

Notice of Cabinet

Date: Friday, 12 July 2019 at 10.00 am

Venue: Council Chamber, Civic Offices, Bridge Street, Christchurch BH23 1AZ



Membership:

Chairman:

Cllr V Slade

Vice Chairman:

Cllr M Howell

Cllr L Allison

Cllr D Brown

Cllr L Dedman

Cllr A Hadley

Cllr S Moore

Cllr M Phipps

Cllr Dr F Rice

Cllr K Wilson

All Members of the Cabinet are summoned to attend this meeting to consider the items of business set out on the agenda below.

The press and public are welcome to attend.

If you would like any further information on the items to be considered at the meeting please contact: Sarah Culwick (01202 795273) or email democratic.services@bcpcouncil.gov.uk

Press enquiries should be directed to the Press Office: Tel: 01202 454668 or email press.office@bcpcouncil.gov.uk

This notice and all the papers mentioned within it are available at democracy.bcpCouncil.gov.uk

GRAHAM FARRANT
CHIEF EXECUTIVE

4 July 2019



Available online and
on the Mod.gov app



AGENDA

Items to be considered while the meeting is open to the public

1. Apologies

To receive any apologies for absence from Councillors.

2. Declarations of Interests

Councillors are required to comply with the requirements of the Localism Act 2011 regarding disclosable pecuniary interests. Declarations received will be reported at the meeting.

3. Confirmation of Minutes

To confirm and sign as a correct record the minutes of the Meeting held on 12 June 2019.

7 - 12

4. Public Issues

To receive any public questions, statements or petitions submitted in accordance with the Constitution. Further information on the requirements for submitting these is available to view at the following link:-

<https://democracy.bcpCouncil.gov.uk/documents/s2305/Public%20Items%20-%20Meeting%20Procedure%20Rules.pdf>

The deadline for the submission of public questions is Friday 5 July 2019.

The deadline for the submission of a statement is 12.00 noon, Thursday 11 July 2019.

The deadline for the submission of a petition is 12.00 noon, Thursday 11 July 2019.

5. Armed Forces Covenant

13 - 32

The Armed Forces Covenant commits the Council to ensuring that people who are currently serving and who have served in the Armed Forces and their Families receive respect, support and fair treatment and face no disadvantage compared with other citizens.

By virtue of its predecessor Councils being signatories to the Covenant, BCP Council is committed to the principles of the Covenant and delivery of relevant Council and multi-agency plans to implement the Covenant. Cabinet is asked to agree to the appointment of a Member Champion for the Covenant.

6. Holes Bay, Poole (former power station site) Acquisition Strategy

33 - 42

To inform the Cabinet that the current private-sector led development for the former power station site has stalled and recommend the Council pursue an alternative approach which could enable the acquisition of the site with support from Homes England and the Dorset Local Enterprise Partnership (DLEP).

7. Bournemouth International Centre (BIC) investment strategy	43 - 50
<p>The purpose of this report is to</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. To seek funding approval of £170,000 for a feasibility study to reimagine the BIC for the next 30+ years2. Provide an update regarding the hotel project relating to the site adjacent to the Bournemouth International Centre (BIC)3. To seek commitment for the continued reinvestment of a proportion of the annual service fee, payable by BH Live, for the short to medium term refurbishment priorities for the Bournemouth International Centre (BIC), under any scenario.	
8. Princess Road Housing Scheme	51 - 90
<p>The Princess Road and Prince of Wales Road site previously contained 9 detached and semi-detached properties of accommodation for approximately 60 people with complex needs. The only property remaining is 129-131 Princess Road, the other properties having been demolished due to their condition and in readiness for the new development.</p> <p>The current proposal presents a new build scheme of 121 apartments and a 20-bed family hostel and associated parking to be provided on this site. This is a significant increase in the number of homes on the site and will help towards imminent new Local Plan housing targets and will also contribute significantly to unmet housing needs.</p>	
9. Happyland, East Undercliff Promenade – Grant of Lease	91 - 100
<p>Happyland is a prime beachfront site that is in need of extensive repair or redevelopment in order to comply with the Council's obligations under the lease and to ensure the future stability of the cliff. As a result of comprehensive legal and procurement advice, entering into a licence with the Meyrick Estate to allow development of the site is considered the most appropriate course of action. This report sets out the proposed option and seeks approval for the recommendation set out below to enable the redevelopment of the site.</p>	
10. Traffic Regulation Orders	101 - 140
<p>The Cabinet is requested for reasons set out in this covering report and the appendices to give approval for public consultation on a number of proposed Traffic Regulation Orders and approval on a number of Traffic Regulation Orders which have been out to public consultation.</p> <p>Cabinet is also being asked to agree to delegated approval in future for Traffic Regulation Orders and related Highways Orders where they have been subject to the required public consultation and no objections are received.</p>	

11. Review of Planning Call-in arrangements within BCP Constitution	141 - 146
<p>The Shadow Authority adopted a Constitution for BCP Council at its meeting on 21 February 2019.</p> <p>The Constitution sets out how decisions on planning applications are made, including when they have to be considered by the Planning Committee.</p> <p>It provides for Councillors in their Ward Councillor role to “call-in” certain specified types of applications to be considered by the Planning Committee if the site is within their Ward.</p> <p>Concerns have been raised about these provisions and as a result they have been reviewed. This Report sets out proposals for Cabinet to consider and recommend to Council for approval at the meeting of Full Council on 16 July 2019.</p>	
12. Approval of Youth Justice Plan 2019/20	147 - 180
<p>To present the Youth Justice Plan for 2019/20. There is a statutory requirement to publish an annual Youth Justice Plan which must provide specified information about the local provision of youth justice services. This report summarises the Youth Justice Plan for 2019/20, with a copy of the Plan appended. The Youth Justice Plan needs to be approved by the full Council.</p>	
13. BCP Children's Outcomes Self – Assessment June 2019	181 - 218
<p>In line with best practice expectations, BCP Council has produced a self-assessment of its current performance in delivering Children’s Services. This will guide and inform service and practice improvement activity.</p>	
14. Local Government Reorganisation – Update	219 - 226
<p>The delivery of Local Government Reorganisation (LGR) in Dorset has been a significant undertaking in which the safety and continuity of services was always critical to the success of the programme. With the Vesting Day of BCP Council now three months behind us, it is appropriate to reflect on the framework used to deliver the programme.</p> <p>Phase 1 of the Programme has been completed and Phase 2 has been materially completed. It was always planned to allow Phase 2 to “over-hang” Vesting Day by six months to acknowledge that some activities would not be completed prior to Vesting Day, while also ensuring the programme remained focus on monitoring and stabilisation of services during the initial phase of the new Council. During the transition from the preceding authorities to BCP Council, all services continued to be delivered safely and no residents of the area were materially impacted by the LGR Process.</p> <p>Phase 3 of the programme, relating to the scoping of the potential Transformation of the Council, is now underway and will report back later in the year.</p>	

<p>15. Community Governance Review Petition – Throop and Holdenhurst</p> <p>The Local Government and Public Involvement in Health Act 2007 (Part 4) devolved power from the Secretary of State to principal councils to carry out community governance reviews and put in place or make changes to local community governance arrangements.</p> <p>The Council is under a duty to carry out a community governance review if it receives a valid community governance petition for the whole or part of the council's area.</p> <p>Cabinet is asked to note the receipt of a valid petition and the duty to undertake a Community Governance Review and to approve the terms of reference and timetable to commence a review for that area defined in the petition.</p>	227 - 236
<p>16. School Admissions Arrangements - Co-ordinated Scheme and Relevant Area(s)</p> <p>To advise Cabinet of the Department for Education advice that the Council is required to determine a single Co-ordinated Admissions Scheme for the 2020-21 academic year and a Relevant Area for consultation on admission arrangements.</p> <p>To recommend the arrangements to be adopted.</p> <p>To seek permission to consult on a single Relevant Area for consultation on school admission arrangements for the 2021-22 academic year.</p>	237 - 248
<p>17. Appointments to Outside Bodies</p> <p>The Leader to report on further appointments to outside bodies.</p>	Verbal Report
<p>18. Cabinet Forward Plan</p> <p>To consider a draft updated Cabinet Forward Plan for approval.</p>	To Be Tabled

No other items of business can be considered unless the Chairman decides the matter is urgent for reasons that must be specified and recorded in the Minutes.

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BOURNEMOUTH, CHRISTCHURCH AND POOLE COUNCIL
CABINET

Minutes of the Meeting held on 12 June 2019 at 10.00 am

Present:-

Cllr V Slade – Chairman

Cllr M Howell – Vice-Chairman

Present: Cllr D Brown, Cllr L Dedman, Cllr A Hadley, Cllr S Moore,
Cllr M Phipps, Cllr Dr F Rice and Cllr K Wilson

Also in Cllr S Bartlett, Cllr P Broadhead, Cllr S Bull, Cllr C Bungey,
attendance: Cllr D Flagg, Cllr M Greene, Cllr N Greene, Cllr M Haines,
Cllr P Hilliard, Cllr R Lawton and Cllr K Rampton

1. Apologies

There were no apologies for absence on this occasion.

2. Declarations of Interests

There were no declarations of interest made on this occasion.

3. Public Issues

The Leader advised that public questions had been submitted by Mr John Sprackling and Mr Conor O'Luby and that a statement had been submitted by Mrs Susan Chapman.

Public Question from John Sprackling

103 of the report presented to the Shadow Executive meeting on 12 February 2019 in relation to Agenda item 9 - 2019/20 Budget and Consolidated Medium Term Financial Plan (MTFP) Update said "The budget (*for the Scheme of Member Allowances*) makes provision for a total cost of £1.034m which is a £500k saving on the consolidated budgets for the four predecessor councils."

According to my calculations, the total cost to date is £1.185m, with the Chairmen of six Committees still to be appointed at, potentially, an additional cost of £46,000.

What saving is to be made to cover this over-spend please?

Response by Councillor Vikki Slade (Leader of the Council)

When setting the budget for the 2019/20 financial year consideration was given to a number of factors which would impact on the amount that needed to be budgeted for Member Allowances in the first year of the BCP Council. These included:

- For the period to the 6 May 2019 of the new Council all members of the predecessor authorities were paid a basic allowance and no Special Responsibility Allowances (SRAs) were paid during this period.

- Certain SRAs will not become payable until the first meeting of the relevant Committee/Board. For example the SRA payable to the Chairman of Audit and Governance Committee will only be payable from the 25 July 2019 onwards.
- Councillors are restricted to claiming just one SRA.

Once estimates of these issues are taken into account then the current projection is that the Members Allowance element of this 2019/20 budget will not be overspent.

Public Question from Mr Conor O'Luby

The former Bournemouth Borough Council's grant of planning permission for the so-called 'A338-Wessex Fields Link' represents one of the most egregious displays of contempt for local public opinion in recent times. Can the Cabinet confirm that they will undertake a serious review of both this and other such damaging schemes e.g. the Winter Gardens scheme?

Response by Councillor Mark Howell (Portfolio Holder for Regeneration and Culture and Deputy Leader)

We commit to review each of the major regeneration and development schemes at an appropriate point, and in any case before the next significant decision is made on each scheme. The reviews will be brought before the Cabinet to ensure that there is maximum transparency around any decisions. For many of the schemes there are significant funding deadlines attached which will need to be seriously considered as part of the decision making process.

Statement from Mrs Chapman

Distinguished economist Professor Joseph Stiglitz, recipient of prestigious prizes including the Nobel Memorial Prize in Economic Sciences, argues the climate crisis is our third world war and needs a bold response. Civilisation is at stake if we do not implement a Green New Deal. The 40s mobilisation crisis parallels the current global climate crisis.

Porto Santo's smart, fossil-free energy system with reversible batteries feeding back to the grid from electric vehicles shows how local authorities can profit from clean energy production. Renault is integrating an electrical ecosystem; an example it would be good for BCP to follow.

The Chairman thanked Mrs Chapman for her statement.

4. Financial Outturns 2018/19

The Portfolio Holder for Finance submitted a report requesting that Councillors consider the Financial Outturns for 2018/19. A copy of the report appears as Appendix 'A' to these minutes in the Minute Book.

Members thanked officers for their hard work in closing down the end of year accounts and the ongoing work being carried out by the Finance Teams.

In relation to this item the Chairman of the Overview and Scrutiny Board addressed Cabinet advising of the recommendation in respect of this item from their recent meeting. The minute from the Overview and Scrutiny Board was summarised as follows:

“Agenda Item 4 – Financial Outturns 2018/19

The Overview and Scrutiny Board considered the recommendations within the report and asked questions of the Cabinet Portfolio Holder and Chief Financial Officer. A Member of the Board made a request for an analysis of Council priorities in order to ensure that the allocation of £493,000 was the most pressing priority for the Council. It was confirmed by the Cabinet Portfolio Holder that the full list of Council priorities was still under consideration but that the Unity Alliance was in agreement that this was a clear priority and could be delivered imminently.

In light of this the Overview and Scrutiny Board recommended that: The Financial Outturns Cabinet report, recommendation 1 be amended to read:

That Cabinet approve the allocation of £493,000 in Capital Funding be implemented as set out in section 10 when further analysis is available which demonstrates this is indeed the most pressing priority of the Council.

This motion was agreed by 8 votes to 7.

Cllr Farquhar requested that his vote against the motion be recorded.

The Leader of the Council thanked Councillor Broadhead and the Overview and Scrutiny Board for their comments and recommendation.

In respect of this the Portfolio Holder for Finance advised that the capital had been generated by the Borough of Poole and it was therefore felt that it would be appropriate to use as a capital investment within Poole, no other suggestions or proposals had been put forward for the use of this money.

In respect of this a number of Cabinet Members highlighted the longstanding issues with regards to toilet provision in Poole, and further to this emphasised that any money needed to be used carefully.

A number of Members addressed the Cabinet raising concerns with regards to potential ongoing costs and the lack of documented evidence supporting the allocation of the capital for the toilets.

In relation to this Cabinet highlighted that the evidence had been well documented within the media, and that the facilities would be able to be used by all members of society visiting Poole.

RESOLVED that:-

- (a) the allocation of £493,000 in capital funding towards an early priority of the BCP Council, as set out in section 10 of the report, be approved;**
- (b) an update from the Corporate Director for Children’s Services on the progress in delivering a sustainable solution to the High Needs element of the Dedicated Schools Grant be requested. This update to be included as a separate appendix to the 2019/20 First Quarter Budget Monitoring Report.**

- (c) **the opening reserve position of BCP Council, as set out in Appendix D, be noted; and**
- (d) **the year-end outturn positions achieved including revenue, capital, reserves and Housing Revenue Accounts be noted.**

Voting: Unanimous

5. Medium Term Financial Plan Update Report

The Portfolio Holder for Finance submitted a report, a copy of which had been circulated to each Member and a copy of which appears as Appendix 'B' to these Minutes in the Minute Book.

In presenting the report the Portfolio Holder for Finance advised that he would be working with finance officers to ensure that the Council is being prudent with their decisions. In relation to this Cabinet were advised that the spending review by the Government was now not likely to start before the summer recess, and that the results of which were unlikely to be announced before Christmas, in which case officers will have 6-8 weeks in order to present a balanced budget.

A number of Members addressed Cabinet raising their concerns with regards to shortening the timescale for Council Tax harmonisation, highlighting the increases which would need to be made particularly in respect of Poole residents to bring Council tax inline within two years.

In relation to this Cabinet stressed the importance of Council Tax harmonisation emphasising that the original seven year plan was too long.

RESOLVED that:-

- (a) **the budget planning process, as referenced in paragraph 15 to the report, be approved;**
- (b) **the timeline for key financial reports during 2019/20, as set out in Appendix A of the report, be approved;**
- (c) **the financial strategy, as referenced in paragraphs 28 to 31 and as set out in Appendix C of the report, be approved;**
- (d) **the updated MTFP position and the key financial planning assumptions, as set out in Appendix B of the report, be noted; and**
- (e) **the CIPFA Financial Management Code of Practice be noted.**

Voting: Unanimous

6. Appointment to Outside Bodies

The Leader of the Council submitted a report, a copy of which had been circulated to each Member and a copy of which appears as Appendix 'C' to these Minutes in the Minute Book.

Members were requested to approve the appointments of Councillors to external bodies which are appointments to be made by the Leader/Cabinet as the Executive.

RESOLVED that the appointment of individual Councillors to the external bodies be approved as set out below:-

Name	Number of Reps	Name of Council Representative(s)
Wessex Regional Flood and Coastal Committees	1+1 Substitute	Cllr Dr Felicity Rice Cllr Andy Hadley (Sub)
BCP Community Safety Partnership	1	Cllr Lewis Allison
Stour Valley and Poole Partnership Joint Committee	4 Politically balanced: 2 Con: 1 LD: 1 other	Cllr David Brown Cllr Kieron Wilson 2 Conservatives TBA
Dorset Joint Public Health Board	2	Cllr Lesley Dedman Cllr Sandra Moore Cllr Vikki Slade (Reserve Executive Member) Cllr L-J Evans (Non-Executive, Non-Voting Member)
Poole Housing Partnership Board	2	Cllr Kieron Wilson Cllr Chris Matthews
Tricuro Executive Shareholder Group	5	Cllr David Brown Cllr Mike Cox Cllr Lesley Dedman Cllr L-J Evans Cllr Lisa Lewis
Seascope South Limited	2	Cllr Nigel Brooks Cllr Kieron Wilson
Bournemouth Building Maintenance Limited	2	Cllr Simon McCormack Cllr Kieron Wilson
Seascope Homes and Properties Limited	2	Cllr George Farquhar Cllr Kieron Wilson
Bournemouth Development Company	1	Cllr Michael Brooke
Dorset LEP	2	Cllr Vikki Slade (Leader of the Council) Cllr Mark Howell
Lower Central Gardens Trust Board	4 Politically balanced: 2 Con: 1 LD: 1 other	Cllr Simon Bull Cllr Mark Howell 2 Conservatives TBA

Voting: Unanimous

7. Cabinet Forward Plan

The Leader provided Members with an update with respect to the Forward Plan, detailing the key decisions which the Cabinet expects to take during the period to 31 May 2020.

Cabinet were advised that the Forward Plan was currently being developed more fully to reflect the emerging corporate plan and priorities.

Further to this the Leader informed Cabinet of the proposal to move the date of the next Cabinet meeting to Friday 12 July 10.00 am from the original date of Wednesday 10 July.

RESOLVED that the next meeting of the Cabinet be held on Friday 12 July at 10.00 am.

Voting: Unanimous

The meeting ended at 11.15 am

CHAIRMAN

CABINET

Report subject	Armed Forces Covenant
Meeting date	12 July 2019
Status	Public Report
Executive summary	<p>The Armed Forces Covenant commits the Council to ensuring that people who are currently serving and who have served in the Armed Forces and their Families receive respect, support and fair treatment and face no disadvantage compared with other citizens.</p> <p>By virtue of its predecessor Councils being signatories to the Covenant, BCP Council is committed to the principles of the Covenant and delivery of relevant Council and multi-agency plans to implement the Covenant. Cabinet is asked to agree to the appointment of a Member Champion for the Covenant.</p>
Recommendations	<p>It is RECOMMENDED that:</p> <p>Cabinet appoints a Member Champion for the Armed Forces Covenant as part of its Council-wide Commitment to the Covenant.</p>
Reason for recommendations	<p>Signing up to the Armed Forces Covenant demonstrates the Council's commitment to treating serving members of the Armed Forces, veterans and their families with fairness and equity and to understanding and meeting their needs.</p> <p>A member champion for the Armed Forces will be Councillor representative on the Dorset Armed Forces Covenant Partnership Board and a champion for the Council's delivery of the Covenant.</p>

Portfolio Holder(s):	Councillor Vikki Slade, Leader of the Council
Corporate Director	Jan Thurgood (Corporate Director for Adult Social Care)
Contributors	Graeme Smith, Policy and Performance Officer
Wards	All
Classification	For Decision

Background

1. The predecessor Councils to BCP were signatories to the Armed Forces Covenant, which is attached as Appendix 1. BCP Council, therefore, takes on the commitments made by its predecessor Councils in relation to the Covenant. Partners are working together across Dorset and BCP areas to deliver a Dorset Armed Forces Community Covenant Action Plan and have secured £234,000 funding from Ministry of Defence, which is to be spent in two years up to May 2020 to support the delivery of the Action Plan which is attached as Appendix 2.
2. The multi-agency work is governed by a Dorset Armed Forces Partnership Board which is comprised of lead Councillor and officers from the two Councils; Senior officers from the 3 major bases in the area (Hamworthy, Bovington and Blandford Forum) and representatives of Dorset Clinical Commissioning Group; Dorset Healthcare Trust; Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner; Royal British Legion; SAAFA and Wessex Armed Forces Reservists and Cadets.
3. The Member Champion will be invited to represent BCP Council on the Board and to champion its actions and initiatives. The Council's Corporate Director for Adult Social Care and a Policy and Performance Officer will also participate in the Board.
4. On 11 July, the Programme Board's Annual Review event will be held at the Tank Museum, Bovington. This will be an opportunity for the BCP Council to mark formally its commitment to the Covenant.
5. Work has been undertaken to assess the make-up and needs of the Armed Forces Community in the BCP area. This has estimated that;
 - There are 890 serving personnel in BCP
 - That these personnel are accompanied by 586 partners and 317 children.
 - There are 15,500 veterans in the BCP area, with 9,690 partners
 - There are 178 dwellings claiming an exemption to Council Tax as an Armed Forces Building
 - In June 2019, there were 13 families on the housing register across the BCP area with an Armed Forces designation. Since 2015 50 families with such a designation have been housed across BCP.

Summary of financial implications

6. There are no immediate financial implications of committing to the Covenant as the Council meet its obligations under the Covenant through its agreed budget for 2019/20.

Summary of legal implications

7. None

Summary of human resources implications

8. As a signatory of the Armed Forces Covenant, the authority qualifies for the Bronze Standard level of the Defence Employer Recognition Scheme. The Council will need to consider if it wishes to commit to achieving the Silver or indeed Gold Standard level in due course. Further information relating to the criteria for the Defence Employer Recognition Standard can be found at Appendix 3. It will be essential to ensure that all relevant front-line staff receive appropriate training and development in order that there have awareness of the Covenant and can respond appropriately to members of the Armed Forces, veterans and their families.

Summary of environmental impact

9. None

Summary of public health implications

10. The Joint Strategic Needs Assessment for BCP Council will be further developed to ensure the needs of those who are covered by the Covenant are fully assessed and understood. Proactive implementation of the Armed Forces Covenant will improve wellbeing for members of the Armed Forces Community. A key feature of the local partnership provision is Dorset Healthcare Trust's specialised Armed Forces Community Health and Wellbeing Team, which represents Best Practice across the country.

Summary of equality implications

11. Implementing the Armed Forces Covenant will recognise the full range of characteristics protected by the Public Sector Equality Duty.

Summary of risk assessment

12. Not fulfilling the Covenant could lead to members of the Armed Forces Community in Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole experiencing disadvantage.

Background papers

Please see appendices

Appendices

Appendix 1: Armed Forces Covenant

Appendix 2: Dorset Armed Forces Covenant Programme Action Plan V1.6

Appendix 3: Defence Employer Recognition Scheme

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The Armed Forces Covenant

An Enduring Covenant Between
The People of the United Kingdom
Her Majesty's Government

– and –

All those who serve or have served in the Armed Forces of the Crown
And their Families

The first duty of Government is the defence of the realm. Our Armed Forces fulfil that responsibility on behalf of the Government, sacrificing some civilian freedoms, facing danger and, sometimes, suffering serious injury or death as a result of their duty.

Families also play a vital role in supporting the operational effectiveness of our Armed Forces. In return, the whole nation has a moral obligation to the members of the Naval Service, the Army and the Royal Air Force, together with their families.

They deserve our respect and support, and fair treatment.

Those who serve in the Armed Forces, whether regular or Reserve, those who have served in the past, and their families, should face no disadvantage compared to other citizens in the provision of public and commercial services. Special consideration is appropriate in some cases, especially for those who have given most such as the injured and the bereaved.

This obligation involves the whole of society: it includes voluntary and charitable bodies, private organisations, and the actions of individuals in supporting the Armed Forces. Recognising those who have performed military duty unites the country and demonstrates the value of their contribution. This has no greater expression than in upholding this Covenant.

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Dorset Armed Forces Community Covenant Action Plan

This action plan forms the basis of the Dorset Armed Forces Covenant Programme and is the basis of the 'Strengthening Local Government delivery of the Covenant' bid to Ministry of Defence Armed Forces Covenant Fund.

The action plan aligns to and seeks to assist in meeting the objectives of the Governments draft Veterans Strategy. The Veterans Strategy has the following cross cutting factors and key themes.

Cross-cutting factors		
1	Collaboration between organisations	Improved collaboration between organisations offers Veterans coherent support.
2	Coordination of Veterans services	The coordination of Veterans' provision delivers consistent aims and principles over time and throughout the UK, ensuring Veterans, their families and the bereaved are treated fairly compared to the local population.
3	Data on the Veterans community	Enhanced collection use and analysis of data across the public, private and charitable sectors to build an evidence base to effectively identify and address the needs of Veterans.
4	Public perception and understanding	The UK population value Veterans and understand their diverse experiences and culture
5	Recognition of Veterans	Veterans feel that their service and experience is recognised and valued by society.
Key themes		
1	Community and relationships	Veterans are able to build healthy relationships and integrate into their communities.
2	Employment, education and skills	Veterans enter appropriate employment and can continue to enhance their careers throughout their working lives.
3	Finance and debt	Veterans leave the Armed Forces with sufficient financial education, awareness and skills to be financially self-supporting and resilient.
4	Health and wellbeing	All Veterans enjoy a state of positive physical and mental health and wellbeing, enabling them to contribute to wider aspects of society.
5	Making a home in civilian society	Veterans have a secure place to live either through buying, renting or social housing.
6	Veterans and the law	Veterans leave the Armed Forces with the resilience and awareness to remain law-abiding civilians.

They will be addressed via the following Dorset actions:

Cross-cutting factors			
	Veterans' Strategy Action	Veterans Strategy desired outcome	Dorset Action
1	Collaboration between organisations	Improved collaboration between organisations offers Veterans coherent support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Current Programme and establishing of partnerships and collaborative working. Consideration of collaborations and partnerships nationally and regionally.
2	Coordination of Veterans' services	The coordination of Veterans' provision delivers consistent aims and principles over time and throughout the UK, ensuring Veterans, their families and the bereaved are treated fairly compared to the local population.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Locally by the Programme Board and employment of the Covenant Coordinator. Dorset Armed Forces Covenant Action Plan. Liaison and collaboration with national and regional programmes and projects.
3	Data on Veteran Community	Enhanced collection, use and analysis of data across the public, private and charitable sectors to build an evidence base to effectively identify and address the needs of Veterans.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Veterans and family's engagement survey. Pilot project with Northumbria University and Veterans Gateway on data collection and interpretation.
4	Public perception and understanding	The UK population value Veterans and understand their diverse experiences and culture.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Veterans and Family's Information Points. Events. Armed Forces Day activities and events.
5	Recognition of Veterans	Veterans feel that their service and experience is recognised and valued by society.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information Points, events and activities.

Key themes			
	Veterans' Strategy Theme	Veterans' Strategy Desired outcome	Dorset Action
1	Community and relationships	Veterans are able to build healthy relationships and integrate into their communities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Through the organisation of Armed Forces Day events that involve wider communities and through activities at Information Points, partners and other events. Organisation of Jobs Fairs and working with base resettlement teams, economic development teams and local businesses and business organisations. Working with bases and resettlement teams to identify where civilian input and expertise through courses or other interventions will assist in equipping Service Leavers for civilian life. Service provision through Dorset Health providers and identified charities meets the needs of our Veterans community Working with partners in housing be that Local Authority, housing associations or other providers to ensure that there is quality provision and advice to our Veterans community.
2	Employment, education and skills	Veterans enter appropriate employment and can continue to enhance their careers throughout their working lives.	
3	Finance and debt	Veterans leave the Armed Forces with sufficient financial education, awareness and skills to be financially self-supporting and resilient.	
4	Health and wellbeing	All Veterans enjoy a state of positive physical and mental health and wellbeing, enabling them to contribute to wider aspects of society.	
5	Making a home in civilian society	Veterans have a secure place to live either through buying, renting or social housing.	
6	Veterans and the law	Veterans leave the Armed Forces with the resilience and awareness to remain law-abiding civilians.	

It is intended that the

actions we deliver through the Dorset Armed Forces Covenant Programme will address the key aims of the Armed Forces Community Covenant:

- ▶ Encourage local communities to support the armed forces community in their areas and to nurture public understanding and awareness among the public of issues affecting the armed forces community
- ▶ Recognise and remember the sacrifices faced by the armed forces community
- ▶ Encourage activities which help to integrate the armed forces community into local life
- ▶ Encourage the armed forces community to help and support the wider community, whether through participation in events and joint projects, or other forms of engagement

To achieve this there are eight themes that have actions assigned to them:

1. Community and relationships
2. Armed Forces community and the law
3. Schools and Children's Education

4. Employment, education and skills
5. Health and Wellbeing
6. Making a home in civilian society
7. Leisure and Culture
8. Recognition, Understanding and Communication

The action plan shows where the actions stated meet these priorities and should be read in conjunction with the bid breakdown and summary to enable full understanding of how the aims and objectives will be achieved. It has been rated in line with the BRAG (Blue, Red, Amber, Green) system to enable easy tracking of risk and progress.

BRAG definitions.

Red

Red should only be used when there are significant issues with the project. It can be used when one area of project viability such as scope, time or budget goes beyond the tolerance levels agreed at the start. Red signifies that the matter needs to be escalated to senior management for support immediately.

Amber

If you are suffering with a problem that is having a negative effect on the project performance then an amber rating is appropriate. Usually amber problems can be dealt with within the project team, by the project manager and team members, although it is good practice to alert the project board or senior management to such issues.

Green

Green for go! Everything is functioning as expected and the project performance is as planned.

Blue

Task or objective complete. Task or objective to be monitored and reviewed or no further action required.

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Milestones and Outcomes date order				
M/S	Due Date	Target/ Outcome	Progress	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
1	April 18	Appoint Coordinator	Coordinator appointed	
4	April 18	Source one stop shops	Initial locations agreed with Library Service 13 across Dorset	
5	April to Sept 18	Develop process to identify members of armed forces community who are entering, at risk of entering or are due to exit the Criminal Justice system	Being coordinated by Reducing Reoffending Strategy Group	
3	May 18	Evaluation of baseline position of Armed Forces community in Dorset and development of a system for future evaluation of the programme's success	Data entered onto spreadsheet. Factsheet created.	
3	May to Sept 18	Contact made with local voluntary and community sector organisations	RBL and SSAFA invited to be Board members	
4	May 18	Develop Communications Plan	Communications Plan completed. Working document to be reviewed by Board	
6	May 18 to March 20	Increase the number of businesses/organisations who are signed up to the covenant	Work to be done in partnership with Wessex Reserve Forces and Cadet Association	
6	May 18 to March 20	Increase the number of businesses/organisations who hold Bronze, Silver and Gold Armed Forces Covenant Employer Recognition Scheme Awards	Work to be done in partnership with Wessex Reserve Forces and Cadet Association	

1	July 18	Recruitment of Champions	To be completed in conjunction with Libraries Managers and launch of Information Points	
4	July 18	Develop and launch website	Website completed	
4	July 18	Launch one stop shops	Information Points are agreed and identified for 13 libraries across Dorset, Bournemouth and Poole. Launch arranged for 18 th September at West Moors Library.	
6	July 18	Work with business groups to increase uptake of Armed Forces discount scheme		
4	Aug 18	Adapt service based on identified needs and demand		
1	Sept 18	Completed training of Peer Volunteer Champions		
5	Sept 18 to March 20	Develop package of signposting options to support and help those who find themselves within the Criminal Justice system	Being coordinated by Reducing Reoffending Strategy Group	
2	Nov 18	Make contact with GPs across Dorset		
1	Dec 18	Design e-learning package for front line staff	Armed Forces Covenant online training package complete and available online	
4	March 19	Annual Conference and showcase		
2	May 19	Develop a joint Health and Social Care Transition Protocol		
2	May 19 to March 20	Implement joint Health and Social Care Transition Protocol		
3	May 19	Mid programme evaluation		
1	Dec 19	Completion of e-learning by all staff		
3	Mar 20	Programme Closure Evaluation		
4	Mar 20	Annual Conference and showcase		

Community and relationships				
No	Action	Measured by	Owner	Progress to meeting action
CO 1	Encourage communities, community groups and organisations to participate in Armed Forces Days	Number of communities participating	All partners Armed Forces Organisations	
CO 2	Boost the capability of Armed Forces charities through the recruitment of additional volunteers	New volunteers recruited	All partners Armed Forces Organisations and Charities	
CO 3	Develop a series of Veterans and Families Information Points using the Libraries network, service charities and volunteers	Centres created and numbers attending	Council Libraries All partners Armed Forces Organisations and Charities	Information Points are agreed and identified for 13 libraries across Dorset, Bournemouth and Poole. Launch being planned for mid-September.
CO 4	Work with charities and support agencies to develop joint projects that foster integration	Number of projects developed and implemented	All partners Armed Forces Organisations and Charities	Ongoing and meeting with key major Armed Forces Charities being arranged
CO 5	Ensure that Councillors are fully aware of the needs of the Armed Forces Community and the Armed Forces Covenant, to enable them to better develop links between the military and civilian communities	Briefings and presentations made to Councillors Links developed with civilian communities.	All partners	Briefing sessions for Councillors being arranged. Dorset CC session scheduled for 19/09/18. This will need to be re-established once LGR and local elections are completed in May 2019

Armed Forces community and the law				
No	Action	Measured by	Owner	Progress to meeting action
CJ 1	Reduce re-offending rates of Veterans released from prison/custody	Reduction in re-offending	Reducing Reoffending Strategy Group	
CJ 2	Development of process to identify members of the armed forces community who are entering, at risk or entering or are due to exit the criminal justice system	Reduction in re-offending	Reducing Reoffending Strategy Group	
CJ 3	A package of signposting options will be developed to support and help those who find themselves within the criminal justice system	Reduction in re-offending	Reducing Reoffending Strategy Group	

Schools and Children's Education				
No	Action	Measured by	Owner	Progress to meeting action
ED 1	Liaise with LA education units to develop a pan Dorset strategy to facilitate short notice access to school places	Strategy completed	Individual LA Education Units	Need to liaise with new education units after LGR is completed.
ED 2	Liaise with LA education units to provide advice to Head teachers re issues e.g. flexibility with children's absence from school (when parent/s come back from campaigns)	Advice provided	Individual LA Education Units	Need to liaise with new education units after LGR is completed.
ED 3	Encourage forces families to identify themselves to schools to enable schools to draw down the correct levels of pupil premium	Number of families identified by schools	Base Welfare Teams Welfare Organisations	Working with base and service welfare organisations.

Employment, education and skills				
No	Action	Measured by	Owner	Progress to meeting action
EM 1	Develop information and provide to reservists, potential reservists, cadets, potential cadets and local employers to ensure that the requirements of reserve service is understood by all.	Information pack developed. Number of businesses that are provided with packs.	Wessex Reserve Forces and Cadets Association (RFCA)/LEP/Chamber of Trades/ LA Economic Development Units	Ongoing work with Wessex RFCA who will be assisting with business liaison activities
EM 2	Identify incubator sites for businesses and disseminate their locations and other key information to the Armed Forces Community	Number of sites identified	LA Economic Development Units Wessex RFCA	
EM 3	Promote career opportunities for service leavers into partner organisations including support for those with physical and/or mental disabilities	Pathway developed and implemented	Wessex RFCA All partners	
EM 4	Provide information on employment opportunities to the Armed Forces Community via a variety of communication channels	Opportunities provided and uptake of opportunities.	Wessex RFCA LA Economic Development Units	Dorset Armed Forces Community Careers and Lifestyle event. Dorset Military bases Autumn Jobs Fair
EM 5	Work with businesses to identify opportunities for the Armed Forces Community and provide information to resettlement teams	Opportunity pathway in place	Wessex RFCA LA Economic Development Units	Outcome of Dorset Armed Forces Community Careers and Lifestyle event and Dorset Military bases Autumn Jobs Fair

EM 6	Use existing job fairs, business networks and business clubs to increase employer and business engagement and employment opportunities for all the Armed Forces Community	Number of ex forces personnel securing jobs	Wessex RFCA LA Economic Development Units	Outcome of Dorset Armed Forces Community Careers and Lifestyle event and Dorset Military bases Autumn Jobs Fair
EM 7	Increase number of businesses/organisations who are signed up to the covenant.	Number of businesses signing the covenant	Wessex RFCA LA Economic Development Units	Ongoing work with Wessex RFCA who will be assisting with business liaison activities
EM 8	Increase number of businesses/organisations who hold bronze, silver or gold Armed Forces Covenant Employer Recognition Scheme awards.	Number of businesses holding the employers award at various levels	Wessex RFCA LA Economic Development Units	Ongoing work with Wessex RFCA who will be assisting with business liaison activities

Health and Wellbeing				
No	Action	Measured by	Owner	Progress to meeting action
HW 1	Improve access to specialist mental wellbeing support for the Armed Forces Community	Number accessing support	DHUFT/Dorset CCG/LA Social Care Units	Being achieved through Dorset HealthCare's Armed Forces Health and Wellbeing Team
HW 2	GPs to identify veterans at routine medical appointments to enable tailored support	Number of GPs briefed Number of veterans identified	Dorset CCG	
HW3	Provide information, training and advice to Health and Social Care staff regarding support for the Armed Forces Community	Number of staff trained	DHUFT/ Dorset CCG / LA Social Care Units	Armed Forces Covenant online training package being amended and developed for delivery asap
HW 4	Implement joint Health and Social Care transition protocol to support Armed Forces personnel returning to civilian life	Protocol implemented	DHUFT/ Dorset CCG / LA Social Care Units	
HW 5	Make appropriate information available to enable the Armed Service Community to cope with issues triggered by deployment and return	Information distributed	DHUFT/Dorset CCG/LA Social Care Units	
HW 6	Implement scheme to overcome the issue of those foreign and commonwealth Armed Forces community families being unable to access vaccinations, through the provision of advice to all GP practice staff	Number of GP Practices advised and cooperating with scheme	Dorset CCG	

Making a home in civilian society				
No	Action	Measured by	Owner	Progress to meeting action
HO1	Provide housing advice to the Armed Forces community to enable access to housing services that meet their needs	Number of personnel advised Number securing housing	LA Housing Units/ Housing Associations	
HO 2	LA Housing and Communities Units to engage with HIVE, Armed Forces Welfare Officers, relevant statutory bodies and service charities to facilitate information sharing on the latest intelligence and options	Intelligence gathered	LA Housing Units Armed Forces Welfare HIVE Service Charities	
HO 3	Identify, advise and support homeless veterans and those who are rough sleepers	Number of veterans supported	LA Rough Sleeper and Homelessness Teams Homelessness Charities	Meetings being set up and held to discuss issues and interventions
HO 5	Liaise with LA's re allocation policies to consider opportunities to support housing needs of the Armed forces Community	Allocation policy published	LA Housing Units/ Housing Associations	

Leisure and Culture				
No	Action	Measured by	Owner	Progress to meeting action
LC 1	Negotiate higher intervention rate subsidy for leisure	% discount achieved	LA Leisure and Recreation Units	
LC 2	Encourage use of National Armed Forces discount card by increasing the amount of businesses who accept it and offer discount to serving members and veterans	Amount of businesses signed up	All partners	
LC 3	Establish information about businesses who individually give discounts and disseminate through web pages	Information shared	All partners	

Recognition, Understanding and Communication				
No	Action	Measured by	Owner	Progress to meeting action
RU 1	Develop information on the demographics of the Armed Service Community in Dorset	Up-to-date information collated and circulated	All partners Armed Forces Organisations Wessex RFCA Northumbria University Veterans Gateway	Initial demographics and stats assembled for writing of bid. These are being continuously updated. Data collection pilot project with Northumbria University and Veterans gateway.
RU 2	Develop a web site dedicated to information and advice for the Armed Forces Community, with appropriate links	Pages established Pages updated	All partners Armed Forces Organisations	Work ongoing with 'Dorset for you' web team to develop new pages on their website
RU 3	Develop links with media and ensure positive news distributed	Good news stories issued and used by local media.	All partners Armed Forces Organisations	Links being established with Partners communication teams with Dorset CC Comms Team taking the lead. Initial news re bid have been released and published.
RU 4	Encourage Armed Forces, community, business and charity organisations to take part in Armed Forces Day and remembrance activities	Number of organisations involved	All partners Armed Forces Organisations	
RU 7	Raise awareness and understanding of the roles and duties of the Armed Forces and of the needs of the greater Armed Forces Community	Create information displays for publically accessed venues	All partners Armed Forces Organisations	
RU 8	Increase awareness and understanding of the Armed Forces with young people by providing information to schools and local youth groups	Information packs developed and distributed.	All partners Armed Forces Organisations	
RU 9	Utilise existing networks to improve communications	Number of networks used to disseminate information.	All partners Armed Forces Organisations	
RU 10	Promote and encourage participation in cadet forces	Number of new members	All partners Schools and Cadet Force Leaders	
RU 11	Provide Single Points of Contact (SPC) in lead organisations	SPCs identified and publicised	All partners	New contacts to be established on completion of LGR

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Defence Employer Recognition Scheme

Updated 18 April 2019

About the scheme

The Defence Employer Recognition Scheme (ERS) encourages employers to support defence and inspire others to do the same. The scheme encompasses bronze, silver and gold awards for employer organisations that pledge, demonstrate or advocate support to defence and the armed forces community, and align their values with the Armed Forces Covenant.

The ERS is designed primarily to recognise private sector support although public sector organisations such as the emergency services, local authorities, NHS trusts and executive agencies are also eligible to be recognised.

Bronze award

Bronze award holders:

- are self nominated by employers who pledge to support the armed forces, including existing or prospective employees who are members of the community
- must have signed the Armed Forces Covenant
- promote being armed forces-friendly and are open to employing reservists, armed forces veterans (including the wounded, injured and sick), cadet instructors and military spouses/partners
- receive an electronic certificate and logos to display on their website, stationery and other collateral

Silver award

Silver award holders:

- must have signed the Armed Forces Covenant
- the employer must have already stated their intent to be supportive by using the ERS website to register at the Bronze level
- the employer must proactively demonstrate that service personnel/armed forces community are not unfairly disadvantaged as part of their recruiting and selection processes
- employers must employ at least one individual from the armed forces community category that the nomination emphasises. For example, an employer nominated for support to the Reserves must employ at least one Reservist
- the employer must actively ensure that their workforce is aware of their positive policies towards defence people issues. For example, an employer nominated for support to the Reserves must have an internally publicised and positive HR policy on Reserves
- within the context of Reserves the employer must have demonstrated support to mobilisations or have a framework in place. They must demonstrate support to training by providing at least 5 days' additional unpaid/paid leave (wherever possible not to Reservist employees' financial disadvantage)
- the employer must not have been the subject of any negative PR or media activity

Gold award

Gold award holders:

- must have signed the Armed Forces Covenant
- employers must have an existing relationship with their National Account Manager/REED/appropriate defence representative
- the employer must have already stated their intent to be supportive by using the ERSwebsite to register at the Bronze level
- the employer must proactively demonstrate their forces-friendly credentials as part of their recruiting and selection processes. Where possible, they should be engaged with [Career Transition Partnership](#) (CTP) in the recruitment of service leavers
- employers must employ at least one individual from the armed forces community category that the nomination emphasises. For example, an employer nominated for support to the Reserves must employ at least one Reservist
- the employer must actively ensure that their workforce is aware of their positive policies towards defence people issues. For example, an employer nominated for support to the Reserves must have an internally publicised and positive HR policy on Reserves
- the employer must be an exemplar within their market sector, advocating support to Defence People issues to partner organisations, suppliers and customers with tangible positive results
- within the context of Reserves the employer must have demonstrated support to mobilisations or have a framework in place. They must provide at least 10 days' additional leave for training, fully paid, to the Reservist employee
- the employer must not have been the subject of any negative PR or media activity

Nomination and award process

Employers can sign up themselves for each award.

Nominations will be validated to determine the level of defence personnel employment within the nominated organisation and to check that the organisation has signed the Armed Forces Covenant.

Once the nomination has been validated it will be considered by a selection board at national level for gold awards and regional level for silver awards. The selection boards will be a panel chaired by a senior military officer and they will consider each nomination against the award criteria. Organisations selected for gold and silver awards will be formally notified in writing and invited to the relevant award event.

Further information can be found at:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/defence-employer-recognition-scheme/defence-employer-recognition-scheme#bronze-award>

CABINET

Report subject	Holes Bay, Poole (former power station site) acquisition strategy
Meeting date	12 July 2019
Status	Public
Executive summary	To inform the Cabinet that the current private-sector led development for the former power station site has stalled and recommend the Council pursue an alternative approach which could enable the acquisition of the site with support from Homes England and the Dorset Local Enterprise Partnership (DLEP).
Recommendations	<p>It is RECOMMENDED that Cabinet:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Notes that progress in bringing the site (indicatively edged red on the plan attached at appendix 1) forward has stalled and supports an alternative approach which seeks to explore options for bringing this key brownfield site into public ownership. (b) Allocates a sum of £150,000 from Homes England capacity funding to develop a site acquisition strategy with specialist estates and legal advice. (c) Notes that the acquisition strategy will be presented to Council and that members will then be presented with the full business case for site acquisition including the use of Compulsory Purchase Order (CPO) powers as a contingency.
Reason for recommendations	To facilitate this key brownfield site to progress to deliver much needed housing and a new community in Poole, and seek to retain the external funding allocated for the site to address the significant adverse infrastructure costs.

