that could deliver a scheme that would achieve a balanced budget for the Council.

23. Although there was interest in a Resident Card scheme, the suppliers indicated that they didn't respond to the tender due to the requirements that the Council was seeking a supplier who can deliver a sustainable business model to offset the potential financial impact to the Council income levels.

24. The resident card programme has used this feedback to refine the scope of the project and identify a viable BCP resident card offer. Additionally, budget has been identified for year 1 of the project, meaning that we can now direct award a contract, as a consequence of the unsuccess procurement exercise.

25. We are using the finalised offer to create the business requirements and functionality of the Resident Card Software. These requirements include:

- Physical and digital card
- Parking provider integration
- Epos integration
- Payment integration
- Data collection with BCP ownership

26. This information will be used to create a detailed specification, allowing us to gain precise quotes and delivery timelines from technology providers. We will then direct award the contract for services.

Options

27. The following options assessment has been completed

Option	Benefits/Disbenefits	Mitigation
Option 1: Approve recommended BCP resident card offer and give delegated authority Chief Operating Officer and Director of Finance, in consultation with Portfolio Holders Councillor Herrett and Councillor Cox, to carry out direct award procurement.	**Benefits** • Key activity within the Corporate Strategy is delivered for residents • Programme objectives are met • Residents and businesses get the opportunity to benefit from the scheme **Disbenefits** • No funding after year 1. • Financial impact of BCP offers. • Potential low take up from residents due to limited offers • reputational damage if scheme is unsuccessful and terminated.	Income from membership fee will offset running costs for year 2 onwards £500k contingency to be offset any significant income loss. Offers will grow and be amended as we gain more data and insight over usage.
Option 2: Do nothing – Pause work on Resident Card. Financial impact of offers are too significant. The scheme is delayed until cost neutral offers are identified.	**Benefits** • Removes all uncertainties from the scheme • Balanced budget achieved • Work to date has given the Council expertise. Key documentation can be adapted and the project re-started at any time. **Disbenefits** • Key activity within the Corporate Strategy is not delivered which may lead to reputational damage	Worked to date would be saved and could be resumed at pace, should offers or income become available

	• Programme objectives not met • Residents and businesses will not get the opportunity to benefit from the scheme • UKSPF funding not used	

Summary of financial implications

Forecasted Costs & Revenue

28. Based on assessment of take up, the income loss is forecast to be a maximum of £320,000. However, these figures are only indicative scenario testing and extensive financial modelling and due diligence. In July 2025, through the Budget Outturn report Cabinet has approved £500,000 reserves to be earmarked as contingency to bridge any significant income loss.
29. Income loss will be monitored throughout year one and offers may be adapted where necessary to reduced and significant or unexpected income loss.
30. Annual running costs will be agreed with supplier and membership fees will be established to offset this.

Summary of legal implications

31. Legal approvals are required due to the impact on multiple wards. Procurement and data ownership considerations must comply with council regulations.

Summary of human resources implications

32. Project delivery requires coordination across multiple departments including Marketing, Parking, Seafront, Economic Development, and IT. No direct HR impacts identified at this stage.

Summary of sustainability impact

33. A Decision Impact assessment has been completed. It has concluded that the carbon footprint for the scheme low and digital access reduces environmental impact. (Appendix A)

Summary of public health implications

34. The scheme has the potential to have a positive impact on public health by the inclusion of offers on Council leisure centres and health and wellbeing businesses in the local area. In the future, it may also be possible to offer free membership (subject to the ability to achieve a balanced budget) for some residents who may not be able to afford the scheme who may also benefit the most from accessing leisure services, reducing the need for future Council interventions in public health

Summary of equality implications

35. This scheme was included in an Overview & Scrutiny Board Budget working group. The O&S Board recommended to Cabinet were:

(i) That any Resident Card offering is made fully accessible to all those who are not digitally enabled.

(ii) That there should be an application process for the card with a small financial contribution for the cost of processing and that the card should be a valuable offer that residents are willing to pay a small cost for, so that it can be sustainable in terms of administrative costs.

(iii) That any charge levied for the card should be the same regardless of the format and that consideration should be given to concessions for disadvantaged groups.

36. An EIA conversation/screening document has been completed and discussed with the EIA panel on 15 January 2025. (Appendix B). It advised that digital-only access may limit accessibility for some residents. Therefore, we are investigating workarounds to enable residents who aren't digitally abled, to access the Parking offer. Parking investment options, which relate to the wider Parking Framework are also being considered to help increase the accessibility to some residents.

37. Summary of Risk Assessment

Risk Type	Risk Description	Mitigation and control
Financial	All income loss figures are assumptions	Contingency set aside to offset significant lost. Scheme will only expand if financially viable
Reputational/ Financial	Low take up of the scheme from residents. Residents have not be consulted on these particular offers. Therefore we can not guarantee take up of scheme	Previous resident engagement has indicated that parking offers would be a priority.
Technical	Possible delay in full implementation of technical solution	Phase roll out will mean that the go live date of summer 2026 is achieved. Both the offers and technical solution will grow and develop over time.
Financial	Uncertainty of projected income from membership fees, meaning year 2 running cost aren't sustainable.	Consider ongoing budget to support the scheme.
Performance	Low take up from Businesses. Businesses may not come forward with compelling offers due to economic climate	Businesses will be able to join the scheme once it is established. It is likely more businesses will join the scheme as

		membership numbers grow.

Background papers

None

Appendices

DIA

EIA

Sensitivity analysis

Business Case

Appendix 1

It's anticipated that the car parks in the initial offer will be:

Car Park	Spaces	Town
BRAIDLEY BRIDGE CAR PARK	63	Bournemouth
CENTRAL CAR PARK	315	Bournemouth
COTLANDS ROAD/YORK ROAD CAR PARK	492	Bournemouth
EDEN GLEN CAR PARK	66	Bournemouth
GLEN FERN CAR PARK	64	Bournemouth
LANSDOWNE ROAD CAR PARK	40	Bournemouth
RICHMOND HILL SURFACE CAR PARK	112	Bournemouth
WESTOVER GARDENS CAR PARK	40	Bournemouth
WESTHILL CAR PARK	127	Bournemouth
BANK CLOSE CAR PARK	156	Christchurch
BRIDGE STREET CAR PARK	30	Christchurch
CHRISTCHURCH QUAY CAR PARK	21	Christchurch
LEISURE CENTRE CAR PARK	159	Christchurch
PRIORY CAR PARK	92	Christchurch
SAXON SQUARE CAR PARK	265	Christchurch
WICK LANE CAR PARK	172	Christchurch
SELDOWN SURFACE CAR PARK	356	Poole

SERPENTINE LANE CAR PARK	20	Poole
SWIMMING POOL CAR PARK	356	Poole

Data and analytics will be used to monitor usage, the car offer may be adapted to reflect this usage.

Proposal Title: Residents Card

Impact Summary

Climate Change & Energy	No positive or negative impacts identified	
Communities & Culture	Green - Only positive impacts identified	
Waste & Resource Use	No positive or negative impacts identified	
Economy	Green - Only positive impacts identified	
Health & Wellbeing	No positive or negative impacts identified	
Learning & Skills	No positive or negative impacts identified	
Natural Environment	No positive or negative impacts identified	
Sustainable Procurement	Green - Only positive impacts identified	
Transport & Accessibility	Green - Only positive impacts identified	

Answers provided indicate that the score for the carbon footprint of the proposal is: **0**

Answers provided indicate that the carbon footprint of the proposal is:	**Low**	

Proposal Title: Residents Card

Proposal ID: **694**

Proposal Title: **Residents Card**

Type of Proposal: **Service**

Brief description:

Introduction of a Residents Card Scheme. The Resident Card enables residents to gain preferential rates on select Council and local business products and services. It promotes local businesses bringing economic benefit. It will drive footfall into our town centres and neighbourhoods. It is loyalty type scheme which reflects the key drivers set by the Council and is easy to use for card holders. This will allow businesses and the Council to gain statistical information on customer spend profiles and other useful information which could then be used for other interventions to support town centre hubs and income generation processes

Proposer's Name: **Dawn Clifford**

Proposer's Directorate: **Select from the Drop Down List**

Proposer's Service Unit: **Select from the Drop Down List**

Estimated cost (£): **Between £25K and PCR15 threshold**

If known, the cost amount (£): **£60k**

Ward(s) Affected (if applicable):

All Wards

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) supported by the proposal:

1. No Poverty 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth

Climate Change & Energy

Is the proposal likely to have any impacts (positive or negative) on addressing the causes and effects of climate change? **No**

If the answer was No, then the explanation is below (in this case there are no answers to subsequent questions in this section):

It is a financial scheme

1) Has the proposal accounted for the potential impacts of climate change, e.g. flooding, storms or heatwaves?

2) Does it assist reducing CO2 and other Green House Gas (GHG) emissions? E.g. reduction in energy or transport use, or waste produced.

3) Will it increase energy efficiency (e.g. increased efficiency standards / better design / improved construction technologies / choice of materials) and/or reduce energy consumption?

4) Will it increase the amount of energy obtained from renewable and low carbon sources?

How was the overall impact of the proposal on its ability to positively address the cause and effects of climate change rated?

No positive or negative impacts identified ○

The reasoning for the answer (details of impacts including evidence and knowledge gaps):

Details of proposed mitigation/remedial action and monitoring (inc. timescales, responsible officers, related business plans etc):

Communities & Culture

Is the proposal likely to impact (positively or negatively) on the development of safe, vibrant, inclusive and engaged communities? **Yes**

If the answer was No, then the explanation is below (there are no answers to subsequent questions in this section):

1) Will it help maintain and expand vibrant voluntary and community organisations? **Yes**

2) Will it promote a safe community environment? **Not Relevant**

3) Will it promote and develop cultural activities? **Not Relevant**

How would the overall impact of the proposal on the development of safe, vibrant, inclusive and engaged communities be rated?

Green - Only positive impacts identified

Reasoning for the answer (details of impacts including evidence and knowledge gaps):

It will help promote engaging communities by working with local business to drive up footfall within the town centres

Details of proposed mitigation/remedial action and monitoring (inc. timescales, responsible officers, related business plans etc):

Proposal Title: Residents Card

Waste & Resource Use

Is the proposal likely to have any impacts (positive or negative) on waste resource use or production and consumption? **No**

If the answer was No, then the explanation is below (there are no answers to subsequent questions in this section):

Digital scheme

1) Will it prevent waste or promote the reduction, re-use, recycling or recovery of materials?

2) Will it use sustainable production methods or reduce the need for resources?

3) Will it manage the extraction and use of raw materials in ways that minimise depletion and cause no serious environmental damage?

4) Will it help to reduce the amount of water abstracted and / or used?

How would the overall impact of the proposal on the sustainable production and consumption of natural resources be rated?

No positive or negative impacts identified ○

The reasoning for the answer (details of impacts including evidence and knowledge gaps):

Details of proposed mitigation/remedial action and monitoring (inc. timescales, responsible officers, related business plans etc):

Proposal Title: Residents Card

Economy

Is the proposal likely to impact (positively or negatively) on the area's ability to support, maintain and grow a sustainable, diverse and thriving economy? **Yes**

If the answer was No, then the explanation is below (there are no answers to subsequent questions in this section):

1) Will the proposal encourage local business creation and / or growth?
   Yes

2) Will the proposal enable local jobs to be created or retained?
   Partially

3) Will the proposal promote sustainable business practices?
   Not Relevant

=How would the overall impact of the proposal on it's potential to support and maintain a sustainable, diverse and thriving economy be rated?

Green - Only positive impacts identified

The reasoning for the answer (details of impacts including evidence and knowledge gaps):

We want to provide a scheme that helps economic growth, by offering local business deals and discount.

Details of proposed mitigation/remedial action and monitoring (inc. timescales, responsible officers, related business plans etc):

Proposal Title: Residents Card

Health & Wellbeing

Is the proposal likely to impact (positively or negatively) on the creation of a inclusive and healthy social and physical environmental for all? **No**

If the answer was No, then the explanation is below (there are no answers to subsequent questions in this section):

This is a digital discount scheme for all residents.

1) Will the proposal contribute to improving the health and wellbeing of residents or staff?

2) Will the proposal contribute to reducing inequalities?

3) Will the proposal contribute to a healthier and more sustainable physical environment for residents or staff?

How would the overall impact of the proposal on the creation of a fair and healthy social and physical environmental for all be rated?

No positive or negative impacts identified ○

The reasoning for the answer (details of impacts including evidence and knowledge gaps):

Details of proposed mitigation/remedial action and monitoring (inc. timescales, responsible officers, related business plans etc):

Proposal Title: Residents Card

Learning & Skills

Is the proposal likely to impact (positively or negatively) on a culture of ongoing engagement and excellence in learning and skills? **No**

If the answer was No, then the explanation is below (there are no answers to subsequent questions in this section):
This is a discount scheme for all residents. Currently learning and skills are planned offers

1) Will it provide and/or improve opportunities for formal learning?

2) Will it provide and/or improve community learning and development?

3) Will it provide and/or improve opportunities for apprenticeships and other skill based learning?

How would the overall impact of the proposal on the encouragement of learning and skills be rated?

No positive or negative impacts identified ○

The reasoning for the answer (details of impacts including evidence and knowledge gaps):

Details of proposed mitigation/remedial action and monitoring (inc. timescales, responsible officers, related business plans etc):

Proposal Title: Residents Card

Natural Environment

Is the proposal likely to impact (positively or negatively) on the protection or enhancement of local biodiversity or the access to and quality of natural environments?
No

If the answer was No, then the explanation is below (there are no answers to subsequent questions in this section):

This is a discount scheme for all residents. Currently learning and skills are planned offers

1) Will it help protect and improve biodiversity i.e. habitats or species (including designated and non-designated)?

2) Will it improve access to and connectivity of local green spaces whilst protecting and enhancing them?

3) Will it help protect and enhance the landscape quality and character?

4) Will it help to protect and enhance the quality of the area's air, water and land?

How would the overall impact of your proposal on the protection and enhancement of natural environments be rated?

No positive or negative impacts identified ○

The reasoning for the answer (details of impacts including evidence and knowledge gaps):

Details of proposed mitigation/remedial action and monitoring (inc. timescales, responsible officers, related business plans etc):

Sustainable Procurement

Does your proposal involve the procurement of goods, services or works? **Yes**

If the answer was No, then the explanation is below (there are no answers to subsequent questions in this section):

Has or is it intended that the Strategic Procurement team be consulted?
Yes – already underway

If the Strategic Procurement team was not consulted, then the explanation for this is:

1) Do the Government Buying Standards (GBS) apply to goods and/or services that are planned to be bought?
   No

2) Has sustainable resource use (e.g. energy & water consumption, waste streams, minerals use) been considered for whole life-cycle of the product/service/work?
   Not Relevant

3) Has the issue of carbon reduction (e.g. energy sources, transport issues) and adaptation (e.g. resilience against extreme weather events) been considered in the supply chain?
   Not Relevant

4) Is the product/service fairly traded i.e. ensures good working conditions, social benefits e.g. Fairtrade or similar standards?
   Yes

5) Has the lotting strategy been optimised to improve prospects for local suppliers and SMEs?
   Yes

6) If aspects of the requirement are unsustainable then is continued improvement factored into your contract with KPIs, and will this be monitored?
   Not Relevant

How is the overall impact of your proposal on procurement which supports sustainable resource use, environmental protection and progressive labour standards been rated?

Green - Only positive impacts identified

The reasoning for the answer (details of impacts including evidence and knowledge gaps):

Procuring a digitial solution. Have carried out formal market engagement in order to engage specifically with local providers.

Proposal Title: Residents Card

Details of proposed mitigation/remedial action and monitoring (inc. timescales, responsible officers, related business plans etc):

Proposal Title: Residents Card

Transport & Accessibility

Is the proposal likely to have any impacts (positive or negative) on the provision of sustainable, accessible, affordable and safe transport services - improving links to jobs, schools, health and other services? **Yes**

If the answer was No, then the explanation is below (there are no answers to subsequent questions in this section):

1) Will it support and encourage the provision of sustainable and accessible modes of transport (including walking, cycling, bus, trains and low emission vehicles)?
Yes

2) Will it reduce the distances needed to travel to access work, leisure and other services? **No**

3) Will it encourage affordable and safe transport options?
Yes

How would the overall impact of your proposal on the provision of sustainable, accessible, affordable and safe transport services be rated?

Green - Only positive impacts identified

The reasoning for the answer (details of impacts including evidence and knowledge gaps):

We have moved away from a specific parking offer, in order to look at a future transport offer. Encouraging more sustainable and accessible modes of transport.

Details of proposed mitigation and monitoring (inc. timescales, responsible officers, related business plans etc):

Equality Impact Assessment: Conversation Screening Tool

[Use this form to prompt an EIA conversation and capture the discussion. This completed form or if needed, a full EIA report (form 3) will be published as part of the decision-making process ***Please delete prompts before publishing**]*

The Council is legally required by the Equality Act 2010 to evidence how it has considered its equality duties in its decision-making process.
The Council must have due regard to the need to -

(a) eliminate discrimination, harassment, victimisation and any other conduct that is prohibited by or under this Act;
(b) advance equality of opportunity between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it;
(c) foster good relations between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it.

Having due regard to the need to advance equality of opportunity between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it involves having due regard, in particular, to the need to -

(a) remove or minimise disadvantages suffered by persons who share a relevant protected characteristic that are connected to that characteristic;
(b) take steps to meet the needs of persons who share a relevant protected characteristic that are different from the needs of persons who do not share it;
(c) encourage persons who share a relevant protected characteristic to participate in public life or in any other activity in which participation by such persons is disproportionately low.

A link to the full text of s149 of the Equality Act 2010 which must be considered when making decisions.

1	**What is being reviewed?**	Service – BCP Residents Card
2	**What changes are being made?**	The Residents Card Scheme is a Member initiative. The vision is to support our town centres, high streets and neighbourhoods, driving footfall into local retail, food & drink, leisure and key attractions and unlocking insight to enable future interventions. The scheme is a key priority for the Council to deliver within its Corporate Plan, and supports the Councils aims of communities have pride in our streets, neighbourhoods and public spaces; our inclusive, vibrant and sustainable economy supports our communities to thrive; using data, insights and feedback to shape services and solutions; working closely with partners, removing barriers and empowering others and using our resources sustainably to support our ambitions. The scheme will put residents first, supporting them with the cost of living. BCP Council are looking to create and supply a Residents Card scheme that offers residents preferential rates on local business and Council products and services, such as food and drink, leisure, attractions, retail and parking. The scheme is intended to be available via a digitally and physical card. We are looking to work with a supplier who recognise the benefits to both parties in collaborating on the development of an attractive customer offer and the application of an innovative business model that ensures the longevity of the scheme. We have explored alternative delivery methods; however, these were discounted as they did not meet the project's primary deliverable of implementing a scheme within a balanced budget, nor did they include Council services. The discounted options are listed below:

		Extension of Staff Discount Scheme: Extensive cost analysis indicated it would be infeasible to replicate this scheme due to significant income erosion. Small Business Scheme: Although cost-neutral business models could run a discount scheme for local businesses, it would not be possible to include Council services within this model.
3	**Service Unit:**	Investment and Development
4	**Participants in the conversation:**	Dawn Clifford Ruth Spencer
5	**Conversation date/s:**	Regular Steering Group meetings – various dates throughout 2024 Regular project meetings – various dates throughout 2024 Procurement and legal meetings – December 2024 8 October 2024
6	**Do you know your current or potential client base? Who are the key stakeholders?**	400k adult residents across BCP.
7	**Do different groups have different needs or experiences?** age (young/old), disability, gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex, sexual orientation, members of the armed forces community, any other factors/groups e.g. socioeconomic status, carers, human rights.	The following groups will have different experiences • Age – app technology may not be easy to use for older age groups, • Disability – visual impairment would restrict use technology, adults with learning disabilities may need support using the scheme • Socioeconomic status – may not have access to devices or internet in order to access the scheme • Socioeconomic status –may not have offers and discounts they can use. E.g parking offer. The following groups were considered but not different needs were identified • Gender reassignment • Marriage and civil partnership • Pregnancy and maternity • Race • Religion or belief • Sex • Sexual Orientation • Member of the armed forces community
8	**Will this change affect any service users?**	Yes, service users will receive discount on certain services, that they don't currently receive.
9	**[If the answer to any of the questions above is 'don't know' then you need to gather more evidence. The best way to do this is to use forms 2 and 3. *Please delete prompts before publishing]***	

Form Version 1.2

10	**What are the benefits or positive equality impacts of the change on current or potential users?**	We have considered all the protected characteristics. For socio economic status, the introduction of a residents card will help with the cost of living so although everyone gets the same discount the impact would be greater on this group.

11	**What are the negative impacts of the change on current or potential users?**	• Age – app technology may not be easy to use for older age groups. We intend to work with our libraries and customer hubs to ensure there is ICT support available. There will opt in physical cards for those that require them. We have been working closely with the Smart Place team and have benefitted from their work and learning in Boscombe. Therefore this has been discussed at older people focus groups. • Disability – visual impairment would restrict use technology, adults with learning disabilities may need support using the scheme. Braile appropriate physical cards are a key requirement. We intend to advertise in day centres as we recognise the importance of reaching all adult residents within BCP. • Socioeconomic status – may not have access to devices or internet in order to access the scheme. We intend to work with our libraries and customer hubs to ensure there is ICT support available. Again, learning from the Smart Place team's work in Boscombe has given us better understanding soci economic impact around internet access and practices in place to support this, such as free wifi. • Socioeconomic status –may not have offers and discounts they can use. E.g parking offer. In future phases we will mitigate this by trying to offer a broad range of discounts. For example, offering transport rather than parking discounts. Dynamic discounts for when shops have surplus stock – this would help cost of living crisis as likely to be on essential spend rather than luxury. Also, we intend to use analytics to understand what is popular and use this information to evolve the scheme.
12	**Will the change affect employees?**	Employees that are residents will be able to access the scheme.
13	**Will the change affect the wider community?**	Yes, the wider BCP community will see a positive change in that they pay less
14	**What mitigating actions are planned or already in place for those negatively affected by this change?**	Physical card will be available for those unable to use app/digital card. This is a requirement set by Members. Physical cards will be supported by a website. Residents would be able to see offer on the website. Although the physical card and website may not offer the full functionality of the app, it's hoped that it will offer usable alternative to those not able to use the app. We are working with Parking Services to establish workarounds to enable residents who aren't digitally abled, to access the offer. Parking investment options, which relate to the wider Parking Framework are also being considered. Sign up process support via BCP libraries – computers, internet and potentially customer staff available to support..

		Diverse offers to ensure there are offer that all residents can use. Use of analytics and insight to create a dynamic and relevant scheme. Understand popular offers, and locations. Understand demographics of those signed up. Look to understand areas and age groups that need more support with sign up. We are working with Comms and Marketing to ensure that advertisement of the scheme reaches a wide and varied audience
15	**Summary of Equality Implications:**	It is the Administration's objective for the Residents Card to be used by as many residents as possible. In order to achieve this high take up, it's essential we consider the protected characteristics of our residents to make sure our product is fully accessible to all residents. This has formed an important part of scoping this project, and equality has become a regular topic at project meetings. Key themes for this project have been digital inclusivity and fair & accessible offers. Although it is difficult to fully address digital inclusivity, we feel we are working towards this by working with teams in Boscombe and understanding the work they have done to help the community. Although our product will primarily be digital, there will be a physical card and website that run alongside this. We plan to offer support to residents via libraries, customer hubs and day centres about accessing the scheme and internet. The software for the scheme will provide data and analytics on customer usage. We will use this check that we are fully understanding our residents needs. The scheme will be modular and we intend to regularly update and expand it to reflect our residents changing needs.

By virtue of paragraph(s) 3 of Part 1 of Schedule 12A
of the Local Government Act 1972.

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Outline Business Case

Programmes & Project Management

Project Name	**Resident Card**
SRO	Amena Matin
PPM Officer	Dawn Clifford
Lead Officer	

Project Description

The Resident Card is a new scheme designed to support household incomes and wellbeing for residents across the conurbation, especially in the context of rising living costs. The scheme will provide residents with benefits such as a free hour of parking in council-owned car parks, discounts at seaside kiosks, and one free swim per month at BCP Leisure centres. The card will be available both digitally and physically to ensure accessibility for all, with a planned launch in Summer 2026. The scheme will also work with local businesses to expand offers over time, supporting the local economy and encouraging active lifestyles

Strategic Alignment

- Delivers a key activity in the Corporate Strategy for 2025-2026.
- Supports aims for inclusive, vibrant, and sustainable communities.
- Aligns with the UK Shared Prosperity Fund objectives: communities and place, support for local businesses, and people and skills.
- Promotes pride in local areas, boosts footfall in town centres, and supports public health through leisure offers

Option 0 – Do Nothing

Description	**Pause work on the Resident Card. The scheme is delayed until cost-neutral offers are identified.**
Pros	Removes all uncertainties; balanced budget achieved; work to date can be resumed if needed.
Cons	Corporate Strategy activity not delivered; reputational risk; residents and businesses miss out; UKSPF funding not used.

Resources	No additional resources required.
Cost to full business case	None, but opportunity cost in lost benefits and funding.

Option 1 – Title	
Description	**Approve the Resident Card scheme as outlined, with delegated authority for procurement and implementation.**
Pros	Delivers Corporate strategy objectives; benefits residents and businesses; flexible and scalable; mitigates cost of living pressures
Cons	No funding after year 1; financial impact of offers; potential low take-up; reputational risk if unsuccessful.
Resources	Cross-council working group (IT, Finance, Commercial, Economic Development, Customer, Procurement, Communications, Legal).
Cost to full business case	£193,000 for Year 1 (UKSPF: £96,000, Base Budget: £97,000); membership fee to offset running costs from Year 2; £500,000 contingency for income loss

Project Governance Structure	
Project Board	☒
Steering Group	☒

Recommendation
Approve the introduction of the Resident Card scheme, the initial offer as described, and the associated financial assessment. Delegate authority to the Chief Operating Officer (in consultation with Director of Finance and Portfolio Holders) to direct award and manage contracts for the technical solution, aiming for a Summer 2026 launch

Milestones

Milestones	Month / Year
Cabinet Approval	October 2025
Procurement & Contract Award	October – November 2025
Technical Solution Development	November – May 2026
Marketing & Launch Campaign	May – June 2026
Go Live	Summer 2026

Approval Process	
1.	Project Board
2.	Cabinet
3.	Procurement/Contract Award
4.	Implementation Steering Group

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CABINET

Report subject	**Corporate Performance Report - Q1**
Meeting date	1 October 2025
Status	Public Report
Executive summary	BCP Council adopted 'A shared vision for Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole 2024-28' in May 2024. The shared vision is the corporate strategy which sets out the council's vision, priorities and ambitions as well as the principles which underpin the way the council works as it develops and delivers its services. Incorporated in the vision is a set of measures of progress for achieving the vision, priorities and ambitions. This is the performance monitoring report for Quarter One 25-26, presenting an update on the progress measures. The council's delivery against its priorities and ambitions can also be monitored through a performance dashboard which is available on the council's website providing up-to-date real time information on the progress measures.
Recommendations	**It is RECOMMENDED that Cabinet:** **(a) Consider the Quarter One performance** **(b) Note that work continues to expand the data available on the interactive performance dashboard** **(c) Note the positive activities highlighted in the report**
Reason for recommendations	Our shared vision for Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole sets out the priorities and ambitions against which the council's performance will be judged, and as such is a vital component of the council's performance management framework. An understanding of performance against targets, goals and objectives helps the council to assess and manage service delivery and identify emerging business risks.

Portfolio Holder(s):	Councillor Millie Earl, Leader of the Council
Corporate Director	Aidan Dunn, Chief Executive
Service Director	Isla Reynolds, Director of Marketing, Communications and Policy
Report Authors	Chris Shephard, Head of Strategy, Policy and Partnerships Sophie Bradfield, Principal Policy & Strategy Officer
Wards	Performance leads across the council
Classification	Council-wide
	For Information

Background

1. BCP Council adopted 'A shared vision for Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole 2024-28' in May 2024 which was developed following a process of stakeholder engagement from June to October 2023.

2. The vision includes a comprehensive set of progress measures that track performance against the ambitions and focus areas of activity.
3. Since the vision was adopted, work has been carried out to establish baseline data, targets and intervention levels for the progress measures.
4. A performance dashboard has been created which we have been using successfully to support the monitoring of our progress towards the council's vision, using technology to enhance transparency and support data-driven decisions. This dashboard is updated by performance officers across the council, providing real-time information as it's available and is accessible on the council's website. The dashboard continues to be updated and evolved.
5. The Corporate Strategy Delivery Board meeting allows officers to meet monthly to monitor delivery of the council's vision at a strategic level. This also allows the board to conduct delivery deep dives and risk reviews, this allows for areas of concern to be addressed in a timely manner and best practice can be celebrated and shared. The board also allows the Council to prioritise key areas of activity.

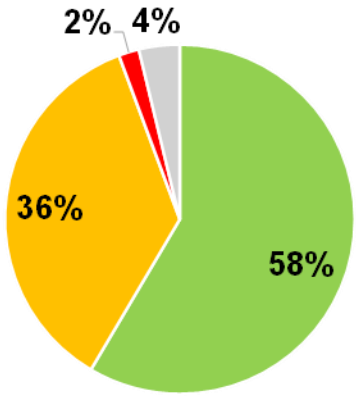
An interactive performance dashboard to monitor performance

6. A live and interactive performance dashboard is available alongside quarterly reports, providing a real-time tracking tool that effectively addresses Cabinet's previous concerns regarding the timeliness of the reports. This is because quarterly performance reports are static snapshots of performance, often two to three months out of date by the time they reach Cabinet.
7. The performance dashboard supports the council's approach towards data-driven decision-making and continuous improvement in organisational performance.
8. Furthermore, transparency and accountability is enhanced through the public-facing live performance dashboard, accessible at all times by residents, councillors and officers.
9. The dashboard's purpose is to maintain a strategic perspective of overall council performance and it is reviewed regularly with directors to ensure the best data is provided. Cabinet also has the flexibility to introduce additional measures if necessary for more detailed performance monitoring.

10. The dashboard is developing in phases, with further plans to enhance data availability, links to other dashboards and data sources and provide various lenses to view the data eventually replacing the need for a paginated performance report.
11. The dashboard was reviewed for accessibility and usability and changes to the design and content are being made as a result.
12. Links have been made to a sustainability dashboard demonstrating further information on the council's advancements towards achieving our net zero targets.
13. Subsequent phases will include:
    a. Progress on strategic programmes of work,
    b. Analysis of the latest data regarding the health of the people and places within the BCP area,
    c. Sharing an overview of corporate risks.

Summary of Quarter One Performance

14. Since Q4 (end of March 2024) there has been a slight change in performance. The number of measures that are on target (green) has moved from 62% to 58%, and where performance is being monitored (amber) has moved from 32% to 36%. However, there continues to be only one measure requiring action (red), with two showing as grey pending a RAG rating and/or further discussion.



15. Although these numbers show a slightly negative trend, it is important to note the excellent performance in some areas which are reflected in more detail in the exception reports at Appendix Y. Some of the measures showing excellent performance are:
16. **Increase the percentage of people with a mental health issue living independently in settled accommodation** – increasing from 55% to 70.8%.
17. **Increase the percentage of physically active children and young people** – increasing from 51% to 61%.
18. **Increase the uptake of supported employment for those with mental health** issues – increasing from 1.1% to 2.6%.
19. **Increase the number of current council employees supported to undertake apprenticeships** – increasing from 116 to 123.
20. **Ensure that the timeliness of assessments to determine the child's needs is conducive with offering the right service at the right time to children, young people and their families** – increasing from 94% to 95%.
21. There are also those measures that are doing less well and are areas of focus. Some of these for Q1 are:

22. **Increase the number of both completed new affordable and social rented homes** – despite being on target, there is a significant downward trend when comparing with Q1 of the previous year (65 to 0).
23. **Increase the percentage of Education Health Care Plans issued within 20 weeks** – a significant downward trend (89.7% to 58.54%) although still above the national average (46.4%).
24. **Increase enforcement outcomes relating to street-based antisocial behaviour (ASB)** – significantly below target although enforcement outcomes per officer have gone from 136 in 2024 to 197 in 2025.
25. **Increase the percentage of equality monitoring data collected from staff** – continues to be below target as well as seeing a downward decline.
26. **Increase the percentage of residents who are satisfied with their local area as a place to live** – this remains red until a new residents' survey is undertaken in Autumn 2026.
27. The direction of travel for each measure is also provided in the Performance Tables (Appendix 1). This shows whether performance is improving, declining or remains the same level compared to the previous update. For Q1, there has been a slight change compared to Q4 with 6 fewer measures showing a positive direction of travel (27 compared to 33), 3 more measures showing a negative direction (20 compared to 17), and 3 more measures have stayed the same (4 compared to 1).
28. Performance continues to be monitored by services and by the Corporate Strategy Delivery Board to ensure appropriate mitigations are in place and actions being taken.

Local Government Outcomes Framework

29. The Deputy Prime Minister in her LGA conference speech on 3 July 2025 announced a new Local Government Outcomes Framework (LGOF) – a new approach to outcome-based accountability for councils in England designed to empower councils as place leaders.
30. The Framework sets out 15 outcomes on which the Government expects to work with local authorities to deliver key national priorities for local people and communities. Government's expectation is that these will be underpinned by outcome metrics drawing from existing data sources to show how progress will be measured.
31. Government has stated that this approach forms part of the wider reform agenda for local government, to ensure councils are fit, legal and decent, and is inviting responses to its consultation. More information can be found here Local Government Outcomes Framework: Call for feedback - GOV.UK.
32. BCP Council Officers will be taking part in the webinars being run by Government to find out more. The Policy, Strategy and Performance team will be working with colleagues from across the Council to co-ordinate and collate responses to the consultation and will also be comparing the proposed Government measures with those of BCP Council. Government aspires to publish the final framework later in 2025, with a view to having a "digital tool" available from April 26.
33. Further updates, including how we intend to integrate the new framework with our existing performance reporting, will follow in future performance reports.

Summary of financial implications

34. There are no financial implications as this is a performance monitoring report for the corporate strategy. The corporate strategy is an important document to identify and establish project priorities for council budget-setting and contains programmes of work aimed at improving strategic finance, under the Our Approach priority.

Summary of legal implications

35. There are four measures that require action in quarter one. Any potential risks and mitigations will be assessed by the relevant service area and reviewed by the Corporate Strategy Delivery Board.

Summary of human resources implications

36. One of the key strategies linked to delivery of the corporate strategy - the people and culture strategy - aims to foster a high-performance culture. Through a performance framework, colleagues understand their roles and contribution to BCP Council's vision and ambitions. It includes regular 1:1s, SMART objectives, and annual reviews. Personal objectives are linked to corporate ambitions in the shared vision for Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole. A dashboard is being developed with ICT to provide council leadership teams with performance insights, enhancing alignment to performance reporting. Additionally, programmes under Our Approach priority aim to positively impact human resources.

Summary of sustainability impact

37. The programmes of work underpinning the Place and Environment priority of the corporate strategy are designed to have a positive impact on sustainability outcomes.

Summary of public health implications

38. The programmes of work underpinning the People and Communities and Our Approach priorities in the corporate strategy are designed to have a positive impact on public health outcomes.

Summary of equality implications

39. The work programmes supporting the corporate strategy aim to positively impact protected groups. Equality impact assessments are conducted for these programmes, particularly under the People and Communities and Our Approach priorities.

Summary of risk assessment

40. There is one measure from quarter one that requires action, and 19 that require monitoring. Potential risks and mitigations are assessed by the relevant service area and are regularly reviewed by Corporate Strategy Delivery Board.

Background papers

- A shared vision for Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole
- BCP Council Corporate Performance Dashboard

Appendices

Appendix 1 for Quarter 1 - Corporate Performance Report – Overview of Q1 Performance

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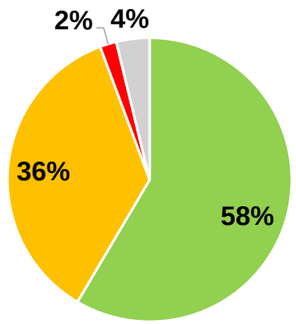
Quarter 1 2025- 26 - Overview of performance

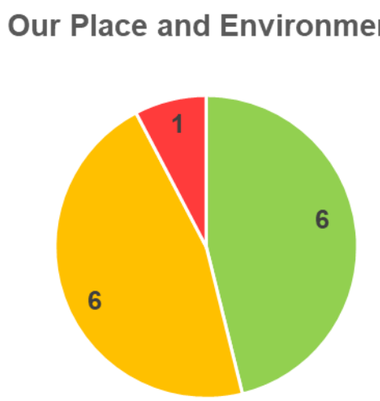
This report provides an update as of quarter four and the end of the 2024/25 year on the progress measures in the council's shared vision for Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole. More detail is available in the performance dashboard.

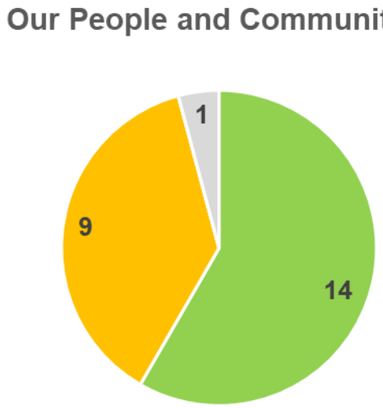
Q1 Overall

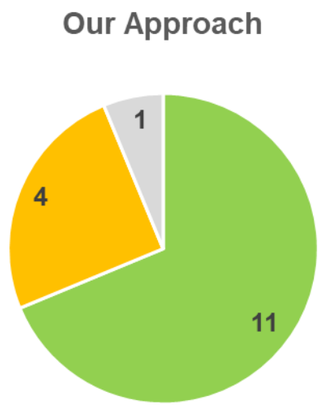
- 31 Measures are on target (green)
- 19 measures require monitoring (amber)
- 1 measure requires action (red)
- 2 measures are pending a RAG rating (grey)



Across the three corporate priority areas, this breaks down into:







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More detail about each measure is set out in the following tables.

Explanation of performance tables

- **Frequency:** How often new data is available
- **High or low figure is better:** Whether good performance is a higher figure or a lower figure.
- **Baseline figure:** A reference point from which the latest progress can be monitored. The time period the baseline data relates to is noted.
- **Target:** The performance level (goal) the council is aiming to achieve. Rationale for target levels are provided in the performance dashboard.
- **Direction of travel & RAG:** This column shows whether performance is improving, declining or remaining at the same level compared to the previous update. This is indicated by a directional arrow.

  Whether the Q3 data is on target is shown by the RAG rating:

  - **Red:** Performance has not met its target and has reached a level of intervention at which action is required to improve performance.
  - **Amber:** Performance is not on target but has not reached a level at which action is needed. This requires monitoring to ensure performance stays on track.
  - **Green:** Performance has met or exceeded its target.
  - **Pending**: RAG rating not set. This could be because more data is needed to set targets to know if performance is on track, or new data is not yet available.
- **Commentary:** Provides further detail on performance.

RAG rating: Action Required Monitor On Target Pending

Our Place and Environment

There are currently thirteen measures that sit under the six ambitions of 'Our Place and Environment' priority. Three of these are measured **annually** and ten are measured **quarterly**.

Ref	Measure	Frequency	High or low figure is better	Baseline figure	Target	Q1 Data	Direction of travel & RAG	Commentary
People and places are connected by sustainable and modern infrastructure								
PE1A.1	Increase the total number of sustainable passenger trips in the BCP area per year	Quarterly	High	24.15M (June 2024)	27.71M (March 2026)	24.85M (June 2025)	⇧	Bus patronage has shown an increase for the 12 months to June 2025 compared to the 12 months to June 2024. For April, May and June 2025 compared to April, May and June 2024 there has been a slight reduction in passenger numbers. Note that taking the rolling 12 months to June 2025 the figure still remains higher than to June 2024.
PE1A.2	Increase the number of publicly available Electric Vehicle (EV) charge points	Quarterly	High	220 (March 2025)	220 (June 2025)	220 (June 2025)	⇔	The Electrical Vehicle Charging Infrastructure (EVCI) numbers have not increased due to legal delays with the charging hubs and with the ongoing works towards the award of The Local Electric Vehicle Infrastructure (LEVI) Fund. There will be a lot of work in Q2 towards the hubs and doing the preparation to start installing LEVI chargers. The main growth will proceed in Q3 & Q4 and will then carry on for every quarter for 36 months.
Our communities have pride in our streets, neighbourhoods and public spaces								
PE2B.1	Increase the number of Fixed Penalty Notices (FPNs) served for fly tipping and littering offences	Quarterly	High	512 (March 2025)	844 (June 2025)	760 (June 2025)	⇧	760 fixed penalty notices issued including: • 7 PSPO offences • 1 flyposting • 7 fly tipping • 9 waste duty of care • 736 litter
PE2D.1	Reduce levels of police recorded antisocial behaviour (ASB)	Quarterly	Low	1,548 (March 2025)	1,775.5 (June 2025)	2,370 (June 2025)	⇩	Figure shows number of police recorded incidents. Drugs ASB is still rising, and actions are being taken to address this but overall ASB on a rolling 12-month basis is showing a decrease. There are some seasonal issues that increase the number of ASB at certain times of the year which include the significant rise in footfall in BCP at certain times of the year.
PE2D.2	Increase enforcement outcomes relating to street-based antisocial behaviour (ASB)	Quarterly	High	1,568 (March 2025)	1,926 (June 2025)	1,475 (June 2025)	⇩	Street based enforcement stats for Q1: • Number of CSAS incidents attended: 920 • Number of alcohol seizures: 40 • Number of dispersals: 498 • CPW: 22 • CPN: 3 • ASBI: 1 • Closure: 1 full order, 4 closure notices Numbers are lower than target and baseline due to the end of grant funding, which in turn has reduced staff

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RAG rating: ● Action Required ● Monitor ● On Target ● Pending

Ref	Measure	Frequency	High or low figure is better	Baseline figure	Target	Q1 Data	Direction of travel & RAG	Commentary
								numbers. However, 197 enforcement outcomes per officer is higher than in 2024 which was 136.
PE2A.1	Increase the percentage of residents who are satisfied with their local area as a place to live	Annual	High	78% (December 2023)	84% (March 2025)	75% (March 2025)	⇩	Figures show a small decrease between 2023 and 2025, and the target was not met. The Council continues to review its use of resources and work in partnership with other organisations to invest in and improve the area, despite challenging operating and financial conditions of the last few years.
PE2B.2	Increase residents' satisfaction with street cleaning	Annual	High	49% (October 2023)	54% (March 2025)	48% (March 2025)	⇩	Figure shows a slight decrease, and the target was not met. Next public satisfaction survey due Autumn 2026. Budget setting public engagement survey results Autumn 2024 show 22% of residents surveyed wanted spending increased to support clean streets. The Council continues to provide statutory, daily, cleansing services within its core revenue funding, following the removal of enhanced temporary funding. Work is underway to identify funds to support phased replacement of damaged or poorly sited public litter and dog waste bins.
Our inclusive, vibrant and sustainable economy supports our communities to thrive								
PE3A.1	Increase the number of businesses in the BCP area	Quarterly	High	15,370 (September 2024)	15,500 (December 2025)	15,495 (December 2024)	⇧	No new data – UK Business count has BCP at 15,495 for 2024 up from 15,370 in 2023. Data is released by NOMIS annually usually in the autumn. 2025 data expected autumn 2025
Revitalised high streets and regenerated key sites create new opportunities								
PE4A.1	Increase footfall across our three Town Centres	Quarterly	High	21,88M (June 2024)	18M (June 2025)	21,74M (June 2025)	⇩	Performing similarly to last year which is a positive when looking at the national trends for High Street footfall. Slightly behind target but on track for a positive summer.
PE4B.1	Increase the percentage of all major planning applications determined on time	Quarterly	High	85% (March 2025)	78% (June 2025)	88% (June 2025)	⇧	Performance is strong and is steadily increasing from previous quarters. It is anticipated that this will continue to improve now we have implemented the single IT system and have stability in terms of staff recruitment with no current vacancies.
PE4B.2	Increase the percentage of all non-major planning applications determined on time	Quarterly	High	84% (March 2025)	92% (June 2025)	83% (June 2025)	⇩	Performance has dipped slightly from the previous quarter. This is due to recruitment of new members of staff at the more junior level. It takes some time to develop and train the staff to a point where they can work independently. It is anticipated that performance will increase over the year as the levels of experience in the team grow.
Climate change is tackled through sustainable policies and practice								

Ref	Measure	Frequency	High or low figure is better	Baseline figure	Target	Q1 Data	Direction of travel & RAG	Commentary
PE5E.1	Increase the percentage of waste diverted from landfill	Quarterly	High	92% (March 2025)	90% (March 2026)	89.07% (June 2025)	⇩	The landfill diversion rate has reduced slightly due to one of our waste disposal contractors diverting waste to a landfill site rather than an EfW facility due to operational reasons.
PE 5A.1	Reduce the tonnes of greenhouse gas emissions from our vehicles and buildings (tCO2e).	Annual	Low	13,165 (October 2023)	Carbon Neutral by 2045	12,911 (October 2024)	⇧	The tCO2e emissions figure is for the 2023/24 financial year. Scope 1 & 2 emissions have reduced overall since last year, as a result of improved performance in many sectors, most notably a reduction in the use of gas. The next year's data is collected at the close of the financial year, analysis carried out and the figures made available during Q2 of 25/26 financial year. There is a lot of work to do to reach our Net Zero targets by 2030 and, while various programmes of work are on track, there are considerable global economic, political and environmental challenges. We will build in a 6-month review against our current annual reporting regime.
Our green spaces flourish and support the wellbeing of both people and nature								
Measures under discussion with Green Space and Conservation team.								

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Our People and Communities

There are twenty four measures that sit under the seven ambitions of 'Our People and Communities' priority. Eight are measured **annually,** fifteen are measured **quarterly** and one is collected **every two years**.

Ref	Measure	Frequency	High or low figure is better	Baseline figure	Target	Q1 Data	Direction of travel & RAG	Commentary
High quality of life for all, where people can be active, healthy and independent								
PC1A.2	Increase the percentage of people with a learning disability living independently in settled accommodation	Quarterly	High	79% (March 2025)	80% (March 2026)	81.2% (June 2025)	⇧	We have maximised opportunities to support the transition of individuals – particularly those with learning disabilities or mental health needs – into settled, supported accommodation. Commissioning is refocusing on developing appropriate supported accommodation to divert people away from residential care. Working Age Adult Framework to be tendered spring 2025 to maximise procurement opportunities for supported living. Ongoing work with Housing to develop the Strategic Housing Plan to inform specialist housing development. Work continues to address updating the records of people with an unknown accommodation status. Strategic Housing Plan now completed by PPL (Private Public Ltd) and subgroups being set up by Housing to take forward specific developments by primary support groups. Framework due out this year to provide the care and support against each property.
PC1A.3	Increase the percentage of people with a mental health issue living independently in settled accommodation	Quarterly	High	55% (March 2025)	70% (June 2025)	70.8% (June 2025)	⇧	We have maximised opportunities to de-register residential homes i.e. to support the transition of individuals – particularly those with learning disabilities or mental health needs – into settled, supported accommodation. Commissioning is refocusing on developing appropriate supported accommodation to divert people away from residential care. Working Age Adult Framework to be tendered spring 2025 to maximise procurement opportunities for supported living. Ongoing work with Housing to develop the Strategic Housing Plan to inform specialist housing development. Work continues to address updating the records of people with an unknown accommodation status. Strategic Housing Plan now completed by PPL (Public Private Ltd) and subgroups being set up by Housing to take forward specific developments by primary support groups. Framework due out this year to provide the care and support against each property.
PC1B.1	Increase the number of registrations from people in the most deprived areas accessing health and wellbeing support (LiveWell Dorset)	Quarterly	High	538 (June 2024)	515 (June 2025)	257 (June 2025)	⇩	The service continues to reach clients living in our most deprived neighbourhoods. Registration numbers are below that of the same quarter of the previous year. However, the proportion reached - 37% is comparable and above our 25% target of registrations from clients living in our most deprived neighbourhoods. The same quarter the previous year had a greater number of registrations which has set a higher target for this quarter. The number of registrations living in the most deprived neighbourhoods was at 50% of registrations for the same quarter the previous year.
PC1A.4	Increase the percentage of Adult Social Care users who are satisfied with the care and support they receive	Annual	High	62%	62%	59%	⇩	This measure looks to understand how satisfied people are with the services they receive from adult social care. It might be influenced by many different external factors, not all within the

Ref	Measure	Frequency	High or low figure is better	Baseline figure	Target	Q1 Data	Direction of travel & RAG	Commentary
				(March 2024)	(March 2025)	(March 2025)		control of the council. Regardless, it's important to the council to measure service users' satisfaction levels. We will be undertaking further analysis to understand the results especially through any written feedback we received. The council will work with other services where applicable to improve satisfaction levels, continuing to take a person-centred approach.
PC1A.1	Increase the percentage of residents who have a good satisfaction with life	Annual	High	82% (December 2023)	83% (March 2025)	70% (March 2025)	⇩	This was taken from the residents' survey 2024. The next survey will be undertaken in Autumn 2026. Data shows a decrease in percentage of residents who are satisfied with life since December 2023.
PC1C.1	Increase the percentage of physically active adults	Annual	High	70.20% (March 2025)	64% (March 2025)	71.50% (June 2025)	⇧	The June 2025 figure represents physically active adults (at least 150 minutes a week) across Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole (BCP), for the 2023/2024 financial year. Compared to the previous year, there has been no change in physically active adults. This follows an upwards trend. The BCP area figure surpasses the England national average of 67.4% by 4.1%. Sport England emphasises that being active not only benefits physical health but also helps manage medical conditions, reduce anxiety, improve self-esteem, and bring diverse communities together. The next Active Lives Adult Survey report is expected to be published in April 2026. This will cover the period from November 2024 to November 2025.
PC1C.2	Increase the percentage of physically active children and young people	Annual	High	51% (May 2024)	48% (March 2025)	61% (March 2025)	⇧	The March 2025 figure represents physically active children and young people's (an average of 60 minutes a day or more) for the 2023/2024 academic year. Compared to the previous year, there has been a (nearly) 10% increase in physically active children and young people. In addition, the figure for Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole surpasses the England national average of 47.7% by over 13 percentage points. Sport England emphasises that being active not only benefits physical health but also helps manage medical conditions, reduce anxiety, improve self-esteem, and bring diverse communities together. The next Active Lives Children and Young People Survey report will be published in December 2025. This will cover the 2024/25 academic year.
PC1A.5	Increase the percentage of carers who are satisfied with the care and support they receive	Every Two Years	High	36% (March 2024)	38% (March 2026)	Biannual - next update March 2026	⇧	This is a biennial indicator derived from a survey. Next due for reporting in the 2025/26 year. The RAG rating refers to the baseline. Overall satisfaction has increased from 34.7% in 2021/22 to 35.5% in 2023/24 however remains below target. The Target for this biennial indicator, which is next reported in 2025/26 is based on the SW average (37.6%) from 2023/24 and

Ref	Measure	Frequency	High or low figure is better	Baseline figure	Target	Q1 Data	Direction of travel & RAG	Commentary
								the intervention is based on the England average (36.7%) from 2023/24.
Working together, everyone feels safe and secure								
PC2A.1	Reduce levels of police recorded serious violent crime	Quarterly	Low	307 (March 2025)	313 (June 2025)	333 (June 2025)	⇩	On a rolling 12-month period we are still seeing a decline in serious violence.
PC2B.1	Increase the percentage of residents who feel safe in their local area during the day	Annual	High	89% (December 2023)	89% (March 2025)	87% (March 2025)	⇩	The target is about maintaining the high levels of perception of safety in the local area during the day. The percentage has dropped slightly since 2023 and is slightly below target. On target RAG status applied as the latest data is within the acceptable margin of error of the target.
PC2B.2	Increase the percentage of residents who feel safe in their local area after dark	Annual	High	53% (December 2023)	55% (March 2025)	54% (March 2025)	⇧	This measure is demonstrating work that aims to increase the perception of safety after dark in the local area. When this indicator is analysed by areas within Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole, there are varying perceptions. The data shows a slight increase in residents' perception but is slightly lower than the target. On target RAG status applied as the latest data is within the acceptable margin of error of the target.
Those who need support receive it when and where they need it								
PC3C.1	Increase the number of individuals entering drug treatment	Quarterly	High	3,203 (March 2025)	3,127 (June 2025)	3,195 (June 2025)	⇩	Drugs performance is on a rolling 12-month basis, and lags about 8 weeks from date of submission. Drugs information is submitted to a national database.
PC3A.1	Increase the percentage of Education Health Care Plans issued within 20 weeks	Quarterly	High	89.70% (March 2025)	70% (June 2025)	58.54% (June 2025)	⇩	This measure shows of all EHCPs issued in the quarter the percentage of those that were issued within timescale. Performance has dropped since the last quarter due to the previously anticipated effects of delays to Educational Psychology Advice being completed as a result of service capacity limitations. However, this figure still remains above national average at 46.4%. A capacity management plan is in place to manage the backlog and ensure timeliness matches at least national average while still addressing older assessments.
PC3B.1	Reduce the attainment gap and improve learning outcomes for children and young people in receipt of free school meals	Annual	Low	50.1 (September 2024)	35 (March 2026)	Annual – next update December 2025	⇔	This is an annual figure which has been added September 2024. September 2024: Performance as shown from the now available data is above target and above SW and National rates, which have worsened.

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Ref	Measure	Frequency	High or low figure is better	Baseline figure	Target	Q1 Data	Direction of travel & RAG	Commentary
PC3D.1	Ensure that the timeliness of assessments to determine the child's needs is conducive with offering the right service at the right time to children, young people and their families	Quarterly	High	94% (March 2025)	85% (March 2026)	95% (June 2025)	⇧	This measure shows that child and family's needs are assessed in a timely fashion. Plans and services are implemented without delay. The percentage of assessments completed by Social Care that were completed within timeframe remains high for the 5th quarter in a row. Performance outstrips our statistical neighbours and other Good LAs by at least 5 percentage points. We are consistently high performers in this area.
Good quality homes are accessible, sustainable and affordable for all								
PC4B.1	Reduce the number of homeless households in bed and breakfast	Quarterly	Low	48 (March 2025)	40 (June 2025)	44 (June 2025)	⇧	Families in B&B have continued to be maintained at a 'functional zero' level for a further quarter, with homelessness prevention interventions continuing to demonstrate improving performance. The majority of the single person households in B&B are seeking specialist housing solutions in either supported housing or other specialist housing environment. A Specialist & Supported Housing Strategy is in development which is expected to further assist reduced B&B dependency through new commissioned and specialist housing delivery arrangements.
PC4A.1	Reduce the number of people rough sleeping	Quarterly	Low	44 (March 2025)	50 (June 2025)	49 (June 2025)	⇩	Expected seasonal increases in rough sleeping have been found in the past quarter, with marginally higher numbers of new people sleeping roughly for only a few nights before moving on. In comparison to the same period last year, rough sleeping has reduced by a third (63 in Jun 24), illustrating the relentless efforts of BCP Homelessness Partnership in supporting a reduction in rough sleeping for those who have been rough sleeping for the longest time. Specialist housing solutions provided by the Council's SHAP (Single Homeless Accommodation Programme) and delivery partners have been critical to the success.
PC4C.1	Increase the number of both completed new affordable and social rented homes	Quarterly	High	65 (June 2024)	0 (June 2025)	0 (June 2025)	⇩	100 homes by end of March 2026 on target. No new homes completed or purchased this quarter. 9 new homes at Craigmoor Avenue, Grants Close Bournemouth and High Street Christchurch due for completion in August to November 2025. Further build completions expected at Hillbourne and Templeman House in early 2026. 154 affordable homes currently under construction
Local communities shape the services that matter to them								
PC5A.1	Increase the percentage of residents who feel they can influence decisions affecting their local area	Annual	High	23% (December 2023)	35% (March 2025)	30% (March 2025)	⇧	Figures show a positive increase, however the target was not met. Work continues to empower communities and encourage residents to engage with the democratic process to influence decisions affecting their local area.
Employment is available for everyone and helps create value in our communities								
PC6A.1	Increase the number of jobs created and/or safeguarded through Government and/or external funding	Quarterly	High	381 (December 2024)	61 (March 2025)	421 (March 2025)	-	Funding no longer available so data is no longer available for this measure. A request for this measure to be removed is going to the next Corporate Strategy Delivery Board.

RAG rating: Action Required Monitor On Target Pending

Ref	Measure	Frequency	High or low figure is better	Baseline figure	Target	Q1 Data	Direction of travel & RAG	Commentary
PC6A.2	Increase the uptake of supported employment for those with learning disabilities	Quarterly	High	4% (March 2025)	4.5% (March 2026)	4.6% (June 2025)	⇧	The Supported Employment Review has been agreed as one of the six priorities of the co-produced Day Opportunities Strategy. Out Fulfilled Lives, strengths based approach in ASC ensures that employment is explored with those people who are able to work. Dorset Work Matters is a joint project between Dorset HealthCare and Dorset Mental Health Forum and helps people who are accessing mental health services to find paid employment. Employment specialists have been working with people to reconnect them with their passions, interests, and skills, and use this as a focus for them to find employment. The employment specialists are skilled at working with employers to negotiate personalised reasonable adjustments and to ensure that the right support is in place to sustain. The individual placement support workers have received an expansion in their funding over the next 5 years. The funding will include an extra 5 IPS workers and a new team lead.
PC6A.3	Increase the uptake of supported employment for those with mental health issues	Quarterly	High	1.1% (March 2025)	2.6% (March 2026)	2.6% (June 2025)	⇧	The Supported Employment Review has been agreed as one of the six priorities of the co-produced Day Opportunities Strategy. Out Fulfilled Lives, strengths-based approach in Adult Social Care ensures that employment is explored with those people who are able to work. Dorset Work Matters is a joint project between Dorset HealthCare and Dorset Mental Health Forum and helps people who are accessing mental health services to find paid employment. Employment specialists have been working with people to reconnect them with their passions, interests, and skills, and use this as a focus for them to find employment. The employment specialists are skilled at working with employers to negotiate personalised reasonable adjustments and to ensure that the right support is in place to sustain. The individual placement support workers have received an expansion in their funding over the next 5 years. The funding will include an extra 5 IPS workers and a new team lead.
Skills are continually developed, and people can access lifelong learning								
PC7B.1	Reduce the number of primary school aged children excluded from school	Termly	Low	0.019% (September 2024)	0.01% (March 2026)	0.012% (March 2025)	⇧	This measure shows the percentage of children who were permanently excluded in primary schools during the Spring term. Children who experience a permanent exclusion from school, miss vital time from their educational learning. For some children this disruption can be significant and have a profound impact on their progress and future outcomes. The Inclusion Service have liaised closely with school leaders to ensure supportive plans are in place for children who potentially could be excluded from a school. We are working collaboratively with children, young people and their families, as well as school leaders and other partners to develop a Belonging Plan to ensure that the priorities set out in our Belonging Strategy are delivered and impactful. We have also secured funding to commission 'The Difference' (an educational charity) to develop whole-school inclusion and support with the development of a three-tier Alternative Provision model. We will also utilise grant funding to collaboratively

RAG rating: ● Action Required ● Monitor ● On Target ● Pending

Ref	Measure	Frequency	High or low figure is better	Baseline figure	Target	Q1 Data	Direction of travel & RAG	Commentary
								develop high-quality ordinarily available provision across the conurbation. The rate of primary age permanent exclusions remains below national comparators but in line with regional comparators.
PC7B.2	Reduce the number of secondary school aged children excluded from school	Termly	Low	0.153% (September 2025)	0.082% (March 2026)	0.137% (March 2025)	⇧	This measure shows the percentage of children who were permanently excluded in secondary schools during the Spring term. We are working collaboratively with children, young people and their families, as well as school leaders and other partners to develop a Belonging Plan to ensure that the priorities set out in our Belonging Strategy are delivered and impactful. We have also secured funding to commission 'The Difference' (an educational charity) to develop whole-school inclusion and support with the development of a three-tier Alternative Provision model. We will also utilise grant funding to collaboratively develop high-quality ordinarily available provision across the conurbation.

Our Approach

There are sixteen measures that sit under the seven principles of 'Our Approach' priority. Six are measured **annually** and ten are measured **quarterly**.