Portfolio Holder(s):	Councillor Kieron Wilson, Portfolio Holder for Housing
Corporate Director	Kate Ryan (Corporate Director of Environment and Community)
Contributors	Lorraine Mealings, Director of Housing Julian McLaughlin, Director of Growth and Infrastructure Sarah Varley, Head of Estates
Wards	Hamworthy
Classification	For Decision

Background

1. Holes Bay (former power station site) is Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole Council's largest housing regeneration opportunity. It is allocated in the Poole local plan to bring forward 850 homes and associated uses. Levels of unmet housing demand in Poole and across the wider area are very high, where housing demand outstrips supply.
2. The refreshed Poole Housing Strategy 2018-2020 identifies relevant priorities including to *'Increase the right supply of new homes to meet local needs, including affordable housing'* and *'Supporting area regeneration plans across the Borough of Poole'* The government has set out a new methodology for calculating Local Plan housing targets and as a result the Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole (BCP) Council area will need to increase its housing delivery significantly to approximately 2,600 new homes every year. This will need a step change from current delivery levels to meet these new levels and is one of the key local housing challenges. Whilst the increased demand for housing will need to be considered in the BCP Local Plan, and this is scheduled to be adopted by no later than 2024, the current situation identified that within the area of BCP existing delivery of housing is falling below current needs.
3. The Power Station site is part of the strategic supply of housing in the Poole area and has remained undeveloped since the authority allocated this site for development over 20 years prior. The continued failure to deliver will add to the under delivery of housing and could result in a tilted balance being applied to the wider area of Poole eroding the character of Poole.
4. Delivery of the site is an integral part of wider plans to revitalise the Town Centre through regenerating land around Hamworthy Backwater Channel by providing new housing, commercial activities, public waterfront and spaces. In order to help unlock this significant area of brownfield land the Borough of Poole delivered the Twin Sails Bridge project by 2012. Following this an application was submitted by the joint landowners Gallaghers Estates and Lands Improvement Holdings in 2011 for 1,350 dwellings and commercial development (including a superstore). However, discussions during the application identified that the viability of the site is constrained by a range of exceptional costs such as ground conditions, contamination, removing the electric switching station, flood defences as well as resolving planning requirements relating to parking, traffic impact and scale, bulk and mass.

5. The decision about whether to remove electric switching station will need to be carefully considered. The outline application currently submitted by the landowners doesn't remove the switching station which does take up a reasonable portion of the site as well as being unattractive and could impact on values. Previous plan proposals however did look to remove the switching station which was estimated at a cost of £20 million.
6. As part of the Council's commitment to unlocking the site, the Council applied for the land to be designated as a Government Housing Zone, which was confirmed in March 2015. This focused on a joint approach with Homes England and the Dorset Local Enterprise Partnership (DLEP) working with the landowners; a joint venture between Land Improvement Holdings and Gallaghers Estates. Gallaghers Estates is now fully owned by London and Quadrant (L&Q).
7. Following an independent study of site viability, the case was made for gap funding. With Ministerial support for the site the Council successfully secured £5million Growth Deal 3 funding in 2015.

DLEP Growth Deal 3 - Holes Bay project

8. The Outline Business Case and decision to accept the Growth Deal 3 DLEP funding was approved by the Borough of Poole Council in September 2017 and the DLEP Board in September 2017. This funding is for the period to March 2021 and the DLEP are held responsible by Government for delivery of their programme and budget within that period. There is no agreed mechanism for delay beyond this date and this funding is therefore at risk of being withdrawn from this project after this time.
9. The allocation of this funding in this case was a complex process due to the fact that the Borough of Poole was in effect passing the funding on to the joint venture partners to undertake the infrastructure works. This necessitated a funding agreement be entered into between the DLEP and the Council, and the Council and the landowners. There were also technical issues such as State Aid and VAT that both parties have had to seek advice and resolve.
10. Following approval of the Outline Business Case the next stage was to submit a Full Business Case which was developed by the landowners and approved by the DLEP Board in July 2018. The focus was the delivery of the Port Link Road and the Quay Wall (Phase1) which would unlock the delivery of housing. The outcomes also included a commitment to a serviced site for 125 homes. From this point onwards a series of issues were raised and proposals submitted by the landowners that sought to minimise their commercial risk and reduce obligations within the agreement.
11. Progress has been made with regards planning. The necessary consents are in place for the Construction of the Port Link Road and the Quay Wall permission was granted in April 2019. However, the current application for up to 850 new homes remains outstanding awaiting responses from the applicants.
12. Due to the timeframe for Growth Deal 3 officers became concerned that £5m funding would be lost if the DLEP considered the project undeliverable due to the delays in securing the landowners legal commitment to deliver the funded works. Efforts were made by Government, Homes England and the Council to secure this commitment however the landowners have now confirmed that they do not intend to proceed with the funding agreement with the Council and

the DLEP to secure the £5m infrastructure funding and deliver the works. The substantive reasons outlined relate to concerns with regards the overall site viability. At present it is unclear what action the landowners joint venture is going to take however progress with the Outline Planning application has stalled.

13. As a result of this the project, as outlined in the Full Business Case and approved by the DLEP Board, was reported to the DLEP Board on 28 May 2019 as a 'red' risk. The delivery of housing on this site is a key priority for the Council and therefore discussions have been taking place to seek an alternative approach which will utilise the allocated funding to support and enable the housing outcomes to be brought forwards and delivered on this site in line with the DLEP expectations.

Proposed Approach

14. This site has been in private sector ownership since the site was sold by RWE (a utilities company) at the end of 2002. Throughout this period the housing market has experienced both highs and lows, yet the site has not been brought forwards to delivery, and there has been a pattern of withdrawn or stalled planning applications. The Council has supported this site through substantial investment in infrastructure, primarily the Twin Sails Bridge, and through ongoing efforts to secure grant funding to support the overall viability. Despite this, the current landowner joint venture does not appear willing to move forwards even faced with the loss to their project of the £5m Growth Deal 3 infrastructure grant.
15. To prevent this site stalling further with the unacceptable implications given the need for housing in BCP it is now recommended that the Council takes an alternative approach and seeks to explore options for acquiring the site. As a major site it is recommended that an acquisition strategy is developed.
16. The preferred option would be to acquire the site with agreement from the landowners through negotiation; however, this may not be successful and therefore the Council should be planning to use its Compulsory Purchase Order (CPO) powers as a default position. This will involve the council preparing the necessary work to inform whether the council has adequate grounds and power to proceed with a successful CPO.
17. A key part of any CPO process is the development of "statement of reasons". There will also need to be a planning led housing needs report, outline masterplanning, valuation work and a financial strategy that underpins the proposed Council decision. All this initial work will form part of the "statement of reasons" document including a well-documented negotiation with the landowners towards agreement of a purchase price in a "no scheme world"
18. This project will become a major project within BCP and to facilitate the Council's intervention it will be necessary to secure additional internal capacity to lead the project as well as external expertise. Homes England has

¹ Compensation payable for the compulsory acquisition of an interest in land is based on the 'equivalence principle' (i.e. that the owner should be paid neither less nor more than their loss). The value of land taken is the amount which it might be expected to realise if sold on the open market by a willing seller (Land Compensation Act 1961, section 5, rule 2), disregarding any effect on value of the scheme of the acquiring authority (known as the 'no scheme' principle)

also offered to support this project through their land assembly team who would bring expertise around the CPO process.

19. As work progresses and feasibility options are understood the site boundaries may change should the CPO progress. The proposed boundary will be confirmed in the next report to Council.
20. Should the site be brought into public ownership then the delivery model to bring the site forwards to development will need to be considered. These options and the associated procurement implications will need to be scoped out through the acquisition strategy.

Consultation

21. As a Housing Zone recognised by Government this site has had a partnership approach with the landowners, Homes England, Dorset LEP and previously the Borough of Poole. This Housing Zone delivery team has been primarily focused on ensuring an effective response to the planning process, the securing of the DLEP grant funding and management of this allocation from the DLEP to the Council and on to the landowner.
22. Since the landowners made clear they did not intend to complete this process, discussions have taken place with Homes England and the Dorset LEP which has provided assurances to the Council that this site remains a priority in terms of housing delivery for BCP Council, and indeed the wider region.
23. The landowners have undertaken consultation on their outline planning application (link below) however, this application is not currently progressing.
https://boppa.poole.gov.uk/online-applications/applicationDetails.do?keyVal=_POOLE_DCAPR_251306&activeTab=summary
24. The Cabinet Member for Housing has been briefed and the current ward councillors are supportive of the proposed approach.

Alternative Options

25. There are several options for this site, however the critical issue is that, at present, the site's current landowners do not want to develop the site. Therefore, the proposed approach set out above seeks to resolve landownership issues to ensure that this site can be brought forward for development.
26. An alternative option that has been considered but discounted is: -
Option B : Leave the site to come forward according to the landowner timings
27. This option would involve continued engagement with the landowners but it would recognise that the consequence of their current position as stated to the Council, would be that the development will not secure outline planning, the infrastructure works will not be undertaken and therefore the grant funding towards these works will be lost to the site. As the site has marginal viability then without this Government funding it is difficult to see how the site will be a viable proposal for the landowners to bring forwards in the foreseeable future.
28. The implications of this site being stalled are considerable for BCP Council as outlined previously. Delivery on the site is currently included within the Council's 5 year land supply, which is critical to maintain in terms of retaining

local decision making for planning applications. To lose this site from the 5 year supply by doing nothing would be detrimental to the council and its ability to keep control of planning decisions. The opportunity to bring forward much needed new homes for the area would be lost.

Summary of financial implications

29. The initial financial implications of this report are focused on the development of an acquisition strategy. The Council had previously secured Homes England capacity funding to support costs associated with bringing forwards the Housing Zone project. There is £150k remaining that was intended to support the Council's response to the planning application. As this application has stalled Cabinet is being asked to approve a different approach to bring the site forwards. We would therefore recommend that the capacity funding is used to support the development of an acquisition strategy.
30. The acquisitions strategy will then provide a routemap and timetable for Council to consider as well as a detailed breakdown of the costs that will be incurred in seeking to acquire the site and supporting a potential CPO. Members should be aware that we may commence this work and then have an outcome from the landowners themselves or via negotiations which could make some of the work started / commissioned potentially abortive. At present the only other option would be to leave the site as outlined above.

Summary of legal implications

31. There are significant legal implications arising from the proposed approach which will need to be addressed within the acquisition strategy. A further report will be forthcoming once the preparation has taken place and it is understood what powers we should use, and we have established adequate grounds.
32. There are elements of the site that, should the Council secure ownership, would require further legal agreements. For the Port Link Road given the intrinsic links with the adjoining site, Inland Homes, a separate developer agreement would be needed with Inland Homes to ensure that the Port Link Road is built up-to their respective land ownership boundaries and that the new adopted surface is continuous.
33. Officers are also aware of the need for agreements with the Marine Management Organisation and the Crown Estate with regards the impact of works on the Harbour.

Summary of human resources implications

34. The implications of this new approach will have a resource implication on the project as the Council will be pursuing the ownership of this major site. This will require estates, planning, housing and legal capacity and external specialist CPO advice.
35. The Housing service will lead the project however it is anticipated that the skills and capacity to take forwards the planning and delivery of a CPO proposal of this scale and complexity will also require additional external capacity and technical expertise. We will seek opportunities to gain support for this project from Homes England and also to recognise that the structure of a future delivery vehicle may also provide some elements of this expertise through an external partner.

Summary of environmental impact

36. Whilst a planning application of this scale and complexity will be required to be supported by an Environmental Impact Assessment and for the Authority to undertake an Appropriate Assessment, any such assessment is only relevant to the plan or project that is proposed and is of relevance upon implementation. In the absence of any firm proposal to develop the land there remains ecological issues both on the site and surrounding, as well as areas of contamination that are uncontrolled. Any acquisition of this site will need to take these into account

Summary of public health implications

37. Bringing this major brownfield site into public ownership will support the ultimate creation of a sustainable good quality housing development that benefits the current and new community and brings many benefits to the residents and the wider area.

Summary of equality implications

38. An equality impact assessment has been carried out based on the proposals of this report and there are no protected groups that will be disadvantaged as result should the decision be approved. Further EINA work will be carried out as part of the CPO preparation work.

Summary of risk assessment

39. The following key risks have been identified alongside mitigating actions:

	Nature of risk	Control measure
1	It is not possible to acquire the site by agreement and CPO powers may need to be exercised to bring the site forwards	The Council will exhaust all possible options to acquire by agreement prior to making an order
2	If the council fails to adequately demonstrate a need that overrides the rights of the landowner to pursue a CPO	Council need to provide a robust planning led housing needs report
3	Skills and capacity are not available given the scale and complexity of the development	Further work will be undertaken with Homes England on resourcing for this project however to deliver the largest housing project across BCP will require additional resource.
4	Due to programme timeline and the need for funding to be spent by March 21 the DLEP GD3 £5m funding could be reallocated causing funding/viability challenges	Close working with Homes England, Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (BEIS), the Dorset Local Enterprise partnership (DLEP) and BCP Council will minimise this risk.
5	Abortive costs if for example the landowners do undertake to bring the site forwards and successfully challenge the CPO or if the CPO application rejected by the Secretary of State	An order will only be made if the Council is confident it has a strong case. Project gateways will provide a check prior to further costs being incurred.

	Nature of risk	Control measure
6	Market changes impacting budget and/or viability of the scheme	This will need to be monitored with partners and advice sought when appropriate.
7	Objections to the CPO will increase the costs to the Council and delay the delivery timetable	This needs to be monitored and it should be assumed there is a high likelihood an inquiry may be required.
8	The Council may acquire the site and then due to market/viability it may not be possible to deliver the site leading to reputational damage, costs and an ongoing liability.	Assurance will be sought prior to any acquisition or CPO that a delivery mechanism is in place that will bring the site forwards promptly with a policy compliant development.

Background papers

BoP Council Report:

Financial & Legal Arrangements for the Holes Bay Site (Former Power Station Site)
26th September 2017

Appendices

Appendix 1 – Holes Bay site map



Corporate Estates
BCP Council Offices
Civic Centre
Poole
Dorset
BH15 2RU
Tel: 01202 261274
Text Relay: 18001 01202 261274

Former Power Station Area

Scale: 1:2,500 True@A3P
Date: 20/06/2019

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CABINET

Report subject	Bournemouth International Centre (BIC) investment strategy
Meeting date	12 July 2019
Status	Public Report
Executive summary	<p>The purpose of this report is to</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To seek funding approval of £170,000 for a feasibility study to reimagine the BIC for the next 30+ years 2. Provide an update regarding the hotel project relating to the site adjacent to the Bournemouth International Centre (BIC) 3. To seek commitment for the continued reinvestment of a proportion of the annual service fee, payable by BH Live, for the short to medium term refurbishment priorities for the Bournemouth International Centre (BIC), under any scenario.
Recommendations	<p>It is RECOMMENDED that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Cabinet approves £170,000 funding for a feasibility study to reimagine the BIC for the next 30+ years. (b) Cabinet formally agrees to the discontinuance of the procurement process authorised by the Cabinet of Bournemouth Borough Council in October 2018 relating to the hotel adjacent to the BIC. (c) Cabinet confirms its commitment to ongoing investment in the BIC in order for it to remain competitive and requests officers to make specific investment recommendations at a future Cabinet meeting.
Reason for recommendations	These are in line with the strategic priorities of the Cabinet

Portfolio Holder(s):	Portfolio Holder Tourism, Leisure & Communities, Councillor Lewis Allison Portfolio Holder Regeneration and Culture, Councillor Mark Howell
Corporate Director	Bill Cotton – Corporate Director Regeneration and Economy
Contributors	Chris Shephard – Director Development Beccy Brookwell – Head of Construction & FM Martin Tiffin – Town Centre Vision Programme Leader
Wards	Bournemouth Central
Classification	For Decision

Background

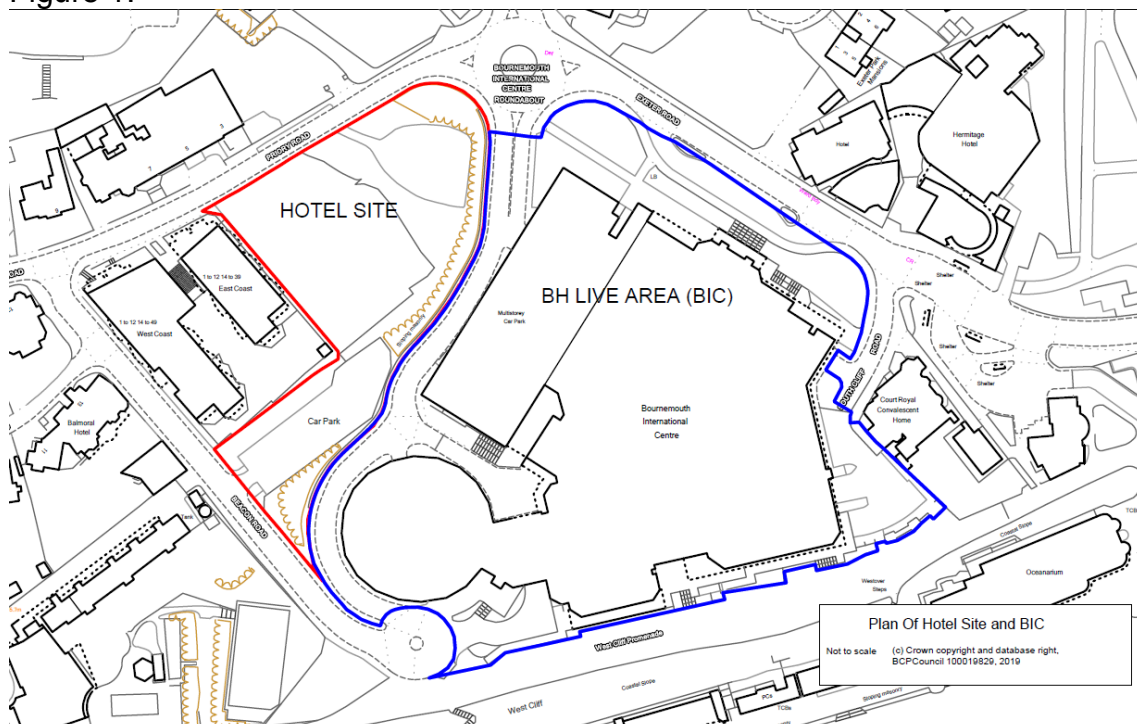
1. This report is covering three linked topics:

- A feasibility study to reimagine the BIC for the next 30+ years
- The hotel project relating to the site adjacent to the Bournemouth International Centre (BIC)
- Short to medium term investment priorities for the BIC, under any scenario

BIC reimaging feasibility for the next 30+ years

2. The BIC and the hotel site are adjacent, as can be seen in the plan below.

Figure 1:



3. The BIC was originally constructed in 1985 as a mixed-use leisure and conference/events facility and is now 35 years old. When it was delivered it was regarded as the premier conference and events facility in the UK and was stated to have contributed £125 million annually to the local economy. Over the past 20 years the building has been added to and the internal space has been reconfigured to compete in the market, as new more bespoke and up to date conference and entertainment venues have been built in a number of the major cities in the UK. The conference and entertainment market is now a more international market than when the BIC was built and it is not only necessary to compete with UK venues but also others in mainland Europe. The current facility is no longer regarded as the premier destination it once was.
4. Taking into account the age of the BIC, and the opportunity to cease the procurement process for the hotel development, now appears to be an appropriate time to consider the wider options for replacing or refurbishing the BIC for the next 30+ years.
5. Should Cabinet decide to look at possible reimagining/ redevelopment options, these could range from;
 - Option A Refurbish as set out in more detail at 2c below
 - Option B Refurbish & Extension
 - Option C Refurbish & Major Extension, possibly containing a hotel
 - Option D New Build on Current Site
 - Option E New Build on New Site
6. To undertake such an analysis the estimated cost of specialist consultants (Events/ Conference Consultant, an Architect, a Planning Advisor and a Project Cost Consultant) is approximately £170K and authority is sought for this level of funding. This feasibility analysis is likely to take 6 – 8 months. It will however take 3-4 months to procure a suitable set of advisors in accordance with the Council's financial regulations. It is hoped that that the specialist consultants can be procured in a 3-4 month period. This will mean that the feasibility analysis is likely to be complete by June / July 2020 with a further report coming back to Cabinet in September 2020 setting out the report findings and recommendations for the next stage.

The Hotel Project

7. BCP Council is the freehold owner of a site next to the BIC (site edged red in Figure 1 above). Part of the site was acquired by Bournemouth Borough Council (BBC) using grant funding from the former South West Regional Development Agency (RDA) on the proviso that the former BBC acted as the lead procurer for a new hotel. The terms of the site transfer are set out in what is referred to as a "Project Funding Agreement".
8. Further to the previous procurement and market engagement processes, in October 2018, BBC Cabinet authorised officers to commence another procurement process using the OJEU open procedure. In December 2018 a Prior Information Notice was issued and a Pre-Market Engagement exercise was undertaken with potential hotel operators and developers. In line with the BBC Cabinet authorisation, a number of external advisors were appointed to

prepare the necessary tender documentation. That documentation is now for all practical purposes complete and the tender process is ready to commence.

9. Having got to this point, officers have been reviewing the options and would now recommend that before the tender process is commenced, Cabinet should re-consider the opportunity and look at the site as a whole including the BIC. This would mean the cessation of the hotel project in its current format. Cabinet should be aware that this may create a low risk of an abortive cost claim by the private sector.

BIC short to medium term investment

10. The BIC is operated by BH Live in partnership with BCP Council. Under any scenario, it is in need of short to medium term investment for the refurbishment of specific areas to keep the venue attractive to business clients in particular until a longer-term decision is made.
11. The BIC provides the largest licensed capacity venue on the South Coast for up to 10,000 visitors and features 4 main auditoria: the Windsor Hall, Purbeck Hall, Solent Hall and Tregonwell Hall. The BIC's flexibility lends itself in accommodating multi-hall conferences, exhibitions, meetings, large music concerts, dance and comedy performances. It is located on Bournemouth Seafront up from Pier Approach and has a linked multi-storey car park. The BIC was partially refurbished in 2008/9, funded from prudential borrowing by BBC, with the closure of the pool to focus on increasing the size of the Windsor Hall and creating the Solent Hall, in order to capitalise on the conferences and exhibitions market.
12. The BIC is regularly maintained by both the landlord and the tenant, according to the terms of the lease, but this is purely for maintenance rather than refurbishment.
13. Working in partnership with BH Live, discussions have been held to consider the following
 - the key objectives for the refurbishment of the current BIC
 - review the current operating performance of the BIC, benchmarked against a database of comparable venues and industry reports
 - the market trends work undertaken highlighting key competitors to the BIC, and implications for investment
 - project options to be considered
14. The discussions considered the following key areas of the building only, looking at interventions to enhance the use of the building and as a consequence potentially improve the street scene and economy of the Bournemouth Town Area:
 - External entrance
 - Internal refurbishment around the foyer, many bars, toilets and dressing rooms
 - Foyer and Café enhancement
 - Breakout and meeting room enhancement

15. These interventions are not interdependent. Any works could be phased to ensure they do not interfere with the operation of the BIC, nor any future events already booked. A full building closure would not be required.
16. Should Members be agreeable to continue with the reinvestment of a proportion of the service fee, the next stage, would be to undertake consultations mentioned above to develop a future report for Cabinet, where informed, firm recommendations can be given. It is intended that this report would be available for the December 2019 meeting.

Summary of financial implications

BIC reimagining feasibility for the next 30+ years

17. The £170k required to cover the cost of the feasibility study will be funded from the capital feasibility and small works fund which is a BCP specific earmarked reserve.

The Hotel Project

18. In ceasing the current procurement, the Council will not immediately benefit from the decision made by Bournemouth Borough Council in October 2018 to invest £60,000 in progressing the procurement of the scheme.
19. No specific financial provision has been made for the low risk of an abortive cost claim from the private sector referenced earlier within this report.

BIC short to medium term investment

20. There are no financial implications at this stage. Cabinet/Council will separately be requested to approve any short or medium term investments with a report due in December 2019 after the referenced engagement with Members and the community. Any budgets currently being used to support prudential borrowing, which as the original amount is repaid, would be available to support a short to medium term reinvestment strategy, will need to carefully reflect of the useful life of any assets invested in.

Summary of legal implications

BIC reimagining feasibility for the next 30+ years

21. In undertaking the procurement and appointment of consultants to undertake feasibility work the Council will need to ensure compliance with the Financial Regulations and appropriate legal and procurement advice should be sought.

The Hotel Project

22. It is widely recognised by the Courts that a contracting authority has a broad discretion to abandon a procurement at any time, provided it exercises that discretion in accordance with general Treaty principles (e.g. proportionality, equal treatment and transparency).
23. This report sets out the reasons for the decision to abandon the procurement which relate to the delivery of a wider vision for the site and the BIC.
24. There is always a risk of challenge (and a claim for abortive costs) present from any participant in the procurement process when a decision to abandon is

taken, but it is considered that the risk of a successful challenge in relation to this decision is low.

25. A Project Funding Agreement (PFA) between Homes England and the Council sets out various obligations relating to the delivery of a four-star hotel on the site and adjoining Council owned land. The Council has consulted and worked with Homes England throughout the period since 2015 when the most recent development agreement was terminated. This is what the Council is required to do under the PFA.
26. The PFA does not oblige the Council to fund (in full or part) the delivery of a hotel, although it does have to use reasonable endeavours to achieve certain outputs. It is highly unlikely that this would be found to impose on the Council an obligation to fund and / or build the hotel.
27. It is difficult to see what remedy would be sought by Homes England, even if a breach of the Council's obligations under the PFA is found to have taken place.
28. Any risks presented by the PFA and associated with the present decision to cease the consideration of procurement options authorised by BBC Cabinet in October 2018 are very low and can be further mitigation by the Council maintaining the collaborative dialogue with Homes England.
29. There is a restriction on the use of the land contained within the current PFA until March 2033. Any changes to this would need to be agreed with Homes England.

BIC short to medium term investment

30. The Council has existing obligations under the agreements it has with BH Live in respect of maintenance, repair and investment contributions for the BIC and other BH Live operated sites. These will be set out when they are relevant in future reports, and legal advice should be sought on any proposals to ensure that the legal agreements are amended or updated appropriately.

Summary of human resources implications

BIC reimagining feasibility for the next 30+ years

31. This section is not applicable as the procurement of the feasibility could be undertaken using existing resources.

The Hotel Project

32. By discontinuing the procurement process the officers allocated to this particular exercise can be redeployed on to other projects

BIC short to medium term investment.

33. This section is not applicable, as the work can be undertaken using existing resources.

Summary of environmental impact

BIC reimagining feasibility for the next 30+ years

34. Not applicable, this is a report.

The Hotel Project

35. None

BIC short to medium term investment

36. Not applicable, this is a report.

Summary of public health implications

BIC reimagining feasibility for the next 30+ years

37. None

The Hotel Project

38. None

BIC short to medium term investment

39. None

Summary of equality implications

BIC reimagining feasibility for the next 30+ years

40. There are no equality implications linked to undertaking a feasibility. However, the feasibility study will consider all protected characteristics under the Equality Act.

The Hotel Project

41. There are no equality implications linked to the cessation of this project.

BIC short to medium term investment

42. BH Live and historically Bournemouth Borough Council and local access groups have worked together to improve the accessibility of the venue. It is intended that any consultations will have participants from local access groups.

Summary of risk assessment

BIC reimagining feasibility for the next 30+ years

43. None

The Hotel Project

44. There is a risk that the Private Sector could construe a legal argument that that their abortive costs should be met by the Council. This risk is considered very low.

BIC short to medium term investment

45. None

Background papers

Published Works

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CABINET

Report subject	Princess Road Housing Scheme
Meeting date	12 July 2019
Status	Public
Executive summary	<p>The Princess Road and Prince of Wales Road site previously contained 9 detached and semi-detached properties of accommodation for approximately 60 people with complex needs. The only property remaining is 129-131 Princess Road, the other properties having been demolished due to their condition and in readiness for the new development.</p> <p>The current proposal presents a new build scheme of 121 apartments and a 20-bed family hostel and associated parking to be provided on this site. This is a significant increase in the number of homes on the site and will help towards imminent new Local Plan housing targets and will also contribute significantly to unmet housing needs.</p>
Recommendations	<p>Cabinet recommends that Full Council:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Approve the proposed £32m housing scheme for progressing to planning and subsequent tender, commencement and completion of build subject to the conditions set out in the Financial Strategy and authorises the Corporate Director for Environment and Community to approve necessary appropriations and contractual and legal agreements in consultation with the Monitoring Officer and Chief Finance Officer. 2. Approve the financial strategy for the scheme as set out in paragraphs 34 to 58 with specific approval for: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2a. The appropriation of land from the General Fund to the Housing Revenue Account (HRA) to enable the development of the affordable housing is valued at £1.25m. <p style="text-align: right;">Continued.</p>

	<p>2b. £18.222m of prudential borrowing to be repaid over 50 years with £8.88m being used to finance the General Fund (Hostel and Private Rented Sector) scheme and £9.342m being used to finance the Housing Revenue Account (HRA) (Affordable rented and Shared Ownership Scheme).</p> <p>2c. The utilisation of the capital receipt (valued at £495k) from the sale of the building at Oxford Road referred to in paragraph 43 of the report.</p> <p>3. Authorises the Section 151 Officer in consultation with the Portfolio Holder for Finance to determine the detailed funding arrangements.</p> <p>4. Authorises the Corporate Property Officer in consultation with the Monitoring Officer to agree the detailed contract provisions; and</p> <p>5. Approves the grant of a 25-year lease of the completed private rented sector (PRS) part of the development to Seascope Homes and Property Limited on terms to be agreed by the Corporate Property Officer in consultation with the Monitoring Officer.</p>
Reason for recommendations	To enable the proposed housing scheme to progress with the agreed funding arrangements through to planning and subsequent completion in order to deliver the wide range of benefits to the Council and local communities.
Portfolio Holder	Cllr Kieron Wilson, Portfolio Holder for Housing
Corporate Director	Kate Ryan, Corporate Director of Environment and Community
Contributors	Lorraine Mealings, Director of Housing Jon Thornton, Housing Development Manager
Wards	Westbourne and West Cliff
Classification	For Recommendation

Background

Housing Market Context

1. Levels of unmet housing demand in Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole (BCP) are very high, with housing demand exceeding supply. Providing more housing is a key priority of the council.
2. The government has set out a new methodology for calculating Local Plan housing targets and as a result the BCP Council area will need to increase its

housing delivery significantly to approximately 2,600 new homes to be built every year. This will need a step change from current delivery levels and is one of the key housing challenges locally, as well as nationally.

3. There is a need for additional homes across all tenures and the demand for 'affordable housing' at sub-market rates in particular is very high. There are c4,300 households on the Housing Register for the Bournemouth area, c950 in Poole area and c400 in the Christchurch area waiting for 'affordable housing' in the form of either Council Housing or Housing Association properties.

Council's direct delivery of new homes

4. BCP Council now has a well-established Housing Development Team who are well placed to help deliver the future pipeline of in-house residential new-build developments.
5. Princess Road is one of the largest sites within the conurbation that has the potential to be developed by the Council in this way and the proposal presented here is a large mixed tenure scheme with the majority being 'affordable homes', both affordable rent and shared ownership, for those in housing need.

Site background information

6. The site in the Westbourne and West Cliff ward was previously 9 detached and semi-detached properties converted for shared use and accommodating approximately 60 people with complex needs. One of the properties provided emergency family hostel accommodation, managed within the Strategic Housing Options team, for families where the Council had a statutory homeless duty.
7. Over the last one to two years the properties have been deemed to be no longer fit for purpose with disrepair, end of life component replacement (roofs, floors, windows, damp proofing, etc) and improvements for fire safety which are no longer economical to fund. Recognising the need for redevelopment in some form, all but one of the properties have been demolished. The properties were boarded up with a security presence for some time but demolition was undertaken in light of the impending redevelopment and to avoid any anti-social behaviour or squatting issues.
8. The site is Council owned and is held within the General Fund.
9. The site has very high constraints and abnormal items including tree cover, Wessex Way widening potential currently identified within the Local Plan reducing the developable area, a spring located at one end of the site, a gradual sloping site, access needed to the retaining wall and highway drainage crossing the site.

Proposed scheme

10. The proposed development will provide a total of 121 apartments and a 20-bed hostel. Subject to consents the proposed commencement date is late 2019/early 2020 with the scheme ideally due to be completed by September 2022.
11. It is recommended that the site is developed directly by the Council to provide a mixed tenure residential scheme comprising the following:-
 - Affordable Rent (65 homes)
 - Shared Ownership (22 homes).

- an emergency family hostel (20 beds),
- private rented sector homes (34 homes),

Plans for the proposed scheme are included in Appendix 5.

12. This tenure mix has been developed after consideration of numerous factors including the need for financial viability and return, housing demands, site specifics and the need to ensure a sustainable community. The Council Housing team and the Strategic Housing Options team have been closely involved in the development of this scheme to help ensure that it adequately meets housing needs and is designed in such a way to be sustainable and to enable good quality housing management.
13. As noted earlier, the need for affordable rented housing is high as is the need for shared ownership affordable housing. A shared ownership scheme recently developed by the Council illustrated high demand for this tenure type.
14. In terms of the emergency family hostel, one of the other key priorities within the preceding Bournemouth Borough Council's Refreshed Housing Strategy 2017-2020 is '*Preventing homelessness and improving health and wellbeing through housing*'; similarly in the Borough of Poole Housing Strategy Refresh 2018-2020 is '*Preventing homelessness and rough sleeping*'. In line with the national context, homelessness has increased locally and the demand for accommodation specifically for these households presenting to BCP Council is relatively high.
15. Whilst the primary policy aim is to prevent homelessness wherever possible, the need for emergency accommodation and the provision of Council owned good quality emergency accommodation for families is much more preferable financially and most importantly when considering the welfare of families, compared with emergency placements in bed and breakfast accommodation.
16. The existing family hostel on this site is being demolished and another family hostel nearby is also to be decommissioned for another use within the next 12/18 months. The demand for new provision therefore remains although the accommodation is being designed with an exit strategy for conversion into self-contained apartments should demands fall.
17. The private rented sector (PRS) represents a very high proportion of the total homes within the local area. This sector is buoyant and remains in very high demand. The PRS homes proposed within the scheme will improve tenant choice in the market place and ensure access to high quality, professionally managed, private-rented homes. It is anticipated that, combined with low entry and exit costs for tenants, they will appeal to an increasingly mobile, professional workforce.
18. It is proposed that the Council retain this part of the completed development as an investment asset. Since the Council is not able to grant Assured Shorthold Tenancies (ASTs), the apartments will be leased to the Council's wholly-owned company, Seascope Homes and Property Limited, under a 25-year lease to manage the lettings.
19. Under the terms of the lease between the Council and Seascope Homes and Property Limited the company will collect all rents receipts and make quarterly lease payments to the Council less a management fee. The lease payment will cover the cost of borrowing as well as contribute a surplus to the General Fund.

20. Seascope Homes and Property Limited will market the PRS homes and let the apartments on assured shorthold tenancies at market rents. This commercial element will help support the overall financial viability of the scheme and generate long term surpluses back into the General Fund.
21. A key objective of Seascope Homes and Property Limited's Business Plan 2018-2020 is to develop and grow its PRS market sector share.
22. The scheme is designed over 4 blocks, each with a specific tenure to support good housing management and the self-contained homes would be a mix of one bed, two bed and three beds. The larger homes will be nearer ground level for ease of access to outdoor amenity space and to minimise noise.
23. The scheme would provide 109 parking spaces in line with the existing parking policy.

Environmental build standards

24. The proposed scheme will have a centralised (district) heating system to improve energy efficiency to the apartments.
25. The scheme aims to have Photovoltaic panels on the roof to provide power to the heating system and communal lighting.
26. The building will be fully building regulation compliant whereby energy usage and insulation standards are higher than the historical Code for Sustainable Homes Level 3. Due to the site constraints, scale and financial limitations, we are not proposing an exemplar energy efficient scheme on this occasion although the environmental standards will still be very high. We would however propose delivering highly innovative sustainable schemes on some of our future new build sites to help role-model the emerging priorities of BCP Council.

Summary of key benefits

27. The following summarises the key benefits of the proposed scheme:-
 - Maximise the Council's land assets to bring about financial gains, as well as delivering the Council's housing aspirations.
 - Provide much needed additional homes to meet unmet housing demands and housing needs within the BCP area.
 - Provision of 121 self-contained homes and a 20-bed hostel to help address the challenging Local Plan housing targets and help meet local housing demands.
 - Provide 87 new affordable homes (affordable rent and shared ownership) to meet housing need which comprises 72% of the total homes on the proposed site and is significantly higher than the 40% required within the Affordable Housing Planning Policy.
 - Provision of much needed good quality emergency family 20 bed hostel accommodation to help address homelessness. This provides financial benefits to the Council and a much better environment for the families. This avoids the alternative use of bed and breakfast placements. This will replace two specific schemes which are being decommissioned.

- Provision of good quality well managed PRS accommodation which ensures a long-term revenue stream back to the Council through the General Fund from the existing land asset.
- Generates a capital receipt from the HRA to the General Fund to fund the land to be used for the affordable housing homes. This proposed capital receipt of £1.25m will help the funding of the PRS homes.
- Receipt of £474k grant funding from Homes England to support the build project and a further estimated £1.1m to be bid from Homes England towards the shared ownership homes.
- Utilisation of £4.411m Right to Buy receipts to help fund the scheme. If these are not spent within 3 years of receipt, they cannot be used locally and need to be returned to central government.
- Use of £1.075m section 106 monies to help fund much needed affordable housing provision on the site.
- The scheme will bring improvements to the area with the provision of good quality and well managed homes. It will deliver high levels of sustainability in terms of design and will generate employment during the construction phase to help grow the local economy.

Development Feasibility Work already undertaken

28. In 2016 and in 2018 feasibility funding was secured from the General Fund to cover the preliminary work needed to work up the site plans for redevelopment, to take us up to this stage prior to a full planning application being submitted.
29. A total of circa. £370k has been committed to date in terms of demolition costs and professional fees, funded by both the General Fund and the HRA.

Financial overview

30. Appendix One, sets out the proposed financial profile of the scheme with a split presented for the Housing Revenue Account (HRA) element of the scheme (where the affordable housing elements of the scheme need to be accounted for) alongside the General Fund (GF) element of the scheme.
31. The total scheme costs are estimated to be £32.239m profiled over the next 3-year period as the construction phase moves ahead. £21.14m of this is within the Bournemouth Neighbourhood HRA and £11.099m is within the General Fund.
32. Over half of this total scheme cost will be funded through capital receipts, grants etc. whilst £9.342m borrowing is required within the HRA and a further £8.88m borrowing is required within the General Fund.
33. Appendix Two shows the long-term cashflow for all parts of the scheme. Appendix Three sets out the financial appraisal assumptions.

Financial Strategy

34. The tenure mix of the properties provides a balance in terms of financial returns required by the Council.
35. Estimated long term cash flows presented in Appendix Two indicates the positive contribution in terms of cashflow to the General Fund from the first year after completion (Year 3), once the Private Rental Sector (PRS) and hostel

accommodation has been constructed and fully occupied. For the HRA, similarly to the General Fund long term cashflow, a positive contribution after the first year of completion (Year 4), once the shared ownership homes are sold and the affordable rented homes are fully occupied. The initial deficits, due to interest costs incurred on the borrowing during the construction phase (HRA £121k; General Fund £115k), will be funded from a negative HRA and General Fund reserve which will be replenished from the scheme once the positive contributions commence. A cumulative positive position for the whole scheme will be achieved in year 5 and this will be one of the key financial benefits assumed from this project.

36. The PRS element of the scheme for example ensures a longer term positive cash flow back to the Council which will be helpful in supporting the long term financial pressures it faces. The rental of these homes through Seascope Homes and Property Limited will enable all profits to be returned back to the Shareholder, the Council, to reinvest in services for vulnerable residents.

Land appropriation

37. The land on which the affordable homes will be developed needs to be appropriated (transferred) to the HRA from the General Fund because of the legislation around where affordable housing needs to be accounted for within the Council. The RICS Valuer from Property Services has valued the parcel of land containing the affordable homes at £1.25m which is proposed to form the appropriation value paid from the HRA to the General Fund.
38. The land value for the appropriation of the HRA element of the site into the General Fund is proposed to assist the funding of the PRS element of the scheme. This is set at market value for the HRA element of the scheme, £1.25m and works by reducing the historical General Fund debt position and increasing the historical HRA debt position. This reduction enables the General Fund to then take on an additional £1.25m of debt without changing its base budgeted position.
39. The indicative funding for the HRA scheme of £21.14m is already allocated with the Bournemouth Neighbourhood 2019/20 HRA budgeting process as part of the recognised Housing Development programme which was approved by the BCP Shadow Authority in February 2019.

Grants and 3rd party funding

40. The £474k grant funding from Homes England through their Local Authority Accelerated Construction programme has been agreed in principle and the funding agreement has been signed by BCP Council. A generic funding agreement was produced by Homes England for Councils to sign but it does include some risk factors. In light of strong partnership relations between Homes England and BCP Council and a historical relationship of ongoing grant payments from Homes England for a pipeline of housing schemes over recent years, it has been accepted that the funding agreement is applied nationally - local risks are very unlikely to materialise and risks will be mitigated.

An estimated additional £1.1m Homes England Grant, based on £50k per shared ownership unit, will be applied for in relation to the shared ownership homes. If this is unsuccessful, tenure could be changed to provide Affordable Rent with use of Right to Buy receipts or similarly convert to a tenure that can attract external funding.

41. A total of £1.075m Section 106 monies will be used to part fund the 65 affordable rented homes. Due diligence has identified that this sum has actually been received and is available to be used in support of this scheme.

Capital funding

42. Due diligence has also been undertaken around the Right to Buy funding stream to ensure that this is achievable. £4.411m of Right to Buy funds will be used to part fund the 65 affordable rented homes scheme.
43. It is recommended that a £495k capital receipt generated from the disposal of a housing scheme at Oxford Road will be used to fund this scheme. The disposal was agreed as part of a wider land assembly strategy in the Lansdowne area.
44. £2.8m of HRA capital reserves have been allocated to the scheme.
45. Through the shared ownership initiative £2.412m will be generated through the 50% sale of 22 shared ownership homes within the HRA.

Taxation

46. An initial tax evaluation has highlighted a number of potential VAT issues associated with a construction of the hostel. Further clarification from HM Revenue and Customs will be sought but for the purpose of this report it has been assumed that the operation of the hostel will be governed by general VAT rules. As a result, rental income has been adjusted accordingly to reflect potential VAT charges on short term accommodation (lettings less than 30 days).
47. Stamp Duty Land Tax (SDLT) has also been considered but discounted as a land transfer between the General Fund and HRA will not constitute a chargeable consideration for SDLT purposes.

State Aid

48. State Aid has been considered and assessed as a low risk, as we are not passing on funding to a third party. We have been informed by Homes England that the grant they have provided is exempt from State Aid.

Prudential Borrowing

49. The Council is able to borrow under the Prudential Code as long as it is affordable and can be repaid over the life of the asset. The proposed scheme is predicated on £9.342m of prudential borrowing on the HRA element of the scheme and £8.88m of prudential borrowing on the General Fund element of the scheme.
50. Appendix Two demonstrates a positive contribution from the scheme in total as well as separately from both the HRA and General Fund elements. This is after provision has been made for both capital and interest repayments as well as management, maintenance and major repair costs, and an adjustment to the rental income to cover void costs. Any potential capital growth has been ignored for the purposes of this modelling. The financial modelling assumes the use of flexible short-term funding (at an interest rate of 1.74%) during the construction period before entering into a long-term arrangement (at an interest rate of 3%) consistent with the expected life of the asset (50 years total combined term). The 3% interest rate has been used as a matter of prudence for the financial modelling as the current (21/06/19) prevailing rate would be 2.29%. Ultimately the decision to actually borrow will be a treasury management decision based on the overall financial position of the Council.

51. Furthermore, any funding will only be drawn down when required and not in advance of need.

Value for Money

52. The total construction costs are higher than the Gross Development Value (GDV) which is estimated at £25.8m – the total estimated value of the completed homes.
53. Despite this, the financial appraisals set out in Appendix One, Two and Three show that the scheme is still very viable in the short, medium and long term for the Council. The high proportion of affordable homes on the site influences the GDV and the construction costs are based on a relatively high build value of £2650m² which we would expect not to exceed and would hopefully come below. The cost per m² has been estimated by the appointed Employers Agent/Quantity Surveyor due to the complexity of the site. At this level, the scheme remains viable in terms of costs but this includes a 5% contingency budget and conditions have been set to revisit the scheme through Cabinet/Council should costs further exceed this as set out below.

Approval Conditions

54. The proposals to date are indicative prior to submitting a planning application. It is therefore inevitable that the final details in terms of unit numbers, total cost etc. will vary from the estimates presented here. Whilst the proposals presented here are based on the professional judgements of the Housing Development Team, our contracted professionals such as architects, planning colleagues, the design panel and consultation with local residents, the planning process and tendering process will establish the final costs and design.
55. The scheme design is likely to develop during the planning application stage. It is unlikely that the scheme will increase in the number of apartments, so the financial modelling is based on the maximum number of homes to be built. Should the number of homes reduce, the borrowing and other funding will reduce accordingly. For example, with Right to Buy Receipts (RTBr): the use of this funding is limited to a maximum of 30% of total scheme cost (for Affordable Rented homes), so if the number of homes decreases, the build cost reduces and so the amount of RTBr that can be used also reduces.
56. Should the build cost increase across the scheme, the RTBr can be increased accordingly, and to pay the balance, the Prudential Borrowing would need to be increased to maintain a near steady state for the long-term cash flow.
57. Should costs reduce, for example if the number of apartments is reduced, typically the funding will reduce proportionately.
58. It is therefore suggested that approval is sought here subject to some conditions as follows whereby deviation from these will require further Cabinet or Council approval: -
- a) Any changes to the scheme resulting in a reduction to costs or additional costs greater than £1m will require the scheme to be reapproved by *Council*.
 - b) Any changes to the scheme resulting in a reduction to costs or additional costs of greater than £500k will require the scheme to be reapproved by *Cabinet*.

- c) Any changes to the scheme causing the positive cumulative cashflow to be achieved later than currently modelled (Year 5) shall require approval by Council.
- d) A reduction to any of the non-prudential borrowing funding elements (grants, reserves, capital items, third party funding, sales receipts) that cannot be offset by increases from other non-prudential borrowing funding elements associated with the scheme, thereby necessitating additional prudential borrowing shall require approval by Council.
- e) Any changes to the final funding strategy that result in a greater utilisation of BCP resource (e.g. earmarked capital reserves, capital receipts, prudential borrowing) than as outlined in this paper.

Consultation

- 59. Significant internal consultation within BCP Council teams has been undertaken in preceding years to help the development of this scheme. This has included colleagues from Property, Highways, Planning, Finance and Legal. Pre-application advice has been gained in some detail through our Planning colleagues.
- 60. Consultation undertaken by the Housing Development Team within other housing teams has similarly been extensive with input gained from the Housing Landlord, Enabling and Strategic Housing Options teams. This includes investigations into proximity and impact on other temporary and supported housing schemes managed directly and by agencies in the surrounding area.
- 61. Discussions have taken place with Homes England in light of the funding agreement in terms of the overall design of the scheme and they are similarly supportive of the proposals as a sustainable development.
- 62. The scheme has been discussed by the area's Design Review Panel which is a team of independent development professionals who provide design advice for new schemes. Positive comments were received in overall support of the scheme and suggestions were incorporated where appropriate.
- 63. Resident consultation took place at an event in early 2019 where local residents were invited to comment on the draft proposals. This was promoted through the local press and attendance was relatively good.
- 64. Former Cabinet Members and Ward Councillors have been involved as the scheme has developed with overall support for the scheme and the benefits that it would bring for the area, our residents and the Council. Current Ward Councillors have also been fully briefed in advance of Cabinet and are in support.
- 65. The new Cabinet Member for Housing has been briefed as has the Unity Alliance in advance of the scheme and they are in support of the proposals.