Ref	Measure	Frequency	High or low figure is better	Baseline figure	Target	Q1 Data	Direction of travel & RAG	Commentary
Working closely with partners, removing barriers and empowering others								
A1A.1	Increase the number of assets transferred to communities	Annual	High	0 (March 2024)	-	1 (March 2025)	⇔	Hengistbury Head Outdoor Education Centre completed in February 2025. 6/7 being worked through for 2025/26.
Providing accessible and inclusive services, showing care in our approach								
A2B.1	Raise the proportion of interactions that come from online platforms	Quarterly	High	80% (March 2025)	85% (March 2026)	71% (June 2025)	⇩	Although the data suggests there has been a drop in the use of self-service there have been changes in the use of the Dynamics CE system which has historically been used to capture this data which have impacted the trend line. • Some services are no longer processed via Dynamic CE but by other systems (for example, the management of Beach Hut bookings). Reporting of this type of activity is therefore not included in the current figures. • The platform itself has been updated and in the process of moving services from the old version of the software to the new version, some self-serve options have been streamlined to simplify journeys for customers and improve efficiency. • Changes to the website, which reviewed all service content, may have driven down the need for some enquiries. Now that the new Dynamics platform is in place with improved functionality to support the roll out of self-serve options the aim is

Ref	Measure	Frequency	High or low figure is better	Baseline figure	Target	Q1 Data	Direction of travel & RAG	Commentary
								to actively channel shift activity away from phone lines and on to self-serve options. A programme is being put together to underpin delivery. This will form part of the Customer Strategy refresh, which is currently being scoped now that the transformation programme has delivered the technological advances to the underlying systems
A2A.1	Increase the proportion of people who use care services who find it easy to find information about services	Annual	High	64% (March 2024)	68% (March 2025)	68% (March 2025)	⇧	This indicator outturn for 2024/25 (derived from a survey) is not yet available as still in ratification process and subject to change. Benchmarking for England and the Southwest will be made available circa October 2025 and this will determine future target setting. In addition to the target of 68% (using 2022/23 outturn) we have applied an intervention level of 67.6%, which is from the Southwest 2023/24 average.
A2A.2	Increase levels of trust in the council	Annual	High	40% (December 2023)	50% (March 2025)	48% (March 2025)	⇧	Figures show a positive increase however the target was not met. Work continues to improve levels of trust in the council. On target RAG status applied as the latest data is within the acceptable margin of error of the target.
Using data, insights and feedback to shape services and solutions								
A3B.1	Increase satisfaction with the way the council runs things	Annual	High	41% (December 2023)	56% (March 2025)	48% (March 2025)	⇧	Figures show a positive increase, however the target was not met. Work continues to improve the way the council runs things, despite challenging operating conditions.
A3A.1	Reduce percentage of upheld Ombudsman complaints per 100,000 of the population	Annual	Low	0.75% (December 2024)	1.5% (March 2025)	0.25% (March 2025)	⇧	
Intervening as early as possible to improve outcomes								
A4A.1	Decrease the percentage of Children and Young People returning to Early Help (targeted support) within 12 months	Quarterly	Low	9% (March 2025)	15% (March 2026)	13% (June 2025)	⇩	This measure shows that Early Help (targeted support) is having a positive impact on the lives of children. The data is based on Level 3 Targeted Intervention which is part of the Early help system. During Q1, we remained on target, with a continued low volume of re-referrals into the service. This trend reflects a positive picture, suggesting that the interventions delivered through BCP Early Help and Targeted Intervention service, and the broader EH partnership are effectively addressing the needs of children and families at the earliest opportunity. Notably, the low numbers of repeat interventions highlights the impact and sustainability of our current approach. The introduction of clear pathways across the wider EH partnership is progressing well. These developments are strengthening multi-agency collaboration and enhancing the consistency of support offered
Developing a passionate, proud, valued and diverse workforce								
A5B.2	Increase the percentage of equality monitoring data collected from staff	Quarterly	High	65%	70%	64.49%	⇩	Slight reduction in overall completion rates. Directors reminded of the importance to encourage colleagues to complete their EDI data.

RAG rating: ● Action Required ● Monitor ● On Target ● Pending

Ref	Measure	Frequency	High or low figure is better	Baseline figure	Target	Q1 Data	Direction of travel & RAG	Commentary
				(March 2025)	(June 2025)	(June 2025)		Overall completion rate: 64.49% Disability completion rate: 76.5% of colleagues have provided this data Ethnicity completion rate : 76.25% of colleagues have provided this data Marriage/Civil Partnership completion rate: 47.64% of colleagues have provided this data Gender Identity completion rate : 49.24% of colleagues have provided this data Religion completion rate: 68.5% of colleagues have provided this data Sexual Orientation completion rate: 68.79% of colleagues have provided this data
A5C.1	Increase the number of successful candidates from underrepresented groups for council jobs	Quarterly	High	1.96% (March 2025)	6% (June 2025)	4.8% (June 2025)	⇧	We had 6,883 total applications to jobs from 1 April – 30 June 2025. Out of the 4,699 candidates who responded 480 marked themselves as having a disability (10.21 % of those who responded). 26 of those 480 candidates were offered a job role (5.41% of the total). A significant positive uplift has been seen in the differential between overall applicants and successful candidates for this underrepresented group, compared to the last quarter.
A5B.1	Increase levels of employee engagement	Annual	High	60% (March 2024)	62% (Autumn 2025)	Annual – next update Autumn 2025	-	This measure is pending as the baseline has not been RAG rated. The baseline data has been used to inform the next target, which is based on data from the council's next annual engagement survey scheduled for Summer 2025, with results anticipated in Autumn 2025.
Creating an environment for innovation, learning and leadership								
A6B.1	Increase the number of current council employees supported to undertake apprenticeships	Quarterly	High	116 (March 2025)	121 (June 2025)	123 (June 2025)	⇧	On target with this. Colleagues continue to be encouraged to utilise apprenticeships as cost effective development opportunities. We are currently encouraging colleagues to undertake the coaching apprenticeship to further develop our internal coaching offer to support our colleagues.
A6B.2	Increase the number of newly recruited colleagues into apprenticeship posts	Quarterly	High	34 (March 2025)	40 (June 2025)	39 (June 2025)	⇧	Since the last reporting period, a further 5 apprentices have joined the Council, building on last quarter and only narrowly missing target this time.
Using our resources sustainably to support our ambitions								
A7A.2	Increase the percentage of successful grant applications	Quarterly	High	100% (March 2025)	92% (June 2025)	100% (June 2025)	⇔	2 bids both successful. £95,000 awarded by Environment Agency for Debris Screen Health and Safety works. £6,222,000 awarded by Environment Agency for Poole Bridge to Hunger Hill flood defence works.
A7A.3	Increase the percentage of business rates collected	Quarterly	High	31.89% (June 2024)	24.5% (June 2025)	31.65% (June 2025)	⇧	The % collected at the end of quarter 1 is on target to achieve annual in year collection rate of 97.9%

RAG rating: ● Action Required ● Monitor ● On Target ● Pending

Ref	Measure	Frequency	High or low figure is better	Baseline figure	Target	Q1 Data	Direction of travel & RAG	Commentary
A7A.4	Increase the percentage of council tax collected	Quarterly	High	27.94% (June 2024)	27.94% (June 2025)	27.25% (June 2025)	⇩	The % collected at the end of quarter 1 is on target to achieve annual in year collection rate of 96.4%
A7A.1	Increase the percentage of residents who think the council provides value for money	Annual	High	29% (December 2023)	36% (March 2025)	33% (March 2025)	⇧	Figures show a positive increase, however the target was not met. Work continues to improve efficiency and value for money despite challenging operating conditions, as well as efforts to explain to residents where the Council spends its money. On target RAG status applied as the latest data is within the acceptable margin of error of the target.

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CABINET

Report subject	**Extension to the term of office of the Chair of the Russell-Cotes Management Committee**
Meeting date	1 October 2025
Status	Public Report
Executive summary	The Russell-Cotes Art Gallery & Museum (charity Number 306288) is going through a highly complex governance change which was started in 2018 and will require an Order of State through Parliament to complete. Through the prolonged and complex process, Professor Stuart Bartholomew has been the Chair of the Management Committee, to which Cabinet delegate the responsibility for oversight of the charity. Professor Bartholomew was appointed in 2017 and Cabinet agreed exceptionally to appoint him for a third 3 year term because the governance change had reached a critical juncture. That further term is due to end in September 2025 and a further limited extension is advised rather than lose Professor Bartholomew's experience as independence for the Russell-Cotes is anticipated to be achieved by 1 April 2026.
Recommendations	**It is RECOMMENDED that the Russell-Cotes Management Committee recommend to Cabinet that :** **the Chair of the Management Committee's term of office be extended until the transfer of the Museum to the new sole trustee is completed or for a further 3 years (whichever is soonest) to provide vital continuity at the pivotal moment in the process of externalisation.** **It is noted that as soon as Vesting Day is achieved the Management Committee will cease to exist and the appointment will be concluded.** **It is noted that this decision will not set any precedent for this or any other BCP Council Committee.**
Reason for recommendations	The externalisation of the Russell-Cotes is on track to be achieved this financial year, subject to the parliamentary timetable. This long and complex project would be put at risk by changing a key individual at this moment.

Portfolio Holder(s):	Cllr Andy Martin, Portfolio Holder for Customer, Communications and Culture
Corporate Director	Glynn Barton, Chief Operations Officer
Report Authors	Sarah Newman, Museum Manager
Wards	Council-wide
Classification	For Decision

Background

1. The Russell-Cotes Art Gallery and Museum is a charity, the sole trustee of which is BCP Council. The Council delegates the management of the museum to the Russell-Cotes Art Gallery and Museum Management Committee.
2. Since 2018, the Management Committee has been exploring how to improve the governance arrangements of the Russell-Cotes to ensure that it can thrive in the long term, given the compromised governance arrangements which make it difficult to operate successfully and raise funds. This has been uniquely complicated because the current arrangements are outlined in the 1985 Bournemouth Borough Council Act and any change requires an Order of State through Parliament.
3. The Museum has reached a pivotal moment in this long and complicated process.
    - The charitable Scheme, which repeals Section 57 of the Bournemouth Borough Council Act, updates the original Deeds of Gift of the Museum and establishes the new governance arrangements, has been agreed by BCP Council and the Charity Commission. This was sent in May to the Department of Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS) with a draft Order of State for review. It will then be subject to public consultation, ministerial approval and then laid before Parliament.
    - RCAGM Sole Trustee, a new corporate body which will take over the responsibility for the Russell-Cotes from BCP Council, has been registered with Companies House. Board Members have been recruited and meetings and policy work started in preparation for assuming its charitable responsibilities on Vesting Day.
    - BCP Council has made a commitment to provide upfront funding of £2million of the new Sole Trustee as well as provide other funds and assets. This was agreed by BCP Council in January 2024.
4. A target Vesting Day of 1 October 2025 has been proposed and the Charity Commission and DCMS are aware of this timeline. However, since the Scheme requires an Order of State through Parliament which will be going into recess in the summer, it is likely that this deadline will not be met. If this is the case, it is proposed to set a target date of 1 January 2026 or failing that 1 April 2026 to fit with financial year quarters.

The Chairmanship

5. Professor Stuart Bartholomew, then Vice-Chancellor of Arts University Bournemouth, was appointed as one of the external candidates to the newly formed Management Committee in 2017. The Committee has a membership of 3 councillors who have voting rights and 4 external appointees and Sir George Meyrick who do not have voting rights.

6. Under the Committee's Terms of Reference, the 4 external (non-Council) members can be appointed for two 3-year terms of office and then must leave for at least one year before seeking reappointment. The first external appointees were made by Cabinet in April 2016 and renewals and changes have since been approved by the Leader.

7. Having served two terms Professor Bartholomew's role was due to end, so in July 2022, BCP Council agreed to appoint him for a further 3 year term due to exceptional circumstances: the pivotal moment in externalisation; the impact of Covid on progress and on the recruitment of new members and the high profile centenary year for the museum. The expectation was that the Russell-Cotes would have achieved externalisation within this extension period.

Further Extension of Term of Office of Chair

8. The current Management Committee consists of:

    a. Councillor Andy Martin (Portfolio Holder for Customer, Communications and Culture)

    b. Councillor Lisa Northover

    c. Councillor Lawrence Williams

    d. Sir George Meyrick

    e. Professor Stuart Bartholomew

    f. Alan Frost

    g. Fiona Winrow

    h. One vacant place due to the death of Greg Irvine

9. Professor Bartholomew's term of office is due to end in September 2025 and while it was anticipated that externalisation would have been completed on 1 October 2025, there is a strong possibility that this will not be the case and it will take up to a further 6 months, maybe until 1 April 2026.

10. Professor Bartholomew has chaired the Committee throughout the period of governance review, and is therefore aware of the tortuous progress with the Charity Commission and the Council to bring this to a resolution. With a few months left to run of the current arrangements any change in personnel risks undermining all the delicate and complex work and negotiations that have occurred to date.

Recommendation

11. It is recommended therefore that Cabinet agree that Stuart Bartholomew, Chair of the Management Committee be given a further term of office which would last until the new Sole Truste takes responsibility for the Charity on Vesting Day or up to 3

years (whichever is soonest). This is in order to provide vital continuity in this complex governance change for the Russell-Cotes.

12. It is noted that the position of Chair, membership of the Committee and the very existence of the Management Committee will end on Vesting Day when the new Sole Trustee takes over from BCP Council. The expectation is that this will take place by 1 April 2026, but it is recognised that the parliamentary process required is outside the control of the Council.

13. It is noted that this decision will not set any precedent for this or any other BCP Council Committee.

Options Appraisal

14. Allow the Stuart Bartholomew's membership to finish and appoint a new Chair from within the current membership. However, this would risk losing all the knowledge and experience of the previous 7 years in this complex negotiation and could put the project at risk

15. Allow Prof Bartholomew's membership to finish and appoint a new member. It would not be feasible to recruit and embed a new external member to a Management Committee which is about to be disbanded within a few months.

Summary of financial implications

16. n/a

Summary of legal implications

17. It is noted that the term will end as soon as Vesting Day is achieved.

Summary of human resources implications

18. n/a

Summary of sustainability impact

19. n/a

Summary of public health implications

20. n/a

Summary of equality implications

21. n/a

Summary of risk assessment

22. The Russell-Cotes is currently going through an unprecedented period in its history when the need for continuity on the Committee is vital and the loss of the Chair would bring significant risk.

23. The Committee has led the process of examining the complex governance and business/financial options of the Russell-Cotes, which have been under active review since 2018. These have involved commissioning significant reviews from external consultants and legal advisers, dedicated funding from Arts Council

England and National Heritage Lottery Fund, discussions with major stakeholders locally, regionally and nationally including Arts Council England, National Heritage Lottery Fund, Charity Commission and Department for Culture Media and Sport. There has also been very significant investment made both in terms of officer time, revenue budget and reputation in fully investigating and resolving these long standing issues which limit the operation of the charity.

24. In these very particular circumstances, it would not be in the interests of the Charity to lose the continuity, understanding, knowledge and experience of the Chair to steer the Russell-Cotes through the next few years as the issues outlined above are resolved.

Background papers

none

Appendices

There are no appendices to this report.

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CABINET

Report subject	**AFC Bournemouth stadium expansion. Land Requirements and Disposal**
Meeting date	1 October 2025
Status	Public Report
Executive summary	AFC Bournemouth have approached BCP Council in relation to their plans to expand the Vitality Stadium. Whilst this requires planning permission, this report focuses on the opportunity for existing leases, management agreements/licences AFC Bournemouth has with the Council at Kings Park, to be regeared. This report recommends a preferred option to Cabinet, presents the alternatives, and requests authority to negotiate Heads of Terms for each section of land, which will be brought back to Cabinet and Council for decision.
Recommendations	**It is RECOMMENDED that Cabinet recommends that Council:** **a. Notes the confidential minutes and the recommendations of the Cross-Party Asset Disposal Working Group meeting held on the 13 July 2025.** **b. Approves the negotiation and agreement in principle of Heads of Terms for the leasehold disposal of the two parcels of land at Kings Park to AFC Bournemouth shown in Option C.** **c. Requires officers to return to Cabinet and Council with the proposed Heads of Terms for decision as soon as possible.**
Reason for recommendations	Obtaining approval to negotiate and agree in principle Heads of Terms for the leasehold disposal of land at Kings Park to AFC Bournemouth will ensure the Council receives best consideration and market value, which can then be considered by Cabinet and Council in line with BCP Council's constitution.

Portfolio Holder(s):	Councillor Mike Cox, Deputy Leader BCP Council and Portfolio Holder for Finance
Corporate Director	Aidan Dunn, Chief Executive
Report Authors	Gwilym Jones, Estates Manager Edward Alexander, Planning & Contract Manager Environment – Greenspace Chris Shephard, Head of Policy, Strategy & Partnerships
Wards	Boscombe East & Pokesdown; Boscombe West; East Cliff & Springbourne; Littledown & Iford; Queen's Park;
Classification	For Decision

Background

1. AFC Bournemouth (the Club) are a professional football club who compete in the top echelons of English Football, the Premier League, after gaining promotion at the end of the 2021-22 season.

2. The club stadium, the Vitality Stadium, is located at Dean Court in Kings Park, Boscombe, a suburb of the town of Bournemouth.

3. Vitality Stadium is one of the smallest stadiums in the Premier League with a capacity of 11,286 and parking for circa 200 domestic vehicles. There is an area of hardstanding used for fan coaches and media vehicles.

4. Kings Park was transferred to Local Authority ownership, for use as public open space, from two large landowner in the early 20th century. It is one of the largest green spaces within Bournemouth and in addition to the football stadium contains:

    - community football pitches
    - a cricket square
    - outdoor bowling green and pavilion
    - play parks, athletics stadium
    - Leisure and Learning Centre
    - sports pavilion with café
    - plant nursery (currently closed)

5. The Club's core objective is to bring stadium and parking land under Club control to:

    - Cost effectively increase capacity
    - Improve facilities: spectators, players, concessions, club facilities, media, back of house, flexible use/space
    - Review general admission and hospitality provision
    - UEFA and Premier League compliance
    - Minimise disruption to operations and income
    - Manage car parking and travel plans

6. After a lengthy consultation period, where several alternative sites were considered, expanding Vitality Stadium was deemed the most practical and viable to achieve these objectives.

7. The Club will seek to achieve these objectives by

   - Demolishing the existing South Stand and building a new, larger stand
   - Infilling all four corners to create additional capacity
   - Renovating the East and West stands to provide improved player facilities and hospitality
   - Vertically and horizontally expanding the North and East Stands to increase capacity

8. It is planned to occur over three principal phases: Enabling Works, Phase 1 and Phase 2. Additional capacity is desired for the start of the 2026/2027 Premier League season (August 2026). However, the project will be phased over a broadly 2-to-3-year period to minimise disruption to football matches during the football seasons. The project programme has been specifically constructed to avoid playing any home games at an alternative venue while construction is underway.

9. The project area comprises the Vitality Stadium, adjacent surface level car parking and the former training pitches. Denoted by the red line in photo 1 below.

Figure 1: Project area plan

Photo 1: project area

10. The Club have commissioned Savills as their planning consultants, and in May of this year, entered into a pre-planning performance agreement with the Local Planning Authority. Their aspiration is to submit a full planning application in October. If granted, this would give permission to expand the current stadium as outlined in 8.

11. To facilitate the expansion of the stadium, the Club approached Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole Council (BCP) to discuss the existing agreements and opportunity of regearing these to obtain additional land.

12. Whilst the transfer is being discussed the BCP service units who manage the site have noted the following requirements of any deal:

- The return of the training pitches to public use along with public access to the 3G pitches.
- No additional car parking within Kings Park unless it is accommodated within the existing parking footprint.

Current Arrangement

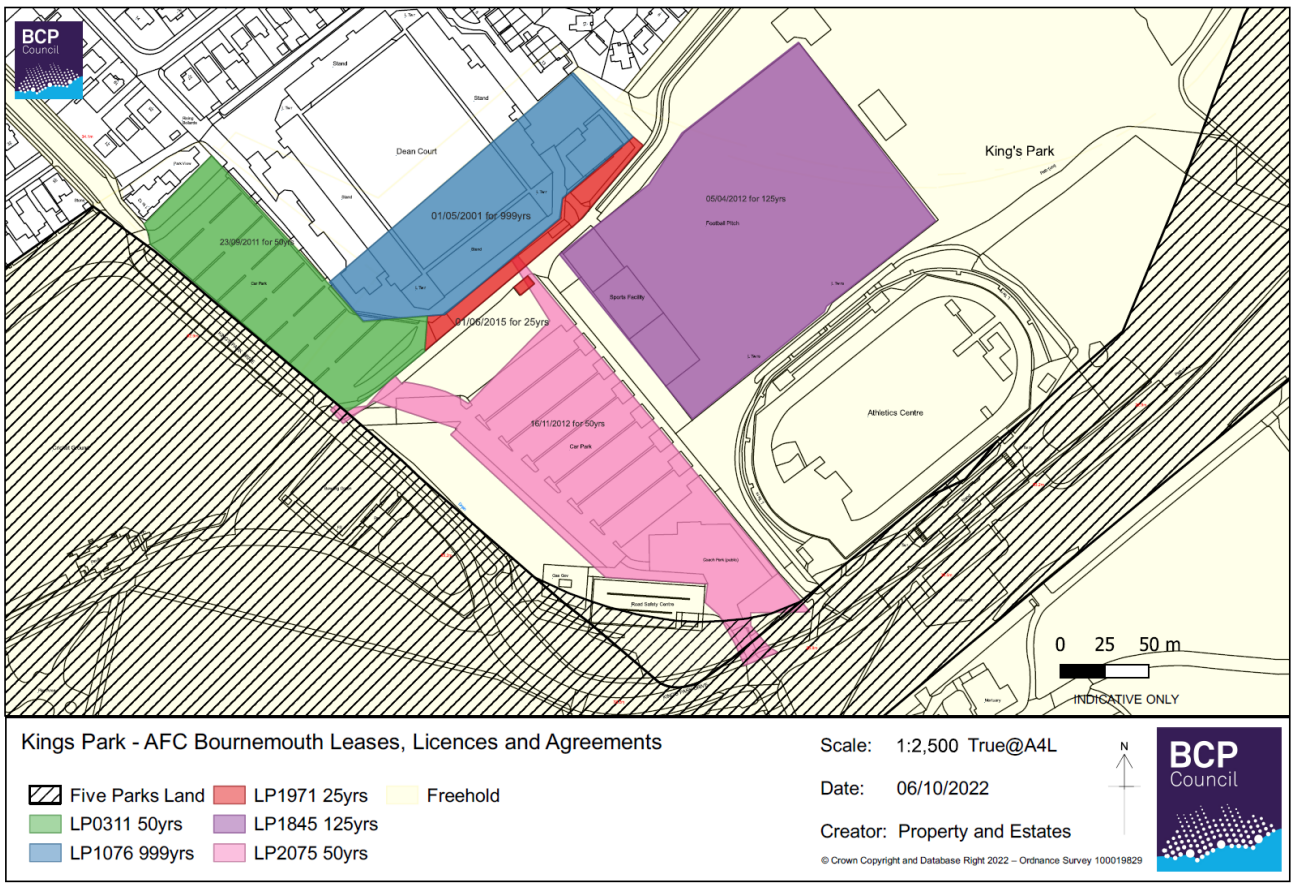
13. Summary Plan 1 below illustrates the current situation re BCP land leased/licensed to the Club.

14. Land leased in by the Club from BCP is shaded **blue** and **red**.

15. Long-term management agreement/license to the Club from BCP allowing use of the car park, shaded **green** and **pink**. The Club currently have rights over the 5 Parks land (where black shading crosses pink below).

16. Additional land conveyed to the Club for use as training pitches and high-level public use shaded **purple**. It was later agreed that for an additional fee the Club, could have exclusive use of these pitches subject to conditions.

Summary Plan 1: current leases and licences



17. The current configuration of the two leases is a legacy from when the stadium was positioned 90 degrees to its initial location. It dates from when the Club was competing in the lower leagues, with lower stadium criteria required.

18. Under BCP's constitution authority to dispose of an asset is linked to its value.

19. Value is linked to the Local Government Act 1972 s.123 requirement to obtain "best consideration".

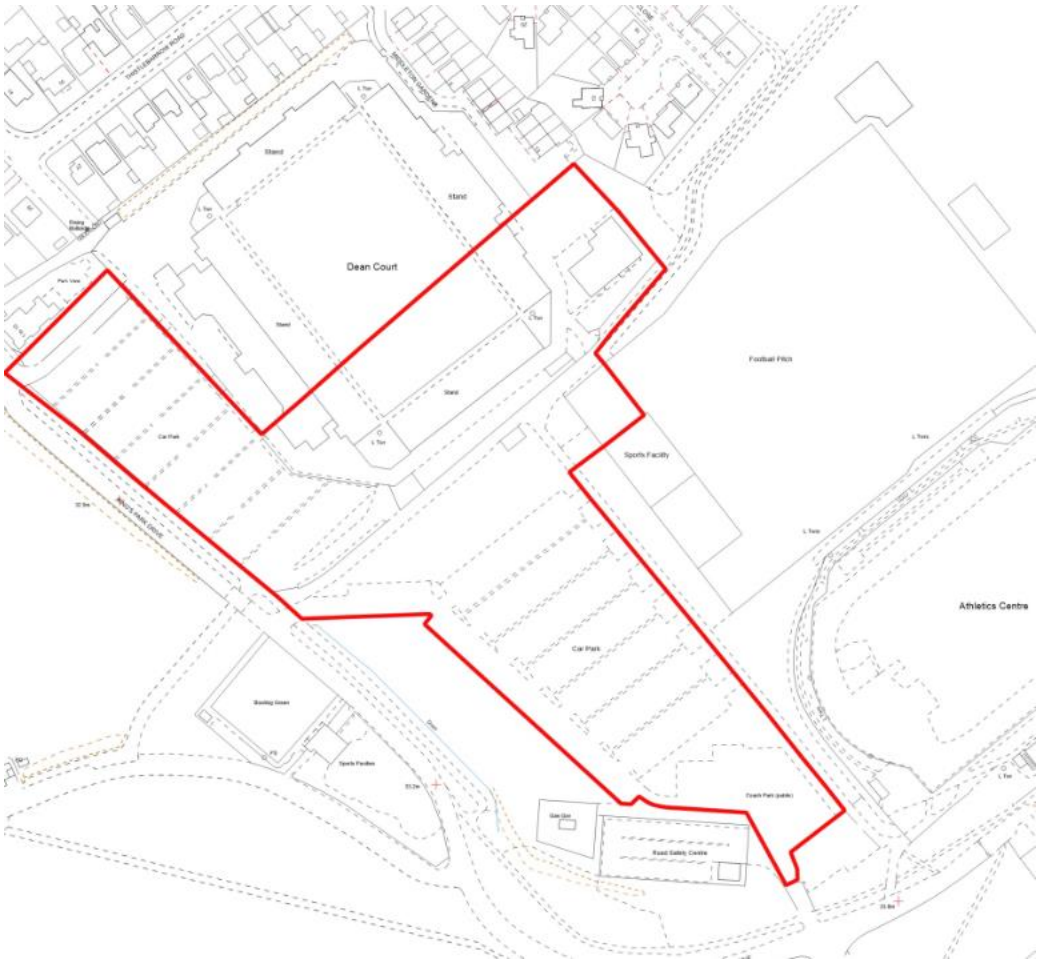
20. In this instance value is driven by the market value/market rent of the land being disposed of and an independent opinion of value has been sought in the form of an RICS compliant valuation report. This was achieved using BCP Council's valuation framework to appoint a specialist in stadium valuations from the firm Lambert Smith Hampton.

21. Given that the Club required the land, they have paid the associated fee. This has no bearing on the outcome of the report nor negotiations.

Options

A. Freehold Sale of BCPs interest to the Club

22. Demise plan 1 shows the extent of BCPs Freehold Interest.



Demise Plan 1. Not to scale, illustration only

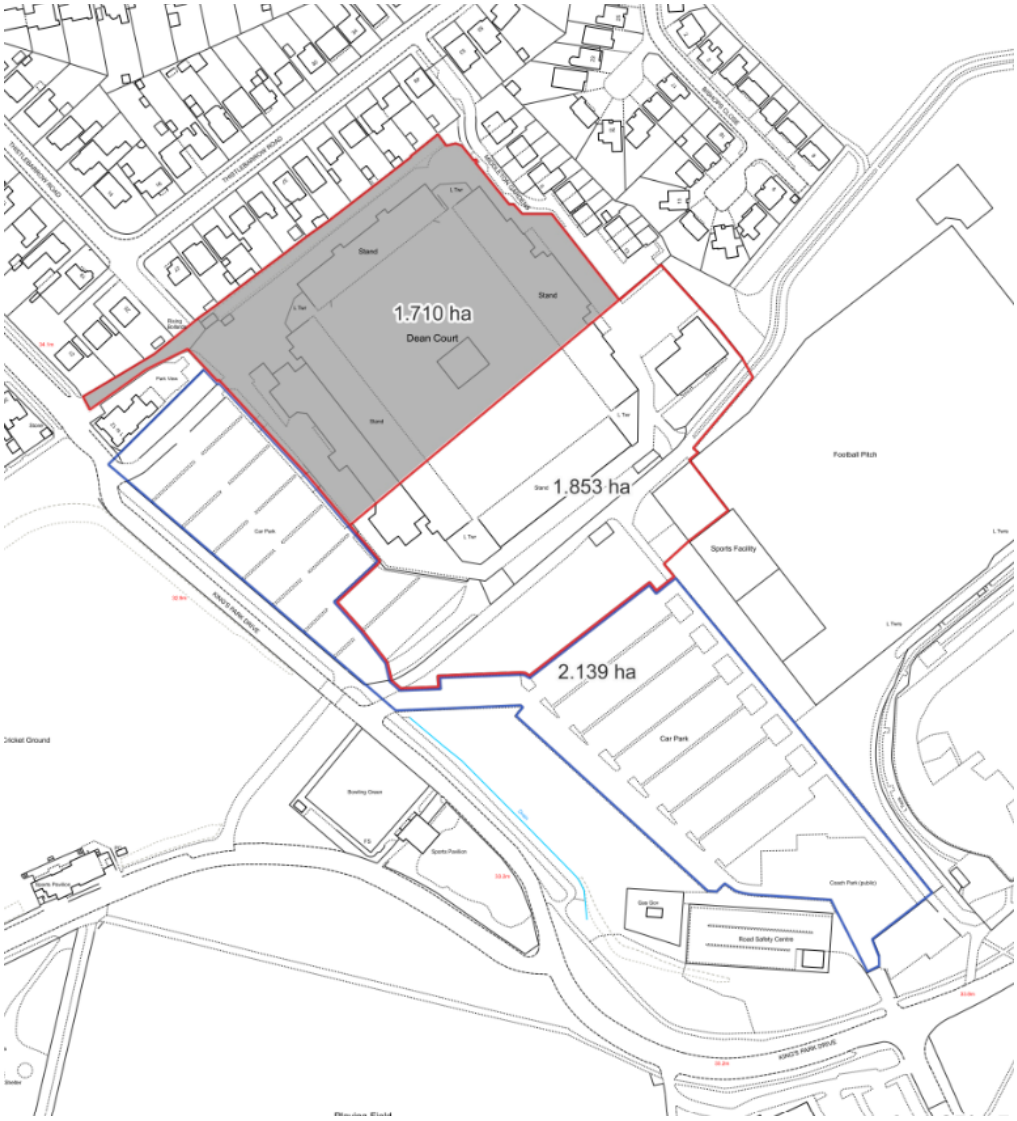
23. The following table (1) shows the Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats of Option A.

Table 1: SWOT Analysis Option A

Strengths	**Capital receipt for the freehold land.** **Best consideration to include an uplift in value to reflect club as special purchaser i.e. higher value than the site is currently worth (with leases in place).** **The Club would take on outgoings for example (not limited to) maintenance, repairs, utilities and Non-Domestic Rates.** **The Club would manage matchday parking allowing the authority to redirect resourcing to surround, residential areas and other BCP Council car parks.** **Increased capacity will have a benefit to the BCP economy.**
Weaknesses	Loss of control. Loss of direct use for events. Impact other users of the park (Athletics Stadium, BCP Leisure and Learning Centre, Amateur Football, Park Run etc).
Opportunities	Overage clause to claw back future value on the freehold element (if club leave and sell the land for development). Sale can be customized to meet BCPs requirements e.g. retained rights to use for events, emergency mortuary (lorry park), relocation of the cycle path.
Threats	Encroachment into a large part of the public park with significant impact on other users. Stopping up/re-routing of a well-used cycle way/footpath. Intensification of vehicular use (parking, trade vehicles etc) in a residential suburb and green space. Market Volatility and funding. The Club is currently able to invest in the Stadium and re gear their land ownership/occupation, but things can change. Timeframe Club are working to is very tight. The Club is currently in the Premier League but there is no guarantee they will stay there. Could end up with an unviable Stadium if performance drops and the Club moves down a league/leagues. Relocation. Conversely to performance dropping if the Club performs well and the expanded Stadium is not large enough, they could look to relocate. Relocation could result in attempts to sell on land resulting in development splitting this important public park. Customisation of the sales re BCP needs can impact value and time as they will need negotiating with the cub.

B. Freehold sale of BCPs interest in the land required for the new stadium, and a long lease of the car park and lorry park

24. Demise Plan 2 shows the land required for the new stadium outlined in **red**, and parking, outlined in **blue**.



Demise Plan 2. Not to scale, illustration only

25. The Club own the freehold of the area shaded **grey**. BCPs freehold Interest within the **red** outline has no shading.

26. The following table (2) shows the Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats of Option B.

Table 2: SWOT Analysis Option B

Strengths	**Retained ownership of the car park land.** **Capital receipt for the freehold land.** **Steady income stream for car park service unit through annual rent** **Increased capacity will have a benefit to the BCP economy.**
Weaknesses	Loss of control. Loss of direct use for events. Impact other users of the park (Athletics Stadium, BCP Leisure and Learning Centre, Amateur Football, Park Run etc). Market Value for the leased land lower than if vacant. Lease will require managing. This in turn can lead to disputes (and legal costs) if breaches need remedying.
Opportunities	Overage clause to claw back future value on the freehold element (if

	club leave and sell the land for development). Lease can be customized to meet BCPs requirements e.g. retained rights to use for events, emergency mortuary (lorry park) Retained ownership of the leased land whilst generating income via rent. Rent would be linked to review mechanisms. This would then enable BCP to benefit from the Clubs intensification of use through a larger stadium and more (non-football) events. The Club would take on outgoings for example (not limited to) maintenance, repairs, utilities and Non-Domestic Rates. The Club would manage matchday parking allowing the authority to redirect resourcing to surround, residential areas and other BCP Council car parks.
Threats	Encroachment into a large part of the public park with significant impact on other users Stopping up/re-routing of a well-used cycle way/footpath. Intensification of vehicular use (parking, trade vehicles etc) in a residential suburb and green space. Market Volatility and funding. The Club is currently able to invest in the Stadium and re gear their land ownership/occupation, but things can change. Timeframe Club are working to is very tight. The Club is currently in the Premier League but there is no guarantee they will stay there. Could end up with an unviable Stadium if performance drops and the Club moves down a league/leagues. Relocation. Conversely to performance dropping if the Club performs well and the expanded Stadium is not large enough, they could look to relocate. Relocation could result in attempts to sell on land resulting in development splitting this important public park. Customisation of the sales re BCP needs can impact value and time as they will need negotiating with the cub.

C. Surrender existing leases and grant a lease for stadium land and a separate lease for the car park land - RECOMMENDED OPTION.

27. Demise Plan 3 shows the existing lease area shaded **green**, additional land required within the area shaded **blue.**

28. Surrender the existing leases and grant a single lease to cover the **green** and **blue** areas.

29. Proposed land Lease Terms: Market Rent with a permitted use centred around provision of a football stadium and consenting to the new stadium works. Upward only Open Market Review at agreed intervals.

30. Market Rent for the stadium would be for the land only i.e. a ground rent.

31. Surrender the existing management agreement for the car park and grant a lease of the area outlined in **blue**.

32. Proposed Lease Terms for the car park include Open Market Review with permitted use centred on car parking linked to the stadium. Retained Rights for BCP to use the land.

Demise Plan 3. Not to scale, illustration only

33. The following table (3) shows the Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats of Option C

Table 3: SWOT Analysis Option C

Strengths	**Quickest solution to meet AFCB's desired timeline.** **Retained land ownership.** **Loss of control on a small portion of additional and given the AFCB's existing lease.** **Increased capacity will have a benefit to the BCP economy.**
Weaknesses	Loss of control of additional area only. AFCB already have long leases on the "green" space. Loss of direct use for events. Impact other users of the park (Athletics Stadium, BCP Leisure and Learning Centre, Amateur Football, Park Run etc). Market Value for the leased land lower than if vacant. Lease will require managing. This in turn can lead to disputes (and legal costs) if breaches need remedying.
Opportunities	Lease can be customized to meet BCPs requirements e.g. retained rights to use for events, emergency mortuary (lorry park) Steady income stream for car park service unit through annual rent Retained ownership of the leased land whilst generating income via rent. Rent would be linked to review mechanisms. This would then enable BCP to benefit from the AFCB's intensification of use through a larger stadium and more (non-football) events.

	The Club would take on outgoings for example (not limited to) maintenance, repairs, utilities and Non-Domestic Rates. The Club would manage matchday parking allowing the authority to redirect resourcing to surround, residential areas and other BCP Council car parks.
Threats	Encroachment into the Public Open Space. Stopping up/re-routing of a well-used cycle way/footpath. Intensification of vehicular use (parking, trade vehicles etc) in a residential suburb and green space. Market Volatility and funding. The Club is currently able to invest in the Stadium and re gear their land ownership/occupation, but things can change. Timeframe Club are working to are very tight The Club is currently in the Premier League but there is no guarantee they will stay there. Could end up with an unviable Stadium if performance drops and the Club moves down a league/leagues. Relocation. Conversely to performance dropping if the Club performs well and the expanded Stadium is not large enough, they could look to relocate. Customisation of the sales re BCP needs can impact Value and time as they will need negotiating with the cub.

D. Work within the confines of the existing leases and car park license, lease the club the extra land required.

34. Consent could be granted by BCP for works on the stadium under the existing lease via deed of variation. However, the demise of the two existing leases does not cover the proposed stadium footprint so a third lease would be needed.

35. Lease the Club the additional land required, shaded **blue** in Demise Plan 4.

36. Proposed land Lease Terms. Market Rent with a permitted use centred around provision of a football stadium and consenting to the new stadium works. Upward only Open Market Review at agreed intervals.

37. Lease the car parking land on terms noted in C.

Demise Plan 4. Not to scale, illustration only

38. The following table (4) shows the Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats of Option D

Table 4: SWOT Analysis Option D

Strengths	**Speed. Quicker to grant a single lease than actioning a surrender and re grant.** **Car park remains under a management agreement, control lies with BCP.** **Keep a "hard" border with the Public Open Space.**
Weaknesses	Current rental income not market value, set some time ago and index, linked to RPI. Multiple leases and licenses to manage, not efficient. Each one will need looking at in relation to the works, increasing the time taken to grant consent to the Club (and associated costs). Impact other users of the park (Athletics Stadium, BCP Leisure and Learning Centre, Amateur Football, Park Run etc).
Opportunities	New lease can be customized to meet BCPs requirements.
Threats	Encroachment into the Public Open Space. Stopping up/re-routing of a well-used cycle way/footpath. Intensification of vehicular use (parking, trade vehicles etc) in a residential suburb and green space. Market Volatility and funding. The Club is currently able to invest in the Stadium and re gear their land ownership/occupation, but things

	can change. Timeframe Club are working to is very tight. The Club is currently in the Premier League but there is no guarantee they will stay there. Could end up with an unviable Stadium if performance drops and the Club moves down a league/leagues. Relocation. Conversely to performance dropping if the Club performs well and the expanded Stadium is not large enough, they could look to relocate. Customisation of the sales re BCP needs can impact Value and time as they will need negotiating with the cub.

E. Sell the freehold interest to the club of their existing lease. Grant two leases, one for the additional land required and the other the car park

Demise Plan 5. Not to scale, illustration only

39. Sell the Club BCPs freehold interest in the land they currently lease, area shaded **green** on Demise plan 5.

40. Lease the Club the additional land required, shaded **blue** in Demise Plan 3.

41. Lease Terms, see Option D.

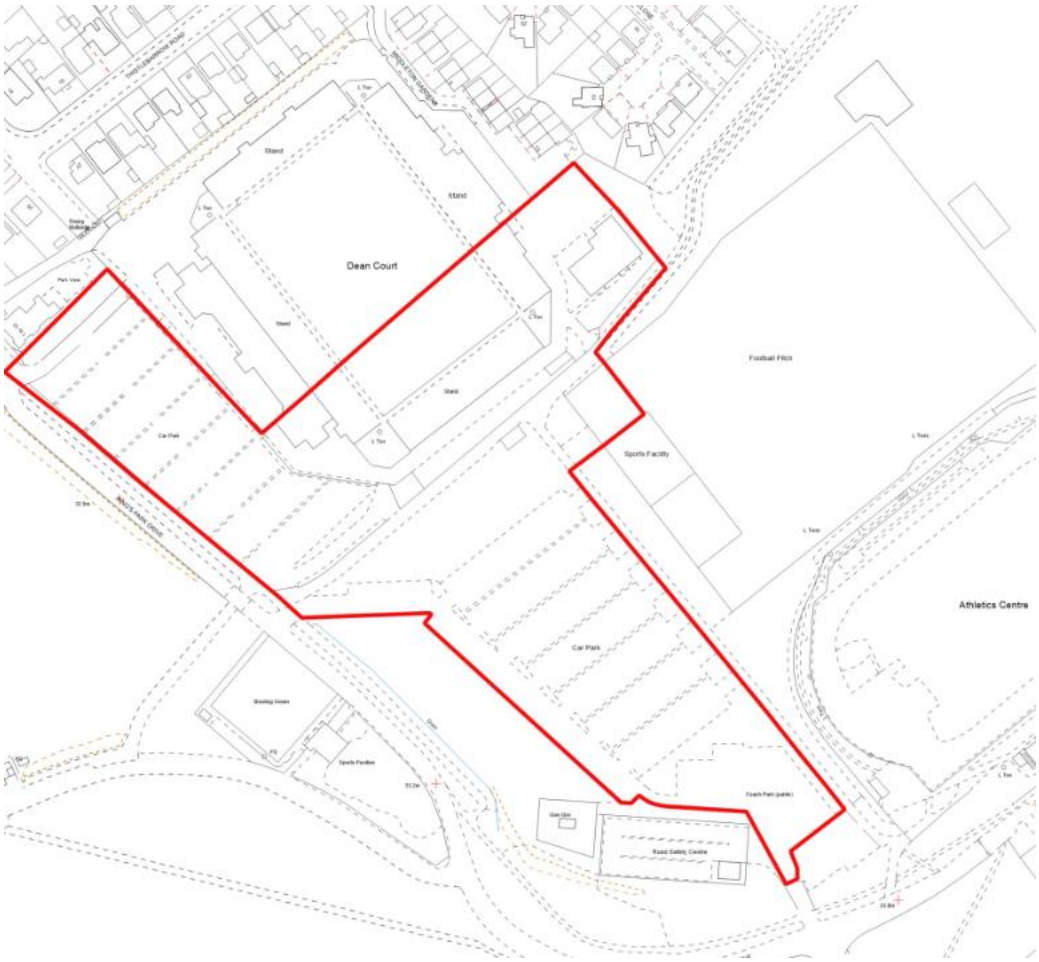
42. Lease the car parking land on terms noted in C, include retained rights for BCP Council.

43. The following table (5) shows the Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats of Option E

Table 5: SWOT Analysis Option E

Strengths	**Retained ownership of the car park land and extra land required.** **Capital receipt for the freehold land.** **Steady income stream for service units through annual rents.** **Increased capacity will have a benefit to the BCP economy.**
Weaknesses	Loss of control. Loss of direct use for events. Impact other users of the park (Athletics Stadium, BCP Leisure and Learning Centre, Amateur Football, Park Run etc). Market Value for the leased land lower than if vacant. Lease will require managing. This in turn can lead to disputes (and legal costs) if breaches need remedying.
Opportunities	Overage clause to claw back future value on the freehold element (if club leave and sell the land for development). Lease can be customized to meet BCPs requirements e.g. retained rights to use for events, emergency mortuary (lorry park). If the Club leaves Kings Park, the Council is not left with a ragged boundary into Kings Park as the lease land would require the leased land to be returned to public use (buildings removed). Retained ownership of the leased land whilst generating income via rent. Rent would be linked to review mechanisms. This would then enable BCP to benefit from the Clubs intensification of use through a larger stadium and more (non-football) events. The Club would take on outgoings for example (not limited to) maintenance, repairs, utilities and Non-Domestic Rates. The Club would manage matchday parking allowing the authority to redirect resourcing to surround, residential areas and other BCP Council car parks. .
Threats	Encroachment into the Public Open Space. Stopping up/re-routing of a well-used cycle way/footpath. Intensification of vehicular use (parking, trade vehicles etc) in a residential suburb and green space. Market Volatility and funding. The Club is currently able to invest in the Stadium and re gear their land ownership/occupation, but things can change. Timeframe Club are working to is very tight. The Club is currently in the Premier League but there is no guarantee they will stay there. Could end up with an unviable Stadium if performance drops and the Club moves down a league/leagues. Relocation. Conversely to performance dropping if the Club performs well and the expanded Stadium is not large enough, they could look to relocate. Customisation of the sales/lease re BCP needs can impact Value and time as they will need negotiating with the cub. Customisation of the sales re BCP needs can impact Value and time as they will need negotiating with the cub.

F. Sell the freehold interest to the club of land up to the existing cycle path then lease the rest.



Demise Plan 6. Not to scale, illustration only

44. Freehold sale of land shaded red on Demise Plan 6.

45. Lease the land on terms noted in C, including retained rights for BCP Council

46. The following table (6) shows the Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats of Option F

Table 6: SWOT Analysis Option F

Strengths	**Capital receipt for the land sold** **Steady income stream for car park service unit through annual rent** **Retained ownership of the leased land whilst generating income via rent.** **Increased capacity will have a benefit to the BCP economy.**
Weaknesses	Loss of control of the additional area only. AFCB already have long leases on the "green" space. Loss of direct use for events. Impact other users of the park (Athletics Stadium, BCP Leisure and Learning Centre, Amateur Football, Park Run etc). Market Value for the leased land lower than if vacant. Lease will require managing. This in turn can lead to disputes (and

	legal costs) if breaches need remedying.
Opportunities	Overage clause to claw back future value on the freehold element (if club leave and sell the land for development). Lease can be customized to meet BCPs requirements e.g. retained rights to use for events, emergency mortuary (lorry park) Lease rent linked to open market review mechanisms. This would then enable BCP to benefit from the Clubs intensification of use through a larger stadium and more (non-football) events. The Club would manage matchday parking allowing the authority to redirect resourcing to surround, residential areas and other BCP Council car parks. The Club would take on outgoings for example (not limited to) maintenance, repairs, utilities and Non-Domestic Rates.
Threats	Stopping up/re-routing of a well-used cycle way/footpath. Intensification of vehicular use (parking, trade vehicles etc) in a residential suburb and green space. Market Volatility and funding. The Club is currently able to invest in the Stadium and re gear their land ownership/occupation, but things can change. Timeframe Club are working to is very tight. The Club is currently in the Premier League but there is no guarantee they will stay there. Could end up with an unviable Stadium if performance drops and the Club moves down a league/leagues. Relocation. Conversely to performance dropping if the Club performs well and the expanded Stadium is not large enough, they could look to relocate. Customisation of the sales re BCP needs can impact Value and time as they will need negotiating with the cub.

BCP Considerations

47. Whilst sale of the whole has been considered, option A, it would be prudent to deal with the site in two parts, land for the stadium and land for the car park. Splitting the site offers an initial capital receipt and income stream and has the chance to retain control over site use (present and future).

48. Options C, D, E and F allow for continued Council control of land currently leased and that of any additional land. They also allow for a combination of capital receipt or continued rental income.

49. Existing Lease and Licence Agreements. The Club has the benefit of four long standing legal agreements which will need to be considered, and reflected, in the price agreed with the club if one of the options is pursued.

50. Marriage Value. This is the additional value created by the combination of two or more assets. In this instance the Club has the benefit of long leases which drives BCP Council's freehold value down. The Market Value with Vacant Possession would be much higher but to achieve this the club would need to surrender their leases or BCP buy them out.

51. Price agreed for freehold sales (if adopted) would reflect the value that will be "unlocked" by the marriage of the tenant with the freehold options A, B and E.

52. BCP would require retained rights in any disposal for the following:

- Use of the lorry park as currently shown in the local plan as an emergency mortuary under the current BCP/Dorset Mass Fatality Plan
- Parking for events
- Car park to be public car park when not in use for stadium events and football to ensure public use, for example athletics stadium events

53. Retained rights would impact value, and price agreed, as they limit the Club's usage however these will ensure a wide use for the BCP area.

54. Overage. It is possible, in a freehold sale, to agree for a share of any increase in value of the land generated by future development through an overage clause. Such a clause would be included in any freehold sale.

55. Encroachment into Kings Park/greenspace. If in the future the Club leave the site, and the land is sold, the sale of BCPs freehold demise of the stadium footprint would create a 'ragged' boundary encroaching into the park. Options C-E would prevent this and see the land return to BCP in the event of a lease surrender.

56. Cycle Path/Walkway/Rights of Way. The land required by the Club on the South side of the site includes the recently constructed cycleway. This is a busy thoroughfare that BCP could not allow to be "lost". As part of the planning process, AFC Bournemouth are working with BCP Council to find an alternative route that can be agreed. If agreed BCP Council would manage the project and charge the Club for all associated costs. This is something that would be covered at the planning stage.

57. The 5 Parks Land is not part of the proposals other than existing rights over to access the car park. It is intended for this arrangement to remain in place.

Options Appraisal

58. Taking the options and considerations (discussed in this report) into account, **the recommended option is C,** surrender of existing leases and the grant of two new leases. One for the land required to extend the stadium (shaded **green** and **blue**, demise plan 3), another for the car park land (no shading, outlined in **blue**, demise plan 3).

59. Option C allows BCP to support the Club in its ambition to expand the stadium and provide upgrade facilities, whilst retaining long-term control of land within a public park and preventing future encroachment.

60. The approach offers the quickest route to meeting the Club's timeline, ensuring momentum is maintained on a project that could deliver economic and community benefits to the BCP area.

61. By retaining land ownership, the Council safeguards its strategic interests, while the lease terms can be tailored to protect public use, prevent future encroachment and ensure flexibility for future needs.

62. This arrangement would offer a financial return either as a significant capital sum (premium) at the start of each lease or an annual income stream (rent) with the potential for growth linked to the Club's increased activity and success (rent reviews).

63. Operationally, the Club would take on matchday parking management allowing BCP to redirect parking resources to other priorities, enhancing service delivery across the immediate area on match days.

Summary of financial implications

64. The price agreed in principle for the proposed disposal will reflect independent valuation advice.

65. The Council will offset any costs associated with the disposal from this capital receipt.

66. The Club have agreed to pay the surveyor fees with regards the independent valuation advice.

Summary of legal implications

67. The Council is empowered to sell land that it holds, and it may do so in any manner that it wishes. The Council is aware that the Secretary of State's consent is needed for any disposal which is considered not to be best value or is to be at an undervalue.

68. The council may therefore choose to sell the property freehold (unconditionally or subject to conditions) or may offer to grant a long leasehold (of sufficient duration to enable development).

69. The offer for sale of a leasehold interest or a freehold conditional on the grant of planning permission may enable greater control over the development if, for example, mechanisms are included to ensure approval of planning applications prior to submission to the council as Local Planning Authority.

70. Some land falls within the Council's Public Open Space which requires a separate disposal process with public consultation. Notice has been served and responses received. The summary is as follows:

- 84 representations received prior to the deadline date, 1 after.
- After removing duplicate emails 74 representations reviewed. Within this number, some are from multiple people in the same household.
- All except 1 noted as objecting to the notice.
- Over 60% of the representations state that a lack of information as to what is going to happen (design, highway control, local impact) as the main reason for objecting.
- Approximately 20% support or suggest the idea of a long lease to the club to retain control and seek a commercial return.
- Approximately 40% refer in one way or another to the Cooper Deane transfer and "trust" nature of Kings Park. It is assumed that by "trust" the respondents are referring to 5 Parks Land (refer to points 15 and 79).

71. In relation to the perceived lack of information provided, this is information that will be covered by forthcoming planning applications and is not necessary to the principal of 'disposing' of the land.

72. It is important to note that the area in the notice is already under some agreement with the club (see Summary Plan 1), so there is no additional Public Open Space required.

73. It is helpful to see that approximately 20% of respondents support a long lease, which is one of the recommendations of this report.

74. Members are reminded that this is the first formal stage of deciding whether to progress to the detailed discussions around formal land agreements.

75. The 5 Parks Land is not part of the proposals other than existing rights over to access the car park. It is intended for this arrangement to remain in place.

76. The offer of a sale of a leasehold interest will place obligations on the purchaser to undertake the development of the site.

77. However, it should be noted that the terms on which the land/interest in the land is offered for sale will affect the valuation of the land (which will be undertaken in accordance with the RICS Red Book).

78. Further it should be noted that steps will need to be taken to prepare the legal title for disposal.

79. The legal work can take at least 12 weeks from acceptance of an offer to reach contractual completion.

Summary of human resources implications

80. There are no direct human resources implications of this decision beyond officer time working on the case.

81. Where specific professional services are required (valuation, legal etc) these will be outsourced.

Summary of sustainability impact

82. Should planning be approved, the existing cycle way would be impacted by the plans.

83. The cycle lane is part of an existing, well utilised greenway route, with over 900 journeys per day linking Bournemouth and Boscombe Town Centres with Kings Park, JP Morgan, Littledown and Bournemouth Hospital.

84. As part of the project and planning application, the cycle lane is being rerouted at the Clubs expense, and to BCP Council's specifications

Summary of public health implications

85. Any issues relating to previous landfill of Kings Park will be dealt with through the planning process

Summary of equality implications

86. An EIA conversation/screening document has been completed. This decision will not have any direct equality implications. This report requests authority to agree Heads of Terms of both proposed leases. The proposed new leases would show a change of control rather than loss of space and therefore does not change the current situation. However, mitigation of any future implications will be controlled through the regeared lease arrangements.

Summary of risk assessment

87. By approving the recommendations in this report, which ensure appropriate steps and therefore mitigations are taken, the risk is assessed as being low.

Background papers

None

Appendices

Confidential Appendix A: Minutes from Cross Party Strategic Assets Disposal Group

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By virtue of paragraph(s) 3 of Part 1 of Schedule 12A
of the Local Government Act 1972.

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CABINET

Report subject	**Nitrogen Mitigation for Poole Harbour**
Meeting date	1 October 2025
Status	Public Report
Executive summary	The report seeks approval for an updated strategy for the management of nitrogen mitigation for Poole Harbour and withdrawal of the current Supplementary Planning Document (SPD). The report also seeks authority for temporary use of up to £1m of Strategic CIL if the nitrogen CIL cash received is not timely with the need to spend.
Recommendations	**It is RECOMMENDED that Cabinet agree:** **a.** To cease use of and withdraw the Nitrogen Mitigation for Poole Harbour Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) and to replacement of the SPD with Natural England's approved approach involving the nutrient neutrality calculator and developer credit purchases. **b.** That the withdrawal of the SPD is to be implemented as soon as is practicable, with the replacement process in place, details published on the Council's website and developers and agents advised at least 21 days in advance. **c.** To give authority to temporarily use up to £1m from strategic CIL if the nitrogen CIL cash received is not timely with the need to spend, providing that Strategic CIL has received sufficient income to service the new demands. **It is RECOMMENDED that Cabinet note:** **d.** Regular (at least 6 monthly) reports being prepared for the Leader of the Council and Chair of Cabinet to monitor the Council's position in relation to the delivery of nutrient mitigation and transition from using the SPD to use of

	developer led mitigation.
Reason for recommendations	Since Natural England updated their advice on nutrient neutrality in March 2022, the Nitrogen Reduction in Poole Harbour SPD is no longer considered to offer a robust mechanism for delivering nitrogen mitigation in the Poole Harbour catchment. The SPD therefore needs to be formally withdrawn and an alternative approach introduced. Dorset Council is the lead authority for co-ordinating nitrogen mitigation work for the Poole Harbour Catchment. Mitigation delivery projects are evaluated in accordance with Dorset Council's assessment and prioritisation criteria for securing nutrient mitigation projects. The nutrient reduction and suitability of land for mitigation is agreed by Natural England's discretionary advice. The Local Nutrient Mitigation Fund (LNMF) Steering Group with officers from both BCP and Dorset Councils provides the Governance for the fund.
Portfolio Holder(s):	Councillor Millie Earl, Leader of the Council and Chair of Cabinet
Corporate Director	Glynn Barton, Chief Operations Officer
Report Authors	Caroline Peach, Head of Strategic Planning
Wards	Wards within the Poole Harbour catchment (13 wards affected)
Classification	For Cabinet decision

Background

1. As a 'competent authority' when reaching decisions in relation to plan making (local and neighbourhood) and decision taking (planning applications), the Council is required to screen the effects of new development on habitat sites and where necessary complete appropriate assessments of the developments' impact in accordance with The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations (2017) and government policy (National Planning Policy Framework, December 2024).

2. Poole Harbour is protected through the regulations and is defined as being in an unfavourable condition, with high levels of nutrients causing eutrophication leading to the formation of algal mats. These mats in turn degrade the Harbour's habitat, leading to

harm to the protected bird species which live in and visit the Harbour. The Harbour's unfavourable condition makes it susceptible to the impacts of further nutrient pollution. The evidence gathered by Natural England and the Environment Agency indicates that residential development within the Harbour's catchment increases nitrogen pollution (via wastewater discharges) which in turn would have adverse impacts on the harbour's integrity as a habitat site.

3. The Council's current approach to achieving nitrogen neutrality is set out in the Nitrogen Reduction in Poole Harbour Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) (April 2017) Nitrogen-Reduction-in-Poole-Harbour-Supplementary-Planning-Document-final. This SPD was produced and adopted by the legacy councils in the catchment and is supplemental to policies within the adopted Local Plans that cover the Harbour's catchment. It is therefore a material consideration in planning decisions.

4. The SPD establishes a method for calculating nitrogen pollution arising from new development and similarly, a method for determining the mitigation needed to achieve nitrogen neutrality. In calculating these requirements, the SPD uses several assumptions including the use of an average for the performance of wastewater treatment works across the catchment area and average levels of nitrogen pollution linked to different types of land use.

5. Both Dorset Council and BCP Council have been working together to deliver strategic nutrient mitigation projects on a catchment-wide basis at a rate that keeps pace with the demand from development. The mitigation measures are funded from contributions made by developers as part of the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL). This approach has successfully delivered large scale mitigation projects across the catchment for both councils.

6. Most recently, Dorset Council bid for funds from the government's Local Nutrient Mitigation Fund (LNMF) and was awarded £4.63m to deliver nutrient mitigation. This award was made on the basis that the costs of delivering mitigation must be recovered through the sale of credits (using the Natural England catchment specific calculators) and that the recovered funds must be reinvested to deliver further mitigation.

7. The Governance associated with the fund is through the LNMF Steering Group and Delivery Team from both BCP and Dorset Councils. Investment of the fund and an indicative programme of spend which include land purchase and other forms of mitigation has been prepared by Dorset Council as the lead authority.

Change of approach for Nitrogen mitigation

8. Although the existing strategy and SPD has worked well to enable development to take place within the catchment without increasing nitrogen loading within the catchment, there is now a need to refresh the approach. This is because it is necessary to respond to the latest advice from Natural England including the national approach to calculating nutrient loading. Poole Harbour SPA, Ramsar: nutrient neutrality calculator - GOV.UK

9. The change in approach means that it will become the developers' responsibility to ensure that development is appropriately mitigated through their own on-site or off-site

mitigation or through the purchase of credits, rather than the Council ensuring that implemented planning permissions are mitigated. Dorset Council have already undertaken this update and are no longer using the SPD. Local developers and agents are therefore already aware of and using this system for planning applications submitted to Dorset Council.

10. The Monitoring report already indicates that BCP Council is likely to change from use of the SPD to the credit system, "BCP Council will continue the approach under the SPD, whereby developers can be assured that the Council will use CIL/S106 to fund mitigation until further notice. However, it is likely BCP Council will align with the national approach (and Dorset Council) during 2025 whereby the developer will take on the responsibility for securing mitigation." (paragraph 5.9) Microsoft Word - Nitrogen Reduction in Poole Harbour SPD - 6 November 2024 FINAL

11. The implementation of a credit-based approach to nutrient mitigation enables three potential routes for delivering mitigation to offset the loading from development. Mitigation may be delivered:

    - on-site or through land in the ownership of the developer
    - through an agreement with an accredited third-party mitigation provider
    - through the Dorset and BCP Council nutrient mitigation scheme (i.e. mitigation projects funded and delivered using Local Nutrient Mitigation Fund grant)

12. Natural England have advised that it is no longer justifiable to continue to use the approach in the SPD as it is out of date with current national methodology. If the SPD is not withdrawn imminently and the Council move to the use of the national calculator and credits system, Natural England will formally advise BCP that new development which impact on nitrogen levels in Poole Harbour cannot be granted planning permission. This primarily impacts on planning permission for new homes.

13. The use of the SPD and CIL does not enable the recycling/reinvestment of funds nor does it reflect the true cost of delivering mitigation. A clear alternative process for mitigation and addressing the habitats regulations is critical to enable the granting of planning permissions for new homes within the Poole Harbour catchment area. Consequently, withdrawal of the SPD can only happen once this new process is in place. This will need to be a detailed process for validation and decision making for planning applications ensuring that the relevant information is received and considered. Planning agents and developers have been advised at Agents and Developer Forum meetings in recent months that this change is likely to be coming. Many have also been using the credit system with Dorset Council for several months. However, they will need to be advised of the Council's formal decision and implementation timeframe in advance of a change.

BCP Council's current nitrogen mitigation position

14. Table 1 below summarises paragraphs 3.5 and 4.2 of the Monitoring Report. It sets out the mitigation required and already delivered, for impacts from development completed or under construction and emerging impacts from development with planning permission

from April 2017 to March 2024 in the BCP Council area. This information has been updated in Table 1 to include the latest annual monitoring data up to 31 March 2025. This data has yet to be finalised and published in an updated Monitoring Report. The current published monitoring report details are shown in brackets.

Table 1 - Summary of Nitrogen Reduction in Poole Harbour monitoring report (April 2017 to March 2024)

[Latest data figures, which include April 2024 to March 2025 are indicative and are to be finalised prior to publication in the updated Monitoring Report]

Mitigation delivered			**221.3 hectares** (unchanged from monitoring report)
	Impacts from development completed or under construction	**Impacts from development with permission but not started**	**Total**
Mitigation required	Latest data: **202.54 hectares** (156.03+11.47+35.04 ha) (Current monitoring report:156.03 hectares)	Latest data: **221.48 hectares** (127.80+93.68ha) (Current monitoring report:127.80 hectares)	Latest data: **424.02 hectares** (Current monitoring report: 156.03+127.80=283.83 hectares)
Mitigation Surplus/Deficit	Latest data: **18.76 hectares surplus** (Current monitoring report: = 65.27 hectares **surplus**) (221.3 delivered-156.03 required hectares)	Latest data: **74.92 hectares deficit** (Current monitoring report: 62.53 hectares **deficit**) (65.27 surplus-127.80 requirement	Latest data: **74.92 hectares deficit** (Current monitoring report: 62.53 hectares **deficit**)

		hectares)	

Financial implications and need for monitoring

15. At Cabinet on 5 March 2025, prioritisation of spend for the next 5 years on Strategic CIL was agreed. This included £1.5m for Nitrogen Mitigation (Public Pack)Agenda Document for Cabinet, 05/03/2025 10:15, Appendix 4. This was in acknowledgement of the Nitrogen Reduction in Poole Harbour Monitoring Report and the need to provide 62+ hectares of land to mitigate planning permissions granted as at 1 April 2024. This relates to all planning permissions, whether they have been implemented or not.

16. If the SPD is no longer in use, then the Council's responsibility for mitigation delivery for new development falls away. However, even with a new credit system, there will be the need to ensure that planning permissions already granted under the SPD are still appropriately mitigated by the Council if they are implemented. CIL and S106 will still need to be collected to address this in the immediate term.

17. It is not anticipated that there will be any reduction in CIL income because of this change. CIL is collected to mitigate a range of impacts from new development and not just nitrogen mitigation. It will still be required to provide mitigation until all relevant developments are constructed. Once this has happened, the Council can choose to re-prioritise this element of CIL income to other critical infrastructure.

18. Monitoring of housing development that has: not started, is under construction and completed, has recently been carried out and provides the latest position (up to 31 March 2025) on the amount of land needed to mitigate these planning permissions. (see Table 1 above).

19. Paragraph 28 of the Nitrogen Reduction in Poole Harbour SPD states that, "The mitigation needs to be provided before the new development is occupied and remain in perpetuity". Nitrogen-Reduction-in-Poole-Harbour-Supplementary-Planning-Document-final. CIL payments are therefore made once development commences.

20. The mitigation that will certainly need to be delivered by BCP Council therefore is for developments that are completed or under construction. As at 31 March 2025, there is a surplus in mitigation delivery relating to these. In addition to the homes that have not started to be built, the local planning authority has also continued to grant planning permission for new homes within the Poole Harbour catchment area since 1 April 2025 and so the amount of mitigation that is likely to be needed has further increased. This situation will continue until the SPD is formally withdrawn (see paragraph 13).

21. Planning permission lasts for 3 years. It is unclear which of the developments with planning permission will be implemented and trigger the need for CIL to be paid and for nitrogen mitigation to be delivered by the Council. A 2021 report by the Housing, Communities and Local Government Committee highlighted concerns about the gap between planning permissions granted and homes actually built. It noted that in some areas, a significant proportion, up to 40%, of permissions were not built out. Therefore, some but not all the mitigation identified in Table 1 above will likely be needed.

Need for further mitigation

22. Table 1 identifies that further mitigation will need to be delivered by BCP Council. This can be achieved through land purchase or third-party agreement, by making changes in the way that the land is used e.g from intensive agriculture to nature reserve, woodland or wetland.

23. The future spend on the nitrogen mitigation CIL has been profiled to reflect the likely level of income ie around £468,000 a year. However, the spend on the mitigation has peaks as opportunities arise and income levels are not guaranteed due to the unknown factor of when or if planning permission will be implemented. Each home costs around £1,500 to mitigate.

24. Opportunities for land purchase or to work with third parties for the delivery of in perpetuity mitigation delivering for nitrogen mitigation alongside nature recovery and access, do not come up predictably or frequently. Dorset Council on behalf of BCP Council will need to find land to mitigate the nitrogen levels for new developments. With the updated housing monitoring information and the need to change the nitrogen mitigation strategy, there is a known and residual unknown (but estimated) level of outstanding mitigation that will be needed.

25. It is important that BCP Council officers can respond quickly to facilitate Dorset Council's identified opportunities for land purchase or third-party mitigation.

26. Alongside delivering nitrogen mitigation measures, there are opportunities to achieve wider environmental benefits, delivering for nature recovery and ecological connectivity within designated sites. The LNMF Memorandum of Understanding states that the council should consider additional benefits which could be delivered for both biodiversity and people, and any land purchase or third-party mitigation, should look for opportunities to deliver for both.

Summary of financial implications

27. The budgetary implications of this report relate to the cashflow of the nitrogen mitigation allocation. At the time of writing there is not sufficient CIL income received earmarked for nitrogen mitigation. However, based on trends, the council can anticipate approximately £468,000 per annum top sliced for nitrogen, therefore sufficient future income is projected to service the Cabinet agreed £1.5 million prioritised in the CIL strategy report (March 2025) over the 5 year medium term.

28. It is likely that to service the nitrogen related expenditure, there will be a need to use income from the strategic CIL allocation. The strategic CIL allocation will be replenished as the nitrogen related CIL income is received. This arrangement has

been used in the past and worked successfully (see recommendation c of this report).

29. Both the nitrogen CIL and strategic CIL future income estimates are based on trends, therefore both elements carry projection variability risks. Detailed monitoring of all CIL income will be required before new commitments are implemented.

30. In the event that there is not sufficient CIL income received across nitrogen CIL and strategic CIL to service pre-existing priorities and the new nitrogen mitigation requests, the new expenditure will need to be delayed until such time there is sufficient income banked.

Summary of legal implications

31. The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations (2017) and government policy (National Planning Policy Framework, December 2024), require the Council to assess the impacts of new development on Poole Harbour Special Protection Area (SPA) and Ramsar (collectively known as habitat sites).

Summary of human resources implications

32. N/A

Summary of sustainability impact

33. There are no sustainability impacts as the mitigation will continue to be delivered but in a different way.

Summary of public health implications

34. Implications will be considered as part of plan-making and decision-taking.

Summary of equality implications

35. An equalities screening has been carried out. This indicates that the impact of the change in how mitigation is delivered, will not negatively impact those with protected characteristics.

Summary of risk assessment

36. There is risk associated with not providing the necessary mitigation measures to address the habitats regulation as Natural England could say that they will not support further planning permissions for new homes. This would be harmful to the development industry, potential buyers and occupants of the new homes and the wider local economy. It would also be damaging to the Council's reputation for compliance with environmental law.

Background papers

March Cabinet: (Public Pack)Agenda Document for Cabinet, 05/03/2025 10:15

Nitrogen Mitigation SPD: Nitrogen-Reduction-in-Poole-Harbour-Supplementary-Planning-Document-final

Monitoring Report: Microsoft Word - Nitrogen Reduction in Poole Harbour SPD - 6 November 2024 FINAL

Appendices

Appendix 1 – Poole Harbour SPA and Ramsar Catchment Map

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Appendix 1 – Poole Harbour Special Protection Area and Ramsar Catchment Map

(Extract from Natural England Technical Information Note TIN207)

Area where Natural England's Nutrient Neutrality advice applies for Poole Harbour SPA / Ramsar

European protected sites requiring nutrient neutrality strategic solutions

- Local Authorities
- National Parks
- Component SSSIs of impacted designated site
- Surface water catchment area of relevant designated site due to nutrient pollution

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CABINET

Report subject	**Events Framework**
Meeting date	1 October 2025
Status	Public Report
Executive summary	The Events Framework provides clear, auditable process linked to both council and non-council delivered and managed events on outdoor council land to ensure transparency, aligning all processes and policies into one clear document alongside easy to use updated guidance for community event organisers. The paper also explores the current levels of safety related paperwork checked by officers and recommends a future approach to third party paperwork.
Recommendations	**It is RECOMMENDED that Cabinet:** **a. Notes the contents or the framework and agrees the process and policies for events** **b. Agrees to option 2 with regards to the future approach for safety related paperwork for external event organisers** **c. Notes the detail in the summary of legal implications** **d. Delegates to the Director of Commercial Operations in consultation with the Portfolio Holder for Destination, Leisure and Commercial Operations, the implementation of these decisions**
Reason for recommendations	The development of the Events Framework is in line with audit recommendations for a clear auditable approach to events. The council has a duty of care to ensure events on its land are safe and well managed reducing risk whilst also ensuring the process enables communities to deliver events.

Portfolio Holder(s):	Councillor Richard Herrett – Portfolio Holder for Destination, Leisure & Commercial Operations
Corporate Director	Glynn Barton – Chief Operations Officer
Report Authors	Amanda Barrie – Director of Commercial Operations Helen Wildman – Head of Leisure & Events
Wards	Council-wide
Classification	For Decision

Background

1. Events play an important role in delivering economic and cultural benefits to Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole.
2. The safety of outdoor events is paramount to ensure they can be enjoyed by everyone without the risk of injury. The paperwork and considerations required for an event covers a wide range of areas and is integral to a robust event plan. Many of the measures are statutory and have legal requirements attached to them.
3. Failure to ensure events are suitably assessed and appropriate and proportionate measures are in place can lead to injury or death of the public, staff or contractors with many high profile cases where this has happened in the past across the country.
4. In addition, the visible presence of safety initiatives such as security and clear signage provides reassurance and fosters a positive environment aiding a successful and enjoyable event.
5. The events team deal with all events taking place on BCP Council land from promotions and filming to large major events.
6. All events have an agreement with larger events having a more detailed licence. Both agreements and licences contain the requirement for organisers to obtain third party safety paperwork for their event.
7. The events team currently collate and check all third party safety paperwork which includes elements such as insurance, gas certificates and risk assessments.
8. An audit of event processes identified there was no formally defined events approach in place. Whilst processes existed these were not collated into one framework as an agreed approach.
9. The recommendation was to formally articulate BCP Council's approach to events, clearly aligning to the corporate strategy with regular review.
10. Following research from across other local authorities, work has been undertaken to develop the Events Framework with relevant information being taken across for the external Events Policy.

11. Research of other local authorities' practices has been undertaken through a Local Authority Event Organisers Group (LAEOG). Five of the eight authorities that responded collate third party safety paperwork with others putting it within their terms and conditions for the organiser to undertake. There was a varying level of third party safety paperwork with some concentrating on high-risk items such as catering and inflatables only.

12. In 2024 an internal review was done on third party safety paperwork compliance. A random selection of paperwork from 34 events was reviewed to understand what percentage of paperwork was being submitted with errors. Overall, 42% of the third party paperwork checked was incorrect and needed amendments prior to the event (34% from major event paperwork and 53% from minor event paperwork). The most common trends included missing paperwork, and out of date insurance or below the limits requested. There were also a number of third party risk assessments missing pertinent information such as valid review dates, event specifics, and risks.

13. When reviewing the options for paperwork it is vital that any way forward safeguards the council's position and goes hand in hand with robust agreements and compliance checks.

14. Feedback from organisers is that the process is difficult to navigate especially when events are being organised in a voluntary capacity, however as organisers should be checking the safety paperwork themselves this should not be causing additional work to send them to the council.

15. The Council's obligations in having a duty of care as a landowner, together with statutory and regulatory responsibilities to ensure compliance of relevant legislation for organising events, means ensuring events are delivered in a safe and controlled manner and in line with public expectations.

16. In addition to paperwork requirements, it is intended that the framework shown in appendix 1 will:

    - Give clear guidance in relation to those events that will/will not be permitted to take place on council owned/controlled land
    - Ensure a fair, consistent and transparent process
    - Outline the Council's role and the role of council officers in relation to the events process
    - Provide a comprehensive framework, which will be detailed in the Events Policy document shown in appendix 2 and the events handbook shown in appendix 3 for the benefit of event organisers, to ensure their events meet with our policies and procedures including best practice.

17. The Terrorism (Protection of Premises) Act 2025, also known as Martyn's Law gained Royal Assent on Thursday 3 April 2025. The anticipated implementation period is 24 months before the Act comes into force.

18. BCP Council is currently working through the known requirements of the Act for both internal sites and external event organisers. These will be statutory requirements and once the requirements are clearer, these will be added to the Events framework and communicated to event organisers.

Options Appraisal

19. With regards to third party paperwork the following options have been considered.

Option 1 - Continue to request all third party safety paperwork from event organisers

20. This is the current position within BCP Council and covers the duty of care for events on our land, or council controlled land, or highways land.

21. This option is resource intensive for the council and is open to officer error should the council miss paperwork and has also been raised by external event organisers as a resource intensive approach for them.

22. This option has been discounted due to the resource for both council officers and community organisers.

Option 2 – Request third party safety paperwork for higher risk items as per table 1 below and continue to monitor compliance (recommended)

23. This option gives a risk based approach to reduce workload for lower risk items such as trader stands and gazebos, however, continues to cover duty of care for events by ensuring third party paperwork is checked for any higher risk items that could cause injury

24. Table 1 below shows the specific categories of what paperwork would and wouldn't be checked however the organiser will still remain responsible within their agreement for checking and collating all paperwork.

Table 1 – third party paperwork checks

3rd party category	BCP Council to check
Caterers	Yes
Large scale infrastructure, i.e. big top marquee and staging	Yes
Security and medical personnel	Yes
Traffic management measures	Yes
Funfair rides & inflatables	Yes
Facepainting / henna tattoos	Yes
Animal involvement	Yes
Alcohol provision	Yes
Small scale infrastructure, i.e. fencing	No
Traders & exhibitors	No

25. This option doesn't not take away the potential for council officer error when checking paperwork however, this is reduced by having more focus on the higher risk paperwork only.

26. This is the recommended option.

Option 3 – Do not request any third party paperwork leaving all checks for the organiser solely to undertake

27. This option would mean no checks are carried out on third party event paperwork and would require additional measures to ensure we are safeguarding the council with warnings on spot checks for compliance.

28. Whilst the organiser is responsible for the checks on all options, the percentages of incorrect paperwork detailed in point 9 would leave both the council and public open to risk.

29. Event management plans and main risk assessments and insurance documents would be the only documents checked with this option.

30. This option would reduce resource requirements enabling events team to spend more time proactively focusing on income generation

31. There is a higher risk of injury and death to members of the public, contractors and events staff if the council does not check that all relevant paperwork, risk assessments, health and safety checks, necessary consents, licenses, Public Liability Insurance (and all other relevant documentation) have been maintained for any event or item. There are many past incidents across the UK where inflatables have collapsed and killed children and there is a risk of food poisoning from not checking all elements are compliant.

32. This option has been discounted due to the potential health and safety risk.

Summary of financial implications

33. The framework outlines the requirements for events in terms of the financial regulations.

34. The framework lays out the process for the charging of events. The scale of charges remains consistent across all options on paperwork.

35. There will be some reduction in officer resource with option 2 however, this resource will be used on the additional work from the film office and the running of markets which has been integrated into the staffing structure through a restructure as part of an existing MTFP saving.

Summary of legal implications

36. The council has a duty of care to ensure events on its land, or on council controlled land, or on highway land, or events that it authorises, on are safe and well managed reducing risk.

37. There remains a risk of injury and death to members of the public, event staff and contractors, regardless of whether an event (or any item in relation that that event) is deemed to be low risk.

38. It is important to distinguish between the following:

    a. The Council itself performing risk assessments, health and safety checks, and securing all necessary consents, licenses, Public Liability Insurance (and all other relevant documentation).

    b. The Council checking that a third party has carried out the relevant risk assessments, health and safety checks, and the third party has secured all necessary consents, licenses, Public Liability Insurance (and all other relevant documentation).

39. Ultimately, the Council could be held accountable for any incidents that occur on property it owns or controls or during any event it authorises, regardless of whether the event is managed by a third party.

40. Therefore, it is important to note that the risk of liability to the Council would increase if the Council does not check that risk assessments, health and safety checks, consents, licenses, Public Liability Insurance (and all other relevant documentation) have been maintained by a third-party organiser or by the Council.

41. For example, an organiser might lack the sufficient funds for the Council to make a claim against them, which would leave any liability in relation to costs, claims and losses with the Council. Similarly, if an organiser becomes insolvent (in the case of a company) or dies (in the case of a person), the Council may face liability and claims related to the event without having an organiser to hold accountable.

42. Consequently, it would be in the Council's interest to check and keep records of the organiser's risk assessments, health and safety checks, necessary consents, licenses, Public Liability Insurance (and all other relevant documentation). This is because the Council may need to rely on these documents if any incident or accident occurs at an event, or if there is a claim against the Council.

43. Therefore, it is advised that terms and conditions contain requirements for organisers to obtain third party safety paperwork for the event and provide the same to the Council for checking.

44. If the relevant event is held on highway land, the council's Highways Authority (or the relevant Highways Authority) will impose additional requirements (such as a separate highways licence containing additional requirements).

Summary of human resources implications

45. Whilst the amount of resource required to undertake third party paperwork checks may reduce, any resource saved will be redirected to the proactive commercial event work of the team.

46. Laying out the event processes in a clear framework will be of assistance in officer time to be able to proactively work with event organisers with clear procedures in place.

Summary of sustainability impact

47. The Events Framework lays out the environmental policy for events in section 8 of the framework.

48. All event organisers are required to demonstrate the ways in which they are reducing the impact of operational activities.

49. When planning events event organisers are encouraged to develop transport and travel plans that promote more sustainable modes of transport (walk, bike, bus, coach, train) with the aim of encouraging as many staff and attendees as possible to travel in this way, reducing their environmental footprint.

Summary of public health implications

50. Events provide a positive impact the BCP conurbation and support active lives and wellbeing with many of the local events aiming to bring communities together.

51. The Events Framework provides a clear approach to events for BCP Council which supports communities to make organising an event clearer.

Summary of equality implications

52. An EIA has been completed for this work and discussed with an EIA panel.

Summary of risk assessment

Risk	Level	Mitigation
Officer error in checking paperwork	Low	Full training of event officers in health and safety and the writing or risk assessments
Duty of care	Medium	Agreements in place with event organisers, checking the high risk items mitigates risk. Organisers will have their event insurance checked alongside their main risk assessment for the event
Compliance	Medium	Monitoring of compliant third party paperwork will continue to identify any trends in low compliance with event organisers.
Reputational	Medium	Keeping a level of checks to high risk items reduces the health and safety risk, therefore mitigating any reputational damage
Financial	Low	Event licences and a clear event framework mitigate financial risk through an agreed process in line with financial regulations.

Background papers

n/a

Appendices

Appendix 1 – Events Framework

Appendix 2 – Events Policy

Appendix 3 – Events handbook

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INTERNAL USE ONLY

Bournemouth, Christchurch & Poole Council Framework Approach & Governance for Outdoor Events

1. Introduction

Bournemouth, Christchurch & Poole Council (BCP Council) recognises the value and benefit that a varied and well managed outdoor events programme can offer to local, residential and business communities in contributing towards a vibrant cultural environment and an economy that is active, lively and inclusive.

This framework refers mainly to the use of Council owned and managed land to hold an event, including: –

- Any public open space, park, garden
- Any public highway, public car park, Town Centre/civic space
- Seafront

It also applies to all outdoor events in the BCP area that may need input from a Safety Advisory Group (SAG) or are looking for advice and feedback in developing a new outdoor event.

The broad definition of an event is one that involves an organised activity which is not part of usual daily activities. It is generally planned for a special or particular purpose and involves more people than you would normally find (at any one time) in that space.

This framework does not apply to organised sporting activities (e.g. football, rugby, cricket matches) where a separate process is in place.

The Council performs a number of diverse roles and functions to support and facilitate events. These include statutory functions such as licencing sites/premises, undertaking road closures and ensuring health and safety requirements are met.

The Council also provides a supporting role in organising and facilitating cultural and recreational activities. This framework demonstrates a commitment to developing events and festivals and providing a supportive and engaged process with event organisers to create, plan and deliver events safely.

2. Purpose & objectives

Events have been identified as playing an important role in delivering economic and cultural benefits to the area.

The Council's obligations, in having a duty of care as a landowner/manager, together with statutory and regulatory responsibilities to ensure compliance of relevant legislation for organising events, means ensuring events are delivered in a safe and controlled manner and in line with public expectations.

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It is intended that this Framework will:

- give clear guidance in relation to those events that will/will not be permitted to take place on council owned/controlled land
- ensure a fair, consistent and transparent process
- outline the Council's role and the role of council officers in relation to the events process
- provide a comprehensive framework, which will be detailed in the Events Policy document, for the benefit of event organisers, to ensure their events meet with our policy and procedures including best practice

In addition to linking to BCP Council's strategic priorities Corporate Strategy (bcpcouncil.gov.uk) the approach will:

- enable communities to take forward the delivery of events
- ensure the protection of the local environment and our assets for future use by event organisers and throughout the year by the public
- support delivery of an enhanced leisure and cultural offer for the district
- balance the interests of local residents, regular users of parks, open space and seafront, stakeholders and businesses against the impact and/or benefits of holding the event
- ensure that only a sustainable number of events are permitted
- promote best practice in all aspects of event management
- provide a supportive environment for community and commercial event organisers to help the development and delivery of safe and enjoyable events.

3. Roles and Responsibilities of the Council Events Team

a. The role of the Council Events Team is to:

- co-ordinate and support the application, delivery, management and administration process for outdoor events across the BCP area from start to finish when the Council are the organiser and are delivery the event.
- ensure compliance with all adopted policy, procedures and statutory obligations in relation to outdoor events
- develop and manage the Film office and to maximise commercial income from film production across the BCP area
- manage market operations on council land across the BCP area
- deliver the current 'council events programme' for outdoor events
- ensure procurement is advised on new events for an assessment for any required tenders.

b. For events taking place on council land, the Events Team will:

- provide a central point of contact for all events management communications from initial application to final decision to approve or refuse an event
- provide information and feedback at all stages of the process, to facilitate the effective planning, organising and delivery of events by the event organiser
- ensure that where necessary the relevant Services with the expertise in event management and relevant statutory and regulatory responsibilities, both internal and external, have the opportunity to comment and advise on event applications

- facilitate and chair (if applicable) meetings of the Safety Advisory Group (SAG)
- where applicable undertake site visits prior to/during event set up/during the event /during event break down/derig to assess compliance with the event application, risk assessment and any licenses issued for the event
- where applicable undertake a review/debrief with the event organiser

c. **For major events taking place on private land, the Events Team will:**

- ensure as far as is practicable, that event organisers and the landowner are aware of their responsibilities for events to take place on private land
- provide event organisers with advice and/or direction to other relevant council officers, and where appropriate the SAG, in order that these responsibilities are met
- **not** be responsible for checking any of the paperwork or actions from the SAG have been completed as they are acting in the capacity of a facilitator.

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4. Permitted Events on Council Land

Any event which may cause offence or conflict with existing policies or cause reputational damage will **not be permitted**.

Table 4.1: Types of Events

Type	Permitted or not Permitted	Description / Rationale	Example of an event	Application Required?
Small Family Events	Generally Permitted	Where a private event is considered to be within the wider context of park use/users and does not breach any byelaws or have structures with it	Family gatherings of up to 30 people or street parties/ BBQs	No formal application required but guidelines given for sensible use. BBQs are only permitted in certain locations on the seafront and not on public open space
Community, charity and non-profit events (CCNP)	Permitted	Not for profit making organisations or fundraising events where all profits are invested back into the event for the following year with detail identified in the application form. Events can be free to access or ticketed	○ fetes ○ local sporting events ○ exhibitions ○ events with children's activities ○ family fun days ○ processions and parades ○ open air music performances/ concerts ○ historical enactments	Yes. A charge for the use of the land will apply as detailed in section 7.
Filming and photo shoots	Permitted	Applications considered on a case-by-case basis and subject to the content	○ filming ○ photo shoot	Yes A charge for the use of the land will apply

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Commercial, profit-making events	Permitted	Applications considered on a case-by-case basis. Events can be free to access or ticketed Should more than one organisation express an interest, discussions on the best procurement route will be undertaken. Events proposed for longer than a year will require a procurement process.	○ funfairs ○ circuses ○ openair music concerts, theatre, cinema and music festivals ○ exhibitions ○ promotions ○ themed markets	Yes. A charge for the commercial use of the land will apply
Private/All ticketed	Generally Permitted	Applications considered where public access retained. Where more than one organisation expresses an interest, discussion on the best procurement route will be undertaken.	○ corporate product launch ○ graduation event	Yes. A charge for the commercial use of the land will apply
Weddings and Wedding Receptions	Permitted where the venue has the applicable licence	Highcliffe Castle Upton Country Park		N/A Through the venue
Motor Sport events	Generally not permitted	These events can have a detrimental impact on areas and severely restrict access for public use. e.g. parks / beaches		N/A
Balloons and Lanterns	Not Permitted	These events can have long term detrimental effects on wildlife particularly the marine environment. Lantern releases pose an unacceptable fire safety risk	○ Remembrance Day releases ○ sky lantern releases	N/A
Fireworks	Generally Permitted	Permitted if delivered by a competent company complying with all regulatory	○ specific firework display ○ fireworks incorporated as part of an event	Yes

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		requirements, assurance and risk assessments		
Events involving animals	Considered on a case-by-case basis in consultation with Environmental Health animal welfare	Incidental use of animals is not permitted. Use of animals in circuses is not permitted. Animals as prizes is not permitted. Animal displays or demonstrations may be permitted for educational purposes. Evidence of all required transportation, health and safety and welfare documents is required. An animal activity and/or an animal movement licence may be required. Animal welfare agencies must be in support.	○ dog shows ○ bird of prey demos	Yes
Events involving road closures	Generally permitted	A road closure application will need to be applied for when the activity impacts the safe flow of traffic on a public highway or is organised on public highways where legislation applies	○ filming ○ parades ○ processions ○ markets ○ funfairs ○ sporting events ○ street party	Yes
Religious events		See additional information below 4.2 (h)		Information requested
Protests or rallies	Lead organisation under Public Order Act – Dorset Police	Freedom of speech / right to protest lawfully and peacefully. All safety and planning operations apply as for an event with the same considerations and due process and statutory licences. Subject to availability of location with other events.		Information requested and link in with Dorset Police and BCP Council's Public Protection.

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Activities which are held on a regular basis such as Fitness Class, Boot Camp, Yoga Class, litter picks are dealt with by Parks & Seafront along with individual sites such as Upton Country Park and Highcliffe Castle.

4.2 Other non-permitted events and activities

We reserve the right to withhold granting permission for any event or advertising which is either directly involved with, or associated with, any of the following activities:

a) Tobacco and alcohol manufacturers
b) Extreme political parties or organisations
c) Any event on our land requiring our approval where the aims conflict with or seek to undermine decisions or policy democratically taken by us, the Council
d) Any business involved in the manufacture or sale of firearms
e) Any company involved in the sex industry
f) Any business involved in animal experiments
g) Any organisation involved in blood sports, or any activity that causes harm to any animal or is detrimental to the safety and welfare of any animal
h) Any activity that might cause disharmony on the grounds of race, religion, sexual orientation or disability, or any activity with negative attitudes which compromise our commitment to equal opportunities. This will specifically include any charity, community or commercially ticketed event where any of the groups or individuals are excluded or refused entrance
i) Vox pops, stop and ask activities are generally not permitted to avoid causing unnecessary interruption to the general public but may be considered on a case- by- case basis
j) Any activity specifically prohibited by a bylaw

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5. Filming & Drones

Supporting filming opportunities is generally in the Council's interest as it can raise the profile of the area. All applications are managed through the Film Office operated by the Events Team. All applications will be considered to film on council land including those involving the use of drones. All applications must still ensure that they comply with similar requirements for organising any event on council land.

If filming requests are agreed at short notice, usually for live or pre-recorded news broadcasts, then the Events Team will dynamically assess them and will require evidence of risk assessment and public liability insurance.

Filming requests that are **not permitted** include:

- any of the activities listed in section 4.2 above
- where the filming would create an unreasonable or prolonged nuisance or annoyance to the occupiers of any neighbouring property, business or the general public
- where filming invades the privacy of others
- where the filming would place the security of buildings/premises at risk
- where the filming would contravene the GDPR and/or CAA regulations or any other safety or privacy regulation

Use of Drones

Permission can only be given from the Events Team for the take-off and landing locations providing this is on council land.

In order to obtain permission to operate a drone for commercial purposes the operator must have a permit from the Civil Aviation Authority (CAA). Permission will not be granted unless this permit is evidenced. All permits must adhere to the CAA drone code.

Student Filming

The Council supports student filming for non-commercial purposes and where it is an essential part of coursework. Confirmation of this is required in writing from the university, college or other further education provider. Evidence of public liability insurance for student filming on location is also required.

Student filming in public open space can require more support than can reasonably be provided by the Events Team and to reduce any risk the following restrictions apply:

- No infrastructure is permitted
- Any licences or permits required are the responsibility of the student and their educational establishment and must be confirmed prior to consent
- A full risk assessment is required with the application
- Where appropriate an annual fee will be negotiated with the educational establishment.

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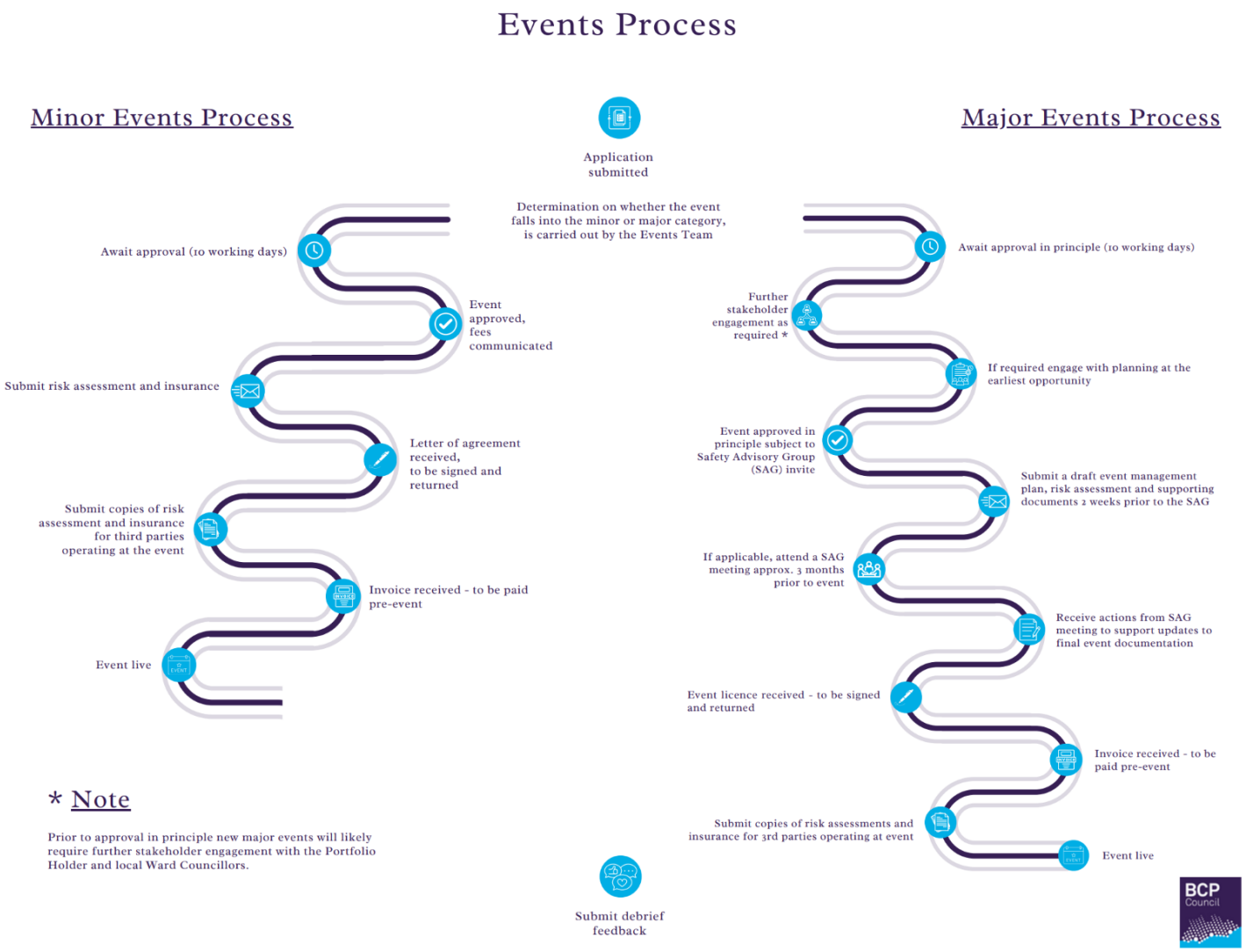
6. Event Applications - approval and refusal



- The Council, through the Events Team is committed to providing the best available advice and guidance to event organisers to assist them in planning a safe and enjoyable event.

- The event application process is a series of steps that the event organisers need to follow that can be considered for approval by the Council and its statutory partners, including the agencies that are part of the SAG where applicable.

- The application process is designed to ensure that all necessary and relevant information relating to an event has been well prepared by the organiser and is reviewed and considered by the Events Team in the first instance and then by any appropriate officers, organisations and specialist services to ensure compliance with legislation and any wider policies and best practice as outlined in the BCP Events Policy.

- Organisers of new major events may be required to complete a pre-application assessment and obtain an 'in principle agreement' to use a location **before** a formal event application can be submitted. This may involve initial consultation with key stakeholders and SAG members to

assess the feasibility of holding the event. 'In principle' support will be subject to the necessary licences and consents being obtained and failure to obtain those my result in the 'In principle' support being withdrawn, and the Council will not be liable for any costs incurred by the applicant.

- When considering applications in most cases the Events Team will operate on a first come first served basis however, in some cases, the historical performance of an established event may result in it being given priority if more than one party applies to hold an event on the same date/location/nearby location. Where there is a commercial viability for an event and additional similar requests, the Events team will discuss the best procurement route with the Council's procurement team.

- The Events Team and any other relevant officers and agencies, including the SAG, will consider the appropriateness of any application based on the event organisers' previous events and any forthcoming events within the geographical area.

- The anticipated numbers attending the event at any one time is a key determinant in what documentation is required in the planning of the event. It can also determine whether the event needs to go to a SAG. However, there may be cases when a smaller event of a more complex nature or which presents sufficient risks will require attendance at a SAG.

- A large event is very likely to have an impact on the infrastructure of the wider area. Events not on the highway can still cause traffic congestion and noise disturbance, and large numbers of people entering and exiting the event may have an impact on local residential and business communities. This will be taken into account when considering approval for an event.

- There may be licencing implications, including the need for a specific premises licence which can take several months to get agreed by the Council's Licencing Board and may involve full consultation with SAG members and the local community.

- The Events Team, on behalf of the Council, has the final decision in approving or refusing an event application. Where there is a complex decision to be made this will be escalated to the Director of Commercial Operations for oversight of the rationale.

Table 6.2 below outlines different types of events with the preferred timescales for submission of an application along with an indication for what organisers are required to submit.

NB. The timings are provided as a guideline only. It is the responsibility of the event organiser to obtain a written agreement from the Events team if any deadlines need to change. The Events team may decline an application if the advised deadlines are not met.

Table 6.2:

Type of Event	Preferred timescale	What to submit
Events with up to 1,000 attendees at any one time	3 months	○ Event application form ○ Event layout plan ○ Public liability Insurance – minimum £5 million indemnity ○ Details of event content (e.g traders, food vendors, children's rides, stages,

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		PA) in line with 3rd party paperwork checks ○ Temporary Event Notice for entertainment and bar if applicable ○ Security plan if applicable
Events with 1,000+ attendees at any one time. These events may require SAG input and incorporate high risk/complex elements such as, but not limited to, fireworks, ticketed professional music concerts and festivals, road closures, counter terrorism measures, high volume alcohol sales	9 months	○ Event application form ○ Event management plan (EMP) to include, but not limited to, event layout plan, specific risk assessments fire, terrorism threat, crowd management plan, traffic management plan, medical plan, alcohol management plan. ○ Potential requirement for Temporary Event Notices or Premise Licence ○ Public Liability Insurance between £5 million and £10 million indemnity ○ Planning permission may be required
Large production filming applications (e.g. over 10 crew with production trucks) including those using drones	4 weeks	○ Film application form ○ Event management plan with risk assessments, traffic management plan, site layout plan, security and stewarding, and local consultation arrangements ○ Public Liability Insurance £5 to £10 million ○ CAA permit and specific risk assessment and insurance for any drones
Small production filming applications (e.g. limited crew & no staging or infrastructure)	2 weeks	○ Basic film application form ○ Event management plan with risk assessments, ○ Local consultation arrangements if applicable ○ Public Liability Insurance £5 million ○ CAA permit and specific risk assessment and insurance for any drones
Student filming applications	2 weeks	○ Basic information and confirmation of consent from the relevant education establishment
Road closures	12 weeks	○ Route map to identify roads being closed, the location of road safety signage and where marshals are to be placed

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		○ Traffic management plan to include a risk assessment and details of access and exit routes for emergency vehicles ○ Any other relevant plans and insurance details

Approval

The event application is only valid if all the supporting information and documentation required is submitted as per the BCP Events Policy requirements.

Where the event is considered by the Events Manager to have a significant impact on the local area then approval will be considered by the Director of Commercial Operations in consultation with the relevant Ward Councillors and Portfolio Holder. These approvals will be considered on a year by year application basis.

Where an application for an event is for more than one year then, depending on the commerciality of the event, the event may need to be tendered, and the approach would be agreed by BCP Council Procurement Team.

SAG requirement

Events with 500+ attendees at any one time may require attendance and input from a SAG, but the requirement to attend a SAG is assessed based on a number of factors including whether it incorporates high risk/complex elements such as, but not limited to, fireworks, ticketed professional music concerts and festivals, road closures, counter terrorism measures, high volume alcohol sales. Consideration is also given to whether it is an established event with an experienced organiser and a history of no issues or a new untested event. An event of less than 500 attendance at any one time may need to go to a SAG if it is deemed to be high risk.

In consultation with relevant representatives of the SAG the Events team decision on the requirement for an event to be considered by the SAG is final. Full terms of reference of the SAG. SAG TOR

Refusal

The Council's decision is final, and the Council reserves the right to refuse permission for an event based on, but not limited to, the following circumstances:

a) non-compliance with one or more of the requirements outlined in the BCP Event Policy or any other relevant council policy
b) non-submission of the application or any supporting information within the specified time frames as outlined in this Framework and the BCP Events Policy document or within any amended timescale agreed by the Events Team
c) concerns are raised by one or more internal service area relating to a serious negative impact of the event on that particular service
d) serious and unresolvable concerns raised by one or more members of the SAG
e) other similar or large-scale events in close geographical proximity and/or close in terms of dates which in the opinion of the Council will lead to over congestion of events in a particular area or site
f) concerns over the detrimental impact the event may have on the site in question, e.g. where considerable damage may be caused to the land which impacts on the ability for short term/long term future public use

g) previous or known breaches or non-compliance with any condition or requirement as set out by us in any license or agreement between ourselves and the event organiser, including breaches of the BCP Events Policy
h) previous or known non-compliance or breaches by the event organiser against the information and procedures as set out in the event organisers application, risk assessment or event management plan
i) concerns regarding the financial viability of the event and financial stability of the organisation(s) proposing the event
j) publishing or posting inappropriate and/or defamatory comments about the Council, its staff or members, in any public forum including social media
k) previous evidence of fly posting of non-permitted promotional material, or failure to remove any permitted advertising
l) concerns regarding the competency and/or suitability of the event organiser(s)
m) information received from another local authority, agency or service which highlights concerns about the general compliance or appropriateness of the event/event organiser
n) if the volume of existing applications received determines that the Council is unable to administer any further applications received

Available Sites

Table 6.3 provides a list of the main council sites suitable for outdoor events, along with further details on the types of events that could be supported. Please note some events will require planning permission even if they are under the 28-day planning requirements due to cumulative use.

Table 6.3

Site	Suitability for types of events	Conditions/Policy/Byelaws
Ashley Cross Green, Poole	• Community events • Markets	• Water available
Baiter Park, Poole	• Music Events • Community events • Funfairs • Sporting Events • Food & drink events	• Water and electric. • BCP Premises Licence (no alcohol)
Bournemouth Beach, Bournemouth	• Sporting events • Community events	• BCP Premises Licence (with alcohol)
Bournemouth Town Centre, Bournemouth	• Promotions • Community events • Pop up performances • Small parades • Markets • Food & drink events	• Caterers/traders should not directly compete with existing business • Water and electric available • BCP Premises Licence (with alcohol)
Branksome Recreation Ground, Poole	• Music events • Community events • Funfairs • Circus	• Water available • BCP Premises Licence (no alcohol)

	• Sporting events • Food & drink events	
Canford Cliffs Beach, Poole	• Sporting events • Community events	• BCP Premises Licence (no alcohol)
Christchurch Quomps, Christchurch	• Music events • Community events • Funfairs • Circus • Sporting events • Food and drink events • Car displays	• Christchurch Town Council Policy with restrictions • Water and electric available
Fisherman's Walk, Bournemouth	• Music events • Community events • Food & drinks events • Markets	• Electric available
Hamworthy Park, Poole	• Funfairs • Sporting events • Community events • Fetes	• Water available • BCP Premises Licence (no alcohol)
Horseshoe Common, Bournemouth	• Small community events	• BCP Premises Licence
Kings Park, Bournemouth	• Music events/ concerts • Community events • Funfairs • Sporting events • Food and drink events	• Five Parks Act • Water access. • BCP Premises Licence (with a maximum of 5 with alcohol)
Meyrick Park, Bournemouth	• Music events/ concerts • Community events • Sporting events • Food and drink events	• Five Parks Act • BCP Premises Licence (with alcohol) • Oakmedian's Rugby Club fixtures & training
Mudeford Quay Green, Christchurch	• Community events • Fundraisers • Sporting events	• BCP Premises Licence (no alcohol)
Muscliff Park, Bournemouth	• Funfairs • Community events • Fetes	• Water available
Pier Approach, Bournemouth	• Promotions • Community events • Sporting events	• BCP Premises Licence (with alcohol)
Poole Park (Westfield), Poole	• Music events • Community events • Sporting events	• Sole catering rights for South Coast Caterers so need permission from them for catering. • Water access

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		• Electric access • BCP Premises Licence (no alcohol)
Poole Quay, Poole	• Community events • Music events • Small sporting events • Car displays • Small parades	• Limited availability for caterers/bars. • BCP Premises Licence (no alcohol) • Electric available
Poole Town Centre, Poole	• Promotions • Community events • Small parades	• Caterers/traders should not directly compete with existing business
Redhill Park, Bournemouth	• Music events • Community events • Funfairs • Sporting events	• Five Parks Act • Parks Foundation has catering rights. • Water and electric available
Sandbanks Beach, Poole	• Music events • Sporting events • Community events	• BCP Premises Licence (no alcohol) • Limited annual event days.
Shelley Park, Bournemouth	• Music events • Community events • Food & drink events	• BCP Premises Licence upon request.
The Triangle, Bournemouth	• Promotions • Community events • Markets	• Caterers/traders should not directly compete with existing business • Electric available • BCP Premises Licence (with alcohol)
Toft Beach, Bournemouth	• Sporting events • Community events	• BCP Premises Licence (no alcohol)
Turlin Moor, Poole	• Funfairs • Community events	
Upton Country Park, Poole	• Music events • Community events • Food & drink events	
Whitecliff, Poole	• Community events • Sporting events	• BCP Premises Licence (no alcohol)

7. Charging Policy

- The Council is committed to providing a transparent and fair set of fees and charges for commercial and non-profit hire/use of council land. This income contributes towards the cost of the administration and management of events. There may also be additional charges for facilitating events through support from staff and contractors, including road closures, waste, parking suspensions, ground reinstatement, premise licences applications.

- These charges are reviewed annually and will increase with inflation.

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- The Council reserves the right to vary, waive or increase charges in consultation with appropriate senior managers to ensure the Council balances the need for best value with the viability of an event.

- Where commercial events have a price range dependent on the level of potential commercial revenue generated, the Events Manager will negotiate the appropriate price. e.g. Music/Food and Drink and other Festivals

Table 7.1: Events Fees and Charges

Fees are relevant for the 2025 / 2026 financial year and are subject to the annual review of fees and charges signed off through an Officer Decision Record (ODR)

Stand alone venues will have a varying pricing structure which will also follow the annual review for example Upton Country Park and Highcliffe Castle.

COMMUNITY EVENTS		
Number of attendees	**Charge £ excl VAT**	**Notes**
Small – under 100	£26	Applicants need to demonstrate the organisation/ individual is non-profit making and that any income generated goes straight back into the event. Also need to demonstrate that the event does not have a large number of third-party operators commercially trading.
Medium - 101-500	£175	
Large - 500+	£460	

COMMERCIAL EVENTS			
Type of event	**Attendees at any one time**	**Charge £ excl VAT** Per day of operation	**Notes**
Funfairs & Circuses	Max 800	£375 - £725	800 max attendees at any one time. These are usually booked
High profile concerts	Under 5,000	£5,900 - £8,200	50% reduction for October – March Allows maximum 4 day set up and set down
	5000 - 9999	£11,800 - £17,650	
	10,000+	£17,650 - £23,500	
Sporting Events	Max 500	£235 - £600	50% reduction for October – March Allows maximum 4 day set up and set down
	Max 1000	£825 - £1,200	
	Max 5000	£4,750 - £8,250	

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Festivals Eg. Food/food & drink/food & music /music	Max 5000	£2,350 - £4,725	50% reduction for October – March Allows maximum 4 day set up and set down
FILMING			
Large Production Commercial Filming	There will be a site hire fee charged per day dependent on the application and specific requirements		The site hire fee excludes any other costs incurred or loss of revenue
Small Production Commercial Filming	There will be a site hire fee charged per day dependent on the application and specific requirements		The site hire fee excludes any other costs incurred or loss of revenue
Not for profit Organisation	£115 per day		
Student Filming (BU and AUB)	£1,650 per year		Per University
ROAD CLOSURES			
Application for Temporary Traffic Regulation Order	Fees: Charity/Community Event: £150 Commercial Event: £350 Late applications will incur an additional fee of £100		Additional costs will be for qualified personnel to put out road closure signs and manage the road closure and create a traffic management plan for the closure please contact the Events team for advice on options
SITE DEPOSITS AND REINSTATEMENT FEES			
Site and/or reinstatement deposits may be charged to the event organiser to cover any potential damage to the site and must be paid no later than four weeks prior to the event. The operator will not be granted access to the Council land without both hire fees and deposit being paid. Charges depend on the location, size of the event, numbers attending, nature of the activities, duration and amount of infrastructure. Event organisers will be charged an additional deposit for loan of keys for access to an event site on council land. A minimum deposit of £20 is required for all keys being loaned by the Council. A key allocation form must be completed and signed by one of the Events team and the organiser on collection and return of keys/deposit.			

Late cancellation, event shutdown and refunds

The Council reserves the right to cancel an event or shut down an event during its operation should it be deemed necessary.

Examples include, but are not limited to, the following:

- related fees charges and deposits have not been paid

- information required by the Council has not been received from the event organiser by the given deadline
- any other exceptional or unforeseen circumstances such as severe weather or following government/public health direction/guidance
- health and safety breaches or concerns for public welfare both prior to and during the event
- non-compliance to the Council's conditions or requirements
- non-compliance or breaches by the event organiser in relation to procedures or information set out in their application form, risk assessment or event management plan

The Council accepts no liability for any pre/during/post event costs the event organiser may have already incurred in relation to the above.

Where an event is cancelled through **no fault of the event organiser** all event teams charges will be returned in full.

If an event organiser wants to cancel an event, they must contact the Events Team at least seven days prior to the event. In all circumstances the Council reserves the right to charge the administration fee for the event and for any loss of alternative commercial income where an event has been held in a location which displaces other income such as Upton Country Park.

8. Environmental Policy

BCP Council recognises that tackling climate change is necessary and urgent and the Council is determined to respond with commitment and speed through our 153 Climate Change Actions **153 climate change actions | BCP (bcpcouncil.gov.uk)**

All event organisers are required to demonstrate the ways in which they are reducing the impact of operational activities across the following areas:

- ✓ energy and water use
- ✓ transport and travel
- ✓ sourcing of food, beverages and procurement of other supplies
- ✓ waste and recycling
- ✓ protecting the landscape and wildlife from contamination including from plastics and micro-plastics.

When planning events event organisers are encouraged to develop transport and travel plans that promote more sustainable modes of transport (walk, bike, bus, coach, train) with the aim of encouraging as many staff and attendees as possible to travel in this way, reducing their environmental footprint.

9. Approval for Events Organised by the Council

Any major new event, organised by the Council, will require authorisation from the Director of Commercial Operations, in consultation with the Portfolio Holder. Where there is a budgetary implication/cost to the Council a Cabinet report would need to be submitted requesting approval and budget allocation.

The report would identify the justification for the event, aligning to Corporate Priorities. An annual review will be undertaken which could be presented to the Council Overview and Scrutiny Committee, against the performance criteria.

Existing Major Events will be reviewed by the Director of Commercial Operations and relevant Portfolio Holder on an annual basis and there may be a requirement for a report to be submitted to the Overview and Scrutiny Panel.

10. Planning for events

Planning for temporary events with structures will be required for those over 28 days. Where multiple events take place on the same piece of the land, this will be cumulative i.e. maximum of 28 days per calendar year. A minimum of 16 weeks lead in time is required for new planning applications linked to events to allow any delays in the 8-week planning timeline.

For the purposes of 2025 event season, each area is defined by the areas outlines in the Seafront Strategy and the Events Team will monitor event day numbers.

New events for a longer period than 28 days or those that take the cumulative number over 28 days will need to apply for planning permission and have it approved prior to the event taking place liaising directly with the planning team.

11. Third party paperwork approach

Event organisers submit third-party paperwork to the Council for events on BCP Council land. This is a requirement of the licence agreement and is then checked by the events team for compliance.

It is the organiser's responsibility to ensure all third-party paperwork to include risk assessments, servicing and insurance is in date, suitable and sufficient for the activity. The Council's Events team will check the third-party paperwork which is considered high risk. The table below details what third party paperwork is required

Table 1 – Third-party paperwork

3rd party category	BCP Council to check
Caterers	Yes
Large scale infrastructure, i.e. big top marquee and staging	Yes
Security and medical personnel	Yes
Traffic management measures	Yes
Funfair rides & inflatables	Yes
Facepainting / Henna tattoos	Yes
Animal involvement	Yes
Alcohol provision	Yes
Small scale infrastructure, i.e. fencing	No
Traders & exhibitors	No

If it is not clear where the 3rd party supplier or contractor fits it will be at the discretion of the Council's Events Team to determine what paperwork is required.

12. Debrief process

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A debrief process has been implemented to include a log for each major event of key communication. A central log has been set up for all departments to compile feedback with contact being made by an online form with the organiser the week after their event for feedback. This will enable feedback to be compiled on both sides and for any issues to be dealt with promptly
Where there is a significant issue arising, a meeting will be called with the event organisers and with relevant members of the Safety Advisory Group (SAG) where appropriate.

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Bournemouth, Christchurch & Poole Cou Events Policy

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Introduction

This Policy demonstrates the Council's commitment to developing events and festivals and providing a supportive and engaged process with event organisers to create, plan and deliver events safely.

Bournemouth, Christchurch & Poole Council (BCP Council) recognises the value and benefit that a varied and well managed outdoor events programme can offer to local, residential and business communities in contributing towards a vibrant cultural environment and an economy that is active, lively and inclusive.

The Council Events Policy refers mainly to the use of council owned and managed land to hold an event, including: –

- Any public open space, park, garden
- Any public highway, public car park, Town Centre/civic space
- The Seafront

It also refers to events on Christchurch Town Council land which are managed by BCP Council on behalf of the Town Council.

The Policy also applies to all outdoor events in the BCP area that may need input from a Safety Advisory Group (SAG) or are looking for advice and feedback in developing a new outdoor event.

The broad definition of an event is one that involves an organised activity which is not part of usual daily activities. It is generally planned for a special or particular purpose and involves more people than you would normally find (at any one time) in that space.

This policy does not apply to organised sporting activities (e.g. football, rugby, cricket matches) where a separate booking process is in place. It does apply to applications for organised events such as cycling, fitness classes/personal group training or running events.

The processes within this Policy that the Council and event organisers need to follow are to ensure that events take place safely and as successfully as possible and provide the framework for the application process.

The Council performs a number of diverse roles and functions to support and facilitate events and recreational activities. This includes statutory functions such as licencing sites and premises, undertaking road closures and ensuring health and safety requirements are met.

Aims, Purpose & Objectives

Events have been identified as playing an important role in delivering economic and cultural benefits thus supporting BCP Council's strategic priorities https://www.bcpcouncil.gov.uk/documents/about-the-council/Corporate-Strategy.pdf to create an innovative, successful economy in a great place to live, learn, work and visit.

Supporting and encouraging community events empowers communities to ensure that everyone feels safe, engaged and included, providing a nurturing environment and great opportunities for our children and young people to grow and flourish.

Our obligations, in having a duty of care as a landowner/manager, together with statutory and regulatory responsibilities to ensure compliance with relevant legislation for organising events, means we have to ensure events are delivered in a safe and controlled manner and in line with public expectations.

Overall Events Policy Statement

The Policy will:

- give clear guidance in relation to those events that will/will not be permitted to take place on council owned/controlled land
- ensure a fair, consistent and transparent process
- outline our role and the role of our officers in relation to the events process

- provide a comprehensive framework for the benefit of event organisers, to ensure their events meet with our policy and procedures including best practice
- ensure the protection of the local environment and our assets for future use by event organisers and throughout the year by the public
- support delivery of an enhanced leisure and cultural offer for the district
- balance the interests of local residents, regular users of parks, open space and seafront, stakeholders and businesses against the impact and/or benefits of holding the event
- ensure that only a sustainable number of events are permitted
- promote best practice in all aspects of event management
- provide a supportive environment for community and commercial event organisers to help the development and delivery of safe and enjoyable events

Roles & Responsibilities Policy

The role of the Council is to support the event application and delivery process from start to finish, ensuring compliance with the adopted policy and procedures and its statutory obligations. This includes supporting event organisers to promote events via our various media streams.

a. The role of BCP Council for events taking place on BCP Council land and Christchurch Town Council land

- Provide a central point of contact for all events management communications from initial application to final decision to approve or refuse
- Provide information and feedback at all stages of the events process, to facilitate the effective planning, organising and delivery of events by the event organiser
- Ensure that where necessary the relevant services with the expertise in event management and relevant statutory and regulatory responsibilities, both internal and external, have the opportunity to comment and advise on event applications
- Facilitate and chair meetings of the Safety Advisory Group (SAG)
- Undertake visits to events during set up, the event itself and the event break down/derig to assess compliance with the event application, risk assessment and any licenses issued for the event
- Check paperwork in line with the requirements outlined in the framework
- Undertake a review/debrief with the event organiser as required

Where a Premise Licence is required, due to the nature of the activities being organised, the granting of that Licence for an event on council land does not automatically mean the event can go ahead. The event organiser still has to make an application to use the land following the events application process.

b. The role of BCP Council for events taking place on private land

- Ensure as far as practicable, that event organisers and the landowner are aware of their responsibilities for events to take place on private land
- Provide event organisers with advice from our Events team or other relevant officers, and where appropriate the SAG, in order that these responsibilities are met.

c. The role of the Safety Advisory Group (SAG)

- The SAG is an advisory panel that provides advice and guidance to event organisers, both on council owned and private land. Membership of the group will vary depending on the nature of the event (for example for events that take place on the sea as well as on land the Coastguard may be consulted) but typically include representatives from police, fire services, highways, council services and the ambulance service.
- The SAG does not make decisions but will provide advice on event plans, give feedback and share any concerns with organisers. Enquiries to the group can be made via the Events Team who will, if they feel it is appropriate, consult with the relevant representatives.
- The final decision on approval/refusal for an event to go ahead on council land rests with us as the landowner. Where an event is on private land and where there are serious concerns about public welfare, SAG members including the Police and the Local Authority may raise their concerns and give advice. Overall responsibility rests with the organiser of the event and the landowners. If public order, serious threat to life or public safety issues arise, the Police can enforce their statutory powers.
- We oversee applications for road closures, in consultation with agencies and have the final decisions in relation to consent or refusal.
- Events with 500+ attendees at any one time may require attendance and input from a SAG, but the requirement to attend a SAG is assessed based on a number of factors including whether it incorporates high risk/complex elements such as, but not limited to, fireworks, ticketed professional music concerts and festivals, road closures, counter terrorism measures, high volume alcohol sales. Consideration is also given to whether it is an established event with an experienced organiser and a history of no issues or a new untested event. An event of less than 500 attendance at any one time may need to go to a SAG if it is deemed to be high risk.

For the full terms of reference of the SAG visit SAG TOR

d. The role of the event organiser

The event organiser has overall responsibility for the safe planning and management of the event. Whilst several people may be involved in the planning and delivery, there should be a single named event organiser on any event application who has overall responsibility for the event.

On council owned land the event organiser is required to:

- read and adhere to our events policy and procedures
- engage with local ward councillors, residents and businesses prior to the event, as deemed necessary by the Council, so that any negative impacts of the event are minimised and mitigations put in place for any inconvenience caused by the event.
- ensure all current health, safety and welfare regulations and guidance relating to all activities and persons during the planning, delivery and attendance of events, is adhered to at all times
- ensure all relevant licences are in place where required e.g. premises licence
- provide us and any other statutory body/agency with all the required documentation according to the events policy and procedures
- attend as required any SAG meetings, and any other meeting/s
- ensure that the event is run in accordance with the submitted documentation: the application form, the event management plan, risk assessment and method statement
- to provide us with feedback, on completion of the event, including the following information: numbers attending, details of any accidents/incidents, lessons learned and what went well. An email will be sent to the event organiser (after the event) containing a link to the feedback form to be completed
- attend a post-event debrief (if required) on invitation from the Events Team or SAG
- hold and supply us with evidence of the required level of public liability insurance, including damage cover
- ensure all relevant paperwork checks are carried out and whether required sent to the council Events Team.