Alternative Options

- 66. The following options have been considered but discounted: -

Option 1 : Market disposal of site

- 67. One option would be to dispose of the site for development. The valuation made by Property colleagues for the whole site is circa £2m and would be a potential capital receipt to the Council's General Fund. If planning permission was gained

on this site prior to disposal then the value could be higher. This option however would not deliver the wider corporate aims around housing need and homelessness.

- 68. Whilst the site would need to comply with the affordable housing planning policy requiring up to 40% affordable housing subject to viability, there would be no certainty about the scale of affordable housing that would subsequently be agreed by the developer.
- 69. The disposal of this site would take 12-18 months for tender and sale to be completed.
- 70. Having already worked the scheme up prior to seeking planning, a decision to dispose of the land will incur significant abortive costs for the Council although some of the costs would be partially recouped through the sale price. Costs incurred and committed so far total approximately £370k including demolition costs, professional costs and site surveys across both the General Fund and the HRA.

Option 2 : Develop via a Registered Provider

- 71. Discussions were previously undertaken with various Registered Provider partners around the potential development of the site. The abnormal costs and constraints on the site identified numerous risks for the developer and with the capacity for BCP Council to develop the site directly with Registered Provider status ourselves, it was agreed to be more appropriate to do so. This decision could be revisited but would significantly stall site progress, lose the Homes England grant and would potentially incur abortive costs for BCP Council.

Option 3 : Alternative tenure mix

- 72. Other tenure mixes could be delivered on this site. This proposed tenure mix has been developed on the basis of numerous factors at play including the need for financial viability and return, housing demands, site specifics and the need to ensure a sustainable community. The Council Housing team and the Strategic Housing Options team have been closely involved in the development of this scheme to date, to help ensure that it adequately meets housing needs and is designed in such a way as to create a sustainable and balanced community and prevent any housing management issues.
- 73. If the 65 affordable rented homes were alternatively delivered on the basis of lower social rent levels, this would add significant financial challenges to the delivery of the site. With 65 social rented homes, the scheme would require a further £5.1m subsidy which would make the total scheme unviable. A mix of affordable rented and social rented homes is not recommended because there would be no logical basis for distinguishing homes as one or the other and would create an inequitable charging policy between neighbouring tenants. To help mitigate the impact of affordable rent levels on tenants' ability to pay, rents will be pegged at Local Housing Allowance rates rather than the higher 80% of average private market rent levels. There is likely to be scope for developing viable schemes on the social rent model for other sites within the new build programme.
- 74. Removal of the PRS element would take away a valuable income stream over the short, medium and long term back to the General Fund from these homes. The loss of PRS homes within the General Fund would also reduce the Homes England grant which is only paid for sites developed on General Fund Land. The

PRS homes also help to provide a sustainable mix of households and a mixed community.

75. The emergency family hostel could be delivered within the HRA but this would involve charging homes at rent levels that are significantly lower than those required to manage the scheme and client group. In addition, the level of Homes England grant would reduce with less homes in the General Fund and would affect the appropriation value with the more land required to transfer across to the HRA.
76. The design of the homes, particularly the emergency family hostel accommodation, have been undertaken to enable an alternative use should housing needs change.

Summary of financial implications

77. Provided within the body of the report.

Summary of legal implications

78. The Housing Act 1985, Part II, provides the power for the Council to acquire and appropriate land for the purpose of providing affordable housing, and powers to build and provide affordable housing accounted for within the Housing Revenue Account (HRA).
79. The Council's powers to establish wholly owned trading companies are contained within the Local Government Act 2003, and Seascope Homes and Property Limited was established in accordance with these powers for the purpose of provision of housing to meet the Council's duties to those homeless or threatened with homelessness.
80. The Council also has the General Power of Competence pursuant to the Localism Act 2011, and the power to borrow within the HRA and the General Fund for the purposes set out within this Report.
81. The Council will need to comply with all relevant procurement requirements in undertaking the proposals contained within this Report and the Council will undertake the work in accordance with ongoing legal advice.

Summary of human resources implications

82. The existing Housing Development Team will oversee the delivery of this scheme alongside the other new build schemes in the pipeline. The construction works will be tendered and other professionals have also been procured e.g. architects to bring this scheme forward.

Summary of environmental impact

83. Whilst the site is increased in housing density, it is providing much more energy efficient dwellings, with greater thermal insulation and more efficient heating systems.
84. A copy of the Environment Impact Assessment is included in Appendix Six.

Summary of public health implications

85. The housing scheme will create a sustainable good quality housing development and bring many benefits to the residents and the wider community. The proposed

scheme gives careful consideration to the wider issues such as trees/amenity space to help create an attractive area which improves the well being of the community.

Summary of equality implications

86. The housing scheme will provide accommodation for those who may be homeless and those who are on the Housing Register and in housing need. As such, many households will have protected characteristics and have vulnerabilities. The existing Allocation Policy for the Bournemouth area will help manage allocations to the scheme for those most in need.

87. A copy of the EINA is included in Appendix Four.

Summary of risk assessment

88. The following key risks have been identified alongside mitigating actions :

Overall Project Risk Rating		
Key Project Risks	Gross Risk Rating	Mitigating Actions
Rising construction costs render the project unaffordable	Low	Good project management will enable the close monitoring of progress and any issues that may arise to be dealt with promptly. Build cost budget set at £2,650m2 is an inclusive Design & Build cost provided by our Employers Agent and includes 5% contingency.
Scheme not gaining a satisfactory planning consent	Low	Housing Development Team have completed extensive pre-application discussions with the Planning Team and have amended the designs in line with most of the comments. The scheme has also been approved by the Design Review Panel.
Fall in housing need for accommodation tenure provided caused by changes to the housing market or economy	Low	Monitor through construction period requirement for each tenure with the Strategic Housing Options team. Should a particular need reduce (such as shared ownership), the Housing Development Team can appraise and suggest changes to tenure to suit need and financial viability as required. Should housing need for the Hostel reduce, the exit strategy is to reconfigure this element to become more residential homes. With the formation of BCP Council, the provision of the hostel is likely to assist shortfall of provision in other areas of BCP.
Insufficient funding	Low	£474k grant funding has already been

Overall Project Risk Rating		
Key Project Risks	Gross Risk Rating	Mitigating Actions
available, such as failure to secure grant funding from Homes England		confirmed by Homes England; a further £1.1m is to bid for to fund the shared ownership apartments. Whilst we would hope that this funding would be forthcoming, if this is not the case, tenure could be changed to provide Affordable Rent with use of Right to Buy receipts or similarly convert to a tenure that can attract external funding.
High rise buildings – increased fire risk	Low	Timber frame will not be permitted. Sprinkler systems will be incorporated to all blocks. External cladding of the building is to be majority brick. Two lifts to each block will be provided, including one per block to be a fire fighting lift. Design and construction will be closely monitored by Housing Development Team, Surveying Team and specialist fire consultants.

89. Property development activity involves inherent risks but a cautious approach has been adopted here to minimise these risks as much as possible. Financial contingencies have been included and significant consultation has been undertaken to date to help ensure a sustainable scheme.

Background papers

90. Refreshed Bournemouth Housing Strategy 2017 - 2020 -

<https://www.bournemouth.gov.uk/Housing/help-with-housing/Documents/bournemouth-refreshed-housing-strategy-2017-2020.pdf>

91. Housing Strategy Refresh 2018-2020 Borough of Poole

<https://www.poole.gov.uk/council-and-democracy/strategies-plans-and-policies/housing-strategy-refresh-2018-2020/>

Appendices

Appendix One : Income and Expenditure Summary General Fund and HRA

Appendix Two : Financial Appraisal Long-term Cash flow

Appendix Three : Summary of Funding Assumptions

Appendix Four : Equality Impact Needs Assessment (EINA)

Appendix Five : Development proposal plans

- Accommodation schedule
- Proposed Basement Plan 3711/SK/010
- Proposed Ground floor Plan 3711/SK/011
- Proposed First floor Plan 3711/SK/012

- Proposed Second floor Plan 3711/SK/013
- Proposed Third floor Plan 3711/SK/014
- Proposed Fourth floor Plan 3711/SK/015
- Proposed Fifth floor Plan 3711/SK/016
- Proposed Sixth floor Plan 3711/SK/017
- Proposed Seventh floor Plan 3711/SK/018
- Proposed Eighth floor Plan 3711/SK/019
- Proposed Ninth floor Plan 3711/SK/020

Appendix Six : Environmental Impact Assessment

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Appendix 1 - Princess Road Development: Income and Expenditure Summary General Fund and HRA

Units Block Number Prudential Borrowing Period	General Fund		
	20	34	54
	B+C	D	B+C, D
	50	50	50
	Hostel £000s	Private Rented Sector £000s	Sub Total £000s
Scheme Costs			
Works	2,706	7,524	10,230
Fees	217	537	754
Interest (during Build Phase)	32	83	115
Land Acquisition costs	0	0	0
Total Scheme Cost	2,955	8,144	11,099
Scheme Funding			
Land appropriation - debt transfer (funding borrowing)	0	(1,250)	(1,250)
Homes England Grant - TBC Affordable Housing Grant	0	0	0
Homes England Grant - Accelerated Construction	0	(474)	(474)
Affordable Housing s106 Contributions	0	0	0
Sales - Shared Ownership	0	0	0
Housing Revenue Account			
- Capital Funding - 1 for 1 Right to Buy Receipts	0	0	0
- Capital Funding - Reserve allocation	0	0	0
Capital receipt from sale of Oxford Road	(495)	0	(495)
Prudential Borrowing - additional borrowing	(2,460)	(6,420)	(8,880)
Total Scheme Funding	(2,955)	(8,144)	(11,099)
Net Cost	0	0	0

Housing Revenue Account			Total
65	22	87	141
B+C	A	A, B+C	
50	50	50	50
Affordable Rented £000s	Shared Ownership £000s	Sub Total £000s	Overall Total £000s
14,209	4,913	19,122	29,352
415	232	647	1,401
106	15	121	236
929	321	1,250	1,250
15,659	5,481	21,140	32,239
0	0	0	(1,250)
0	(1,100)	(1,100)	(1,100)
0	0	0	(474)
(1,075)	0	(1,075)	(1,075)
0	(2,412)	(2,412)	(2,412)
(4,411)	0	(4,411)	(4,411)
(2,000)	(800)	(2,800)	(2,800)
0	0	0	(495)
(8,173)	(1,169)	(9,342)	(18,222)
(15,659)	(5,481)	(21,140)	(32,239)
0	0	0	0

Appendix 2 - Princess Road Development: Financial Appraisal Long-term Cash flow

General Fund - Hostel																
	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10	Years 1-10	Years 11-20	Years 21-30	Years 31-40	Years 41-50	Total
Income	-	-	(£246,578)	(£266,045)	(£272,696)	(£279,513)	(£286,501)	(£293,663)	(£301,005)	(£308,530)	(£2,254,531)	(£3,542,995)	(£4,535,334)	(£5,805,611)	(£7,431,672)	(£23,570,143)
Loan Interest	£10,617	£21,233	£72,486	£71,780	£71,052	£70,302	£69,529	£68,734	£67,914	£67,070	£590,716	£618,317	£500,643	£342,498	£129,965	£2,182,140
Loan Capital	-	-	£23,561	£24,268	£24,996	£25,746	£26,518	£27,314	£28,133	£28,977	£209,515	£342,160	£459,834	£617,979	£830,512	£2,460,000
Maintenance and repairs	-	-	£10,769	£11,038	£11,314	£11,597	£11,887	£12,184	£12,489	£12,801	£94,078	£146,998	£188,170	£240,873	£308,338	£978,458
Operational costs	-	-	£89,898	£96,995	£99,420	£101,906	£104,453	£107,065	£109,741	£112,485	£821,964	£1,291,717	£1,653,507	£2,116,629	£2,709,464	£8,593,281
Major Repairs Sinking Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	£16,083	£16,485	£16,897	£49,465	£194,038	£248,385	£317,954	£407,008	£1,216,851
Total Expenditure	£10,617	£21,233	£196,715	£204,081	£206,782	£209,550	£212,388	£231,380	£234,763	£238,231	£1,765,739	£2,593,230	£3,050,539	£3,635,934	£4,385,288	£15,430,731
Net cashflow	£10,617	£21,233	(£49,863)	(£61,963)	(£65,914)	(£69,963)	(£74,113)	(£62,284)	(£66,242)	(£70,299)	(£488,791)	(£949,765)	(£1,484,794)	(£2,169,677)	(£3,046,385)	(£8,139,412)
Cumulative cashflow	£10,617	£31,850	(£18,013)	(£79,977)	(£145,890)	(£215,853)	(£289,966)	(£352,250)	(£418,492)	(£488,791)	(£488,791)	(£1,438,556)	(£2,923,350)	(£5,093,027)	(£8,139,412)	
General Fund - PRS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10	Years 1-10	Years 11-20	Years 21-30	Years 31-40	Years 41-50	Total
Private rental income	-	-	(£285,556)	(£325,217)	(£333,347)	(£341,681)	(£350,223)	(£358,978)	(£367,953)	(£377,152)	(£2,740,105)	(£4,331,007)	(£5,544,055)	(£7,096,859)	(£9,084,579)	(£28,796,605)
Loan Interest	£27,707	£55,413	£189,172	£187,327	£185,427	£183,470	£181,454	£179,378	£177,240	£175,037	£1,541,625	£1,613,657	£1,306,556	£893,837	£339,178	£5,694,854
Loan Capital	-	-	£61,489	£63,334	£65,234	£67,191	£69,207	£71,283	£73,421	£75,624	£546,784	£892,954	£1,200,055	£1,612,774	£2,167,433	£6,420,000
Maintenance and repairs	-	-	£47,599	£48,789	£50,008	£51,258	£52,540	£53,853	£55,200	£56,580	£415,827	£649,732	£831,711	£1,064,661	£1,362,856	£4,324,786
Management fee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Major Repairs Sinking Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	£44,716	£45,834	£46,979	£137,529	£539,486	£690,588	£884,011	£1,131,609	£3,383,222
Total Expenditure	£27,707	£55,413	£298,260	£299,450	£300,669	£301,920	£303,201	£349,230	£351,694	£354,220	£2,641,764	£3,695,829	£4,028,910	£4,455,283	£5,001,076	£19,822,862
Net cashflow	£27,707	£55,413	£12,704	(£25,767)	(£32,678)	(£39,761)	(£47,022)	(£9,748)	(£16,258)	(£22,931)	(£98,341)	(£635,178)	(£1,515,145)	(£2,641,576)	(£4,083,504)	(£8,973,743)
Cumulative cashflow	£27,707	£83,120	£95,824	£70,057	£37,379	(£2,382)	(£49,403)	(£59,152)	(£75,410)	(£98,341)	(£98,341)	(£733,519)	(£2,248,664)	(£4,890,240)	(£8,973,743)	
General Fund Total (Hostel & PRS)	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10	Years 1-10	Years 11-20	Years 21-30	Years 31-40	Years 41-50	Total
Income	-	-	(£532,134)	(£591,261)	(£606,043)	(£621,194)	(£636,724)	(£652,642)	(£668,958)	(£685,682)	(£4,994,636)	(£7,874,002)	(£10,079,388)	(£12,902,469)	(£16,516,252)	(£52,366,748)
Loan Interest	£38,323	£76,647	£261,658	£259,107	£256,479	£253,772	£250,984	£248,112	£245,154	£242,107	£2,132,342	£2,231,975	£1,807,199	£1,236,336	£469,143	£7,876,994
Loan Capital	-	-	£85,051	£87,602	£90,230	£92,937	£95,725	£98,597	£101,555	£104,602	£756,299	£1,235,114	£1,659,890	£2,230,753	£2,997,945	£8,880,000
Maintenance and repairs	-	-	£58,367	£59,827	£61,322	£62,855	£64,427	£66,037	£67,688	£69,381	£509,905	£796,730	£1,019,881	£1,305,534	£1,671,194	£5,303,244
Operational costs	-	-	£89,898	£96,995	£99,420	£101,906	£104,453	£107,065	£109,741	£112,485	£821,964	£1,291,717	£1,653,507	£2,116,629	£2,709,464	£8,593,281
Management fee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Major Repairs Sinking Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	£60,799	£62,319	£63,877	£186,994	£733,524	£938,973	£1,201,965	£1,538,617	£4,600,073
Total Expenditure	£38,323	£76,647	£494,974	£503,531	£507,451	£511,470	£515,589	£580,610	£586,457	£592,451	£4,407,504	£6,289,059	£7,079,450	£8,091,216	£9,386,363	£35,253,592
Net cashflow	£38,323	£76,647	(£37,159)	(£87,730)	(£98,591)	(£109,724)	(£121,135)	(£72,032)	(£82,501)	(£93,231)	(£587,132)	(£1,584,943)	(£2,999,939)	(£4,811,253)	(£7,129,889)	(£17,113,156)
Cumulative cashflow	£38,323	£114,970	£77,811	(£9,920)	(£108,511)	(£218,235)	(£339,369)	(£411,401)	(£493,902)	(£587,132)	(£587,132)	(£2,172,075)	(£5,172,014)	(£9,983,267)	(£17,113,156)	-
Seascope Homes and Property Ltd	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10	Years 1-10	Years 11-20	Years 21-30	Years 31-40	Years 41-50	Total
(NB. This is cashflow for this scheme only, not the whole Seascope Homes and Property Ltd business)																
Private rental income	-	-	(£344,606)	(£392,468)	(£402,279)	(£412,336)	(£422,645)	(£433,211)	(£444,041)	(£455,142)	(£3,306,727)	(£5,226,608)	(£6,690,500)	(£8,564,405)	(£10,963,163)	(£34,751,403)
Lease payments	-	-	£285,556	£325,217	£333,347	£341,681	£350,223	£358,978	£367,953	£377,152	£2,740,105	£4,331,007	£5,544,055	£7,096,859	£9,084,579	£28,796,605
Maintenance and repairs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Management fee	-	-	£35,896	£40,882	£41,904	£42,952	£44,025	£45,126	£46,254	£47,411	£344,451	£544,438	£696,927	£892,126	£1,141,996	£3,619,938
Major Repairs Sinking Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corporation Tax	-	-	£4,399	£5,010	£5,135	£5,264	£5,395	£5,530	£5,668	£5,810	£42,212	£66,721	£85,408	£109,330	£139,952	£443,623
Total Expenditure	-	-	£325,852	£371,109	£380,386	£389,896	£399,643	£409,635	£419,875	£430,372	£3,126,769	£4,942,166	£6,326,390	£8,098,314	£10,366,527	£32,860,166
Net cashflow	-	-	(£18,754)	(£21,359)	(£21,893)	(£22,440)	(£23,001)	(£23,576)	(£24,166)	(£24,770)	(£179,958)	(£284,442)	(£364,110)	(£466,091)	(£596,636)	(£1,891,236)
Cumulative cashflow	-	-	(£18,754)	(£40,113)	(£62,006)	(£84,446)	(£107,447)	(£131,023)	(£155,189)	(£179,958)	(£179,958)	(£464,400)	(£828,510)	(£1,294,601)	(£1,891,236)	
HRA	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10	Years 1-10	Years 11-20	Years 21-30	Years 31-40	Years 41-50	Total
Affordable rent income	-	-	(£438,365)	(£499,249)	(£511,730)	(£524,523)	(£537,636)	(£551,077)	(£564,854)	(£578,975)	(£4,206,409)	(£6,648,644)	(£8,510,827)	(£10,894,578)	(£13,945,981)	(£44,206,439)
Shared ownership income	-	-	(£83,272)	(£94,837)	(£97,208)	(£99,639)	(£102,130)	(£104,683)	(£107,300)	(£109,982)	(£799,051)	(£1,262,978)	(£1,616,719)	(£2,069,537)	(£2,649,182)	(£8,397,468)
Total Income	-	-	(£521,637)	(£594,086)	(£608,938)	(£624,162)	(£639,766)	(£655,760)	(£672,154)	(£688,958)	(£5,005,460)	(£7,911,623)	(£10,127,546)	(£12,964,115)	(£16,595,163)	(£52,603,907)
Loan Interest	£40,317	£80,634	£275,271	£272,587	£269,822	£266,975	£264,042	£261,020	£257,909	£254,703	£2,243,281	£2,348,098	£1,901,222	£1,300,658	£493,551	£8,286,810
Loan Capital	-	-	£89,476	£92,160	£94,925	£97,772	£100,706	£103,727	£106,839	£110,044	£795,647	£1,299,373	£1,746,249	£2,346,812	£3,153,919	£9,342,000
Maintenance and repairs (Affordable H	-	-	£14,096	£14,449	£14,810	£15,180	£15,560	£15,949	£16,348	£16,756	£123,149	£192,420	£246,314	£315,303	£403,615	£1,280,802
Management fee (Shared Ownership)	-	-	£3,554	£3,643	£3,734	£3,827	£3,923	£4,021	£4,121	£4,224	£31,046	£48,509	£62,096	£79,488	£101,752	£322,891
Management fee (Affordable Housing)	-	-	£44,939	£46,062	£47,214	£48,394	£49,604	£50,844	£52,115	£53,418	£392,589	£613,423	£785,233	£1,005,165	£1,286,696	£4,083,107
Service Costs (Shared Ownership)	-	-	£70,768	£72,537	£74,350	£76,209	£78,114	£80,067	£82,069	£84,121	£618,236	£965,998	£1,236,559	£1,582,900	£2,026,246	£6,429,939
Service Costs (AFT)	-	-	£27,649	£28,340	£29,049	£29,775	£30,520	£31,282	£32,065	£32,866	£241,546	£377,418	£483,126	£618,443	£791,659	£2,512,192
Major Repairs Sinking Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	£119,405	£119,405	£1,371,186	£1,755,233	£2,246,847	£2,876,154	£8,368,826
Total Expenditure	£40,317	£80,634	£525,753	£529,778	£533,904	£538,133	£542,467	£546,910	£551,465	£675,538	£4,564,900	£7,216,424	£8,216,033	£9,495,617	£11,133,592	£40,626,566
Net cashflow	£40,317	£80,634	£4,116	(£64,308)	(£75,034)	(£86,029)	(£97,298)	(£108,849)	(£120,689)	(£13,420)	(£440,560)	(£695,198)	(£1,911,513)	(£3,468,498)	(£5,461,571)	(£11,977,340)
Cumulative cashflow	£40,317	£120,952	£125,068	£60,760	(£14,274)	(£100,303)	(£197,601)	(£306,451)	(£427,140)	(£440,560)	(£440,560)	(£1,135,759)	(£3,047,271)	(£6,515,769)	(£11,977,340)	
Whole Scheme (HRA & General Fund)	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10	Years 1-10	Years 11-20	Years 21-30	Years 31-40	Years 41-50	Total
Income*	-	-	(£1,398,376)	(£1,577,815)	(£1,617,260)	(£1,657,692)	(£1,699,134)	(£1,741,612)	(£1,785,153)	(£1,829,781)	(£13,306,823)	(£21,012,233)	(£26,897,434)	(£34,430,990)	(£44,074,578)	(£139,722,057)
Loan Interest	£78,640	£157,281	£536,930	£531,694	£526,301	£520,746	£515,025	£509,132	£503,062	£496,811	£4,375,623	£4,580,072	£3,708,421	£2,536,994	£962,694	£16,163,804
Loan Capital	-	-	£174,526	£179,762	£185,155	£190,709	£196,431	£202,324	£208,393	£214,645	£1,551,946	£2,534,487	£3,406,138	£4,577,565	£6,151,865	£18,222,000
Lease payments*	-	-	£285,556	£325,217	£333,347	£341,681	£350,223	£358,978	£367,953	£377,152	£2,740,105	£4,331,007	£5,544,055	£7,096,859	£9,084,579	£28,796,605
Maintenance and repairs	-	-														

Appendix 3 - Princess Road Development: Summary of Funding Assumptions

Accommodation Schedule - Unit sizes comply or exceed Nationally Described Space Standards.

Block A - Shared Ownership			Block B - Affordable Rent			Block C - Affordable Rent			Block D - Private Rent		
Number of units	Unit size m2	Unit type	Number of units	Unit size m2	Unit type	Number of units	Unit size m2	Unit type	Number of units	Unit size m2	Unit type
5	52.3	1b2p	5	51.5	1b2p	2	51.2	1b2p	4	53.9	1b2p
5	61.8	2b3p	5	61.8	2b3p	6	61	2b3p	3	54.1	1b2p
5	75	2b4p	1	66	2b3p	6	63.4	1b2p	2	61	2b3p
5	76.1	2b4p	1	71	2b4p	7	63.5	2b3p	4	61.2	2b3p
1	87.9	3b5p	5	73.4	2b4p	2	70.4	2b4p	3	61.4	2b3p
1	105.8	3b5p	5	75	2b4p	8	70.8	2b3p	3	62.2	2b3p
			2	80	2b4p	7	76	2b4p	3	63.1	2b3p
						2	83.2	2b4p	2	70	2b4p
						1	90.4	3b5p	2	71.8	2b4p
									5	72.7	2b4p
									3	89.3	3b5p
22			24			41			34		

Rent Levels

Affordable Rent is based on 80% of market rent, capped at Local Housing Allowance rates; including service charge

1-bed	£110.34 to £114.98pw	LHA level £123.58pw at April 2019
2-bed	£119.58 to £151.78pw	LHA level £157.61pw at April 2019
3-bed	£183.06pw	LHA level £194.45pw at April 2019

Shared Ownership rents based on 50% equity sale and 2.75% rent on the unsold equity; rents exclude service charge and mortgage repayments.

1-bed	£48.43pw
2-bed	£57.71 to £61.77pw
3-bed	£62.45 to £67.46pw

Private Rent is based on a market rent including service charge and parking spaces

1-bed	£850pcm
2-bed	£925-975pcm
3-bed	£1100pcm

Hostel Rents

£147pw	core rent
£92pw	enhanced rent
£17pw	tenants service charge

	Shared Ownership	Affordable Rent	Private Rent	Hostel
Service Charges	£1011unit/pa or £19.38unit/pw	n/a included in rent	n/a included in rent	£17pw
Build costs	£2650m2 inc 5% contingency	£2650m2 inc 5% contingency	£2650m2 inc 5% contingency	£2650m2 inc 5% contingency
Voids and bad debts	1%, based on 90% fill rate in Yr3	2%, based on 90% fill rate in Yr3	4%, based on 90% fill rate in Yr3	4%, based on 90% fill rate in Yr3
Management	£150unit/pa In line with other existing Council schemes	£642unit/pa Based on historic variable costs per unit	10% of income In line with other Seascape Homes and Property schemes	35% of income
Maintenance	n/a - tenant liability	£595unit/pa Based on historic costs per unit	£1300unit/pa In line with other Private Rental schemes the Council has experience of	£500unit/pa
Major Repairs	n/a - tenant liability	0.5% of build cost deferred to Yr10 As agreed with Principal Surveying Manager	0.5% of build cost deferred to Yr8 In line with HRA schemes the Council has experience of	0.5% of build cost deferred to Yr8 In line with HRA schemes the Council has experience of
Loan interest rate %	1.74% Short term; 3% Long term	1.74% Short term; 3% Long term	1.74% Short term; 3% Long term	1.74% Short term; 3% Long term
Loan term and type	2 year maturity; 48 year annuity	2 year maturity; 48 year annuity	2 year maturity; 48 year annuity	2 year maturity; 48 year annuity

Appendix 3 - Princess Road Development: Summary of Funding Assumptions

On costs/Fees element	Amount
Acoustic Engineer	£ 7,300
Arbo report	£ 5,000
Architects fee (up to planning)	£ 77,000
Asbestos, needles, clear	£ 13,545
Bat survey	£ 2,720
Carpet and white goods	£ 85,000
CIL	£ 271,054
Council tax bills	£ 1,529
Demolition inc notices	£ 103,208
Design review panel, pre-app	£ 2,400
Development Team	£ 324,300
Ecological survey	£ 10,000
Elec Disconnection	£ 14,568
Employers Agent fee	£ 74,970
Fire consultant	£ 11,975
Gas disconnection	£ 7,436
Ground investigation	£ 18,000
Heritage consultant	£ 3,700
Highways consultant	£ 5,700
Landscape consultant	£ 9,125
Legal sales fee	£ 36,400
M+E Engineer	£ 11,531
Marketing	£ 112,000
On cost contingency	£ 70,500
Planning application fee	£ 33,761
Structural Engineer	£ 39,200
Topographical	£ 3,625
Tree protection and plan	£ 38,085
Valuation	£ 7,500
Total	£ 1,401,132

Note: On costs/fees are split by number of units to each financial appraisal

Appendix 4



Equality Impact Needs Assessment

The Diversity Promise - *Better for all*

1. Title of Policy/Service/Project	Development at Princess Road and Prince of Wales Road
2. Service Unit	Housing and Communities
3. Lead Responsible Officer and Job Title	Jonathan Thornton, Housing Development Manager
4. Members of the Assessment Team:	Mark Sheppard, Project Officer
5. Date assessment started:	13 th March 2019
6. Date assessment completed:	14 th March 2019

About the Policy/Service/Project:

<p>7. What type of policy/service/project is this? (delete as appropriate)</p> <p>New / Proposed</p>
<p>8. What are the aims/objectives of the policy/service/project? (please include here all expected outcomes)</p> <p>To provide additional sustainable affordable housing. The completed project will provide much needed additional affordable rented, shared ownership, private rented housing and a family hostel within the Borough. The project will provide an increase in job opportunities within the construction sector during the construction phase. The scheme will generate a long-term surplus to the Housing Revenue Account and General Fund.</p>

<p>9. Are there any associated services, policies or procedures? No</p> <p>If 'Yes', please list below: N/A</p>
<p>10. List the main people, or groups of people, that this policy/service/project is designed to benefit and any other stakeholders involved?</p> <p>Families which are either homeless or living in existing unsuitable or over occupied housing.</p>
<p>11. Will this policy/service/impact on any other organisation, statutory, voluntary or community and their clients/service users?</p> <p>No.</p>

Consultation, Monitoring and Research

Where there is still insufficient information to properly assess the policy, appropriate and proportionate measures will be needed to fill the data gaps. Examples include one-off studies or surveys, or holding informal consultation exercises to supplement the available statistical and qualitative data.

If there is insufficient time before the implementation of the policy to inform the EINA, specific action points will be need to be clearly set out in the action plan. Steps must include monitoring arrangements which measure the actual impact and a date for a policy review.

Consultation:

<p>12. What involvement/consultation has been done in relation to this (or a similar) policy/service/project and what are the results?</p> <p>Consultation with the Housing Portfolio Holder on the strategic approach to new council owned affordable housing and the Portfolio Holder and Ward Councillor's on the individual scheme and relevant council staff and local residents at a Public Consultation held on 7/2/2019.</p>
--

13. If you have not carried out any consultation, or if you need to carry out further consultation, who will you be consulting with and by what methods?

N/A

Monitoring and Research:

14. What data, research and other evidence or information is available which is relevant to this EINA?

The unit type and mix has been informed from housing register statistics including the number of applicants on the housing register and the average waiting time. The completed units will be let and managed on the same basis as our existing housing stock and all EINA's and other policies which apply to our existing stock will apply to these new units. Marketing appraisal report for shared ownership and private rent undertaken by Domus IMH (who undertook sales and marketing at Cherries Court shared ownership scheme).

15. Is there any service user/employee monitoring data available and relevant to this policy/service/project? What does it show in relation to equality groups?

Annual CORE data and resident surveys.

Admission for new residents to the scheme will be by objective eligibility criteria, which will be operated and monitored by Housing Solutions, who undertake property allocations for the Council to ensure that the properties are let to those in housing need.

16. If there is a lack of information, what further information do you need to carry out the assessment and how are you going to gather this?

N/A

Assessing the Impact

	Actual or potential positive benefit	Actual or potential negative outcome
17. Age	Admission for new residents to the scheme will be by objective eligibility criteria, which will be operated by Housing Solutions, who undertake property allocations for the Council to ensure that the properties are let to those in housing need.	The properties are designed for families, couples and single people. There will be no loss of existing provision for other client groups as a result of this project.
18. Disability	Properties will be constructed to Building Control Approved Document Part M (access to and use of buildings).	No issues regarding disability have been identified but this factor will be considered and monitored along with any service user identified needs.
19. Gender	Properties will be eligible for all eligible applicants on the housing register.	No issues regarding gender have been identified but this factor will be considered and monitored along with any service user identified needs.
20. Gender reassignment	Properties will be eligible for all eligible applicants on the housing register.	No issues regarding gender reassignment have been identified but this factor will be considered and monitored along with any service user identified needs.
21. Pregnancy and Maternity	Properties will be eligible for all eligible applicants on the housing register.	No issues regarding pregnancy and maternity have been identified but this factor will be considered and monitored along with any service user identified needs.
22. Marriage and Civil Partnership	Properties will be eligible for all eligible applicants on the housing register.	No issues regarding marriage and civil partnership have been identified but this factor will be considered and monitored along with any service user identified needs.
23. Race	Properties will be eligible for all eligible applicants on the housing register.	No issues regarding race have been identified but this factor will be considered and monitored along with any service user identified needs.
24. Religion or Belief	Properties will be eligible for all eligible applicants on the housing register.	No issues regarding religion or belief have been identified but this factor will be considered and monitored along with any service user identified needs.

	Actual or potential positive benefit	Actual or potential negative outcome
25. Sexual Orientation	Properties will be eligible for all eligible applicants on the housing register	No issues regarding sexual orientation have been identified but this factor will be considered and monitored along with any service user identified needs.
26. Any other factor/ groups e.g. socio- economic status/carers etc	Properties will be eligible for all eligible applicants on the housing register.	No other issues have been identified but these factors will be considered / monitored along with any service users identified needs.
27. Human Rights	Will facilitate Article 11 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights - the right of everyone to an adequate standard of living for themselves and their family, including adequate food, clothing and housing.	No human rights issues have been identified but these factors will be considered / monitored along with any service users identified needs.

Stop - Any policy which shows actual or potential unlawful discrimination must be stopped, removed or changed.

28. If impacts have been identified include in the action plan what will be done to reduce these impacts, this could include a range of options from making adjustments to the policy to stopping and removing the policy altogether. If no change is to be made, explain your decision:

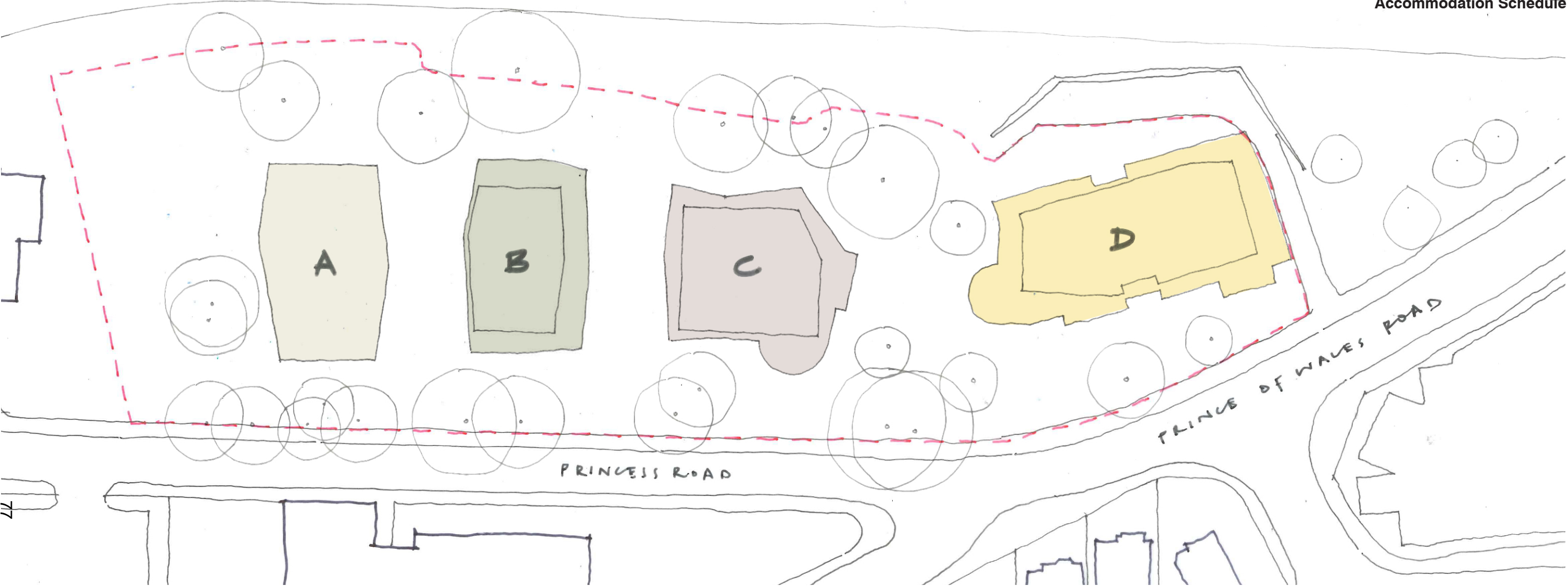
The Affordable rented properties will be eligible for all eligible applicants on the housing register; shared ownership properties will be available to applicants on the Homebuy SouthWest register. Allocation of hostel rooms is taken from the homelessness register.

Action Plan

Include:

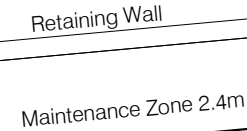
- What has/will be done to reduce the negative impacts on groups as identified above.
- Detail of positive impacts and outcomes
- The arrangements for monitoring the actual impact of the policy/service/project

29. Issue identified	Action required to reduce impact	Timescale	Responsible officer	Which Business Plan does this action link to e.g. Service Equality Action Plan/Team Plan
The properties are designed for families, couples, single people – a mix of majority 1 and 2 bed flats with some 3-bed flats.	Limited amount of larger family accommodation on this site. This can be offset by the delivery of housing on other sites across the Borough. The identification of housing need for specific client groups within the Borough will be monitored as part of the ongoing Housing Strategy process.	Ongoing	Affordable Housing & Resettlement Manager	Housing Strategy
Family hostel rooms for 2-4 people per room, does not allow for larger families to be accommodated	Accommodation designed with interconnecting rooms to accommodate larger families.	Ongoing	Affordable Housing & Resettlement Manager	Housing Strategy



Block A	1B2P	2B3P	2B4P	3B5P	TOTAL	Block B	1B2P	2B3P	2B4P	TOTAL	Block C	1B2P	2B3P	2B4P	3B5P	TOTAL	Block D	1B2P	2B3P	2B4P	3B5P	TOTAL	
G	-	-	-	2	2	G	-	-	-	-	G	-	1	-	1	2	G	-	-	-	-	-	
1	1	1	2	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	-	3	1	2	4	1	-	7	
2	1	1	2	-	4	2	1	1	2	4	2	1	3	1	-	5	2	2	4	1	-	7	
3	1	1	2	-	4	3	1	1	2	4	3	1	3	1	-	5	3	2	4	1	-	7	
4	1	1	2	-	4	4	1	1	2	4	4	1	3	1	-	5	4	1	1	2	1	5	
5	1	1	2	-	4	5	1	1	2	4	5	1	3	1	-	5	5	-	1	2	1	4	
6						6	1	1	2	4	6	1	3	1	-	5	6	-	1	2	1	4	
7						7	-	1	1	2	7	1	3	1	-	5							
8						8	-	-	2	2	8	1	-	2	-	3							
											9	1	-	2	-	3							
Total:						Total:					Total:						Total:						
5					22	5					24	8					41	12					34
23%						21%					50%	20%					2%	35%					9%
UNIT TOTAL m² = 1504.7						UNIT TOTAL m² = 1568.3					UNIT TOTAL m² = 2693.3						UNIT TOTAL m² = 2229.3						
BLOCK A TOTAL m² = 1944.162						BLOCK B TOTAL m² = 1957.5					BLOCK C TOTAL m² = 3379.2						BLOCK D TOTAL m² = 2858.17						
(EXCLDUING BASEMENT)						(EXCLDUING BASEMENT + HOSTEL)					(EXCLDUING BASEMENT + HOSTEL)						(EXCLDUING BASEMENT + GROUND FLOOR)						

BASEMENT PARKING BLOCKS A,B + C TOTAL m² = 1535
BASEMENT + GROUND FLOOR PARKING BLOCK D m² = 1112
HOSTEL TOTAL m² = 1030



Schedule of Accommodation:

Block A	1B2P	2B3P	2B4P	3B5P	TOTAL
	-	-	-	-	-

(Parking)

Block B	1B2P	2B3P	2B4P	3B5P	TOTAL
	-	-	-	-	-

(Parking)

Block C	1B2P	2B3P	2B4P	3B5P	TOTAL
	-	-	-	-	-

(Parking)

Block D	1B2P	2B3P	2B4P	3B5P	TOTAL
	-	-	-	-	-

(Parking)

pentan
architects

22 Cathedral Road
Cardiff CF11 9LJ

t: 029 2030 9010
info@pentan.co.uk

Project	Princess Road, Bournemouth
Client	Bournemouth Council

Drawing Title

Proposed Basement Floor Plan

Date _____

09/27/18

Scale

1 : 200 @ A1

Drawing No.

3711 / SK / 010

Rev.

NOTES Do not scale. All dimensions are in millimetres unless stated otherwise

79

Key:

1B2P

2B3P

2B4P

3B5P

Hostel

Schedule of Accommodation:

Block A	1B2P	2B3P	2B4P	3B5P	TOTAL
	-	-	2	2	
Block B	1B2P	2B3P	2B4P	3B5P	TOTAL
	-	-	-	-	
(Hostel)					
Block C	1B2P	2B3P	2B4P	3B5P	TOTAL
	-	1	-	1	2
(Hostel)					
Block D	1B2P	2B3P	2B4P	3B5P	TOTAL
	-	-	-	-	
(Parking)					

Ground Floor Plan

1 : 200



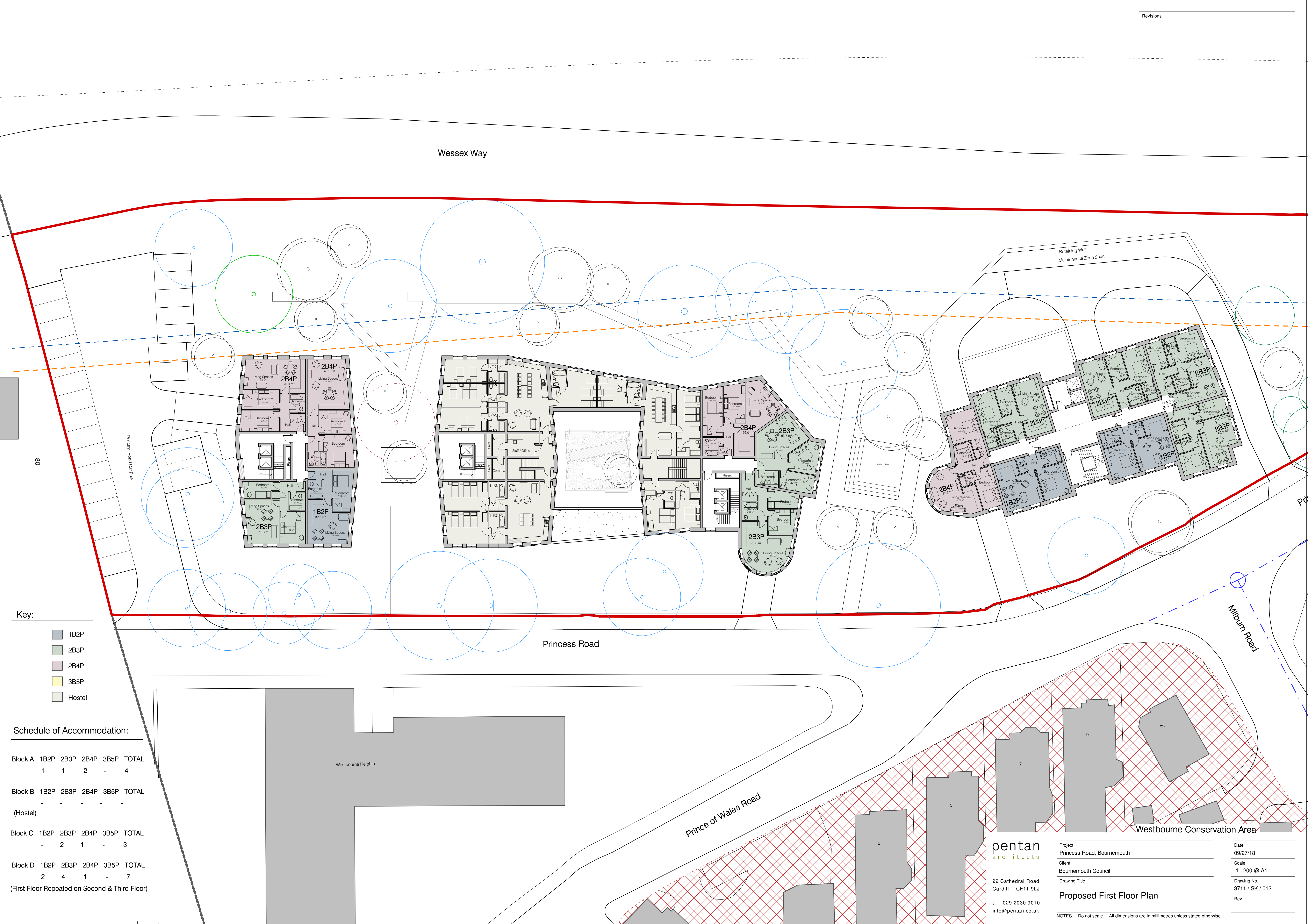
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architects

22 Cathedral Road
Cardiff CF11 9LJ
t: 029 2030 9010
info@pentan.co.uk

Project
Princess Road, Bournemouth
Client
Bournemouth Council

Drawing Title
Proposed Ground Floor Plan

Date
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Key:

- 1B2P
- 2B3P
- 2B4P
- 3B5P
- Hostel

Schedule of Accommodation:

Block A	1B2P	2B3P	2B4P	3B5P	TOTAL
	1	1	2	-	4
Block B	1B2P	2B3P	2B4P	3B5P	TOTAL
(Hostel)	-	-	-	-	-
Block C	1B2P	2B3P	2B4P	3B5P	TOTAL
	-	2	1	-	3
Block D	1B2P	2B3P	2B4P	3B5P	TOTAL
	2	4	1	-	7

(First Floor Repeated on Second & Third Floor)

pentan
architects

22 Cathedral Road
Cardiff CF11 9LJ
t: 029 2030 9010
info@pentan.co.uk

Project
Princess Road, Bournemouth
Client
Bournemouth Council

Drawing Title
Proposed First Floor Plan

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Drawing No.
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Rev.



81

Key:

- 1B2P
- 2B3P
- 2B4P
- 3B5P
- Hostel

Schedule of Accommodation:

Block A	1B2P	2B3P	2B4P	3B5P	TOTAL
	1	1	2	-	4

(Second Floor Repeated on Third, Fourth & Fifth)

Block B	1B2P	2B3P	2B4P	3B5P	TOTAL
	1	1	2	-	4

(Second Floor Repeated on Third, Fourth, Fifth & Sixth)

Block C	1B2P	2B3P	2B4P	3B5P	TOTAL
	1	3	1	-	5

(Second Floor Repeated on Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth & Seventh)

Block D	1B2P	2B3P	2B4P	3B5P	TOTAL
	2	4	1	-	7

Princess Road

Prince of Wales Road

Miburn Road

Westbourne Conservation Area

pentan
architects

22 Cathedral Road
Cardiff CF11 9LJ

t: 029 2030 9010
info@pentan.co.uk

Project
Princess Road, Bournemouth
Client
Bournemouth Council

Drawing Title
Proposed Second Floor Plan

NOTES Do not scale. All dimensions are in millimetres unless stated otherwise

Date
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Scale
1 : 200 @ A1
Drawing No.
3711 / SK / 013
Rev.



Key:

- 1B2P
- 2B3P
- 2B4P
- 3B5P
- Hostel

Schedule of Accommodation:

Block A	1B2P	2B3P	2B4P	3B5P	TOTAL
	1	1	2	-	4
Block B	1B2P	2B3P	2B4P	3B5P	TOTAL
	1	1	2	-	4
Block C	1B2P	2B3P	2B4P	3B5P	TOTAL
	1	3	1	-	5
Block D	1B2P	2B3P	2B4P	3B5P	TOTAL
	2	4	1	-	7

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architects

22 Cathedral Road
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T: 029 2030 9010
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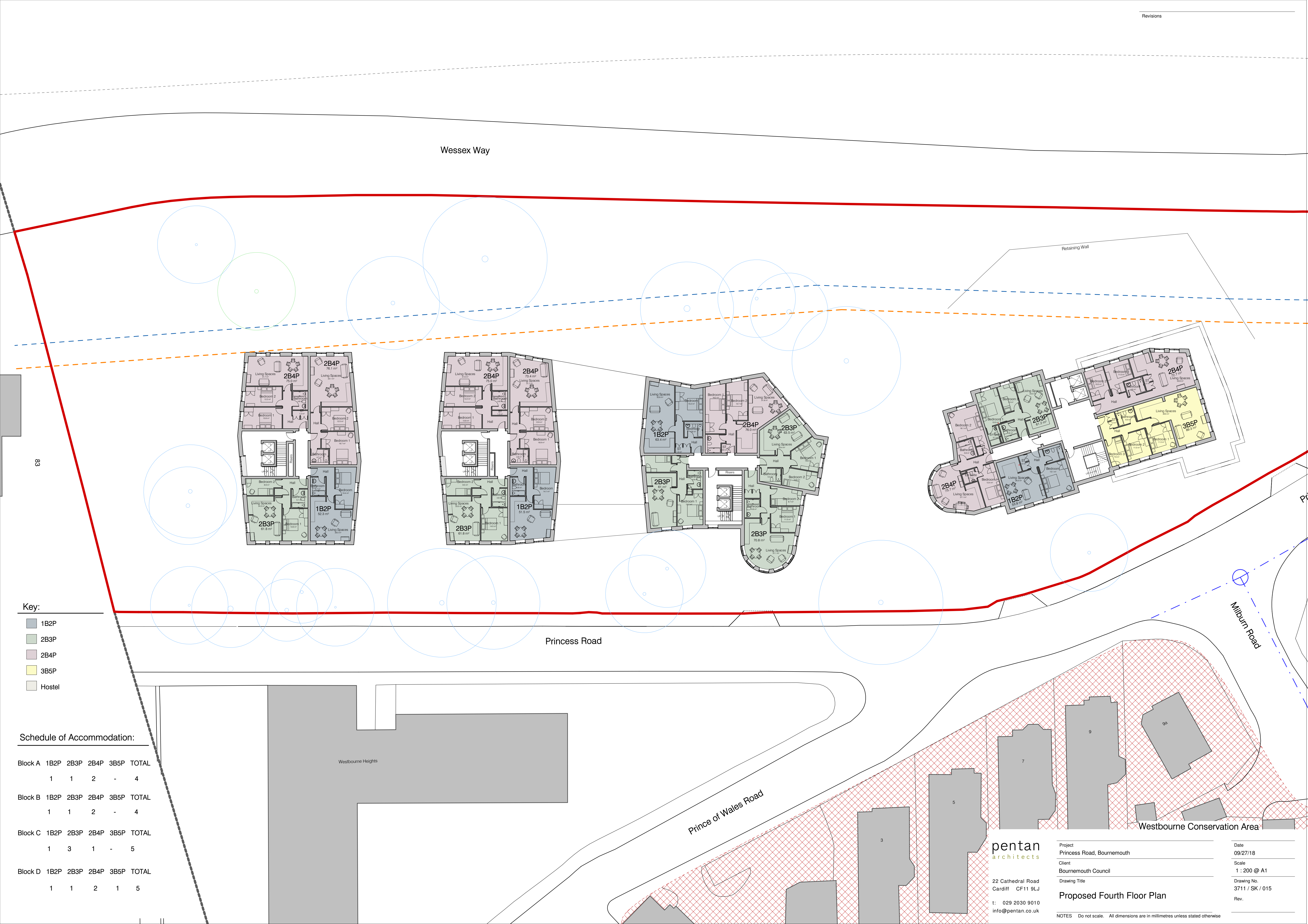
Project
Princess Road, Bournemouth
Client
Bournemouth Council
Drawing Title

Proposed Third Floor Plan

NOTES: Do not scale. All dimensions are in millimetres unless stated otherwise.

Date
09/27/18
Scale
1 : 200 @ A1
Drawing No
3711 / SK / 014
Rev.

Westbourne Conservation Area



83

Key:

- 1B2P
- 2B3P
- 2B4P
- 3B5P
- Hostel

Schedule of Accommodation:

Block A	1B2P	2B3P	2B4P	3B5P	TOTAL
	1	1	2	-	4
Block B	1B2P	2B3P	2B4P	3B5P	TOTAL
	1	1	2	-	4
Block C	1B2P	2B3P	2B4P	3B5P	TOTAL
	1	3	1	-	5
Block D	1B2P	2B3P	2B4P	3B5P	TOTAL
	1	1	2	1	5

pentan
architects

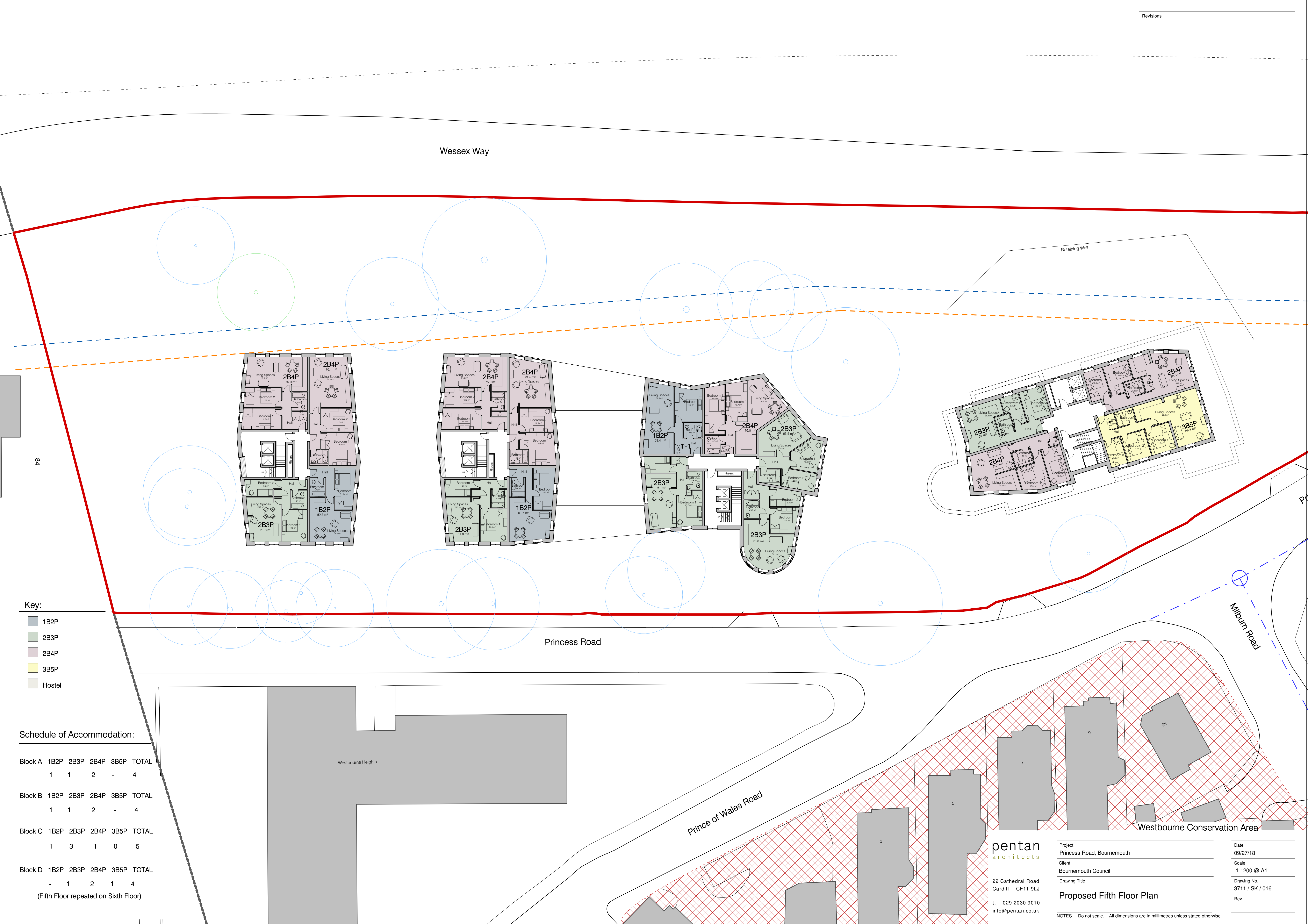
22 Cathedral Road
Cardiff CF11 9LJ
t: 029 2030 9010
info@pentan.co.uk

Project
Princess Road, Bournemouth
Client
Bournemouth Council

Proposed Fourth Floor Plan

NOTES Do not scale. All dimensions are in millimetres unless stated otherwise

Date
09/27/18
Scale
1 : 200 @ A1
Drawing No.
3711 / SK / 015
Rev.



84

Key:

- 1B2P
- 2B3P
- 2B4P
- 3B5P
- Hostel

Schedule of Accommodation:

Block A	1B2P	2B3P	2B4P	3B5P	TOTAL
	1	1	2	-	4
Block B	1B2P	2B3P	2B4P	3B5P	TOTAL
	1	1	2	-	4
Block C	1B2P	2B3P	2B4P	3B5P	TOTAL
	1	3	1	0	5
Block D	1B2P	2B3P	2B4P	3B5P	TOTAL
	-	1	2	1	4
(Fifth Floor repeated on Sixth Floor)					

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architects

22 Cathedral Road
Cardiff CF11 9LJ
t: 029 2030 9010
info@pentan.co.uk

Project
Princess Road, Bournemouth
Client
Bournemouth Council

Drawing Title
Proposed Fifth Floor Plan

NOTES Do not scale. All dimensions are in millimetres unless stated otherwise

Date
09/27/18
Scale
1 : 200 @ A1
Drawing No.
3711 / SK / 016
Rev.



85

Key:

- 1B2P
- 2B3P
- 2B4P
- 3B5P
- Hostel

Schedule of Accommodation:

Block A	1B2P	2B3P	2B4P	3B5P	TOTAL
	-	-	-	-	-
Block B	1B2P	2B3P	2B4P	3B5P	TOTAL
	1	1	2	-	4
Block C	1B2P	2B3P	2B4P	3B5P	TOTAL
	1	3	1	-	5
Block D	1B2P	2B3P	2B4P	3B5P	TOTAL
	-	1	2	1	4

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22 Cathedral Road
Cardiff CF11 9LJ
t: 029 2030 9010
info@pentan.co.uk

Project
Princess Road, Bournemouth
Client
Bournemouth Council

Proposed Sixth Floor Plan

Date
09/27/18
Scale
1 : 200 @ A1
Drawing No.
3711 / SK / 017
Rev.

NOTES Do not scale. All dimensions are in millimetres unless stated otherwise



Key:

- 1B2P
- 2B3P
- 2B4P
- 3B5P
- Hostel

Schedule of Accommodation:

Block A	1B2P	2B3P	2B4P	3B5P	TOTAL
	-	-	-	-	-
Block B	1B2P	2B3P	2B4P	3B5P	TOTAL
	-	1	1	-	2
(Seventh floor repeated on Eighth Floor)					
Block C	1B2P	2B3P	2B4P	3B5P	TOTAL
	1	3	1	0	5
Block D	1B2P	2B3P	2B4P	3B5P	TOTAL
	-	-	-	-	-

pentan
architects

22 Cathedral Road
Cardiff CF11 9LJ
t: 029 2030 9010
info@pentan.co.uk

Project
Princess Road, Bournemouth
Client
Bournemouth Council

Proposed Seventh Floor Plan

NOTES Do not scale. All dimensions are in millimetres unless stated otherwise

Date
09/27/18
Scale
1 : 200 @ A1
Drawing No.
3711 / SK / 018
Rev.



Key:

- 1B2P
- 2B3P
- 2B4P
- 3B5P
- Hostel

Schedule of Accommodation:

Block A	1B2P	2B3P	2B4P	3B5P	TOTAL
	-	-	-	-	-
Block B	1B2P	2B3P	2B4P	3B5P	TOTAL
	-	-	2	-	2
Block C	1B2P	2B3P	2B4P	3B5P	TOTAL
	1	-	2	-	3
(Eighth Floor repeated on Ninth Floor)					
Block D	1B2P	2B3P	2B4P	3B5P	TOTAL
	-	-	-	-	-

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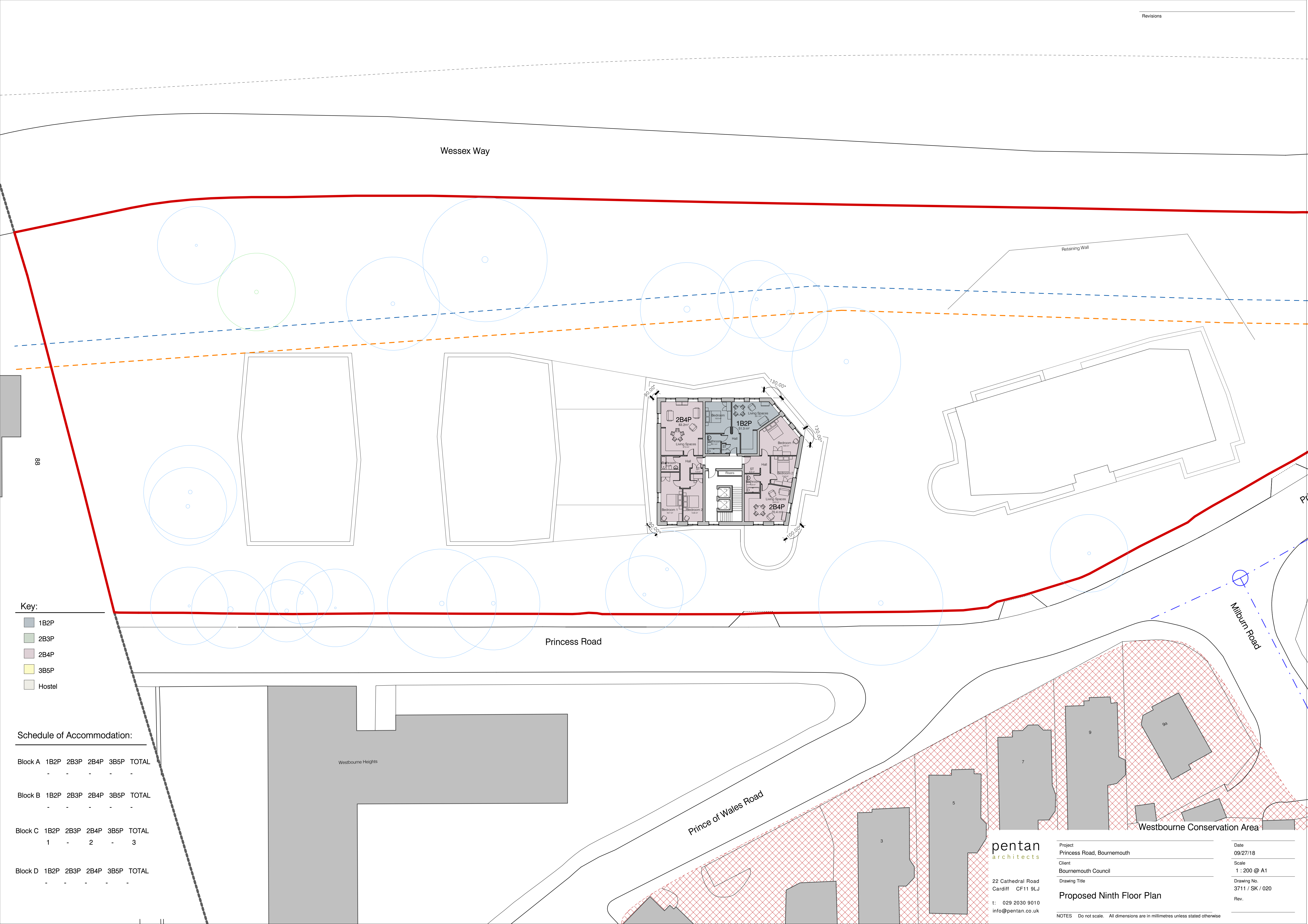
22 Cathedral Road
Cardiff CF11 9LJ
t: 029 2030 9010
info@pentan.co.uk

Project
Princess Road, Bournemouth
Client
Bournemouth Council

Proposed Eighth Floor Plan

NOTES Do not scale. All dimensions are in millimetres unless stated otherwise

Date
09/27/18
Scale
1 : 200 @ A1
Drawing No.
3711 / SK / 019
Rev.



88

Key:

- 1B2P
- 2B3P
- 2B4P
- 3B5P
- Hostel

Schedule of Accommodation:

Block A	1B2P	2B3P	2B4P	3B5P	TOTAL
	-	-	-	-	-
Block B	1B2P	2B3P	2B4P	3B5P	TOTAL
	-	-	-	-	-
Block C	1B2P	2B3P	2B4P	3B5P	TOTAL
	1	-	2	-	3
Block D	1B2P	2B3P	2B4P	3B5P	TOTAL
	-	-	-	-	-

Princess Road

Prince of Wales Road

Milburn Road

Westbourne Conservation Area

pentan
architects

22 Cathedral Road
Cardiff CF11 9LJ
t: 029 2030 9010
info@pentan.co.uk

Project	Princess Road, Bournemouth
Client	Bournemouth Council
Drawing Title	Proposed Ninth Floor Plan

Date	09/27/18
Scale	1 : 200 @ A1
Drawing No.	3711 / SK / 020
Rev.	

NOTES Do not scale. All dimensions are in millimetres unless stated otherwise



Environment Impact Checklist for all Cabinet Reports

Issue: Princess Road Mixed Tenure Residential Redevelopment
 Meeting Date: 12th July 2019
 Accountable Manager: Lorraine Mealings, Director Housing
 Impact Assessor: Jonathan Thornton ☎ 01202 458347 ✉ jonathan.thornton@bcpconcil.gov.uk

Key	
+	Balance of positive Impacts
?	Balanced or unclear impacts
-	Balance of negative impacts
n/a	Not applicable

Impact Criteria	Impact	Comments
Natural resources impact on use of natural resources - for example energy, water, raw materials	?	The redevelopment of this site and buildings will have a negative effect on the use of natural resources. However, as part of the demolition process, the majority of bricks and roof tiles were removed and cleaned by hand and taken for site for sale and re-use. The remaining masonry and concrete have been re-used as a haul road across the site to provide access.
Quality of environment contribution to safe and supportive environments for living, recreation and working	+	A new, high quality building on this site could make a positive contribution to the quality of the environment. The development of new homes on the site will improve natural surveillance of the area, contributing to a safer environment. A great number of trees are retained in the current scheme proposals, including a buffer of trees/landscaped areas between the proposed buildings and the Wessex Way and Princess Road to provide a great environment. Outside space is limited in the proposed development, balconies are provided where possible; ground floor flats will have direct access to open space. The site is well located and walkable to local shops and facilities in Westbourne as well as bus routes to central Bournemouth and Poole.

<p>Bio-diversity protects and improves wildlife and habitats</p>	<p>?</p>	<p>The site is currently vacant, following demolition of most of the buildings with only one building remaining. Part of the site remains (temporarily) as a car park. To ensure safety of wildlife, Ecology surveys, bat surveys and tree surveys have been undertaken to guide the design of the proposed buildings to avoid removal of trees wherever possible.</p>
<p>Waste and pollution effects on air, land and water from waste and emissions</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>This redevelopment will result in intensified use of the site, resulting in additional waste and emissions. However, the new buildings will be built to high energy efficiency standards of current Building Regulations for heating as well as thermal insulation. A district heating system is proposed to reduce energy usage.</p>
<p>Council Priority and Objectives for Improving our Environment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce traffic congestion • Improve streetscene • Improve recycling & energy management • Respond to climate change • Improve quality of existing space 	<p>?</p>	<p>There will be a greater number of vehicular movements to and from the site compared to its previous use due to the increased densification. There will also be cycle storage in the basement and ground floor areas, as well as cycle hoops adjacent to the blocks main entrances.</p> <p>The Street scene will be greatly improved by the redevelopment of a derelict site. As mentioned above, existing building materials have been recycled where possible. In-use of the proposed development will include space for recycling as well as waste.</p> <p>The roof is to cite an array of Photovoltaic panels to generate electricity for the heating system and communal lighting.</p>

CABINET



Report subject	Happyland, East Undercliff Promenade – Grant of Lease
Meeting date	12 July 2019
Status	Public Report
Executive summary	Happyland is a prime beachfront site that is in need of extensive repair or redevelopment in order to comply with the Council's obligations under the lease and to ensure the future stability of the cliff. As a result of comprehensive legal and procurement advice, entering into a licence with the Meyrick Estate to allow development of the site is considered the most appropriate course of action. This report sets out the proposed option and seeks approval for the recommendation set out below to enable the redevelopment of the site.
Recommendations	<p>It is RECOMMENDED that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) The Council issues a Voluntary Ex-Ante Transparency (VEAT) Notice advertising the Council's intention to enter into an agreement for lease of the Happyland site, shown edged red on the attached plan, with a special purpose vehicle established by the Meyrick Estate (the SPV) to grant a lease to a nominee of that SPV. (b) The Council enters into an agreement for lease with the SPV to grant a 150 year lease at an initial rent of £1,001 per annum and an initial premium that reflects the uplift in value arising from the grant of the planning consent, after deduction of the costs of obtaining the consent.. This Agreement for Lease to be conditional upon the grant of planning consent for the redevelopment of the site. (c) To enter into a licence to alter and sublet with the Meyrick Estate, as freeholder, to permit the future development of the site. In consideration, the Estate will receive an appropriate share of the rent under this lease and a share of any additional capital value accruing to the Council. (d) To delegate authority to agree terms for all the relevant legal documentation and the content of the VEAT Notice to the Corporate Property Officer in consultation with the S151 Officer and Monitoring Officer.

Reason for recommendations	<p>The Happyland site is a leasehold site earmarked for redevelopment under the Seafront Strategy. The existing building is in poor condition and will require significant expenditure in order for the Council to meet its repairing obligations under the lease</p> <p>This decision means that the freeholder of the site is able to progress development proposals in accordance with planning policy in order to add to the range of facilities for visitors to Bournemouth beach. This proposal is motivated by place-shaping, rather than financial gain, as it is unlikely to generate a significant financial return for the Council.</p>
Portfolio Holder(s):	<p>Councillor Lewis Allison, Tourism, Leisure & Communities</p> <p>Councillor Mark Howell, Regeneration & Culture</p>
Corporate Director	Bill Cotton, Regeneration & Economy
Contributors	Chris Saunders, Head of Operations, Destination and Culture
Wards	Westbourne & Westcliff
Classification	For Decision

Background

1. The Happyland site is part of a larger area of the seafront and cliffs leased by the Council from the Meyrick Estate under a 999-year lease granted in 1903. This lease restricts the Council's ability to redevelop this site without the consent of the Freeholder.
2. Previous developments elsewhere on the land covered by the 1903 lease have been promoted by the Council, with the Freeholder's consent sought for subletting and redevelopment once a preferred bidder has been selected. However, the Meyrick Estate has indicated a desire to take a more active role in development on its freehold land.
3. This has led to a close working relationship on the Happyland site, with the Council and the Estate jointly funding site investigations and planning advice. A market engagement exercise in the summer of 2018 indicated strong interest in the site for a variety of uses including hotel, restaurants, leisure, and events space. Feedback from this exercise demonstrated that the objectives of the Estate are closely aligned with those of the Council.
4. It is proposed that the Meyrick Estate will create a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) to promote development of this site. An SPV is a single-purpose, limited liability company established for the delivery of a single project. The Council will enter into an agreement to grant a 150-year lease to this company, conditional upon planning consent for redevelopment. The SPV will market the site, inviting premium bids for the assignment of the SPV's 150-year lease, when granted. The Meyrick Estate will then select its preferred bidder and enter into a conditional contract with that party, which will seek planning consent for its proposals. The grant of planning consent will then trigger the grant of the 150-

year lease and it is anticipated that the SPV will direct that this lease is granted direct to the developer.

5. The Council will have no ownership of the SPV and will have no direct control over its activities. For example, the Council is not able to specify what development it wishes to see on the site.
6. The Council's consent for alterations and/or change of use will be required under the lease. Via a licence for alterations, the Council will be able to impose conditions on the developer to ensure that the development proposals are carried through to completion within a reasonable timescale.
7. Although the SPV will be a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Meyrick Estate, the consent of the Estate, as Freeholder, will still be required for the grant of the 150-year lease and for any subsequent alterations. This separation of roles will ensure that their Trustees are able to properly discharge their duties. The Meyrick Estate will secure a share of any uplift in value via a Licence for Alterations and Subletting with the Council.
8. At the end of the 150-year lease, however terminated, the Meyrick will be able to propose terms for the grant of a new lease of up to 150 years. The Council will then be under an obligation to properly consider this proposal and not to unreasonably reject this offer provided it constitutes best consideration. The Council will still have legitimate grounds for rejection, e.g. planning policy. In view of the landlord controls in the 1903 lease, which restricts the Council's ability to redevelop or sublet the site without the Estates consent, this is seen as a reasonable provision.

Alternative options considered - and reasons for rejection

9. a) The Council could market the site itself to seek a developer/operator. This would ensure that any development proposals coming forward on the site are evaluated in accordance with its own criteria and the selection of the preferred bidder would fully reflect the Council's aspirations for the site.
10. Recent legal decisions suggest that disposals of this nature, that would place development obligations on the preferred bidder, would likely fall under the Public Procurement Regulations. Due to the value of the scheme, this would necessitate an EU compliant tender, which would be both costly and result in a lengthy process. Furthermore, soft market testing suggests that there would be a reluctance to engage in this process in view of market uncertainty around the impact of Brexit.
11. Any procurement on this basis would still require consent for subletting and alterations under the lease from the Meyrick Estate, as Freeholder. Since it may be difficult to incorporate sufficient flexibility into a public procurement to meet the requirements of the freeholder, this increases the chance of an abortive procurement if consent is subsequently withheld.
12. An agreement for lease with a special purpose vehicle, established by the Meyrick Estate, will overcome many of these issues. The Estate is not subject to the same procurement restrictions as the Council and will therefore be able to engage with the market and select its preferred development partner via a cheaper and more market-friendly process. This carries a greater chance of a bidder coming forward with proposals that meet the requirements of the Freeholder. Whilst the Council will have no direct control over selection of the

Estate's development partner, it will hold the right of veto, under this proposed agreement in the unlikely event that inappropriate development proposals are put forward. The agreement for lease and lease will also include safeguards so that the Council will be able to regain control of the site if development does not happen.

13. For these reasons, a Council-run procurement is not the preferred way forward.
14. b) Do nothing, i.e. continue letting the building as an amusement arcade.
Unfortunately, the building housing the amusement arcade is in poor condition and requires significant expenditure to put it into good order. Also, the low ceiling at first floor level severely limits commercial use of this space.
15. The back wall of the building serves as a retaining structure for the cliff above and whilst this is performing adequately at present if the whole building remains, a long-term solution that will provide new, fit for purpose visitor facilities whilst at the same time ensuring cliff stability is the preferred way forward. Modelling of a suitable replacement retaining structure has suggested a likely cost of £5million. If we 'do nothing' then the Council will be liable for this cost in the short to medium term.

Summary of financial implications

16. The Happyland site currently generates a rental income of £28,150 per annum for the lease of the amusement arcade. The Meyrick Estate currently receives an appropriate share of this income under a licence to sublet. This income is reliant on the building remaining in a safe condition and this is ensured by regular monitoring. However, it is likely that the building will shortly deteriorate to a point in the next few years where it is forced to close and this income will be lost. The grant of the Agreement for Lease to the Meyrick Estate SPV will likely bring forward the date when this income is lost as this lease will be terminated prior to the grant of the proposed 150-year lease. This reduction in income, whether from the deterioration of the building or from the grant of the lease, will need to be accommodated from within the seafront service budgets. Whilst there are no firm proposals in place at this stage, this adjustment needs to be considered in the context of the overall income budget for the Seafront, which is around £12,700,000. This income represents 0.2% of this budget and the rent foregone will be added to the savings targets for 2020/21 onwards.
17. Under the terms of the proposed Agreement for Lease, a premium will be payable on the grant of the lease. This is to be assessed as a capital sum having regard to the Planning Consent and the offer received by the SPV from its preferred bidder following marketing of the site, after deducting its costs of marketing, legal costs, irrecoverable tax, etc.
18. After deduction of the costs, estimated at £250,000, the Council will be able to retain the majority of the next £230,000 of this premium, which represents the capital value of the existing rent, with the Estate receiving the remainder, reflecting the current rental share. Any surplus, over and above this figure will be distributed appropriately, in consideration for its consent as Freeholder to the subletting and alterations. The Freeholder will also receive a share of the £1,001 rent.

19. Although initial indications indicate that redevelopment is viable, it is possible that premium offers may be at a level that do not allow the SPV to recover its costs and/or for the parties to receive recompense for their lost rental income.
20. These arrangements will satisfy the Council's Best Value obligations under S123, Local Government Act 1972. The Council does not have a marketable interest in the site without the cooperation of the Freeholder. Therefore, the grant of a lease to an SPV under the control of the freeholder on terms that ensure that the quantum of the premium payable for the grant is established following marketing of the site will deliver best value for the Council.
21. The Risk Assessment section below identifies a potential liability of up to £125,000 in respect of abortive costs if the Agreement for Lease is terminated. A budget for the costs has been provided by the Estate and any change to this will need to be agreed with the Council. In the event that this liability crystallises then this will be funded from the Asset Investment Strategy – Rent, Risk and Repairs Reserve.

Summary of legal implications

22. The proposed 150-year lease to an SPV of the Meyrick Estate, without the inclusion of any development obligations, will likely fall outside of the Public Contracts Regulations 2015 ("PCR 2015") so will not need to be subject to a procurement process
23. The disposal of land is not an activity governed by the PCR 2015. However, a land transaction incorporating a public works contract (equal or exceeding the estimate value of £4,551,413) is likely to be caught by the EU procurement rules. If it is below this value, it may still require a degree of advertising and competition under EC Treaty principles where there is a realistic prospect of cross border interest.
24. A public works contract is likely to arise where there is a legally enforceable obligation upon the developer to carry out works required or specified by the Council where the Council receives a direct economic benefit. The Council does not need to be the recipient of the works for a public works contract to arise. However, to establish that a contracting authority has specified the requirements, the authority must have taken measures to define the type of work, or at the least, have had a decisive influence on its design.
25. Economic benefit can be met when an authority:
 - is to become the owner of the works; or
 - is to hold a legal right over the use of the works (or to make them available to the public); or
 - derives economic advantages from the future use or transfer of the work, has contributed financially to the work, or has assumed economic risk in case the works are not commercially successful.
26. In this case, the Council will not become the direct owner of the works as it will have granted a long-lease for the SPV to develop the site independently. Nor is it reserving rights over the use of the works or investing in the wider scheme.
27. Whilst the Council will not be the direct owners of the hotel, it will receive a premium for the grant of the lease and a rent will be payable under the lease (as

mentioned above). However, the premium will be calculated on the value of the land prior to development taking place and the rent is payable whether or not the building works are carried out, so the economic benefit is not linked to the completion of the hotel.

28. If the chosen developer chooses to initiate the works, it will need to covenant directly with the Council in a licence to alter to commence and complete the approved works in a good and workmanlike manner. However, this ought not to constitute a public works contract requiring competitive tendering where such requirements are of a general planning nature (so only have a low level of design specification) as this ought not to constitute a "decisive influence" for the purposes of creating a public works contract. Furthermore, the main purpose of any obligations will not be the delivery of the works but rather obligations imposed from the Council's interest as landlord.
29. However, if the arrangements are deemed to require advertising and competition under the PCR 2015 then the Council would be susceptible to the risk of a procurement challenge. In order to mitigate the risk of the contract being set aside the Council will use the Voluntary Transparency Notice procedure in Regulation 99 of the PCR 2015 (as amended) advertising the Council's intention to proceed on this basis.
30. The VEAT notice procedure prevents the contract being declared ineffective. It requires that the Council considers it is permitted to award the contract without competition in compliance with the procurement rules; to publish a VEAT notice setting out those reasons and then observing a 10 day standstill period (beginning with the day after the date on which the VEAT notice is published in the OJEU) before entering into the contract.
31. Due to procurement restrictions, the Council is not able to impose any development obligations in the lease. The lease will include a break right if development activity does not commence within a certain time period as an incentive for works to be carried out and the lease will stipulate that any alterations will require the Council's consent as landlord. Other than through its statutory planning role, the Council will have little influence on the form of development that comes forward.

Summary of human resources implications

32. None

Summary of environmental impact

33. The Environment Impact Checklist indicates that the outcomes are likely to be balanced. On the one hand, the redevelopment of the site will consume raw materials, power and water, and result in some waste materials going to landfill despite efforts to recycle the demolition materials. The new building will likely be larger and more intensively used than the current building. Whilst it will be more energy efficient, it will likely result in a greater energy and water usage. Balanced against this are improvements to the quality of the local built environment, enhancement of visitor facilities, and economic benefits, with new jobs created.

Summary of public health implications

34. None

Summary of equality implications

35. An Equalities Impact Needs Assessment indicates that the project will have broadly positive outcomes with the opportunity to improve access for people with a disability both to the beach, via a new lift from the cliff top, and to the building itself. At a socio-economic level it is also likely to be positive, providing new jobs both in the construction and operation of the new building. However, the pricing of the new offer may be beyond the means of some sectors in the community.

Summary of risk assessment

36. A risk assessment shows this to be medium risk project. The development risk will be borne by the private sector and the procurement risk will be mitigated by issuing a VEAT Notice – see legal section above.

37. There is a risk that the marketing exercise undertaken by the Meyrick Estate SPV will fail to secure a suitable developer or, having identified a development partner, it is unable to secure a suitable planning consent or to develop the site for another reason. In this eventuality, the Agreement for Lease is terminable, and the Council will be liable to pay 50% of the SPV's abortive costs, which are estimated at £250,000. The Council's liability for up to £125,000 is addressed in the Finance and Resourcing Implications above.

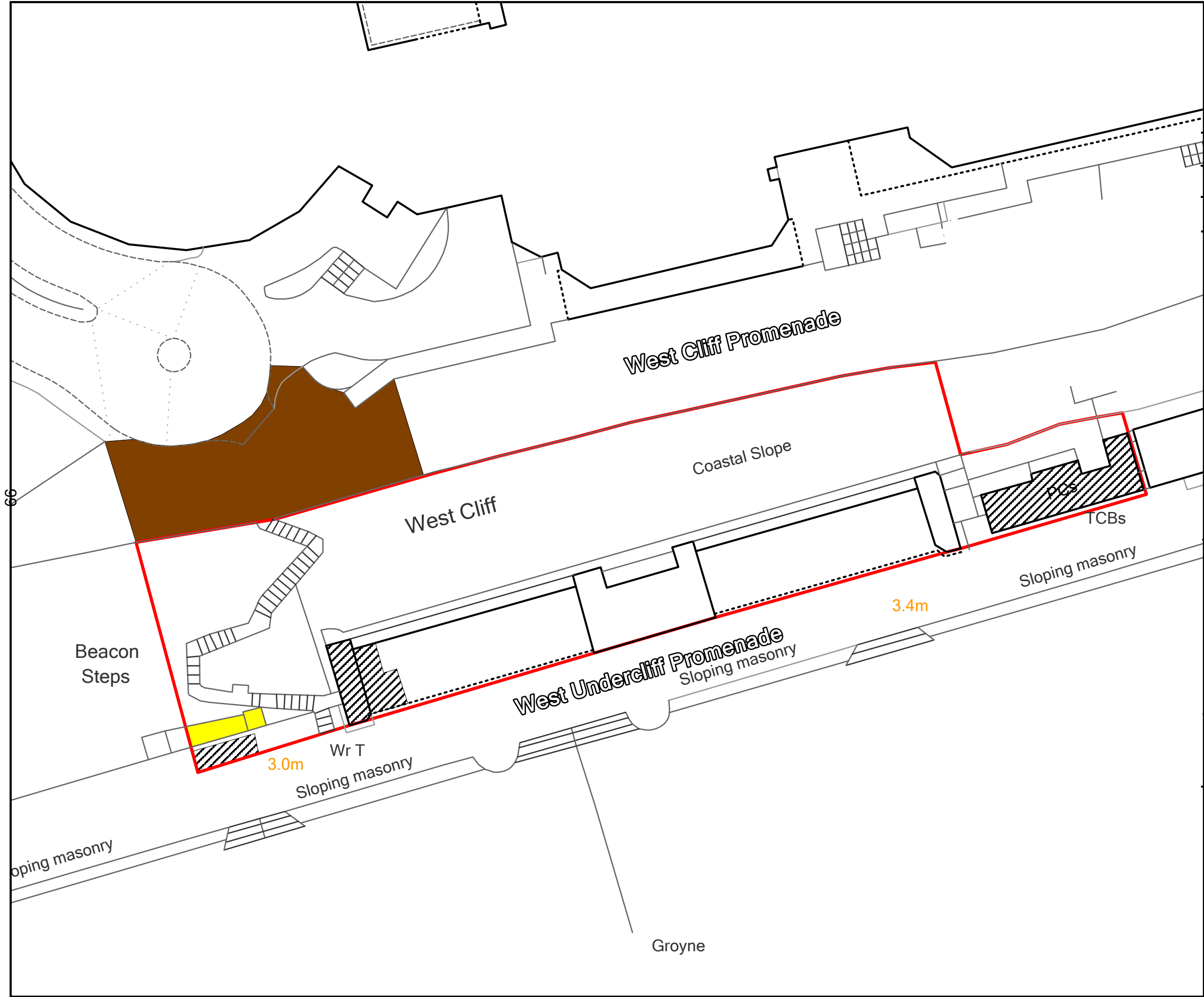
Background papers

- Risk Assessment
- Equalities Impact Needs Assessment Screening Record
- Environment Impact Checklist

Appendices

Appendix 1 - Site Plan

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Happyland
Meyrick Estate

Scale 1:500

Date: 11 September 2018

Drawn by: John Swindell

Drawing No: HME/02



SERVICE DIRECTOR
HOUSING SERVICES
GARY JOSEY

PROPERTY SERVICES



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LICENCE NO 100019829 2018

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CABINET

Report subject	Traffic Regulation Orders
Meeting date	12 July 2019
Status	Public Report
Executive summary	<p>This covering report appends a number of individual requests for approval of Traffic Regulation Orders for Cabinet to consider, along with requests to go out to public consultation on a number of Traffic Regulation Orders.</p> <p>Cabinet is also being asked to agree to delegated approval in future for Traffic Regulation Orders and related Highways Orders where they have been subject to the required public consultation and no objections are received.</p>
Recommendations	<p>It is RECOMMENDED that Cabinet:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Considers the representations on advertised Traffic Regulation Orders and approves the making of the Order in respect of the following which are set out in Appendices A – C: <p>Dunyeats Road</p> <p>Whittles Way</p> <p>West Quay Road</p> 2. Gives approval to advertise Traffic Regulation Orders for the following in connection with schemes currently under construction, approved developments or external funding as set out in Appendix D: <p>Blackwater Junction Slip Roads</p> <p>Holes Bay Road/Dorset Way</p> <p>Blandford Close</p> <p>Lake Avenue</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Continued.</p>

	<p>3. Gives approval to advertise Traffic Regulation Orders for the following Council schemes set out in Appendices E-G:</p> <p>Lower Blandford Road</p> <p>Stourbank Road</p> <p>Danecourt Road</p> <p>4. Approves Traffic Regulation Orders in respect of the following where no representations have been received as set out in Appendix H:</p> <p>Woodend Rd</p> <p>Holdenhurst Road</p> <p>Lansdown Road</p> <p>Oxford Road</p> <p>St Paul's Place</p> <p>5. Approves changes to pedestrian crossing arrangements in Oxford Road and Charminster Avenue where no representations have been received as set out in Appendix H.</p> <p>6. Notes that a 20mph speed limit will be implemented in the Tatnam Road area referred to in Appendix H.</p> <p>7. Delegates authority to the Director for Growth and Infrastructure to make Traffic Regulation Orders and related Highways Orders where the required public consultation has been undertaken and no objections have been received.</p>
Reason for recommendations	To enable the relevant Traffic Regulation Orders to be made and required public consultation exercises to be undertaken. The delegation will enable future Orders to be made without requiring Cabinet report and approval in cases where no objections have been received.
Portfolio Holder(s):	Councillor Andy Hadley, Portfolio Holder Transport & Infrastructure
Corporate Director	Bill Cotton, Corporate Director Regeneration
Contributors	Julian McLoughlin, Director, Growth & Infrastructure Tanya Coulter, Director, Law & Governance
Wards	All

Classification	For decision
----------------	--------------

Background

1. The Council is required by statute to undertaken public consultation in respect of Traffic Regulation Orders it wishes to make.
2. It has the power to advertise, consult upon and make Traffic Regulation Orders and related Highways Orders for a variety of different purposes.
3. There are a number of approvals sought by Cabinet for approvals to consult and make Orders and these are set out in appendices attached to this covering Report.
4. This covering Report is provided to enable the items to be considered as one agenda item and assist councillors and the public in the presentation of the matters for consideration.
5. The preceding Councils considered and made these Orders in a variety of different ways using their powers of delegation. In order that Cabinet can consider the range of approvals required and consider openly and transparently the matters requiring decision, it has been agreed that all such requests for approvals will be considered by Cabinet at this point.
6. The recommendation within this Report is that Cabinet agree to delegate authority to the Director for Growth and Infrastructure in future for approving Orders which have been advertised and to which no objections have been received. Where objections are received the approval will remain with Cabinet.

Summary of financial implications

7. None specifically relating to this covering report.

Summary of legal implications

8. The Council is required to follow the statutory process in respect of making the relevant Orders, and seeks legal advice where required.

Summary of human resources implications

9. None relating to this report.

Summary of environmental impact

10. There are no environmental impacts arising from this report.

Summary of public health implications

11. There are no public health implications arising from this report.

Summary of equality implications

12. There are no new equality implications arising from this report.

Summary of risk assessment

13. There are risks associated with the Orders as requested not being approved, and any risks are set out in the appendices.

Background papers

None

APPENDIX A

TRAFFIC REGULATION ORDERS

Report subject	Traffic Regulation Orders – Dunyeats Road
Meeting date	12 July 2019
Status	Public Report
Executive summary	To consider representations to the advertisement of the Traffic Regulation Orders associated with the Dunyeats Road improvement scheme
Recommendations	It is RECOMMENDED that: The Orders, shared cycle footway and pedestrian crossing changes are confirmed as advertised
Reason for recommendations	The overall scheme will provide improved and safer access for pedestrians and cyclists using Dunyeats Road. The Traffic regulation Orders are necessary for the scheme to take place.

Portfolio Holder(s):	Councillor Andy Hadley – Cabinet Member for Transport and Infrastructure
Corporate Director	Bill Cotton – Director of Regeneration and Economy
Contributors	Steve Dean – Traffic Management Engineer
Wards	Broadstone
Classification	For Decision

Background

1. Dunyeats Road is due to be re-surfaced and this work gives the opportunity to reallocate carriageway/footway space to improve cycle and pedestrian access along the route. The Traffic Regulation Orders are needed to allow cyclist to use the new shared path, and to manage traffic in the narrower carriageway

Summary of financial implications

2. Financial provision has already been made, through the Capital programme for the scheme to go ahead. The financial implications of the Traffic Regulation Orders are minor, and have been included in the cost of the scheme

Summary of legal implications

3. Highways Authorities are required to give formal consideration to any representations received during the advertisement period

Summary of human resources implications

4. None

Summary of environmental impact

5. The scheme will provide a wider cycle/footway along the northern side of Dunyeats Road, and could encourage more people to cycle/walk along Dunyeats Road

Summary of public health implications

6. Encouraging walking and cycling enhances healthy lifestyles

Summary of equality implications

7. The Traffic Regulation Orders do not have direct equality implications

Summary of risk assessment

8. The Scheme will be Safety Audited after completion

Appendices

Appendix 1 – Summary of representations, and responses to issues raised

Appendix 2 - Plan

Appendix 1

Summary of Representations, and Responses to Issues Raised

The advertisement prompted:-

- 13 Objections (from 11 Households)
- 4 letters of support
- 9 letters with comments about elements of the scheme

The Objections to the Traffic Regulation Orders are summarised below:-

1. Removal of the 30minute Limited Waiting bays outside No 18 Dunyeats Road – **ten** respondents expressed concern about this.