On private land, organisers are advised to:

- ensure all current health, safety and welfare regulations and guidance relating to all activities and persons during the planning, delivery and attendance of events is adhered to at all times
- provide us and any other statutory body or agency with the required documentation
- be aware of their responsibilities in relation to the impact on the wider area such as highways
- seek advice from our officers in the following departments, events, licensing and environmental health and where appropriate the SAG

Permitted Events Policy on Council Land

Type	Permitted or not Permitted	Description / Rationale	Example of an event	Application Required?
Small Family Events	Generally Permitted	Where a private event is considered to be within the wider context of park use/users and does not breach any byelaws	Family gatherings of up to 30 people or street parties/ BBQs	No formal application required but advise for confirmation and sensible guidelines
Community, charity and non-profit events (CCNP)	Permitted	Not for profit making organisations or fundraising events where all profits are invested back into the event for the following year with detail identified in the application form. Events can be free to access or ticketed	○ fetes ○ local sporting events ○ exhibitions ○ events with children's activities ○ family fun days ○ processions and parades ○ open air music performances/ concerts ○ historical enactments	Yes. A charge for the use of the land will apply

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Filming and photo shoots	Permitted	Applications considered on a case by case basis and subject to content	○ filming ○ photo shoot	Yes A charge for the use of the land will apply
Commercial, profit-making events	Permitted	Applications considered on a case-by-case basis. Events can be free to access or ticketed	○ funfairs ○ circuses ○ openair music concerts, theatre, cinema and music festivals ○ exhibitions ○ promotions ○ themed markets	Yes. A charge for the commercial use of the land will apply
Private/All ticketed	Generally Permitted	Applications considered where public access retained	○ corporate product launch ○ graduation event	Yes. A charge for the commercial use of the land will apply
Weddings and Wedding Receptions	Permitted where the venue has the applicable licence	Highcliffe Castle Upton Country Park		N/A Through the venue

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Motor Sport events	Generally not permitted	These events can have a detrimental impact on areas and severely restrict access for public use. e.g. parks / beaches		N/A
Balloons and Lanterns	Not Permitted	These events can have long term detrimental effects on wildlife particularly the marine environment. Lantern releases pose an unacceptable fire safety risk	○ Remembrance Day releases ○ sky lantern releases	N/A
Fireworks	Generally Permitted	Permitted if delivered by a competent company complying with all regulatory requirements, assurance and risk assessments	○ specific firework display ○ fireworks incorporated as part of an event	Yes

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Events involving animals	Considered on a case-by-case basis in consultation with Environmental Health animal welfare	Incidental use of animals is not permitted. Use of animals in circuses is not permitted. Animals as prizes is not permitted. Animal displays or demonstrations may be permitted for educational purposes. Animal welfare agencies must be supportive. Evidence of veterinary care and all required licencing, transportation, health and safety and welfare documents required.	○ dog shows ○ bird of prey demos	Yes
Events involving road closures	Generally permitted	A road closure application will need to be applied for when the activity	○ filming ○ parades ○ processions ○ markets	Yes

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		impacts the safe flow of traffic on a public highway or is organised on public highways where legislation applies	○ funfairs ○ sporting events ○ street party	
Religious events		See additional information below (h)		Information requested
Protests or rallies	Lead organisation under the Public Order Act – Dorset Police	Freedom of speech / right to protest lawfully and peacefully. All safety and planning operations apply as for an event with the same considerations and due process		Information requested – link in with Dorset Police and BCP Councils Public Protection

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Other non-permitted events and activities

We reserve the right to withhold granting permission for any event or advertising which is either directly involved with, or associated with, any of the following activities:

a) Tobacco and alcohol manufacturers
b) Extreme political parties or organisations
c) Any event on our land requiring our approval where the aims conflict with or seek to undermine decisions or policy democratically taken by us, the Council

d) Any business involved in the manufacture or sale of firearms
e) Any company involved in the sex industry
f) Any business involved in animal experiments
g) Any organisation involved in blood sports, or any activity that causes harm to any animal or is detrimental to the safety and welfare of any animal
h) Any activity that might cause disharmony on the grounds of race, religion, sexual orientation or disability, or any activity with negative attitudes which compromise our commitment to equal opportunities. This will specifically include any charity, community or commercially ticketed event where any of the groups or individuals are excluded or refused entrance
i) Vox pops, stop and ask activities are generally not permitted to avoid causing unnecessary interruption to the general public but may be considered on a case- by- case basis
j) Any activity specifically prohibited by a bylaw

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Filming & Drones Policy

Supporting filming opportunities is generally in the Council's interest as it can raise the profile of the area. All applications are managed through the Film Office operated by the Events Team. All applications will be considered to film on council land including those involving the use of drones. All applications must still ensure that they comply with similar requirements for organising any event on council land.
All applications will be considered to film on Council land including the use of drones. All applications must still ensure that they comply with similar requirements for organising any event on council land.

If filming requests are agreed at short notice, primarily for live or pre-recorded news broadcasts, then these will be dynamically assessed and will require evidence of risk assessment and public liability insurance.

Filming requests that are not permitted include:

- Any of the activities listed in the sections above
- If the filming would create an unreasonable or prolonged nuisance or annoyance to the occupiers of any neighbouring property, business or the general public
- Filming invades the privacy of others
- If the filming would place the security of buildings and premises at risk
- If the filming would contravene the GDPR and/or CAA regulations or any other safety or privacy regulation

Use of Drones

Permission can only be given from the events team for the take-off and landing locations providing this is on council land.

In order to obtain permission to operate a drone for commercial purposes the operator must have a permit from the Civil Aviation Authority (CAA). Permission will not be granted unless this permit is evidenced. All permits must adhere to the CAA drone code.

Student Filming

We support student filming for non-commercial purposes and where it is an essential part of coursework. Confirmation of this is required in writing from the university, college or other further education provider. Evidence of public liability insurance for student filming on location is also required.

Student filming in public open space can require more support than can reasonably be provided by us and to reduce any risk the following restrictions apply:

- No infrastructure is permitted
- Any licences or permits required are the responsibility of the student and their educational establishment and must be confirmed prior to consent
- A full risk assessment is required with the application

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- Where appropriate an annual fee will be negotiated with the educational establishment.

Event Application, Approval & Refusal Policy

The Council is committed to providing the best available advice and guidance to event organisers to assist them in planning a safe and enjoyable event.

The event application process is a series of steps that the event organisers need to follow that can be considered for approval by the Council and its statutory partners including the agencies that are part of the SAG where applicable.

The application process is designed to ensure that all necessary and relevant information relating to an event has been well prepared by the organiser and is reviewed and considered by appropriate officers, organisations and specialist services to ensure compliance with legislation and any wider Policies and best practice as outlined in this policy.

The Council has the final decision in approving or refusing an event application on outdoor Council land.

Applications

The event application form is located together with guidance for event organisers and other supporting information. However, it is strongly advised that the event organiser liaises with the Events team in the first instance regarding the availability of dates and locations and the feasibility of the event being able to take place. It is particularly important to refer to the procedures contained in this Policy and to ensure that the application is submitted with the appropriate documentation and within the policy timeframes.

Organisers of new major events may be required to complete a pre-application assessment and obtain an 'in principle agreement' to use a location **before** a formal event application can be submitted. This may involve initial consultation with key stakeholders and SAG members to assess the feasibility of holding the event. 'In principle' support will be subject to the necessary licences and consents being obtained and failure to obtain those my result in the 'In principle' support being withdrawn, and the Council will not be liable for any costs incurred by the applicant.

When considering applications in most cases we will operate on a first come first served basis however, in some cases, the historical performance of an established event may result in it being given priority if more than one party applies to hold an event on the same date/location/nearby location.

The Council and the relevant officers and agencies, including the SAG, will consider the appropriateness of any application based on the event organisers' previous events and any forthcoming events within the geographical area.

The event organiser must comply in full with the application procedure, respond to all requests for further information from the Council and ensure policy and procedures are evidenced as part of the event application process.

The anticipated numbers attending the event at any one time is the key determinant in what documentation is required in the planning of the event. It will also determine whether the event needs to go to a SAG. However, there can be cases when a smaller event could be of more complex nature or present sufficient risks that it may require attendance at a SAG.

A large event is very likely to have an impact on the infrastructure of the wider area. Events not on the highway can still cause traffic congestion and noise disturbance, and large numbers of people entering and exiting the event may have an impact on local residential and business communities.

Organisers may need to consider licencing implications including the need for a specific premises licence which can take several months to get agreed by the Council's Licencing Board and may involve full consultation with SAG members and the local community.

Table 2

Type of Event	Preferred timescale	What to submit
Events with up to 1,000 attendees at any one time	3 months +	○ Event application form ○ Event layout plan ○ Public liability Insurance – minimum £5 million indemnity ○ Details of event content (e.g traders, food vendors, children's rides, stages, PA) in line with 3rd party paperwork checks ○ Temporary Event Notice for entertainment and bar if applicable ○ Security plan if applicable
Events with 1,000+ attendees at any one time. These events require SAG input and incorporate high risk/complex elements such as, but not limited to, fireworks, ticketed professional music concerts and festivals, road closures, counter terrorism measures, high volume alcohol sales	9 months +	○ Event application form ○ Event management plan (EMP) to include, but not limited to, event layout plan, specific risk assessments fire, terrorism threat, crowd management plan, traffic management plan, medical plan, alcohol management plan. ○ Potential requirement for Temporary Event Notices or Premise Licence

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		○ Public Liability Insurance between £5 million and £10 million indemnity
Large production filming applications (e.g. over 10 crew with production trucks) including those using drones	4 weeks	○ Film application form ○ Event management plan with risk assessments, traffic management plan, site layout plan, security and stewarding, and local consultation arrangements ○ Public Liability Insurance £5 to £10 million ○ CAA permit and specific risk assessment and insurance for any drones
Small production filming applications (e.g. limited crew & no staging or infrastructure)	2 weeks	○ Basic film application form ○ Event management plan with risk assessments, ○ Local consultation arrangements if applicable ○ Public Liability Insurance £5 million ○ CAA permit and specific risk assessment and insurance for any drones
Student filming applications	2 weeks	○ Basic information and confirmation of consent from the relevant education establishment
Road Closures	12 weeks	○ Route map to identify roads being closed, the location of road safety signage and where marshals are to be placed ○ Traffic management plan to include a risk assessment and details of access and exit routes for emergency vehicles ○ Any other relevant plans and insurance details

Please note the above timings are provided as a guideline only. It is the responsibility of the event organiser to obtain a written agreement from the Events team if any deadlines need to change. In each case the event organiser must contact the Events team before the deadline to seek approval. The Events team may decline an application if the above advised deadlines are not met. In consultation with relevant

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representatives of the SAG, the Events team decision on the requirement for an event to be considered by the SAG is final.

Approval

The event application is only valid if all the supporting information and documentation required under this policy is submitted. We advise the event organiser **not** to publicise any event until they have received written confirmation for the event to proceed. Should the event organiser publicise the event before the application is approved, the Council does not accept responsibility for any costs incurred by the event organisers or contractors should the event subsequently be refused.

Refusal

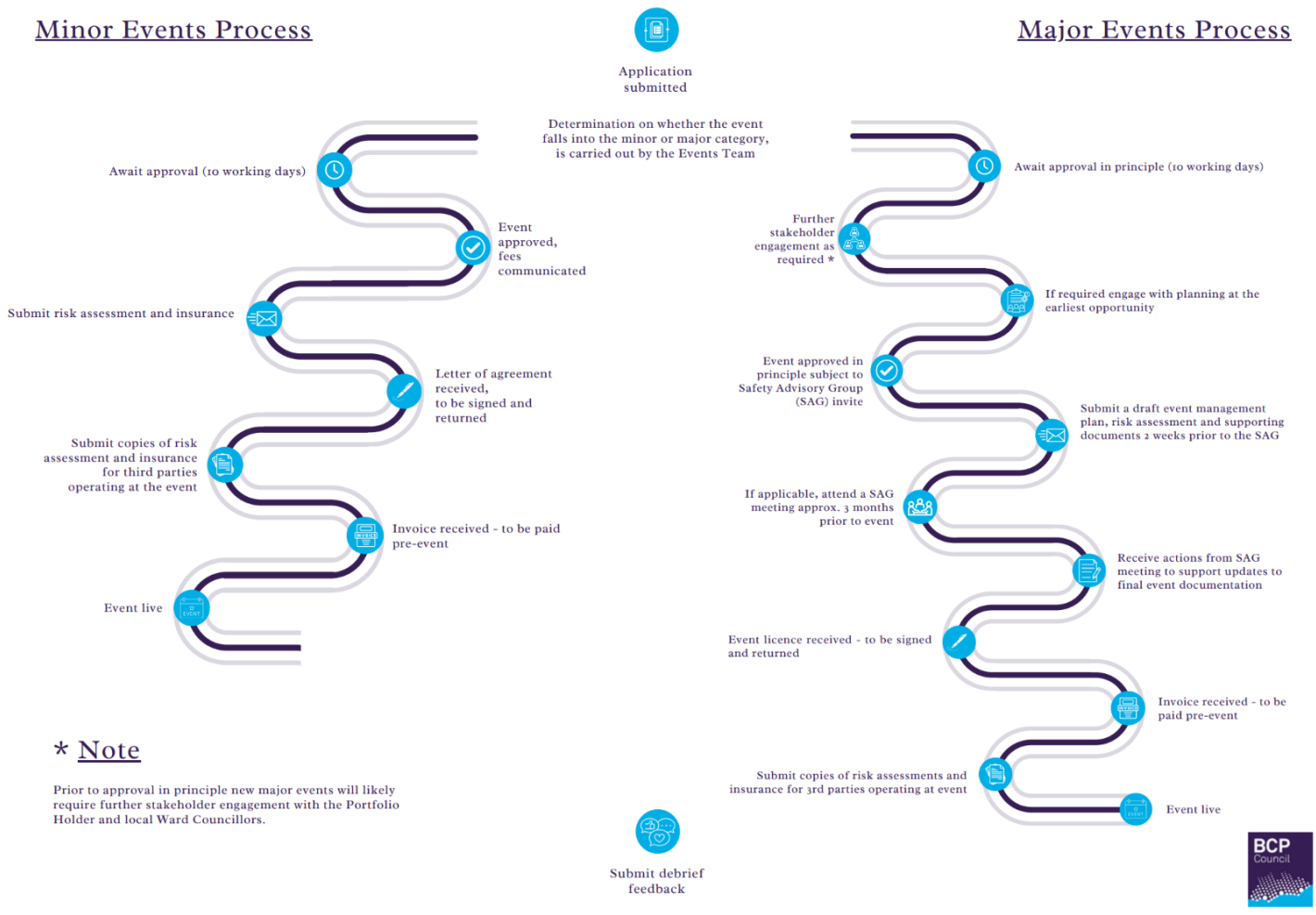
The Council's decision is **final** and we reserve the right to refuse permission for an event based on the following circumstances:

- non-compliance with one or more of the requirements outlined in our Event Policy and Procedures or any other relevant Council policy
- non-submission of the application or any supporting information within the specified time frames as outlined in this policy, or within any amended timescale agreed by the Events team
- concerns are raised by one or more internal service area relating to a serious negative impact of the event on that particular service
- serious and unresolvable concerns raised by one or more members of the SAG
- other similar or large-scale events in close geographical proximity and/or close in terms of dates which in the opinion of the Council will lead to over congestion of events in a particular area or site
- concerns over the detrimental impact the event may have on the site in question, e.g. where considerable damage may be caused to the land which impacts on the ability for short term/long term future public use by the local community and residents
- previous or known breaches or non-compliance with any condition or requirement as set out by us in any license or agreement between ourselves and the event organiser, including breaches of this policy
- previous or known non-compliance or breaches by the event organiser against the information and procedures as set out in the event organisers application, risk assessment or event management plan
- concerns regarding the financial viability of the event and financial stability of the organisation(s) proposing the event
- publishing or posting inappropriate and/or defamatory comments about the Council, its staff or members, in any public forum including social media
- previous evidence of fly posting of non-permitted promotional material, or failure to remove any permitted advertising
- concerns regarding the competency and/or suitability of the event organiser(s)

- information received from another local authority, agency or service which highlights concerns about the general compliance or appropriateness of the event/event organiser
- if the volume of existing applications received determines that we are unable to administer any further applications received

Table 3 - Available Sites

Table 3 provides a list of our main sites suitable for events, along with further details on the types of events that could be supported



- The Council, through the Events Team is committed to providing the best available advice and guidance to event organisers to assist them in planning a safe and enjoyable event.
- The event application process is a series of steps that the event organisers need to follow that can be considered for approval by the Council and its statutory partners, including the agencies that are part of the SAG where applicable.

- The application process is designed to ensure that all necessary and relevant information relating to an event has been well prepared by the organiser and is reviewed and considered by the Events Team in the first instance and then by any appropriate officers, organisations and specialist services to ensure compliance with legislation and any wider policies and best practice as outlined in the BCP Events Policy.

- Organisers of new major events may be required to complete a pre-application assessment and obtain an 'in principle agreement' to use a location **before** a formal event application can be submitted. This may involve initial consultation with key stakeholders and SAG members to assess the feasibility of holding the event. 'In principle' support will be subject to the necessary licences and consents being obtained and failure to obtain those my result in the 'In principle' support being withdrawn, and the Council will not be liable for any costs incurred by the applicant.

- When considering applications in most cases the Events Team will operate on a first come first served basis however, in some cases, the historical performance of an established event may result in it being given priority if more than one party applies to hold an event on the same date/location/nearby location. Where there is a commercial viability for an event and additional similar requests, the Events team will discuss the best procurement route with the Council's procurement team.

- The Events Team and any other relevant officers and agencies, including the SAG, will consider the appropriateness of any application based on the event organisers' previous events and any forthcoming events within the geographical area.

- The anticipated numbers attending the event at any one time is a key determinant in what documentation is required in the planning of the event. It can also determine whether the event needs to go to a SAG. However, there may be cases when a smaller event of a more complex nature or which presents sufficient risks will require attendance at a SAG.

- A large event is very likely to have an impact on the infrastructure of the wider area. Events not on the highway can still cause traffic congestion and noise disturbance, and large numbers of people entering and exiting the event may have an impact on local residential and business communities. This will be taken into account when considering approval for an event.

- There may be licencing implications, including the need for a specific premises licence which can take several months to get agreed by the Council's Licencing Board and may involve full consultation with SAG members and the local community.

- The Events Team, on behalf of the Council, has the final decision in approving or refusing an event application. Where there is a complex decision to be made this will be escalated to the Director of Commercial Operations for oversight of the rationale.

Table 6.2 below outlines different types of events with the preferred timescales for submission of an application along with an indication for what organisers are required to submit.

NB. The timings are provided as a guideline only. It is the responsibility of the event organiser to obtain a written agreement from the Events team if any deadlines need to change. The Events team may decline an application if the advised deadlines are not met.

Table 6.2:

Type of Event	Preferred timescale	What to submit
Events with up to 1,000 attendees at any one time	3 months	○ Event application form ○ Event layout plan

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		○ Public liability Insurance – minimum £5 million indemnity ○ Details of event content (e.g traders, food vendors, children's rides, stages, PA) in line with 3rd party paperwork checks ○ Temporary Event Notice for entertainment and bar if applicable ○ Security plan if applicable
Events with 1,000+ attendees at any one time. These events may require SAG input and incorporate high risk/complex elements such as, but not limited to, fireworks, ticketed professional music concerts and festivals, road closures, counter terrorism measures, high volume alcohol sales	9 months	○ Event application form ○ Event management plan (EMP) to include, but not limited to, event layout plan, specific risk assessments fire, terrorism threat, crowd management plan, traffic management plan, medical plan, alcohol management plan. ○ Potential requirement for Temporary Event Notices or Premise Licence ○ Public Liability Insurance between £5 million and £10 million indemnity ○ Planning permission may be required
Large production filming applications (e.g. over 10 crew with production trucks) including those using drones	4 weeks	○ Film application form ○ Event management plan with risk assessments, traffic management plan, site layout plan, security and stewarding, and local consultation arrangements ○ Public Liability Insurance £5 to £10 million ○ CAA permit and specific risk assessment and insurance for any drones
Small production filming applications (e.g. limited crew & no staging or infrastructure)	2 weeks	○ Basic film application form ○ Event management plan with risk assessments, ○ Local consultation arrangements if applicable ○ Public Liability Insurance £5 million ○ CAA permit and specific risk assessment and insurance for any drones
Student filming applications	2 weeks	○ Basic information and confirmation of consent from the relevant education establishment
Road closures	12 weeks	○ Route map to identify roads being closed, the location of road safety signage and where marshals are to be placed ○ Traffic management plan to include a risk assessment and details of access and exit routes for emergency vehicles ○ Any other relevant plans and insurance details

Approval

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The event application is only valid if all the supporting information and documentation required is submitted as per the BCP Events Policy requirements.

Where the event is considered by the Events Manager to have a significant impact on the local area then approval will be considered by the Director of Commercial Operations in consultation with the relevant Ward Councillors and Portfolio Holder. These approvals will be considered on a year by year application basis.

Where an application for an event is for more than one year then, depending on the commerciality of the event, the event may need to be tendered, and the approach would be agreed by BCP Council Procurement Team.

SAG requirement

Events with 500+ attendees at any one time may require attendance and input from a SAG, but the requirement to attend a SAG is assessed based on a number of factors including whether it incorporates high risk/complex elements such as, but not limited to, fireworks, ticketed professional music concerts and festivals, road closures, counter terrorism measures, high volume alcohol sales. Consideration is also given to whether it is an established event with an experienced organiser and a history of no issues or a new untested event. An event of less than 500 attendance at any one time may need to go to a SAG if it is deemed to be high risk.

In consultation with relevant representatives of the SAG the Events team decision on the requirement for an event to be considered by the SAG is final. Full terms of reference of the SAG. SAG TOR

Refusal

The Council's decision is final, and the Council reserves the right to refuse permission for an event based on, but not limited to, the following circumstances:

a) non-compliance with one or more of the requirements outlined in the BCP Event Policy or any other relevant council policy
b) non-submission of the application or any supporting information within the specified time frames as outlined in this Framework and the BCP Events Policy document or within any amended timescale agreed by the Events Team
c) concerns are raised by one or more internal service area relating to a serious negative impact of the event on that particular service
d) serious and unresolvable concerns raised by one or more members of the SAG
e) other similar or large-scale events in close geographical proximity and/or close in terms of dates which in the opinion of the Council will lead to over congestion of events in a particular area or site
f) concerns over the detrimental impact the event may have on the site in question, e.g. where considerable damage may be caused to the land which impacts on the ability for short term/long term future public use
g) previous or known breaches or non-compliance with any condition or requirement as set out by us in any license or agreement between ourselves and the event organiser, including breaches of the BCP Events Policy
h) previous or known non-compliance or breaches by the event organiser against the information and procedures as set out in the event organisers application, risk assessment or event management plan
i) concerns regarding the financial viability of the event and financial stability of the organisation(s) proposing the event
j) publishing or posting inappropriate and/or defamatory comments about the Council, its staff or members, in any public forum including social media
k) previous evidence of fly posting of non-permitted promotional material, or failure to remove any permitted advertising
l) concerns regarding the competency and/or suitability of the event organiser(s)
m) information received from another local authority, agency or service which highlights concerns about the general compliance or appropriateness of the event/event organiser

n) if the volume of existing applications received determines that the Council is unable to administer any further applications received

Available Sites

Table 6.3 provides a list of the main council sites suitable for outdoor events, along with further details on the types of events that could be supported. Please note some events will require planning permission even if they are under the 28-day planning requirements due to cumulative use.

Site	Suitability for types of events	Conditions/Policy/Byelaws
Ashley Cross Green, Poole	• Community events • Markets	• Water available
Baiter Park, Poole	• Music Events • Community events • Funfairs • Sporting Events • Food & drink events	• Water and electric. • BCP Premises Licence (no alcohol)
Bournemouth Beach, Bournemouth	• Sporting events • Community events	• BCP Premises Licence (with alcohol)
Bournemouth Town Centre, Bournemouth	• Promotions • Community events • Pop up performances • Small parades • Markets • Food & drink events	• Caterers/traders should not directly compete with existing business • Water and electric available • BCP Premises Licence (with alcohol)
Branksome Recreation Ground, Poole	• Music events • Community events • Funfairs • Circus • Sporting events • Food & drink events	• Water available • BCP Premises Licence (no alcohol)
Canford Cliffs Beach, Poole	• Sporting events • Community events	• BCP Premises Licence (no alcohol)
Christchurch Quomps, Christchurch	• Music events • Community events • Funfairs • Circus • Sporting events • Food and drink events • Car displays	• Christchurch Town Council Policy with restrictions • Water and electric available
Fisherman's Walk, Bournemouth	• Music events • Community events • Food & drinks events • Markets	• Electric available
Hamworthy Park, Poole	• Funfairs • Sporting events • Community events • Fetes	• Water available • BCP Premises Licence (no alcohol)
Horseshoe Common, Bournemouth	• Small community events	• BCP Premises Licence
Kings Park, Bournemouth	• Music events/ concerts • Community events	• Five Parks Act • Water access.

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	• Funfairs • Sporting events • Food and drink events	• BCP Premises Licence (with a maximum of 5 with alcohol)
Meyrick Park, Bournemouth	• Music events/ concerts • Community events • Sporting events • Food and drink events	• Five Parks Act • BCP Premises Licence (with alcohol) • Oakmedian's Rugby Club fixtures & training
Mudeford Quay Green, Christchurch	• Community events • Fundraisers • Sporting events	• BCP Premises Licence (no alcohol)
Muscliff Park, Bournemouth	• Funfairs • Community events • Fetes	• Water available
Pier Approach, Bournemouth	• Promotions • Community events • Sporting events	• BCP Premises Licence (with alcohol)
Poole Park (Westfield), Poole	• Music events • Community events • Sporting events	• Sole catering rights for South Coast Caterers so need permission from them for catering. • Water access • Electric access • BCP Premises Licence (no alcohol)
Poole Quay, Poole	• Community events • Music events • Small sporting events • Car displays • Small parades	• Limited availability for caterers/bars. • BCP Premises Licence (no alcohol) • Electric available
Poole Town Centre, Poole	• Promotions • Community events • Small parades	• Caterers/traders should not directly compete with existing business
Redhill Park, Bournemouth	• Music events • Community events • Funfairs • Sporting events	• Five Parks Act • Parks Foundation has catering rights. • Water and electric available
Sandbanks Beach, Poole	• Music events • Sporting events • Community events	• BCP Premises Licence (no alcohol) • Limited annual event days.
Shelley Park, Bournemouth	• Music events • Community events • Food & drink events	• BCP Premises Licence upon request.
The Triangle, Bournemouth	• Promotions • Community events • Markets	• Caterers/traders should not directly compete with existing business • Electric available • BCP Premises Licence (with alcohol)
Toft Beach, Bournemouth	• Sporting events • Community events	• BCP Premises Licence (no alcohol)
Turlin Moor, Poole	• Funfairs • Community events	

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Upton Country Park, Poole	• Music events • Community events • Food & drink events		
Whitecliff, Poole	• Community events • Sporting events	• BCP Premises Licence (no alcohol)	

Post Event Inspection

A post event site inspection will take place if applicable 1-2 days after the event and will involve the Events Team, event organiser and/or other appropriate officers or contractors acting on our behalf.

During the site inspection, the officer may observe and record the following:

- adherence to conditions as set out in any license/consent/authorisation to use the land
- damage to the site and/or site infrastructure. Images (photographic or video) may be used to record evidence of any damage or issue relating to our land, property, flora and fauna. The event organiser may request copies of recorded images if they are not present at the post event inspection
- waste left on site

If damage is identified and the Events Team believes it is as a result of the event, then we are entitled to keep part or all of the deposit to cover any reasonable costs associated with the repair/replacement and the administration time involved. If the costs of the repairs are higher than any deposit paid the event organiser will be sent an invoice for the balance of the costs.

Debrief & Feedback

Event organisers may be required to provide feedback on their event. Typically, this will include details on attendance numbers, operational reports, accidents, near misses and any public feedback reports.

For large and/or high-risk events event organisers will be required to hold a more detailed event debrief. The Events Team should be invited to attend this debrief.

Events Charging Policy

The Council is committed to provide a transparent and fair set of fees and charges for commercial and non-profit hire/use of Council land, which contribute towards the cost of the administration and management of events. There may also be additional charges for facilitating events through support from staff and contractors, including road closures, waste, parking suspensions, ground reinstatement, premise licences applications.

These charges are reviewed annually. The Council reserves the right to vary, waive or increase charges in consultation with appropriate senior managers to ensure the Council balances the need for best value with the viability of an event.

Where commercial events have a price range dependent on the level of potential commercial revenue generated, the Events Manager will negotiate the appropriate price. e.g. Music/Food and Drink and other Festivals

Table 4 – Events Fees & Charges

COMMUNITY EVENTS		
Number of attendees	**Charge £ excl VAT**	**Notes**
Small – under 100	£26	Applicants need to demonstrate the organisation/ individual is non-profit making and that any income generated goes straight back into the event. Also need to demonstrate that the event does not have a large number of third party operators commercially trading.
Medium - 101-500	£175	
Large - 500+	£460	

COMMERCIAL EVENTS			
Type of event	**Attendees at any one time**	**Charge £ excl VAT** Per day of operation	**Notes**
Funfairs & Circuses	Max 800	£375 - £725	800 max attendees at any one time. These are usually booked
High profile concerts	Under 5,000	£5900 - £8200	50% reduction for October – March Allows maximum 4 day set up and set down 10% deposit on application
	5000 - 9999	£11,800 - £17,650	
	10,000+	£17,650 - £23,500	
Sporting Events	Max 500	£235 - £600	50% reduction for October – March Allows maximum 4 day set up and set down 10% deposit on application
	Max 1000	£825 - £1,200	
	Max 5000	£4,750 - £8,250	
Festivals eg. Food/food & drink/food & music /music	Max 5000	£2,350 - £4,725	50% reduction for October – March Allows maximum 4 day set up and set down. 10% deposit on application.
FILMING			
Large Production Commercial Filming	There will be a site hire fee charged per day dependent on the application and specific requirements		The site hire fee excludes any other costs incurred or loss of revenue
Small Production Commercial Filming	There will be a site hire fee charged per day dependent on the application and specific requirements		The site hire fee excludes any other costs incurred or loss of revenue
Not for profit Organisation	£115 per day		
Student Filming (BU and AUB)	£1,600 per year		Per University

ROAD CLOSURES		
Application for Temporary Traffic Regulation Order	Fees: Charity/Community Event: £150 Commercial Event: £350 Late applications will incur an additional fee of £100	Additional costs will be for qualified personnel to put out road closure signs and manage the road closure and create a traffic management plan for the closure please contact the Events team for advice on options

SITE DEPOSITS AND REINSTATEMENT FEES

Site and/or reinstatement deposits may be charged to the event organiser to cover any potential damage to the site and must be paid no later than four weeks prior to the event. The operator will not be granted access to the Council land without both hire fees and deposit being paid.

Charges depend on the location, size of the event, numbers attending, nature of the activities, duration and amount of infrastructure

Event organisers will be charged an additional deposit for loan of keys for access to an event site on council land. A minimum deposit of £20 is required for all keys being loaned by the Council. A key allocation form must be completed and signed by one of the Events team and the organiser on collection and return of keys/deposit.

It is the responsibility of the event organiser to check that all keys work prior to the event and the organiser may collect keys by arrangement no earlier than 2 days prior to the event and must arrange to return them on the first working day after the event closes.

Late cancellation, event shutdown and refunds

The Council reserves the right to cancel an event or shut down an event during its operation should it be deemed to be necessary. Examples include, but are not limited to, the following:

- related fees charges and deposits have not been paid
- information required by the Council has not been received from the event organiser by the given deadline
- any other exceptional or unforeseen circumstances such as severe weather or following government/public health direction/guidance
- health and safety breaches or concerns for public welfare both prior to and during the event
- non-compliance to the Council's conditions or requirements
- non-compliance or breaches by the event organiser in relation to procedures or information set out in their application form, risk assessment or event management plan

The Council accepts no liability for any pre/during/post event costs the event organiser may have already incurred in relation to the above.

Where an event is cancelled through no fault of the event organiser all event teams charges will be returned in full.

If an event organiser wants to cancel an event, they must contact the Events Team at least seven days prior to the event. In all circumstances we reserve the right to charge the administration fee for the event.

Events Health & Safety Policy

Policy statement

It is vital that events are operated safely, and this needs to be given high consideration by both the event organiser and the Council. The risks and requirements to manage an event safety vary, but where appropriate the following will be required as part of the full application process.

General requirements of the event organiser: -

Risk Assessment (RA)

All events on council land require a well-considered and robust RA to be in place. The RA must identify the risks associated with the event and demonstrate how these risks will be mitigated against and reduced to an acceptable level.

A Risk Assessment template is available for use.

Event Management Plan (EMP)

An EMP is a safety document that should be written in conjunction with the RA and submitted for review with the event application form. The EMP details all the safety and organisational aspects of the event from set up to de-rig. Events are subject to Health and Safety regulations, and it is the event organiser's responsibility to ensure all regulations are strictly adhered to and addressed appropriately in the EMP.

All events must submit an EMP which is reviewed by the Council's relevant officers/ departments. Additional analysis of the EMP will be carried out by the SAG for events with over 500 attendees and/or involving road closures or higher risk activity.

The length and complexity of the EMP will vary depending on the size and nature of the event. Below is a reasonable, but not exhaustive, outline of areas to be covered for a large-scale event.

- security and marshal details including job roles, training and location plan
- traffic management including parking, vehicles on site and entry and exit of vehicles
- road closure details
- key contact details
- licenses required
- health and safety procedures/provision
- medical cover and first aid
- safeguarding procedures and policy
- fire safety and fire risk assessment
- crowd management
- waste management

- site plan(s)
- contingency plans (including cancellation and scaling back)
- emergency evacuation plan
- schedule and programme of events
- details of power sources/generators
- details of temporary structures
- details of event catering, traders and suppliers including documented food safety controls
- stalls/stands and activities
- noise management plan
- communication plan
- proof of ADIPS (see glossary of terms for funfairs & circuses only)
- toilet facilities provision
- water safety

Failure to submit the full information required in the Event Management Plan may result in the event not being approved. Event organisers are advised to use resources available for guidance such as the Purple Event Safety Guide.

Public Liability Insurance

Event organisers must meet the following requirements:

- evidence of a minimum of £5 million indemnity cover must be provided to us. However, the Events team will consult our Insurance team and a minimum of £10 million may be required for particular events
- insurance must cover all setup and close down days of the event
- it is the responsibility of the event organiser to ensure that all suppliers, traders and exhibitors at their event have the necessary, in date, insurance cover in place (minimum £5 million indemnity)
- for events involving road closures, the Council requires £10 million public liability insurance.

Parking & Traffic Management

- Event organisers can request spaces in council-owned car parks for their event. Charges, to cover loss of revenue, may be applicable for parking spaces allocated for the event in our pay and display car parks or any regulated area on the highway.
- Event organisers are responsible for the management and marshalling of car park spaces and the movement of vehicles at all times during the setup and the de-rig of the event.
- The event organiser will need to provide a traffic management plan showing the route the event traffic will take during the setup and de-rig of the event. Traffic movement during an event will be confirmed on an event-by-event basis.
- Event organisers must respect other car park users and not block access or egress to the facility or individual spaces.

Road Closures & Highway Safety

Temporary Traffic Regulation Order (zohopublic.eu)

Event organisers may need to apply for a road closure. The legislation under which a road closure is granted is determined by the type and scale of the event.

- For standard road closures, an application should submitted.
- A traffic order is generally required where there is a risk of danger, this is to maintain highway safety. In all cases the event organiser should consult with the Events Team at the earliest opportunity to discuss the most appropriate route to take concerning road closures and highway safety. Charges may be applicable for road closure applications.
- Suspension of parking bays is covered by a Road Closure Order so there is no need for both.
- Road closure applications must be submitted a minimum of 12 weeks prior to the event. The event organiser will be contacted as soon as a decision has been made.

Safeguarding

The Council has a duty of care to ensure that all children and vulnerable adults are protected during the delivery of our services including during events. Event organisers are expected to have regard to our safeguarding policy within their event management and operations plans.

If the site is to be used for the purpose of children's entertainment, the event organiser must arrange for adequate adult supervision by those experienced in the care and control of children and who have undergone the necessary DBS checks to work with children/vulnerable people.

The event organiser must, within their event documentation, provide details on what processes will be put in place to protect children/vulnerable adults. The event organiser is advised to take the following information into consideration:

- provision for lost children/vulnerable adults
- provision of baby changing facilities
- provision for lost property
- details of DBS checked event staff
- details of the event procedure relating to a lost or found child or vulnerable person including how this will be logged
- identifying a specific person who will be present at the event who can deal with complaints from attendees
- to have two adults to one-child policy, to ensure no child is supervised by just one member of staff or volunteer at any time
- age limits that should apply to some events/activities

Food Safety

Where commercial caterers are used as part of an event, organisers must meet the following requirements: Catering Guidance

- ensure that all caterers have a minimum food hygiene rating of 3 (generally satisfactory) or above
- provide the Events Team with a list of caterers, including all associated paperwork, a minimum of four weeks prior to the event, to allow sufficient time for checks to be carried out by our environmental health team.
- The event organiser will be responsible for removing any caterers from their list who fail to meet this standard. Checks may be made throughout the event by our representatives.
- We expect the event organisers to prioritise using local businesses for the provision of food/catering at their event.
- The provision of single-use plastics must follow all current government legislation: The Environmental Protection (Plastic Straws, Cotton Buds and Stirrers) (England) Regulations 2020 and any subsequent updates or amendments to the regulations.
- It is recommended that a minimum of 10% of catering for major events is plant-based.

Accident/incident reporting

As part of the EMP, and in accordance with H&S regulations, all event organisers must have a procedure to record accidents/incidents or near misses associated with the event (including set up/de-rig) and must give this information to the Events Team at the earliest opportunity following the incident.

In the event of any serious accidents and those requiring hospital visits the event organiser must notify the Health and Safety Executive and the Council immediately - Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations 2013 (RIDDOR).

Licences

It is the event organiser's responsibility to ensure they have obtained all the correct authorisations and licences in the relevant timescales from our licensing department.

Further information can be found here

Table 5

Type	Application deadline	What to submit	Fee
Premises licence	Applicants are advised to email licencing with their proposed dates to check for availability	- premises licence application - premises plan - consent of premises supervisor (optional) - supporting evidence to the application (optional)	Fees vary per application so please refer to Premises licence | BCP (bcpcouncil.gov.uk) for more information.
TENs (Temporary Events Notice)	No later than 10 working days prior to the event date	Application form fee Temporary event notice | BCP (bcpcouncil.gov.uk)	£21
Street collection permit	At least 1 month prior to the event date, applicants are advised to email street collections with their proposed dates to check for availability	Application form	No fee

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Existing Premises licences

A number of sites have an existing premises licence in place for the playing of music and regulated entertainment which can be obtained by requesting the license from the events team.

Environmental Policy

At BCP Council we recognise that tackling climate change is necessary and urgent, and the Council is determined to respond with commitment and speed through our Climate-and-Ecological-Emergency-Action-Plan (bcpcouncil.gov.uk).

We require all event organisers to tell us the ways in which they are reducing the impact of operational activities across the following areas:

- ✓ energy and water use

- ✓ transport and travel
- ✓ sourcing of food, beverages and procurement of other supplies
- ✓ waste and recycling
- ✓ protecting the landscape and wildlife from contamination including from plastics and micro-plastics.

Examples of how this can be achieved:

- Use of reusable vessels for beverages, such as plastic cup deposit schemes
- Avoid all single-use, disposable packaging e.g. condiment sachets
- Make free drinking water available. The local water authority may be able to assist in providing drinking water stations at your event
- Provide waste and recycling facilities
- Make use of reusable or recyclable products for display and promotional materials, reuse banners with date changes, find alternatives to cable ties
- Use of clean electric battery-operated generators, or generators powered by bio fuels
- Use of electric vehicles at events

When planning events, we encourage event organisers to develop transport and travel plans that promote more sustainable modes of transport (walk, bike, bus, coach, train) with the aim of encouraging as many staff and attendees as possible to travel in this way, reducing their environmental footprint.

Planning permission

Planning for temporary events with structures will be required for those over 28 days. Where multiple events take place on the same piece of the this will be cumulative i.e. Maximum of 28 days per calendar year. For the purposes of 2024 event season, each area is defined by the areas outlines in the Seafront Strategy and the Events team will monitor event day numbers. New events for a longer period that 28 days or those that take the cumulative number over 28 days will need to apply for planning permission and have it approved prior to the event taking place.

Events Development and Support Policy

The Council is committed to supporting event organisers to offer advice and guidance through the application process. Whilst we do not dictate exactly how to organise an event our Events team will liaise with their colleagues in the Council and our partners to seek solutions to overcome any logistical challenges.

The Events team can also signpost potential funding sources to support both new and existing events.

We are very receptive to listening to new ideas for events or for developing existing events and will provide feedback on content, logistics, funding, commercial opportunities and potential partners.

We will also organise open days for community event organisers where training and advice is given on a range of areas from creating a risk assessment and developing an event management plan to understanding existing and new legislation on the use of public highway and the potential need for counter terrorism measures.

We are continually reviewing our processes and procedures and corporate policies to ensure the BCP area is a welcoming place, with a diverse range of events and festivals.

Events organised by BCP Council

There are a small number of events organised by the Council. These include, Bournemouth Bay Run, Remembrance Day, Summer Fireworks and November 5th Fireworks, New Year's Bath Race

In addition, there are outdoor events and activities at Upton Country Park & Highcliffe Castle with applications managed by the individual sites.

The Council is continually looking to seek commercial and community partners to deliver new events and maximise the opportunity for future grant funding from the Government and large corporations to support new events and develop existing ones.

Other Regulatory Requirements and Best Practice

Event organisers need to consider the below when organising an event. Information on these can be found by following the link Event Guidance. Not all will be relevant to every event, but organisers need to consider which apply to their event and seek guidance if unsure, as many are a statutory requirement:

- ✓ Accessibility
- ✓ Advertisements
- ✓ Charity Collections
- ✓ Equalities Policy
- ✓ Emergency Vehicles
- ✓ Fire Safety
- ✓ Premise Licence
- ✓ Planning Permission
- ✓ Trading Standards
- ✓ Temporary Structure
- ✓ Toilet facilities (including accessibility)
- ✓ Waste Management
- ✓ Water safety

Outdoor events handbook

Bournemouth, Christchurch & Poole Council

1776

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Useful links

Introduction to BCP events

The role of the BCP events team

BCP Council recognises the value and benefit a varied and well managed outdoor events programme can offer to the local community and aims to support and enable community event organisers.

The role of the BCP Council events team is to ensure that events run on council land and/or have an impact on council services are organised safely and statutory requirements are met.

The BCP Council events team supports the organisation and facilitation of cultural and recreational events within the Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole area (BCP), works with event organisers to ensure that safety requirements are met, key stakeholders are notified, and any statutory requirements are met.

For events taking place on council land the events team will:

- provide a central point of contact from initial application to final decision to approve or refuse an event
- provide information and feedback at all stages of the process, to facilitate the effective planning, organising, health and safety and delivery of events by the event organiser
- ensure that where necessary the relevant services with the expertise in event management and both internal and external stakeholders, have the opportunity to comment and advise on event applications
- facilitate and chair (if applicable) meetings of the Safety Advisory Group (SAG)
- where applicable undertake site visits prior to and during event set up, the event itself and the event break down/derig to assess compliance with the event application, risk assessment and any licenses issued for the event
- where applicable undertake a review/debrief with the event organiser

For events taking place on private land the events team will:

- ensure as far as is practicable, that event organisers and the landowner are aware of their responsibilities for events to take place on private land
- provide event organisers with advice and/or direction to other relevant council officers, and where appropriate the SAG, in order that these responsibilities are met

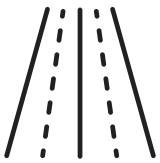
Three towns (Bournemouth, Christchurch, Poole)

BCP Council's events team administers outdoor events that take place on BCP Council land.
The BCP area incorporates the three towns of Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole.
The events team also administers events on behalf of Christchurch Town Council, and Highcliffe and Walkford Parish Council.

Event locations

The BCP Council events framework refers mainly to the use of council owned and managed land to hold an event, including:

Any public open space,
park, garden



Any public highway,
public car park,
town centre / civic space

The seafront

Definition of events

An event is defined as an organised or planned activity taking place in a specific location for a limited period that is not a regularly scheduled activity. It is assumed that this will mean the gathering of people and would not class as business as usual. BCP Council has defined an event as meaning one or more of the following:

- 30 or more people attending (both event organisers/crew and attendees)
- An organised activity that is not part of usual activities
- Bringing infrastructure onto site (gazebo, marquee, Public Address (PA) system, fencing, portaloo's etc.)
- Licensable activities (supply / sale of alcohol, recorded music, live music etc.)
- Caterers or traders present at the event
- Ticketed or charging for entry

If you are unsure as to whether your activity is classed as an event, contact the BCP Council events team: events@bcpcouncil.gov.uk.

Types of events

The BCP Council events team processes a number of different events and activities, these include:

Commercial events

Community events

Funfairs and circus’

Promotional activities

Beach cleans / litter picks

Beach barbecues (BBQ’s)

There are different documents required for each activity, but all begin with an application form. Once received event applications are classified as either minor or major events dependant on several factors including attendance figures, scale of infrastructure, type of activity, location, licensable activities (alcohol, music, etc.)

The following chart outlines the desired lead in time for varying application forms.

Type of event	Preferred timescale (from application submission)	What to submit
Events with up to 1,000 attendees at any one time	3 months +	• Event application form • Event layout plan • Risk Assessment • Public Liability Insurance (PLI) for a minimum £5 million indemnity • Details and paperwork of event content (eg traders, food vendors, children's rides, stages, PA) • Temporary Event Notice (TEN) for entertainment and/or bar if applicable
Events with 1,000+ attendees at any one time. These events require SAG input and incorporate high risk / complex elements such as, but not limited to, fireworks, ticketed professional music concerts and festivals, road closures, counter terrorism measures, high volume alcohol sales	9 months +	• Event application form • Event Management Plan (EMP) to include, but not limited to, event layout plan, specific risk assessments fire, terrorism threat, crowd management plan, traffic management plan, medical plan, alcohol management plan • Details and paperwork of event content (eg traders, food vendors, children's rides, stages, PA) • Potential requirement for TENs or premises licence • PLI (larger event may require a minimum 10 million indemnity)

Restrictions on events

On occasion, event applications may be refused by the BCP Council events team or by other BCP Council departments. In the occurrence, the BCP Council events team will communicate with you to advise why your event has been refused and discuss ways in which the event can be altered to be accepted. Some of the restrictions or reasons why an event may be refused includes but is not limited to:

- The chosen location being unsuitable for the event
- Other events, activities or planned works taking place at the same time/same location
- There is a risk to the public
- An application has been submitted with insufficient notice or lead time

We reserve the right to withhold granting permission for any event or advertising which is either directly involved with, or associated with, any of the following activities:

- Tobacco, vape or any nicotine products and alcohol manufacturers
- Extreme political parties or organisations
- Any event on our land requiring our approval where the aims conflict with or seek to undermine decisions or policy democratically taken by us, the council
- Any business involved in the manufacture or sale of firearms
- Any company involved in the sex industry
- Any business involved in animal experiments
- Any organisation involved in blood sports, or any activity that causes harm to any animal or that are detrimental to the safety and welfare of any animal
- Any activity that might cause disharmony on the grounds of race, religion, sexual orientation or disability, or any activity with negative attitudes which compromise our commitment to equal opportunities. This will specifically include any charity, community or commercially ticketed event where any of the groups or individuals are excluded or refused entrance
- Vox pops, stop and ask activities are generally not permitted to avoid causing unnecessary interruption to the general public but may be considered on a case-by-case basis
- Any activity specifically prohibited by a bylaw
- Any mass release of balloons

Fees & invoicing

The BCP Council events team will provide the cost for hosting the event upon application. Fees are based on a set pricing structure and determined by a number of factors including activity, size / attendees, location, infrastructure and community / commercial / charity involvement. Fees are subject to change in line with inflation and and are reviewed on a yearly basis.

Additional fees are charged for the following:

- Temporary Traffic Regulation Order (TTRO)
- Premises Licence or TEN application
- Use of onsite electric and / or water
- Reinstatement fees
- On-call
- Loss of revenue, i.e. use of car parking bays
- Promotion via BCP Council banner sites (fly posting on other BCP Council sites is not permitted unless approved by the BCP Council events team or relevant council department)

An invoice will be raised for the event fee as well as any other fees in relation to the event once the event is confirmed. The invoice will be sent via email and addressed to the information provided on the event application form unless otherwise stated in writing.

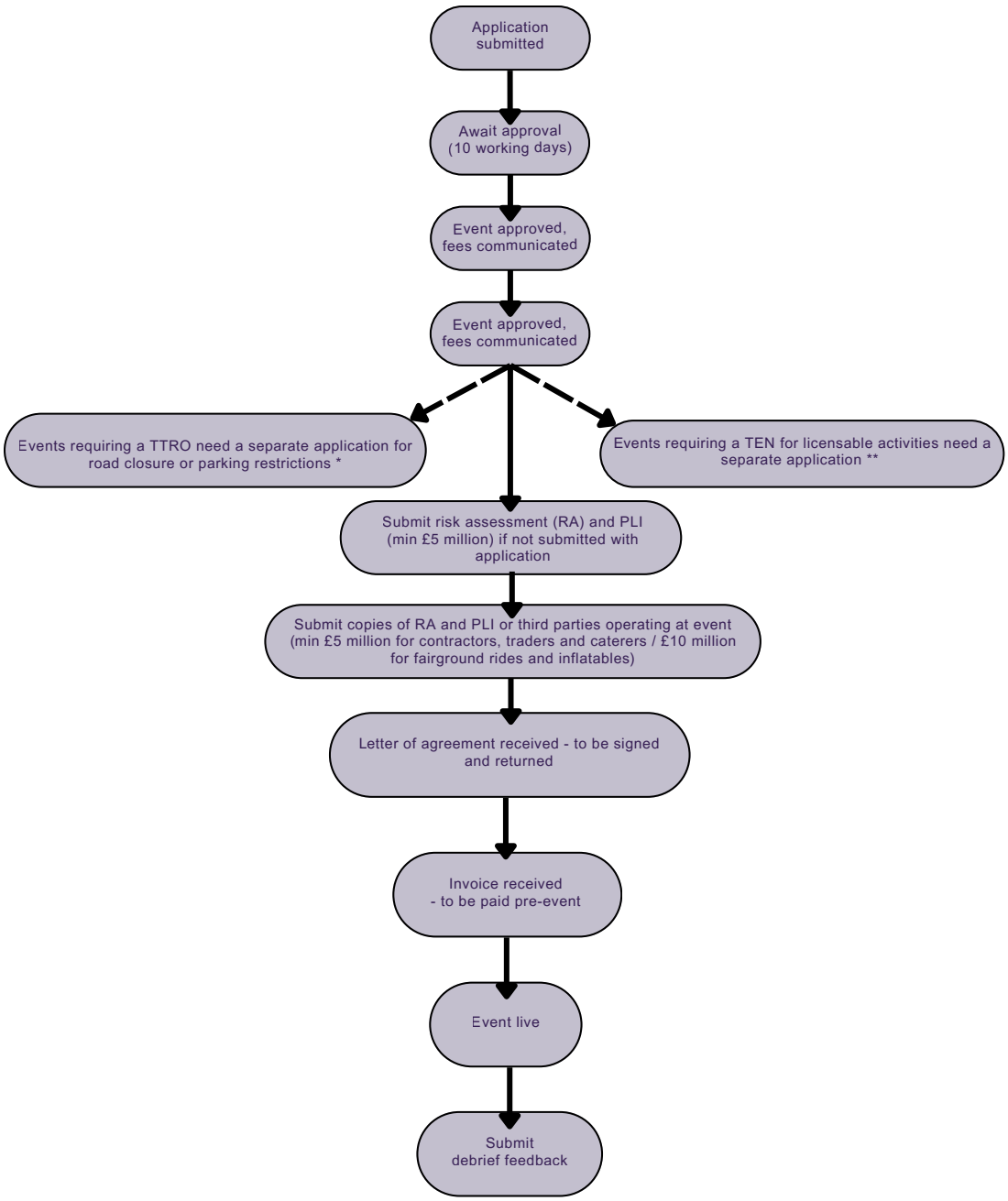
All fees must be paid in advance of the event including any set up and build days.

Events process

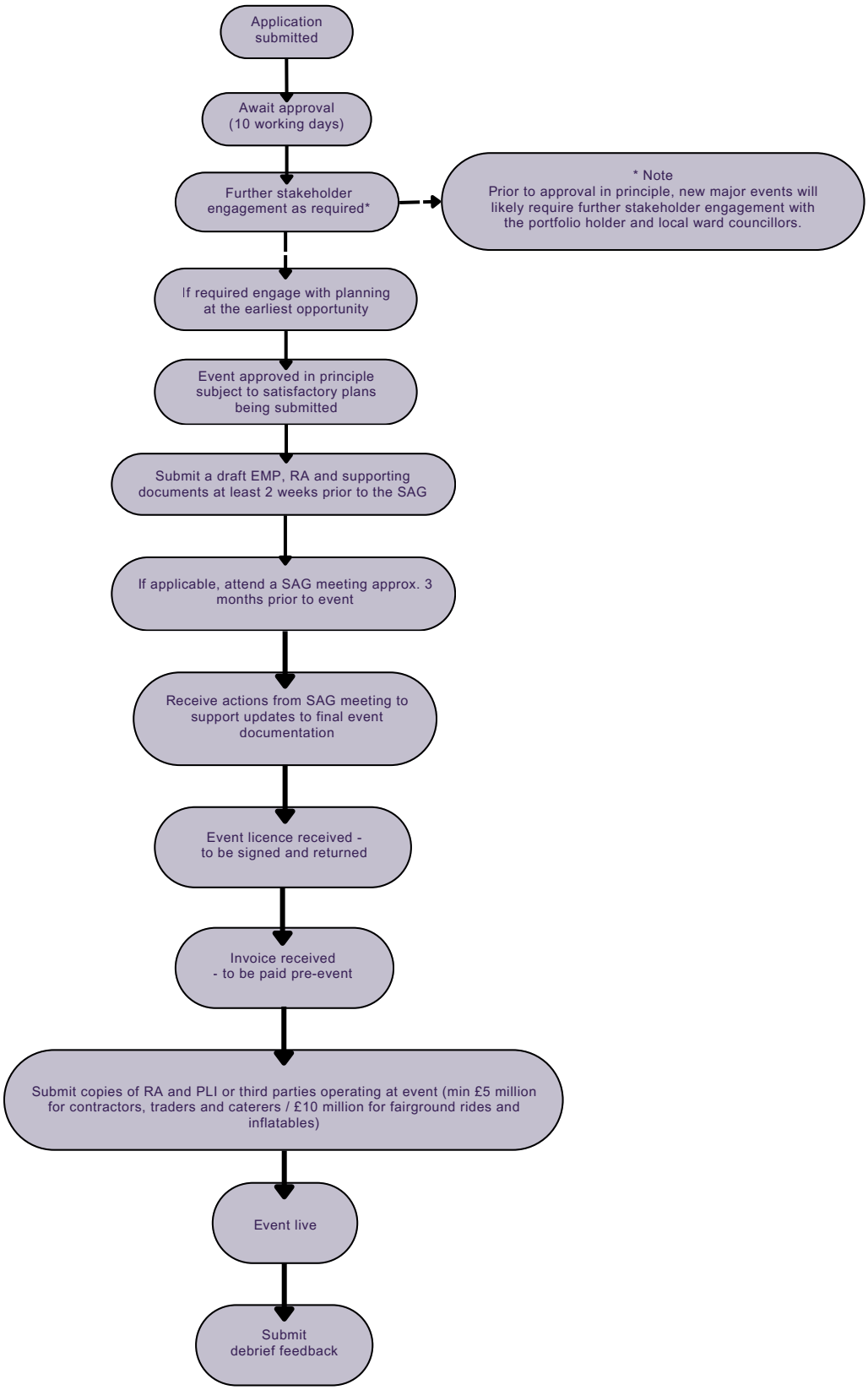
Events process pathway

The below pathway shows the events process for organising major and minor events on BCP Council land. Depending on the nature of the event there may be further steps required of an organiser that the BCP Council events team will advise of on receiving the event application.

Minor events process



Major events process



Required paperwork / documentation

For all events on council land, an organiser will need to provide paperwork for their event. The nature and size of the event will determine exactly what paperwork is required but BCP Council events team will advise following your application. As a minimum, all organisers will be required to provide:

- Comprehensive risk assessment - this should be specific to your event activities, the site you're on, and risks associated with outdoor events.
- Public liability insurance (minimum £5 million)
- Site Map showing location and set up of event

For major events, or higher risk activities, organisers may also be asked to provide:

- Event management plan, to include (if applicable):
    - Traffic Management Plan (TMP)
    - Crowd Management Plan (CMP)
    - Noise Management Plan (NMP)
    - Security plan
    - Medical plan
    - Alcohol Management Plan (AMP)
    - Separate Fire Risk Assessment (FRA)
- Increased level of PLI
- Third party paperwork

Third party paperwork

Event organisers are required to obtain paperwork from any third parties at their event. As a minimum, all third parties will require public liability insurance (minimum £5 million) and a site/activity specific risk assessment.

Third parties include (but are not limited to):

- Traders
- Caterers
- Entertainers
- Contractors
- Funfair operators
- Charity / information stalls

Whilst event organisers must obtain all third party paperwork as set out in their agreement, BCP Council events team will check the following:

Third party category	BCP Council to check
Caterers	Yes
Large scale infrastructure (ie marquee, big top tents, staging)	Yes
Security & medical personnel	Yes
Traffic management measures	Yes
Funfair rides & inflatables	Yes
Face paintings & henna tattoos	Yes
Animal involvement	Yes
Alcohol provision	Yes
Small scale infrastructure (ie fencing)	No
Traders & exhibitors	No

Third party paperwork should be submitted to the BCP Council events team at least one month prior to the event. The events team will advise on any further paperwork requirements.

Food safety

Where commercial caterers are used as part of an event, organisers must meet the following requirements:

- Ensure that all caterers have a minimum food hygiene rating of 4 (generally satisfactory) or above
- Provide the events team with a list of caterers, including all associated paperwork, a minimum of four weeks prior to the event, to allow sufficient time for checks to be carried out by our environmental health team
- The event organiser will be responsible for removing any caterers from their list who fail to meet this standard. Checks may be made throughout the event by our representatives
- We expect the event organisers to prioritise using local businesses for the provision of food / catering at their event
- The provision of single-use plastics must follow all current government legislation: The environmental protection (plastic straws, cotton buds and stirrers) (England) Regulations 2020 and any subsequent updates or amendments to the regulations.

It also recommended there is a minimum of 10% plant based offering within catering for major events.

For further advice on the use of mobile food vendors, food standards and health & safety information please read the **Catering guidance**.

Event infrastructure

Infrastructure is considered to be any components that are being brought onto site for an event. This includes but is not limited to:

- Marquees
- Gazebos
- Portable toilets
- Bins
- Staging
- PA systems
- Fencing

Safety Advisory Group (SAG)

Larger events will be required to attend a SAG meeting. Event organisers attending a SAG are required to present their event plans and procedures with BCP Council departments and partner agencies.
An organiser will be invited to the SAG approximately three months prior to their event. A copy of the EMP, including requested appendices, should be sent to the BCP Council events team one month prior to the SAG date.

SAG members include BCP Council departments (licencing, health and safety, events, environmental health, parks, seafront, highways, emergency planning), Dorset Police, South Western Ambulance Service NHS Foundation Trust (SWAST), and Dorset and Wiltshire Fire and Rescue Service.