They feel that the bays are used by customers making short visits to the shops, and that their removal would affect the vitality of the shopping area. One of the respondents has asked if 30 minute free parking could be offered in the car parks

Response – The bays cannot be retained if the carriageway is reduced in width. The shopping centre is served by:-

- Two car parks
- Free, 30 minute parking bays in the Toastrack
- 2hr limited waiting bays in most of the roads surrounding the shopping centre

It is recommended that the Order is made as advertised

2. Imposition of No Waiting at Any Time restrictions along the southern side of Dunyeats Road between No 58 and Gravel Hill – there have been **four** objections to this (3 from one extended family)

The objectors feel that the restrictions will prevent residents, visitors and tradespeople parking outside the homes in this stretch of road..

The driveways are steep, and residents need to park in the road during snow/icy periods.

They feel that clearing parking will lead to higher vehicle speeds

Response – The narrowed carriageway will not be wide enough to accommodate parking. There are already yellow lines in front of many of the homes in Dunyeats Road.

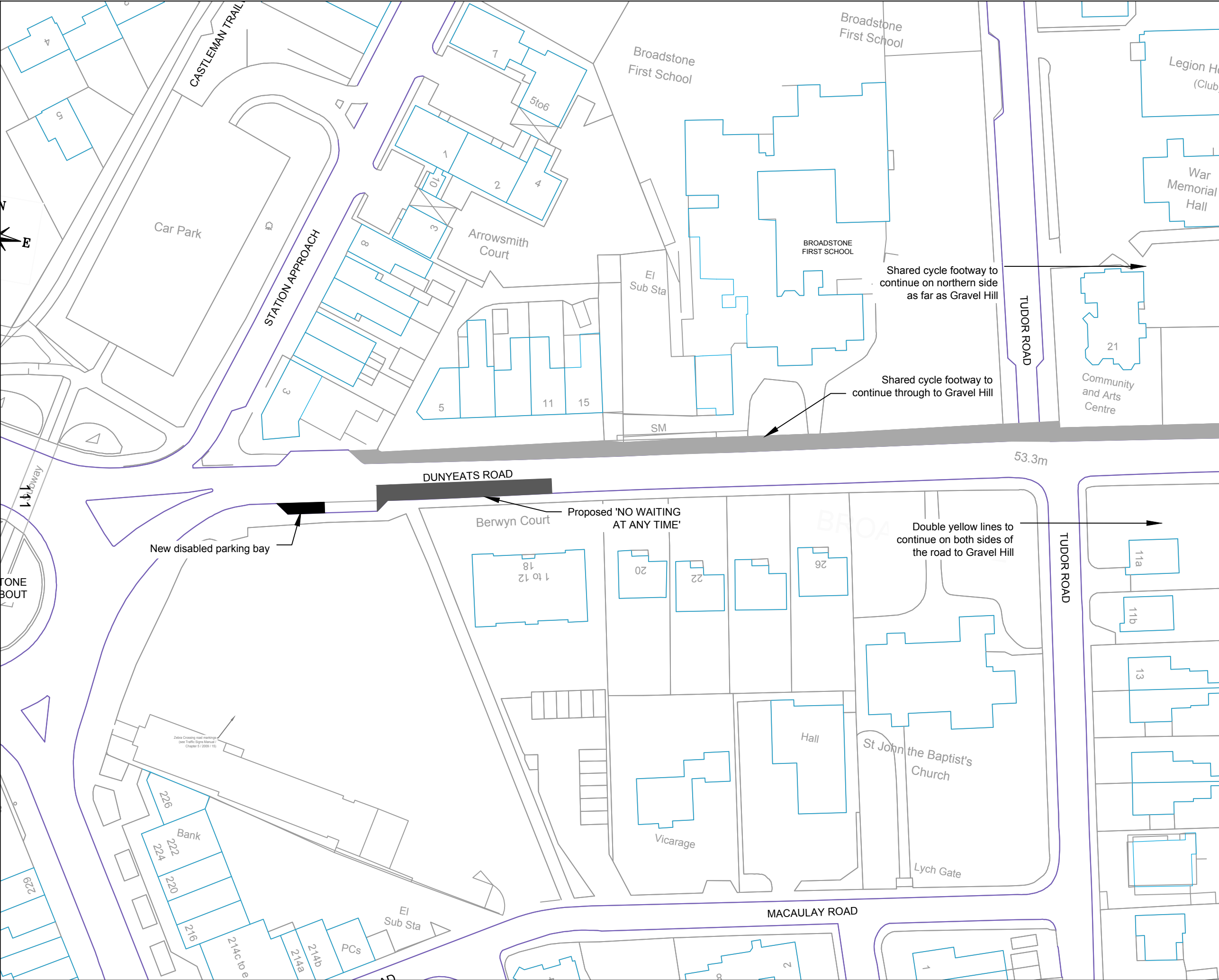
The narrowed carriageway will discourage speeding along the whole length of the road, rather than just where parking occurs.

3. Cycle /Footway – **One** respondent felt that cyclists shouldn't be allowed to use the footway, even when widened. Two other respondents felt that there was no need to widen the footway to allow cyclists to use it.

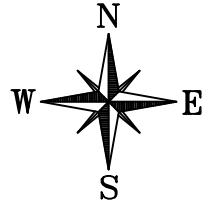
Respondents also raised issues that do not directly relate to Traffic Regulation Orders:-

1. Narrowing the carriageway – **Eight** respondents objected to the carriageway being narrowed. They felt that the road was an important bus route and access to Broadstone.
2. Crossing at Station Approach – **Three** respondents felt that this would cause queuing
3. Funding – **Two** respondents felt that the scheme was a waste of money.

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Revisions	No.	Drawn	Date
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Growth and Infrastructure: Transportation

J. McLaughlin
Director of Growth and Infrastructure Services

SCHEME

**DUNYEATS ROAD
CORRIDOR IMPROVEMENTS**

TITLE

TRO Plan

DATE	DRAWN	CHECKED
02/07/19	FC	CM

SCALES	SIZE	SECTION
NTS	A3	ENG

DRAWING NUMBER		
SCHEME	DRAWING	VARIANT
Z4302	20	-

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TRAFFIC REGULATION ORDERS

Report subject	Traffic Regulation Orders – Whittles Way
Meeting date	12 July 2019
Status	Public Report
Executive summary	To consider representations to the advertisement of the Traffic Regulation Orders in Whittles Way
Recommendations	<p>It is RECOMMENDED that:</p> <p>The Order is confirmed as advertised</p>
Reason for recommendations	<p>Parked vehicles need to be kept away from the stop line at the signals because:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Parked vehicles would interfere with the detection at the signals 2. Vehicles parked close to the stop line would force drivers waiting for the signals to change, to wait in the middle of Whittles Way. This would mean that vehicles would not be able to pull into Whittles Way, and would block traffic on the main road.

Portfolio Holder(s):	Councillor Andy Hadley – Cabinet Member for Transport and Infrastructure
Corporate Director	Bill Cotton – Director of Regeneration and Economy
Contributors	Steve Dean – Traffic Management Engineer
Wards	Poole Town
Classification	For Decision

Background

1. The Whittles Way junction with West Quay Road and Marston Road has been changed as part of the Townside Access Scheme in Poole Town Centre. Waiting restrictions are needed so that the junction is kept clear.

Summary of financial implications

2. Financial provision has already been made for the Townside Access Scheme to go ahead – in fact works are ongoing at the site. The financial implication of the Traffic Regulation Order is minor, and has been included in the cost of the scheme

Summary of legal implications

3. Highways Authorities are required to give formal consideration to any representations received during the advertisement period

Summary of human resources implications

4. None

Summary of environmental impact

5. The waiting restrictions will allow the traffic signals to operate efficiently and traffic will not be held up by false calls for the Whittles Way phase.

Summary of public health implications

6. None

Summary of equality implications

7. The Traffic Regulation Orders do not have direct equality implications

Summary of risk assessment

8. None

Background papers

None

Appendices

Appendix 1 – Summary of representations, and responses to issues raised

Appendix 2 - Plan

Appendix 1

Summary of Representations, and Responses to Issues Raised

Representations

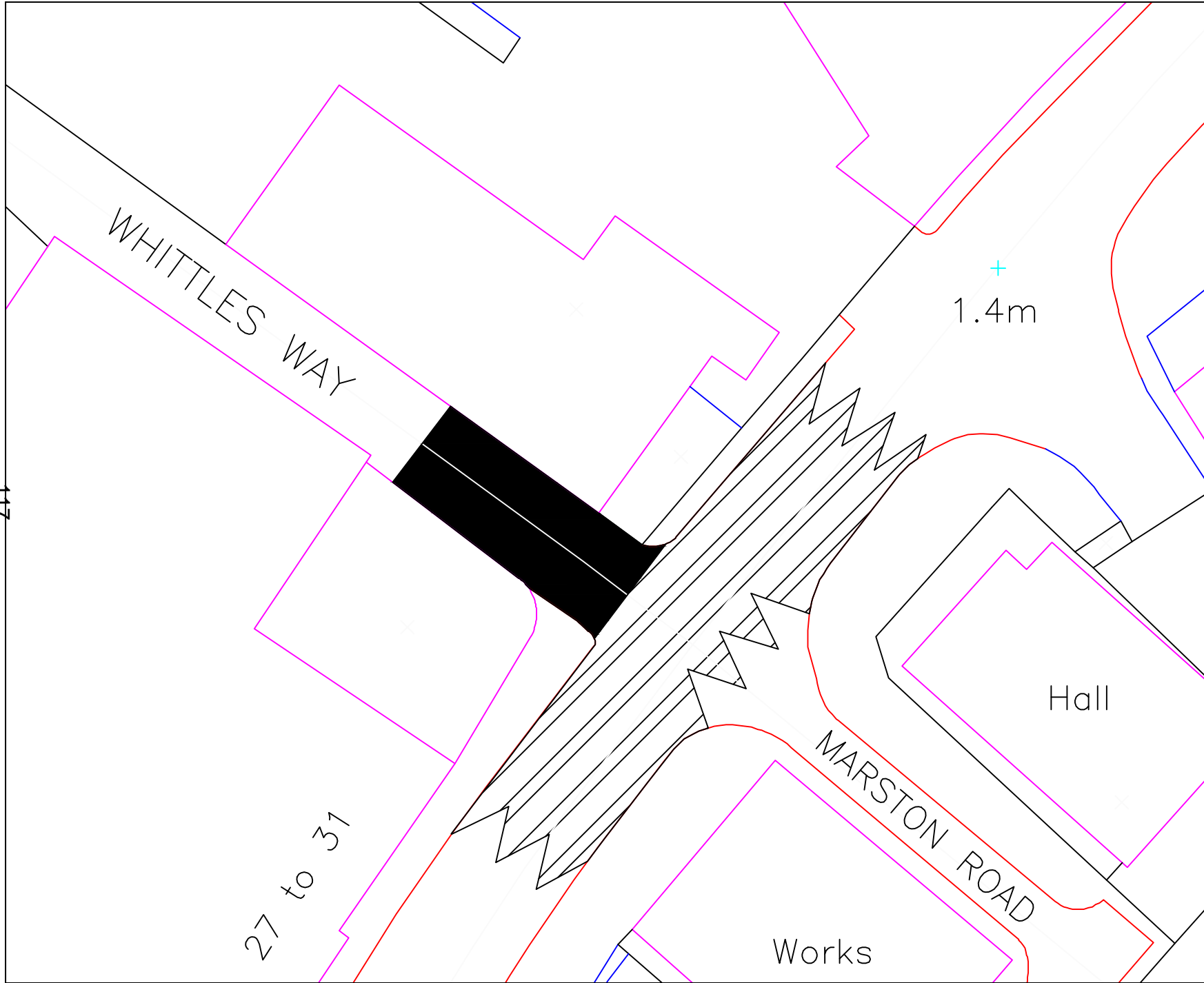
A letter of objection has been received from the Poole Harbour Association (PHA). The Association explains that, by convention, parking only applies on one side of Whittles Way, so that access is maintained, and there have been no complaints about the parking. They estimate that there are only a six of parking spaces in the road. Their objection is that the proposed yellow lines will effectively remove three parking spaces from the road.

When consulted as Ward Councillor, Councillor Hadley felt that this is a badly designed imposition of lights if it takes out half the parking in the road to accommodate it. For the very low volumes, he is really surprised that it warrants lights at all. He suggests make it left turn only out of Whittles Way, with no lights. If it was a private driveway it would be highly unlikely to have them.

Response

There are now Traffic Signals at the junction of Whittles Way with West Quay Road. Parked vehicles need to kept away from the stop line at the signals because: -

1. Parked vehicles would interfere with the detection at the signals
2. Parked vehicles parked close to the stop line would force drivers waiting for the signals to change, to wait in the middle of Whittles Way. This would mean that vehicles would not be able to pull into Whittles Way, and would block traffic on the main road.



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N
W E
S

Proposed no waiting at any time.

Existing no loading at any time.

Revisions	No	Drawn	Date

Borough of Poole

 Borough of Poole

SCHEME
Whittles Way

TITLE

DATE	DRAWN	CHECKED
4 Feb 2019	RW	

SCALES	SIZE	SECTION

DRAWING NUMBER		
SCHEME NDR18	DRAWING 101	VARIANT

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TRAFFIC REGULATION ORDERS

Report subject	Traffic Regulation Orders – West Quay Road
Meeting date	12 July 2019
Status	Public Report
Executive summary	To consider representations to the advertisement of the proposed Loading Restriction in West Quay Road
Recommendations	<p>It is RECOMMENDED that:</p> <p>That the Order is confirmed as advertised, with the exception of a 20m section of West Quay Road outside the Scout Hall, where the restriction will only apply between 8am and 6pm, Monday to Friday</p>
Reason for recommendations	West Quay Road is now the main exit from Poole Town Centre and the Port. The Carriageway has been narrowed to achieve townscape enhancements, and it is important to keep it clear of stationary vehicles.

Portfolio Holder(s):	Councillor Andy Hadley – Cabinet Member for Transport and Infrastructure
Corporate Director	Bill Cotton – Director of Regeneration and Economy
Contributors	Steve Dean – Traffic Manager Engineer
Wards	Poole Town
Classification	For Decision

Background

1. Traffic movements have been changed in West Quay Road as part of the Townside Access Scheme in Poole Town Centre, and the carriageway width has been reduced. Loading restrictions are needed so that the carriageway and footway/cycleways can be kept clear.

Summary of financial implications

2. Financial provision has already been made for the Townside Access Scheme to go ahead – in fact works are ongoing at the site. The financial implication of the Traffic Regulation Order is minor, and has been included in the cost of the scheme

Summary of legal implications

3. Highways Authorities are required to give formal consideration to any representations received during the advertisement period

Summary of human resources implications

4. None

Summary of environmental impact

5. The loading restrictions will allow the new road system to operate efficiently and traffic will not be held up by vehicles parked or loading in disruptive locations.

Summary of public health implications

6. None

Summary of equality implications

7. Blue Badge Holders will not be able to make use of the nation exemption from waiting restrictions (up to 3 hours)

Summary of risk assessment

8. None

Background papers

None

Appendices

Appendix 1 – Summary of representations, and responses to issues raised

Appendix 1

Summary of Representations, and Responses to Issues Raised

Representations

Poole Sea Scouts have written to object that the loading restriction will make it difficult for carers and parents to pick-up/drop-off cadets, and also prevent loading of equipment or smaller marine craft. The Sea Scouts have asked if the loading restriction could be relaxed in a section of the road, in front of their hall, so that it only applies within peak hours Monday to Saturday.

Cllrs Hadley, Howell and White have written to support the Sea Scouts' request.

Response

There is scope to accommodate the Sea Scouts' request, by reducing the restriction outside the Scout Hall (away from the immediate vicinity of the junction) to apply only between 8am and 6pm Monday to Friday (this would allow evening and weekend activity). General parking will still be prevented by the yellow lines, and Blue Badge holder parking is unlikely outside the working day.

TRAFFIC REGULATION ORDERS

Report subject	Traffic Regulation Orders – Advertisement of changes required in connection with Schemes currently under Construction, Approved Developments or External Funding
Meeting date	12 July 2019
Status	Public Report
Executive summary	To approve the advertisement of changes to traffic arrangements for Council Schemes currently under construction, and schemes funded by developers or other external bodies
Recommendations	It is RECOMMENDED that: The changes outlined in the appendix are advertised
Reason for recommendations	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Blackwater Junction is nearing completion 2. The development at Holes Bay Road/Dorset Way has already been approved through the planning process, and the changes are needed to allow the development to be completed 3. Residents of Blandford Close have asked for the Traffic Regulation Orders funded by the developer to be implemented 4. The Marines have asked for restrictions in Lake Avenue to allow access for large vehicles <p>The reference numbers refer to the schemes listed in Appendix 1</p>

Portfolio Holder(s):	Councillor Andy Hadley – Cabinet Member for Transport and Infrastructure
Corporate Director	Bill Cotton – Director of Regeneration and Economy
Contributors	Steve Dean – Senior Engineer – Traffic and Parking
Wards	Various
Classification	For Decision

Background

1. The developments already have planning approval and are in various stages of construction.

Summary of financial implications

2. All these changes are being funded by the relevant development, or by an external body.

Summary of legal implications

3. Highways Authorities are required to advertise these changes any representations will be formally considered.

Summary of human resources implications

4. None

Summary of environmental impact

5. Already considered through the planning process.

Summary of public health implications

6. None

Summary of equality implications

7. Already considered through the Planning Process

Summary of risk assessment

8. Already considered through the Planning Process

Background papers

None

Appendices

Appendix 1 – List of schemes

Appendix 1

Traffic Measures requiring Advertisement

Road Name(s)	Traffic Measure	Location
Blackwater Junction slip roads	Impose 40mph speed limits near the traffic Signals	Blackwater Junction (A338 and B3073 Hurn/Christchurch Rd)
Holes Bay Road , Dorset Way, Upton By Pass	40mph limit	Near site of new Services
Blandford Close	Impose No Waiting 8am-6pm Mon-Sat	Lay-by outside No.s 1-7
Lake Avenue	No Waiting At Any Time – Both sides	Funded by Marines

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APPENDIX E

TRAFFIC REGULATIONS ORDERS

Report subject	Traffic Regulation Orders – Advertisement of a 30mph speed limit in Lower Blandford Road
Meeting date	12 July 2019
Status	Public Report
Executive summary	To approve the advertisement of a 30mph limit in Lower Blandford Road.
Recommendations	It is RECOMMENDED that: A Traffic Regulation Order to reduce the existing 40mph limit in part of Lower Blandford Road to 30mph is advertised
Reason for recommendations	Poole Council's Transportation Advisory Group recommended this on 21 March 2019

Portfolio Holder(s):	Councillor Andy Hadley – Cabinet Member for Transport and Infrastructure
Corporate Director	Bill Cotton – Director of Regeneration and Economy
Contributors	Steve Dean – Traffic Management Engineer
Wards	Broadstone
Classification	For Decision

Background

1. A petition, requesting the reduction in the current 40mph limit to 30mph was considered by Poole Council's Transportation Advisory Group (TAG) on 21 March 2019. While the TAG recommended that the speed limit is reduced, this decision was not actually made by the Portfolio Holder at the time.

Summary of financial implications

2. The costs associated with both the consultation and implementation of the TRO would be in the region of £5,150.

Summary of legal implications

3. Highways Authorities are required to advertise this change as part of the Traffic Regulation order process. Councils should also pre-consult the Police and emergency services in situations where there will be an enforcement commitment. The Police view has already been reported to the TAG - they would like to see further measures to reduce speeds before they would support such a reduction.

Summary of human resources implications

4. None.

Summary of environmental impact

5. None.

Summary of public health implications

6. None.

Summary of equality implications

7. None.

Summary of risk assessment

8. None.

Background papers

Poole Council Transportation Advisory Group report – 21 March 2019

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APPENDIX F

TRAFFIC REGULATION ORDERS

Report subject	Traffic Regulation Orders – Advertisement of changes required in connection with a new Residents Parking Scheme in Stourbank Rd, Christchurch
Meeting date	12 July 2019
Status	Public Report
Executive summary	To approve the advertisement of proposed changes to the Traffic Regulation Order to implement a new residents parking scheme in Stourbank Rd, Christchurch.
Recommendations	It is RECOMMENDED that: The changes outlined in the appendix are advertised
Reason for recommendations	Residents have an expectation that the scheme will be advertised, having been consulted on it, and living next to an existing scheme

Portfolio Holder(s):	Councillor Andy Hadley – Cabinet Member for Transport and Infrastructure
Corporate Director	Bill Cotton – Director of Regeneration and Economy
Contributors	Chris Parkes – Team Leader Traffic Management
Wards	Christchurch Town Ward
Classification	For Decision

Background

1. The scheme was due to be implemented by Dorset County Council before the merger was completed. Unfortunately, due to time pressures and a lack of resources the initial advert for the proposal was not advertised. Neighbouring Riverlea Road (which is very similar in nature to Stourbank Rd) already has a resident parking scheme in place and the new scheme will match this. The 43 households of Stourbank Road were sent a survey letter and 31 responded. Of these, 22 [71%] supported the introduction of this proposal and 9 were [29%] against.

Summary of financial implications

2. The costs associated with both the consultation and implementation of the TRO will be covered by the Permanent Traffic Regulation Order budget. The cost is estimated to be £2,500. The permits issued annually for this scheme will recover some of this cost.

Summary of legal implications

3. Highways Authorities are required to advertise these changes. For those changes entailing a Traffic Regulation Order, any representations will be formally considered.

Summary of human resources implications

4. None.

Summary of environmental impact

5. None.

Summary of public health implications

6. None.

Summary of equality implications

7. None.

Summary of risk assessment

8. None.

Background papers

9. None

Appendices

Appendix 1 – proposed scheme for advertisement

Appendix 1

Traffic Measures requiring Advertisement

Road Name(s)	Traffic Measure	Location
Stourbank Road, Christchurch	Proposed Residents Parking Scheme - Waiting limited to 1 hour Mon-Fri 8am-6pm return prohibited within 1 hour except permit holders	Entire length of Stourbank Rd on both sides.

TRAFFIC REGULATION ORDERS

Report subject	Traffic Regulation Orders – Advertisement Waiting Restrictions – Danecourt Road
Meeting date	12 July 2019
Status	Public Report
Executive summary	To approve the advertisement of a re-arrangement of parking restrictions in Danecourt Road
Recommendations	<p>It is RECOMMENDED that:</p> <p>Approval is given to advertise a Traffic Regulation Order to amend the parking restrictions in Danecourt Road</p>
Reason for recommendations	The rationalisation of parking arrangements in Danecourt Road will complement the other changes that have been made in the road since the introduction of a 20mph limit and road narrowings.

Portfolio Holder(s):	Councillor Andy Hadley – Cabinet Member for Transport and Infrastructure
Corporate Director	Bill Cotton – Director of Regeneration and Economy
Contributors	Steve Dean – Traffic Management Engineer
Wards	Parkstone
Classification	For Decision

Background

1. A 20mph speed limit and two road narrowings were introduced in Danecourt Road in 2018. Since the introduction of these measures there have been complaints about safety and vehicle speeds. In response to these concerns, the following measures have been taken:-
 - Street lighting has been upgraded to address concerns raised over visibility of the build outs
 - Additional carriageway markings to be introduced:-
 - Hatched area to better indicate approach to build outs
 - Cycle symbols at approach and through the back of the build outs to highlight the cycle lane and reduce confusion for drivers.
 - In addition, the pattern of parking bays has been reviewed to keep parking clear of the narrowings, but to also increase the amount of parking in the road, as a speed reducing measure. To summarise, the changes would be:-
 - Double yellow lines on both sides of the road for at least 15 metres either side of the build outs to improve visibility and ensure manoeuvrability for motorists and cyclists at these points. Double yellow lines extend further than 15 metres on the side of the road the build out is positioned.
 - Single yellow line (Mon-Fri 8am-6pm) restriction removed. Replaced with parking bays on both sides of the road (Mon-Fri 8am-6pm 2 hours no return within 1 hour except zone G permit holders) to facilitate more parking in the area. Bays will also act as additional traffic calming features, to compliment the build outs within the 20mph zone.
 - Double yellow lines for 15 metres on all junctions (extended further to protect accesses).

Summary of financial implications

2. The costs implementation of the TRO would be in the region of £2,000, and this would be covered by the budget for the scheme

Summary of legal implications

3. Highways Authorities are required to advertise this change as part of the Traffic Regulation order process. All objections would need to be formally considered.

Summary of human resources implications

4. None.

Summary of environmental impact

5. None.

Summary of public health implications

6. None.

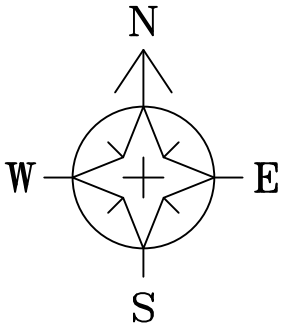
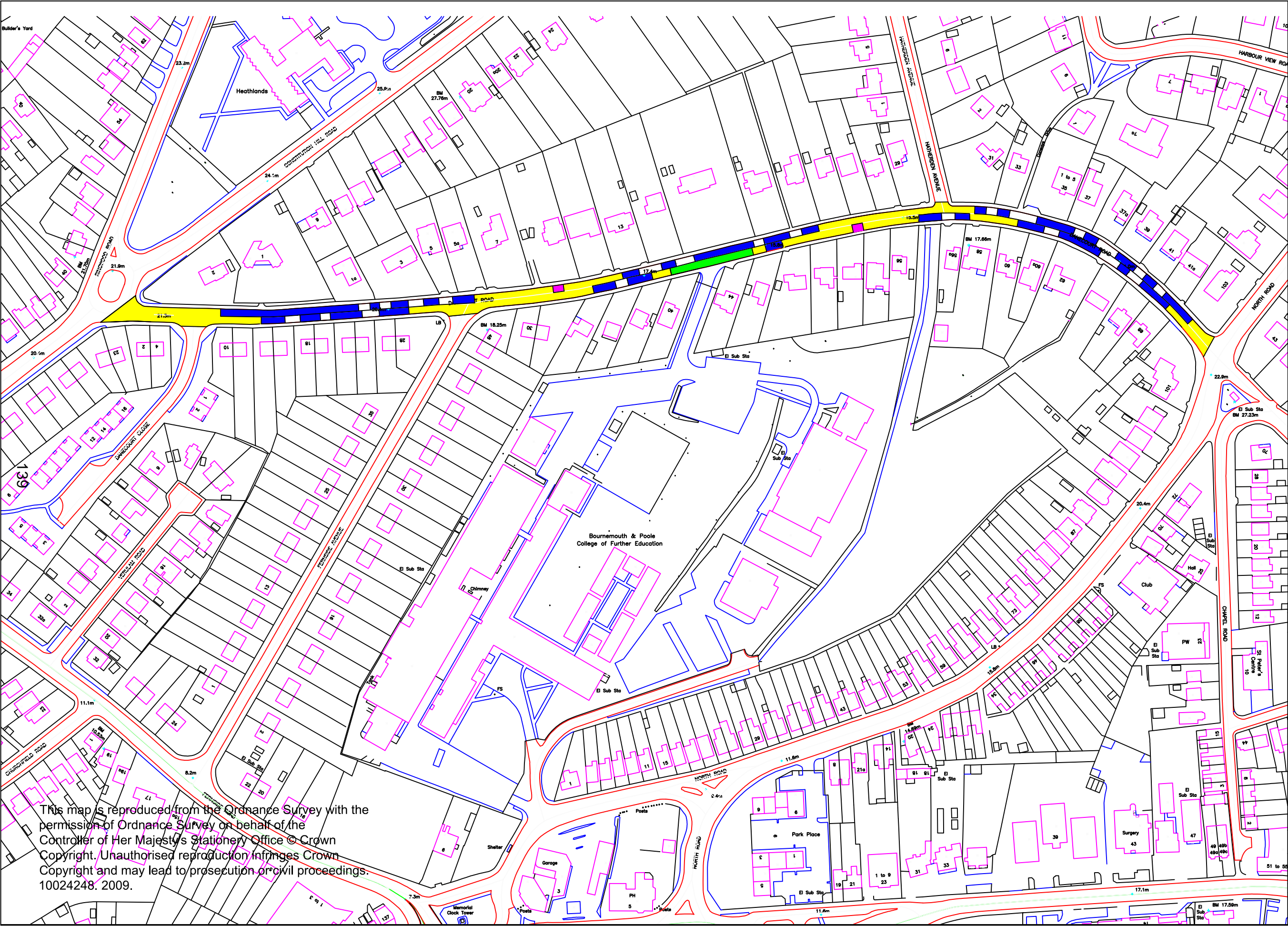
Summary of equality implications






7. None.

Summary of risk assessment

8. None.

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-  Island for pedestrian crossing
-  Proposed no waiting at any time
-  Proposed limited waiting Mon-Fri 8am-6pm, 2 hours no return within 1 hour except zone G permit holders.
-  Proposed school zig zags
-  Proposed unrestricted parking - in between parking bays (across driveways).

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Revisions			Chd	No.	Date
SCHEME					
Danecourt Road (Proposed)					
TITLE					
DATE	22 May 19	DRAWN	RW	CHECKED	
SCALES				SECTION	
DRAWING NUMBER					
NDR18 SCHEME	111	DRAWING		VARIANT	

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CABINET

Report subject	Review of Planning Call-in arrangements within BCP Constitution
Meeting date	12 July 2019
Status	Public Report
Executive summary	<p>The Shadow Authority adopted a Constitution for BCP Council at its meeting on 21 February 2019.</p> <p>The Constitution sets out how decisions on planning applications are made, including when they have to be considered by the Planning Committee.</p> <p>It provides for Councillors in their Ward Councillor role to “call-in” certain specified types of applications to be considered by the Planning Committee if the site is within their Ward.</p> <p>Concerns have been raised about these provisions and as a result they have been reviewed. This Report sets out proposals for Cabinet to consider and recommend to Council for approval at the meeting of Full Council on 16 July 2019.</p>
Recommendations	<p>It is RECOMMENDED that Cabinet considers the options for change set out in this Report and makes the following recommendations to Full Council:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Householder applications are within the scope of the planning applications that can be subject to Councillor call in to Committee. 2. The call-in provisions for Planning Applications are extended to include all Councillors, on the same basis as that which applied to Ward Councillors currently, namely that the Councillor should set out why the application is potentially contentious and raises material planning issues which would affect the wider public interest. 3. The period within which Councillors can request a call in is extended and must be made within 30 days of the date the application was registered. <p style="text-align: right;">Continued.</p>

	<p>4. A Councillor that has called in an application for consideration by Planning Committee may withdraw their request at any time up until seven days before publication of the Agenda for the meeting of the Planning Committee.</p> <p>5. A Councillor may make a conditional request that an application be called in – on the basis that it be called in to be considered by Committee if the officer is proposing to grant/refuse the application, in accordance with the process set out more fully in paragraph 19 below.</p> <p>6. Where a Parish or Town Council, or Neighbourhood Forum, makes a representation which raises material planning issues which would affect the wider public interest in respect of a Planning Application this application is considered by the Planning Committee.</p> <p>7. That the Constitution be amended to reflect and implement the above.</p>
Reason for recommendations	To provide further public and democratic engagement with the planning decision making process and ensure that there are greater powers for elected Councillors and community representatives to refer matters to Planning Committee in cases where there is public interest and material planning reasons for debate at the Committee. This is intended to provide further transparency and to reinforce confidence in the planning process.
Portfolio Holder(s):	Councillor Margaret Phipps, Portfolio Holder Strategic Planning
Corporate Director	Julian Osgathorpe, Corporate Director Resources
Contributors	<p>Tanya Coulter, Monitoring Officer and Director, Law & Governance</p> <p>Richard Genge, Development Services Manager, Planning Services</p>
Wards	All
Classification	For consideration and recommendation to Full Council

Background

1. On 21 February 2019 the BCP Shadow Authority adopted a Constitution for BCP Council. The Shadow Authority was advised at this time that it was likely the new

Council would wish to review certain parts of the Constitution once elected, and once the implications of the provisions became clearer.

2. It has become clear since the introduction of the call-in arrangements for planning decisions to be considered by Planning Committee that there are provisions that should be reviewed to ensure BCP Council is satisfied with the time limits involved, and the other parameters within which applications can be referred to the Planning Committee.
3. This review relates to the mechanisms for Councillors and other bodies to refer matters to Committee. There are a number of provisions in the Constitution that provide for automatic referral to Committee or Officer referral. The review has not considered these matters.
4. In reviewing options, it is relevant to consider the scale of planning related applications BCP Council will likely consider on an annual basis. In this regard, based on recent trends, BCP Council will, on average, determine 5,000 applications a year, 3000 of which are Planning Applications with the remainder being Tree Works Applications.
5. The existing BCP scheme of delegation was established to service a single planning committee that will meet each month and on average consider around 8-10 applications. Over a year this would be between 96 and 120 applications, which is around 2% of the total number of applications. It was agreed at the time of adoption that the balance between delegated decisions and number of decisions being taken by Committee would need to be considered following the election in May 2019.
6. The existing scheme of delegation was also prepared and adopted to ensure that the most controversial and strategic decisions were considered by the Planning Committee, with all other decisions capable of being determined under delegated powers based upon Council adopted planning policy. Since the adoption of the Constitution many concerns have been raised about the loss of public and Councillor engagement and there is a need to achieve a more appropriate balance in the matters considered by Committee and those decided by professional planning officers using delegated authority.
7. The preceding Councils all had different arrangements for call- in and different mechanisms and schemes of delegation.
8. The issues for consideration are set out below.

Types of Planning Applications which can be called in to Committee

9. Householder applications, being applications to extend or carry out alterations to a dwelling house, are currently excluded from call in unless they are applications made by a Councillor or Senior Officer, where they would be automatically considered by Planning Committee.
10. Householder applications by their nature are likely to affect their immediate neighbours and being more often the only time residents engage with the Planning Service result in both representations to the authority and requests for Ward Member support.
11. If householder applications can be called in to Committee, it is likely this would increase the number of applications being considered by the Committee. This could extend the length of meetings or expand the number. This has to be

balanced against the need for planning decisions to be made openly and transparently in public in cases where there is strong public interest and material planning issues involved, and it is proposed that householder applications are within the scope of the Councillor call in provisions.

Which Councillors can call in a decision to Committee

12. It is currently the position that Councillors can seek to call-in a decision to Committee where the application site is within their Ward. This prevents other Councillors being able to call in applications in adjacent or other Wards in circumstances where the decision could affect that adjacent or other Ward.
13. As noted above the preceding Bournemouth and Poole authorities restricted the call-in to Ward Members, whereas Christchurch enabled call in by any member. This was the subject of some scrutiny in Poole and in acknowledgment that some sites affect the wider interests it was resolved that any Councillor could call-in application beyond their Ward in consultation with the Chairman and Development Services Manager, setting out how the proposal affects issues beyond the relevant Ward boundary.
14. The Current BCP Constitution requires Ward Councillors to set out why 'the application is potentially contentious and raises material planning issues which would affect the wider public interest'. A guide to material planning issues is published on the Council's web site. Ultimately it is a matter for the courts to define what is or is not material, and this can change from time to time. Officers can provide assistance to Councillors in each case. It is proposed to extend the call-in provision to all Councillors rather than limit it to Ward Councillors, on the same basis that they should set out why the application is potentially contentious and raises material planning issues which would affect the wider public interest.

Time Period for call in requests and rights to withdraw

15. The current position is that a request to call in a proposal has to be made by a Councillor before the end of the neighbour notification period, usually this is 24 days in total although it can vary dependent upon the type of consultation undertaken. This period of time is considered to be fairly short, and a number of Councillors and Officers have suggested this needs to be extended to enable time for the Councillor to discuss the application with the Planning Officer and reach a decision.
16. At its recent meeting Planning Committee resolved to recommend that the time period for Ward Councillors to refer an application to Committee be extended to 28 days.
17. The planning process is time constrained with a target for decision on most applications being 8 weeks. Beyond this period not only would this enable the applicant to appeal against non-determination, but also importantly the Local Planning Authority are required to publish its performance figures and stand the risk of being designated as poor performing if it fails to meet the government targets. Such designation could result in special measures being imposed upon the Council.
18. To balance the above, whilst allowing for some reasonable time to enable members to engage with the Planning Service once the issues of concern/merit become apparent, it is proposed to extend the period within which Councillors

can request a call in and specify that it must be made within 30 days of the application being registered.

19. It is proposed that the Councillor that has called in the application for consideration by Committee may withdraw their request at any time up until seven clear working days before publication of the Agenda for the meeting of the Planning Committee. This is to enable matters to be dealt with by delegated authority in such cases where public concerns have been addressed and the Councillor is satisfied that the public interest in the matter being considered by Committee is no longer a factor. The process will need to provide for a clear form setting out reasons for this withdrawal in order that the decision is transparent and clear.
20. In addition, it is proposed that a Councillor may seek a “conditional” call in. A Councillor would be able to seek that the application be considered by Committee if the planning officer is proposing to grant the application or refuse the application. By way of example, should an application be made that the Councillor considers would, if granted, be problematic in material planning terms and the public interest would be affected, they could seek that the application be called in to Committee if the planning officer was proposing to grant the application. If the planning officer proposed to refuse the application the matter would not be called in to be considered by Committee. The call in form to be developed would state very clearly the basis upon which the Councillor was choosing to call the matter in.

Parish / Town Council/Neighbourhood Forum call in

21. Parish and Town Councils are afforded the same rights as ‘neighbourhood forums’ and other ‘statutory consultees’ such as Natural England, the Local Highway Authority or the Environment Agency. These rights as set out in The Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) (England) Order 2015 (as amended) and require the authority to consult with them on certain applications.
22. It is proposed that where a Parish or Town Council, or Neighbourhood Forum, makes a representation (within the applicable statutory time limit for such representations) which raises material planning issues that would affect the wider public interest the Application will be considered by the Planning Committee.
23. This proposal recognises the democratic mandate that these Councils and Forums have in respect of their local area.

Summary of financial implications

24. If Council amends the Constitution to enable a higher level of call in powers, there could be an increase in applications being considered by Planning Committee. This will have resource implications although the exact impact will depend on the number of applications coming to the Committee.
25. The relevant Service Director will need to carefully monitor the impact with a view to redirecting resources as necessary.

Summary of legal implications

26. The options contained within this Report are all in accordance with the powers of the Council.

27. It should be noted that the Audit and Governance Committee is the relevant Committee to consider and review changes to the Constitution. In this event due to the level of concerns raised and need to have consideration at the July Council meeting, it has not been possible to bring these options to the Audit and Governance Committee as it does not meet until the end of July. The members of that Committee have been advised of the proposed changes and options, and also been invited to attend the Cabinet meeting to make any comments and suggestions in regard to this item.

Summary of human resources implications

28. There is a potential requirement for additional officer resource.

Summary of environmental impact

29. There are no environmental impacts arising from this report.

Summary of public health implications

30. There are no public health implications arising from this report.

Summary of equality implications

31. There are no new equality implications arising from this report.

Summary of risk assessment

32. There is a risk that additional resource will be required to support this proposal, however this needs to be balanced against the benefits of the proposal in terms of public engagement, transparency and the need to ensure there is public confidence in the planning system. There is a risk to the Council should there be a lack of confidence in the system and this proposal seeks to address some of the concerns raised.

Background papers

None

CABINET

Report subject	Approval of Youth Justice Plan 2019/20
Meeting date	12 July 2019
Status	Public Report
Executive summary	To present the Youth Justice Plan for 2019/20. There is a statutory requirement to publish an annual Youth Justice Plan which must provide specified information about the local provision of youth justice services. This report summarises the Youth Justice Plan for 2019/20, with a copy of the Plan appended. The Youth Justice Plan needs to be approved by the full Council.
Recommendations	<p>It is RECOMMENDED that:</p> <p>Cabinet endorse and recommend the report for approval to the Full Council</p>
Reason for recommendations	<p>Youth Offending Teams are required to publish an annual Youth Justice Plan which should be approved by the Local Authority for that Youth Offending Team and by the Youth Justice Board. Dorset Combined Youth Offending Service works across both Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole Council and Dorset Council. Approval is therefore sought from Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole Council, as well as from Dorset Council. Indicative approval has been received from the Youth Justice Board.</p> <p>The draft Youth Justice Plan has been approved by the Dorset Combined Youth Offending Service Partnership Board.</p>

Portfolio Holder(s):	Councillor Sandra Moore, Portfolio Holder Children's Services
Corporate Director	Judith Ramsden, Corporate Director Children's Services
Contributors	David Webb, Manager, Dorset Combined Youth Offending Service
Wards	
Classification	For Recommendation

Background

1. Under the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 Youth Offending Teams are required to publish an annual youth justice plan. The Youth Justice Board provides guidance about what must be included in the plan and recommends a structure for the plan. The draft Youth Justice Plan for the Dorset Combined Youth Offending Service is attached at Appendix One. A brief summary of the Youth Justice Plan is provided in this report.
2. The Children's Services Overview and Scrutiny Committee at its meeting on 26 June 2019 considered the report, an extract of the minutes from this meeting are set out below:

Extract of the Children's Services Overview and Scrutiny Committee, 26 June 2019, Minute No. 8 refers

8. Approval of Youth Justice Plan 2019/20

The Portfolio Holder for Children's Services introduced the item and the Manager of the Dorset Combined Youth Offending Service (YOS) presented the Report.

The Committee was advised that the Report appended the Youth Justice Plan for 2019/2020. There was a statutory requirement to publish an Annual Youth Justice Plan which must provide specified information about the provision of youth justice services.

The Committee was requested to endorse the Youth Justice Plan for 2019/2020 to Cabinet to recommend to full Council.

The Committee discussed the Youth Justice Plan and comments were made, including:

- *In response to a query regarding how the YOS was managing with reductions in funding, the Committee was advised that, to increase its resilience, the YOS merged pan Dorset in 2015. It was highlighted that the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 stipulated that the YOS must include certain staff posts, which the YOS met plus some additional posts however, overall a reduction in staff had been necessary*
- *The issue of an increase in first time offenders was discussed and the Committee was advised that this was a complex area as the YOS would not*

normally start working with offenders until they were in the system. The Service worked closely with the Police on individuals to improve outcomes, this included the need to sometimes use diversion tactics and the use of a restorative justice approach to enable fewer formal outcomes for low level offending.

- In response to a query about how BCP Council and its Councillors could help the Service, the Committee was advised by being actively involved within the local community, monitoring and reporting on problem and vulnerable children and being aware of issues such as Child Sexual Exploitation and County Lines. The importance of an integrated approach was highlighted.*
- With regards to CAMHS, the Committee was advised that the YOS had nurses seconded to its team, which meant that access to it could be brokered quicker than if being referred by another service*
- The Committee agreed that it would be beneficial to receive an update report on the three key performance indicators every six months to enable it to monitor YOS' progress*
- The work of the Speech and Language Therapist was highlighted, and it was noted how beneficial this addition to the team had been. Work was being undertaken with the local Justice system, how the Police and court settings communicate with youth offenders and to give understanding and insight into the possible reasons for the youth offenders behaviour in the different settings*
- In response to a query regarding the quarterly finance reports and providing value for money, the Committee was advised that the YOS' aim was to ensure it uses its budget effectively to ensure improvements were being seen in the young people it dealt with as opposed to achieving a balanced budget*
- It was noted that a few issues had been identified within the report writing which could be rectified to make it easier to understand.*

The Corporate Director for Children's Services concluded by thanking the Committee for its helpful feedback. The Committee was advised that this would be fed back to the Youth Justice Board and it was noted that an update Report would be brought back to this Committee in six months regarding the key performance indicators.

RECOMMENDED:

That the Children's Services Overview and Scrutiny Committee endorsed the Youth Justice Plan for 2019/2020 so that Cabinet can recommend its approval to full Council.

Voting: For - Unanimous

Summary of Contents

3. The Youth Justice Plan provides information on the resourcing, structure, governance, partnership arrangements and performance of the Dorset Combined Youth Offending Service. The Plan also describes the national and local youth justice context for 2019/20, identifies risks to the delivery of youth justice outcomes and sets our priorities for this year.
4. There are three national 'key performance indicators' for youth justice. The first indicator relates to the rate of young people entering the justice system for the first time. Local performance in this area has declined, with young people in

Dorset now more likely to enter the justice system than young people in other areas. Plans to develop alternative 'diversion' options are being taken forward with Dorset Police and the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner.

5. Dorset Combined Youth Offending Service is performing well against the other two national indicators, for reducing reoffending and for minimising the use of custodial sentences.

Summary of financial implications

6. The Youth Justice Plan reports on the resourcing of the Youth Offending Service (YOS). Local authority and other partner contributions had remained static since 2014/15. A cost of living increase to local authority contributions was agreed for 2018/19, along with a redistribution of the funding proportions to reflect Local Government Reorganisation. The annual Youth Justice Grant has reduced from £790,000 in 2014/15 to £588,708 in 2018/19.
7. The creation of the pan-Dorset Youth Offending Service in 2015 increased the service's resilience and ability to adapt to reduced funding and increased costs. The management of vacancies, and the deletion of some posts, has enabled a balanced budget to be achieved.

Summary of legal implications

8. Local authorities are legally required to form a youth offending team with the statutory partners named in the Crime and Disorder Act 1998. The Act also stipulates that youth offending partnerships must submit an annual youth justice plan setting out how youth justice services in their area will be provided and funded; and how the youth offending team will be composed and funded, how it will operate and what functions it will carry out. The Youth Justice Plan for 2019-20 meets these legal obligations

Summary of human resources implications

9. Local Authority YOS staff members who were previously employed by Poole and Dorset transferred to become employees of Bournemouth Borough Council in 2015. Local Government Reorganisation in April 2019 led to a further TUPE transfer of local authority employees to the new Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole council. The YOS also includes employees of the partner agencies who have been seconded to work in the team and who remain employed by the partner agency

Summary of environmental impact

10. No adverse environmental impact has been identified.

Summary of public health implications

11. Young people in contact with youth justice services are known to be more likely than other young people to have unmet or unidentified health needs. The Youth Offending Service includes seconded health workers who work directly with young people and who facilitate their engagement with community health services.

Summary of equality implications

12. The Youth Justice Plan contains information about the gender and ethnic composition of the YOS staff and volunteer groups. The Plan does not identify any adverse impact on staff or volunteers with protected characteristics. The Plan does show that the YOS staff and volunteer group does not fully reflect the diversity of its service user group. A YOS Staffing Plan has now been completed with actions identified to address this issue.
13. It is recognised nationally that young people from minority ethnic groups, and young people in the care of the local authority, are over-represented in the youth justice system and in the youth custodial population. It is also recognised that young people known to the YOS may experience learning difficulties or disabilities, including in respect of speech, language and communication needs. Actions have been identified in the Youth Justice Plan to address these issues.