The SAG are invited to inspect events on site that have attended a meeting at a pre-event visit organised by BCP Council events team. Organisers may be required to attend a debrief with the SAG post event. If a debrief with the SAG is not required, organisers will be asked to share debrief notes with BCP Council events team.

Event Management Plan

An EMP should detail the steps and procedures an organiser has in place at their event. Organisers should refer to The **HSE Purple Guide** for for helpful information when planning their event.

An EMP should cover (but is not limited to):

- Summary of the event
- Expected capacity and demographic
- Event timings
- Event access / egress points and management
- Roles and responsibilities of event staff, including contact numbers
- Build and breakdown schedule
- Site map(s)
- Event cancellation policy
- Counter terrorism considerations
- Lost / found persons policy
- Waste management
- Water safety (where applicable)
- Sustainability
- Crowd management
- Licencing details
- Security plan (including map – can be provided by contracted security provider)
- Medical plan (can be provided by contracted medical provider)
- Emergency contingency plans (including exit calculations for evacuation)
- Noise management plan
- Traffic management plan
- Alcohol management plan
- Risk assessments (including separate fire risk assessment)

Letter of agreement

Once a minor event has been approved, and the required paperwork has been submitted, organisers will be issued with a letter of agreement to sign and return.
This document is final confirmation for the event organiser.

Event licence

Major events are issued with an event licence rather then a letter of agreement.
This document sets out more detailed conditions specific to the event in question.
Like the letter of agreement it is the final confirmation for an event organiser.

Feedback

The BCP Council events team welcomes any feedback from the application process and on-site experience. Feedback forms will be provided by the events team either following the event or as a link in the the letter of agreement / event licence.

Licensing, acts and planning

Premises license

If event organisers intend to apply for a **premises licence** this should coincide with their attendance at a SAG meeting so that the responsible authorities can review Event Management Plans and procedures prior to any consultation.

When applying for a premises licence event organisers should consider the timescales involved, including SAG meetings, consultation, advertising and potential attendance with BCP Council's licencing committee.

A premises license will be required where there are licensable activities at an event that cannot be covered under a Temporary Event Notice (TEN).

A designated premises supervisor must hold a personal licence and is the person specified on the premises licence who is responsible for authorising the sale or supply of alcohol. This person must be readily identifiable and will normally be given day to day responsibility for running the premises.

BCP Council has it's own premises licences at the below sites:

- Boscombe town centre
- Boscombe promenade & beach
- Horseshoe Common
- Toft Beach
- Kings Park
- Bournemouth Lower Gardens
- Meyrick Park
- Bournemouth Pier Approach
- Shelley Park
- Southbourne Grove
- Bournemouth town centre
- Winton Recreational Ground

BCP Council can temporarily sign the use of these licences over to event organisers providing they can demonstrate that they will comply with the licencing objectives and conditions set out in them. The events team can advise further on this on application. Please check the specifics in the licence of the site you should to use within the event team.

Temporary Event Notice

A Temporary Event Notice gives the applicant permission to have licensable activities as part of their event. It does not give permission for use of the land. Licensable activities include:

- Live music
- Recorded music
- Sale of alcohol
- Facilities for dance
- Facilities for making music
- Performances of dance
- Films
- Indoor Sporting Events
- Boxing or Wrestling Entertainment

Event organisers must send a copy of the TEN application to Dorset Police and BCP Council licencing at least 10 working days prior to their event (clear working days does not include the day the council receives your application, or the day of the event). Applying online this will be done automatically.

Restrictions on a TEN

Your event must:

- Have no more than 499 people at all times – including staff running the event
- Last no more than 168 hours (7 days).
- You must be at least 18 to apply for a TEN.

Dorset Police and BCP Council environmental health officers (EHO) have the right to object a TEN. If there's an objection, the council's licensing committee will hold a meeting (called a 'hearing') no later than 24 hours before the event (unless all parties agree that a hearing is not needed).
At the hearing, the committee will either approve, add conditions or reject the notice. Please note, if you have applied for a late TEN (not before nine and not later than five working days before the event) and objections are raised by the police or EHOs, the notice will be invalid and the event may not go ahead.

Temporary Traffic Regulation Order (TTRO)

If an event organiser requires a road closure or traffic restrictions for their event they will need to apply for a **Temporary Traffic Regulation Order**

The following will be required:

- A traffic management plan - plans illustrating the temporary restriction, diversion route and signing details (where applicable)
- A copy of the applicant's PLI with a minimum of £10 million million cover.

Organisers must:

- Arrange, install, maintain and meet the cost of all on-site signing (including the diversion route where applicable; see diversion routes below) in accordance with Chapter 8 of the traffic signs manual and / or Traffic Signs Regulations and General Directions throughout the duration of the temporary restriction
- Ensure that only appropriately accredited operators are employed to place signage on the highway network.

The TTRO and the proposed diversion route needs to be assessed and approved. The applicant will need to liaise with local businesses and bus companies if applicable.

It is encouraged that all TTRO applications are submitted at least eight weeks prior to the event. A cancelled event will receive a refund on the cost of the TTRO, if this is done no later than six weeks prior to the event.

Planning

Planning permission may be required if an event or cumulative events with temporary structures on site have exceeded 28 days use per calendar year at one location.
If upon application an event takes the total use of the site beyond 28 days that applicant will be required to submit planning permission.

For events taking place at the seafront, the locations are identified as set out by BCP Council's **seafront strategy**.

BCP Council events team will advise of the total use of specific sites and where planning permission may be required on receiving an organisers event application.

Further information on applying for planning permission can be found **here**.

Five parks act

The five parks act applies to the following locations:

- Redhill Park
- Kings Park
- Meyrick Park
- Queens Park
- Seafield Park

The restrictions mean that events cannot be enclosed on any of the above sites without the public being given access for
(I) on more than 15 days in any year; or
(ii) on more than 3 Sundays in any year; or
(iii) on more than 6 consecutive days

This is including set up and breakdown days. Organisers need significant access break in their fence line.

The **Christchurch Town Council use of open spaces policy** refers to both Christchurch Quay / Christchurch Quomps and Christchurch Quay bandstand. The full policy can be found in the useful links section and should be read by any organiser looking to hold an event in either of these locations.

The policy restricts frequency of use for events through the below conditions:

- Enclosed events restricted to 12 days per year none of which can be on Sundays by covenants
- No events are to run consecutively - there is to be at least 5 clear days between events
- No event to be more than 10 days in length
- No more than 35% of days in any calendar month to be occupied by events

Christchurch Town Council

Environmental, sustainability & inclusivity

Reinstatement fees

Where an event has a lot of infrastructure, a high volume of attendees and takes place in one of BCP's parks or green spaces, a reinstatement fee will be added to the cost of the event. The reinstatement fee covers any damages left to the grounds by the event so our green spaces can be maintained back to how it was.

If there is damage left to the site, the BCP events team will advise on the costs of the repair. Where no damage is found following the event, the full reinstatement fee will be returned within 30 days after the event.

Bins & waste

It is a requirement that all events consider the impact of waste left by an event and organisers are responsible for mitigating any waste being left as a result of their event. Organisers need to consider if/how many additional bins need to be brought in for the event and consider a mix of refuse and recycling. Clear signage should also be present at the event, outlining to their audience what items can be recycled. Bins can be hired through the BCP commercial waste team or externally. If you would like to hire bins through BCP Council, contact the events team for further details and pricing. In addition, litter picks should take place throughout and after to dispose of any waste left by the event and return the land back to it's original state. Any waste collected from the litter pick should be sorted by the organiser into recycling and refuse accordingly.

Transport & travel

When planning events, we encourage event organisers to develop transport and travel plans that promote more sustainable modes of transport (walk, bike, bus, coach, train) with the aim of encouraging as many staff and attendees as possible to travel in this way, reducing their environmental footprint. BCP has great transport links by bus and train as well as cycle lanes across all three towns. Sustainable travel should be outlined in event plans and pre-event messaging should go out to attendees regarding how to attend the event via bus / train / cycle / walking.

Energy & water usage

BCP Council encourages organisers to consider their energy and water usage at events and use sustainable energy where possible. Where generators are being used, consider battery powered generators or using bio-fuels. For certain sites, water and/or electric points can be used for a daily charge and hook up fee if required. BCP Council events team can advise of this on application.

Accessibility & inclusivity

BCP Council encourages all event organisers to consider accessibility and inclusivity at their events.

Accessibility and inclusivity at events means ensuring everyone, regardless of their abilities or background, can fully participate and feel welcome.
This involves considering physical access, communication, dietary needs, and cultural sensitivities. By implementing these considerations, event organisers can create a more welcoming and engaging experience for all attendees.
The 2010 Equality Act protects people from discrimination because of their protected characteristics, these are:

- Age
- Disability
- Gender reassignment
- Marriage and civil partnership
- Pregnancy and maternity
- Race
- Religion or belief
- Sex
- Sexual orientation

Just some of the ways an event organiser can ensure that their event is accessible and inclusive is by implementing the following:

- Ensuring that any walkways or space has room for wheelchairs or pushchairs
- Having accessible toilets onsite
- Event signage is clear to read and doesn’t use slang words or regional dialect
- Disabled parking is available and the event can be attended by using local transport links
- Have designated quiet areas away from loud noise or crowds
- Ensure diverse representation is present at the event
- Provide pre-event information or have clear accessibility information on the event webpages or social media
- Provide staff training for on-site staff on how to interact with and assist audiences with additional needs
- Different food options catering for vegetarian, vegan and allergens and intolerances including gluten, dairy and nut free.

BCP film office

Filming and photoshoots

The film office has it's own dedicated **website** and showcases some of the locations that can be used for filming within Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole.
The website also shows how the film office is supporting local crew and businesses in the film and television sector.

Application process

The filming application process is similar to the event application process.
Although, the BCP film office will help facilitate any onsite recce's with private venues too if required. A filming application will be required along with public liability insurance and a site specific risk assessment.

BCP Council events team will then liaise with the relevant department(s) and once approved will issue an agreement for the filming. For larger filming requests or filming with a drone, additional steps, documentation and liaison with stakeholders may be required.

Please note a location fee will apply. The events team will confirm the fee upon receival of the application.

Student filming

BCP Council and BCP film office supports student filming within the region.
A **student filming application** will need to be filled out and can be found on the BCP events and filming webpage.

A minimum 10 working days is required for student filming between submission of the application and the first day on site. BCP Council's student filming guidelines can be found in the useful links section.

Useful links

- **BCP events and filming website**: website for further information on events and filming and all application forms
- **Event application**: application to apply to host an event on BCP Council land
- **Bournemouth promotional pack**: Information on locations in Bournemouth suitable for promotions and town centre applications
- **Poole promotional pack**: information on locations in Poole suitable for promotions and town centre applications
- **Beach BBQ areas**: areas where there are electric BBQ's on the seafront
- **RA template**: a basic risk assessment template that can be filled in
- **The Purple Guide**: guide for outdoor events (requires login)
- **BCP seafront strategy**: outlines the different areas of the seafront and features
- **TTRO application**: application to apply for a Temporary Traffic Regulation Order for a road closure as part of an event
- **BCP planning**: BCP Council planning page, to apply for planning permission for required events
- **BCP film office**: website dedicated to the BCP film office. Browse locations and links to local crew directories
- **Student filming application**: application form for student filming on BCP Council land
- **Student filming guidelines**: guidelines for students looking to filming within BCP area
- **Food Standards Agency**: link to the Food Standards Agency website, search for food hygiene ratings from a caterer
- **Temporary Events Notice**: application form to apply for a Temporary Events Notice
- **Christchurch Town Council open spaces policy**: use of open spaces policy for Christchurch Quomps / Christchurch Quay

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CABINET

Report subject	**Designation of Lilliput Neighbourhood Forum and Area**
Meeting date	1 October 2025
Status	Public Report
Executive summary	Neighbourhood forums are organisations empowered to lead on the preparation of a neighbourhood plan within a defined area. Neighbourhood planning involves the local community in developing a shared vision to help shape the future development and growth of their local area. A neighbourhood plan must proceed through several statutory stages before it can be formally 'made' (adopted) by the Council. BCP Council has received an application for designation of the Lilliput Neighbourhood Forum and Area. The area forms part of the Canford Cliffs ward, a small area southeast of the Parkstone Ward and the southern section of the Penn Hill Ward. The application was subject to a statutory public consultation inviting representations. The consultation ran between 14 July and 25 August 2025. 64 representations were received by BCP Council. A prospective forum can determine what area is most suitable to plan for. However, the Local Planning Authority must first formally designate the forum (as a 'qualifying body') and designate the neighbourhood area, having regard to a range of factors including comments received from consultation. It is recommended that the Lilliput Neighbourhood Forum and Area are both designated and no amendment to the area is proposed.
Recommendations	**It is RECOMMENDED that Cabinet:** (a) Approves the application by the Lilliput Neighbourhood Forum and designates both the forum and area
Reason for recommendations	To meet the statutory obligations including provisions set out in (i) the Localism Act 2011 (ii) the Town & Country Planning Act 1990 and the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (as amended by the Neighbourhood Planning Act 2017) and (iii) the Neighbourhood Planning Regulations 2012 (as amended).

Portfolio Holder(s):	Councillor Millie Earl – Leader of the Council and Portfolio Holder for Planning
Corporate Director	Glynn Barton, Chief Operations Officer
Report Authors	Rebecca Landman, Strategic Planning Officer
Wards	Canford Cliffs; Parkstone; Penn Hill;
Classification	For Decision

Background

1. Brought in under the Localism Act 2011, the neighbourhood planning regime allows communities to play a stronger role in shaping the areas where they live and work by developing a neighbourhood plan for their area, containing a local vision, objectives and planning policies.
2. A neighbourhood forum is an organisation (in unparished areas) empowered to lead on the preparation of a neighbourhood plan for their area with the express purpose of promoting or improving the social, economic and environmental wellbeing of the area.
3. Once approved by the council, a neighbourhood forum has the legal status as a 'qualifying body' for five years to develop a neighbourhood plan within a designated area. No other organisation may be designated to exercise neighbourhood planning powers for that area, until the designation expires or is withdrawn.
4. There are six main stages in the neighbourhood planning process (shown below). **The decision to designate the forum and the area forms the first formal stage and is the subject of this report.**

i. Designation of neighbourhood forum as 'qualifying body' and designation of neighbourhood area by the Local Planning Authority (LPA).

ii. Preparation of a draft neighbourhood plan, evidence gathering and effective community engagement by the qualifying body.

iii. Publicity and statutory consultation on the draft pre-submission plan by the qualifying body.

iv. Submission of the draft plan by the qualifying body to the LPA including further statutory consultation by the LPA.

v. Independent examination to determine whether the neighbourhood plan meets basic conditions and other legal tests together with consideration of responses from the consultation, and production of a report by the independent examiner.

vi. Referendum held. If more than 50% of voters are in favour of the neighbourhood plan, it becomes part of the statutory development plan for the neighbourhood area, alongside the Local Plan. It is then subsequently 'made' (adopted) by the Council.

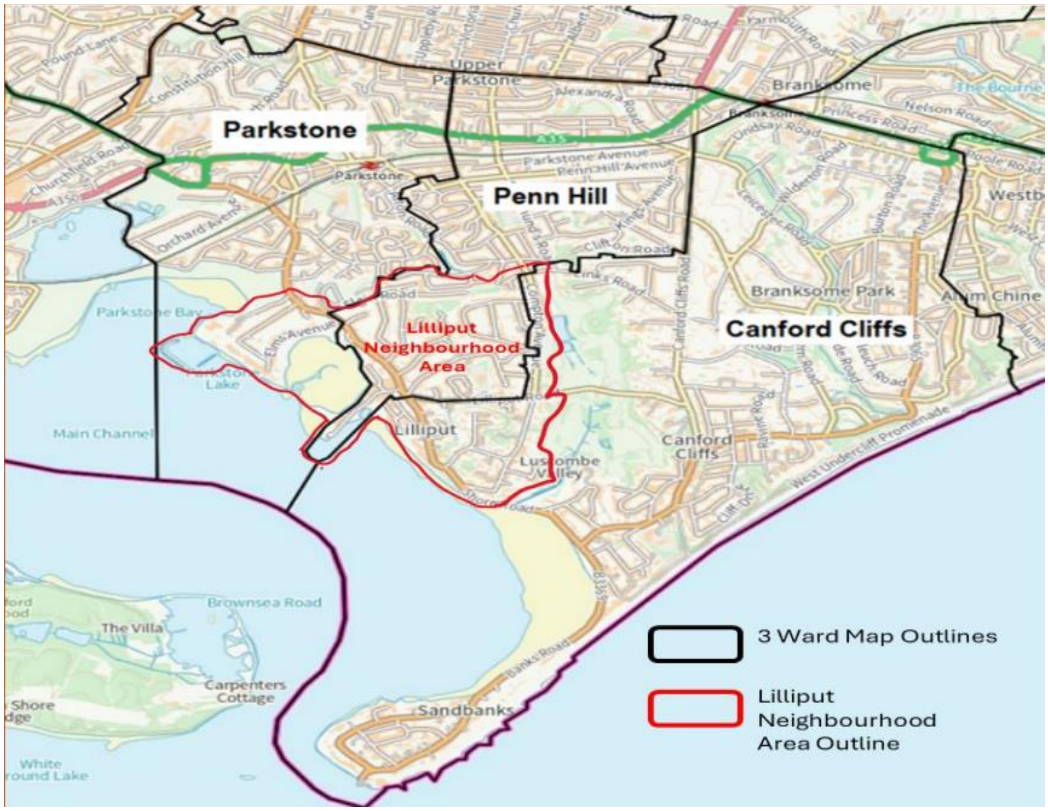
5. When the designation of the forum and area is agreed, stage (ii) can begin. BCP Council as the LPA, has a statutory duty in accordance with Town and Country Planning Act 1990, the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 and the Neighbourhood Planning Regulations 2012 to review, advise and support neighbourhood forums through the procedural process of preparing their neighbourhood plans.

6. Going forward, the scope and complexity of the neighbourhood plan and its focus on specific topic areas is for the local community to decide upon, based upon their aspirations, the nature of the area, economic conditions, expected levels of growth, including choosing whether or not to contain policies and allocations to meet its identified housing requirement. A neighbourhood plan may be wide-ranging or deal with one or two issues only; it can be detailed or set general principles for development. However, in all cases, it must be in general conformity with, and plan positively to support the strategic policies of the Development Plan in force (e.g. the Poole Local Plan 2018).

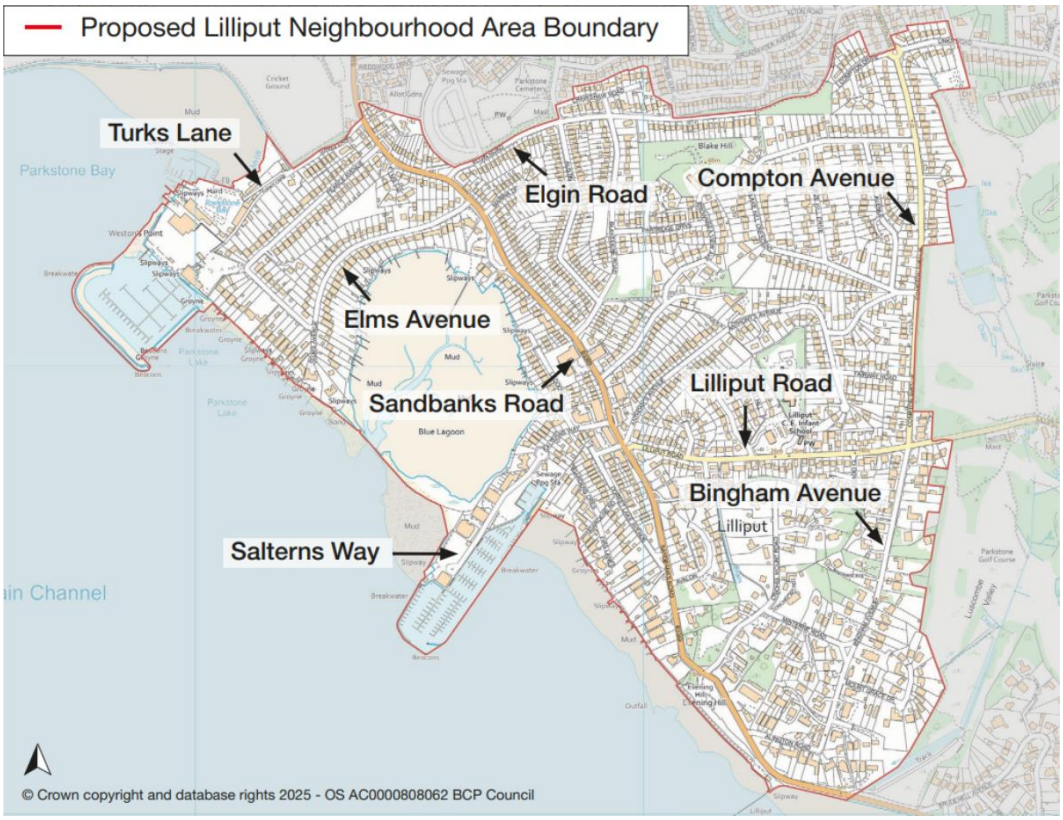
7. To meet basic conditions, a neighbourhood plan must have regard to the National Planning Policy Framework and guidance, contribute to achieving sustainable development, be compatible with human rights obligations and not breach the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations.

Prospective forum/area boundary

8. On 13 May 2025, BCP Council received an application by a community group for designation of the Lilliput Neighbourhood Forum and Area. The proposed neighbourhood area shown below falls within partial areas of the Parkstone, Penn Hill and Canford Cliffs wards, with its eastern boundary adjacent to the Luscombe Valley. For context this is shown below:



Extent of the neighbourhood boundary area within three ward boundaries



Proposed Neighbourhood Area

9. When an application for designation is submitted to the LPA, it must ensure that it complies with relevant statutory requirements. The Lilliput neighbourhood forum and area application was supported by the appropriate prescribed documents including detailed justification for the area proposed. As such it was accepted by the LPA and published in accordance with the Neighbourhood Planning Regulations 2012 (as amended).

Publication Consultation: 14 July – 25 August 2025

10. A consultation was launched and representations invited for 6 weeks. **The consultation documents are appended to this report.** The regulations state that the LPA must publish the area and forum application on their website and in such other manner as they consider is likely to bring the application to the attention of people who live, work or carry on business in the area to which the application relates.

11. The LPA hosted the consultation on Engagement HQ, providing all application documentation online with digital surveys. It sent emails to all consultees on the planning policy database with details on how to respond to the consultation, provided paper copies of documentation in local libraries, erected posters across the area, issued a press release and used its social media platforms to notify users of the consultations and inviting representations. In total, 64 representations were received.

Lilliput Neighbourhood Forum and Area consultation responses

12. **54 online survey forms were received via online engagement platform**.

- 47 responses from people living within the neighbourhood boundary
- 6 responses from people living outside the neighbourhood boundary
- 1 respondent provided no answer
- 94% of respondents agreed/strongly agreed that the Lilliput Neighbourhood Forum should be designated.
- 4% disagreed with the designation.
- 2% neither agreed nor disagreed

13. **Key messages from online responses:**

- **47 respondents expressed support for the Lilliput proposal**. Three disagreed. Respondents' additional comments are provided below:
- *I am aware of some of the proposed members and consider them good representatives of the area.*
- *This would encourage local residents to be more active and involved in their own community.*
- *I strongly support this proposal as it gives local community engagement and encourages pride in the area. The existing large bureaucracy of BCP has taken away any sense of local community and become remote from residents with different agenda that does not reflect this area. The existing large bureaucracy of BCP has taken away any sense of local community and become remote from residents with a different agenda that does not represent this area.*
- *Lilliput badly needs a neighbourhood plan that reflects the needs of the area and the wishes of the population. The loss of the Government grant to help write the plan is dismal.*
- *I feel that local interests are not currently being served by the existing planning arrangements*
- *The creation of this forum will allow residents living within the boundary, local organisations and businesses operating within the boundary and those working as employees for employers within the boundary to have some say on planning, highways, design of buildings, the environment and other provision within the forum's boundary.*
- *I am all for having more localised democracy and transparency when it comes to decision making. The only reason I have not ticked 'strongly agree' is because I do not fully understand if the creation of this forum will cost us (locals) more money to run and if it might ultimately just become another step in a planning or authorisation process for new builds, street party applications, change of use and the like. Adding a forum to help locals - big tick. An extra layer to slow things down and charge - big negative*
- *The area needs cohesive planning and a design guide. Regeneration needed and Sandbanks Road speeds need reducing.*
- *Residents need a greater say in the future of the area, especially with development. The area is at huge risk of over development with opportunistic*

developers not concerned about ecological and logistical issues that affect those who actually live here. The area cannot afford to lose its charm like so many other local areas have. This is a great idea and hugely welcomed.

- *I believe the formation of a Lilliput Neighbourhood Forum will ensure that well considered building and infrastructure projects are developed, in keeping with the local infrastructure and community by creating a planning policy that will ensure the local area is not impacted negatively with overdevelopment and poor planning.*
- *It will enable residents to work together to influence the environment in which we all live, and to create a closer sense of community.*
- *Provided it is treated seriously, its inputs to the various decision-making processes ought to be taken into account.*
- *The residents behind this application for designation as a NF have put together a professional and well considered plan. I am certain they will do the best for the Lilliput area and, as a resident here for over 30 years. I fully support their proposed boundaries. I look forward to seeing this project progress for the benefit of our local area.*
- *Very sensible plan to give people living in the area a say over future plans for the area*
- *There is a body of local wisdom which is pivotal in local planning*
- *Protect our neighbourhood from over development, protect nature and wildlife, to promote community wellbeing by enhancing commitment to where we live, and for visitors. Protect, preserve and enhance our history of the neighbourhood, our shoreline, shared spaces and nature reserves. Not protecting tis neighbourhood would result in serious loss, to the detriment of locals and visitors alike. Our neighbourhood needs urgent protection from developers who overdevelop sites resulting in permanent loss of habitat, to the detriment of local people and the environment.*
- *I believe that it is essential that the local populace should be thoroughly engaged in the life and management of the area around their home.*
- *I hope the Forum can have a meaningful input on residential planning applications amongst other areas. The current level of residential development and sub-dividing of plots is unsustainable.*
- *A well thought through application and one I wholeheartedly support. The Plan area is appropriate with strong suburban residential characteristics. The creation of a Neighbourhood Plan is needed to address the concerns of local residents and businesses. Specific Policies are required to enable high quality appropriate development to be progressed and support the areas unique sylvan and residential character. Lilliput is under pressure for new development, plot splitting and demand from many visitors coming to enjoy the area and harbour. A Neighbourhood Plan will set appropriate policies to support the areas future development and help recognise and protect the areas unique local character and local habitats. There are many characteristics of Lilliput which make it unique. It has a strong community passionate about the history of the area and its future. A Neighbourhood*

Forum and Plan will help provide the Policies to influence its future evolution and success, whilst retaining a respectful and welcoming, family friendly neighbourhood.

- *Lilliput has its own identity and history with high usage by visitors to Sandbanks. For both residents and the many thousands of passing visitors it merits its own plan. Improvement of the shopping area especially parking is much required. The fish and chip shop, Mark Bennet Cafe, Rockets and Rascals Cafe and Koh Thai restaurant but especially Tesco, results in this pavement area having a high footfall and giving it a vibrant area for socialising which needs better standard pavement and parking.*
- *Apart from the mistaken use of the term "South Deep" when referring to Parkstone Bay I find the application well-written and compelling. "South Deep" is the name of a restaurant in Parkstone Bay Marina but it is not the name of the bay.*
- *There is far too much development taking place in our area, particularly with a very detrimental effect on the environment. The pouring of concrete is known to have many detrimental consequences and this is used everywhere. In addition, many perfectly sound properties are knocked down in order to build new ones on the site in order to make profits for developers. The abundance of luxury housing is not being sold, leading to many empty properties, in addition to the barely used second homes in our area.*
- *We operate as a member's club in the area designated to be within the Lilliput Forum area. Generally, we are in favour of increased transparency for decisions impacting our locality. The only reason not to put 'strongly agree' is because at this stage it is not totally clear if the proposals will increase costs for local residents, employers and clubs, such as ours. We would also be concerned if this forum became just another rung in the planning process, hampering legitimate progress or indeed controlling unwarranted development.*
- *Local matters dealt with by local people seems appropriate and beneficial.*
- *In general, I consider the application and the stated mission to be well considered. However, I believe that the Resident member category should be limited to those whose main residence is within the neighbourhood and that any second homers and landlords should be excluded.*
- *The Lilliput Neighbourhood Forum will specifically look after the interests of the residents that live within the boundary.*
- *This appears to be a group of nimbys who want total control over their own area without caring about the overall mismanagement of BCP planning.*
- *Whilst it has the potential for nimbyism, it must if approved for being beneficial, inevitably raise the question of why only Lilliput. Why not other BCP areas/villages/parishes.*

Consultation responses received by email/post

14. **<u>10 responses</u> were received by email/post from:**

- 4 people living within the boundary

- 3 people living outside the boundary
- 3 statutory consultee (Natural England, Historic England and National Highways) – no concerns raised.

15. **Key messages email/postal responses:**

- **6 respondents expressed support** for the Lilliput proposal. One respondent objected. Respondents' comments are provided below:
- *I live on West Cliff Bournemouth and agree with Lilliput having a grassroots voice like this*
- *The neighbourhood forum will give the views of the residents by the residents for the residents.*
- *I would be happy to support a neighbourhood forum which takes into consideration the concerns of local residents. I would like to see the unique character and charm of Lilliput being retained and future development being acceptable.*
- *I strongly support this researched application. A plan is needed to address the many concerns of local residents and businesses. Specific policies are required to enable high quality appropriate development to be progressed and support the areas wooded and residential character.*
- *We are under pressure from new development, plot splitting and demand from many visitors. We are a strong community with a history and future, and we would like to put a stop to it being ruined. A neighbourhood forum and plan will help provide the policies to influence its future evolution and success, whilst retaining a respectable and welcoming family-friendly neighbourhood.*
- *A neighbourhood plan is essential to state the concerns of residents within the designated area and hopefully take their concerns seriously. Lilliput has a unique character which is being eroded due to overdevelopment including the division of plots, hence no parking or very little within the development.*
- *I work in the area and would have liked to join this group and also have strong family links, but I have been informed that I am excluded as they claim its only for businesses with an address in the area. I believe that this is incorrect as it does not comply with the legislation. Will safeguards be put in place so that this does not happen to myself and anyone else if this becomes a neighbourhood forum. The LNF must not be a closed entity for in a democracy there must be transparency inclusivity and clarity.*

Considerations

16. The Neighbourhood Planning Regulations 2012 require that the LPA must make a decision on whether to designate a neighbourhood forum and area within 13 weeks from the date of publication of the consultation. The decision must therefore be made before 13 October 2025 and has been brought to Cabinet today in order to meet that deadline.

Designation of the neighbourhood forum

17. The LPA must, in determining whether to designate an organisation or body as a neighbourhood forum in accordance with section 61(F)(5) consider whether it meets the conditions by demonstrating that:

    - It is established for the purpose of promoting or improving the social, economic and environmental well-being of a prospective neighbourhood area.
    - Its membership is open to individuals to live and work in the area including elected councillors
    - Its membership includes a minimum of 21 individuals who live, work or are elected councillors in the area.
    - It has a written Constitution.
    - Such other conditions as may be prescribed.

18. The Town and Country Planning Act section 61(F)(7) further clarifies that the LPA must have regard to the desirability of such designation and whether:

    - the organisation has secured or taken reasonable steps to attempt to secure membership from at least 21 individuals from who live, work and carry on business and elected members of the council whose area falls within the area concerned.
    - Its membership is drawn from different places in the neighbourhood area and from different sections of the community in that area, and
    - Its purpose of the organisation (in general terms) which should reflect the character of that area.

19. The Lilliput Neighbourhood forum has demonstrated that it has met all requirements for submission including a written Constitution and has secured in excess of the requisite number of forum members, most of whom are residents, four are business owners/workers, five are local ward councillors and one is a local MP. The membership is considered sufficiently representative of the neighbourhood area proposed.

Designation of the neighbourhood area

20. The power for the LPA to designate a Neighbourhood area is exercisable under Section 61G of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990.

21. An LPA must designate a neighbourhood area if it receives a valid application in accordance with Section 8 of the Regulations and some or all of the area has not yet been designated. However, it can also refuse to designate the area if it considers the area is not appropriate and must give reasons for doing so.

22. Neighbourhood areas cannot overlap. Once designated, no other neighbourhood area/forum can be designated in the same area. This is because the neighbourhood forum has a legal status as a 'qualifying body' for five years to develop a neighbourhood plan within the designated area. This does not affect the existence or creation of other community groups e.g., residents' groups, in the area. Neighbourhood Forums expire after five years or can be withdrawn before that time.

23. Electoral ward boundaries can be a useful starting point on the appropriate size of a neighbourhood area; these have an average population of about 5,500 residents, although forums can choose not to follow an administrative boundary. Unlike parish council areas, the LPA cannot consider the desirability of maintaining the existing boundaries of neighbourhood areas. Therefore, it must consider any practical implications.

24. The Lilliput Neighbourhood Area crosses three ward boundaries and regard has been had to designating this area given it is made up (of parts) of three electoral wards and any implications for the LPA e.g. in managing a referendum or providing the forum with an indicative housing requirement. However, this situation exists in other parts of the conurbation, and part of Canford Cliffs ward itself already contains an adopted Neighbourhood Plan on the Sandbanks Peninsula.

25. National guidance sets out key factors which should be considered when deciding whether the neighbourhood area is consistent with its settlement boundary reflecting areas of any planned expansion, catchments for walking to local services – shops, primary schools, GP surgeries, parks and other facilities, areas where networks of community groups operate, physical characteristics of the neighbourhood, buildings which may be a consistent scale or style, whether the area forms part of a coherent estate for businesses or residents, whether infrastructure or physical features define a natural boundary (e.g. major road), natural setting or features of the area, and the size of population in the area.

26. Lilliput Neighbourhood Forum has provided a detailed supporting statement which sets out the rationale for the proposed neighbourhood area, demonstrating that it is inclusive, consistent and coherent in character. The consultation feedback shows support for the area and officers conclude that it is appropriate to be designated.

Options Appraisal –

27. There are two options open to the Council:

28. **Option 1: Designate the Lilliput Neighbourhood Forum and Area**

- **Cohesive Area:** The proposed neighbourhood plan area focusses on an area considered to be a sustainable neighbourhood within catchment of Lilliput Local Centre. It is consistent in residential character, appearance and topography, the area connects well to local retail and community facilities, transport links and surrounding parks, local open green spaces and the harbour shoreline.
- **Community led:** Forum led by community group on behalf of local residents and business owners. Members of the forum include five BCP Councillors.
- **Consultation feedback:** This has shown strong and positive support for the designation of the forum and area.
- The area extends into three wards which could result in complexity for the LPA in providing information and managing a referendum.
- If this option was taken forward, there are some human resource implications as a result of the council's statutory duty to advise, support

and respond to the forum at key stages of the neighbourhood planning process. No financial implications have been identified for the LPA. However, the government has withdrawn new grant funding for neighbourhood planning groups. As such, the forum would be expected to self-fund activities e.g. around instructing consultants, evidence gathering and consultation and writing the plan.

29. **Option 2: Do not designate the Lilliput Neighbourhood Forum and Area**

    - There may be legal impacts if reasons are not given for designating the neighbourhood forum and area. Any reasons for refusal should be discussed, agreed and minuted at Cabinet.

Summary of financial implications

30. As part of its statutory duty to support neighbourhood planning groups, there are implications for officer time in the planning policy team to enable attendance at meetings, responding to emails and requests, making appropriate legal and planning issues checks, responding to consultations, publishing the neighbourhood plan for consultation, planning for independent examination and referendum. Whilst the costs of officer time are included in existing budgets, the cost of the examination and referendum need to be met by the Council.

31. There is financial support available for Local Planning Authorities from the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) to meet the cost of the referendum. LPA's can claim £20,000 when they issue a decision statement detailing their intention to send the plan to referendum (as set out under Regulation 18 of the Neighbourhood Planning (General) Regulations 2012).

32. When a Neighbourhood Plan is 'Made' (adopted by the Council), the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) Neighbourhood Portion rises from 15% to 25%.

Summary of legal implications

33. The Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (as amended) and Neighbourhood Planning (General) Regulations 2012 (as amended) set out the statutory requirements placed on LPAs to assess applications to designate a planning forum.

34. Part 2 of the Regulations makes provision in relation to the procedure for designating a neighbourhood area, including the content of the application and what the LPA must do to publicise such an application (Regulations 5 and 6). 49. Part 3 of the Regulations makes provision in relation to the procedure for designating an organisation or body as a neighbourhood forum, which authorises them to act in relation to the neighbourhood area. In particular, provision is made as to the content of an application and what the LPA must do to publicise an application and publicising any designation of a neighbourhood forum (Regulations 8-12).

Summary of human resources implications

35. Work involved with supporting and advising neighbourhood planning groups can be resourced within the planning policy team and within existing budgets.

Managing a referendum will also need additional resource from electoral services officers.

Summary of sustainability impact

36. None.

Summary of public health implications

37. None.

Summary of equality implications

38. The written constitution of the Lilliput Neighbourhood Forum sets out how it will be inclusive to all residents, businesses, organisations, stakeholders, and elected Members within the Neighbourhood Plan Area to ensure engagement and involvement with all sections of the community.

Summary of risk assessment

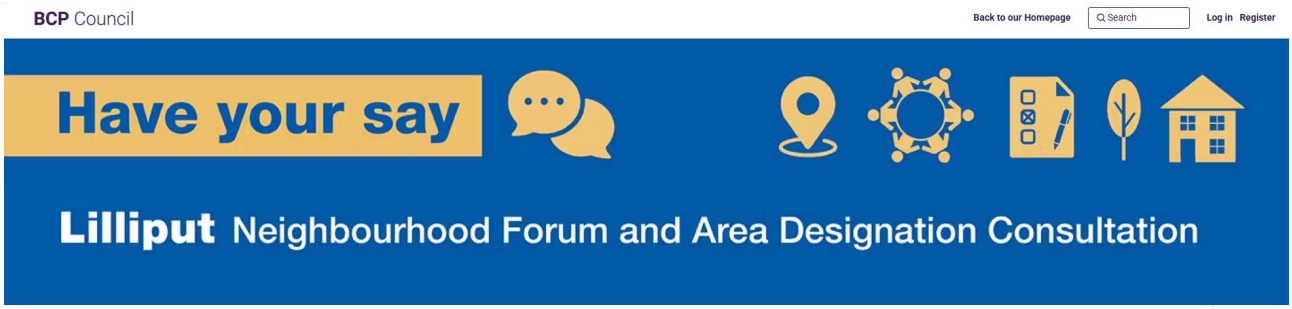
39. Any delay in making a decision on the neighbourhood forum and area designation without clear reasons could cause reputational harm to the Council.

Background papers

There are no background papers to this report.

Appendices

1. BCP 'Haveyoursay' website consultation page
2. Lilliput Neighbourhood Forum and Area Combined Application form
3. Lilliput Neighbourhood Area Map
4. Lilliput Neighbourhood Forum Written Constitution
5. Lilliput Neighbourhood Forum Mission Statement
6. Lilliput Neighbourhood Forum Supporting Statement
7. BCP Council's Consultation Poster



Lilliput Neighbourhood Forum and Area Designation Consultation

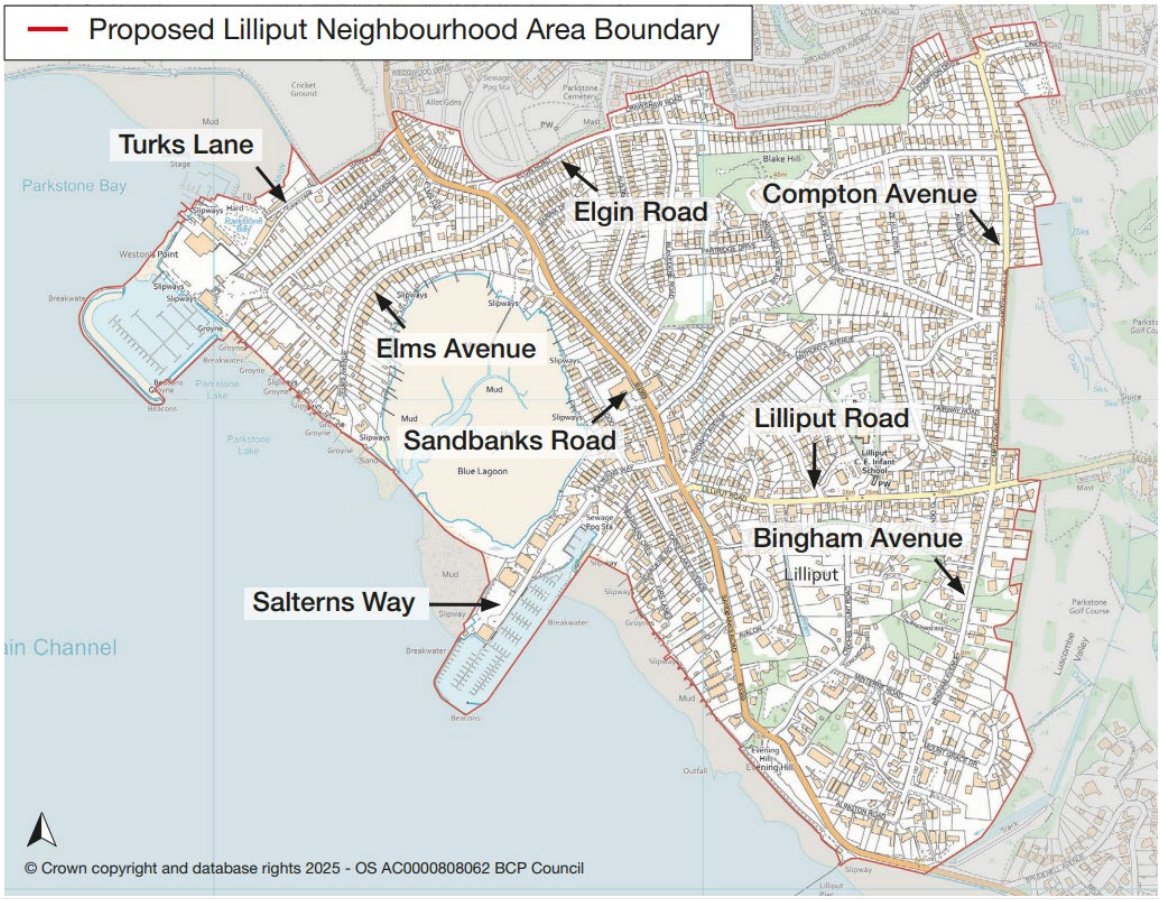
This consultation has now closed.

Neighbourhood Forums work with local communities to prepare Neighbourhood Plans for their area and forum designations last for five years.

On 13 May 2025, a proposed new neighbourhood planning group applied to BCP Council to be designated as a neighbourhood forum, to operate as a qualifying body for the purposes of preparing a Neighbourhood Plan, in accordance with s61F Town and Country Planning Act 1990 and s8 Neighbourhood Planning (General) Regulations 2012.

Neighbourhood forums must be able to demonstrate that they have a written constitution to describe the basic framework of the organisation including its purpose, membership rules and election of officers. The neighbourhood planning legislation and regulations state that Forums must have at least 21 members who are individuals, either living, working within the area of the neighbourhood forum, or are elected members of the authority concerned.

The proposed Lilliput Neighbourhood Forum has submitted an application to be designated as a neighbourhood forum within a defined area boundary.



The information submitted to the council comprised of:

- A **covering letter** received by email on 13 May 2025
- A **combined application form** for neighbourhood forum and area designation including a list of 27 stakeholders
- A **map** of the Lilliput Neighbourhood area boundary
- A **written Constitution** of the proposed neighbourhood forum and membership details
- A supporting **Mission Statement** setting out how the forum is established for the purpose of promoting or improving the social, economic and environmental wellbeing of the area & rationale for why the area is appropriate to be designated
- A **Supporting Statement** setting out how the proposed neighbourhood forum meets conditions contained in Section 61F (5) Schedule 9 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990.

Please note that if the neighbourhood forum's status is approved by the council, no other organisation may be designated as a neighbourhood forum for the purposes of the Localism Act 2011 and the Neighbourhood Planning Regulations 2012 for that neighbourhood area until the designation expires or is withdrawn. This will only affect the ability to exercise neighbourhood planning powers and will not affect the

existence or creation of any other neighbourhood community voluntary or charitable organisations in the area.

Have Your Say

We are asking for views and comments from residents and other interested parties on the proposed forum's application for qualifying body status and their neighbourhood area boundary. Your views should consider whether this forum should be designated for the purposes of preparing a neighbourhood plan for the proposed neighbourhood area.

During the consultation period, you can view the Lilliput application and supporting documents in the 'Documents' section of this page and at:

- Canford Cliffs Library
- Parkstone Library

Your comments must be received by us within the consultation period which runs for six weeks from **14 July to 25 August 2025**. You can make representations by:

- Completing an **online survey** or;
- Completing a paper survey which can be downloaded on this page or collected from one of BCP's libraries. Paper surveys can be emailed to the Neighbourhood Planning Team or dropped in the 'Have Your Say' boxes in any BCP library or posted to:

Lilliput Neighbourhood Forum and Area Designation Consultation, Neighbourhood Planning Team, Planning Policy, BCP Council,
Civic Centre, Bourne Avenue, Bournemouth BH2 6DY.

- Writing to us; or
- Sending an email to neighbourhoodplanning@bcpcouncil.gov.uk

If you have any questions, need support or need the documents in a different format, please email neighbourhoodplanning@bcpcouncil.gov.uk. You can also refer to the Frequently Asked Questions (FAQS) on the website.

The consultation closes at **11:59pm on 25 August 2025**.

Next steps

All comments received during the consultation period will be considered and will feed into our formal decision-making process. If the council approves the application, the Lilliput Neighbourhood Forum will be able to operate as a qualifying body, for the purpose of neighbourhood planning in the designated area for a period of five years.

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Application for Neighbourhood Forum Designation and Neighbourhood Area Designation (combined form)

Applicants are advised to read the council's accompanying guidance notes on our website.

1. **What is the name of the proposed Neighbourhood Forum?** (this will be known as the "qualifying body" for the purposes of producing a Neighbourhood Plan/Order)

    - **Lilliput Neighbourhood Forum (LNF)**

2. **What is the name of the proposed Neighbourhood Plan Area?**

    - **Lilliput**

3. **Contact details of one member of the proposed neighbourhood forum** (will be made publicly available)

Name:	**Anthony Vickery**
Address:	**Dorset Lake Community group, C/O Apt 3, 328 Sandbanks Road, Poole, BH14 8HY**
Email:	**dorsetlakecommunity@yahoo.com**
Telephone:	[redacted]

4. **Please provide a list of proposed neighbourhood forum members** (minimum of 21 members is required)

No.	Name	Must be local to the Neighbourhood Area (please tick as appropriate)			Contact details (will be available to officers and elected members only)
		Resident	Business owner or worker	Councillor	
1	Elspeth Miller	Yes			[redacted]
2	Graham Whitehall	yes			[redacted]
3	Jon Exton	yes			[redacted]
4	Pauline Foye	yes			[redacted]
5	David Turner	Yes			[redacted]
6	Simon Marsh	Yes			[redacted]
7	Chris Rice	yes			[redacted]
8	Mike Rice	yes			[redacted]
9	Sheena Vickery	yes			[redacted]
10	David Matthews	yes			[redacted]
11	Garry Robson	yes			[redacted]
12	John Challinor	yes		yes	[redacted]
13	Gavin Wright	yes		yes	[redacted]
14	Oliver Walters	yes		yes	[redacted]
15	Emily Harman	yes		yes	[redacted]
16	Crispin Goodall	yes		yes	[redacted]
17	Linda Summerton	yes			[redacted]
18	Dianne Singh	Yes			[redacted]
19	Xena Dion	Yes			[redacted]
20	Johannes Hamman	yes			[redacted]
21	Mervyn Leonard	yes			[redacted]
22	Amanda Adams	yes	yes		[redacted]
23	David Adams	yes	yes		[redacted]

24	Neil Duncan-Jordan	Local MP			[redacted]
25	Paul Swaffield (Swaffields Barbers)		Yes		[redacted]
26	Chris Shaw (Poole Harbour Watersports)		Yes		[redacted]
27	Anthony Vickery	Yes			[redacted]

5. Please provide a map (OS based at an appropriate scale e.g. 1:1250) which clearly identifies the Neighbourhood Area. If the neighbourhood area does not align with the electoral ward boundaries or other natural and established communities, the council will require justification as to why it is not possible/desirable to define the neighbourhood area in these terms.

- **Please see attached map at Appendix A.**
- **Please also see Appendix B map and comments setting out why the area does not align with the electoral ward boundaries.**
- **Please also see Appendix C for justification and statement why this area is considered appropriate to be designated as a neighbourhood area.**

6. Please also include the following supporting information:

- A copy of the written constitution of the proposed neighbourhood forum.
  - **Constitution attached.**
- A statement which explains how the proposed neighbourhood forum meets the conditions contained in Section 61F(5) Schedule 9 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990.
  - **See supporting statement.**
- If available, a financial balance sheet or approved accounts for the last financial year for the proposed neighbourhood forum.
  - **Not Applicable. There is no financial balance sheet available at this stage.**
- A statement setting out why this area is considered appropriate to be designated as a neighbourhood area.
  - **Please see Appendix C and D**

Once completed, please email this form and supporting information to:
janie.berry@bcpcouncil.gov.uk

cc neighbourhoodplanning@bcpcouncil.gov.uk

or post it to:

Janie Berry
Director of Law and Governance
BCP Council
Town Hall
Bourne Avenue
Bournemouth BH2 6EB

Completed and submitted on behalf of the LNF by AJ Vickery BSc FCA
13th May 2025

Form Updated: July 2024

Parkstone Bay
Main Channel
Blue Lagoon
Lilliput
Canford Cliffs
Mud
BCP Council

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Lilliput Neighbourhood Forum

Constitution of the Lilliput Neighbourhood Forum

Adopted 9th April 2025

1832

1. Name

The name of the Forum is Lilliput (LNF) Neighbourhood Forum (the "Forum").

2. Neighbourhood Plan Area

The Neighbourhood Plan Area (NP Area) is clearly shown in the plan attached hereto at **appendix 1** and delineated by roads and pathways.

The area of Canford Cliffs Ward bounded by Salterns Way/Lilliput Road to the North West along the South Westerly harbour seashore to the Westerly boundary of the Luscombe Valley Nature Reserve taking in Alington Close, Mount Grace Drive, Bingham Avenue along the South West boundary of Parkstone Golf Course including numbers 66, 68 & 68A Lilliput Road.

That part of Penn Hill Ward, continuing along Compton Drive to Links Road (both sides to its junction with St Osmonds Road. Along the outside boundary of the Broadwater estate including Elgin Road to Parkstone cemetery. That part of Parkstone Ward westward along Sandbanks Road, across into Turks Lane and back to the Harbour front at Parkstone Yacht Club and around

the shoreline eastwards, including Blue Lagoon to Salterns Marina where parts of the electoral districts of “Parkstone” , “Penn Hill” and Canford Cliffs Wards meet near Lilliput Square.

3. Objectives

The objectives of the Forum are:

a. To promote, improve and protect the social, economic, architectural and environmental conditions in and for the benefit and well-being of the NP Area with the express purpose of preparing and implementing a Neighbourhood Plan.

b. To provide opportunities to influence local decision-making and to promote good citizenship in the NP Area.

c. Out of surplus funds available to the Forum, to provide social infrastructure and community facilities for the NP Area.

d. To promote a positive image of the NP Area.

e. To encourage openness and transparency between organisations about services and plans for the NP Area.

f. To promote community cohesion.

g. To promote environmental improvement and conservation by educating, encouraging and assisting the local population in environmental practice, working in partnership with similar groups and organisations.

h. To undertake such other activities in furtherance of the policies and objectives of the Neighbourhood Plan as may be decided by the Forum from time to time.

4. Powers

In furtherance of the objectives, but not otherwise, the Forum may exercise the power to:

a. Invite and receive contributions, raise funds and grants where appropriate, to finance the work of the Forum, and to open a bank account to manage such funds.

b. Publicise and promote the work of the Forum and organise meetings, training courses, events or seminars etc.

c. Work with groups of a similar nature and exchange information, advice and knowledge with them, including cooperation with other voluntary bodies, charities, statutory and non-statutory organisations.

d. Employ paid staff and volunteers, and take out any contracts, which it may deem fit to meet the objects of the Forum.

e. Take any form of lawful action necessary or convenient to achieve the aims of the Forum.

5. Membership

a. Lilliput Neighbourhood Forum has four types of Forum Member:

i. Resident Member – a person whose usual residence is, or owns property, within the Neighbourhood Area.

ii. Worker Member – an employee, self-employed or business rate payer person whose usual/primary workplace or premises is within the Neighbourhood Area.

iii. Elected Official Member – a ward councillor, Member of Parliament whose constituency forms part of the Neighbourhood Area, and.

iv. Affiliated Organisation – a formally constituted community group that has an interest in the Neighbourhood area.

b. The Forum will endeavour to have a minimum of one member from each of the four categories in (a) above under the heading "membership".

c. The Forum will be as representative as possible of the people who live or work in the NP Area. Accordingly, membership will be drawn from different places in the NP Area and from different sections of the community.

d. Core membership shall comprise those 27 individuals named in the application to BCP Council for designation of the Forum as a statutory forum.

e. New members will be admitted as soon as a membership application in the form prescribed by the Executive Committee (as defined in Clause 8 (The Executive Committee)) from time to time has been received.

f. A list of members will be kept by the Membership Secretary.

g. Membership will end for any member who dies or resigns from membership or, in the case of 'Core Membership' no longer meets the stated criteria.

h. The Executive Committee may decide, by a two thirds majority vote and notice to the affected member, that such member be suspended or have their membership ended for:

i. bringing the Forum into disrepute.

ii. inappropriate behaviour or behaviour that is otherwise inconsistent with membership of the Forum; or

iii. failure to conduct themselves in a reasonable manner at the Forum meetings; and

i. The Executive Committee may refuse to admit any person or business as a member without giving reason for doing so.

6. Equality and Diversity

The Forum will value diversity and promote good relations with all members of the NP Area and surrounding community and not discriminate on the grounds of age, disability, marriage and civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, gender, gender reassignment, sexual orientation, social status, social inequality.

7. Affiliations

The Forum will be open to Residents Associations that operate within the NP Area. Residents Associations recognised by the Executive Committee will be invited to have a single representative present as a "Member" to all Executive Committee Meetings.

8. Duration

Subject to Clause 15 (Dissolution), the Forum shall exist for five (5) years from its formal designation by BCP Council. Before the five years has elapsed, the Forum can and may apply to BCP Council to renew their designation as a qualifying body for a further five years for the purpose of neighbourhood planning in its designated neighbourhood area (which may include activities relating to the revision or updating of the neighbourhood plan in accordance with regulations). At its AGM at the end of year four (4), the AGM will give consideration to continuing as a separate body, combining with another appropriate body or handing over to a successor organisation to maintain and monitor the DLS Neighbourhood Plan.

9. The Executive Committee

The Forum will form and operate an Executive Committee (the "Executive Committee") to direct and organise the work, finances and membership of the Forum as follows:

a. The Executive Committee shall have a minimum of the following officers:

Chairperson, Vice-Chairperson, Secretary, Treasurer and Membership Secretary.

b. The Executive Committee shall have the power to appoint if they wish a Vice-Secretary and Vice-Treasurer and other Executive Committee functionaries.

c. At the date hereof the Executive Committee is made up of the following members:

Chairman: Anthony Vickery

Vice-Chairperson: Elspeth Miller

Secretary: Chris Rice

Treasurer: Graham Whitehall

Membership Secretary: Pauline Foye

Executive Committee Members: Jon Exton, Garry Robson, Dianne Singh

Ordinary members: see application form

Business member: David Adams -Wessex Marine Ltd

Canford Cliffs Ward Councillors: John Challinor and Gavin Wright.

Penn Hill Ward Councillor: Oliver Walters.

Parkstone Ward Councillors: Emily Harman and Crispin Goodall.

Poole MP : Neil Duncan-Jordan

d. Executive Committee members shall be elected at an Annual General Meeting ("AGM").

e. At each AGM all Executive Committee members shall resign but shall be eligible for re-election (if willing to act).

f. Unless the Chairperson otherwise decides, no person shall be eligible for election to the Executive Committee unless at least seven (7) days prior to the AGM, written notice of such nomination has been given to the Secretary, except that existing members of the Executive Committee shall be deemed to have been duly nominated without such notice.

g. The Chairperson shall not serve for more than four (4) consecutive AGMs in that capacity (but may continue to serve as an Executive Committee member, subject to re-election at AGMs and to paragraph (j) below).

h. No Executive Committee member may serve more than six (6) consecutive AGMs in that capacity.

i. The Executive Committee shall have a minimum of five (5) and a maximum of fifteen (15) members at any one time.

j. The Executive Committee may:

i. invite additional members to serve on the Executive Committee (subject to the limit in paragraph (i) above);

ii. appoint sub-Executive Committees and working groups to carry out the activities of the Forum: and

iii. invite non-Executive Committee members or non-members, for example, Ward Councillors and external advisers, to attend Executive Committee meetings and undertake specific responsibilities on behalf of the Executive Committee, in all cases, on such a basis as the Executive Committee may determine from time to time.

k. Any vacancies on the Executive Committee may be filled by co-opting members until the next general meeting or AGM

l. Executive Committee members shall declare any potential conflict of interest and withdraw from discussion and voting where appropriate.

m. The quorum for Executive Committee meetings shall be five (5) in number or fifty (50) percent (whichever is the greater) of Executive Committee members.

n. The Executive Committee has the power to make decisions using electronic media outside of Executive Committee meetings on such a basis as the Chairperson may determine.

o. Unless otherwise specified in these rules, decisions of the Executive Committee will be determined by a simple majority of those Executive Committee members voting and the Chairperson shall have a casting vote if equal votes are cast.

p. Executive Committee meetings may be called by the Chairperson and Secretary, or at the request of one third of Executive Committee members upon not less than seven (7) days' notice.

q. A minimum of three (3) Executive Committee meetings will be held in each calendar year.

10. Officers

The following provisions apply in respect of officers of the Forum:

a. All the officers of the Forum have a duty to further all the aims of the Forum.

b. The Secretary shall keep and make available for inspection by a member a record of business transacted at the AGM and each Executive Committee meeting.

c. The Membership Secretary shall keep a record of membership of the Forum and may delegate that duty to other Forum members. They will also hold the responsibility for complying with General Data Protection Legislation (GDPR) in relation to member's details. (if any)

d. The Treasurer shall be responsible for:

i. All banking and financial arrangements.

ii. Keeping proper accounts of income and expenditure.

iii. Reporting on the Forum's financial position to the Executive Committee and AGM.

11. Meetings

The following provisions apply in respect of meetings:

a. An AGM will be held in May or June 2025 and thereafter no later than fifteen (15) months after the previous AGM.

b. Not less than fourteen (14) days' notice shall be given to members of the next AGM.

c. A report shall be given at the AGM (except the first AGM) by the Chairperson describing the work of the Forum since the previous AGM.

d. An Extraordinary General Meeting ("EGM") shall be called if required by the Executive Committee, or at least fifteen (15) percent of members by written requisition served on the Secretary, upon not less than twenty-one (21) days' notice given by the Secretary to every member.

e. Any such notice of an EGM shall describe in general terms the main business to be considered at the meeting.

f. At any AGM or EGM, ten (10) percent of the members shall constitute a quorum and, if not present, the meeting shall be adjourned to another day when members present constitute a quorum.

g. Not less than seven (7) days' notice must be given to the Secretary of any resolution to be moved at any general meeting unless such resolution is admitted by the Chairperson at the meeting.

h. A notice containing all resolutions and nominations to be moved, with the names of those proposing and seconding each resolution shall be kept by the Secretary and be available for inspection by any member for not less than seven (7) days before the relevant general meeting.

i. All members shall have the right (subject to control of the Chairperson) to speak at any general meeting.

j. All members shall have the right to vote on any resolution before a general meeting on a one person, one vote basis.

k. Resolutions of any general meeting will be passed by a simple majority of those members present and voting unless otherwise specified in these rules.

l. Any member entitled to vote may demand a poll which shall be taken forthwith.

m. Any member entitled to vote may authorise in writing (such authority to be satisfactory to the Chairperson) another member to vote on her/his behalf.

n. In addition to votes held at general meetings, the Executive Committee may decide at its discretion to conduct a vote of members by any appropriate means, including postal and/or electronic voting, on such terms and such basis as the Executive Committee may determine.

o. Any vote carried out under paragraph (o) above will have the same quorum, the same notice requirements, be subject to the same voting majorities and, if passed, have the same effect as if it were a resolution duly passed at an EGM.

p. If equal votes on any resolution at an annual general meeting or vote under paragraph (o) above are cast, the Chairperson shall have a casting vote.