Summary of risk assessment

14. Risks that have been identified to the achievement of youth justice outcomes include limited access to suitable education provision for young people known to the YOS; lack of suitable local care placements for children with complex risks and needs; increased incidence of child exploitation and associated increased risks of violent behaviour; pressure on resources and uncertainty and delay on Youth Justice Board.

Background papers

None

Appendices

Appendix 1 – Dorset Combined Youth Offending Service Youth Justice Plan 2019/20.

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DORSET COMBINED YOUTH OFFENDING SERVICE



Version	Superseded Version(s)	Date	Author	Changes made
V0.2				

Youth Justice Plan

2019/20

V0.1		24.05.19	David Webb	
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Dorset Combined Youth Offending Service Statement of Purpose

Dorset Combined Youth Offending Service works with young people in the local youth justice system. Our purpose is to help those young people to make positive changes, to keep them safe, to keep other people safe, and to repair the harm caused to victims.

This means we can support the national Youth Justice Board Vision that:

‘Every child should live a safe and crime-free life and make a positive contribution to society’.

Who We Are and What We Do

Dorset Combined Youth Offending Service (DCYOS) is a statutory partnership between Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole Council, Dorset Council, Dorset Police, National Probation Service Dorset and NHS Dorset Clinical Commissioning Group.

We are a multi-disciplinary team which includes youth justice officers, restorative justice specialists, parenting workers, education and employment workers, police officers, probation officers, nurses, speech and language therapists and a psychologist.

More information about the YOS partnership and the members of the YOS team is provided later in this document.

The team works directly with young people who have committed criminal offences to help them make positive changes and to reduce the risks to them and to other people. We also work directly with parents and carers to help them support their children to make changes.

We make contact with all victims of crimes committed by the young people we work with. We offer those victims the chance to take part in restorative justice processes so we can help to repair the harm they have experienced.

The organisations in the YOS partnership also work together to improve the quality of our local youth justice system, and to ensure that young people who work with the YOS can access the specialist support they need for their care, health and education.

The combination of work to improve our local youth justice and children’s services systems, and direct work with young people, parents and victims, enables us to meet the Youth Justice Board’s ‘System Aims’:

- Reduce the number of children in the youth justice system
- Reduce reoffending by children in the youth justice system
- Improve the safety and well-being of children in the youth justice system
- Improve outcomes for children in the youth justice system.

Introduction

This document is the Youth Justice Strategic Plan for the Dorset Combined Youth Offending Service (YOS) for 2019/20. It sets out the key priorities and targets for the service for the next 12 months as required by the Crime & Disorder Act 1998. This Plan has been developed under the direction of the YOS Partnership Board after consultation with YOS staff and taking into account feedback from YOS service users.

The Youth Justice Strategic Plan:

- summarises the YOS structure, governance and partnership arrangements
- outlines the resources available to the YOS, the planned use of the Youth Justice Grant and the plan for ensuring value for money
- reviews achievements and developments during 2018/19
- identifies emerging issues and describes the partnership's priorities
- summarises the risks to achieving agreed youth justice outcomes
- sets out our priorities and actions for improving youth justice outcomes this year.

This document sets out the YOS's strategic plan. A delivery plan underpins this document.

Service Targets

The Dorset Combined YOS target for 2019/20 is to outperform regional and national averages for the three national performance indicators for youth offending which are:

- The number of young people entering the youth justice system for the first time ('First Time Entrants')
- The rate of proven re-offending by young people in the youth justice system
- The use of custodial sentences for young people.

Headline Strategic Priorities for 2019/20

- Develop an additional diversion scheme to reduce the number of young people entering the justice system
- Become a 'Trauma-Informed' Service to improve outcomes for children, young people and families
- Take a leading role in the local multi-agency response to child exploitation and knife crime

Actions to achieve these priorities can be found later in this document, on pages 24-25.

Structure and Governance: The YOS Partnership Board

The work of the Dorset Combined YOS is managed strategically by a Partnership Board. The Partnership Board consists of senior representatives of the statutory partner organisations, together with other relevant local partners.

Membership:

- Dorset Council (current chair)
- Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole Council (current vice-chair)
- Dorset Police
- Dorset Local Delivery Unit Cluster, National Probation Service
- NHS Dorset Clinical Commissioning Group
- Public Health Dorset
- Dorset Healthcare University Foundation Trust
- Her Majesty's Court and Tribunal service
- Youth Justice Board for England and Wales
- Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner
- Ansbury (Connexions Provider)

The Partnership Board oversees the development of the Youth Justice Plan, ensuring its links with other local plans.

The YOS Manager reports quarterly to the Partnership Board on progress against agreed performance targets, leading to clear plans for performance improvement. The Board also requests information in response to specific developments and agendas, and monitors the YOS's compliance with data reporting requirements and grant conditions.

Representation by senior leaders from the key partners enables the YOS Manager to resolve any difficulties in multi-agency working at a senior level, and supports effective links at managerial and operational levels.

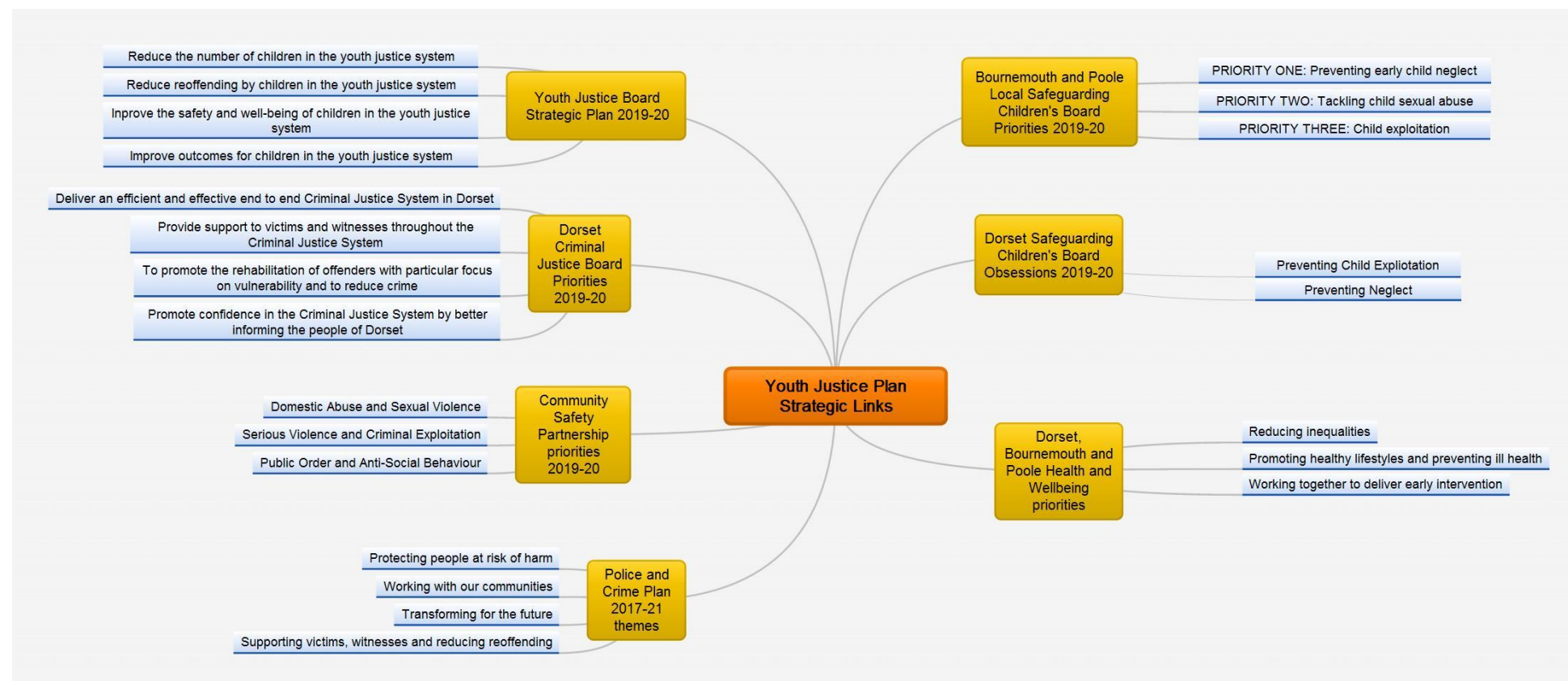
The YOS participates in local multi-agency agreements for information sharing, for safeguarding and for the escalation of concerns.

The Partnership Board oversees activities by partner agencies which contribute to the key youth justice outcomes, particularly in respect of the prevention of offending.

The YOS Partnership Board also provides oversight and governance for local multi-agency protocols in respect of the criminalisation of children in care and the detention of young people in police custody. The YOS Manager chairs multi-agency operational groups for each protocol and reports on progress to the YOS Partnership Board.

The YOS is a statutory partnership working with children and young people in the criminal justice system and the community safety arena. The map on the next page gives an overview of how the YOS fits with other strategic partnerships and plans.

Linking the Youth Justice System to other Plans and Structures



The membership of the YOS Partnership Board enables the work of the Dorset Combined YOS to be integrated into strategic planning for Safeguarding, Public Protection, Criminal Justice, Community Safety and Health & Well-Being. The YOS Manager sits on the two local Safeguarding Children's Boards, the Dorset Criminal Justice Board, the two Community Safety Partnerships, the pan-Dorset Community Safety and Criminal Justice Board and on the local MAPPA Strategic Management Board.

Partnership Arrangements

The previous section outlined the strategic links between the YOS and the other strategic groups and partnerships. Similar links exist at operational levels, enabling the YOS to integrate and coordinate its work with the work done by partners such as the two local children's social care services, Special Educational Needs services, other criminal justice agencies, and the Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services across Dorset.

Safeguarding and Public Protection

As well as participating in Child Protection Conferences and Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements (MAPPA) meetings in respect of specific individuals and families, YOS managers also attend MARAC meetings, local Community Safety Partnership operational meetings, local complex needs panel meetings and meetings in respect of early help and Troubled Families activities in the two local authorities.

Child Exploitation

Young people known to the YOS can also be at risk of child exploitation. The YOS Manager co-chairs the multi-agency Children at Risk of or Linked to Exploitation (CAROLE) Tactical Group. A YOS Team Manager has lead responsibility for the team's operational work on child exploitation, supported by a designated Youth Justice Officer in our Dorchester office. The YOS participates in local multi-agency information sharing arrangements and meetings to identify and protect children at risk of exploitation. A seconded YOS Police Officer attends weekly meetings with the Police 'Impact' team to enable effective joint work for children at risk of exploitation.

Reducing Re-Offending

The YOS Manager chairs the pan-Dorset Reducing Reoffending Strategy Group, reporting to the Dorset Community Safety and Criminal Justice Board. Although the group's main focus is on adult offenders, attention is also paid to the youth perspective, particularly for those young people about to transition to adult services, and for the children of adult offenders.

Risk Assessment Panels

The YOS instigates a Risk Assessment Panel process for young people under YOS supervision who have been identified as being at high risk of causing serious harm to others, or of experiencing significant harm themselves. These meetings are attended by workers and managers from the other agencies who are working with the young person. The aim is to agree the risk assessment and devise, implement and review plans to reduce the risks posed by and to the young person.

Harmful Sexual Behaviour

The YOS works with the two local authorities, and with the Police, to agree the best way to respond to young people who have committed harmful sexual behaviour. Some of these young people are also known to the local authority social care service so it is important that we coordinate our work and, where possible, take a joint approach. The YOS and the local authorities use recognised assessment and intervention approaches for young people who commit harmful sexual behaviour.

Preventing Violent Extremism

All relevant YOS staff have received training in raising awareness of 'Prevent'. A YOS Team Manager has lead responsibility for this area of work and attends the pan-Dorset Prevent Group to ensure that our work is aligned with local initiatives. The YOS has sight of the local assessment of extremism risks. The seconded YOS police officers act as a link to local police processes for sharing intelligence in respect of possible violent extremism.

Young people convicted of extremism related offences will be managed robustly in line with the YOS Risk Policy, with appropriate referral to the local MAPPA process and clear risk management plans, including paired working arrangements and support from the seconded YOS police officers.

Safe Schools and Communities Team

The Safe Schools and Communities Team (SSCT) is a partnership between Dorset Police, the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner and Dorset Combined YOS. The SSCT plays an important role in preventing offending by young people across Dorset, Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole. The team provide education, awareness and advice to students, schools and parents. The work of the team is reported to the YOS Partnership Board as an important element of the YOS Partnership's work to prevent youth offending. The SSCT's School Incidents Policy is an important part of local work to reduce the number of youths entering the justice system, helping schools to manage incidents without the need for a criminal outcome.

Restorative Justice and Support for Victims

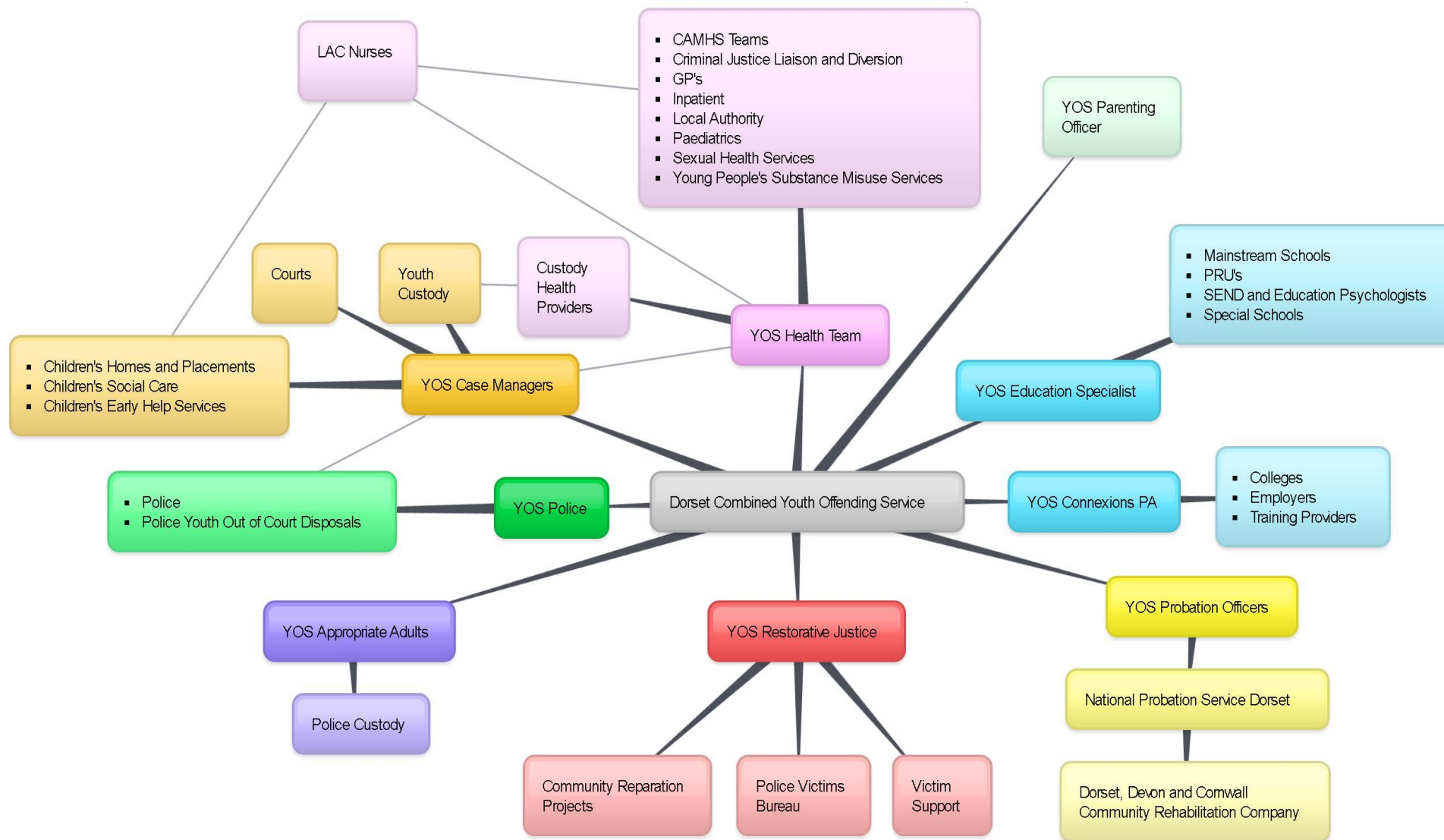
The YOS Restorative Justice Practitioners provide Restorative Justice activities and support for victims of offences committed by young people. The YOS also links with other agencies through the Victims and Witnesses Sub-Group of the Dorset Criminal Justice Board. The YOS plays an important part in delivering the Police and Crime Commissioner's Restorative Justice Strategy for Dorset, taking the lead on offences committed by young people and supporting the development of good practice with other Restorative Justice providers.

Reducing Youth Detentions in Police Custody

The YOS Manager chairs a multi-agency group, reporting to the YOS Partnership Board, which works to ensure that as few young people as possible are detained in police custody and to limit the duration of youth custody detentions.

In addition to the team's involvement in these different partnership groups, there is ongoing daily interaction with other local services. These links are illustrated on the following page:

Operational Links between YOS and Partner Agencies



Resources and value for money

The YOS is funded by the statutory partners, by the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner and a grant from the Youth Justice Board for England and Wales. Local authority staff are employed by Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole Council. Other staff are seconded from Dorset Police, the National Probation Service Dorset and Dorset HealthCare University NHS Foundation Trust. Revenue contributions and the YJB Grant form a Partnership budget.

Like all public services, the YOS operates in a context of reducing resources. Ensuring value for money and making best use of resources is a high priority for the service.

Partner Agency	19/20 Revenue excluding recharges	Movement 14/15 to 19/20 – including disaggregation movements between DC and BCP Councils	Staff
Dorset Council	£492,800	-£39,100	
Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole Council	£577,700	£26,670	
Police and Crime Commissioner for Dorset	£75,301	-£78,149	2.0 Police Officers. Funding reduction from 14/15 to 15/16 reflects funding of SSCT directly by the OPCC to the Police, no longer via the YOS
National Probation Service Dorset	£10,000	£6,826	1.5 Probation Officers (reduction from 2.6 up to March 2015, and from 2.0 up to March 2018, with adjusted funding contribution, after national review)
Dorset Clinical Commissioning Group	£22,487	£0	2.8 FTE Nurses
Youth Justice Board Good Practice Grant	£588,708	-£201,706	
Total	£1,766,996	-£285,459	

The YOS has also obtained funding from the NHS England Health and Justice funding stream to support the appointment of 1.0 Speech and Language Therapist, 0.2 Psychologist and 0.4 YOS Nurse. The funding for these posts is routed through the NHS Dorset CCG to Dorset HealthCare University Foundation Trust, which is the employer for these post holders.

NHS England funding has also been secured for 2019/20 to support DCYOS becoming a 'trauma-informed service'. This funding will be used to increase psychology and case-holder capacity during the implementation period.

Use of the Annual Youth Justice Grant 2019/20

The annual Youth Justice Board grant to Youth Offending Teams is provided for 'the delivery of youth justice services'. A number of conditions are attached to the grant. The YOS Partnership Board receives quarterly finance reports from the senior accountant in Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole Council who oversees the YOS budget. These reports enable the Board to be satisfied that YOS resources are being used for their intended purpose and achieving value for money. This reporting mechanism also enables the Board to be assured that the YOS complies with the YJB Conditions of Grant.

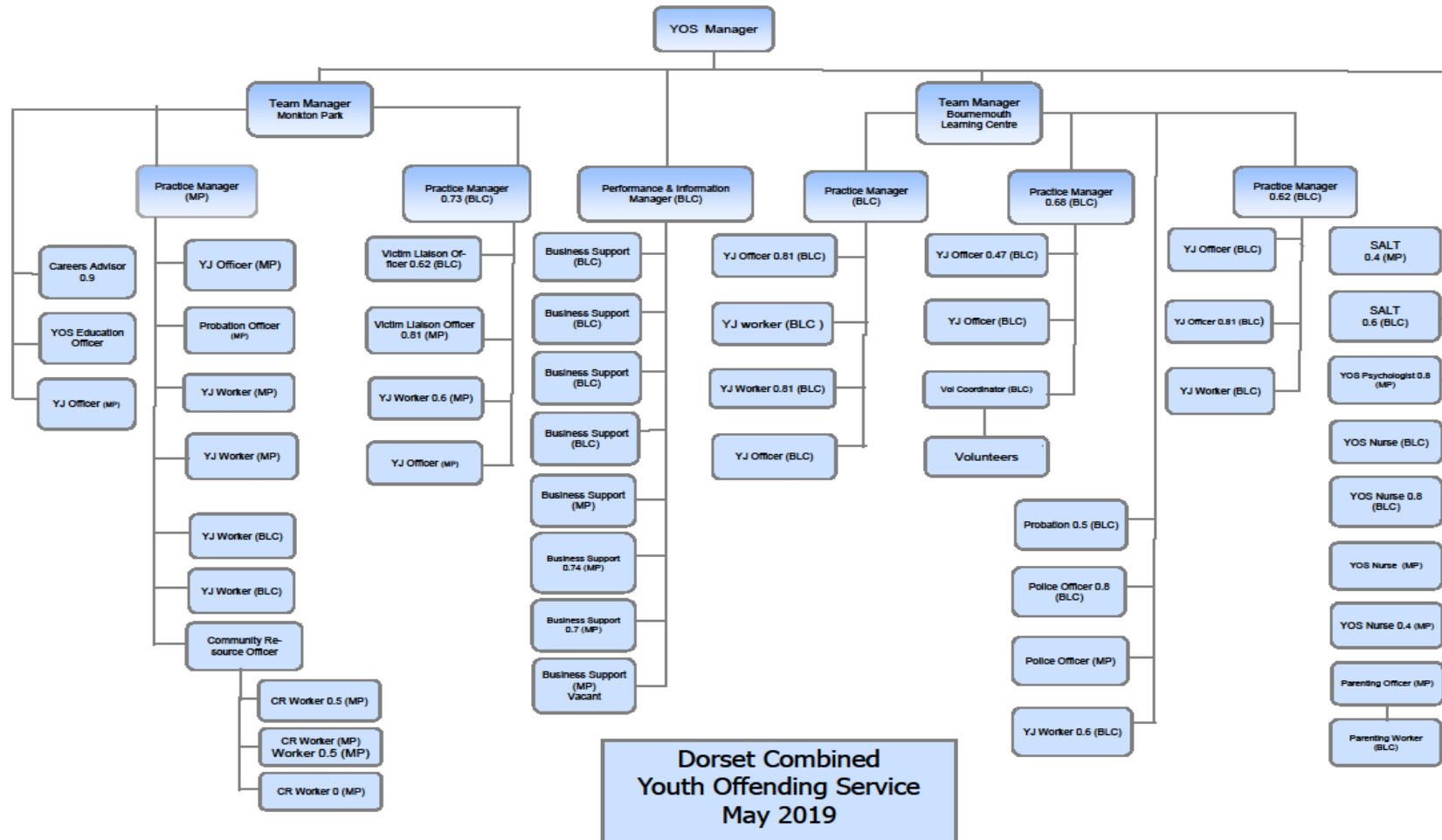
The following table sets out how the YOS uses the Youth Justice Board grant for the delivery of youth justice services:

Activity	Cost
Staff training	£10,200
Appropriate Adult provision and Referral Order panel members	£40,000
ICT licences and maintenance	£26,500
Interpreter Fees	£2,000
Restorative Justice activities	£106,152
Performance and Information Management	£65,000
Court work, Pre-Sentence Reports and Supervision of statutory youth justice outcomes	£263,856
Intensive Surveillance and Supervision	£75,000
Total	£588,708

Staffing information

This chart shows the YOS structure in May 2019. DCYOS meets the minimum staffing requirements of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998.

Dorset Combined Youth Offending Service - YOS Structure



The table below shows the number of staff and volunteers in the service, by gender and ethnicity.

YOS Staff

	Male	Female
White British	12	42
White Irish	1	0
White Other	0	1
	13	43

YOS Volunteers

	Male	Female
White British	7	20
Black	0	1
	7	21

DCYOS has a stable workforce with high levels of staff retention despite the challenging nature of our work. The stability of our workforce enables the team to develop valuable skills, knowledge and experience.

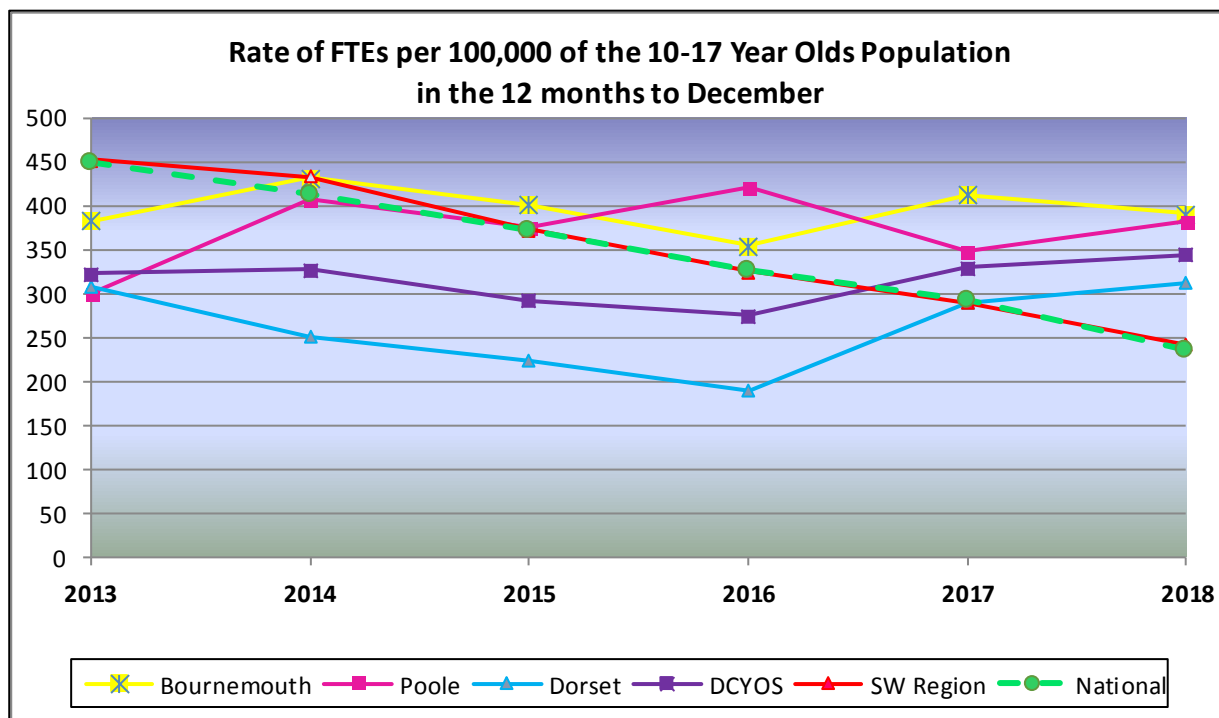
The YOS has had to undertake relatively little recruitment activity, giving few opportunities to change the diversity characteristics of our team, which we recognise is predominantly white and female. When permanent vacancies do arise, external recruitment will be prioritised.

Key Performance Information

Youth Offending Teams continue to be judged against 3 key performance indicators:

- Reducing First Time Entrants into the Youth Justice System;
- Reducing Re-Offending by young people in the Youth Justice System;
- Appropriately Minimising the use of Custodial Sentences.

First Time Entrants into the Youth Justice System



Over the last two years there has been an increase in the local rate of young people entering the youth justice system. This has been particularly marked in the former Dorset County Council area, which had previously had very low rates of first time entrants. At the same time the national and regional averages for first time entrants have continued to decline.

Although fluctuations in the stated rate per 100,000 young people can overstate the actual changes, in terms of numbers of individual young people, it remains a concern that children in Dorset now seem more likely to enter the justice system than children elsewhere.

When a young person commits an offence, Dorset Police work closely with Dorset Combined YOS to identify the best way to respond. Low level offending is assessed so that suitable cases can be dealt with through restorative justice approaches, avoiding the need for a formal outcome. More serious offences, or repeat offending, leads to a formal disposal and therefore to the young person entering the youth justice system.

Analysis of the local first time entrants in 2018/19 shows that 55% received a Youth Caution, which is the lowest level of formal justice outcome. 70% of those receiving a Youth Caution had not previously received a Youth Restorative Disposal. This suggests

that there is scope to increase our use of diversion options such as restorative disposals. DCYOS, Dorset Police and the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner submitted an unsuccessful funding bid in 2018 to support a new diversion option. We are now looking at alternative funding options to ensure that a new diversion scheme can go ahead.

Reducing Re-Offending



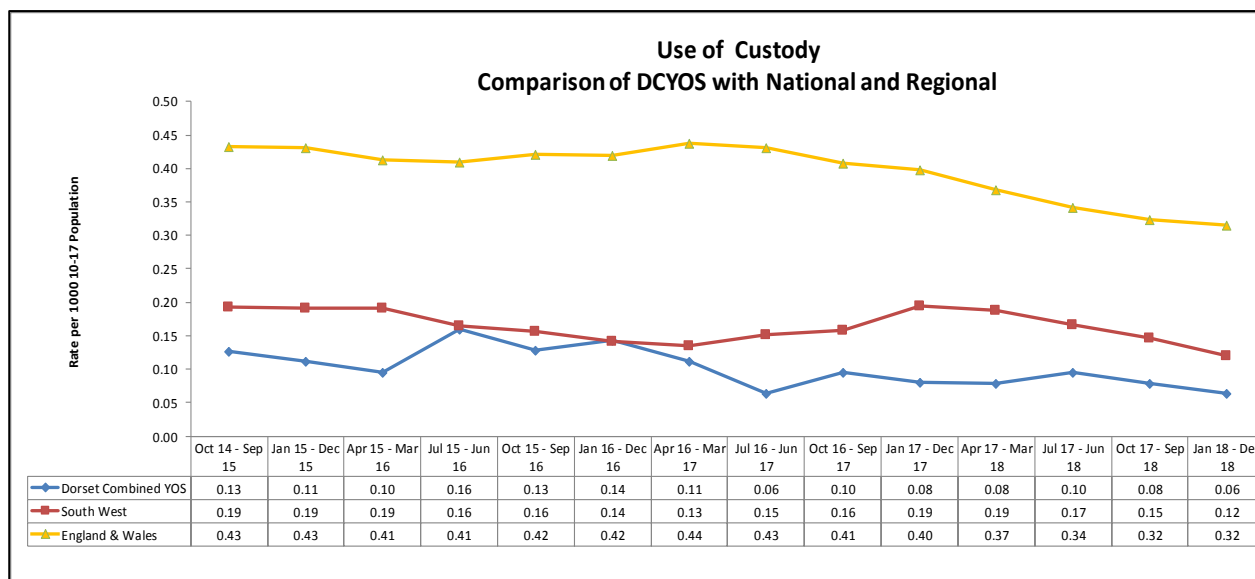
The information on re-offending relates to young people known to the YOS two years ago. This is because time needs to elapse to see whether young people go on to re-offend, after their contact with us, and for the new offending to be processed and recorded.

A change to the reporting arrangements for re-offending, tracking quarterly cohorts of young people instead of annual cohorts, has led to more fluctuation in the figures. It is encouraging that the overall performance of the Dorset Combined YOS areas is better than the national average. Our local reoffending rates at times exceeded the south-west regional performance, although the latest report showed DCYOS outperforming the regional average.

The national performance data provides a total figure for the whole YOS cohort from two years ago. During 2018/19 DCYOS has developed its ability to provide local reporting on reoffending, tracking more recent cohorts and differentiating the data by characteristics like age, gender and care status.

Our local data showed that 10-13 year olds were most likely to re-offend, followed by 15 year-olds. 27% of boys reoffended compared to 18% of girls; but the girls who did re-offend tended to commit a higher number of offences. Children who were in care currently or previously were more likely to re-offend than children who had never been in care.

Custodial Sentences



DCYOS continues to see very low numbers of custodial sentences. Our performance exceeds both regional and national averages and has remained good for a number of years.

A review of the nine young people who received a custodial sentence over the last two years showed that five of them were children in care, three of them were Black, Asian or Minority Ethnic (BAME) and two of them were female. National data shows that children in care and BAME children are more likely to enter custody than other children. Although the numbers are low, and each individual young person has their own specific history, the data suggests the need for further targeted work for these groups.

Like other youth justice services in the south-west, we face a problem with the distance to the secure establishments where young people are held in custody. Young people from our area have been detained this year at Parc, near Bridgend, at Feltham in north-west London, at Medway in Kent and at Oakhill, in Milton Keynes. The YOS assists family members to visit when possible, but the long distances present a challenge for family contacts, for YOS resources and for planning effective resettlement on release.

Achievements and Developments during 2018/19:

Our Youth Justice Plan for 2018/19 set out our strategic priorities, which were designed to address the three main performance measures for youth justice, to respond to national initiatives and to align with other local strategic priorities.

Preventing Offending

Children in Care: in January 2017 we implemented a new multi-agency protocol to reduce the criminalisation of children in care. The protocol continues to be monitored and developed. In the year before the protocol there were 121 police call outs to children's homes across our area. During the first year of the protocol, in 2017/18, there were 51 call-outs. During 2018/19 there were only 21 police call-outs to respond to behaviour in a local children's home, and most of those incidents did not lead to a justice outcome.

Diversion scheme: DCYOS, Dorset Police and the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner joined together to make a bid to the Early Intervention Youth Fund to support a local diversion scheme, in late 2018. The bid was unsuccessful but plans continue to be developed and alternative funding is being sought. The need for this scheme is demonstrated by the increased rate of local young people entering the justice system for the first time.

Out of Court Disposals Protocol: a written protocol was agreed between DCYOS and Dorset Police in 2018 to set out the local arrangements for youth Out of Court Disposals. Practice changes have been made to establish weekly meetings between YOS Team Managers and the police sergeant from Dorset Police's Youth Out of Court Disposal team to ensure prompt decision-making and to improve case progression.

Improving the Quality and Impact of YOS practice

Speech and Language: in March 2018 a new post of YOS Speech and Language Therapist commenced, using funding from NHS England. Work has been done during 2018/19 to train team members in speech, language and communication needs for YOS young people and to overhaul all written communications from the YOS to young people. The job share Speech and Language Therapists have also undertaken assessments of children with the most complex communication needs, provided consultation to other team members, and strengthened links with community speech and language services. In February 2019 a pilot scheme was launched for the Speech and Language Therapists to screen all new YOS cases so that needs can be identified and met, and YOS work can be adapted to the child's communication needs. Early results indicate that 80% of young people known to DCYOS have speech, language or communication needs (compared to 10% in the general population).

Education, Training and Employment: the arrival of a YOS Speech and Language Therapist has also strengthened the YOS Education Officer's requests for more flexible or targeted education provision. The Education Officer has developed links with local authority colleagues in 2018/19, particularly in Poole, to support and integrate work to improve provision for and attendance by young people in education.

Building on strengths: team members have been encouraged to prioritise the young person's strengths, making links with positive activities in the community. Some progress has been made in this area but more work is still required.

Child Exploitation: team members have attended training and shared their knowledge to improve our understanding and response to child criminal exploitation, building on previous work with child sexual exploitation. Young people known to the YOS have been identified as being at risk of exploitation, and the YOS has also provided Appropriate Adults for children from other areas who have been arrested in Dorset for 'County Lines' offences. A YOS Police Officer meets weekly with the specialist police team for children at risk of exploitation and the YOS Education Officer is part of the new Children Missing Education group in Dorset.

Parenting support: our parenting workers have increased the engagement of absent parents by allocating a separate worker to each parent. They have also started attending the youth court to support parents and to use the court appearance as an opportunity to build relationships with parents.

YOS Health Team: the YOS Health team now reviews all new YOS allocations to identify young people who have previously been known to the YOS to consider the need for a

health assessment. New liaison processes have been established with the Looked After Children health team to improve joint work for the health of children in care. YOS Nurses have also built stronger links with the four local Child and Adolescent Mental Health Service teams.

Work with police, courts and other services to improve our local youth justice system

Timeliness in local youth justice: the YOS has worked actively with local partners, through the Dorset Criminal Justice Board, to speed up our local youth justice system. Dorset Police reviewed their processes and took actions to reduce delays in case progression, and Her Majesty's Courts and Tribunal Service scheduled additional youth courts. DCYOS worked with the Police Youth Out of Court Disposal Team to speed up decision-making and delivery of youth Out of Court Disposals. Dorset Police created a new performance report, in conjunction with DCYOS, to show timeliness at each stage of the youth Out of Court Disposal process so that delays can be better identified and addressed.

Youth detentions in police custody: the number of youths detained overnight in police custody remained similar to the previous year but there was a significant reduction in the numbers remanded (ie charged with an offence, refused bail and detained until the next court sitting). The new remand foster scheme provided an alternative accommodation option for those young people who were remanded.

Speech and Language: the YOS Speech and Language Therapists briefed magistrates on how young people's speech and language needs can affect their behaviour and understanding in court. Speech and language assessments have also helped the YOS to provide advice to courts and police when making decisions about individual young people.

Service User Feedback: a new cross-grade YOS group has worked on improving service user participation, seeking the views of young people, parents and victims to help us improve our service.

Making best use of resources

Assessments: a decision was taken to use our local assessment tool, the DCYOS Brief Assessment, for Out of Court Disposal cases. AssetPlus remains the assessment we use for court orders, and for Out of Court Disposals where there are notable risk indications, such as for sexual offences. The DCYOS Brief Assessment is based on the AssetPlus tool and is proportionate to the short duration interventions which are undertaken for Youth Cautions and Youth Conditional Cautions (usually 12 weeks).

Staffing Plan: a staffing plan has been completed which shows current staffing patterns and identifies likely changes and challenges for our service. The plan shows that we have a stable workforce, with good levels of staff retention, but the age profile of the YOS workforce suggests some turnover is likely in the next few years. Succession planning is therefore being developed.

Information reporting: we have developed information reports from our case management system to enable us to identify patterns of reoffending so that we can target our work as effectively as possible.

Out of Court Disposals: a YOS Team Manager led a review of our internal processes for managing Out of Court Disposals to ensure that our work is streamlined and makes best use of our resources.

Learning Review process: in May 2018 the Youth Justice Board withdrew their previous serious incidents reporting and review procedures. DCYOS has developed its own local procedures for serious incident reviews. The new procedures focus on learning for the YOS, with a briefer reporting requirement and a practitioners review meeting to identify learning. Where a multi-agency review is required the YOS Manager will request this via the Local Safeguarding Children's Board or other relevant body.

Inspection reports and learning reviews in 2017/18

HMI Probation implemented a new inspection framework for youth offending teams in June 2018. DCYOS has not yet been inspected in the new framework but we have completed a self-assessment which identified some areas for improvement, as well as applying a new quality assurance procedure for our casework using the new inspection criteria. Actions arising from our self-assessment and from our quality assurance exercises have been added to the YOS team action plan and have informed planning for this coming year.

HMI Probation did not publish any thematic inspection reports relating to youth justice during the last year.

Joint Targeted Area Inspection

In May 2018 there was a Joint Targeted Area Inspection of the multi-agency response to child sexual exploitation, children associated with gangs and at risk of exploitation and children missing from home, care or education in Dorset. The findings from this inspection were published in July 2018, raising concerns about the effectiveness of multi-agency working to identify and safeguard children at risk of exploitation.

The inspectors identified the work of the YOS as one of the 'strengths' of the local multi-agency system, with good systems in place at the point of referral, a good understanding of child protection procedures, well trained staff and effective management oversight. The inspectors commented that 'young people known to the YOS experience good engagement and positive relationships with the YOS staff'.

DCYOS has been actively involved in the development of new local multi-arrangements for Children at Risk or Linked to Exploitation (CAROLE). The YOS Manager co-chairs the 'Tactical Group' which identifies and responds to local issues related to child exploitation.

Learning Reviews

The YOS has participated in two local multi-agency Serious Case Reviews and a multi-agency case audit during 2018/19. Adolescent risk was a common theme in these three cases, involving teenage males who put their own safety and other people's safety at risk. These case reviews showed missed opportunities for intervention before the child reached adolescence; problems with coordination of multi-agency activity and the effectiveness of the lead professional role; and a lack of strategic reviews of the plan for each young person. Learning from these reviews informs the DCYOS priorities for 2019/20, particularly in relation to trauma-informed responses to adolescent risk and more effective multi-agency working.

Service User Feedback

Feedback from the young people working with DCYOS has been positive. 27 young people have completed the feedback questionnaire. All 27 said they felt listened to, and they understood what was required of them for their Out of Court Disposals or Court Orders.

100% answered Yes to the question about being helped to realise that they could make changes in their lives.

22 of the respondents rated the YOS service as 'Good', with the other 5 rating it as 'OK'.

Some of the young people wrote comments about their contact with their YOS workers, such as "gives me advice and helps", "being honest and talking to me", "getting me to explain myself and try to encourage me to not do it again".

The young people were also asked about the aspects of the YOS work which they did or did not like. There was a mixed response to the use of worksheets, with young people tending to prefer talking or watching clips to writing, and some preferences for activities such as cooking or woodwork. These responses help us to design and target our work more effectively.

DCYOS also seeks feedback for our work with victims and our direct work with parents. The response levels have been relatively low, making it harder to draw firm conclusions, though the tone of the responses has been positive.

During 2018/19 we set up a mixed group of YOS staff to review the way we seek service user feedback, using advice from our new speech and language therapist. As well as re-designed feedback procedures we are also piloting focus groups to seek feedback on specific issues.

Emerging issues, and risks to achievement of YOS priorities in 2019-20

National Context

The Youth Justice Board published a new set of national standards for youth justice which took effect in April 2019. The emphasis of the new document, 'Standards for Children in Youth Justice 2019', is on services responding to the young person as a 'child first, offender second'. The new standards were subject to consultation during 2018. There is a greater emphasis on outcomes, with more scope for local flexibility and less prescription about procedural requirements. The standards are accompanied by revised 'Case Management Guidance' documents which do provide more detail and direction.

The Youth Justice Board has also announced a plan for monitoring implementation of the new standards. Youth offending services are required to undertake a self-assessment during 2019/20 to show their compliance with the new standards, and to develop plans next year to address any areas of non-compliance.

Local Context

Local Government Reorganisation (LGR) was completed in April 2019. Our three previous 'top-tier' local authorities were replaced by two new unitary authorities – Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole Council and Dorset Council. DCYOS was established as a 'pan-Dorset' service in 2015 and continues to operate across both new local authority areas.

LGR means that changes are underway in the structures for children's services in the new local authorities, giving a new context for the work of the YOS. All local authority staff in the YOS were previously employed by Bournemouth Borough Council, which ceased to exist at the end of March 2019, leading to a 'TUPE' transfer of YOS and other local authority staff to Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole Council.

The current context for youth justice work across Dorset includes an increase in young people entering the justice system, pressure on YOS resources and pressure on other public services. In recent years the young people in the justice system appear to have increasing levels of risk and need which require skilled and intensive responses.

Concerns were identified last year about delays in our local youth justice system. Some progress has been made, working with police and court service colleagues, with process changes agreed and some additional courts scheduled. More work is still needed to achieve a timely youth justice system which sees young people's behaviour receiving a prompt response with a better chance of engaging victims in restorative activities.

We are increasingly aware of the harm caused locally by child exploitation. This takes the form both of local interactions between adults and children, and of children being sent into this area by adults in metropolitan areas to commit offences such as the supply of drugs. When young people from other areas are arrested for 'county lines' offences in Dorset there are significant concerns for the young person's safety when they return to their home area. Colleagues in Dorset Police and our local children's social care services work hard to safeguard these children but are hindered by the lack of a nationally mandated approach to this issue.

Concerns about anti-social behaviour by young people, particularly in groups, have continued at specific locations across our area. These young people often have needs relating to social care, education, emotional health and substance use, which mean they

are also vulnerable to exploitation. Local authority work to safeguard these children and local authority work to control their anti-social behaviour can sometimes lack coordination.

Taking into account the national and local context, and issues identified by team members and partner agencies, the following risks to achieving YOS priorities have been identified:

- Limited access to suitable education provision and post-16 employment and training opportunities for young people working with the YOS
- Lack of suitable care placements for teenagers with significant needs and risks
- Increasing levels of child exploitation and associated violence and harm against young people in our area
- Possible lack of progress in work to speed up our local youth justice system
- Uncertainty over long-term resourcing of the YOS and late Youth Justice Grant allocation decisions which impair service planning
- Impact of the complexity and volume of work on the well-being of team members individually and as a group
- Disjointed local responses to children who are both vulnerable and cause harm or inconvenience to their local community

Strategic Priorities for 2019-20

The strategic priorities for the Dorset Combined YOS align with:

- our three main performance indicators
- the strategic priorities of other local partnerships (such as the Safeguarding Children's Boards, Community Safety Partnerships and the Criminal Justice Board)
- relevant local initiatives to reduce offending, protect the public and safeguard young people
- areas identified for YOS improvement, including feedback from YOS staff and service users
- the emerging issues and risks summarised on the previous page.

The following priority areas will be supported by a more detailed action plan used by the YOS team.