12. Finance

The finances of the Forum shall be managed as follows:

a. The Treasurer:

i. shall have control of funds for the Forum and shall cause funds to be held in a bank account in which such funds, other than those required for immediate expenditure, shall be kept; and

ii. Is authorised to make payments approved by the Executive Committee by bank transfer or other electronic means.

b. The property and funds of the Forum shall be held and administered by the Executive Committee and resolution of the Executive Committee shall be sufficient authority for any payments.

c. The Executive Committee may by resolution from time to time adopt rules authorising specified combinations of officers and members of the Executive Committee to incur expenditure up to specified limits without further Executive Committee approval.

d. The Executive Committee is not authorised to incur any overdraft or other borrowings on behalf of the Forum.

e. The financial year shall end on 31st December each year up to which date any annual statement of accounts and balance sheet shall be submitted for approval at the subsequent AGM.

13. Indemnity

Except such loss as arises from their respective wilful default, the officers and members of the Executive Committee and any sub-Executive Committees or working groups shall:

a. not be liable for any loss suffered by the Forum as a result of the discharge of their respective duties on the Forum's behalf; and

b. be entitled to an indemnity out of the assets of the Forum for all expenses and other liabilities incurred by them in discharge of those respective duties.

14. Notices

Notices required under these rules shall be given in writing which shall include electronic means such as, without limitation, email, text, WhatsApp or other common means for conveying information determined by the Executive Committee from time to time. All communication will be mindful of GDPR. Notices given in good faith to contact details such as email addresses, phone numbers or addresses last recorded by the secretary for any member shall be deemed validly given to that member even if that member has changed those contact details or the notice is not received.

15. Changes to Constitution

These rules may be varied or added to by resolution of the Forum in general meeting passed by a majority of at least two thirds of the members present in person or by proxy in accordance with the voting rules in Clause 10 (Meetings) of which resolution notice has been given in the notice convening the meeting.

16. Dissolution

The Forum may be dissolved if:

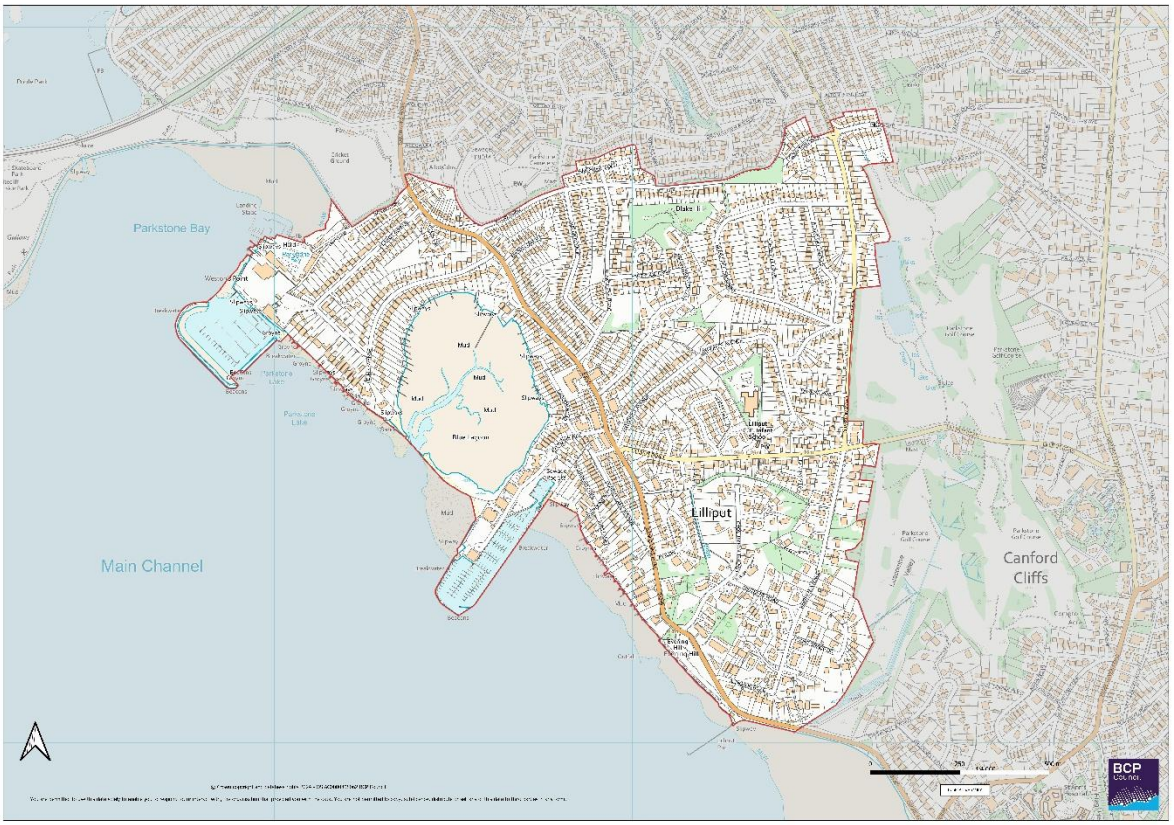
a. the number of members at any time falls below twenty-one (21) and the Executive Committee so resolves; or

b. the Forum in general meeting so resolves by a majority of at least two thirds of the members present in person or by proxy in accordance with the voting rules in Clause 10 (Meetings) of which resolution notice has been given in the notice convening the meeting.

On such dissolution any balance of funds shall be paid to a suitable charity decided upon by the Executive Committee unless otherwise determined by resolution in general meeting or if the dissolution results from hand over to or combination with a successor body under Clause 7 (Duration).

Appendix A -Boundary

Lilliput Neighbourhood Plan Boundary



Lilliput Neighbourhood Plan Application

Supporting mission statement setting out how the forum is established for the purpose of promoting or improving the economic wellbeing of the area and rationale for why the area is appropriate to be designated.'

Appendix A

Question 5. ***Please provide a map (OS based at an appropriate scale e.g. 1:1250) which clearly identifies the Neighbourhood Area. If the neighbourhood area does not align with the electoral ward boundaries or other natural and established communities, the council will require justification as to why it is not possible/desirable to define the neighbourhood area in these terms.***

Lilliput Neighbourhood Plan (LNP) Boundary

The LNP boundary is outlined in red below and will be referred to as the NP Area in this document. It is to include low water mark and therefore include the inter tidal zone (foreshore). The Area covers approximately 782 acres (excluding the low water mark).

Fig A1: The Area (LNP)

Proposed Boundary:

The Area forms part of Canford Cliffs Ward; a small area to the south east of Parkstone Ward; and the southern section of Penn Hill Ward.

Please note, the NP Area does not align with the Ward Boundaries and justification for this is set out in Appendix B.

The proposed NP Area includes the harbour foreshore stretching from South Deep to Shore Road. It extends north, inland up to Links Road, just north of Parkstone golf course.

Lilliput Sustainable Neighbourhood Area has been chosen and includes part of the harbour shoreline, many green spaces, footpaths and suburban family dwellings. All these characteristics give the area its unique character, but also attracts significant pressure from urban development, tourism and local visitors.

Description of Plan boundary

The Neighbourhood Plan Area (NP Area) is clearly shown in the plan attached hereto at **appendix 1** and delineated by roads and pathways.

The area of Canford Cliffs Ward bounded by Salterns Way/Lilliput Road to the North West along the South Westerly harbour seashore to the Westerly boundary of the Luscombe Valley Nature Reserve taking in Alington Close, Mount Grace Drive, Bingham Avenue along the South West boundary of Parkstone Golf Course including numbers 66, 68 & 68A Lilliput Road.

That part of Penn Hill Ward, continuing along Compton Drive to Links Road (both sides to its junction with St Osmonds Road. Along the outside boundary of the Broadwater estate including Elgin Road to Parkstone cemetery. That part of Parkstone Ward westward along Sandbanks Road, across into Turks Lane and back to the Harbour front at Parkstone Yacht Club and around the shoreline eastwards, including Blue Lagoon to Salterns Marina where parts of the electoral districts of “Parkstone”, “Penn Hill” and Canford Cliffs Wards meet near Lilliput Square.

Former Parkstone Penn Hill and Lilliput Neighbourhood Forum and Area (PPL) application rejection.

LN Forum (LNF) have taken on board comments fed back by BCP in response to an earlier application by PPLNF. This was noted to be too large, complex and diverse to meet the criteria for a Neighbourhood Plan and unaffordable for the Council to administer as a single area.

The LNP covers a significantly smaller area than the rejected PPLNF application.

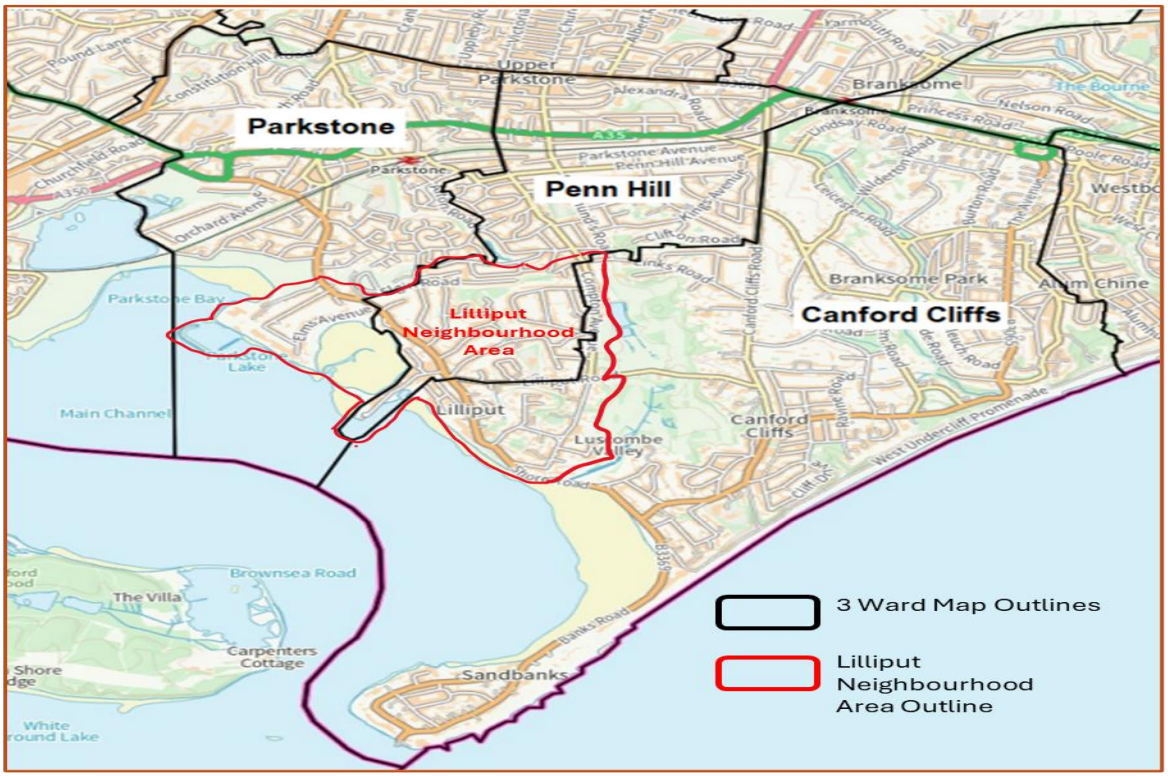
Appendix B

Question 5 cont. ***Explanation and justification as to why the area does not align with the electoral ward boundaries.***

LNP spans parts of three Ward areas (Parkstone, Penn Hill and Canford Cliffs). The NP Area is noted in red outline on the below Ward Map and shows its position within the 3 Wards. The area follows the Lilliput Sustainable Neighbourhood Area as defined in BCPs Local Draft Plan.

Dorset Lake Shore Neighbourhood Plan Boundary with Electoral Ward Boundaries

Fig: B1 Three Ward Areas in black and LNP in Red



Why this Area?

The LNP is particularly suited to be designated a Neighbourhood Plan Area for the following reasons and specific characteristics:

- **Existing Local Wards**

Each Ward runs northwards from the harbour foreshore. However, NP Area runs parallel to the foreshore area it is seeking to protect and therefore cuts across parts of the three Wards.

Each Ward has a mix of different residential styles, differing amounts of commercial activity, different transport infrastructure and typography. As a result, it has been difficult to define all three wards or any single Ward as the Neighbourhood Area.

In developing the Area, LNF have sought to create an Area that is consistent in its character for example its **topography, green spaces, natural habitat, community**

neighbourhoods, predominant lifestyle activities, residential suburban style, urban development and transport infrastructure.

With the result the natural area crosses 3 Ward boundaries from Parkstone Ward in the West, Penn Hill Ward in the centre and Canford Cliffs Ward at its southeastern edge.

- **BCP Sustainable Neighbourhood (SN) – Ward Policies**

The NP Area includes the whole of Lilliput Sustainable Neighbourhood, based on the approximate walking catchment of Lilliput Local Centre.

The NP Area aligns to the bus routes, road links, local school, Doctors surgery, shops, churches, residential characteristics and topography of the area and its ambition to create a cohesive strategy along the foreshore, connecting the natural open spaces together with the communities it serves across the area.

The Area has been discussed with Ward Councillors and is considered suitable.

Sustainable neighbourhood boundaries

Lilliput Sustainable Neighbourhood

Canford Cliffs Sustainable Neighbourhood

Appendix C

Further explanation and justification for the defined NP Area is given below:

Natural Geographic Features, Green Spaces and Habitat

The LNP has been chosen to include the unique harbour vistas, sylvan tree line and verdant setting, green spaces and residential character of the area whilst supporting its communities to engage and prosper.

Below is a summary of why specific areas have been included in the NP Area.

- **Natural Foreshore Boundary and Topography**

The southwestern boundary follows the line of the protected Poole Harbour foreshore up to but not including the Luscombe Valley Nature Reserve.
Fig. C1. Harbour Foreshore and LNP Area

There is an undulating topography with long harbour views to and from the shoreline providing a stunning backdrop to the harbour when viewed from the shore and harbour. This area is a popular and busy destination for locals and tourists with access to the harbour for recreational purposes.

Fig C1: Unique views to and from the Harbour

View across South Deep, the Elms Estate, Blue Lagoon and on towards Evening Hill

The NP Area has a distinctive tree canopy and much of the residential roof scape sits below this canopy. However, some developments extend above the treeline and are thus out of character with the area. Many trees have been felled to make way for development, leaving the remaining treescape predominantly located around protected green spaces and adjoining public footpaths and some Avenues.

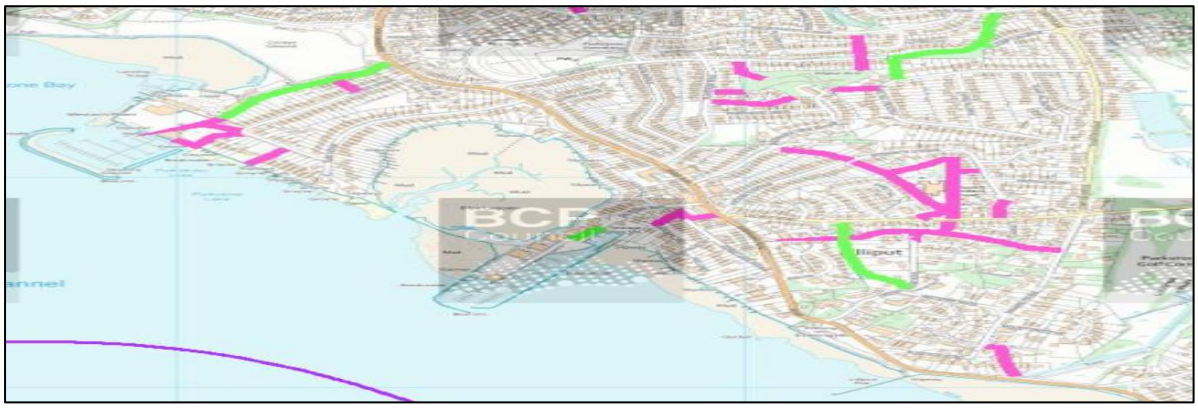
Fig C2. The map indicates the extent of remaining historic tall tree canopy

- **Notable Green Spaces**

There are several protected open spaces including significant SSSI Habitat Sites, and a Conservation Area

Whilst the NP Area is typically suburban residential development, notable green spaces sit within the suburban area, including Evening Hill, Blakedene Common, Blake Hill Viewpoint; plus, many local inter-connecting footpaths, providing access to schools and routes to the shore and beaches, giving the area its unique feel and health benefits.

Public footpaths/bridleways around Lilliput Area (coloured purple and green)



- **Protecting Wildlife and Habitats**

The Area has a diverse local wildlife habitat; however, many wildlife habitats are under threat from continuing urban development, plot splitting and the paving over of lush gardens and through removal of mature boundary hedges and trees. Also, through the loss of conservation area status near Alington Road.

Intensive plot splitting, increased paving with lost gardens and boundary hedges are notable around Lilliput, negatively impacting wildlife in the area.

Local Communities

The Area has been chosen considering its local communities and neighbourhoods.

- **Historic Communities in the Area**

The popular cafes, restaurant, takeaways, sports shops, grocery stores, hairdressers, and estate agents in the NP Area, bringing vibrancy and employment. However, much could be done to improve the Public Realm of the retail parade and facilities along the foreshore.

Local Communities in the Area include:

- Lilliput retail parade includes several small independent shops, cafes, and Estate Agents.
- Healthcare facilities include Lilliput Surgery, Pharmacy and three residential care homes.
- Educational facilities including Lilliput C.E. Infant School.
- Church of the Holy Angels .
- Holy Angels Community Hall.
- Watersport activities include 3 Yacht Clubs, 2 Power Boat Marinas and a Windsurfing club around the foreshore.

Fig C3. Busy Retail Parade, Lilliput Village

Popular Parade Salterns Court, Lilliput

Lilliput Infants School, Lilliput Road

Lilliput Surgery and Pharmacy, Elms Avenue

Holy Angels Village Hall, Lilliput Road

The Church of the Holy Angels, Lilliput Road

Busy Commercial and Marine Area

There are several busy marine business areas serving locals and visitors, bringing economic and social benefits to the NP Area. These sit at the end of Turks Lane, at Salterns Marina and to the north of Blue Lagoon.

Fig C4. South Deep Marine Business Hub

Blue Lagoon Businesses

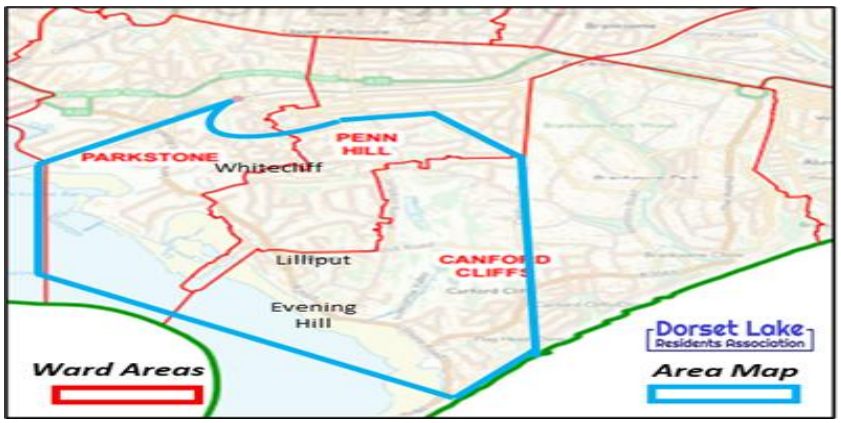
Salterns Marina and Boat Yard, Lilliput

- **Relationship with existing Dorset Lake Community (DLC) and The Elms Estate**

The NP Area sits within part of the existing DLC area and includes the Elms Estate Association. Members of both communities have demonstrated strong interest in assisting residents impacted by new development, footpath access, public engagement, shoreline improvements and support for the DLSNF.

DLC is seeking public realm improvements to Lilliput Retail Parade and has submitted a request for CIL funding to re-pave the shop forecourts, plant trees and provide safe pedestrian and delivery access. The Community have also recently received a Ward Improvement Grant to deliver several small projects in the area.

Map showing Dorset Lake Community Area

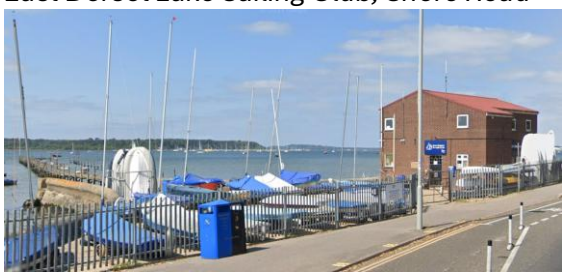


- **Leisure Activity and Local Clubs**

There are several sailing/boating communities at East Dorset Sailing Club; Lilliput Sailing Club; Parkstone Yacht Club; and Salterns Marina; Wind surfing hubs and a local fishing spot. The area is also popular with running and cycling clubs. These clubs and facilities act as important community hubs for many local families and visitors bringing activity and social vibrancy to the Area.

Fig C6. Parkstone Yacht Club, Pearce Avenue

East Dorset Lake Sailing Club, Shore Road



Lilliput Sailing Club, Sandbanks Road

The Deck at Salterns Marina

Kite surfing and paddle boarding in the harbour

- **Tourism**

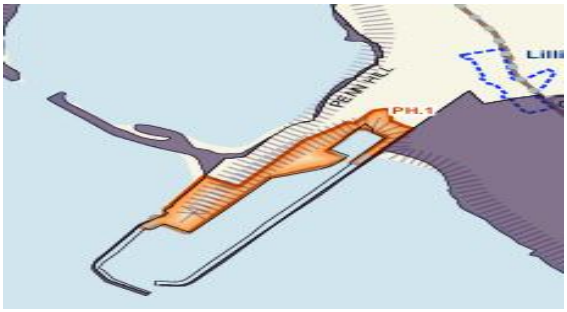
The Area is a popular local and tourist destination with attractive access to the Shore, Harbour and Evening Hill SSSI

The proposed redevelopment of the Salterns Marina and its hotel have significant opportunity to improve local and tourist facilities for the area in the future.

Facilities along the shore are limited verses the number of visitors to the area. A NP can identify the infrastructure needed to support visitor numbers and keep the area sustainable and successful for future.

Fig C7. Salterns Marina – Plans for re-development

Salterns Marina / Hotel Development Site



Evening Hill, SSSI and popular viewpoint and visitor spot – Managed by BCP

- **Natural boundary with adjoining local neighbourhoods**

Each of the adjoining neighbourhoods surrounding the NP Area have their own distinct features, characteristics and neighbourhood identities and can be distinguished from the NP Area. These are noted below:

Sandbanks Neighbourhood - has a strong identity with its own Neighbourhood Plan which adjoins the Area at its northern boundary.

Canford Cliffs Village – has its own village and neighbourhood to the north east of the NP Area, with its own distinct identity, retail facilities, community identity and consistent residential densities, form and beach shoreline.

Branksome Park – positioned to the north east of LNP Area has its own unique topography and character with large tree lined avenues, significant plots and substantial houses and its own Conservation area.

Penn Hill – a popular suburban neighbourhood to the north of Lilliput, consisting of detached Edwardian and interwar period homes. It also has several purposes built and converted flats and its own popular retail parade with independent shops and service sector businesses.

Whitecliff – forms part of Ashley Cross Sustainable Neighbourhood to the west of the Area, with local facilities and public spaces dominated by the large public space at Whitecliff Park and proximity to Ashley Cross centre. Residential densities in Whitecliff increase to the west of the area with smaller more densely developed plots and larger numbers of linked houses, marking a distinct change in residential character.

- **Transportation and Routes**

The area benefits from good road connectivity. Busy roads serving the area include Sandbanks Road, Shore Road, Lilliput Road, Canford Cliffs Road and Haven Road.

Much of the area is dependent on cars as there is a limited bus service, which reduces significantly for much of the year, making access by bus a challenge out of season, particularly for those without cars and the elderly. This impacts the night-time economy when many restaurants and cafés close in the evenings, outside peak season.

Whilst there is a popular cycle route between Poole, the beaches, promenade, Bournemouth and the chain ferry to Studland, cycling infrastructure in the area could be improved to help encourage sustainable travel to key destinations and open spaces.

Urban Development

Residents wish to see good quality architecture and development which does not dominate the skyline, protects the treescape, wildlife corridors, natural gradient and gaps between the buildings.

- **Scenic Residential Character**

The Area has a consistent form of residential neighbourhoods with medium-density, residential suburban development patterns, with attractive landscaped plots.
It typically consists of family detached dwellings with attractive gardens and more recently constructed blocks of flats built on former large detached residential plots.

The area is characterised by a variety of architectural styles and includes the Arts and Crafts architecture from the late 19th century, 1920's and 1930's and post-war residential development along with more recent contemporary architecture being a combination of modern marine, art deco or Hamptons Classic style.

With much of the area being developed during the interwar period, many of the 1930's architectural designs are present today, with the historic pitched roofs being a feature of the area enabling views between the buildings and a sense of openness.

Fig C8. Historic 1930s development around Salterns, Lilliput

Later picture of Lilliput with mature gardens and trees.

Recent aerial shot of Lilliput showing increased densities, flat roofs and lost gardens/trees

Typical residential roof scape and architecture within the Elms Estate

Modern houses with pitched roofs allowing glimpses of the harbour

Roof extensions retaining pitched roofs

Recent modern architecture

Orginal Art Deco Architecture

- **Development**

This is a popular residential area with much demand placed on land for development, either for site splitting, new apartment blocks or for larger replacement dwellings.

Development has been opportunistic and piecemeal. Pressure for further development will continue and our hopes are that a LNP will influence how such development can better respect the unique landscape and verdant characteristics.

Fig C9. Intensively developed foreshore with significant loss of green space.

Areas with lost tree canopy

Trees protected behind shoreline development in conservation areas

Treelined footpaths cutting through the densely developed area.

Summary

The above characteristics define what makes the NP Area unique, attractive and popular for families, and visitors alike and suited for a NP.

A NP will help formulate a vision and policies to help improve local facilities, sympathetically support future development that respects the areas character and harbour setting, encourages social engagement and supports economic prosperity.

Appendix D

6. Statement setting out why Lilliput is considered appropriate to be designated as a Neighbourhood Area for the purposes of neighbourhood planning

Background

LNF is an unincorporated association whose aim is to promote and maintain the character and amenities of the NP Area.

It has adopted a written Constitution which sets out the framework, governance and objectives within the defined neighbourhood area boundary.

The purpose of the Forum is to progress the preparation of a Neighbourhood Plan and promote sustainable future development and infrastructure in the area; promote and improve environmental protection, social engagement and well-being and the economic prosperity of the Neighbourhood.

There has been significant engagement with the local community in preparing for this Neighbourhood Forum and Plan Application, with support from Dorset Lake Community, its committee, members and Ward Councillors.

Our Mission

Is to preserve Lilliput's distinct identity and promote its unique character, which includes stunning natural landscapes, significant open spaces connected by local public footpaths, suburban family-style housing set in landscaped gardens on rising and undulating topography, framed by a unique tree-lined canopy, stunning foreshore, and Harbour backdrop.

Committed to sustainability, environmental protection, social engagement, and economic prosperity, the Neighbourhood Forum will:

- Encourage community engagement, which supports social cohesion, ensuring the area is an attractive, enjoyable, and safe place for residents, workers, and visitors of all ages.
- Secure resources for Lilliput-specific initiatives that preserve and improve its unique character, precious open spaces, biodiversity, and verdant setting.
- Help maintain the area's attractiveness whilst accommodating respectful urban growth and encouraging more families to the neighbourhood.
- Promote appropriate population densities, traffic and parking needs and the necessary infrastructure and facilities for living, doing business and visiting the Neighbourhood.
- Support the area's unique identity by ensuring that new development adheres to high-quality standards and blend seamlessly with the existing environment.

- Consider urban design and allocation of sites/locations for commercial, housing, and other development to help shape future development, and new infrastructure in a positive way for both existing and future residents and businesses.
- Seek opportunities to access the Community Infrastructure Levy to provide additional funds for vital local projects and neighbourhood initiatives, along with grant funding for community engagement. Such initiatives will seek to enhance the economic and social vibrancy of the area.
- Encourage an active lifestyle, promoting healthy travel for residents, their families, and visitors, while recognising the needs of the aging population and specific local requirements.

LILLIPUT NEIGHBOURHOOD FORUM

Statement setting out how the proposed Lilliput Neighbourhood Forum meets the conditions contained in Section 61F(5) Schedule 9 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990.

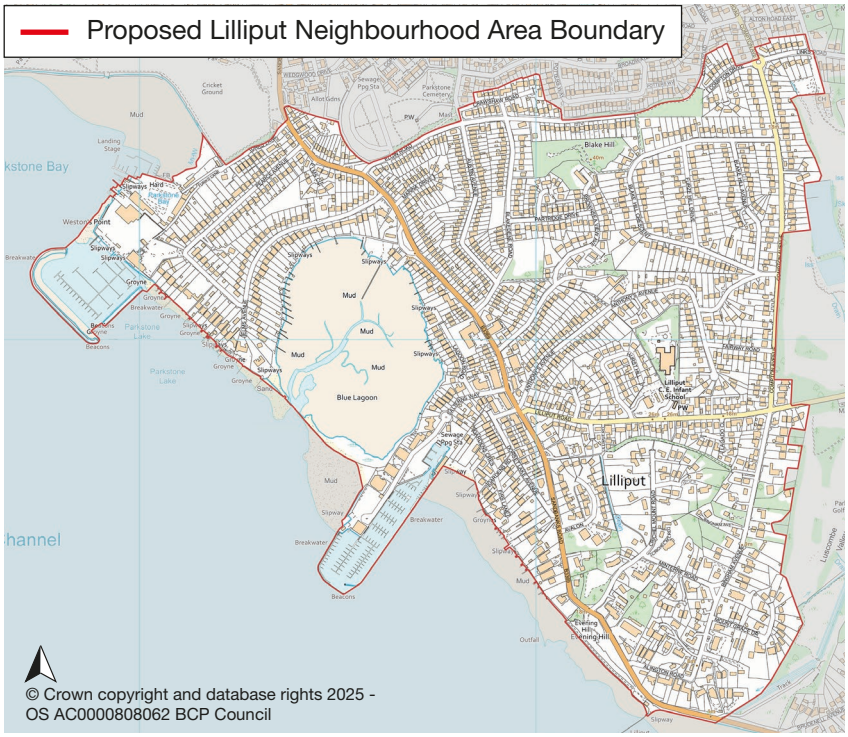
Criteria	Justification
(4) An organisation or body may be designated for a neighbourhood area only if that area does not consist of or include the whole or any part of the area of a parish council.	The proposed Lilliput Designated Area does not overlap with any parish or town council
(a)it is established for the express purpose of promoting or improving the social, economic and environmental well-being of an area that consists of or includes the neighbourhood area concerned (whether or not it is also established for the express purpose of promoting the carrying on of trades, professions or other businesses in such an area),	See accompanying Mission Statement for the proposed Lilliput Neighbourhood Forum
(b)its membership is open to— (i)individuals who live in the neighbourhood area concerned, (ii)individuals who work there (whether for businesses carried on there or otherwise), and (iii)individuals who are elected members of a county council, district council or London borough council any of whose area falls within the neighbourhood area concerned,	We confirm membership is open to any individuals who live, work or represent the Wards that straddle the proposed Lilliput Neighbourhood Designated Area.
(c)its membership includes a minimum of 21 individuals each of whom— (i)lives in the neighbourhood area concerned, (ii)works there (whether for a business carried on there or otherwise), or (iii)is an elected member of a county council, district council or London borough council any of whose area falls within the neighbourhood area concerned,	See accompanying application form which includes 27 members of the Lilliput Community including residents, business owners, and five elected members of BCP Council whose wards cover Canford Cliffs, Parkstone and Penn Hill (these areas straddle the proposed Lilliput

	Neighbourhood Designated Area
(d)it has a written constitution,	See accompanying Lilliput Neighbourhood forum written constitution

Have your say

Lilliput Neighbourhood Forum and Area Designation Consultation

A proposed new neighbourhood planning group has applied to BCP Council to establish itself as a neighbourhood forum for the area shown on the map below:



What powers does a neighbourhood forum have?

A neighbourhood forum has legal status for five years to develop a neighbourhood plan within a designated area.

What is a neighbourhood plan?

Brought in under the Localism Act 2011, neighbourhood plans give communities an opportunity to set their own vision, objectives and planning policies for their area. When a neighbourhood plan is approved by the council, it becomes part of the statutory development plan and is used to make decisions on planning applications.

Why are we consulting?

We are asking residents and other interested parties for their views on whether BCP Council should designate the Lilliput Neighbourhood Forum and Area to enable the preparation of a neighbourhood plan. Your valuable feedback will be considered as part of the decision-making process.

To view the application documents and complete the survey, please go to:

haveyoursay.bcpcouncil.gov.uk/lilliput-forum-area

BCP Council

Consultation closes at 11.59pm on **Monday 25 August** 2025

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CABINET

Report subject	**Dorset Local Nature Recovery Strategy**
Meeting date	1 October 2025
Status	Public Report
Executive summary	The Environment Act 2021 introduces Local Nature Recovery Strategies (LNRS) as a new system of spatial strategies for nature in England. These strategies, created at a county level by responsible authorities, will map out actions needed to restore nature, working with local stakeholders. The LNRS will play a crucial role in delivering Biodiversity Net Gain and meeting national environmental targets Dorset's LNRS is co-produced, led by Dorset Council on our joint behalf, through working with large numbers of stakeholders. It provides a comprehensive framework for restoring nature across the whole of Dorset and has a series of maps that will help target efforts to achieve the greatest gains for nature and the wider environment. The purpose of the report is to seek pre-publication approval of the Dorset LNRS by Cabinet, following completion of public consultation and formal engagement with Natural England. As per Defra guidance, this will allow for the lead authority Dorset Council to adopt and publish the final strategy in December 2025.
Recommendations	**It is RECOMMENDED that:** 1. **Cabinet gives pre-publication approval of the Dorset Local Nature Recovery Strategy** for publication in December 2025 by Dorset Council, recognising its role as LNRS lead authority 2. **Commits to integrating the LNRS into relevant BCP council policies and decision-making**, including planning, land management, climate adaptation, and public health. 3. **Supports ongoing monitoring and review** of the strategy every 3 to 10 years, ensuring it remains evidence-based, inclusive, and responsive to environmental change.

	4. **Acknowledges the contributions of stakeholders**, led by Dorset Council and including Natural England, community groups, and residents, in shaping the strategy through consultation and co-production.
Reason for recommendations	The reason for these recommendations is to ensure BCP Council formally supports and integrates the Local Nature Recovery Strategy as a statutory framework for reversing biodiversity decline, enhancing climate resilience, and guiding sustainable land use across the county. It also meets the DEFRA requirements as set out by the Environment Act 2021.
Portfolio Holder(s):	Cllr Andy Hadley, Portfolio holder for Climate Mitigation, Energy and Environment
Corporate Director	Glynn Barton, Chief Operations Officer.
Report Authors	Martin Whitchurch, Strategic Lead for Green space Bridget Betts, Dorset Council, Environment, Policy and Partnership Team Manager
Wards	Council-wide
Classification	For Recommendation

Background

1. Local nature recovery strategies (LNRS) present a system of spatial management for nature and environmental improvement required by law under the Environment Act 2021. Each LNRS must:
    a. Map the most valuable existing areas for nature
    b. Agree priorities for nature's recovery
    c. Map specific proposals for creating or improving habitat for nature and wider environmental goals
2. Defra published LNRS Statutory Guidance and Regulations on 23/03/23. These documents outline our role as a Responsible Authority (RA) and the rules we must follow, as well as the step-by-step process for LNRS preparation.
3. Dorset Council is the Responsible Body that is leading in the preparation of Dorset's LNRS, with BCP Council and Natural England as the supporting authorities**.**
4. Work started on the Dorset LNRS in July 2023 and has involved working with over 76 organisations and engaging with over 1,375 people at workshops, events, county shows etc. across a wide range of sectors and organisations.

5. LNRS consultation ran for 12 weeks between May and July 2025 and the results – See further detail in appendices X and Y for the consultation analysis and summary report, and a report on the changes to the strategy that will be made following the consultation.

6. Following consultation and with relevant changes made to the strategy documents, the process for adoption to meet Defra guidance is:

    a. Natural England approve the changes and final documents

    b. BCP Council as supporting authority provide pre-publication approval

    c. Dorset Council as lead authority approve the final strategy and both councils can then publish the final suite of strategy documents.

Achieving nature recovery

7. Achieving nature recovery requires a shared vision, agreed priorities and collective action. The strategy sets a clear direction and ambition for the Dorset area, that is the Dorset Council and BCP Council areas, with the commitment to reverse the decline in nature.

8. The Dorset LNRS contains 13 nature recovery priorities, supported by detailed management activities. 55 priority species have been identified as needing bespoke activities to ensure they remain or return to Dorset. Together, these tools ensure a strategic, collective and effective approach to nature recovery across the county**.**

9. The strategy promotes nature recovery through biodiversity net gain, nutrient mitigation schemes, environmental land management schemes, community-driven and individual projects.

10. From the work, the initiative Nature Recovery Dorset has been created which is a celebration of collaboration, uniting individuals, communities, and organisations in a shared mission to restore and protect the county's landscapes.

11. The Defra guidance states that progress will be monitored through a review process led by Dorset Council, which will assess achievements every three to ten years. This process will evaluate completed activities and their impacts, supported by existing monitoring initiatives that track habitats, species, and enabling measures. These insights will help refine and strengthen ongoing efforts, ensuring the strategy remains adaptive and effective.

12. In BCP the LNRS adds to a suite of strategies and work that seeks to achieve nature recovery, some of these are:

    a. Green Infrastructure Strategy provides principles and a framework to make BCP greener, more nature rich and more resilient to climate change.

    b. Biodiversity net gain is mandatory planning policy here

    c. The Urban Forest Strategy sets out levels of future tree canopy cover, the benefits that trees, especially in the urban environment, bring and an action plan for future work.

    d. BCP is the first 'Nature Towns' in the UK, accreditation shows BCP is committed to working with communities and other partners to create greener, healthier, resilient and thriving places, read more here.

Local Planning Authority context

13. Local nature recovery strategies are intended as a tool to help Local Planning Authorities continue delivering on requirements to protect and enhance biodiversity.

14. Local planning authorities have a legal duty to have regard to the local nature recovery strategy. The strategy will therefore be used alongside other evidence and planning requirements to inform plan making and in the determination of planning applications.

15. It is important to note, the strategy is not a planning constraint and does not constitute a planning designation. The strategy does not prevent development, including that of new homes, employment uses or other infrastructure. Instead, the strategy helps guide nature recovery and environmental activities that can be delivered as part of sustainable development.

16. The strategy also does not force the owners and managers of the land identified as high opportunity nature areas to make any changes, they have flexibility to identify what, if any, activities and funding options will work best for them.

Options Appraisal

17. Cabinet approval of the recommendations enables Dorset and BCP Councils to meet the requirements of the 2021 Environment Act and have a published LNRS.

18. Failure to complete the adoption would see Defra pressure to comply with the requirements in a timely manner, potential repayment of grants to facilitate the strategy production and reputational damage.

Summary of financial implications

19. Dorset Council received a budget from Defra to deliver the Dorset LNRS of £409,174, to be used over three years. The LNRS Steering Group has overseen the expenditure.

20. Funding for the future delivery of the LNRS will happen through a variety of mechanisms including developer contributions, landowner initiatives, grants and project funding

Summary of legal implications

21. There is a requirement on every local Authority in England to publish a LNRS, as defined by the Environment Act 2021. By approving the recommendations in this report and with Dorset Council's subsequent adoption, this requirement will be met.

Summary of human resources implications

22. The Dorset Council Natural Environment Team and BCP's Strategic green spaces teams work closely on a range of partnerships and shared work and the LNRS has formed part of this positive working relationship that will continue as the strategy moves to delivery alongside other pieces of work.

Summary of sustainability impact

23. Ensuring that the Dorset LNRS is implemented is critical to accomplishing the strategic Green Infrastructure ambitions of BCP Council. The LNRS presents a

collaborative, widely supported plan to deliver significant improvements to Dorset's natural environment over the coming years.

Summary of public health implications

24. There are no specific health and wellbeing implications of this report. However, the impact of nature decline poses numerous health and wellbeing risks to the residents of Dorset. The strategy and its maps hope to ensure collective effort can achieve nature recovery and more people will have access to nature. Time spent in nature is known to improve mental and physical well-being and implementation of this strategy can therefore have benefits beyond the immediate remit of nature recovery.

Summary of equality implications

25. Dorset Council produced an EQIA (Appendix XX) and this has been supplemented with a BCP EQIA (Appendix XX).
26. The Dorset LNRS is a strategic, high-level strategy that will not positively or negatively impact on anyone's equality. EQIAs will be undertaken for specific work relating to the implementation of the strategy, specific projects or delivery.
27. Final documents and related materials shall meet accessibility requirements including plain text options. Through the public consultation the public have fed back the difficulty of understanding the mapping that accompanies the strategy. Maps will be available on a publicly accessible version of Dorset Explorer to view online and are being improved to ensure they are less technical.

Summary of risk assessment

28. There are no significant risks from approving the recommendations and adopting the LNRS. This will mitigate the risk of failing to comply with Defra requirements.
29. Public consultation was positive with feedback on specific proposals, opportunities to do more for nature, comments on the process of writing the strategy and means of improving it. These do not present any form of risk to the process and have been acknowledged and incorporated as appropriate.

Background papers

Supporting documents to the strategy production are available on the Dorset Council Nature recovery web pages and include a wide range of guidance and supporting material, including:

- Pressures on nature in Dorset and opportunities for recovery
- How the local plan and LNRS work together
- Guide for developers, planners and ecologists
- Policies, strategies and plans relating to the LNRS
- Species recovery methodology and longlist
- A guide to Dorset's nature recovery maps

These are available at: www.dorsetcouncil.gov.uk/nature-recovery

Appendices

1. Local Nature Recovery Strategy, pre-publication draft pending final changes and adoption by Dorset Council in December. Final strategy once approved by Dorset Council to be published on both council's websites.
2. The Dorset LNRS consultation and engagement report
3. Consultation response report
4. BCP Council EQIA
5. Dorset Council EQIA

CABINET

Report subject	**Get Dorset & BCP Working Plan - GD&BCPWP**
Meeting date	1 October 2025
Status	Public Report
Executive summary	'Get Britain Working' is a national initiative from the Department for Work and Pensions (DWP). The 'Get Britain Working White Paper' (Nov 2024), seeks to promote higher employment and reduced economic inactivity, whilst supporting individuals to enhance and improve their skills to transition into higher quality jobs. All areas of England must develop local 'Get Britain Working' plans. Dorset Council, as Accountable Body, must deliver the plan across the Dorset Council (DC) and Bournemouth Christchurch and Poole Council (BCP) geographies in partnership with BCP Council, Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) and the Integrated Care Board (ICB). This Cabinet report seeks approval of the draft GD&BCPWP (see Appendix 1) for publication.
Recommendations	**It is RECOMMENDED that Cabinet:** **(a) Approves the draft 'Get Dorset & BCP Working Plan' (GD&BCPWP) for publication** **(b) Delegates authority to the Director, Investment and Development, in consultation with the Portfolio Holder for Destination, Leisure & Commercial Operations, to undertake any minor changes to the Working Plan that are identified by Cabinet** **(c) Delegates authority to the Director, Investment and Development, in consultation with the Portfolio Holder for Destination, Leisure & Commercial Operations, to assign any remaining funding from the Government allocation to deliver projects identified in the Plan**
Reason for recommendations	The draft Get Dorset & BCP Working Plan (GD&BCPWP) will enable BCP Council to help address the challenges related to labour market participation and progression. As such, the GD&BCPWP will help deliver the Council's Corporate Strategy and wider economic and social objectives.

	• Skills are continually developed, and people can access lifelong learning • Employment is available for everyone and helps create value in our communities • Those who need support receive it when and where they need it • High quality of life for all, where people can be active, healthy and independent • Our inclusive, vibrant and sustainable economy supports our communities to thrive

Portfolio Holder(s):	Lead Portfolio Holder Councillor Rich Herrett – Portfolio Holder for Destination, Leisure & Commercial Operations Councillor David Brown – Portfolio Holder for Health and Wellbeing Councillor Richard Burton - Portfolio Holder for Children, Young People, Education and Skills
Corporate Director	Glynn Barton, Chief Operations Officer
Report Authors	Amy Walton, Economic Development Officer Matthew Robson, Senior Economic Development Officer
Wards	Council-wide
Classification	For Decision

Background

1. 'Get Britain Working' is a national initiative from the Department for Work and Pensions (DWP). The 'Get Britain Working White Paper' (Nov 2024), seeks to promote higher employment and reduced economic inactivity, whilst supporting individuals to enhance and improve their skills to transition into higher quality jobs. This further supports the Government's goal of achieving an 80 per cent employment rate across the UK.
2. Specifically, the White Paper addresses six key issues:
    - exclusion from the labour market - including those with health conditions and/or caring responsibilities or lower skill levels
    - young people leaving school lacking essential skills and opportunities for further education or apprenticeships
    - people trapped in insecure and poor-quality jobs that harm both the economy and their well-being
    - women with caring responsibilities finding it difficult to stay and advance at work
    - employers struggling to fill vacancies due to labour and skills shortages
    - significant regional and demographic disparities in labour market outcomes
3. A key component of Get Britain Working is the voluntary "Connect to Work" program, which provides tailored support to help individuals facing barriers to employment to find and maintain work.
4. All areas of England must develop local 'Get Britain Working' plans, which will operate over strategic geographies consisting of strategic authorities or 'Connect to Work' delivery areas.

5. For Get Britain Working Plans, local areas should take a system-wide view of employment and labour market issues. This requires working across local Government, the NHS (Integrated Care Board) and the Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) and Jobcentre Plus (JCP).

6. In the case of BCP Council, the GBW plan area is Dorset Council and BCP Council combined (county of Dorset), with Dorset Council as the Accountable Body. The Government has provided Dorset Council with £125k to oversee this programme of work. Proposed projects within the plan will need to be funded by other funding streams or future UK Government funding. Further information is provided in the financial implications section.

7. Where feasible, local Get Britain Working plans could have been published by July 2025. Where this was not possible, an initial summary (outline plan) of the proposal had to be submitted to DWP by 27 June 2025. The full plan must be submitted and published by September 2025.

8. Dorset Council, BCP Council and partners submitted the summary plan on 27 June 2025 and will formally approve and publish the Working Plan following relevant Cabinet meetings (Dorset Council Cabinet is 9 October 2025). Get Britain Working national team have noted that GD&BCPWP will publish after the Cabinet approvals in October.

Governance and Stakeholders

9. The Dorset Skills Board was a subcommittee of the former Dorset Local Enterprise Partnership (DLEP) until March 2025. It was also the Steering Group for the Local Skills Improvement Plan (LSIP) led by Dorset Chamber. The Membership (see Appendix 3) agreed the Board should be maintained by Dorset Chamber until March 2026 at the earliest in the absence of an alternative Board.

10. The Skills Board ToR, were expanded to provide governance of the Get Britain Working Plan, and the Group has been renamed the 'Dorset Skills and Workforce Development Board'. The Chair and Deputy remain the same as well as the Board - including a representative from DWP. The key stakeholders are also the same. A subgroup was created to focus on the GBW (similar to the LSIP).

11. A Working Group was also established, comprising BCP Council, Dorset Council, Dorset Chamber, Skills & Learning (delivering the associated 'Connect to Work'), DWP and the ICB. This group has engaged with local key stakeholders from the third sector, business groups and education and skills providers such as BCP Homewards, Community Action Network and Citizens Advice.

12. Get Britain Working will be presented to the BCP Business Growth Board on 17 September 2025.

Draft Get Dorset & Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole Working Plan (GD&BCPWP)

13. The draft Working Plan report can be viewed in Appendix 1.

14. There is no set format for Working Plans and areas have the flexibility to develop these in a way which will have the maximum impact in their localities. However, there are some core elements which will be expected in all plans:

- Labour market analysis (key challenges across participation and progression)
- Drivers and causes of supply and demand side labour market issues
- Current system and offer (including Health service, Job Centre plus etc)
- Working with Partners (levers that stakeholders can apply to address challenges)
- Systematic changes (what is required to improve outcomes)
- Priority Actions and Longer-term goals (12-24 months including outcomes and 10-year ambition)
- Governance, local engagement, and future iterations

15. The draft plan sets out the joint commitment to ensuring every resident of working age has access to the right support to begin, sustain, or return to a fulfilling career. By enabling more people across the county to thrive in work, it strengthens families, communities, and the local economy. The plan further seeks to maximise the impact of existing resources while responding to the distinct needs of local communities and employers.

16. Key findings from the labour market analysis in the draft plan include:

    a. The number of economically active people (aged 16+) has been slowly increasing since 2004 and now stands at 383,900. This growth reflects the growing population, an increase in the proportion of people aged over 65 who are continuing to work, as well as a growing proportion of women working. The size of the workforce has increased faster in BCP than within the DC area.

    b. The workforce has an older demographic profile than nationally, with 38% of all economically active people aged over 50, compared to 32% for the UK, which has implications for replacement demand.

    c. The employment rate in the county of Dorset area has consistently exceeded the national rate over the long term and may be approaching the concept of ‘full employment’.

    d. The area has a higher proportion of self-employment than the UK average and men are more likely to be self-employed than women.

    e. The area has a higher proportion of people working part-time than the UK average, and women were much more likely to be working part-time than men.

    f. Whilst the occupational profile is similar to the national picture, the county of Dorset area has a lower proportion of people employed in professional, associate professional and process, plant and machine operative occupations and higher proportions employed in sales and customer service and caring, leisure and other service occupations. The occupational profile differs between BCP and DC with the BCP area having a higher proportion of employment in management and professional occupations

g. There is a pay gap between full time workers in the county of Dorset area and those in the rest of the UK, which is more pronounced in the DC area.

h. Approximately 39,000 jobs pay below the 'Real Living Wage', and these are most likely to be part time workers and women.

i. Over the last 20 years, unemployment rates in county of Dorset area have usually been lower than the national average, but post pandemic, rates have exceeded the national average within the BCP area. The unemployment rate has been falling in all areas since 2021 and in December 2023 stood at 2.8%.

j. Claimant count data suggests that unemployment rates are currently higher amongst men, people under 40 and people in the BCP area.

k. Economic inactivity rates have been consistently lower than the national average in the long term, but post pandemic the county of Dorset area appears to have had a steeper rise in inactivity rates, which peaked in September 2022. As of the end of December 2023, 84,600 people (18.9% of people aged 16-64) were inactive in the county of Dorset area.

l. The reasons why people are inactive differ across the two local authority areas. In the DC area, (early) retirement is the most significant reason, whereas in the BCP area, long-term sickness or being a student are the most significant reasons.

17. The draft plan identifies that there is a comprehensive offer of services supporting residents into employment in Dorset, but the challenge lies in fragmentation. Services are numerous but not always coordinated, meaning residents, employers and partners can experience duplication, confusion and missed opportunities. To create systemic change, interventions that alter how the system is designed, coordinated and incentivised are required. This requires close collaboration with Jobcentre Plus and the Department for Work and Pensions, the Integrated Care Board and NHS local services, as well as alignment with Department for Education priorities through the Local Skills Improvement Plan and Adult Education funding.

18. The draft plan proposes the following systemic changes to address these issues:

    a. Creating a single front door & shared triage to overcome multiple entry points

    b. A joint pan Dorset governance and outcomes framework (new Work and Health Board)

    c. Embed Work in Health & Care Pathways

    d. Embedding employment as a priority need

    e. A unified employer gateway

    f. Place-based integration in high-need areas

    g. Sector pipelines aligned to priorities

    h. Use flexible funds as glue

19. The draft plan sets out a clear framework for how residents will be supported into sustainable employment, improve skills, and strengthen local economic resilience. With ongoing economic challenges and changes in the labour market, it is vital that a proactive, coordinated approach to reducing unemployment, supporting workers in the workforce and creating new opportunities for growth is taken.

20. As part of the draft plan, an action plan outlines the priorities, partnerships, and practical steps that will ensure individuals have access to the right training, guidance, and support to move into work. It also highlights the role of local employers, voluntary organisations, and public services in creating a more inclusive and dynamic labour market.

21. To ensure the plan delivers meaningful change, key outcome priorities for Dorset & BCP have been developed to**:**

    - Reduce local variations in employment rates (people aged 18–66)
    - Reduce health-related economic inactivity (people aged 18–66)
    - Narrow the disability employment gap (people aged 18–66)
    - Reduce the proportion of young people (18–24) not in education, employment or training (NEET)
    - Reduce the employment rate gap between lone parents and parents in couples (people aged 18–66)
    - Reduce the percentage of couple households where at least one parent is out of work (people aged 18–66)
    - Increase the employment rate of women (people aged 18–66)

22. Dorset Council as Accountable Body for the draft plan will oversee the implementation of the actions. Monitoring will be conducted on a quarterly basis for the first 24 months following the plans publication. The frequency of monitoring will be reviewed and adjusted as appropriate. The monitoring report will be shared with the stakeholders via Dorset Skills and Workforce Board.

Options Appraisal

23. All areas of England must develop local 'Get Britain Working' plans. To support the recommendations and approve the GD&BCPWP would enable BCP Council to help address the challenges related to labour market participation and progression. As such, the GD&BCPWP will help deliver the Council's Corporate Strategy and wider economic and social objectives.

24. To not submit a plan has been discounted as all areas must deliver a plan as required by UK Government.

Summary of financial implications

25. The Government has provided Dorset Council, as Accountable Body, with £125k to deliver this work across Dorset Council and BCP Geographies. Of this, c£50k will be paid to Dorset Chamber to complete the outline and full plan. Dorset Chamber will also undertake all data gathering, analysis and engagement for Dorset Council.

26. BCP Council has the resources and expertise to provide some of this support. Between June – September (4 months), this is anticipated to require 3 days per week from the ED Sector Lead for Skills and at least 1 day per week for other support from I&D. With on-costs, this is estimated to be c£25k, which will be recovered from Dorset Council and ringfenced for skills initiatives.

27. The Council's finance team would expect BCP Council to receive written agreement from Dorset Council to fund the £25k for the ED officer time. Dorset Council has confirmed this in writing and advised that the transfer will also be included in Dorset Council's GD&BCPWP Cabinet paper, which is being presented on 9 October 2025.

28. During the development of the plan(s), additional work may be needed from the Chamber that wasn't envisaged in the original scope. This will be taken from the remaining £50k. The Council's finance team has advised that assurance is required that if Dorset Chamber work costs more than £50k it will not affect the BCP revenue budget and that the remaining funds will be covered from the remaining balance of the grant that Dorset hold. Dorset Council has provided this assurance in writing.

29. Any final remaining amount could be used to deliver projects/initiatives identified in the Plan (subject to confirmation from Government). This could potentially be split equally between Dorset and BCP Council. The Director, Investment and Development, in consultation with the Portfolio Holder for Destination, Leisure & Commercial Operations, would assign any remaining funding from the Government allocation to deliver projects identified in the Plan.

30. There are no other financial implications for this work. By producing the plan, the Council will not be committing to deliver any further projects or result in any financial liabilities for the Council. Proposed projects within the plan will need to be funded by other funding streams or future UK Government funding.

31. There may not be officer support post March 2026, as the Economic Development team is only funded until this date.

Summary of legal implications

32. There are no immediate legal implications arising from this report. However, there may be a need for legal advice to support the delivery of the local GBW plan, specifically if there is a requirement to enter into an agreement with Dorset Council, who are the lead Accountable Body. This agreement would govern accountabilities and responsibilities. The Council has the power under Section 1 of the Localism Act 2011 to do anything that individuals generally may do (general power of competence), which includes the ability to enter into such agreements.

Summary of human resources implications

33. The approval of the GD&BCPWP will not result in any change of personnel in the Council. Officer support for GBW may cease in March 2026 when funding for the ED team currently ceases.

Summary of sustainability impact

34. A full Decision Impact Assessment (DIA) was undertaken for this project. There have been no adverse comments from colleagues to the DIA. This programme is a real positive for sustainability and links to the following SDG goals:

SDG 2 – Zero Hunger

SDG 3 – Good Health and Well-being

SDG 4 – Quality Education

SDG 5 – Gender Equality

SDG 8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

SDG 9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

SDG 10 – Reduced Inequalities

SDG 11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

SDG 16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

SDG 17 – Partnerships for the goals

Summary of public health implications

35. The GD&BCPWP will have a significant positive impact on the health and well-being of our residents through seeking to address exclusion from the labour market - including those with health conditions and/or caring responsibilities or lower skill levels, young people (and NEETs) without essential skills and people trapped in insecure and poor quality jobs.

Summary of equality implications

36. An EIA conversation/screening document has been completed (See Appendix 2) and has been approved by the EIA team, subject to an updated EIA being provided, once the plan is finalised.

Summary of risk assessment

37. The risks have been considered and addressed in the report above.

Background papers

Get Britain Working White Paper

Guidance for Developing local Get Britan Working plans (England)

Connect to Work

Appendix 2 – EIA Conversation / Screening

Equality Impact Assessment: Conversation Screening Tool

The Council is legally required by the Equality Act 2010 to evidence how it has considered its equality duties in its decision-making process.
The Council must have due regard to the need to -

(a) eliminate discrimination, harassment, victimisation and any other conduct that is prohibited by or under this Act;
(b) advance equality of opportunity between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it;
(c) foster good relations between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it.

Having due regard to the need to advance equality of opportunity between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it involves having due regard, in particular, to the need to -

(a) remove or minimise disadvantages suffered by persons who share a relevant protected characteristic that are connected to that characteristic;
(b) take steps to meet the needs of persons who share a relevant protected characteristic that are different from the needs of persons who do not share it;
(c) encourage persons who share a relevant protected characteristic to participate in public life or in any other activity in which participation by such persons is disproportionately low.

A link to the full text of s149 of the Equality Act 2010 which must be considered when making decisions.

1	**What is being reviewed?**	Creation of a Pan Dorset 'Get Britain Working Plan'
2	**What changes are being made?**	N/A
3	**Service Unit:**	Investment and Development
4	**Participants in the conversation:**	Amy Walton EDO Skills, Matt Robson EDO UKSPF, Ruth Spencer SMART Places, Stakeholders: Dorset Chamber, Dorset Council
5	**Conversation date/s:**	03/07/25, 08/07/25,09/07/25, 10/07/25
6	**Do you know your current or potential client base? Who are the key stakeholders?**	BCP Council will not solely be delivering this plan, but we will be required to report on the delivery by other organisations (for up to 2 years initially), and to be part of systemic change to broaden workforce participation over a 10-year period. **Client Base - Residents** Those with income deprivation Employment deprivation Education, Skills and training deprivation Health deprivation and disability.