Service Development

- Agree and implement an additional youth justice diversion scheme to reduce the number of local young people entering the justice system for the first time
- Establish DCYOS as a trauma-informed service to improve our response to young people who are affected by their earlier childhood experiences
- Work with the court service and our local youth magistrates to implement a shared review process for young people sentenced to Youth Rehabilitation Orders
- Implement the new 'Standards for Children in Youth Justice 2019' and complete a self-assessment of how we meet these Standards
- Ensure the YOS Health Team is aligned with the new Forensic Child and Adolescent Mental Health Service and with the Clinical Commissioning Group's Local Transformation Plan

Work with police, courts and children's services to improve the way our local youth justice system works

- Enhance our local multi-agency work to reduce the number of young people detained in police custody and the duration of custody detentions by identifying and responding to patterns of young detainees and causes of delays in the custody processes
- Continue local work to improve the timeliness of the local youth justice system
- Work with children's services and criminal justice partners to improve the identification and response to children at risk of exploitation
- Develop pro-active responses to Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic children in our justice system to address the increased risk of custodial sentences

- Share the specialist expertise of the YOS Speech and Language Therapist to help ensure improved communications with young people throughout our local youth justice system
- Extend the remit of our local Protocol to Reduce the Criminalisation of Children in Care to include 16 and 17 year-olds living in supported housing projects
- Join with social care and CAMHS colleagues to clarify and implement assessment and intervention pathways for children who show harmful sexual behaviour

Team Development

- Participate actively in changes following Local Government Reorganisation and changes to Local Safeguarding Children's Board arrangements to ensure best use of YOS expertise and resources in the new service structures
- Promote the use of restorative approaches within our organisation and with our service users to enhance team well-being and to increase the number of restorative justice conferences
- Implement actions identified in the YOS Staffing Plan, including measures to improve staff well-being and to strengthen succession planning
- Apply learning from DCYOS Quality Assurance exercises to improve our identification and response to young people's strengths, to prioritise the views of victims and to undertake more effective reviews of assessments and plans with young people on court orders
- Improve YOS Board's oversight of young people's education/training/employment status and of improvement actions taken when necessary
- Use information from the 'Reducing Reoffending Toolkit' to identify groups who are more likely to offend and target YOS resources accordingly
- Review the type of work done with young people to respond to their feedback and to reflect evidence of best practice
- Develop and use new methods of obtaining and responding to the views of service users and stakeholders
- Commission and complete whole service training in trauma-informed practice
- Train specialist YOS staff in the new 'AIM3' model of work with children who show harmful sexual behaviour
- Provide the new national Referral Order training for all current and new YOS case managers and volunteer panel members
- Support YOS managers to continue their learning and application of reflective supervision for team members

Approval

Signatures of YOS Board Chair and YOS Manager

Sarah Parker (YOS Board Chair)

Executive Director People - Children

Dorset Council

Signed:

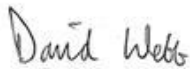
Date:

David Webb

Dorset Combined Youth Offending Service Manager

Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole Council

Signed:



Date:

Appendix A – Glossary of Terms

AssetPlus	Nationally Accredited Assessment Tool
BAME	Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic
CAMHS	Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services
CJS	Criminal Justice System
CSP	Community Safety Partnership
ETE	Education Training and Employment
FTE	First Time Entrant into the Youth Justice System
ISS	Intensive Supervision and Surveillance
IT	Information Technology
LSCB	Local Safeguarding Children's Board
MAPPA	Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements
NEET	Not in Education, Employment or Training
O OCD	Out Of Court Disposals
PCC	Police & Crime Commissioner
RJ	Restorative Justice
SEND	Special Educational Needs and Disabilities
SSCT	Safe Schools and Communities Team
VLO	Victim Liaison Officer
YJ	Youth Justice
YJB	Youth Justice Board
YOS/YOT	Youth Offending Service/Team
YRD	Youth Restorative Disposal
YRO	Youth Rehabilitation Order

CABINET



Report subject	BCP Children's Outcomes Self – Assessment June 2019
Meeting date	12 July 2019
Status	Public Report
Executive summary	In line with best practice expectations, BCP Council has produced a self-assessment of its current performance in delivering Children's Services. This will guide and inform service and practice improvement activity.
Recommendations	<p>It is RECOMMENDED that:-</p> <p>Cabinet be requested to receive and note the Self-Assessment of BCP Children's baseline performance in the knowledge that the Children's Overview and Scrutiny received the self-assessment at the June meeting and plans to scrutinise the performance and the improvement plan in the July meeting.</p>
Reason for recommendations	Cabinet to have early oversight of the baseline performance of BCP Council Childrens' Services in meeting the needs of Children, Young People and their families.

Portfolio Holder(s):	Councillor Sandra Moore, Portfolio Holder for Children and Families
Corporate Director:	Judith Ramsden, Corporate Director, Childrens Services
Contributors:	Neil Goddard, Service Director, Quality and Assurance Rachel Gravett, Children's Commissioner Kevin Jones, Interim Service Director Children's Social Care Sharon Buckby, Interim Service Director Family and Inclusion Vicky Wales, Service Director Family and Inclusion
Wards:	Authority wide
Classification for Decision	For information

Background

1. The Ofsted Inspections of Local Authority Children's Services (ILACS) Framework requests each Local Authority (LA) to produce an annual self-evaluation of social work practice.
2. Best practice dictates that an up to date self-assessment underpins the improvement activity of a department. The self-assessment should answer three key questions:
 - (a) What do you know about the quality and impact of social work practice in your local authority?
 - (b) How do you know it?
 - (c) What are your plans for the next 12 months to maintain or improve practice?
3. As a new Local Authority, BCP does not have previous self-assessments to build upon, and indeed detailed performance management processes are being finalised in the Summer 2019. The need to understand performance and thus target improvement activity has been prioritised across Children's Services. The self-assessments of the preceding councils, along with their inspection outcomes, inform this work but the objective was to create a BCP baseline self-assessment.
4. The self-assessment attached at **Appendix 1** is based on data for the first 80 days of BCP Council, 1st April 2019 to 22 June 2019. Where necessary, this has been supplemented with data from the preceding councils to give a 6 or 12-month picture of performance. It was essential that this data was compiled at this early stage to ensure a clear and consolidated understanding of the outcomes the new council is delivering for children, young people and their families.
5. Reference is also made to the quality assurance work that has already been undertaken and is ongoing. This includes a peer review of Multi Agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH) and assessment services that was undertaken by officers from the Department for Education funded Partner in Practice, North Tyneside Council. The outcomes of internal audits of practice, complaints and

compliments and early feedback from social work staff and young people are also included.

6. The educational outcomes included are necessarily historic as data relating to the most recent cohorts has not yet been published. However, all schools in BCP have been included and this is the first-time, data in this format has been produced. A Learning Partnership Board has been established in BCP, it is a representative body of educational and training leaders across the area. The objective of the board is to drive up educational standards through peer to peer support, the identification of best practice and cooperative working to address wider issues and achievement gaps for disadvantaged groups. The Council is a key partner in this board and will be sharing area wide and benchmarking data to inform its work in to the future.

Self-Assessment Outcome

7. The detailed self-assessment includes data and analysis relating to current performance. This highlights areas of strong performance as well as those areas where targeted improvement is required.
8. Based on this analysis, an improvement plan is being developed that will drive performance to be at least good. This will focus on **5** key areas of improvement:
 - (a) Consolidation and Change**
 - (b) Leadership and Management**
 - (c) Workforce Development**
 - (d) Partnership working**
 - (e) Quality Assurance and Improving practice standards**
9. The delivery of this plan will lead improvement activity over the short to medium term. Clear priorities have been established meaning activity over the next 3-6 months will be concentrated on:
 - (a) The launch of a consultation on the future structure of children's services management and the design of children's social care;
 - (b) The establishment of robust performance information and quality assurance for BCP in order to make evidence-based decisions to inform and deliver improvement activity and impact;
 - (c) The Implementation of recommendations from current audit activity and the self-assessment include the following activity:
 - i. The review and improvement of the children's front door services which include MASH and Assessment
 - ii. A review of Early Help Services including youth services, consideration of what services are needed to support Adolescents at Risk and Alternative Provision; and
 - iii. Prioritised focus on key practice areas.

10. Performance management will continue to underpin the ongoing work to develop and implement the new Children's Services for BCP. The self-assessment has been key in bringing this work together at an early stage and providing a basis for improvement activity. In order to be sure that the best outcomes are delivered this will be ongoing activity that will remain under constant review. The next iteration of the self-assessment will be completed in the Autumn to inform the Ofsted engagement conversation and this will highlight the progress that has been made from the baseline set out in the attached, and also the revised priority areas for the next stage of the improvement journey.

Summary of financial implications

11. There are no financial implications arising as a result of this report

Summary of legal implications

12. There are no legal implications arising as a result of this report

Summary of human resources implications

13. There are no Human Resources implications.

Summary of environmental impact

14. There are no environmental impact implications.

Summary of public health implications

15. There are no public health implications.

Summary of equality implications

16. There are no specific equalities act implications.

Summary of risk assessment

17. There are no specific risk implications.

Background papers

Appendices

Appendix 1 BCP Childrens Outcomes Self -Assessment June 2019



BCP Children's Outcomes Self –Assessment June 2019

Judith Ramsden
Corporate Director - Children's Services

Local Context

Children and Young People in BCP

74,894 aged 0-17 years

42,824 aged 18-25 years

Children Facts 0-17 years

51.5% male, 48.5% female
10.5% are eligible for free school meals
27.8% are living in poverty after housing costs
12.2% have SEN Support
2.5% have an EHCP
13.2% are Black and Minority Ethnic
12.6% have English as an additional language

Young People Facts 18-25 years

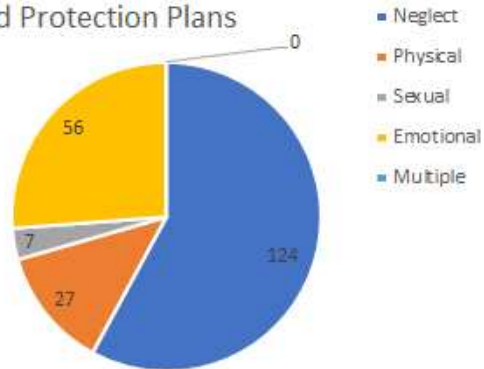
50.7% male, 49.3% female
0.8% have an EHCP
14.8% are Black and Minority Ethnic

Education

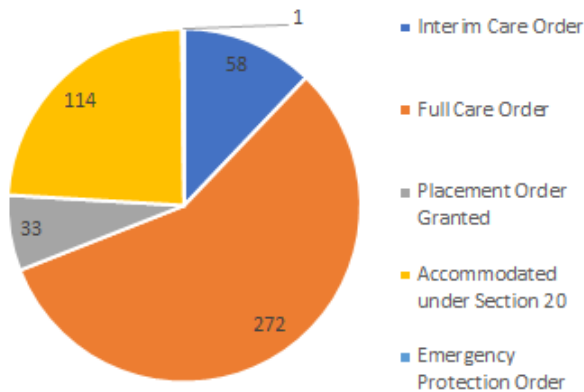
65 Primary Schools
24 Secondary Schools
5 Special Schools
17 Sixth Form Centres
1 Further Education College
3 Universities

BCP Safeguarding Activity

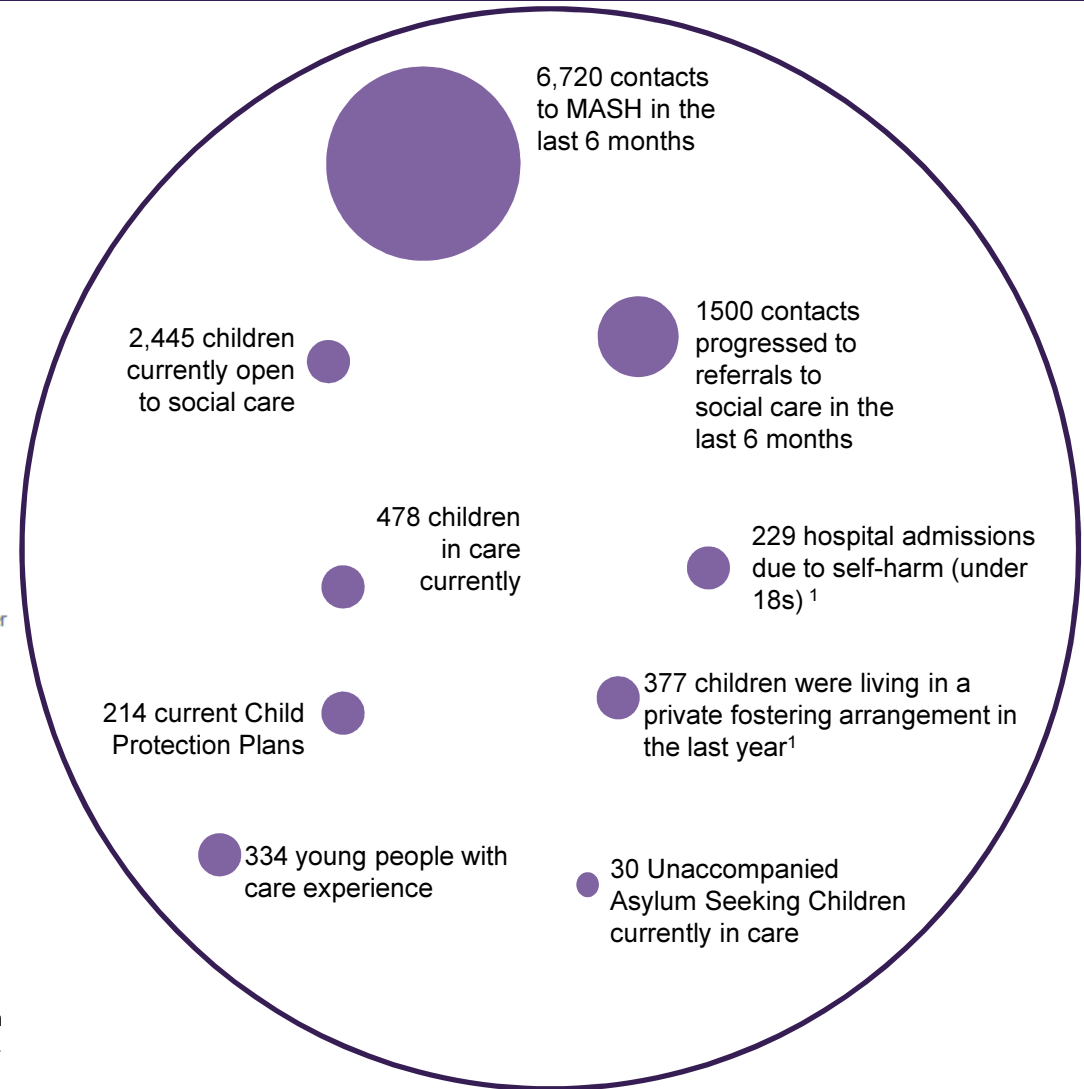
Latest Category of Abuse for Child Protection Plans



Legal Status for Current Children in Care



There are 26 children with a care order who are placed with parents or other with parental responsibility.



¹ Taken from Annex A data 20 June 2019

Ofsted Judgement Grades

Bournemouth & Poole Councils

Bournemouth Borough Council
ILAC - July 2018

Overall effectiveness

Requires improvement

The impact of leaders on social work practice with children and families

Inadequate

The experiences and progress of children who need help and protection

Requires improvement

The experiences and progress of children in care and young people with care experience

Requires improvement

Borough of Poole
SIF – Sept 2017

Children's services in Poole

Require improvement

Children who need help and protection

Requires improvement

Children in Care and achieving permanence

Requires improvement

Adoption performance

Good

Experiences and progress of young people with care experience

Good

Leadership, management and governance

Requires improvement

What we are doing immediately as BCP

Between April and June 2019

Service Director Management – Clear line of sight

Peer Review – Front Door/Assessment and Practice Model

New combined BCP data pack

Launch of new Childrens Services Structure

Whole staff forum event

Performance Board Implemented

Launch of the Learning Partnership Board

Planned implementation for July to September 2019

New Quality Assurance Framework

Draft Children in Care Strategy

BCP Workforce Strategy Board

SEND Strategy

CSE Strategy

Develop Strategic Partnership Board for SEND

**Peer Review May 2019
North Tyneside - Partners in Practice**

BCP Front Door services (MASH and Assessment) and Signs of Safety practice model.

Strengths	
A system with resilience and core strength which enabled BCP to 'cross the line' on 01 April 2019 without 'falling over'	Staff positive about the future
Staff passionate about achieving better outcomes for children, young people and families	Examples of strong assessments with the voice of the child at the centre
Early Help committed to providing help and support to vulnerable families with a clear Commitment to the MASH across the partnership	A strong, clear commitment to the implementation of Signs of Safety from staff and partners
Staff committed to the success of the Local Government Review	Examples of safe decision-making on cases observed
Recommendations	What we are doing about it
Agree strategic intent, communicate it effectively and increase the visibility of the Senior Team	New senior management team being established. Focus on development and communication of new strategic priorities DCS - Whole service events/Visits to teams
Immediately adopt one case management system on an interim basis within the MASH to record activity relating to Contacts and Referrals	CMB signed off the decision to immediately move to a single system in MASH
Make a decision on the adoption of a single case management system for Children's Social Care and Early Help – the system chosen should be configurable to or offer alignment with the Signs of Safety Model of practice	CMB have now Signed off a full options appraisal to identify the route to get to one SoS compliant system
Immediately change the operating model within the MASH to address identified vulnerabilities within the current model	Improvement plan in place, North Tyneside Peer Review supporting changes required
Urgently review and implement a consistent approach to consent and thresholds	Improvement plan in place, North Tyneside Peer Review supporting changes required
Increase the pace of implementation of Signs of Safety	SoS implementation plan reviewed
Across the partnership, re-define relationships in light of opportunities presented by the LGR and the new Multi-Agency Safeguarding children Arrangements	Childrens Services Strategic Partnership Plans being put in place and the reforming of LSCB
Explore the co-location of MASH with the Assessment Teams including an EH decision maker in MASH	Feasibility underway

What do we know about the quality and impact of social work practice in our local authority and how do we know it?

What are our plans for the next 12 months to maintain or improve practice?

Social Care Performance Summary

Repeat Referrals
21%
of referrals in the last
6 months were
repeats
(22% nationally)

Children in Care
478
Rate of 64 per
10,000 population
(64 nationally)

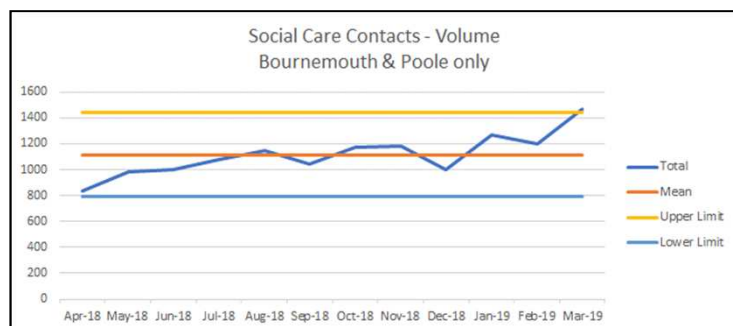
Missing & CSE
115
went missing in May
122
at risk of CSE

Child Protection Plans
214
Rate of 29 per 10,000
population
(45 nationally)

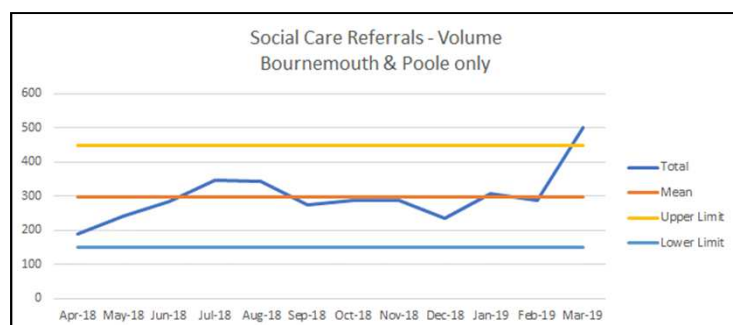
Care Leavers
In touch with 83%
aged 19-21
(88% nationally)

Adoption
39
Were adopted in
2018/19, 21% of all
children leaving care

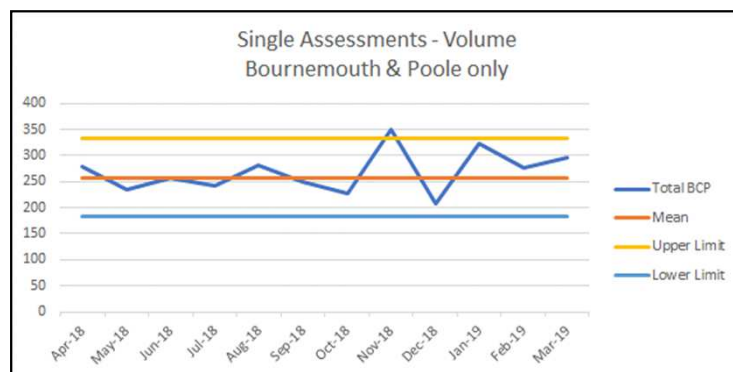
Performance: Front Door Services



In the last 6 months there have been 6,720 contacts to the MASH (although Christchurch contacts are only included from 1 April). 87% of those received in May had a decision within 24 hours. 29% of contacts became referrals.



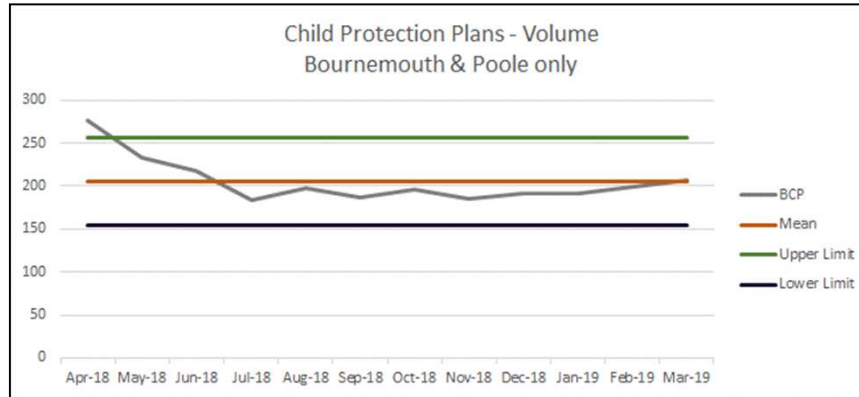
In the last 6 months there were 1,500 referrals to BCP (including Christchurch from 1 April). This gives a rate of 401 which is below national, regional and Good/Outstanding authorities. The recent Peer Review found that the thresholds within the front door were inconsistently applied across the two teams but that the threshold to progress to a social worker assessment was too low. A new MASH Operating Model is currently being developed, which plans to redress this balance by working more effectively with Early Help. This has been informed by the recent Peer Review by North Tyneside.



During the period, 21% of referrals were repeats. This is in line with national, regional and Good/Outstanding authorities.

In the last 6 months there have been 1,683 assessments completed (although Christchurch assessments are only included from 1 April). 73% of these were completed within 45 days, which is too low for families and below national, regional and Good/Outstanding authorities.

Performance: Child Protection



Annual 2018/19 Performance

During the last 6 months there have been 511 Section 47 enquiries, a rate of 136 per 10,000 population. This is lower than national, regional and Good/Outstanding comparators. 46% of Section 47s resulted in an Initial Child Protection Conference.

186 ICPCs were held in the last 6 months, of which 88% were within 15 days of the Section 47, which is better than national, regional and Good/Outstanding authorities. Multi-agency attendance at child protection conferences has been challenged through the LSCB, achieving an increased contribution from partners.

At June 2019 there are 214 Child Protection Plans open across BCP, a rate of 29 per 10,000 population. This is lower than national, regional and Good/Outstanding authorities. Through its legacy local authorities, BCP has explored the reasons for this and found no indication, from a range of quality assurance activity, that risk is not being well-managed on a multi-agency basis.

Of the new Child protection Plans (CPPs) starting in the last 6 months (although Christchurch data is only included from April 2019), 21% were repeat CPPs, which is a little above the national and Good/Outstanding average (19% and 20% respectively). A consistent approach is being worked towards across BCP to learn from repeat CPPs.

In May 2019 91.4% of CPP visits were undertaken within 20 days.

Performance: Children in Care

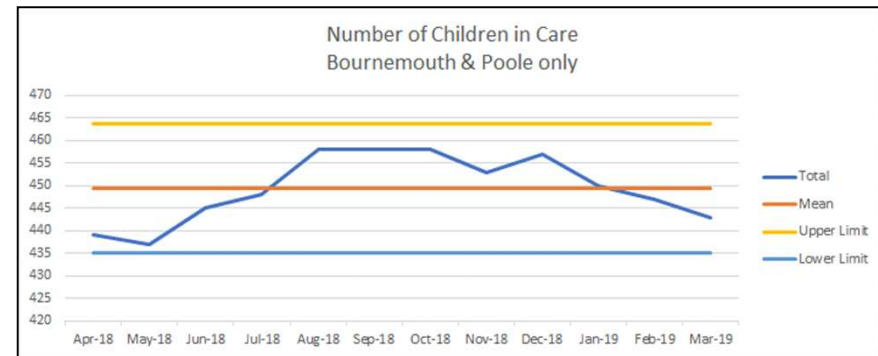
At June 2019 there are 478 children in care, a rate of 64 per 10,000 population. This is in line with the national average but higher than regional and Good/Outstanding comparators.

35% of children in care are placed outside of the local authority, better than national, regional and Good/Outstanding authorities.

Short term stability: 8% of children in care have had 3 or more placements in the last year, better than national, regional and Good/Outstanding authorities.

Long term stability: 57% of children who have been in care for at least 2.5 years have been in the same placements for 2 years. This is lower than the national, regional and Good/Outstanding average. BCPs ambition is to increase placement and accommodation provision across the locality to ensure the availability of a wide range of local foster care, supported lodgings and suitable accommodation to meet need.

The timeliness of Initial Health Assessments is a key priority for improvement. In Quarter 4 of 2018/19, 58% of initial health assessments were on time in Bournemouth, and 47% in Poole. During the same period, 92% of review health assessments in Bournemouth and 89% in Poole were on time.



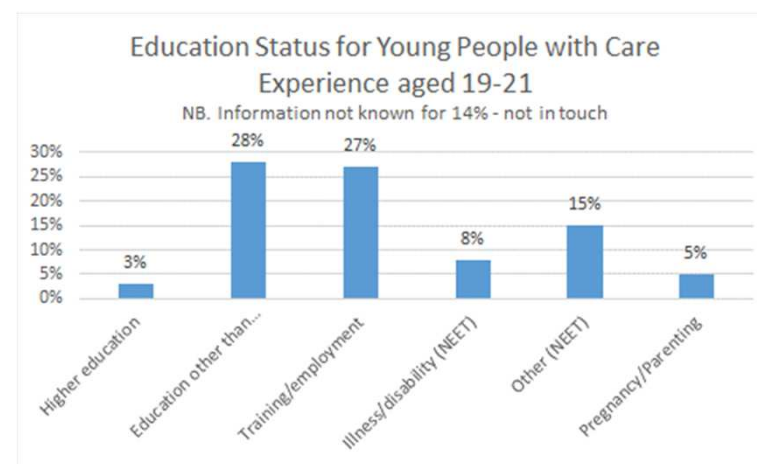
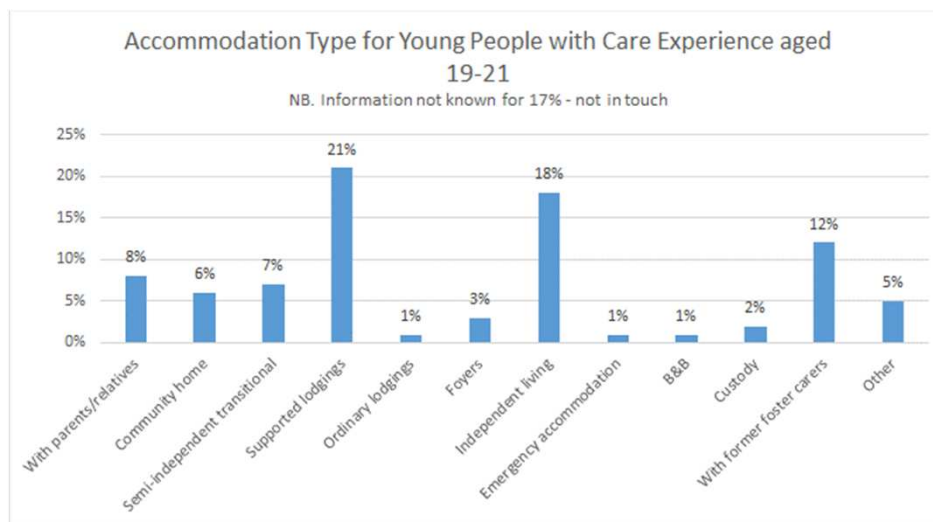
Annual 2018/19 Performance

Performance: Young People with Care Experience

BCP is currently in touch with 87% of 17-18 year olds with care experience (lower than national, regional and Good/Outstanding authorities) and 83% of those aged 19-21 (lower than national, regional and Good/Outstanding authorities).

77% of those aged 17-18 are in suitable accommodation (lower than national, regional and Good/Outstanding authorities) and 67% are in education, employment or training (higher than national and regional and in line with Good/Outstanding authorities).

67% of those aged 19-21 are in suitable accommodation (lower than national, regional and Good/Outstanding authorities) and 58% are in education, employment or training (higher than national, regional and Good/Outstanding authorities).



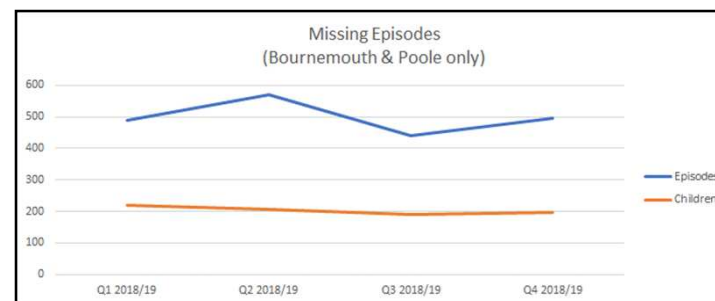
Performance: Missing children, criminal exploitation & CSE

In the year to date there have been 354 missing episodes. In May 2019 there were 115 missing children. Of those, 24% went missing on more than one occasion. 30% of children who went missing in May went missing from their care placement (35 children). Of those that went missing in May, 32 were known to be at risk of CSE.

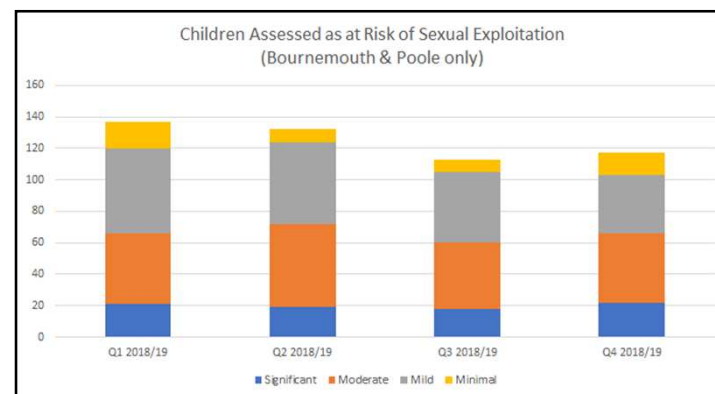
77% of all missing episodes in May had a return home interview completed, although only 21% of these were undertaken within 72 hours.

At May 2019, 122 children across BCP are known to be at risk of CSE. 16 (13%) are at significant risk. 36 of the children identified as at risk are children in care. In May 2019, of the 4 children whose risk changed, for 3 it was reduced.

We are on track to launch a strategic approach in partnership with Police, Health and Dorset Council in Summer 2019.

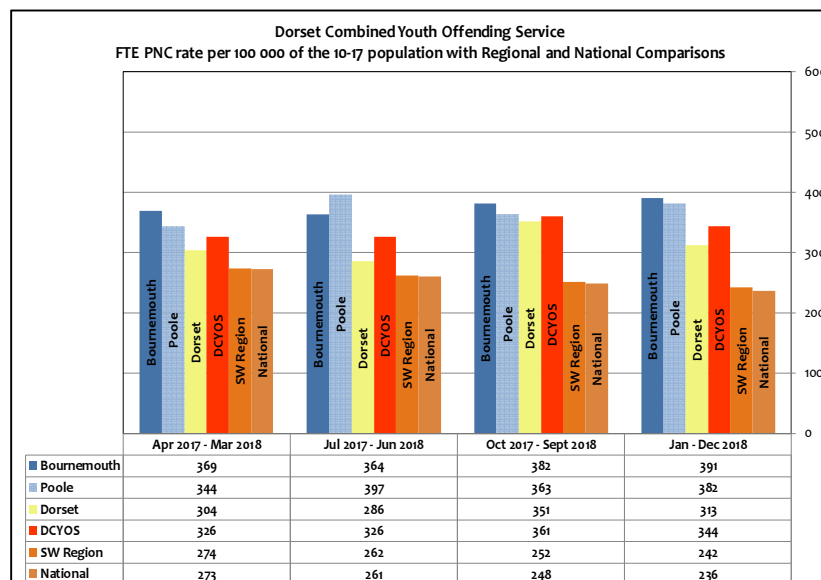


2018/19 performance



2018/19 performance

Performance: Youth Justice System



The rate of first time entrants in Poole and Bournemouth has stayed relatively stable, although remains above the regional and national averages. Reviews have shown that youth justice disposals are used appropriately but consideration is being given to additional diversion options for low-level and early offending. 94 children in BCP are currently being worked with by the YOS.

2 young people from BCP have received custodial sentences in the last 12 months, and are the only young people in BCP currently in custody. In both cases the sentence reflected the seriousness and persistence of the offending. Custodial sentencing rates remain very low across the combined Dorset YOS area. Local courts have confidence in community sentencing options proposed by the YOS.

In April and May 2019 there have been 29 occasions where young people have been held overnight in police custody and unable to be discharged due to being held under PACE. There have been no occasions where the police requested alternative accommodation that could not be provided, and there have been no occasions of a young person staying at a police station overnight for reasons other than arrest.

Local young people in the justice system are less likely to reoffend than the regional and national averages. Local young people who reoffended in the most recent period in the pan-Dorset Youth Offending Service area committed an average of 3.57 offences, compared to a regional average of 4.15 offences and 4.13 nationally.

Performance: Adoption

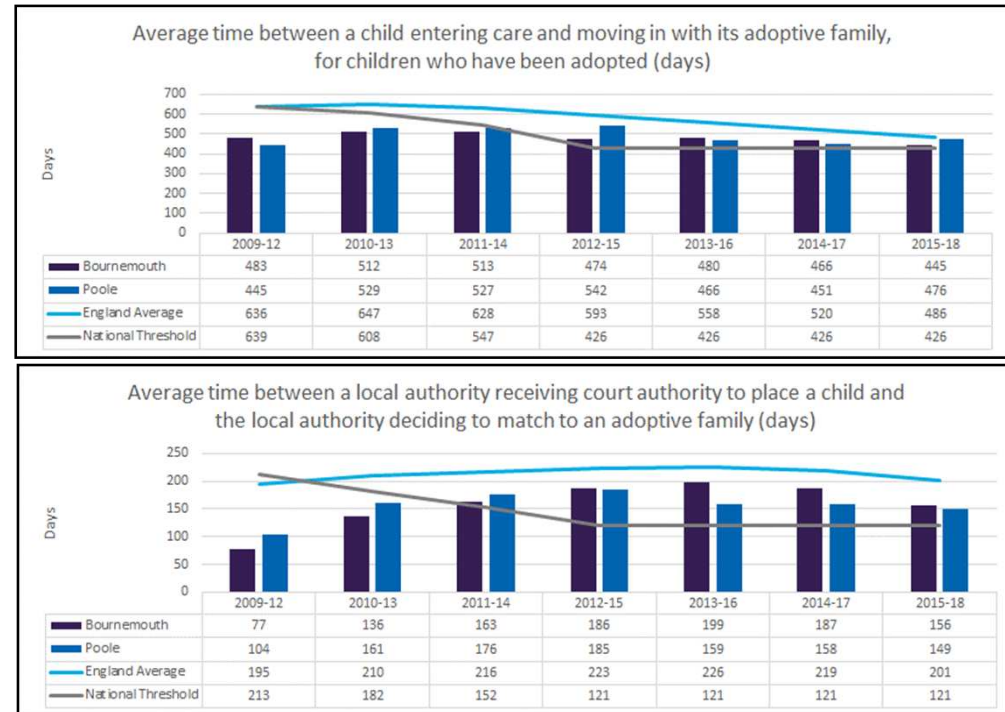
Adoption scorecards are updated annually on a rolling 3-year basis. Therefore the data shown in the graphs below is the most recent available.

The Regional Adoption Agency for BCP and Dorset: Aspire, launched in July 2017.

39 children were adopted in Bournemouth and Poole in 2018/19, equating to 21% of all children who left care in the year. A further 20 (11%) were subject to Special Guardianship Orders.

The average time from entering care to placement with prospective adopters in 2015-18 was 445 days in Bournemouth and 476 in Poole, both better than the national average.

The average time between court authority and a decision to match in 2015-18 was 156 days in Bournemouth and 149 days in Poole, again both better than the national average.



Focussed Practice Evaluation of MASH and Assessment Teams

Learning from Baseline Audits June 2019

	Strengths	Areas for Development
MASH	Decision-making was appropriate and the seriousness of the referral recognised.	Ensure the voice of the child and the lived experiences of the child are fully included in the information capturing processes.
	Strong management oversight and clarity around decision making	
Assessment	Parents were effectively involved in the assessment process.	Inconsistency between different teams (based in Poole and Bournemouth).
	Effective recording of relevant information.	Lack of managerial oversight and the recording of decision-making from supervision.
	The child's voice and lived experience is strong within most assessments.	Signs of Safety methodology not successful in building the clarity for parents and families around what actions and outcomes are to be expected.
		Planning the outcomes for the child when transferring to another team.
		Contingency planning.

Performance: Complaints and Compliments

Complaints

		STAGE 1	STAGE 2	STAGE 3	LGSCO
Complainants	Bournemouth	46	4	0	2
	Poole	62	4	1	2
Percentage outcomes for those complaints upheld wholly or in part	Bournemouth	28%	100%	N/A	50%
	Poole	42%	75%	100%	100%

There were 197 LADO referrals in 2018/19.

There has been no whistleblowing to date in BCP, a whistleblowing policy is in place.

Main themes from the complaints were:

- Standard of service received
- Communication including verbal and written
- Perceived attitude/behaviour
- Disputing decisions
- Content of reports

Key service learning from complaints

- Policy and procedural changes to Supported Lodgings processes and for when a child does not meet the threshold for disability services.
- Assessment processes regarding the inclusion and taking into account the views of family members.
- Specific risk area identified for possible data breaches.
- The arrangements for and the attendance in meetings.
- Professional use of language and using correct terminology.

Compliments received

Bournemouth 135
Poole 123

Both councils have received more compliments than complaints. Compliments are received from children and young people, parents, family members and other professionals both inside and outside of the council.

Themes from compliments include direct work, supports offered and reports/presentations.

Workforce

What is positive about the workforce planning.....

High stability of SW and Early help workforce

BCP is part of the Step Up to SW programme, a national programme and partnership with local university. 2020 will be our third successful Step Up cohort with 12 places allocated from DfE. BCP have been successful in recruiting 14 Step Up Graduates so far.

We currently support 20 newly qualified social workers on our Assisted and Supported Year in employment (ASYE) programme across the service. 10 of these will complete in Sept 19, and we have recently recruited 8 Newly Qualified Social Worker's due to start the programme in Sept 19.

There are currently 22 agency social workers and 8.6 FTE social work vacancies. This is an agency rate of 13%, which is below national and regional rate and a vacancy rate of 5%, which is lower than national and regional averages.

What is impacting on workforce morale.....

There are currently variable caseloads, between 12 and 30 depending on the teams (Assessment being the team currently with the highest caseloads).

Impact of IT and two systems.

Number of AYSE with no coherent programme to support them.

Change period.

Differential terms and conditions.

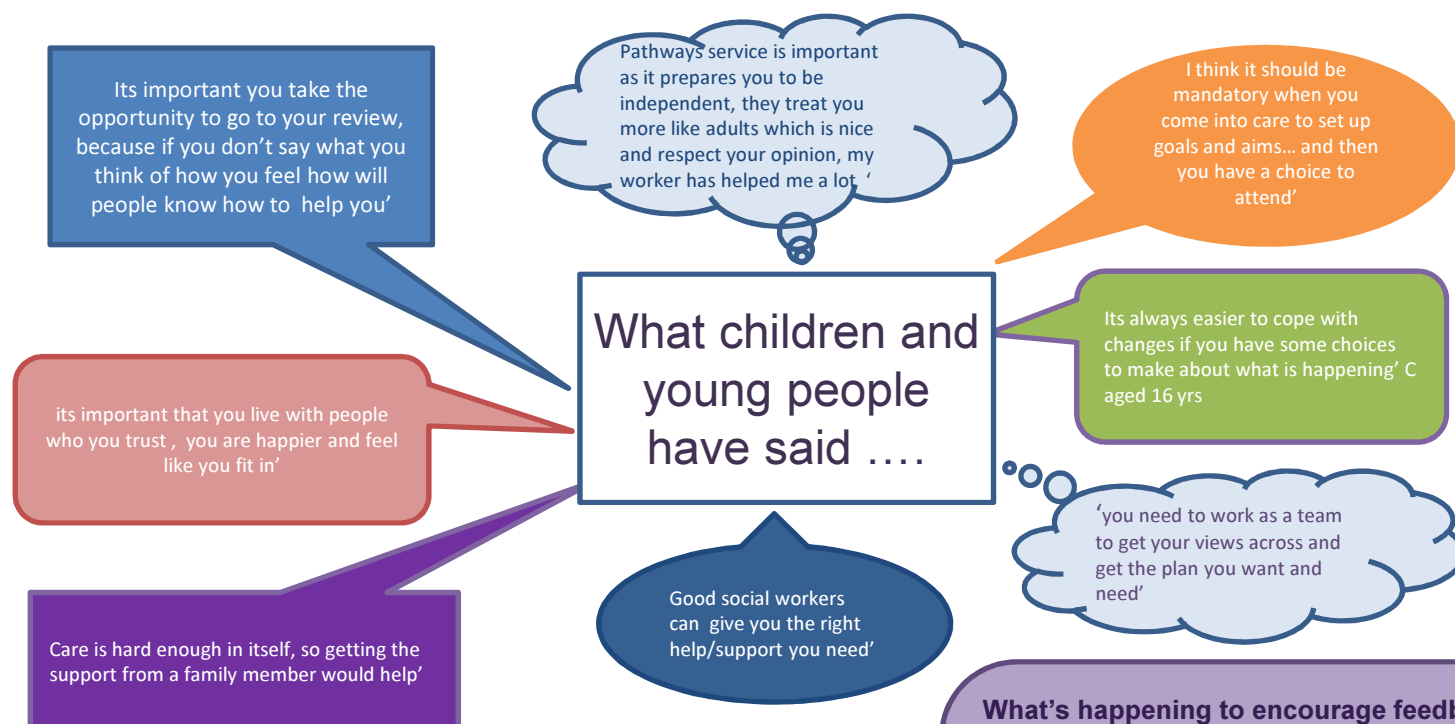
Early feedback from Social Workers

What our SW tell us is working well	What do we need to improve for SW staff
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The welfare of the children and families we work with is at the heart of everything we do • Good focus on learning and development opportunities for staff • The championing of best practice and what is working well by PSW • Work is child centred • Attachment work and relationship based work becoming central to what we do • We are excited by the SoS model • Supportive teams and colleagues 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clear and honest communication and consultation about change – for my voice to be heard • Staff with practice wisdom and local knowledge being able to influence decisions • One IT / Case management system • Sufficient experienced staff to nurture the high number of newly qualified social workers • Greater stability at leadership level – want people to come, stay, and be part of the BCP family • Leadership that is approachable, understanding of the pressures, able to see families not numbers • Improved mobile working arrangements • Harmonised salaries and conditions • Re MASH operating model - It feels soul-destroying – it makes you feel like you are not doing your job • We're really trying hard every day – but we need answers on some of our concerns • We need clarity about next steps

What we are doing ?

Whole Staff events / Corporate Staff Survey / Visits to teams by Senior Management / Chief Exec Roadshows and Blogs encouraging feedback

Feedback & Participation of Children in Care and Young People with Care Experience



Examples of how feedback has been achieved to date for preceding councils:

- Corporate Parenting Board
- Children in Care Council
- Care Leaver Forums
- Presentations
- Workshops
- Training- Foster Carer/SW
- Recruitment



What's happening to encourage feedback and participation

Residential camps will be held in July 2019 and August 2019 to create and develop the new BCP Children In Care Council, Young people with Care Experience (YPCE) Forum and the BCP pledge to CIC and YPCE

We will launch Mind of My Own across BCP to encourage feedback and offer children in care and Children with Care Experience another means to express their views and opinions. Holiday activities, Taster Days, Weekly Youth Clubs

Education

BCP
Council



Contents

- The Learning Partnership
- Educational Attainment
- Early Years
- Primary Phase KS1 & 2
- Secondary Stage KS4
- Secondary Stage KS5 Post 16
- SEN/D
- Youth Justice First Time Entrant/Custodial Sentences /Re Offending

The Learning Partnership – Est. Sept 2018

- Is an alliance of all leaders in education, training and skill development for ages 0-19 (25 for SEND) which provides direction and governance to the education community of BCP.

Its mission is:

“To bring together representatives of everyone involved in education, training and skills to focus on driving up achievement for all by fostering collaboration and holding each other to account.”

Highlights of the work to date:

- Created a BCP data set of educational outcomes
- Created links to the Sub-Regional Education Board
- Set up an In Year Fair Access Working Group for implementing new processes from September 2019
- Discussed trends and process for Elective Home Education



Key Outcomes - Learning Partnership

- Will ensure all children and young people have access to a quality education pathway which prepares them for the next stage in their life.
- That BCP educational outcomes are some of the highest nationally.
- BCP develops an educational offer that meets the needs of all children and young people and therefore has the right balance of academic and vocational, including apprenticeships.
- Knows itself well, shares good practice, challenges itself to improve and learns from national and world practice.
- Has a sector led approach to improvement.
- Attracts the highest quality staff to work in education.
- Is where there are excellent education research opportunities which impact on educational outcomes.
- Works with other strategic groups such as the Local Enterprise Partnership (LEP) to ensure the links between education and skills and the local economy are built, and our children and young people have the right skills to equip them for adulthood and the world of work.

Key Outcomes - Learning Improvements

Key Stage 4 Priorities for Improvement

- Progress by Pupil Premium students, particularly boys and SEND.
- Less narrow curriculum offer.
- Mathematics in Christchurch.

Key Stage 5 Priorities for Improvement

- Extended technical and applied offer.
- Improvement in Bournemouth and Poole college provision (currently rated as Requires Improvement).
- Combining the 3 existing skills and provider networks to create an accurate picture of the gaps in skills provision in the area.

Education Attainment in BCP 2018

Early Years Foundation Stage

74.3%
Good Level of
Development
(71.5% nationally)

Key Stage 1

67.3%
Expected standard
(65.3% nationally)

Key Stage 4

Attainment 8
50.4
(46.5 English state-
funded)

Phonics

92.5%
Expected standard at
end of Key Stage 1
(91.9% nationally)

Key Stage 2

63.7%
Expected standard
RWM
(64.4% nationally)

Key Stage 4

Progress 8
+0.18
(-0.02 English state
funded)

Early Years

Across BCP there are 379 Ofsted registered early years providers. This includes both group settings and childminders.

99.5% of providers inspected by Ofsted are judged to be Good or Outstanding.