		Key Stakeholders: Dorset Council, ICB and JCP/DWP BCP Homewards Partnership in the BCP Council area Community Action Network across the county Active Dorset Citizens Advice Bureau Third sector organisations Priority sector groups SMEs and business leaders
7	**Do different groups have different needs or experiences?** age (young/old), disability, gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex, sexual orientation, members of the armed forces community, any other factors/groups e.g. socioeconomic status, carers, human rights.	BCP Council is fully committed to responding to the needs of different groups including those with protected characteristics through this. These comprise: Different Ages - the elderly or children and young people; Current/Previous members of the Armed Forces; Those with caring responsibilities; Those with physical disabilities; Those with mental disabilities; Different genders; Those who identify as trans; Those who are pregnant/on maternity; Those who are married/in a civil partnership; People from different ethnic groups; People with different religions or beliefs; People with different sexual orientations; People with different socio-economic status; and, Any human rights issues. The proposed plan will benefit all members of the community (including those with protected characteristics) and will help improve equality in line with the 6 EHRC domains of areas of life that can impact equality - education; work; living standards; health; justice and personal security; and participation.
8	**Will this change affect any service users?**	As above
9	**[If the answer to any of the questions above is 'don't know' then you need to gather more evidence. The best way to do this is to use forms 2 and 3. **Please delete prompts before publishing]***	

Form Version 1.2

10	**What are the benefits or positive equality impacts of the change on current or potential users?**	Under Get Britian Working we will seek to find ways to help those want to work have clear pathways and supported opportunities to start or continue their careers. As part of creating the plan, we will undertake some specific analysis of data and contextual information relating to those who are in the categories of health and disability, disadvantage and young people (16-24).

		To deliver this, we hope to transform the system so that there is better: support for people to get back into work if they are outside the workforce (and help to stay in employment if they have a health condition) access to training, an apprenticeship, or help to find work for young people (including help to avoid losing touch with the workforce at a young age) help for people to get a job, upskill, and get on in their career, whether they are unemployed or in employment, alongside clear obligations on people to take up support and do in return everything they can to work support for employers to recruit, retain and develop staff.
11	**What are the negative impacts of the change on current or potential users?**	Contextual data and Labour Market Information shows consistent and embedded challenges that would include those with protected characteristics, however, there are no foreseen negative impacts for potential users.
12	**Will the change affect employees?**	This is not specifically targeted at BCP employees. 1. A key part of this government's mission to kick-start growth is our commitment to building an inclusive and thriving labour market where everyone has the opportunity of good work, and the chance to get on at work. This will improve living standards and ensure we can fund vital public services. It is also central to delivering on our missions to break down barriers to opportunity, and to improve the health of the nation. 2. That is why the government has set a long-term ambition to achieve an 80% employment rate. This would place the UK among the highest performing countries in the world, with the equivalent of over 2 million more people in work.[footnote 4] Our approach is based on 3 pillars: a modern Industrial Strategy and Local Growth Plans – to create more good jobs in every part of the country improving the quality and security of work through the Plan to Make Work Pay

		the biggest reforms to employment support for a generation, bringing together skills and health to get more people into work and to get on in work 3. This third pillar is the focus for this White Paper: to Get Britain Working, as part of a system based on mutual obligations, where those who can work, do work, and where support is matched by the requirement for jobseekers to take it up.
13	**Will the change affect the wider community?**	To deliver this, the fundamental reforms will transform the system so that there is better: support for people to get back into work if they are outside the workforce (and help to stay in employment if they have a health condition) access to training, an apprenticeship, or help to find work for young people (including help to avoid losing touch with the workforce at a young age) help for people to get a job, upskill, and get on in their career, whether they are unemployed or in employment, alongside clear obligations on people to take up support and do in return everything they can to work support for employers to recruit, retain and develop staff.
14	**What mitigating actions are planned or already in place for those negatively affected by this change?**	There is no one negatively impacted by this proposal.
15	**Summary of Equality Implications:**	Poor workforce health imposes large costs on employers, especially from sickness absence and turnover, while also making it harder for them to find the talent they need to grow and thrive. There is also compelling evidence about the value of helping people with a health condition or disability to stay in work, including to prevent them becoming economically inactive. In response, the review Get BCP and Dorset Working will consider what more can be done to enable employers to: • increase the recruitment and retention of disabled people and those with a health condition, including via the new jobs and careers service

		• prevent people becoming unwell at work and promote good, healthy workplaces • undertake early intervention for sickness absence and increase returns to work The detailed project of the 'Get BCP and Dorset Working' will benefit all members of the community (including those with protected characteristics) and will help improve equality - in line with the 6 domains of areas of life that can impact equality - education; work; living standards; health; justice and personal security; and participation. Examples include better access to employability support, better targeted community awareness for return-to-work support, improved community interaction and participation around health and wellbeing at work and into work, improved education and skills support for businesses to upskill existing staff but to also build disability confidence in employing future talent. As a result, this should support economic growth and encourage more business start-ups and growth.

Appendix 3 - Dorset Skills and Workforce Development Group Membership

Chair	Nicola Newman
Secretariat	Dorset Chamber funded by LSIP
Air Bearing Solutions	Hugh Joseph
Adult Skills and Learning	Sarah Rice
AUB	Lisa Mann
BCP Council ED	Ruth Spencer
BCP Council Skills	Amy Walton
Bournemouth and Poole College	Phil Sayles/Anthony Carr
Bournemouth University	Phil Sewell
Careers Hub Chair and Industry Representative	David Matthews
Dorset Chamber/LSIP	Rosie Knapper
Dorset Council ED	Jon Bird
Dorset Careers Hub/NEETs	Simon Fraiz–Brown/Helen Stevenson
Dorset Digital Skills Partnership	Penny Syddall
DSTPN	Rod Davies
DWP	Karen Taylor
National Careers Service	Cheryl Cole
HSU	Lesley Haig/Clare Nadaf
ICB/NHS	Eleanor Parson
Weymouth and Kingston Maurwood College (now Coastland College)	Kate Wills/Tom Hallam
Yeovil College	Alex Clancy

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Get Dorset and BCP Working

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Foreword

We are proud to introduce the first joint Get Dorset and BCP Working Plan, a collaborative employment, health, and skills strategy. Created in partnership between Dorset Council, Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole (BCP) Council, the Department for Work and Pensions, NHS Dorset Integrated Care Board , Dorset Chamber, and our many partners. This plan reflects our combined resolve to connect more local people to meaningful work.

Our county faces a multifaceted challenge—an ageing population, fewer young residents, and an evolving labour market. At the same time, job vacancies outpace supply, and nearly 30,000 local residents want to work but do not currently have the opportunity. We recognise that work is more than just income—it is a source of purpose, confidence, and belonging. Importantly, we know that supporting and inspiring young people into the workforce is vital—not only for individual fulfilment, but for the economic and social resilience of our entire region.

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Our councils share a vision: to ensure that every working-age resident can access the right support to begin, sustain, or return to fulfilling employment. By working in partnership, we believe we can tackle economic inactivity, address health-related barriers, elevate job quality, and foster inclusive growth across our region.

This plan aligns directly with our respective council strategies and priorities. Our councils recognise that responding effectively to regional economic inequality demands strategic partnership and shared resources. Dorset Council's 2024–29 Council Plan champions ambition, economic growth, and shared prosperity across the county. Additionally, Dorset Council's Economic Growth Strategy, launched in May 2025, underscores the importance of collaboration to drive employment, investment, and innovation across Dorset.

Within BCP Council, the recently created Business Growth Board will help to drive forward the areas local economic priorities and growth agenda. Development of BCP Council's Local Growth Plan, due April 2026, will focus on local challenges like skills gaps, affordable housing shortage, and persistent inequality and seek to address through coordinated action. We also face resourcing and fiscal challenges. In Dorset Council, we are advancing bold ambitions—for example, accelerating our net-zero target and affirming long-term transformation investments. In BCP Council, we are carefully balancing the need to support vulnerable groups and services—including SEND provision—amidst national funding constraints, while also investing in our future through innovation and transformation.

Despite these pressures, our councils remain resolute: realising the ambitions of the Get Dorset & BCP Working Plan will strengthen families, support employers, and build resilient communities. This plan is not just a strategy—it is a call to action. It envisions a future where:

- Every resident of working age has access to tailored employment support.
- Services across health, skills, and employment are aligned and responsive.
- Employers can tap into a motivated workforce.
- Communities flourish with renewed confidence, purpose, and economic opportunity.

We are delighted to lead this work together. We invite our communities, businesses, stakeholders, and partners to join us. Together, we will turn aspiration into action—so that every person who wants to work in our county can find their path to employment and fulfilment.

[signatures or photos]
Councillor Nick Ireland, Leader of Dorset Council
Councillor Millie Earl, Leader of BCP Council

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Acknowledgement

Active Dorset
Arts University Bournemouth
Bournemouth and Poole College
Bournemouth Christchurch and Poole Council
Bournemouth University
Business Growth Dorset
Citizens Advice
Community Action Network
Department for Work and Pensions
Digital Skills Partnership
Dorset Armed Forces Community Business Support Network Group
Dorset & Somerset Training Provider Network
Dorset Careers Hub
Dorset Council
Dorset Skills and Workforce Board
Hampshire County Council
Health Innovation Wessex
Health Sciences University
Local Skills Improvement Team
National Careers Service
NHS ICB
Royal Foundation Homewards BCP
Skills and Learning Adult Community Education
Somerset Council
Weymouth and Kingston Maurwood College
Wiltshire County Council
Yeovil College

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Executive Summary

We are pleased to present the first joint *Get Dorset Working Plan*. This plan brings together Dorset and BCP Councils, the Department for Work and Pensions, the NHS, Dorset Chamber and many other partners, united in a shared commitment to help more people move into work. We know that too many people who want to work feel unable to do so for a range of reasons. There is no single solution, but proven approaches are available, and by working together we can make a difference.

Dorset county faces a unique challenge: an ageing population alongside a decline in younger residents, which means our workforce is shrinking at a time when we need it to grow. While there are more vacancies than people to fill them, around 30,000 people locally want to work but are not currently in employment. We also recognise that work offers more than financial security – it provides purpose, confidence, and a sense of belonging.

This plan sets out our joint commitment to ensuring every resident of working age has access to the right support to begin, sustain, or return to a fulfilling career. By enabling more people across the county to thrive in work, we can strengthen families, communities, and the local economy.

Get Dorset and BCP Working Plan

The *Get Dorset and BCP Working Plan* is a joint regional employment, health, and skills strategy, developed in response to the UK Government's *Get Britain Working White Paper*. The plan sets out how partners will work together to increase employment, reduce economic inactivity, address health-related barriers to work, and improve the quality of jobs across Dorset and the BCP area.

Developed collaboratively with Dorset Council, Bournemouth Christchurch and Poole Council (BCP), the Department for Work and Pensions (DWP), NHS Dorset Integrated Care Board (ICB) and the Dorset Skills and Workforce Board the plan covers both Dorset Council and BCP Council areas. It provides an overview of current employment support activity, alongside an analysis of the local labour market, and highlights where new approaches are needed to respond to emerging challenges.

The plan also explains how local partners will align with and contribute to national, regional, and local priorities for inclusive growth, resilience, and prosperity. It supports the Government's ambition to achieve an 80% employment rate while ensuring that local residents and employers benefit from healthier, more sustainable, and more prosperous communities.

Local Labour Market Context

The Dorset and BCP labour market reflects both opportunities and challenges. The economically active population (aged 16+) has steadily increased since 2004, reaching 383,900. This is driven by population growth, higher participation among older people (aged 65+), and increased participation by women. Growth has been stronger in the BCP area particularly in young people, than in the Dorset Council area.

The workforce has an older profile than the national average: 38% of the economically active population are over 50, compared with 32% nationally. This trend creates implications for replacement demand in the coming years.

Employment rates across Dorset and BCP have remained consistently above the national average. Levels of self-employment are higher than the national average, with men more likely than women to be self-employed. Similarly, part-time or zero hours working is more common than reported nationally, particularly among women.

Occupational profiles are broadly in line with national patterns, although Dorset and BCP have fewer people working in professional and associate professional roles, and more in sales, customer service, and caring, leisure, and service occupations. Within this, BCP has a higher share of people in management and professional occupations compared with the wider Dorset Council area.

Despite these strengths, pay levels for full-time workers in the pan-Dorset area remain below the national average, with the gap more pronounced

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in the Dorset Council area. Around 39,000 jobs locally pay below the 'Real Living Wage', disproportionately affecting part-time workers and women.

Unemployment in Dorset and BCP has historically been below the national average. However, post-pandemic trends saw unemployment rise above national levels in the BCP area. Rates have since fallen, reaching 2.8% in December 2023. Current claimant data shows higher unemployment among men, people under 40, and those in BCP.

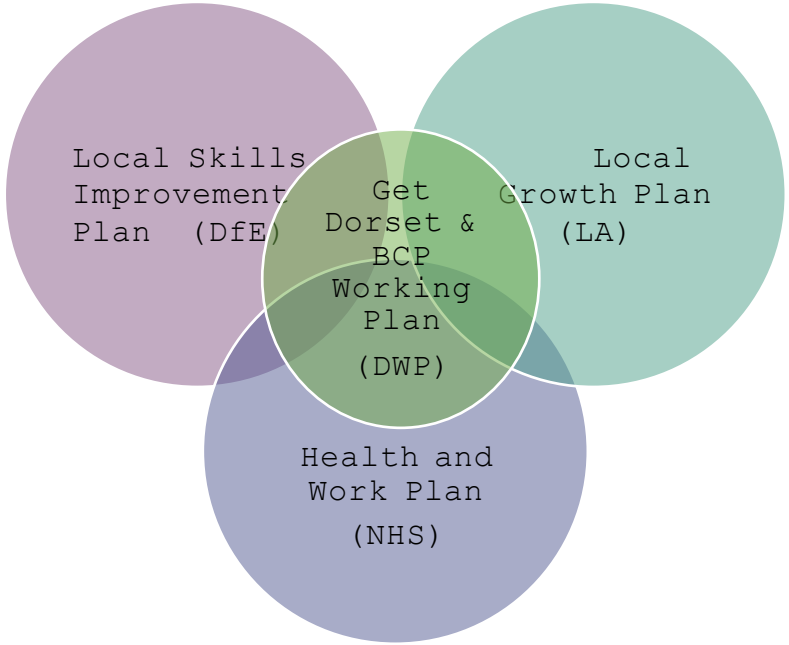
Economic inactivity has traditionally been below the national average, but since the pandemic inactivity rates have risen more sharply. By March 2025, 94,300 people aged 16–64 (21%) were economically inactive. The reasons vary across the two areas: in Dorset Council, early retirement and ill health are key factors, while in BCP the main drivers are long-term sickness and study. Across the county, young people are noted as struggling to find employment, therefore increasing the number of economically inactive people.

Strategic Alignment

The *Get Dorset and BCP Working Plan* has been developed with funding from the Department for Work and Pensions, with Dorset Council as the accountable body. Dorset Council, BCP Council, DWP and NHS Dorset are the lead partners.

This Government initiative brings local partners together to focus on reducing economic inactivity and supporting residents into sustainable employment. The plan seeks to maximise the impact of existing resources while responding to the distinct needs of local communities and employers. Behind the data are real people. For example, young people waiting for mental health support or lacking the qualifications to start their careers; residents in their 50s and 60s managing long-term health conditions or caring responsibilities, with valuable skills but limited opportunities; and school-leavers in need of tailored employment support.

We know that when people cannot access the support they need, it limits their life chances, constrains employers' ability to recruit, and affects the resilience of our local economy. This Plan will help address those challenges by ensuring that local services and resources are better aligned to the needs of residents and businesses.



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1 Introduction

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Introduction

Dorset and Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole (BCP) has a combined population of c.780,000, making it the third largest Get Britain Working (GBW) area in the South West, behind Devon, Torbay and Plymouth (c.1,232,660), and the West of England Combined Authority including North Somerset (c.1,188,552).

According to the Department for Work and Pension's (DWP) Guidance on Developing local Get Britain Working Plans, the employment rate in Dorset and BCP between October 2023 and September 2024 was 76.6% (+/-2.4% pts), placing the area sixth out of the seven GBW areas in the South West, just below Devon, Torbay and Plymouth (76.9% (+/-2% pts)) and above Cornwall and Isles of Scilly (76.4% (+/-3.7% pts)).

Wiltshire and Swindon had the highest employment rate in the South West at that time (81.9%). For comparative purposes, the highest employment rate in England was Oxfordshire (83.9%) and the lowest was the West Midlands (69.5%).

According to the DWP's Get Britain Working Outcome Measures, the national employment rate of people aged 18 to 66 in the period October – December 2024 was 75.8%. This was 0.3%pts up on the year and 1.1%pts down on pre covid-19 pandemic.

The Government's goal, which we share for the pan Dorset area (comprising Dorset Council and BCP Council), is for a thriving labour market where everyone has the opportunity for good work and to be able to get on in work, and where the ambition of an 80% employment rate is achieved.

For Dorset and BCP this would involve having an additional c.18,540 people in work. This would make a total of 360,240 economically active people across the area (using 2024-25 numbers – see below) and reduce the number of economically inactive people across the area by 20% (from 94,300). According to the Dorset Local Skills Improvement Plan (LSIP), 26.4% (c. 24,890) of those who are economically inactive want to work (compared with 18% nationally), which indicates that from a resident perspective, there is motivation to achieve an 80% employment rate across the area.

In addition, there are 39,000 people in the area earning less than the Living Wage (c. 11% of the economically active population). Securing better quality work and higher rates of pay for this group is equally important for the wellbeing and prosperity of the area.

Dorset's population is ageing, with significant social and economic implications for the area. In 2024-25, there were 341,700 economically active people in Dorset, out of a working age population of 450,300. Just 59% of the population in Dorset is currently of working age, compared with 63% for England, and by 2043, only 53% of people in the pan-Dorset area will be aged 16-64, compared with 59% for England. Meanwhile 25% are 65+ compared with 18% for England, largely due to the Dorset Council area demographic profile where already 30% of people are 65+. Dorset Council has the oldest age profile of all upper tier authorities in England and Wales.

With lower than average population growth expected (5.6% between 2018 and 2043 compared with 14.1% for the South West and 10.3% for England), the over 50s projected to dominate in-migration, and a higher proportion of economically active people aged over 50 (38% of all economically active people are already aged over 50 compared with 32% for the UK), there are important considerations for the labour market and the local approach to securing an 80% employment rate.

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Our plan to get Dorset and BCP working therefore focuses not only the volume, but also the quality and diversity of work needed to drive prosperity, wellbeing and inclusion across the area. It raises a range of significant questions, including:

- Is filling current vacancies sufficient or do we need to generate more jobs as well?
- Do we have enough working age people with capability for work to undertake current and future jobs?
- What do we need to do to support those with capability for work into jobs?
- How do we increase employers who are Disability Confident and offer flexible and inclusive recruitment practices?
- What are the implications of our ageing population for the volume, quality and nature of future work?
- What balance might we aim for between more, better and different, jobs? How might this help to address Dorset and BCP's productivity challenge?
- How do we articulate the relationship between growth and foundational economic sectors to make visible the need, and value opportunities, for skills and work at different levels in the pan Dorset labour market?
- How do we scale the role modelling of inclusive employment opportunities within the foundational economy including health?
- How will significant changes in digital and AI change the shape of the future work force and what we do?
- What systemic priorities do we need to address for the long-term effective functioning of the pan Dorset economy and labour market?
- How does this help us understand the respective and collective roles of the Dorset + BCP Councils and NHS Dorset, key partners (ICB, JCP, DS&WFB, and LSIP) and stakeholders (including Skills and Learning ACE, FE colleges and providers, HEIs, employers, the Chamber, council services, voluntary and community sector bodies and organisations)

Dorset and BCP are ahead of the national curve in terms of the economic activity of the 50+ workforce. There is scope for the area to become a testbed for exploring new approaches to securing work-life balance, flexible recruitment and employment practices, and intergenerational co-operation. This should include how to maximise the value of project and fractional work, and how to harness the disruptive power of AI to become a force for good in promoting human and machine learning between younger and older working generations as part of newly imagined approaches to improving productivity and growth.

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2 Dorset and BCP Council Labour Market Analysis

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The demographic, geographical and economic complexity of Dorset and BCP presents challenges to growth. Addressing these challenges requires a shared focus on high-value employment, skills and innovation, good health outcomes and place-based regeneration – ensuring that Dorset's unique assets deliver long-term, inclusive prosperity.

Economic Priorities for Dorset and BCP

The Dorset and BCP area benefits from a unique blend of urban, coastal and rural opportunities. BCP is the largest conurbation on the South Coast, the second largest urban area in the South West and the 10th largest local authority in England. With three universities a premier league football club, an international renowned orchestra, and the home of the RNLI, it offers a vibrant urban and coastal way of life and potential springboard for growth.

This is complemented by a wide range of opportunities in the Dorset Council area. The outstanding natural environment across the pan Dorset area provides the foundation for the whole economy and offers exciting potential for nationally significant low carbon energy projects in the Weymouth/Portland area, paving the way for clean growth.

The area also occupies a prime location for growth at the crossroads wider economic partnership areas such as the 'Great South West', 'Western Gateway' and 'Central South' regions. With plans to develop hydrogen storage capability and wind infrastructure in South Dorset, together with the development of new nuclear energy capability at Hinkley Point, Somerset and Dorset offer the potential to power green energy production for the south of England, including London. Furthermore, the growing ports and airport provide important passenger and freight services to the continent and beyond.

There is clear evidence of economic momentum across the area. In the year to Dec 2024, more than 8,565 new businesses were established in Dorset, while over £30 million has already been invested in growth-enabling projects.

At the same time, the challenge remains clear: local productivity is around 13% below the UK average, workplace pay is approximately 90% of national levels, and the workforce continues to age.

The Productivity Institute has identified that both the BCP and Dorset Council areas, along with Somerset, fall into the 'falling behind' group with lower-than-average productivity and lower than average growth in productivity compared with the South West and England as a whole.

Poor infrastructure and transport links restrict opportunities to capitalise on spillover effects from the West of England Combined Authority, and the absence of a strategic authority for the area is limiting strategic oversight on major issues such as net zero plans (eg Electric Vehicle Charging Infrastructure), sharing skills and capacity to reduce barriers to affordable housing, and the adoption of new technologies.

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Sectors for clean, secure, creative and healthy growth

Pan-Dorset holds a strong comparative advantage in globally competitive, high-growth sectors that also create better-paid opportunities for local residents. Key strengths align to sectors highlighted in The UK's Modern Industrial Strategy 2025 enabling the area to deliver government priorities, including advanced engineering and manufacturing – particularly in marine, maritime, and aerospace, defence, and clean energy industries that build on Dorset's natural assets. Financial services, including fintech, are also significant contributors. In addition, Dorset's fast-growing digital and creative industries benefit from strong cultural heritage, smart technology investment, and university-led research, positioning them as a major growth opportunity.

The area is equally well placed to lead in health innovation. Dorset's integrated care system, world-class health science facilities, and unique demographic profile provide both a platform and a testbed for solutions to the opportunities and challenges of an ageing society. Increasingly, growth is also emerging at the intersection of sectors – for example, where creative and digital industries converge with defence.

Combined quantitative and qualitative analysis suggests that the following sectors provide opportunities to create high value clusters and supply chains, which have the potential to drive inward investment and exporting, as well as supporting the application of technology across and between sectors:

- Advanced manufacturing (in particular aerospace and marine and maritime)
- Defence
- Clean energy industries
- Financial services (including Fintech)
- Digital and creative
- Health and life sciences

The area also has a greater proportion of businesses in the construction sector than the UK average, albeit a smaller proportion of business in the professional, scientific and technical activities sector. Within the area, the most significant difference between the local authority areas is the number of agricultural businesses in the Dorset Council area.

Employers continue to report skills shortages vacancies in construction and advanced engineering / manufacturing, making skills development in these areas a priority for the Local Skills Improvement Plan. Skills development to provide for the economic opportunities, the changing businesses in the area and the development of digital and AI processes, is key to ensure workforce development.

Both Dorset and BCP Councils are setting an ambitious and coordinated course for growth. Dorset Council's new **Economic Growth Strategy (2025–2040)** places clean energy, innovation, and the regeneration of Weymouth and Portland at its heart, building on the strengths of Dorset Innovation Park and the development of a clean-energy super-cluster, which aims to deliver **2000 new jobs**. In parallel, BCP Corporate Strategy

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aims to continually develop skills, enable employment for everyone providing support when and where it's needed and support communities to be inclusive, vibrant and sustainable. BCP Council's recently established Business Growth Board will support creation of a BCP Growth Plan to help and drive forward local economic priorities and the growth agenda for the area.

Health and Innovation

Talbot Quarter is Bournemouth's £350 million innovation district delivering a next-generation, mixed-use development. Backed by a long-term charitable landowner, Talbot Village Trust, Talbot Quarter offers a prime investment opportunity in a high-growth, high-demand location.

Anchored by world-class universities, the Talbot Quarter creates a dynamic ecosystem for digital, creative, and health-tech industries.

The Innovation Hub will deliver 35,000 sq ft of workspace for startups and SMEs, fostering collaboration between academia, business, and industry, while the Innovation Park provides 150,000 sq ft of offices, labs, and co-working spaces, designed to meet the needs of next-generation businesses with ESG, Prop Tech, and Smart City principles embedded from the outset.

The Nuffield Health Hospital & Orthopaedic Research Institute will be a 125,000 sq ft world-leading facility driving medical science innovation.

Clean Energy

A green growth revolution is underway which positions Dorset as a new UK destination for international investment in clean energy. Bringing together private sector organisations, the Dorset Clean Energy Super Cluster is on a mission to unlock investment and align processes to ensure the UK Industrial Strategy can be delivered in Dorset and the English Channel.

Dorset presents multiple opportunities to advance nationally significant infrastructure projects by harnessing its unique geography and geology, whilst leveraging the exceptional deepwater at Portland Port and Weymouth for hydrogen storage. With an estimated investment level of £28 billion across all projects, this will accelerate delivery of government ambitions set out in the Industrial Strategy, including clean power by 2030 and Net Zero by 2050.

These future looking industries and environmentally sustainable new technologies are attractive to younger people, providing secure, skilled and well-paid jobs. The goals is to generate over 2000 jobs and over £500m of private sector investment in renewable energy projects by 2029

Innovation

Dorset Innovation Park is an important employment site in Dorset as a high security business park and Dorset's Enterprise Zone based at Winfrith's former nuclear site. The park offers opportunity for expansion for high-tech and cyber secure businesses, creating a high-quality network of defence related businesses. With sector specialisms and secure 5G network the park is well placed to make more of our natural advantages in clean energy and defence, whilst offering high-paid, skilled work.

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The Foundation Economy

These growth-potential sectors are underpinned by a 'foundation economy' which provides a range of local services such as health, education, leisure and public services. These sectors are essential to the effective functioning of all economies, and account for a high volume of employment. Therefore, improving productivity, opportunities and wages in these sectors is important to tackling the area's productivity challenge.

Employment Opportunities in Dorset and BCP

The NHS is the largest source of labour demand in Dorset, with over 5 times as many job postings than the second largest employer, Dorset Council. By sector, health and social care has the most postings, followed by food and services and retail. The number of vacancies recorded in the pan Dorset area has increased by 114% since 2019. This increase has varied by occupational group, with the largest increase observed in medium and lower skilled jobs. This is likely a reflection of higher turnover, declining supply and possible changes in the way employers recruit for these roles in recent years.

Despite the increase in the number of advertised vacancies in medium and lower skilled occupations, the proportion of employment in each broad occupational group has changed very little between 2019 and 2023 and employment in **higher skilled jobs** continues to dominate, **accounting for 43% of all employment**.
Looking to the future, forecasts indicate that **the number of jobs in the area will grow from c400,000 jobs in 2020 to 439,000 in 2035**. The majority of new jobs created are expected to be in high skilled roles. However, **84% of projected employment change (204,000 jobs) will be driven by replacement demand**, that is replacing workers already in the workforce who are projected to leave. **The remaining 39,000 jobs are projected to be new roles associated with economic growth**.

Capacity

A wide range of infrastructure and economic factors currently limits the growth of capacity for good work in Dorset and BCP. These include:

- Housing affordability, with both BCP and Dorset Council ranked among the least affordable areas in the South West, which makes it difficult for employers to attract and retain staff. For example, the Dorset ICB reports high house prices make it difficult to attract people to health and care jobs
- The outmigration of younger, skilled workers, is creating labour shortages in sectors such as health, construction, and hospitality.
- Transport congestion and underinvestment in infrastructure constrain connectivity.

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- Both BCP and wider Dorset's small business base, though entrepreneurial, often struggles to access finance, innovation support, and export markets, leaving the local economy vulnerable to external shocks and slower to adapt to emerging industries such as the green and digital sectors.
- Nearly nine in ten Dorset businesses are micro-enterprises with fewer than ten staff. While the area has pockets of innovation—particularly in BCP—funding levels are low and the number of scale-ups is below the national median. Barriers include talent shortages, transport congestion, lack of suitable premises, and slow broadband in rural areas.
- Despite a 40% cut in greenhouse gas emissions since 2005, Dorset remains exposed to coastal flooding and climate change impacts. Environmental degradation—from biodiversity loss to declining water quality—poses further risks to long-term economic resilience.
- The ICB reports that coastal areas have fewer consultants, medical trainees and nurses compared to inland areas, despite having older populations with greater needs

Capability

In terms of skills supply, Dorset and BCP has a good supply of intermediate skills, but a slightly lower proportion of people with Level 4 or higher qualifications than the national average. This is exacerbating skills shortages in key sectors. Data shows that females are more highly qualified than males in the county.

The percentage of under 25s with a Higher Education qualification is two thirds that of the national average (13% vs 22%). The Local Skills Improvement Plan (LSIP) reports progress in this area with Bournemouth University's Civic University project that aligns place-based offers, and successful bids for funding to develop new degree apprenticeship courses at Bournemouth University and Health Sciences University (HSU) in the LSIP-identified skill priority areas. All Further Education (FE) colleges now have University Centres to support upskilling throughout the workforce.

The two FE colleges enjoy good inspection ratings, both with reasonable or strong performance in supporting the skills agenda. The provision of vocational and technical programmes of learning aligned to local skills priorities is growing significantly, with recent capital investment in health and green skills provision.

Nevertheless, in both council areas the number of apprenticeships is not growing in line with regional and national rates. In particular Health and Social Care Apprenticeship starts are falling despite employer demand remaining strong and provision available. There are also very limited apprenticeships available in agriculture, despite the foundational nature of the sector, both locally and nationally.

The ageing workforce across the area signals an important role for continuing skill development and re-skilling opportunities. Skills Bootcamps are playing a significant part in this and there is scope for further innovation in AI and green skills through the Adult Skills Fund.

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Growing capacity and capability for good work in Dorset and BCP

A focus on work-life balance is an emerging common thread across working age generations. It is as much a priority for many 'Gen Zs', as it is for those 'Gen X' and later 'Baby Boomers' who re-locate to Dorset in their 50s. Equally, millennials in their 30s and 40s who are more likely to be raising and supporting families value flexibility in their work whilst needing to earn sufficient income to afford to live in Dorset and BCP.

There is scope for Dorset and BCP to be at the forefront of a collective reimagining of how work can be organised to secure both prosperity and balance. This would include valuing the contribution of people in medium and lower skilled roles, all those working in the foundation economy, and the often invisible care and support that family, friends, neighbours and communities offer one another alongside more formal volunteering, such as at food banks, with the NHS, in community sport, and looking after our precious natural resources. Such an approach would contribute to building a diverse and vibrant economy and a more equitable society, to everyone's benefit.

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3 Drivers and Causes of Supply and Demand Side Labour Market Issues

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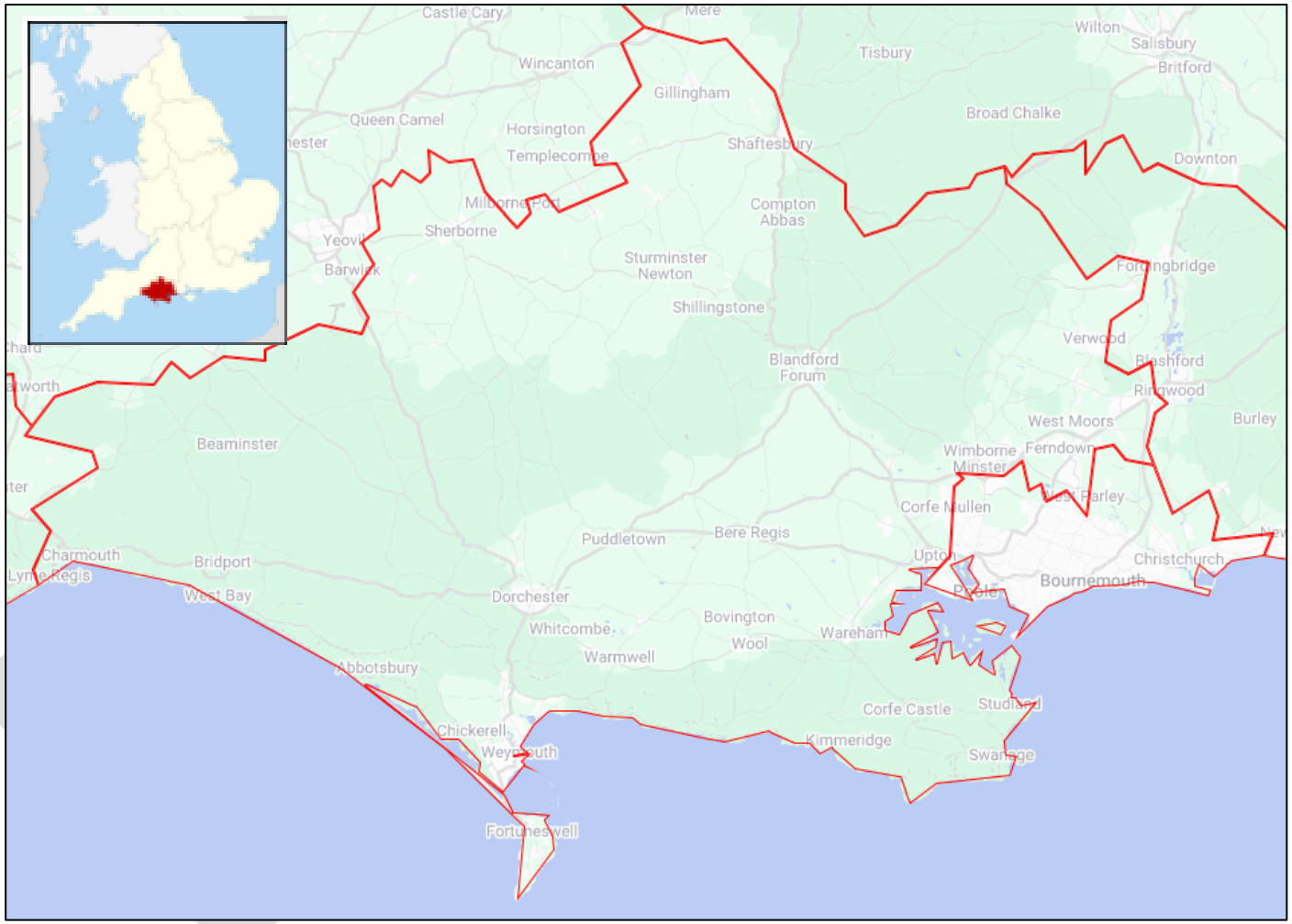
Drivers and causes of Supply and Demand Side Labour Market Issues

This is the functional economic area encompassing the two unitary authorities of Dorset Council and Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole Council.

In this report, the combined geography and related data is referred to as 'pan-Dorset'



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Labour Market

- 75.9% of 16-64 year olds were in employment (March 2025)
- Female employment rate is 73.8% (March 2025)
- 15.7% of people in employment were self-employed vs 12.3% for the UK
- Employment rate for people with disabilities is 60.3% (Mar 2025)
- 39,000 people earning less than the Living Wage
- 94,300 (21%) economically inactive people (March 2025) driven by early retirement, long term sickness and studying.
- 38% of economically active people are aged over 50, vs 32% for the UK, with implications for replacement demand
-

Business Environment

- £19.5bn economic output (2019 prices), but slower than average growth
- £4.63 per hour productivity gap, equivalent to £2.68bn a year and falling behind rest of UK
- 33,225 businesses, of which 89.4% are micros
- Approx 500 scale-up businesses with 43,000 employees and £4.2bn turnover
- £792m trade surplus in 2021, driven by services in BCP
- Downward trend in FDI flows with more investment leaving the region than coming in
- 343 innovation projects funded in the area since 2004, less than expected
- Underpinned by the foundation economy

Skills supply and demand

- 16% of establishments have at least one hard to fill vacancy vs 15% in England
- 42% of people aged 16-64 have a level 4 qualification vs 47% in the UK
- 3.4% of 16-17 year olds in BCP and 3.8% in DC were NEET compared to 5.2% for England
- After KS5, more young people went into employment and less into HE than nationally
- Lower than average participation rate in adult education
- 22,720 students enrolled in the area's three universities, but low graduate retention
- Graduates in the area were less likely to be employed in high skilled jobs

Transport and infrastructure

- Largely rural area, but 78% of people live in urban areas
- Five main Travel to Work areas
- Issues with North/South connectivity
- Congestion on the A31,35,351
- Poor rail connectivity bot to and within the area
- Inadequate infrastructure for walking and cycling and EV use
- Unlikely to meet net zero targets for transport on current trajectory
- 98.8% of premises in BCP and 95.8% in DC have access to superfast broadband compared to 97% for the UK

Population and Migration

- 779,779 residents in 2021, of which 59% were working age, compared to 63% for England
- Lower than average population growth expected and by 2043 only 53% of people will be aged 16-64
- Life expectancy at birth is higher than the national average, although areas with higher levels of deprivation have a lower life expectancy

Housing

- Median house prices were £340,000 in BCP and £353,000 in DC vs £290,000 for England
- Prices 10.23 times median earnings in BCP and 11.03 times more in DC, vs 8.26 for England
- 40.5% of homes in DC were under-occupied and 29.9% in BCP vs 34.6% for England
- 58,000 homes do not meet the decent homes standard

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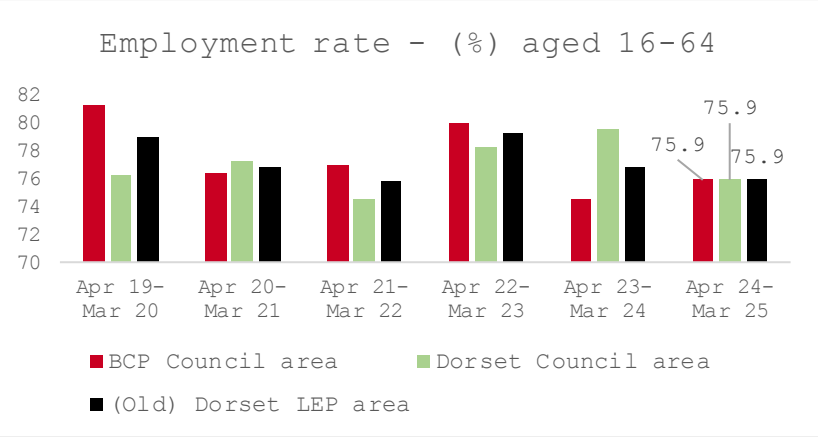
Employment Rate

According to the DWP's Guidance on Developing local Get Britain Working Plans, the employment rate in Dorset and BCP between October 2023 and September 2024 was 76.6% (+/-2.4% pts), placing the area sixth out of the seven GBW areas in the South West, just below Devon, Torbay and Plymouth (76.9% (+/-2% pts)) and above Cornwall and Isles of Scilly (76.4% (+/-3.7% pts)).

Based on local data to March 2025, the employment rate for the pan Dorset area (75.9%) is down on pre-pandemic levels (79%) and appears to have stabilised following post-pandemic labour market turbulence, particularly in 2022-23 when the employment rate reached 79.2%.

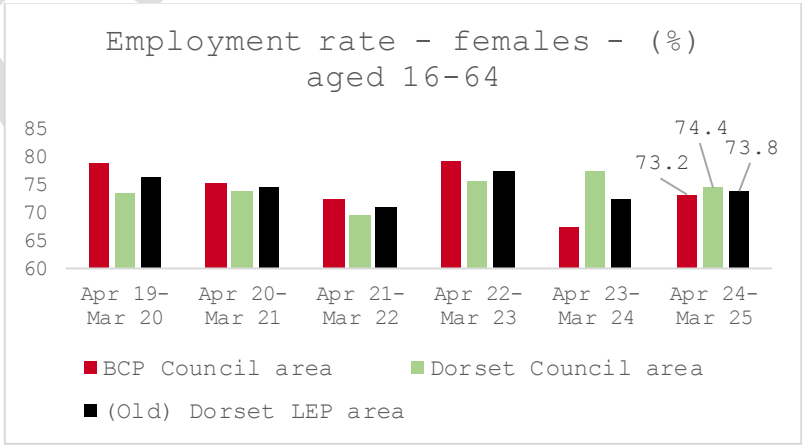


Whilst the employment rate in the pan Dorset area has consistently exceeded the national rate over the long-term, post pandemic employment rates have been lower than the national average within the BCP area. Sectors that have been particularly hit post-pandemic include hospitality, tourism and retail, reflecting national trends, and with these sectors overrepresented in both BCP and Dorset Council areas, the effect has been significant for the local area.

Most recently, the labour market in Dorset and BCP has tightened during the last few months with more competition for the roles that are available, though this overview disguises the geographic and sectoral complexity of the area described previously.

Female Employment Rate

The female employment rate in the pan Dorset area between April 2024 and March 2025 was 73.8%, a gap of 2.1% pts with the overall employment rate for the area. This compares favourably with the national employment rate of women aged 18 to 66, which was 72.3% in December 2024, however the local female employment rate has fluctuated during the post-pandemic years. The national rate is 7.1% pts lower than the employment rate of men at 79.4%.



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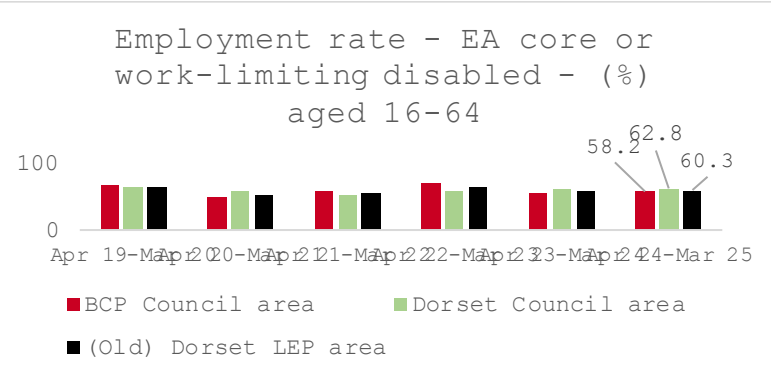
Disability employment rate

The employment rate for people of working age (16-64) with disabilities in Dorset, calculated with reference to the Equality Act core or work-limiting disabled statistics indicates a rate of 60.3% across the pan Dorset area, a gap of 15.6% pts with the overall employment rate for the area.



Employment rate gaps amongst parents

As part of its Get Britain Working programme, DWP will be measuring (a) the difference in employment rate between lone parents and parents in a couple, and (b) the proportion of coupled families where at least one parent is out of work.

Nationally, the employment rate of lone parents has been consistently lower than for that of coupled parents. Although the gap had been reducing since 2006, recent data suggest it is rising again.

National data also indicates that in July-September 2024, 24.1% of all coupled families had at least one parent out of work, and that there has been a gradual decline in this figure since 2016.

Whilst local comparative data is not yet available, an important factor in enabling parents to work is ensuring there is good availability of childcare. The Dorset LSIP has highlighted a lack of childcare options and high costs. In the Dorset area, availability of care is sufficient, but there is an ongoing challenge to recruit staff locally and nationally.

Economic Inactivity

Economic inactivity rates have been consistently lower than the national average in the long term, but post pandemic the pan Dorset area appears to have had a steeper rise in inactivity rates. These rose to 21% in 2021-22, before dropping slightly to 19% and then returning to 21% in 2024-25. In March 2025, there were 94,300 economically inactive people in the pan Dorset area.

The reasons why people are inactive differ across the two local authority areas. In the Dorset Council (DC) area, (early) retirement is the most significant reason, whereas in the BCP area, long term sickness or being a student are the most significant reasons.

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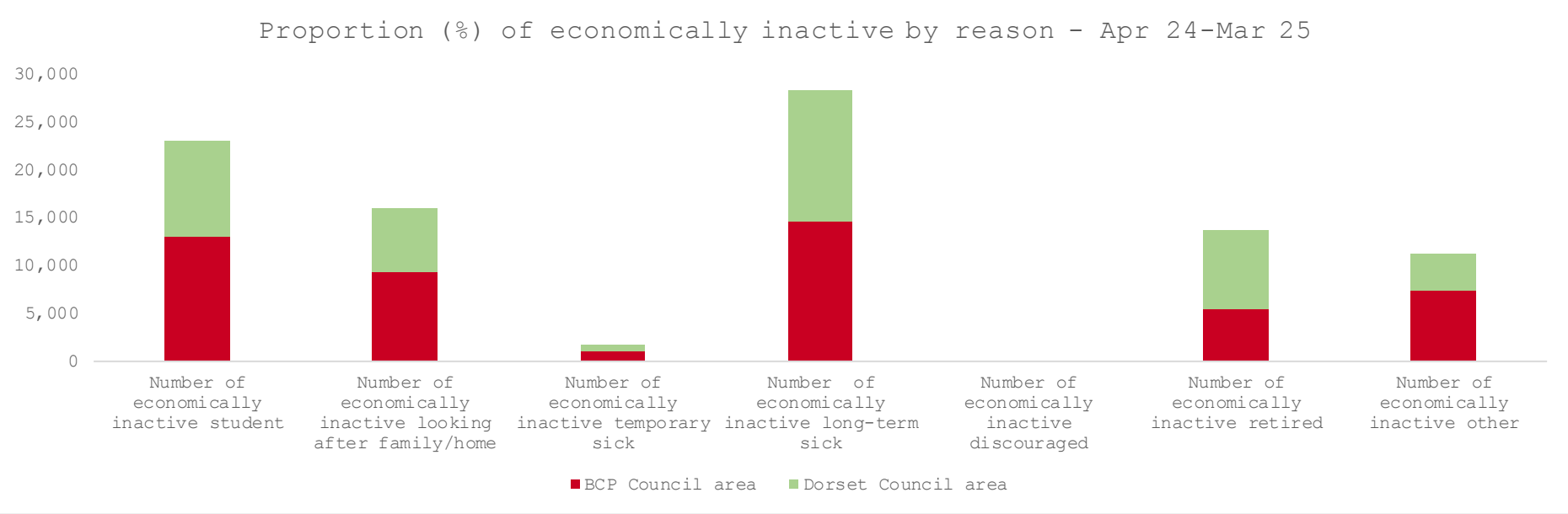

Economic Inactivity due to Health Conditions

In 2024-25 there were 30,100 people across the pan Dorset area who were economically inactive due to being either temporarily or long-term sick:

	BCP	DC	Pan-Dorset
Temporary sick	**1,000**	**800**	**1,800**
Long term sick	**14,600**	**13,700**	**28,300**
Total	**15,600**	**14,500**	**30,100**

Of those who are long term sick, over two-thirds have been considered as having limited capability for work (LCW) or limited capability for work and work-related activity (LCWRA):

	BCP	DC	Pan-Dorset
LCW	**165**	**129**	**294**
LCWRA	**10,890**	**8,019**	**18,909**
Total	**11,055**	**8,148**	**19,203**

There were, therefore, c.10,000 people across BCP and Dorset Council who, at the end of March 2025, were economically inactive and considered capable for work. Supporting this group into work would take Dorset and BCP over halfway towards achieving an 80% employment rate.

This group are a priority for the Integrated Care Board/Partnership for Dorset and BCP and for the Dorset and BCP Councils' Get Britain Working Plan. With limited additional resources available, partners are committed to working collaboratively to co-ordinate support

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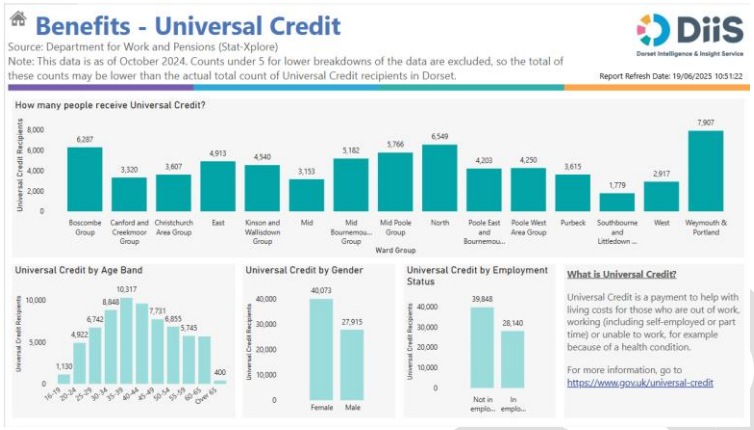
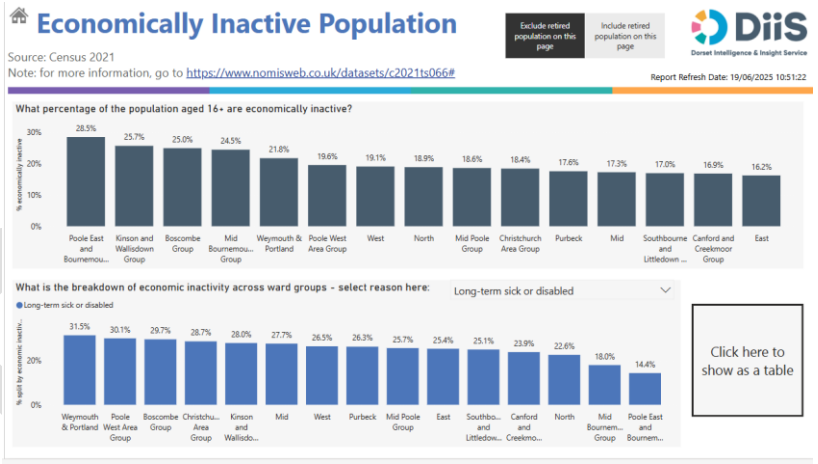
services to facilitate access for residents, support employers looking to recruit, and secure the maximum value from the time, energy and funding invested.

Universal Credit data indicates that across the pan-Dorset area those aged between 30 and 50 who are out of work, working (including self-employed or part-time) but on low income, or unable to work, for example because of a health condition are most likely to be claiming benefits to help with living costs:



A targeted approach to the co-location of employment, health and employability skills services in priority neighbourhoods is being explored, informed by analysis of the ward groups in the pan-Dorset area with high levels of economic inactivity is due to long-term sickness, reflecting the impact of coastal, urban and rural deprivation on health outcomes:



A priority for the development of co-located neighbourhood services is a focus on mental health. For those in receipt of Employment and Support Allowance in Dorset and BCP, mental and behavioural disorders represent the largest medical condition, followed by diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue, and diseases of the nervous system:

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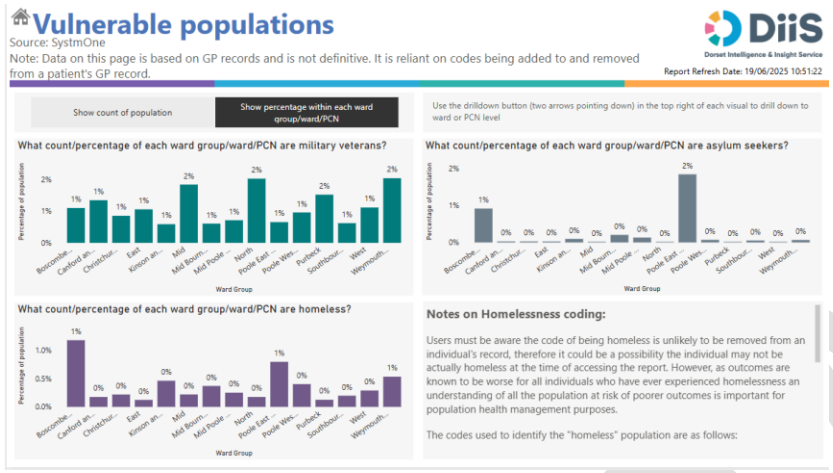
Analysis of where vulnerable groups are living is also informing the location and co-ordination of health, skills and employment-related services:



Young People Not in Education, Employment or Training

In 2024, there were 832 16- and 17-year-olds in the pan-Dorset area who were either NEET or their destinations were unknown:

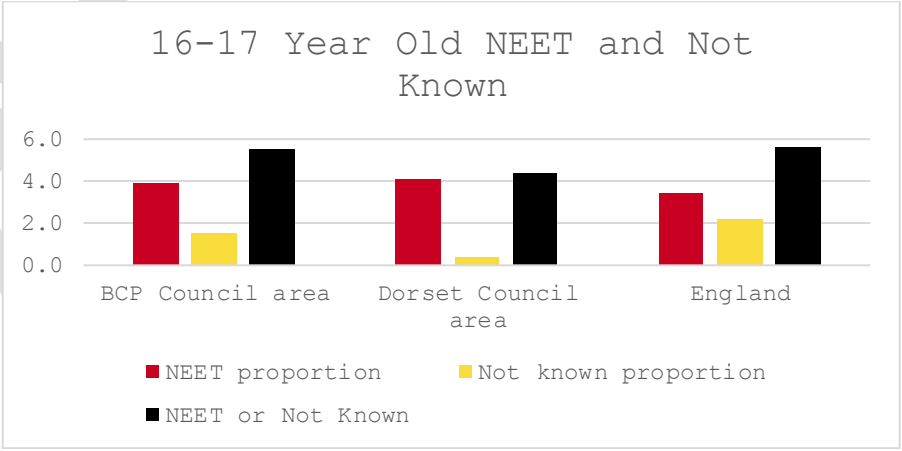
	BCP	DC	Pan Dorset
NEET	**340**	**327**	**667**
Not Known	**137**	**28**	**165**
NEET and Not Known	**477**	**355**	**832**

4.1% of 16- and 17-year-olds in Dorset were NEET, and 3.9% in BCP. These figures are a little higher than for England as a whole, albeit there are fewer young people locally whose destinations are unknown, particularly in Dorset.

After Key Stage 4 (ie 16-19), a greater proportion of young people go into employment destinations than the national average and a lower proportion go into further and higher education. A greater proportion of young people in BCP go into apprenticeships than the national average, but in Dorset a lower proportion do so.

The number of 16-18 year olds in jobs without training is monitored in particular in the Dorset Council area, as a feature of the rural economy.

Dorset Council area in particular is experiencing a population bulge in this age group which will place additional pressures on the services available to support young people aged 16-24 not in education, employment and training over the next ten years.



DWP's Get Britain Working measures focus on 18-24 year olds not in education, employment or training. Whilst the statistics for this group in the Dorset and BCP Council areas are not yet available, analysis of the national data for 16-24 and 18-24 NEETs highlights some of the key issues these young people are experiencing.

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The NEET rate of 16–24-year-olds in England in 2024 was 13.6% (up 1.3% pts on 2023), and the rate for 18–24-year-olds was 16.2% (up 1.7% pts on 2023), compared with 4.6% for 16–17-year-olds. (If these rates were applied to the populations in Dorset and BCP that would mean that c. 10,740 16-24-year-olds and c. 9,890 18-24-year-olds would be NEET locally.) We know that in October 2024, there were 6,052 young people aged 16-24 claiming Universal Credit in the pan-Dorset area.

Of the national 16-24 NEET population, estimates show that young men are more likely than young women to be NEET. 14.5% of all male 16-24-year-olds were NEET, compared with 12.6% of females, both increasing in 2024. The increase in young people who are NEET has been driven by less employment. Both the proportions unemployed (5.5%) and inactive (8.1%) have increased since the end of the COVID-19 pandemic and are the highest in the period.

Analysis from the Annual Population Survey suggests that over half of those NEET had a health condition in 2024 with over 1 in 6 of those NEET currently report having a mental health condition.

Many of the 18-24 age group are no longer in education and are instead in the labour market. Since the start of the COVID-19 pandemic the NEET rate has fluctuated however, and there has been a notable increase in the latest year, up 1.7 percentage points. Again, this was driven by falls in proportions in employment with proportions in education and training remaining relatively stable.

In addition to these nationally identified issues, young people in Dorset face particular challenges with travel to learn and travel to work. The Accountability Statements for Weymouth and Kingston Maurward College highlight the significant investment that the College makes in subsidising bus routes, for example to enable students to travel in excess of 1.5 hours on a daily basis. The Weymouth campus is reported as the 3rd most isolated GFE College in the country.

Deprivation and Inequality

Across the area, levels of deprivation vary significantly. While many neighbourhoods are among the least deprived in England, a number experience deep and persistent disadvantage. Evidence is clear that many of our social issues derive from the very fact of inequality. Almost everyone loses from living in a very unequal society – even those at or near the top, since it produces worse health outcomes, higher levels of violence and crime, and lower trust and mutual confidence.

Neighbourhoods

In Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole, around 45,400 residents live in neighbourhoods within the 20% most deprived nationally, with concentrations in Boscombe West, Kinson, Alderney and Bourne Valley, West Howe, Somerford and parts of East Cliff and Springbourne.

Within Dorset Council, deprivation is most evident in Weymouth and Portland and parts of Bridport, where 11 of 219 neighbourhoods fall within the most deprived 20%, and areas such as Melcombe Regis, Littlemoor West and Fortuneswell North rank within the most deprived 10%.

Rurality presents additional challenges: almost half of Dorset Council residents live in rural areas, and 66 neighbourhoods are among the most deprived nationally for barriers to housing and services, reflecting both distance to essential provision and affordability pressures. These inequalities contribute to significant health gaps,

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with life expectancy around 6–7 years lower in the most deprived communities compared to the least.

Coastal deprivation is a significant issue nationally and in Dorset and BCP, in particular in the Weymouth / Portland and Boscombe areas. The Chief Medical Officer's second annual report in 2021 drew attention to the impact of Covid-19 on coastal employment (with its reliance on tourism and hospitality), and the migration of vulnerable people to coastal areas, often with multiple and complex needs. Economic inactivity in coastal areas outstrips non-coastal areas, much of which is due to long term sickness.

According to the Dorset Integrated Care Board:

- Dorset's coastal communities have much poorer health outcomes than other areas.
- Health inequality affects health and wellbeing from early years to later in life in both BCP and Dorset council areas.
- Coastal areas in Dorset have high levels of unemployment with seasonal work common and zero hours contracts.

Coastal Navigators Network: Portland and Boscombe

The Integrated Care Board for Dorset and BCP is pleased to be a member of the Coastal Navigators Network, delivering one of six transformation projects designed to scale up scholarship programmes to reduce Dorset's high social care employment turnover rates. Currently over 50% of under 25s leave jobs in the sector within a year. The project is also helping to meet the growing care needs of one of the UK's oldest populations.

Insecure, poor quality and low paying work

The labour market in Dorset and BCP is characterised by lower than average pay, particularly for women and part-time workers, and in 2024, 39,000 people were earning less than the Living Wage. They were employed in 16.5% of employee jobs in the Dorset Council area, and 14.2% of employee jobs in BCP, compared with the South West and England averages of 15.7% and 15.9% respectively.
The area has a higher proportion of people working part-time than the UK average, and women are much more likely to be working part-time than men. According to the Living Wage Foundation, in 2024, part-time employees were over three times more likely to be low paid than full-time employees (32.2% of part time jobs being paid below the real Living Wage, vs 9.7% of full-time jobs.)
The top five highest paid sectors across the pan Dorset area are in relatively small sectors and account for 7% of employment. Conversely, the bottom five lowest paid sectors account for 36% of employment. Overall, 58% of employment in Dorset and BCP in 2022 was in five sectors: health and social care, retail, accommodation and food, education and manufacturing. The distribution of employment across sectors is broadly similar to the UK, though there is some over representation locally in human health and social work, administrative and support services, and accommodation and food services.

These high employment sectors reflect the ageing demographic profile of the population (particularly in Dorset), the popularity of the whole area as a tourist destination, and BCP's administrative and support services sector, and all have reputations for lower paid work. According to the Living Wage Foundation, in 2024, hospitality remained the industry with the highest proportion of low pay (53.6%).

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4 Health of the workforce

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Health of the workforce in Dorset ICB

The role of the Dorset Integrated Care System (ICS) is pivotal through the health and care services it provides and through the community of people it employs. The ICS understands its dual role in not only ensuring access to well-paid, good work, which is a determining factor in enabling people to live well, as well as ensuring access to mental and physical health services.

The health of the labour market in Dorset

The Joint Strategic Needs Assessment sets out a number of important factors in relation to the health of the labour market in Dorset, including:

- mental health and wellbeing
- children's health
- workforce and the ability to help support people into work with complex needs
- integrated mental and physical health service provision.

In terms of mental health and wellbeing, service provision in Dorset is confusing, to know where to go to seek help and services are under pressure to support the volume of demand that they experience. Delay in access to service provision can impact on individual's ability to remain in or find work.

People living in the Dorset Council area appear to have higher rates of personal well-being than the national average, but people in BCP have rates that are similar to the national average. Dorset's natural environment (including coast) is thought to be a significant contributor to it's quality of life and both Dorset and BCP Councils have cultural strategies in place.

Life expectancy at birth for people born between 2020 and 2022 is higher than the national average in the area for both males and females. However, there are inequalities in life expectancy between the most and least deprived parts of the area.

There are many people in Dorset living with long-term health conditions including high blood pressure, heart disease and diabetes. Service provision including medication is important, as well as preventive measures such as lifestyle and self-care. For young people, challenges include access to transport which impacts how the access services, education and employment.

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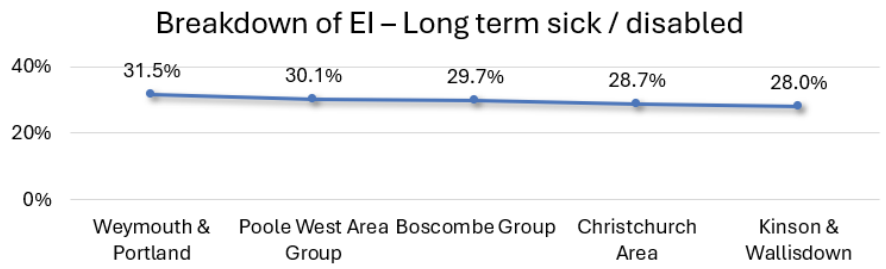
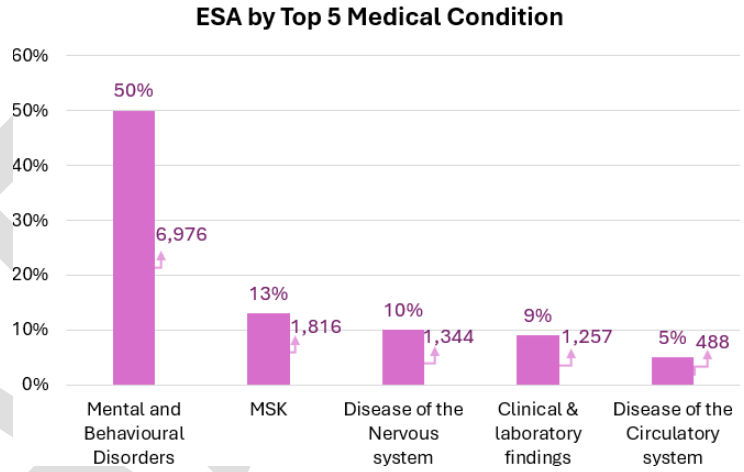
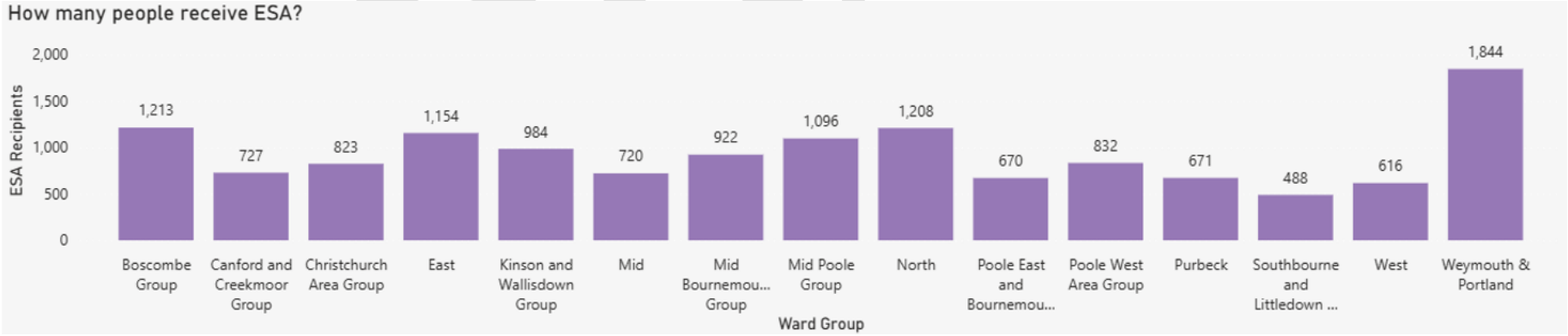
Health Challenges Data for Dorset

Economically Inactive – Ill health





Of those who are currently economically inactive, 23,736 people have a long-term illness or are disabled. The top 5 prevalent ward groups contributing to this are shown above with Weymouth & Portland being most impacted. Data relating to Employment Support Allowance benefit shows that 50% of the benefit claimed related to Mental and Behavioural Disorders, with MSK following at 13%. Again, the data shows that the area with most recipients in Weymouth and Portland, followed by Boscombe.



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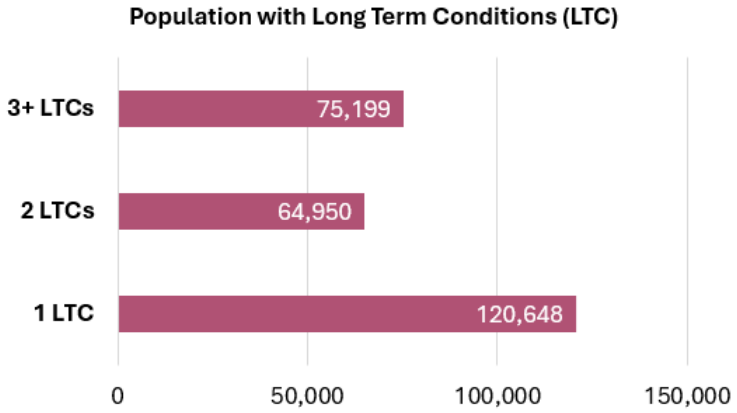
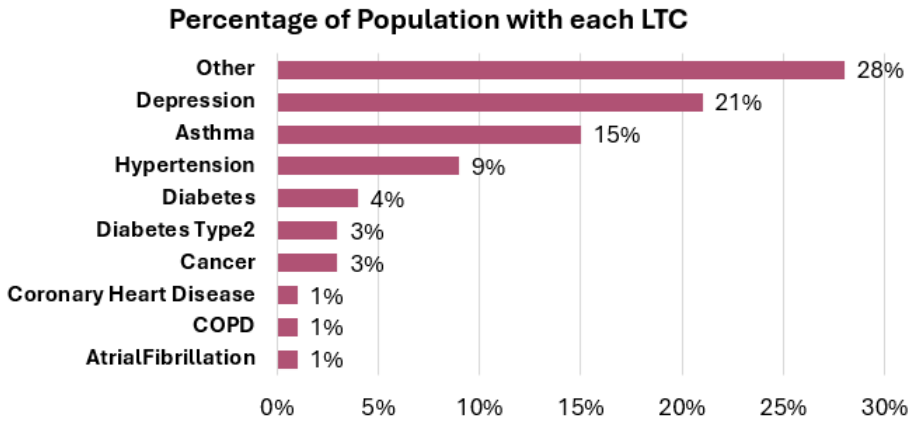
Long Term Health Conditions





Over half the population—260,797 people (51.7%)—are living with one or more long-term conditions (LTCs), indicating a significant public health challenge. Among these, the largest group consists of 120,648 individuals (23.9%) who have a single LTC, while 64,950 people (12.9%) are managing two conditions, reflecting a growing burden of multimorbidity. Notably, 75,199 individuals (14.9%) are living with three or more LTCs, representing a considerable segment of working-age adults facing complex health needs. This data highlights that although nearly half the population remains healthy, a substantial proportion requires ongoing care and support. Those with three or more LTCs are likely to place the greatest demand on healthcare services due to the complexity and intensity of their needs. Therefore, preventative strategies and early interventions for individuals with one or two LTCs could be crucial in reducing progression to multimorbidity and alleviating pressure on healthcare systems.

With 28% of individuals falling into the "Other" category, this group represents a larger share than any single listed condition. It includes a diverse range of long-term conditions (LTCs) such as neurological and mental health disorders, chronic and systemic diseases, vestibular disorders, sleep conditions, prediabetes, and musculoskeletal and spine issues. This diversity highlights the complexity of healthcare needs and the importance of flexible, inclusive service provision. Depression, affecting 21% of the population (105,410 people), is the most common specifically listed condition, underscoring the scale of mental health challenges and its role as a major contributor to long-term ill health. The data presents a dual challenge for healthcare systems: widespread conditions like depression, asthma, and hypertension require broad preventative and early-intervention strategies, while less common but complex conditions such as COPD, coronary heart disease, and atrial fibrillation demand targeted, specialist care. The high prevalence of mental health conditions, particularly depression, suggests that increased investment in psychological services could help alleviate pressure on other parts of the healthcare system.

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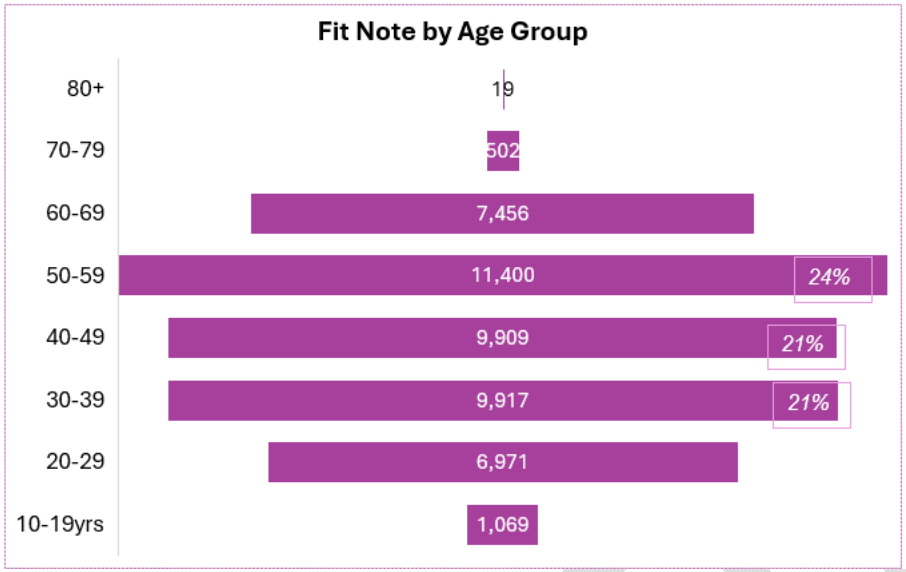
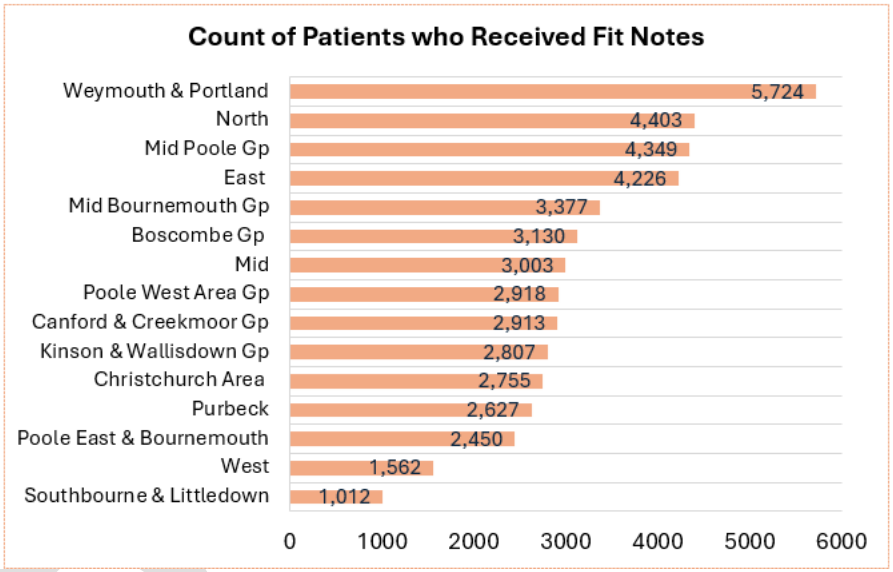
Fit Note data





Individuals aged 30 to 59 years account for 65% (47,243) of all fit notes, highlighting that the majority of health-related work absences occur within the prime working-age population. This suggests that people are most affected by medical conditions during the peak of their careers and responsibilities. This age group is also more likely to experience chronic or long-term health conditions, which may contribute to higher levels of absence. Notably, both the 30–39 and 40–49 age brackets each represent 21% of fit notes, indicating that health-related absences are not limited to older adults. This points to the influence of work-related stress, mental health challenges, and lifestyle-related issues among younger to mid-career individuals. Additionally, the younger population aged 20–29 is significantly impacted, with 6,971 patients receiving fit notes due to medical conditions. These findings imply that employers may need to implement targeted health and wellbeing support for middle-aged and older workers, particularly in physically demanding or high-stress sectors. Preventative measures such as occupational health services, flexible working arrangements, and mental health support could help reduce the reliance on fit notes within these age groups.

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5 Current System and Offer

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Current system and offer

Employment Support in Dorset and Bournemouth, Christchurch & Poole Council areas

Bournemouth, Christchurch & Poole (BCP) Council and Dorset Council work together to provide residents with clear, joined-up pathways into employment. Our approach brings together targeted supported employment, joint adult learning provision, college programmes, Jobcentre Plus services, and NHS Dorset's One Dorset offer. By aligning these strands, we ensure that residents—whether seeking their first job, returning to work, or overcoming health-related barriers—can access the right support at the right time.

In BCP, commissioned support is delivered through the Community Outreach and Support Team (COAST), operated by Tricuro. This service provides vocational profiling, job search guidance, interview preparation, travel training and in-work coaching. It is designed to help residents with assessed needs prepare for, secure and sustain employment, working closely with Jobcentre Plus and local employers to build long-term opportunities. Dorset Council has moved to a commissioned model, with the Dorset Supported Employment Service delivered by Pluss (part of the Seetec Group). This service focuses particularly on residents with learning disabilities and autism, offering one-to-one support, work trials, job matching and in-work coaching. Both councils see supported employment as a vital element of promoting independence, inclusion and better lives.

NHS Dorset contributes to this employment landscape through its One Dorset approach, which recognises that health and work are closely linked. Employment Advisors are available through the Steps to Wellbeing service, offering short-term, targeted support for individuals experiencing workplace stress, difficulties communicating with managers, or challenges related to returning to work. These advisors provide up to six sessions of goal-focused guidance, coping strategies and onward referrals. In addition, the Dorset Work Matters programme, run jointly by Dorset HealthCare and the Dorset Mental Health Forum, supports people who are accessing community mental health services. It provides personalised help with CVs, interviews, vocational profiling, benefit advice and workplace adjustments, ensuring that mental ill-health is not a barrier to meaningful employment.

Adult learning sits at the heart of our system. Skills & Learning Adult Community Education (ACE), funded by Department for Education serving both councils, provides a comprehensive programme of English, maths, ESOL, digital skills, sector tasters and employability courses. It also offers free, impartial careers advice and guidance. Local colleges complement this offer: Bournemouth & Poole College runs "Job-Ready" and employability programmes as well as upskilling opportunities in core subjects and vocational areas; Weymouth and Kingston Maurward College delivers employability training, functional skills, job clubs and sector-specific courses, alongside land-based qualifications; and Yeovil College, accessible to Dorset residents, delivers Skills Bootcamps with guaranteed interviews.

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Jobcentre Plus remains a key gateway for many residents. Work coaches provide one-to-one advice and support, helping people navigate job searches and access "Find a Job" and other national back-to-work programmes. Jobcentre Plus also acts as a connector, signposting individuals to local colleges, Skills & Learning ACE, and the councils' commissioned services. Importantly, it provides access to Skills Bootcamps, short and intensive training opportunities aligned with local employer demand.

Taken together, these services form a coordinated and person-centred employment support system across Bournemouth, Christchurch, Poole and Dorset. Residents with social care needs can access supported employment through COAST in BCP or Pluss in Dorset. Those experiencing health-related barriers benefit from One Dorset's Employment Advisors or Dorset Work Matters. Jobseekers and career changers can develop skills through Skills & Learning ACE or local colleges, while Jobcentre Plus ensures that national programmes are available locally and connected into the wider system.

BCP Council, Dorset Council and NHS Dorset are committed to building a resilient, inclusive and health-informed workforce. By bringing together social care, education, health and employment support, we are strengthening the local skills base, supporting vulnerable residents into sustainable jobs, and driving inclusive economic growth across our communities.

Jobcentre Plus services

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Jobcentre Plus helps with preparation for work, finding work and staying in work, including:

Job Search and training	Work Experience and job trialling schemes
Help to start your own business	Help combining work with caring responsibilities
Extra help for specific problems	Help for young people

Jobcentre In House Offer

Additional Work Coach support provides people with health conditions or disabilities with increased one-to-one personalised support from their work coach to help them move towards, and into, work.	**Family Community Work Coaches** working in partnership with the Department for Education and local authorities to empower families through employment.
Disability Employment Advisor offers specialist advisors in all Jobcentres dedicated to helping people with health conditions or disabilities to secure and stay in work.	**Armed Forces Champion Specialist** support for service leavers and veterans to enhance their employability and enable the individual to move towards lasting employment or progress in work.

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Youth Employability Coach offers specialist support for young claimants with multiple barriers to work and complex needs to develop the skills to look for, obtain and keep employment.	**Vulnerable Customer Lead** offers specialist advisors in all Jobcentres dedicated to helping vulnerable job seekers
Employment Advisors in IAPT provide specialist support service for service learners and veterans to enhance their employability prospects by providing intensive personal support from a dedicated key worker.	The **Flexible Support Fund** is a locally managed budget to supplement existing services and tailor support to the needs of individuals in the local area.
Advanced Customer Support Senior Leaders work with Senior Leadership Teams across DWP to focus on DWP's responsibilities to our customers most at risk.	The **Health Adjustment Passport** can support people with health conditions or disabilities to move into work or stay in a job.
Prison Work Coaches have a specialist role supporting people leaving prison and helps to reduce re offending.	**School Advisor** assists schools in England to provide high quality, independent and impartial careers advice to pupils aged between 11 and 18.

National Programmes and Services

Restart

Enhanced employment support for claimants who have been out of work for a minimum of 6 months.

Access to Work

Access to work provides support to get into or stay in work if you have a physical or mental health condition or disability. This can include a grant to pay for practical support, support with managing your mental health at work or to pay for communication support at job interviews.

National Careers Service

This service supports people with careers advice and guidance, supporting job searching and application or CV writing. The service will change to an in-house DWP provision delivered as part of the refocused JCP service with skills and careers services, prioritising personalised employment support over benefit administration.

Connect to Work

The *Connect to Work* programme is a key component of the government's wider "Get Britain Working" initiative, designed to improve employment outcomes by offering personalised, intensive support to jobseekers who face barriers to entering the workforce. In Dorset the programme will be rolled out by Skills and Learning Community Education, the shared adult learning service for the county, working in partnership with council programmes, community organisations, and employers.

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Eligible participants will receive tailored coaching, skills training, and direct links to local job opportunities, with a strong focus on digital inclusion and transport support to address rural access challenges. The programme in Dorset will prioritise long-term unemployed individuals and those who are economically inactive with health conditions, caring responsibilities or specific disadvantage, ensuring that the local workforce is better equipped, work-ready and supported to engage with sustainable employment.

UK Share Prosperity Fund programme
Both councils deliver support for new and existing businesses, start up programmes and community delivery that supports pathways to work. Alongside specific programmes, there are grants for new businesses, net zero assessments and grants for specific skills delivery. It should be noted this funding is at risk of ending in March 2026, despite it making a considerable impact for businesses in the area over the last 4 years.

NHS Dorset Employment Support

Dorset ICS People Plan 2023-2028 sets out a vision to create a One Dorset workforce delivering the best possible improvements in health and wellbeing through a workforce that is looked after, feels valued and respected, and is reflective of our communities.
The People Ian proposes harnessing the collective powers and influence of the ICS 'to build a productive labour market, creating roles and fulfilling careers for the people already living in our communities and attracting new people to Dorset'
It sets out the need for a workforce that:

- responds to the future needs of communities, informed through new models of care, population health management and digital innovations
- works closer with our wider population and acknowledge and embrace the role they play in helping us to achieve these aims, including volunteers and the voluntary, community and social enterprise sector and wider community support organisations.
- Where everyone has a part to play in prevention, so we must equip our people and communities with the skills and confidence to do this.

Local Employment Support

As part of the design of this plan, the stakeholder group was engaged to enable mapping of Dorset's employment support provision for those over 18yrs. A comprehensive directory of local employment support programmes across the Dorset and BCP Council areas, and specialist provision in local geographies is provided in Appendix 2.

The types of programmes that are offered in the county include:

- Employment and Skills Training - Skills Bootcamps, Sector Based Workshop Programmes (SWOPs), Apprenticeships, Adult Skills Fund employability provision, Digital Skills Hubs, Connect to Work
- Specialist Support programmes - for veterans, people with disabilities, mental health conditions, ex-offenders, asylum seekers
- Youth-Focused Programmes – Kings Trust

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- Financial and Welfare Advice – Citizens Advice
- Community and Voluntary Sector employment pathway work- Community Action Networks in BCP and Dorset council areas, VCSE, Active Partnership, commissioned services to support and signpost
- Health-Linked Employment Services - NHS Talking Therapies, Integrated Mental Health Employment Service, Integrated Neighbourhood team, social prescribing.

Many programmes are funded through public sector commissioning or charitable funding. Some provide ongoing support, some have time limited funding often through public sector commissioning or charitable funding.

Further and Higher Education

Further and higher education providers across Dorset play a crucial role in equipping learners with the skills, knowledge, and qualifications needed to drive the county's economic development. In particular, our FE and HE providers are the backbone for young peoples development, employability and skills. Dorset's colleges and universities offer a rich blend of vocational, technical, and academic pathways, serving a diverse population that includes school leavers, adult learners, and those from disadvantaged backgrounds. These institutions are deeply rooted in the place and act as key anchors for social mobility and regional growth.

A notable strength of Dorset's education landscape lies in its close alignment with local and regional priorities, with provision focused on key sectors such as health and social care, engineering, land-based industries, construction, tourism, and digital technologies. Bournemouth & Poole College and Weymouth and Kingston Maurward College with higher education institutions Arts University Bournemouth, Bournemouth University and Health Sciences University collaborate with employers and training providers to co-develop curricula that meet workforce needs. This includes offering apprenticeships at all levels, T Levels, higher technical qualifications, degree qualifications and industry placements, ensuring learners gain real-world experience and employers benefit from a pipeline of skilled talent.

Dorset's colleges and universities are also leading the way in enhancing digital infrastructure and flexible learning models, expanding access through online and blended learning options. Looking to the future, the post-16 education sector in Dorset is working to further support the county's ambitions with focus on green growth, digital innovation, and health services. By continuing to prioritise inclusive and employment-focused education, Dorset's institutions will help ensure the local workforce remains adaptable, resilient, and competitive in an evolving economy.

Independent Training Providers

Across the Dorset Council and BCP Council areas there is further education strength in independent training providers—represented locally through the Dorset & Somerset Training Provider Network (DSTPN)—delivering employability support, apprenticeships and Skills Bootcamps

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aligned to Dorset's priority sectors (health & social care; advanced manufacturing & engineering including aerospace/defence/ marine; construction; digital/creative; and agri-tech/aquaculture).

Training providers delivery strongly for apprenticeships in care, childcare, accountancy, business administration, leadership & management, automotive, early years and education, social care, education and business, electrical and plumbing/heating and animal care, veterinary nursing and functional skills. Training providers are also an important resource for employability skills, with providers offering free courses and progression routes, from wellbeing and budgeting to City & Guilds-accredited horticulture, aimed at moving residents into work, while linked up to providers who deliver job search, training and in-work support across the area.

Skills Bootcamps are supported locally through DSTPN with employer co-investment and offers spanning digital, engineering, construction, leadership/management, transport & logistics and more. NHS partners are also joining in—Dorset County Hospital launched a Health & Social Care Bootcamp in August 2025 to fast-track local talent into the sector. BCP Council signposts the ecosystem linking DSTPN, Skills Bootcamps and JCP's sector-based work academies so employers and residents can find the right pathway across the area

Specialist SEND support

All young people have to stay in education or training until their eighteenth birthday. There is a range of education and training providers including specialist provision that supports young people aged 16–24 with SEND and those with Education, Health & Care Plans (EHCPs) to progress into education, training, employment and community activity pathways.

Support including travel assistance and bursaries to aid participation are available.

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6 Systemic Changes

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Systemic changes

From the system mapping information, it is clear that within Dorset and BCP Council areas there is a comprehensive offer of services supporting residents into employment. However, the challenge lies in fragmentation. Services are numerous but not always coordinated, meaning residents, employers and partners can experience duplication, confusion and missed opportunities.

To create systemic change, we need interventions that alter how the system is designed, coordinated and incentivised. This requires close collaboration with Jobcentre Plus and the Department for Work and Pensions, the Integrated Care Board and NHS local services, as well as alignment with Department for Education priorities through the Local Skills Improvement Plan and Adult Education funding.
The following interventions begin the journey of systemic change. They are designed to move Dorset from a fragmented, silo-based set of programmes to an integrated ecosystem built on shared purpose. This means a single front door, strong joint governance, integration of health and employment pathways, unified employer engagement, a stronger local presence in high-need communities, and the flexibility to respond to practical barriers. Together, these shifts will benefit local people and help realise the growth ambitions of both Dorset and BCP Councils.

Single Front Door & Shared Triage

Across Dorset, residents seeking support to enter or progress in work currently face a fragmented landscape. People may come into contact with Jobcentre Plus, Skills and Learning, Access Wellbeing, Family Hubs, Dorset Work Matters, Restart and other programmes, but too often this results in duplication, delays, or people disengaging. By creating a single front door, supported by a shared triage and assessment process, we can ensure that every resident is connected quickly to the right service, no matter where they first make contact. This "no wrong door" approach would replace siloed, eligibility-driven referral routes with a simpler, more consistent pathway into support.

Joint Governance & Outcomes Framework

Delivering this shift requires robust governance. At present, different commissioners and agencies – including the Department for Work and Pensions, NHS Dorset and local councils – each operate with their own performance frameworks. This fragments accountability and makes partnership optional rather than integral. Establishing a pan-Dorset Work and Health Board, with representation from statutory bodies and employer organisations, would provide a single structure for leadership and oversight. By adopting a shared outcomes framework, focused on measures such as job entry, sustainment, in-work progression and wellbeing, all partners can be held collectively accountable for what matters most to residents and to the local economy.

Embed Work in Health & Care Pathways

Employment must also become a routine part of health and care pathways. While targeted provision exists – such as Dorset Work Matters and employment advisers within Talking Therapies – work is not consistently embedded in GP or primary care practice. Expanding Work Well-type approaches locally would enable employment conversations to take place at the earliest point of contact, with clear routes into specialist support and close integration with Integrated Neighbourhood Teams. This positions work as a determinant of health and wellbeing, shifting it from the margins of the welfare system into the mainstream of clinical and community care.

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Embedding employment as a priority need

Local authorities have a critical role in driving inclusive growth and long-term prosperity, and this requires embedding clear work pathways into all commissioned activity across every service area. To deliver on the ambitions of this plan, the council will embed pathways into employment across all commissioned activity, making "supporting people into work" a core requirement of every directorate. This systemic shift ensures that housing, health, social care, education, regeneration and community services align commissioning with the priority of reducing economic inactivity. By placing employment outcomes at the centre of local delivery, the council will drive inclusive growth, improve wellbeing, and strengthen long-term prosperity for its communities.

Unified Employer Gateway

Employers, too, need a simpler and more effective relationship with the system. Currently, they may be approached separately by Jobcentre Plus, the Careers Hub, Business Growth Dorset, councils and even NHS programmes. This risks confusion and reduces impact. By positioning a government funded single employer-facing gateway, underpinned by behind-the-scenes coordination across agencies, we can reduce duplication and make engagement easier. This unified approach will strengthen employer buy-in, encourage wider participation in initiatives such as Disability Confident, and create clearer pipelines into key sectors, helping to align employment support with the wider growth of Dorset's economy.

Place-Based Integration in High-Need Areas

It is equally important that services are rooted in the communities where need is greatest. While many operate county-wide, they are not always visible or trusted in places such as Boscombe or Weymouth. By co-locating Jobcentre Plus coaches, NHS employment advisers and Skills and Learning provision within Family Hubs and Integrated Neighbourhood Teams, we can create accessible and trusted spaces where employment support is embedded in local community infrastructure. This place-based approach ensures that help is both hyper-local and integrated, building stronger relationships and tackling inequalities more effectively.

Build Sector pipelines aligned to priorities

Develop integrated sector pipelines, aligned with LSIP priorities and underpinned by Sector-based Work Academy Programme, Skills Bootcamps and education providers to create sustained, co-branded skills pathways in priority sectors—linking employer demand to tailored training, guaranteed interviews, and long-term in-work progression.

Use Flexible Funds as Glue

Finally, the system must be equipped with the flexibility to respond to the everyday barriers that can derail progress. For many residents, the cost of a bus fare, work clothing, or a short training course is enough to prevent engagement. Current funding streams are too rigid to address these challenges. By creating small, flexible funds – held by councils and accessible across agencies – we can provide practical, timely help to smooth progression into work. Drawing on resources such as the Shared Prosperity Fund, Connect to Work and Adult Education budgets, these

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pots of support act as the "glue" that holds the wider system together, making sustained employment achievable, particularly for those facing the greatest disadvantage.

Together, these changes represent a systemic shift. They move Dorset from a fragmented, programme-led environment to a joined-up, outcome-focused system where residents experience seamless support, employers engage with ease, and employment is recognised as a cornerstone of health and wellbeing. The result will be faster job starts, more sustained progression, stronger local economies, and healthier communities.

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7 Working with Partners

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Working with Partners

Partnership through the creation of the plan

As part of the development of the Get Dorset & BCP Working plan a number of stakeholders were engaged. The main focus of the engagement was around three questions:

What can we do more of to give people the confidence and opportunity to work?	What can we do differently to give people the confidence and opportunity to work?	What are we not doing to give people the confidence and opportunity to work?

The approach has allowed us to create a system map of the current provision as well as hear the views and opinions of stakeholders to enable the shaping of the plan.

The following stakeholders and collaborative groups have had opportunity to input to the plan:

Dorset Skills and Workforce Board	Dorset Council
Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole Council	Department for Work and Pensions
Jobcentre Plus	Dorset Integrated Care Board and Service
Community Action Network and its members	Employment support providers
Voluntary, Community and Social Enterprise organisations	Dorset and Somerset Training Provider Network

Discussions on the creation of local plans have been had with Somerset Council and Wiltshire Council. Draft and final plans have been shared between the councils, recognising the plan to work together in the future.

Going forward the plan depends on national and regional partners for success, local partners and their delivery plans, government partners and in particular their commissioned services and support mechanisms within local delivery of councils, NHS, JCP and wider. It is also acknowledged that others need to be part of this plan, and wider engagement relating to the plan should continue.

Partnership throughout the delivery of the plan

Dorset Council

As Dorset Council, we are pleased to partner closely with Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole Council (BCP) in the delivery of the Get Dorset and BCP Working Plan, with Dorset Council serving as the accountable body for its implementation. Building on the ambitions outlined in our Economic Growth Prospectus, we will lead collaboration across sectors by aligning our strategic economic growth priorities—including clean

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energy, innovation, tourism, market-town regeneration, and skills development—with the plan's objectives. As the accountable body, Dorset Council will coordinate funding, governance, and oversight to ensure that interventions are well-targeted, evidence-based, and delivered across the county. We will bring together public, private, and community stakeholders, working with existing groups such as the Dorset Growth Board, to drive forward systemic change that enables creation of high-quality jobs, efficient employment support systems, sustainable investment, and enhances economic resilience across the pan-Dorset area. Through this leadership role, Dorset Council ensures robust coordination, transparent accountability, and alignment with Health and Work plans, Jobcentre Plus/DWP, Connect to Work and Local Skills Improvement Plans, helping to secure a thriving, inclusive, and prosperous future for all residents.

BCP Council

As BCP Council, our work within the Get Dorset and BCP Working Plan demonstrates our commitment to strengthening local employment, fostering inclusive economic growth, and supporting every member of our community to lead a fulfilled life. Grounded in our shared vision for Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole, where 'employment is available for everyone' and 'skills are continually developed', we will leverage our Business Growth Board, Skills Plan and emerging Local Growth Plan (April 2026) to target labour market challenges and create opportunities for all. In alignment with the Get Britain Working guidance, our partnership will review local labour market data, collaborate with Jobcentre Plus, the Integrated Care Board, employers, education providers, and community organisations, and co-design interventions that support those facing barriers to work with a focus on those with health conditions, caring responsibilities and our young people. By integrating our local skills strategies and leveraging funded programmes such as Dorset Careers Hub, we will connect young people to businesses and emerging sectors, build personalised pathways into sustainable, quality jobs. Through this collaborative approach, we will align with the national goal of raising employment rates towards 80%, support economic resilience across the pan-Dorset area, and empower our residents to thrive in an innovative, inclusive, and prosperous local labour market.

Department for Work and Pensions

DWP will work with the partnership behind the Get Dorset and BCP Working Plan by aligning local delivery with national Get Britain Working guidance—co-designing a whole-system plan with councils, NHS/ICB partners and employers; integrating Jobcentre Plus (and the emerging Jobs & Careers Service) into local pathways; and jointly setting outcome measures (e.g., employment rate) with regular progress reviews. In practice this means using Jobcentre Plus networks to convene stakeholders around shared labour-market priorities, coordinating provision and future commissioning, and ensuring local insights feed into national policy design. The plan will dovetail with national reforms in the Back to Work Plan—including the overhaul of jobcentres and a stronger "make work pay/skills" offer—so Dorset and BCP partners can sequence local activity with upcoming service changes. Where health is a barrier to work, the partnership can draw on the WorkWell model by creating an integrated work-and-health offer with the local ICB, backed by DWP guidance and evaluation learning from the pilots. Delivery should also anticipate published DWP/JCP changes signalled in the Pathways to Work / Get Britain Working programme—such as the transition towards a jobs-and-skills public employment service and the Youth Guarantee—while aligning local support for Universal Credit claimants and managed migration with current DWP guidance and grants.

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DWP and Jobcentre Plus representatives will be key stakeholders for the plan, and will be engaged through Dorset Skills and Workforce Board, both for governance, delivery and shaping future iterations.

Integrated Care Board

The **Dorset Integrated Care Board**, in collaboration with Dorset and BCP Councils, will serve as a key strategic partner in developing and delivering the Get Dorset and BCP Working plan. This partnership will involve joint governance arrangements—where the ICB, Jobcentre Plus (or the Jobs and Careers Service), and the local authorities jointly agree and oversee the plan's objectives, actions, and monitoring mechanisms. Drawing on its existing integrated care partnership frameworks and community engagement networks, the ICB will help identify local labour-market challenges—particularly health-related economic inactivity—and support the mapping of existing services, identifying gaps, duplications, and opportunities for comprehensive interventions . Through this partnership, the ICB will facilitate the co-design of targeted support—such as embedding employment advisers in health and care pathways, especially for mental health and musculoskeletal recovery—ensuring integration between employment support and health services. Moreover, the ICB can engage its established place-based and community infrastructure to involve individuals and communities in shaping, reviewing, and sustaining the plan—ensuring that priorities reflect lived experience and build on existing strengths.

Skills and Learning Community Education

The Connect to Work programme will be delivered by Skills and Learning Community Education for all residents in Dorset Council and BCP Council area. The programme will work in close partnership with Get Dorset and BCP Working Plan to strengthen employment opportunities and community resilience. Connect to Work will focus on equipping individuals with tailored support, training and employer connections, aligning priorities with local needs, ensuring that job seekers gain the right skills and confidence to enter or re-enter the workforce. Employers benefit from a more diverse and prepared talent pool. This programme will address immediate unemployment challenges and contribute to long-term economic growth and social inclusion across the county. Alongside Connect to Work, Adult Skills and Learning are key deliverers of work based skills offering both face to face delivery and online.

Dorset Skills and Workforce Board

The Dorset Skills and Workforce Board will provide strategic governance and stakeholder engagement for the **Get Dorset and BCP Working Plan**, acting as the key forum for oversight and collaborative decision-making. Bringing together representatives from employers, skills and training providers, local authorities, DWP, health and community organisations, the Board will ensure that the Plan is shaped by a range of perspectives and meets local economic need. It will coordinate stakeholder input, review reported progress against agreed outcomes, and provide

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challenge and guidance to keep delivery on track. By enabling strong partnerships and maintaining transparent communication channels, the Boards membership will be a key part of the success of the Get Dorset and BCP Working Plan.

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8 Priority Actions and Outcome Metrics

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Priority Actions and Longer-Term Goals

The **Get Britain Working Local Plan** sets out a clear framework for how we will support residents into sustainable employment, improve skills, and strengthen local economic resilience. With ongoing economic challenges and changes in the labour market, it is vital that we take a proactive, coordinated approach to reducing unemployment, supporting workers in the workforce and creating new opportunities for growth.

This action plan outlines the priorities, partnerships, and practical steps that will ensure individuals have access to the right training, guidance, and support to move into work. It also highlights the role of local employers, voluntary organisations, and public services in creating a more inclusive and dynamic labour market.

Our vision is to build a community where everyone who wants to work can access the pathways, support, skills, and opportunities they need. By investing in people, supporting businesses, and fostering collaboration, the Get Dorset and BCP Working Plan aims not only to reduce worklessness but also to promote long-term prosperity and wellbeing for all.

Outcome Metrics

For each of the DWP intermediate outcome metrics outlined below, a programme of actions has been developed to respond to the challenges identified in Dorset and BCP Council area. A particular emphasis has been placed on young people, as stakeholders consistently highlighted this group as a priority for focused support and intervention.

Key outcome priorities for Dorset & BCP:

- Reduce local variations in employment rates (people aged 18–66)
- Reduce health-related economic inactivity (people aged 18–66)
- Narrow the disability employment gap (people aged 18–66)
- Reduce the proportion of young people (18–24) not in education, employment or training (NEET)
- Reduce the employment rate gap between lone parents and parents in couples (people aged 18–66)
- Reduce the percentage of couple households where at least one parent is out of work (people aged 18–66)
- Increase the employment rate of women (people aged 18–66)

An initial action plan is included at Appendix 2. This plan will be developed further with partners and stakeholders throughout 2025, including the agreement of shared targets and measures of success. Progress will be reviewed and the plan updated on a quarterly basis until June 2027.

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10 Governance, Monitoring and Future Iterations

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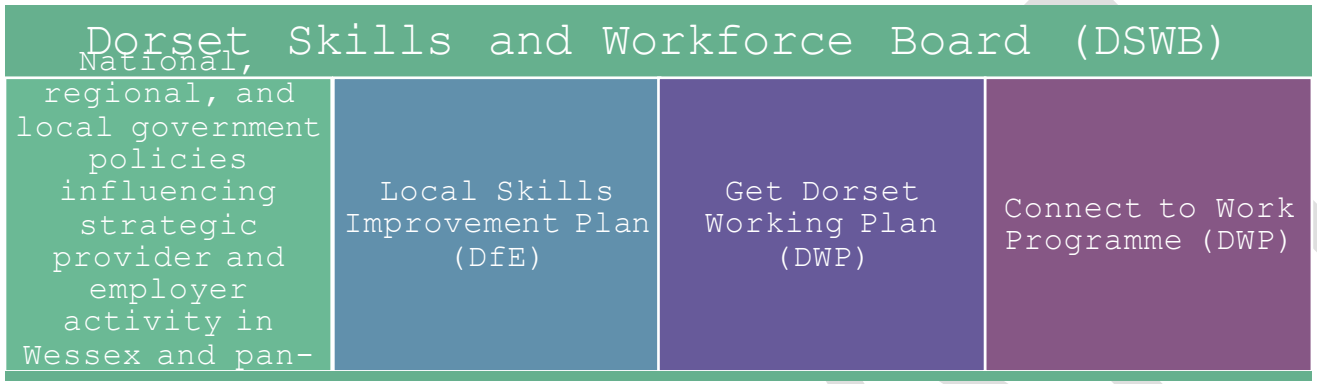
Governance, monitoring and future interactions

Governance



The Dorset Skills and Workforce Board is appropriately structured to provide governance for the Get Dorset & BCP Working Plan. Its stakeholder membership offers a strong platform for collaboration, ensuring alignment across key partners and initiatives. The Board provides pan-Dorset governance for the Local Skills Improvement Plan and the Connect to Work programme, reinforcing its strategic role in working with local authorities to shape and support the local workforce agenda.

While this arrangement represents the most appropriate governance structure at present, it may be reviewed in future, particularly in relation to devolution plans for the Wessex area.

Monitoring

Dorset Council as accountable body for this plan will oversee the implementation of these actions, using the Get Britain Working Outcome Indicators as the primary framework for both internal and external performance monitoring. Monitoring will be conducted on a quarterly basis (31 Mar, 30 Jun, 30 Sept, 31 Dec) for the first 24 months following the plans publication. The frequency of monitoring will be reviewed and adjusted as appropriate. The monitoring report will be shared with the stakeholders via Dorset Skills and Workforce Board.

Where relevant data sets exist, and to align with local authority insight teams and other stakeholders, this data may be included.

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It should be noted that many of the statistics that will be used for monitoring and evaluation are for people up to the age of 16-64, but the Get Britain Working Outcome metrics are up to the age of 18-66. As standardised data changes, the reports may be updated.

Reporting

Annual progress reports will be shared with the Integrated Care Board, BCP Cabinet and Dorset Council Cabinet. The final version will be shared with DWP, as required and published on council websites.

Future Iterations

This plan has been written at a time when a number of factors are changing in the health, work and geography of organisations relevant to the delivery. It is proposed that a second iteration of this plan is published alongside the publication of the Wessex Joint Local Growth Plan, the Wessex area Integrated Care Board Work and Health Plan and other strategies aligned to changing geography.

Somerset Council, Wiltshire Council, BCP Council and Dorset Council have collaborated during the writing of this plan, and understand that local area plans will need to be reviewed and potentially merged when devolution is agreed.

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References and Appendices

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References for data

BCP Research and Consultation	BCP Council
Coastal Navigators Network	Breaking Barriers Innovations
Press release on retail jobs	British Retail Consortium
StatExplor	Department for Work and Pensions
Guidance for Developing local Get Britain Working Plans (England)	Department for Work and Pensions
DWP Outcome Measures	Department for Work and Pensions
Get Britian Working white paper	Department for Work and Pensions
Dorset Local Skills Improvement Plan	Dorset Chamber of Commerce
Dorset LSIP Progress Report, June 2025	Dorset Chamber of Commerce
Data and Insight for Dorset	Dorset Council
Economic Evidence Based 2024	Dorset Local Enterprise Partnership
Dorset LEP (2024) Draft Socio-Economic Evidence Base	Dorset Local Enterprise Partnership
13th Annual report on scale of low pay in the UK	Living Wage Foundation
Dorset Inteligence and Insight Service	NHS Dorset
Widening Participation Plan	NHS Dorset
Integrated Care Partnership strategy	NHS Dorset
Integrated Care System People Plan	NHS Dorset
Official Census and Labour Market Statistics	NOMIS
Population Survey and mid-year estimates 2024	Office for National Statistics
Tourism Statistics and Policy (2025)	UK Parliament
The Spirit Level	Wilkinson and Pickett (2009)

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Appendix 1 Challenges and Strengths by Local Authority

Dorset Council challenges

Dorset faces a complex mix of economic and employment challenges shaped by its geography, demographics, and industry profile. The county's economy is heavily reliant on tourism, agriculture, and a relatively small number of advanced manufacturing and marine sectors, which can make it vulnerable to seasonal fluctuations and wider economic downturns. Many rural areas experience limited access to well-paid, year-round employment, contributing to lower average wages compared to the national average. A growing, older population adds further pressure, with a shrinking proportion of working-age residents available to support local services and businesses. Transport links, especially in more isolated parts of the county, remain a barrier to accessing jobs, training, and investment opportunities. Together, these factors create a need for targeted strategies that both diversify the economy and improve access to skills, infrastructure, and sustainable employment.

Dorset Council Opportunities

In the Dorset Council area, the economy benefits from a rich mix of traditional strengths and emerging opportunities. Tourism remains a key driver, with the UNESCO World Heritage Jurassic Coast, historic market towns, and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty attracting visitors and supporting local businesses. Investment in digital connectivity and transport links is creating opportunities for higher-value jobs and enabling more small and medium enterprises to thrive, particularly in the creative, professional, and technical sectors. Advanced engineering and manufacturing—often linked to marine, defence, and precision industries—provide high-skill employment, while the area's strong agricultural base is diversifying into local food production, renewable energy, and agri-tourism. Combined with a commitment to sustainability and innovation, these factors position the Dorset Council area for a resilient and more self-sufficient economic future.

BCP Council challenges

The BCP Council area faces several interconnected weaknesses that constrain its economic potential and quality of life. Ageing transport infrastructure, chronic congestion on key routes such as the A338 and A35, and limited park-and-ride provision hinder connectivity, reduce agglomeration benefits, and deter inward investment. The local economy is marked by seasonality, with high visitor numbers in peak months but sharp drops in winter, creating instability in employment. Productivity remains below the South West average, driven partly by a leisure-heavy sector mix, while housing affordability—sustained at around a 9:1 price-to-earnings ratio—limits recruitment, particularly for key workers. Social issues such as anti-social behaviour, homelessness, and weak town centre branding persist, compounded by an ageing demographic in areas like Christchurch and Poole, which also face limited public transport and land constraints. Environmental risks, including floodplain exposure and coastal storm surges, threaten key assets and require costly adaptation. Wider structural challenges include underfunded adult and vocational education, low awareness of post-16 career pathways, and a shortage of workers in high-demand sectors.

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BCP Council Opportunities

BCP Council benefits from a uniquely diverse economic and lifestyle offer that blends natural assets, sectoral strengths, and strong infrastructure. Bournemouth's award-winning seven-mile Blue Flag coastline, Premier League football club, and vibrant cultural scene attract young professionals, remote workers, and visitors alike, while its university ranks among the world's top 100 young institutions, supplying skilled graduates to the region's thriving digital and FinTech sectors. Christchurch is home to a nationally recognised aerospace and defence cluster, supported by excellent digital connectivity and Bournemouth Airport's growth past one million passengers in 2024. Poole leverages the scale of the world's second-largest natural harbour to anchor a world-class marine manufacturing and defence hub, with Sunseeker, the RNLI, and advanced composites expertise driving innovation and exports. Across the conurbation, the visitor economy is robust and year-round, supported by major events, high-profile attractions, and a strong hospitality base. Investment in housing, regeneration, and education—combined with above-average apprenticeship participation and collaborative skills partnerships—ensures that BCP offers both a high quality of life and the economic scale, diversity, and talent pipeline needed for sustained growth.

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Appendix 2 Provider Mapping

Provider	Type	Delivery
Active Dorset	Active Partnership	Movement is the foundation of good health, wellbeing and thriving sustainable communities
Arts University Bournemouth	Specialist HE provider	Specialist delivery of creative and arts L4-L7
Autism Unlimited	Futures - Autism Unlimited	For all people an EHCP (education and Healthcare) plan
BCP / DC	Skills and Learning	
BCP Council	Day Opportunities Strategy 2024-29	Day opportunities suitable for individuals, supported employment 'Place and Train',
BCP Council	Digital Skills Hub	Courses, support drop ins, business accelerator, CPD sessions, tech courses
BCP Council	BCP NEET Strategy and Education Employment and Training (EET) Plan	Detailed understanding and action plan to support EET to age 18
BCP Council / private sector	Dorset Engineering Manufacturing Cluster	Collaborative group supporting and promoting sectors in Dorset
BCP Council Business Board	LA	Delivering Local Growth Plans
Bournemouth and Poole College	FE College	16-18 delivery, apprenticeships, university college, Sunseeker apprenticeship college, health apprenticeships
Bournemouth University	University	Delivery of L4-L7 including apprenticeships, KTPs, Help to Grow,
Brockenhurst College	FE College	16-18 delivery, apprenticeships, higher education, adult professional, Access to HE, workforce support
Civic University Consortia	Place agenda	Community based work to bring skills and community partners together for the benefit of the place

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Community Action Network	Voluntary sector delivery	Support for local people through volunteering into work. Early Help Partnership with BCP to support families and young people.
CRUMBS Project, The	CRUMBS Project, The	Helping people with a learning disability or mental health condition or acquired brain injury through hospitality based training for independence
Dorset Abilities Group	Tuck by Truck - Dorset Abilities Group	Supporting development of skills, confidence and independence through real work experience
Dorset and BCP Councils	Dorset Business Growth	Programmes to support business growth, sustainability, leadership and supply chain.
Dorset Chamber of Commerce and Industry	Employer Representative Body / Membership body	Enabling growth through networking, government lobbying and support services
Dorset Chamber of Commerce and Industry	Local Skills Improvement Plan	Collaborative plan to deliver skills for business needs in Dorset, identifying issues and removing barriers
Dorset Community Action	Voluntary sector delivery, empowering communities	Supporting people with training and skills development
Dorset Community Hospital (DCH) & Dorset Mental Health Forum (DMHF)	Dorset Work Matters	Helping people who are accessing mental health services to find paid employment
Dorset Council	Dorset Family Information Directory	Comprehensive directory of support for young people - local and national delivery
Dorset Council	Education, Employment, Training and re-engagement support team	Support for all aspects of challenge for young people.
Dorset Council	Birth to Settled Adulthood	Strategy to support families, children and young people
Dorset Council (funded by CEC)	Dorset Careers Hub	Raise awareness and aspiration for all young people. Remove barriers to work and careers for all.
Dorset Council / private sector	Clean Energy Cluster	Working with clean energy businesses and Portland Port for delivery of clean energy projects
Dorset Council Business Board	Local Authority Place directorate	Accelerating and delivering Local Growth Plans

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Dorset Health Care	Employment Advisors	Helps residents on Steps2Wellbeing with low/medium mental health challenges find work
Dorset Health Care	Steps to Wellbeing	Offers a range of talking therapies including counselling, online courses, CBT and guided self-help.
Down's Syndrome Association	National WorkFit programme	Employment programme that brings together employers and job-seekers with Downs Syndrome
DSTPN	Training Provider Network	Strengthen the delivery of skills in the county, particularly via apprenticeships and other vocational routes
DWP / Disability Confident	Government department	Supporting businesses with process and culture change aligned to EDI
DWP / Get Britain Working	Get Britian Working	Reduce economically inactive population. Raise opportunity for those on lowest incomes. Grow the workforce and jobs.
DWP/JCP+	JCP+	Pre-employment training, work experience, guaranteed job interview
Employ My Ability	Employ My Ability	Provider of onsite hospitality, catering, and horticultural facilities that help students with SEND gather vital skills, expertise and confidence.
Exeter College	FE College	General College delivering full curriculum delivery including Skills Bootcamps
Great South West	Pan-regional partnership	Delivering major projects, developing a testbed for new ideas and ensuring GSW opportunities are understood by government
Health Sciences University	Specialist University	Delivery of specialist allied health L4-7 including apprenticeships, CPD
Help and Care	Charity empowering people and communities	Empowering individuals with physical and mental health conditions to build the lives they want.
Help and Kindness	Support and signpost service	Listings of support option for all residents.
Independent	Dorset Skills and Workforce Board	To enable a collaborative skills system that meets the needs of Dorset
Kings Trust	Programme delivery for young people	Helping young people into work and businesses
Linwood School	Classroom in the Heart of Industry (CHI)	On-the-job training opportunities supporting young people who have an EHCP

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Minstead Trust	Empowering Employment programme - Minstead Trust	Supporting people with learning disabilities and autism to build skills towards meaningful employment.
One Dorset / ICB	ICB Joint Forward Plan	Better health and wellbeing outcomes for all
One Dorset / ICP	Working Better Together	Inequality in access and outcomes / WP agenda / children's health / use of population data to drive delivery
Pluss CIC	Dorset Supported Employment Service	Supporting people with a learning disability or autism get ready for, and find, paid work
Seeability	Ready, Willing and Able supported employment programme	Helps people with learning disabilities, autism or sight loss find the right job and get support to stay in work.
Seetec	Supported Employment Service	Includes personal development, job search, training, work trials and benefits advice
Seetec Pluss	National Careers Service	Support for all workers and potential workers with careers advice.
Seetec Pluss	Restart Scheme	Programme for people who are Long Term unemployed for 6 months or more
SEND 4	SEND4 Supported Employment Programme	Job coaching, travel training and supported employment provision
Sheltered Work Opportunities Project	Cherry Tree Nursery and Chestnut Nursery	Using therapeutic horticulture to provide meaningful occupation in a supportive environment for people with mental illness
Silicon South	Network for Digital, Creative and Tech Sectors in Dorset	Programme delivery, mentoring, access to expert, career development
Somerset Council/DSTPN/skills providers	Skills Boot Camps	Free flexible courses up to 16 weeks for 19+ aligned to in demand skills in the county.
Stable Family Home Trust	Gifted Garden Centre – Highcliffe	Learning disabilities, Mental Health
Support And Mentoring Enabling Entrepreneurship (SAMEE)	Charity enabling exploration of self-employment	Self-employment internship programme and Steps into Self-employment programme

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The Royal Foundation - Homewards	BCP Homewards	Relevant - NEET prevention work for under 25yrs. Clearing the path to employment and training.
Tricuro	COAST - Tricuro	Work based training for adults with learning disabilities
Weymouth and Kingston Maurwood College	FE College	16-18 delivery, apprenticeships, university college, rural based courses, adult and employer facing delivery
Yeovil College	FE College	16-18 delivery, apprenticeships, university college, University Centre, health apprenticeships

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Appendix 3 Dorset Skills and Workforce Board

Independent Chair	Nicola Newman
Employer representative	Hugh Joseph
Employer representative	David Matthews
Arts University Bournemouth	Lisa Mann
Bournemouth & Poole College	Phil Sayles
Bournemouth Christchurch and Poole Council	Ruth Spencer
Bournemouth University	Phil Sewell
Department of Work and Pensions	Karen Taylor
Digital Skills Partnership	Penny Syddall
Dorset & Somerset Training Provider Network	Rod Davis
Dorset Careers Hub	Simon Fraiz-Brown
Dorset Chamber	Rosie Knapper
Dorset Council	Jon Bird
Health Sciences University	Lesley Haig
National Careers Service	Cheryl Cole
NHS ICB	Eleanor Parson
Skills and Learning Adult Community Education	Sarah Rice
Weymouth and Kingston Maurward College	Tom Hallam
Yeovil College	Alex Clancy

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Appendix 4 Action Plan

Objective : Overarching	
Key Actions	Owner
Agree key stakeholder roles and responsibilities for Get Dorset & BCP Working Plan	Accountable Body
Monitor and report the delivery of Get Dorset & BCP Working Plan (quarterly)	Accountable Body
Deliver data to support delivery and monitoring of the Get Dorset & BCP Working plan	Accountable Body
Deliver economic change through new Local Growth Plan (Mar 2026)	BCP Council
Deliver economic change to drive new, highly paid jobs for Dorset	DC - Economic Prospectus - Growth Strategy
Agree shared goals to support employment growth around community, economic development and post-16.	Dorset and BCP Councils
Consider GD&BCPW Plan measures in the development of the Local Growth Plan for the Wessex devolved area	Dorset and BCP Councils
Delivery of strategic Work and Health Plan	ICB
Explore options for co-location of employment, health and employability skills services	LSIP
Look at examples of good practice for employment for all	LSIP

Objective : Increase Employment rate	
Key Actions	Owner

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Develop evidence base of employer skills needs to develop understanding of the local skills story	LSIP
Increase apprenticeship and technical education starts	LSIP
Increase work experience and placement opportunities	LSIP
Increase Leadership and management skills including: Project Management and Line management	LSIP
Meet employers skills needs as expressed in skills priorities	LSIP
Review training offer to support Unemployed and Economically Inactive	LSIP
Investigate developing a work readiness short course (AEB) with guaranteed interview	LSIP
Provide opportunities to learn more about occupations and working environment during courses including Health & Social Care.	LSIP
Increase availability of IAG during course.	LSIP
Launch Connect to Work in BCP and Dorset	Skills and Learning
Develop evidence base of employer skills needs to develop understanding of the local skills story	DWP
Implement approved new models of delivery to increase affordable housing supply making best use of council assets	DC - Economic Prospectus - Growth Strategy 2025-2030
Create 300 jobs at Dorset Innovation Park by 2029	DC - Economic Prospectus - Growth Strategy 2025-2030
Generate over 2000 jobs and over £500m of private sector investment in renewable energy projects by 2029	DC - Economic Prospectus - Growth Strategy 2025-2030

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Support those with disadvantage to be work ready, secure work and be resilient in work.	Connect to Work

Objective : Increase Earnings	
Key Actions	Owner
Influence curriculum and course design and delivery to meet employers skills needs	LSIP
Develop a Dorset Skills Advice Hub to improve employer understanding of training offer	LSIP
Improve Digital and IT Skills	LSIP
Increase Leadership and management skills including: Project Management and Line management	LSIP
Increase English and Maths Skills	LSIP
Deliver economic change to drive new, highly paid jobs for Dorset	DC - Economic Prospectus - Growth Strategy 2025-2030

Objective : Reduce health related economic inactivity	
Key Actions	Owner
Disability Confident	DWP
Work as a positive to health and wellbeing	ICB
Reduce waiting times	ICB
Active Dorset actions aligned to work and health	Active Dorset

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Reducing unpaid care requirements	ICB
Align actions to the creation of the local Work and Health 10 year Plan	ICB
Re-skill to enable work in a new sector/role.	Connect to Work
Maintaining mental health whilst dealing with a physical condition	ICB
Confidence building for those who have been out of the workplace	Connect to Work
Induction for new starters that supports return to work - educate employers via Access to Work	DWP
Funded reasonable adjustments to be promoted to employers	DWP

Objective : Reduce Disability Employment rate gap	
Key Actions	Owner
Building awareness and understanding of training options amongst learners	LSIP
Mental health and well-being awareness courses available	LSIP
Develop/offer accessible courses, for whole workforce, to improve employer awareness and ability to make informed plans	LSIP
Support young people and adults with SEND into workplace	LSIP
Drive support for self-employment work for disabled	SAMEE

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LA to drive diversity and inclusion in volunteers to include disability, gender and age.	Councils
Support for those with disabilities both into and within the workplace	Connect to Work
Supported Living commissioned service including pathway to work support	BCP Council

Objective : Reduce youth unemployment	
Key Actions	Owner
Building awareness and understanding of training options amongst learners	LSIP
Improve work readiness for 16-19 including communication and problem solving	LSIP
Improve work readiness for those over 18	LSIP
Increase work experience and placement opportunities	LSIP
Support young people and adults with SEND into workplace	LSIP
Mental health and well-being awareness courses available	LSIP
Schools and Colleges working towards achieving all 8 Gatsby benchmarks of good career guidance	LSIP
Make apprenticeship levy available to increase the number of apprenticeships offered by local businesses	DC - Economic Prospectus - Growth Strategy 2025-2030
Encourage young people into entrepreneurship creating 1000 business start-up courses for 16-34 yrs by 2029	DC - Economic Prospectus - Growth Strategy 2025-2030

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Increase volunteering opportunities as a specific pathway to work	Councils
Support work pathways for those at risk of homelessness	Homewards BCP
Children's services commissioning for employability pathway skills for NEET prevention, looked after children, care leavers, electively home educated and travelling/services communities	Councils
Migrant families support for education and employment pathways	Connect to Work

Objective : Reduce employment gap between parents	
Key Actions	Owner
Building awareness and understanding of training options amongst learners	LSIP
Increase availability of childcare	Councils
Support for childcare before and after school, and in school holidays	Councils
Enabling choice to support families	Councils
Support to return to the workforce	DWP
Family friendly work policies including flexibility around term time, school hours	Councils
Role modelling within LA to support parents to work flexibly to jointly share childcare	Councils
Whole family approach to support for childcare through flexible work	Employers

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Look at ensuring career progression remains even with time out/flexible/part time due to family needs	Employers

Objective : Increase female employment rate	
Key Actions	Owner
Building awareness and understanding of training options amongst learners	LSIP
Whole family approach to support for childcare through flexible work	Employers
Increase availability of childcare	Councils
Support for childcare before and after school, and in school holidays	Councils
Support for females returning to the workforce in securing and remaining in work	Connect to Work

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