In 2018, 74.3% of children in BCP achieved a good level of development at the Early Years Foundation Stage, which was better than the national average. The disadvantaged gap was lower than the national average at 15.7 percentage points, but the gender gap was a little bigger than the national average at 14.3 percentage points.

Key Areas for Development

- Improve EYFSP outcomes for children in Christchurch to at least national levels, while maintaining the current high standards demonstrated in Bournemouth and Poole.
- Develop Christchurch setting leaders knowledge and awareness of available support and BCP processes, so that appropriate timely safeguarding and SEND referrals are made.

Primary Phase

Key Stage 1

Reading, Writing & Maths (RWM) at the Expected Standard is higher than national at 67.3% (England 65.3%)

Mathematics is a strength including with disadvantaged pupils at 63.5% (England 62.8%)

Phonics sees 83.8% of pupils meeting Expected Standard (82.5% England)

Key Stage 2

RWM at greater depth is a strength for BCP pupils with 12.5% achieving it, compared to 9.8% (England). Disadvantaged BCP pupils too do better on this measure with 5% achieving it compared to 4.4% (England)

RWM Attainment BCP 63.7% is below national of 64.4%

Secondary Phase Key Stage 4

Attainment in BCP is high & above national average

Attainment 8 score of 50.4 (national 46.5)

Progress 8 score of +0.18 (national -0.02)

For all the main attainment and progress indicators at the end of Key Stage 4 in 2018, the gap between BCP disadvantaged pupils and national “all other” pupils is smaller than the gap between national disadvantaged and national “all other” pupils

EBacc participation is high & growing

EBacc entry has 44.5% of pupils entered-above national (38.5%) and the average point score per pupil is also high at 4.4 rather than 4.1 nationally.

Progress in BCP is high & above national

Average Progress 8 is better at **+0.18** ; compared to **-0.06** (SW) & **-0.02** (England)

Priorities for improvement

Progress by Pupil Premium students, particularly boys & SEND

Less narrow curriculum offer

Mathematics in Christchurch

Secondary Phase Post 16 KS5

Outcomes A Level strengths

- Students perform in line with average national standard at A Level (C+).

Academic Subject Progress.

- All students in BCP perform in line with national standard (C+) regardless of gender.

Areas for development

- Technical and applied students perform on average one grade higher than their A Level equivalent, *including* those who are disadvantaged – the issue is that not enough of these are on offer.
- Apprenticeship provision was recognised as ‘Good’ at B&P College in the recent inspection but overall they were rated as RI.
- BCP has 3 different previous skills & provider networks that need to be combined for an accurate picture of the gaps in skills provision in the area. That work is underway with partners in Dorset and the LEP.

Performance: Education Inclusion

Children Missing Education

Between 1 September 2018 and 24 May 2019 a total of 579 children were followed up as CME. Data is not available for the Christchurch area prior to 1 April 2019 but since this date 6 referrals have been made for Christchurch pupils in respect of CME. There are currently 39 children involving 32 families where investigations have not been completed and where there is pending/ongoing CME action.

Children Missing Out On Education (CMOE)

As at end May 2019 there were 477 children across BCP (1% of the school age population) who are not accessing education in the normal manner and are therefore recorded as Children Missing Out On Education. The process for collecting and recording data for Children Missing Out On Education currently differs across BCP however this will be brought together as a single process through the Alternative Provision review.

Elective Home Education

As at the 31 May 2019 there were 494 children (1% of the school age population) registered as being Electively Home Educated in BCP.

Fair Access Panels

Fair Access Panels are currently in operation across BCP and since 1 April 2019, 2 primary age and 73 secondary age children have been considered in accordance with the relevant Fair Access Panel. A revised In Year Fair Access Protocol is in the process of being agreed for the whole BCP area for implementation from 1 September 2019.

Not in Education, Employment or Training

BCP is in the 4th quintile for NEETs and Not Knowns, at 5.9% in March 2019. This reflects 203 young people who are NEET and 175 young people whose destination has not been successfully tracked to date.

Performance: Children in Care Education

Current Year Attendance information (September 2018 to June 2019):

Overall attendance	90.41%
Authorised absence	5.57%
Unauthorised absence	3.04%
Persistent absence	23.8%

22.38% of Children in Care have an EHCP

38.11% of Children in Care have SEN Support

35 Children in Care are identified as missing out on education, of which 24 are on part time timetables and 5 are sectioned or detained in hospital/secure accommodation.

11 Children in Care are not on roll. 4 of these have an EHCP and 3 have SEN Support.

In the school year to date there have been 46 Children in Care excluded from school. 48% of these are at Key Stage 3 and 39% at Key Stage 4.

Attendance rates decline from Year 7 (92.6%) to lows in years 9 (86.2%) 10 (86.6%) and 11 (85.9%).

Children in Care Attainment 2018

EYFSP 46.15% Good Level of Development (compared to an average of 74.3% in BCP)

Key Stage 1 72.73% Expected or better Reading
36.36% Expected or better Writing
63.64% Expected or better Maths
(compared to 65.3% RWM overall in BCP)

Key Stage 2 96.32 Average Test Score Reading
41.67% Expected or better Writing
97.24 Average Test Score Maths
(compared to 64% RWM overall in BCP)

Key Stage 4 16.25 Attainment 8 (compared to 50.4 overall in BCP)
-1.28 Progress 8 (compared to +0.18 overall in BCP)

(BCP except EYFSP which is B&P only)

SEND

SEND Strategic Partnership has established three overarching outcomes, measures for which will be developed:

- Children and Young People with SEND will experience inclusion in every aspect of their life
- Children and Young People with SEND will achieve their full potential
- Children and Young People with SEND and their families will be partners in developing provision and services

We have:

- 2241 EHCPs (rate of 190.4 per 10,000 0-25s, compared to 183.3 nationally)
- 38% go to panel in two weeks (no comparator information available)
- 74% are assessed within 20 weeks (compared to 64.9% nationally)
- Attainment for children with SEN at GLD, KS1, KS2, KS4 are in line with national averages, but progress between KS1 and 2 and at KS4 is inconsistent across BCP and as such below national

Strengths	Challenges	Areas for Development 2019 - 2020
All specialist provision is rated good or outstanding	Rising demand for EHCPs	One SEND system operating across BCP moving towards a multiagency integrated team
Graduated response toolkit for 0-5, school and post 16 is in place	Permanent Exclusions	Preparation for adulthood pathway
Last Year overall EYFSP results for SEND pupils in BCP were in – line or above national	Educational achievement of LAC identified with SEND	Joint Commissioning
		Engagement and participation
		Implement the graduated response toolkit across BCP within an effective moderation system
		Consistency of attainment and achievement across BCP

For more information

- Judith Ramsden
01202 633203
Corporate Director, Children's Services
Judith.Ramsden@BCPCouncil.gov.uk
- Kevin Jones
01202 634650
Interim Service Director, Children and Young People's Social Care
Kevin.Jones@BCPCouncil.gov.uk
- Neil Goddard
01202 456136
Service Director, Quality and Commissioning
Neil.Goddard@BCPCouncil.gov.uk
- Sharon Buckby
01202 456187
Interim Service Director, Inclusion and Family Services
Sharon.Buckby@BCPCouncil.gov.uk

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CABINET

Report subject	Local Government Reorganisation – Update
Meeting date	12 July 2019
Status	Public Report
Executive summary	<p>The delivery of Local Government Reorganisation (LGR) in Dorset has been a significant undertaking in which the safety and continuity of services was always critical to the success of the programme. With the Vesting Day of BCP Council now three months behind us, it is appropriate to reflect on the framework used to deliver the programme.</p> <p>Phase 1 of the Programme has been completed and Phase 2 has been materially completed. It was always planned to allow Phase 2 to “over-hang” Vesting Day by six months to acknowledge that some activities would not be completed prior to Vesting Day, while also ensuring the programme remained focus on monitoring and stabilisation of services during the initial phase of the new Council. During the transition from the preceding authorities to BCP Council, all services continued to be delivered safely and no residents of the area were materially impacted by the LGR Process.</p> <p>Phase 3 of the programme, relating to the scoping of the potential Transformation of the Council, is now underway and will report back later in the year.</p>
Recommendations	<p>It is RECOMMENDED that:</p> <p>(a) Cabinet note the successful delivery of Phases 1 and 2 of the programme to deliver the LGR process for BCP Council, and</p> <p>(b) Agree to receive and consider at a subsequent meeting the outcome of the Organisational Design workstream that will shape the transformation programme of BCP Council going forward, and</p> <p>(c) Note the continuing delegation to BCP Corporate Management Board to utilise the resources allocated for the delivery of Phases 1 and 2 of the LGR Programme.</p>
Reason for recommendations	To provide Cabinet with a review of the delivery of Local Government Reorganisation in Dorset for BCP Council and acknowledge the closure of Phases 1 and 2 of the BCP Programme.

Portfolio Holder(s):	Councillor Vikki Slade, Portfolio Holder Corporate Services
Corporate Director	Julian Osgathorpe, Corporate Director Resources
Contributors	Adam Richens, Section 151 Officer and Director of Finance
Wards	All
Classification	For Information

Background

1. On 1st April 2019 Bournemouth, Christchurch & Poole (BCP) Council was created, along with Dorset Council (DC). These two new unitary authorities replaced the preceding nine Local Authorities in Dorset.
2. Dorset's Local Government Reorganisation (LGR) was delivered with the shortest lead time of any previous reorganisations within the United Kingdom. Along with an extraordinary effort by Members and Officers of all preceding authorities, this meant that particularly strong governance, programme, project and process management was necessary to ensure the safe landing of all services.
3. The purpose of this paper is to provide a review of the effectiveness of the framework that was adopted by the preceding authorities and the Shadow Authority to BCP Council.

The BCP Programme Framework

4. The framework adopted by the BCP Council LGR Programme consisted of a number of elements
 - a. Member Governance & Decision Making
 - b. Officer Governance & Decision Making
 - c. Programme Management
 - d. Corporate or "Vertical" Workstreams
 - e. Service or "Horizontal" Workstreams
5. Member governance and decision making was focussed on a number of different structures designed to facilitate engagement and inclusion of all preceding authorities while balancing the need to work at significant pace. While some of these structures evolved necessarily over time (e.g. BCP Joint Committee became Shadow Executive Committee; Individual preceding authority scrutiny became joint scrutiny which then became Shadow Authority Scrutiny) some were common throughout the process (e.g. Task & Finish Groups on specific issues and/or workstreams).
6. The Member governance and decision making structures were extremely effective in managing the very high level of work and complexity that the programme inevitably involved. In addition, they facilitated decision making within particularly tight timelines often driven by factors outside of our control (e.g. the Parliamentary process).

7. Officer governance and decision making was managed through a LGR Programme Board made up of the Corporate Management Teams of the principal preceding authorities as well as designated representatives from Dorset County Council. This Programme Board oversaw the delivery of the entire programme with delegation to Directorate/Theme level Delivery Boards, each of which managed a number of service workstreams.
8. Officer governance and decision making was effective and timely, and benefitted enormously from engaging and empowering all interested parties at the appropriate levels. Ownership of service and professionally specific workstreams by the right people was both critical and welcomed by everyone, and helped to create a whole-team culture which was important to the successful delivery of the programme.
9. The whole programme ecosystem was managed and supported by a well resourced and professional Programme Management Office (PMO) and approach to ensure visibility, control and accountability. The success of the PMO as a team and an approach was probably the single most important factor in the delivery of the programme.
10. The Programme itself was composed of three phases
 - a. Phase 1 – Creating the new Unitary Authority
 - b. Phase 2 – Delivering Senior Staffing Structures and Business Functionality for 1st April 2019
 - c. Phase 3 – Designing and Building the New Local Authority
11. Phase 1 concluded with the passing of all necessary statutory instruments and the approval of the Constitution, 2019-20 Budget and Medium Term Financial Plan and other critical requirements of the BCP Council. This was substantially achieved at the meeting of the Shadow Council in February 2019.
12. Phase 2 was materially completed in April 2019 when the reconfigured services began delivering to their residents as BCP Council. However, Phase 2 had a designed-in overhang of 6 months to ensure the effectiveness of these services was maintained, but also to conclude any short term work that was required prior to the commencement of Phase 3.
13. The continuity and effectiveness of the services provided to BCP residents has not been impacted by the delivery of LGR in Dorset. Since 1st April 2019, all services have continued to provide the quality and consistency that our residents had come to expect of the preceding authorities. In order to achieve this outcome, staff have been working extraordinarily hard to ensure that the transition to new, often more complicated ways of working for now, are not evident to our residents and visitors.
14. Notwithstanding this, there have been a very small number of instances where either the legacy or revised ways of working have required some interventions for the Council. Of these, the most significant was a delay in the issue of client bills in Adult Social Care in the former Bournemouth Council area which related to the implementation of a new IT system for the Council area. This did not result in any disadvantage to our residents. While it is not yet known whether the delay will result in any level of under-recovery of projected income for Adult Social Care services, financial prudence dictates that a slightly increased provision for under-recovery of client contributions was made in the 2019-20 financial year. This will

be monitored as part of the usual budget monitoring and management process for the Council.

15. Throughout its lifecycle, the programme was provided with significant resources to deliver Phases 1 and 2. In total, these resources are £9,096,998 and the Budget Monitoring Report for the Programme at 31st March 2019 is attached as Appendix 1. This shows that significant resources have been reprofiled into 2019-20 to support the completion of Phase 2's six month over-hang and it should therefore be noted that additional monies may still be committed in the coming months.
16. The delegation to the LGR Programme Board to utilise the resources set aside for the purposes of delivering the LGR Programme was transferred to the BCP Corporate Management Board in the report to the BCP Shadow Executive Committee in March 2019. The BCP Corporate Management Board will continue to utilise this delegation within the established resources where the expenditure relates to continued delivery of Phase 2 of the programme, in all categories of expenditure previously set out.
17. The programme has also facilitated the realisation of significant benefits. These benefits underpinned the Budget set by the BCP Shadow Authority in February 2019. Appendix 2b to that report identifies that £11.2m of savings were assumed in setting the 2019-20 budget as part of the process of bringing the four preceding authorities to BCP Council together. A significant element of these savings directly related to the LGR process.
18. The value of LGR related savings to BCP Council will inevitably increase over the coming years as we carry out the rationalisation of the legacy infrastructures and asset holdings of the preceding authorities (that it was not possible to undertake given the accelerated delivery timeline for LGR in Dorset) and align them with the emerging Transformation priorities for the Council and organisation.
19. It is inevitable that some people will seek to analyse the success of the programme, in terms of cost and benefit, with the estimates contained in the Local Partnerships Financial Model from 2016. While this is understandable and instructive at some levels, it is not an easy comparison to make for the following reasons
 - a. The elapsed time between the data that was used to make the estimates and the data that we have available now, and
 - b. The decisions of all of the preceding authorities to the BCP Council in the intervening years, and
 - c. The variation between categories of cost and savings used by Local Partnerships and the classification of those costs in the programme and/or the MTFP & Budget.
20. Local Partnerships estimated that £14.2m in savings would accrue to BCP Council as a result of the Transition from the preceding authorities to the new authority. This estimate was then discounted to take account of the likelihood that the sovereign preceding authorities would need to make savings and efficiencies in the run in to the delivery of LGR in order to continue to manage the effect of reducing funding levels. The benefits for the transition to LGR for BCP Council was therefore £9.2m and this estimate was then profiled by Local Partnerships

with £5.8m being delivered in 2019-20 and the remaining £3.4m from 2020-21 as infrastructure and asset rationalisation took place.

21. Paras 17 and 18 above clearly indicate that the realisation of benefits for BCP Council from the LGR process is entirely consistent with the estimates contained in the Local Partnerships Financial Model. Depending on decisions taken during the redesign of the organisation and the consequent rationalisation of its infrastructure and assets, it is possible if not likely that the estimates of Local Partnerships will be exceeded.
22. Local Partnerships estimated that the transition costs for BCP Council at £11.7m and it is clear from Appendix 2 that the programme has significantly outperformed these expectations in delivering Phases 1 and 2 of the programme. As stated above, there may still be some expenditure to come that Local Partnerships identified as supporting the Transition (as opposed to the Transformation of the new authority) but it is extremely unlikely that this will result in a position where the estimated costs are matched or exceeded.

Phase 3 – Next Steps for the Transformation of the Council

23. It has always been a fundamental principle of the LGR process that the new Council will take the opportunity to fundamentally transform in order to provide improved services to residents while also identifying and releasing savings and efficiencies.
24. During the overhang of Phase 2, the Council will also be undertaking a structured Organisational Design process. This process will be facilitated by KPMG and the outcome of the review is intended to feed into the MTFP process later this year in order to provide a view of the potential benefits that large scale transformation of the organisation and its ways of working will provide in the coming years.
25. The cost of this initial design work has been funded from the resources provided for Phases 1 and 2 of the programme and therefore there is no additional money required at this stage. However, it is important to acknowledge that the programme of transformation that may be outlined by the work does not currently have resources allocated to it. This will be a matter for the Council to consider in due course.
26. In addition to the Organisational Design process it is necessary to implement an appropriate and structured programme of development for the leadership team of the new BCP Council. This is intended to be a one-off investment to ensure that the team perform to the best of their capability both collectively as well as individually during the critical formative stages of BCP Council. As well as the identification and delivery of development needs, the programme is intended to ensure the implementation of appropriate succession planning arrangements.
27. The cost of this programme is estimated at £195k and it will be funded from the significant underspend within the resources allocated to the delivery of Phases 1 and 2 of the BCP LGR Programme. As set out in paragraph 16 above, delegation to cover this expenditure is already in place to the BCP Corporate Management Board.

Summary of financial implications

28. There are no new financial implications arising from this report.

Summary of legal implications

29. There are no new legal implications arising from this report.

Summary of human resources implications

30. There are no new human resources implications arising from this report.

Summary of environmental impact

31. There are no environmental impacts arising from this report.

Summary of public health implications

32. There are no public health implications arising from this report.

Summary of equality implications

33. There are no new equality implications arising from this report.

Summary of risk assessment

34. There are no new risks arising from this report.

Background papers

None

Appendices

Appendix 1 - Year end Budget Monitoring Report for the BCP LGR Programme

BCP Programme Budget Monitoring

AS AT 31 March 2019

	Total Budget	Profiled Budget	Actual Outturn	Variance Budget v Outturn (Under)/Over	Profiled Budget
	2018/20	2018/19	2018/19	2018/19	2019/20
	£	£	£	£	£
Specialist Support					
Legal & Democratic					
- Committee Management	1,000	1,000	0	(1,000)	0
- Modern.Gov	10,300	10,300	0	(10,300)	0
- Councillors Licensing Costs	34,266	34,266	12,380	(21,886)	0
- Registrars Booking System	8,610	7,550	7,550	0	1,060
	54,176	53,116	19,930	(33,186)	1,060
Financial	0	0	0	0	0
- Council Tax Consultation	12,349	12,349	12,686	337	0
- Council Tax Leaflet	8,500	8,500	8,000	(500)	0
- Insurance - Actuarial Review	10,000	10,000	0	(10,000)	0
- Insurance	4,480	4,480	4,480	0	0
	35,329	35,329	25,166	(10,163)	0
Human Resources					
- Review of Terms and Conditions	175,000	175,000	174,726	(274)	0
- Tax & PAYE Advice	10,000	10,000	0	(10,000)	0
- Assessment & Recruitment Tier 2	32,495	32,495	27,844	(4,651)	0
- Recruitment of Chief Executive	32,000	32,000	46,162	14,162	0
- Tier 3 Evaluations & Transitional Support	32,500	32,500	4,298	(28,202)	0
- ID cards	33,000	33,000	31,512	(1,488)	0
- eRecruit Platform	28,000	24,000	19,965	(4,035)	4,000
- CED payroll cost - 50% cost BCP	12,000	0	15,250	15,250	12,000
	354,995	338,995	319,757	(19,238)	16,000
ICT					
- Microsoft Dynamics	70,000	70,000	0	(70,000)	0
- GIS	19,450	16,950	10,158	(6,792)	2,500
	89,450	86,950	10,158	(76,792)	2,500
Communications					
- Branding	12,500	12,500	0	(12,500)	0
- Branding	80,000	80,000	54,579	(25,421)	0
- Launch Activity	40,000	20,000	3,737	(16,263)	20,000
- Website	12,500	12,500	4,560	(7,940)	0
	145,000	125,000	62,876	(62,124)	20,000
Infrastructure Investment					
ICT					
- email transfer	271,200	76,500	59,850	(16,650)	194,700
- Financial Management System	184,000	184,000	45,619	(138,381)	0
- Local Election changes	27,500	27,500	0	(27,500)	0
- Parking system reconfiguration	56,250	56,250	29,026	(27,224)	0
- Traffic Management System	109,754	109,754	89,754	(20,000)	0
- Highways Maintenance	7,490	7,490	0	(7,490)	0
- Confirm Software	50,000	25,000	22,702	(2,298)	25,000
- Social Care Transport	11,975	11,975	12,765	790	0
- Land Charges	11,438	11,438	5,420	(6,018)	0
- Achieve E-form	8,675	8,675	6,500	(2,175)	0
- Gladstone - BCP only 50% total cost	4,623	4,623	3,977	(646)	0
- Daisy Network Connection	29,850	29,850	3,000	(26,850)	0
- ASC Debtors Transfer	30,200	30,200	0	(30,200)	0
- Property Management Software	10,000	10,000	5,533	(4,467)	0
- Payments web page branding	22,000	22,000	17,168	(4,832)	0
- Regulatory services	18,000	18,000	17,237	(763)	0
- MASH It equipment	66,415	66,415	27,813	(38,602)	0
- Libraries IT	68,000	68,000	19,780	(48,220)	0
- IT refresh Democratic	24,415	24,415	22,832	(1,583)	0
- MasterGov	3,938	3,938	6,300	2,362	0
- WAN Provider	120,000	120,000	0	(120,000)	0
- ICT for Locality Office	24,000	24,000	20,755	(3,245)	0
- Civica Licence	5,650	5,650	4,500	(1,150)	0
- Microsoft Agreement	200,000	0	0	0	200,000
- CQC Registration Fees	6,000	6,000	0	(6,000)	0
- ICT Adult Social Services	100,000	0	0	0	100,000
- Synergy	200,000	200,000	100,000	(100,000)	0
- Mosaic	118,000	103,000	91,061	(11,939)	15,000
	1,789,373	1,254,673	611,592	(643,081)	534,700
Accommodation					
- Marketability of Assets	6,000	6,000	6,000	0	0
- Full Council Location	10,200	2,550	1,877	(673)	7,650
	16,200	8,550	7,877	(673)	7,650
Specialist Support					
- Unison additional resources	37,000	37,000	22,135	(14,865)	0
- Phase 3 Design	450,000	0	0	0	450,000
	487,000	37,000	22,135	(14,865)	450,000
Additional Resource Requirements					
Major Change Project Team	1,228,508	809,826	784,566	(25,260)	418,682
Backfill Capacity Requirements	951,465	749,529	138,778	(610,751)	201,936
Additional Staff Capacity Requirements	1,902,518	1,338,501	684,671	(653,830)	564,017
Shadow Authority Running Costs	542,984	202,984	72,984	(130,000)	340,000
Redundancy and Restructure Costs	1,500,000	1,500,000	582,084	(917,916)	0
Contingency - additional resource requirement	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	9,096,998	6,540,453	3,342,574	(3,197,879)	2,556,545

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CABINET



Report subject	Community Governance Review Petition – Throop and Holdenhurst
Meeting date	12 July 2019
Status	Public Report
Executive summary	<p>The Local Government and Public Involvement in Health Act 2007 (Part 4) devolved power from the Secretary of State to principal councils to carry out community governance reviews and put in place or make changes to local community governance arrangements.</p> <p>The Council is under a duty to carry out a community governance review if it receives a valid community governance petition for the whole or part of the council's area.</p> <p>Cabinet is asked to note the receipt of a valid petition and the duty to undertake a Community Governance Review and to approve the terms of reference and timetable to commence a review for that area defined in the petition.</p>
Recommendations	<p>It is RECOMMENDED that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) a Community Governance Review be conducted, in accordance with the Local Government and Public Involvement in Health Act 2007, and the timetable and terms of reference for the Review, as set out at Appendix 1 to this report, be approved; (b) the Head of Democratic Services be authorised to take all necessary steps in relation to the Review; (c) a Task and Finish Group, to consider the Review and make recommendations to the Council, be appointed, comprising four councillors (two Conservative, one Liberal Democrat and one Independent), with other Muscliff and Strouden Park ward councillors being invited in an advisory capacity.
Reason for recommendations	To comply with the duty to undertake a community governance review following the receipt of a valid petition.

Portfolio Holder(s):	Councillor Lewis Allison (Portfolio Holder for Tourism, Leisure and Communities)
Corporate Director	Julian Osgathorpe (Corporate Director Resources)
Contributors	Richard Jones, Head of Democratic Services
Wards	Muscliff and Strouden Park
Classification	For Decision

Background

1. The Council has received a petition signed by the pre-requisite number of electors seeking a community governance review to establish a new parish of Throop and Holdenhurst, incorporating the existing parish of Holdenhurst Village.
2. The Council is under a duty to carry out a community governance review if it receives a valid community governance petition for the whole or part of the council's area. However, the duty to conduct a review does not apply if:
 - a. the council has concluded a community governance review within the last two years which in its opinion covered the whole or a significant part of the area of the petition; or
 - b. the council is currently conducting a review of the whole, or a significant part of the area to which the petition relates.
3. These exceptions do not apply and the Council is therefore under a duty to undertake a Community Governance Review.

The Review Procedure

4. The Ministry for Housing, Communities and Local Government and the Electoral Commission has produced guidance on community governance reviews which will be followed in conducting the review.
5. Reviews must be completed within a year, starting with the date the petition is received (2 May 2019) and adhere to a approve terms of reference and timetable. The draft terms of reference and an outline timetable for the review is set out in Appendix 1.
6. The Council must as part of the review consult with local people and take into account any representations made in connection with the review. The review must ensure that the proposed community governance reflects the interests and identities of the community. It must also make certain that the arrangements are effective and convenient for the electors of that community.
7. Where there are active residents and community groups, it is important that the review should also take views of such groups into account, especially if specific proposals are put forward by local people during the consultation stages of the review.
8. The Review itself may consider the creation, abolition, merging or altering of existing parishes and any subsequent electoral arrangements. New parishes may be created as a result of the geography of an area, the make-up of the local community, or sense of community identity. The Review will only consider the

creation of new parishes in response to a specific proposal submitted during Stage 1 (initial submissions) of the Review. The proposals put forward in the petition will form the basis of the initial consultation but other options will be welcomed.

9. Parishes may also wish to consider the alternative options with regard to parish style and naming. The 2007 Act allows for parish councils to become Town, Community, Neighbourhood or Village councils. The status of the council remains unchanged regardless of the style adopted.
10. A parish council must have a minimum of 5 parish councillors but there is no maximum number.
11. Warding of parishes may also be considered for the practicalities and convenience of voting. The benefits of warding parishes include reduced costs for any by-elections, ballot papers of a more reasonable size which again will reduce costs but more importantly ease of voting for the elector. When warding parishes, careful consideration must be given to the allocation of councillors for each parish ward to achieve electoral equality in representation to all parishioners.
12. Once approved, the terms of reference for the review must be published. If any modifications are subsequently made to the terms of reference or timetable, these must also be published.
13. It is proposed to establish a Task and Finish Group, with cross-party membership to consider the Review and make recommendations to the Council. It is proposed that any ward councillor who is not a member of the appointed task and finish group be invited to attend meetings of the Group in an advisory capacity.
14. It will be necessary to undertake extensive consultation during the review period which is reflected in the proposed timetable.

Implementation of the Review Outcome

15. To implement the outcome of the Review and changes (if any), the Council will be required to draw up a series of Reorganisation Orders with accompanying maps, and widely publicise the changes.
16. The review will need to determine when any electoral arrangements for a new parish should come into force. Ordinarily parish elections would take place every four years at the same time as the elections of BCP Council (e.g., May 2023), however, alternative arrangements may be put in place for the first elections particularly if these are not scheduled to take place for some time.

Timetable

17. The timetable in Appendix 1 is on the basis that the review shall commence immediately and shall conclude within the prescribed 12 month period.

Resource Implications

18. A Community Governance Review is difficult to predict in terms of required manpower resource, however, previous reviews in preceding council areas has provided some insight into the potential resource requirements depending upon the complexity and emotive nature of any proposed changes.
19. There are clear decision points and controllable activities within the timetable (such as preparatory work, drafting consultation documents and writing reports), however, the nature and volume of the initial submissions (Stage One) could have

some impact upon the available resources to support the later stages of the review and incidental costs. If additional manpower resources were necessary this will be kept to an absolute minimum and likely contained within existing in-year budget savings. Additional incidental costs such as consultation papers, postage and public notices may also be required for which budget provision does not presently exist.

20. The review will be led by the Democratic Services team, however, other service areas will be required to support or contribute to the review process to varying degrees, including for example, electoral registration, GIS, planning policy, consultation and engagement, communications, legal, financial services, council tax, etc.

Funding

21. Whilst it is anticipated that the cost of running the Community Governance Review will be contained within existing budgets, the sum of £3,000 has been allocated as a contingency from a specific earmarked reserve designed to offer financial resilience to Corporate Services.

Summary of financial implications

22. As stated in paragraph 21 above, it is anticipated that the cost of running the Community Governance Review will be contained within existing budgets, however, the initial submissions in Stage One of the process may result in greater than anticipated engagement requirements.

Summary of legal implications

23. The Local Government and Public Involvement in Health Act 2007 (Part 4) devolved power from the Secretary of State to principal councils to carry out community governance reviews and put in place or make changes to local community governance arrangements. The Community Governance Review will be undertaken in accordance with this Act and supplementary guidance.
24. The Council is obliged to undertake a review which has been requisitioned following the submission of a valid petition.

Summary of human resources implications

25. There are no anticipated requirements for additional manpower resources.

Summary of environmental impact

26. There are no environmental implications arising from this report.

Summary of public health implications

27. There are no public health implications arising from this report.

Summary of equality implications

28. There are no equality implications arising from this report.

Summary of risk assessment

29. As stated in the report, it is difficult to predict the resource implications of a Community Governance Review, however, the assumptions made in this report,

are based on experience of previous reviews in preceding councils. There is a risk that the allocated resource may be insufficient but this will be closely monitored and highlighted where necessary.

30. The Council is obliged to undertake the review which has been requisitioned following the submission of a valid petition.

Background papers

Local Government and Public Involvement in Health Act 2007

Guidance on community governance reviews – Published by the Department for Communities and Local Government (now MHCLG)

Petition submitted by residents of Throop and Holdenhurst in May 2019

Appendices

Appendix 1 – Proposed Terms of Reference and Timetable for the Community Governance Review

BOURNEMOUTH, CHRISTCHURCH AND POOLE COUNCIL

Review of Community Governance Arrangements within the District of Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole

Terms of Reference

Introduction

Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole Council is conducting a Community Governance Review of those parts of the Bournemouth, Christchurch Poole Local Authority area defined in the 'Areas to be Reviewed' section below in accordance with Part 4 Chapter 3 of the Local Government and Public Involvement in Health Act 2007. The Council is required to have regard to the Guidance on Community Governance Reviews issued by the Secretary of State for Housing, Communities and Local Government. This guidance was considered when drawing up the Terms of Reference (TOR).

What is a Community Governance Review?

A Community Governance Review offers the opportunity to put in place strong, clearly defined boundaries, tied to firm ground features and to remove any anomalous parish boundaries. It can take place for the whole or part of the District to consider one or more of the following:-

- Creating, merging, altering or abolishing parishes;
- The naming of parishes and the style of new parishes;
- The electoral arrangements for parishes (the ordinary year of election; council size, the number of councillors to be elected to the council, and parish warding); and
- Grouping parishes under a common parish council or de-grouping parishes.

The Council is required to ensure that community governance within the area under review will be reflective of the identities and interests of the community in that area; and is effective and convenient.

In doing so the community governance review is required to take into account:-

- The impact of community governance arrangements on community cohesion; and
- The size, population and boundaries of a local community or parish.

The aim of the review is to consider and bring about improved community engagement, better local democracy and efficient, more effective and convenient delivery of local services and ensure electors across the area affected will be treated equitably and fairly.

Why undertake this Community Governance Review

This review is taking place following the receipt of a valid petition seeking the creation of a new parish of Throop and Holdenhurst incorporating the existing parish of Holdenhurst.

The Council believes that parish councils play an important role in terms of community empowerment at the local level and wants to ensure that parish governance within the District continues to be robust, representative and enabled to

meet new challenges. Furthermore, it wants to ensure that there is clarity and transparency to the areas that parish councils represent and that the electoral arrangements of parishes – the warding arrangements and the allocations of councillors – are appropriate, equitable and readily understood by their electorate.

Areas to be reviewed

The Community Governance Review includes those parts of the Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole district area as follows:-

- (a) the existing parish of Holdenhurst;
- (b) the unparished parts of the Muscliff and Strouden Park district ward.

Who will undertake the Review?

Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole Council is responsible for conducting the review. The Council has established a task and finish group which will be responsible for making both draft and final recommendations during the process. In coming to its recommendation in the Review, the Council will need to take account of the views of local people. A full consultation process will form part of the Review to take full account of the views of local people.

Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole Council will publicise the review by displaying a notice at the Town Hall, Bournemouth, placing articles on the Council's website, through social media and, where timing is appropriate, in the Council's magazine. The Council will also write to all affected parishes councils/meetings, the Dorset Association of Town and Parish Councils, relevant ward councillors, MPs and other known community groups.

The Council will be required to approve the final recommendations prior to the Community Governance Order being made.

Timetable for the review

A timetable for the review is attached herewith. The programme and timeline may be adjusted after representations have been received by local people and interested bodies in response to the initial public consultation. This will allow the Council a degree of flexibility in the interests of ensuring that it manages the review process efficiently. Any adjustments to the programme and timetable will be approved by the Council and published on its website.

Electorate forecasts for the Area

The Review will be conducted using electoral data taken from the 1 July 2019 electoral register.

When the Council comes to consider the electoral arrangements of the parishes in its area, it is required to consider any change in the number or distribution of the electors which is likely to occur in the period of five years beginning with the day when the review starts. Electorate forecasts will be prepared by the Council using extant planning permissions and the Local Plan to project the five-year electorate forecast.

These forecasts will be made available to all interested parties as early as possible in the review process in accordance with the government's guidance so that they are available to all who may wish to make representations.

Representations

Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole Council welcomes all representations from any person or body who may wish to comment or make proposals on any aspect of the matters under review. Representations may be made in writing or by email to:

By Post: Head of Democratic Services
 Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole Council
 Town Hall
 Bourne Avenue
 Bournemouth
 BH2 6DY

By Email: democratic.services@bcpcouncil.gov.uk

All initial representations must be made by 1 September 2019.

The Council will consult with the local government electors for the area under review and any other person or body who appears to have an interest in the Review and take the representations that are received into account by judging them against the criteria in the Local Government and Public Involvement in Health Act 2007.

All representations received will be published, as will the reasons for accepting or rejecting any such representations. In accordance with the Act, representations received in connection with the Review will be taken into account, and steps will be taken to notify consultees of the outcome of the Review.

How will the results be disseminated?

The Council will publish full details on the Council's website; press releases will be issued at key points and key documents will be on deposit at the Town Hall.

This Review is deemed to have commenced on the date of the petition was received that being 2 May 2019

This notice is dated 15 July 2019

BOURNEMOUTH, CHRISTCHURCH AND POOLE COUNCIL
Community Governance Review 2019
Programme and Timetable

Stage	Date/Timeline	Timescale	Outline of Activity
Commencement	Cabinet 12/07/2019		Approval of Terms of Reference and timetable
	15/07/2019		Publication of Notice and Terms of Reference and Stakeholder Notification of commencement of the review.
Stage One – Invite initial submissions	15/07/2019 to 01/09/2019	7 weeks	Initial submissions invited Consultation/Representations. Consultation with stakeholders
Stage Two – Consider submissions	02/09/2019 to 05/11/2019 Cabinet 09/10/2019 Council 05/11/2019	2 months	Consideration of submissions received – draft recommendations prepared
Stage Three – Publish Draft Recommendations	15/11/2019 to 07/02/2020	12 weeks	Publish draft recommendations for further consultation.
Stage Four – Final Recommendations	10/02/2020 to 31/03/2020 Cabinet 18/03/2020 Council 31/03/2020	7 weeks	Consideration of further submissions received and prepare final recommendations Final recommendations published – concluding review Council resolves to make a Reorganisation Order

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CABINET



Report subject	School Admissions Arrangements – Co-ordinated Scheme and Relevant Area(s)
Meeting date	12 July 2019
Status	Public Report
Executive summary	<p>To advise Cabinet of the Department for Education advice that the Council is required to determine a single Co-ordinated Admissions Scheme for the 2020-21 academic year and a Relevant Area for consultation on admission arrangements.</p> <p>To recommend the arrangements to be adopted.</p> <p>To seek permission to consult on a single Relevant Area for consultation on school admission arrangements for the 2021-22 academic year.</p>
Recommendations	<p>It is RECOMMENDED that:</p> <p>(a) Cabinet adopt:</p> <p>(i) the Co-ordinated Admissions Scheme for the administration of the 2020-21 school admissions application process as set out in para. 10 Appendix 1 as required by Para 3.2 of The School Admissions Code 2014</p> <p>(ii) the continuation of the Relevant Areas for consultation for admission arrangements for the 2020-21 year as determined by the previous authorities as set out in para 7</p> <p>(b) Cabinet approve the commencement of statutory consultation on a single Relevant Area for consultation on school admission arrangements for 2021-22 onwards as set out in para 9 in accordance with 1998 School Standards and Framework Act</p>
Reason for recommendations	<p>To ensure that Bournemouth Christchurch and Poole Council is able to meet its statutory duties in relation to school admissions and to support consistency and transparency for schools and BCP residents who apply for a school place.</p>

Portfolio Holder(s):	Councillor Sandra Moore, Portfolio Holder for Children and Families
Corporate Director	Judith Ramsden, Corporate Director of Children's Services
Contributors	Neil Goddard, Director Quality and Commissioning; Felicity Draper, Service Manager Access and School Commissioning; Julie Gale, Senior Manager Access
Wards	All
Classification	For Decision

Background

1. The Council and schools which are deemed to be an 'admission authority' are required each year to set arrangements explaining how and when they will decide to whom they will offer a school place. To ensure that these arrangements meet all legal requirements and are transparent the Council must put in place a Relevant Area(s) for consultation and a co-ordinated scheme which explains the administrative process by which applications for school places will be processed and places offered.
2. The predecessor authorities of Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole had set arrangements in accordance with the Department for Education's School Admissions Code 2014 relating to the 2020-21 academic year as they were required to be in place no later than 28 February 2019. However, the Department for Education has advised that the new Bournemouth Christchurch and Poole Council needs to formally set a Relevant Area(s) and a Co-ordinated Scheme for admissions relating to the 2020-21 year.
3. For the 2020-21 year this will reflect the arrangements set previously by the preceding authorities. An extended full consultation on all school admission arrangements across the local authority area for the 2021-22 academic year will take place in the Autumn of 2019.
4. Those admission arrangements relating to individual maintained schools for which the local authority is the admission authority (oversubscription criteria and numbers of places) are legally permitted to be automatically carried forward for the 2020-21 year.

Relevant Area(s)

5. The 1998 School Standards and Framework Act requires a local authority to set a relevant area(s) for consultation by admission authorities on proposed school admission arrangements.
6. The predecessor authorities of Bournemouth Borough Council, Dorset County Council (for Christchurch) and Borough of Poole set Relevant Areas co-terminus with their local authority boundaries plus an area including as a minimum, primary schools within 1 mile and secondary schools within 3 miles of the outside of the local authority boundary.
7. As an interim measure it is proposed to continue with these local arrangements until a full consultation on arrangements for the 2021-22 year onwards can be undertaken and determined by BCP Council.

8. All schools, the four local Diocese and neighbouring local authorities of Dorset and Hampshire have been consulted on this proposal and there have been no objections.
9. With, regard to a Relevant Area for consultation on admission arrangements for the 2021-22 academic year permission is sought to consult on a single Relevant Area for the whole of BCP. The outcome of the consultation will be brought back to Cabinet in the Autumn as part of a wider report on the overall admission arrangements of schools in the Council's area.

Co-ordinated Scheme

10. The Council is required under Paragraph 3.2 of the Department for Education's School Admissions Code to set a Co-ordinated Scheme for the processing of school applications for entry to school in September 2020.
11. The scheme attached in Appendix 1 is a single scheme for the whole of the Bournemouth Christchurch and Poole area. Consultation was first carried out by the predecessor authorities. A single set of dates was agreed across the three areas in preparation for LGR. Appendix 1 is an amalgamation of the 3 scheme and there are no changes to the dates previously agreed. A further consultation has been undertaken by the Bournemouth Christchurch and Poole Council with all schools, neighbouring local authorities and the four local Diocese. No objections were received.

Summary of financial implications

12. The admissions function is entirely funded from the Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG). Therefore, there are no wider revenue budget implications to the Council. The recommendations set out above are intended to be accommodated within the existing budget allocated from within the DSG for this purpose for the 2019-2020 year.

Summary of legal implications

13. The Council must have in place a Relevant Area(s) within which admission authorities located within the local authority area must consult on proposed school admission arrangements. The Council is also required to have in place a scheme for co-ordinating all the school applications within its area.
14. If no action is taken, the Council will not meet its statutory duty to have in place a Relevant Area(s) for consultation as required by the School Standards and Framework Act 1998 and a Co-ordinated Admissions Scheme as required in Para 3.2 of the School Admissions Code 2014.

Summary of human resources implications

15. None

Summary of environmental impact

16. None

Summary of public health implications

17. None

Summary of equality implications

18. The Co-ordinated Scheme and Relevant Area are governed by statute, statutory regulation and a Code of Practice and are required to meet all legislative requirements of equality legislation.

Summary of risk assessment

19. The main strategic risk is a breach of a statutory requirement to have in place a Relevant Area for consultation and a Co-ordinated Scheme to enable school places to be allocated in accordance with the School Admissions Code 2014.

Background papers

Department for Education School Admissions Code 2014 – Published works

Appendices

Appendix 1 Co-ordinated Admissions Scheme

Appendix 2 School Admissions Protocol for Looked After Children

BOURNEMOUTH CHRISTCHURCH AND POOLE COUNCIL

COORDINATED ADMISSION SCHEME FOR 2020/21

All schools in Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole together with the Local Authority have, in accordance with statutory requirements, agreed to coordinate the main entry admission and transfer process for 2020-21. The agreed scheme enables an application to be made on a single application form.

The coordinated scheme applies to the following admission points of entry:

Point of Entry	National Closing Date (Applying on Time)
Entry in Reception at all First, Infant Primary and All-Through schools	15 January 2020
Entry into Year 3 at Junior schools	15 January 2020
Entry into Year 5 at Broadstone Middle School	15 January 2020
Entry into Year 7 at all secondary schools with, the exception of Corfe Hills School and LeAF Studio School	31 October 2019
Entry into Year 9 at Corfe Hills School and LeAF Studio School	31 October 2019

Bournemouth Christchurch and Poole (BCP) Council will coordinate with other local authorities to ensure that a child receives only a single offer of a school place. It will seek to offer the highest preference able to be agreed subject to the receipt of information in sufficient time and the other local authorities' schemes providing for this.

Parents/carers should complete an application and name three different schools in the order they would like their child to attend. Parents/carers must submit their application to their home local authority by the published closing date specified in the table above.

Preferences on faith grounds

Parents/carers expressing a preference on faith grounds must provide a completed Supplementary Information Form to the Local Authority by the published closing date. The Supplementary Information Forms can be downloaded from the BCP website or from the relevant school website.

Changes or applications received after the closing date

Applications or any change of preference received after the national closing date for applications will be considered as a late application unless otherwise specified within the school's admissions policy.

Applications that are considered late will be processed after all on-time applicants have been notified of their result. Late applications received before the published late closing date will be processed in accordance with the timetable (see below).

Any applications received after the published closing date for late applications will be processed as quickly as possible after the timetable (see below) has been completed. Once processed, they will be immediately added to the waiting list(s) if a place is not available.

Living or applying for schools outside BCP Council

Parents/carers who live outside the BCP Council who wish to apply for a school will need to complete their home local authority's application form in accordance with timescales published in that Local Authority's scheme.

BCP Council will send a list of all applicants to all school Admission Authorities within the council's area. It will send applications for schools in other local authorities to the relevant local authority to administer.

Information from other admission authorities

Where a parent/carer lists a school, which is its own admission authority, or a school in another local authority as one of their preferences, information is electronically transferred to the relevant school or local authority. The admission authority will then be required to rank in order the applications they received in accordance with their admission arrangements and decide whether, or not they can offer the child a place.

Once the decisions have been made by the relevant admission authority, they are returned to the Local Authority by the deadline specified (see timetable below). The LA then compares the provisional offer lists; if a child's name appears on more than one offer list, the LA will then refer to the preference order on the parent/carer application to see which school the family wants the most. Then, in accordance with the order of preference on the application form, the child's name will be retained on the list of the highest preference school able to offer a place and removed from the lower preference school(s) offer list(s).

Places freed up by this process will then be offered to applicants who are next on a school's ranked order of priority.

When preferences cannot be met

For those applicants who are not able to be offered any of their preferred schools:

- if they are resident in BCP Council, they will be offered a place at the nearest school to their home address which still has places available with agreement from the relevant admissions authority; or
- if they are resident outside of BCP Council, they will be referred to their own local authority to discuss schooling.

Those applicants who apply after the national closing date go through a similar process again, resulting in further offers being made in accordance with the agreed late application timetable.

Outcome of application

BCP Council will advise parents/carers who applied online by uploading the outcome to the online system. Parents/carers will be able to view the outcome of their application online on the relevant national offer date. BCP Council will issue letters to all parents on the national offer dates.

Waiting list

The length of time a child's name is on the waiting list cannot be taken into account when places become available. Places are offered in accordance with the oversubscription criteria in the school's published admissions policy.

Waiting lists for the point of entry must be held until 31 December 2020. Not all schools hold waiting lists after this time. Parents will receive information in their notification letter about how the waiting lists are managed.

All waiting lists held for the academic year 2020/21 will expire on 31 August 2021. Parents/carers must submit a new school application form for 2021/2022 and any subsequent years. Applications can be submitted from 1 June 2021.

Appeals

School Admission Authorities will inform the BCP Council of the outcome of any appeals within 2 working days.

Coordinated Admission Scheme for 2020-2021

	Secondary	Junior/Middle	Reception
Closing date for applications	31/10/19	15/01/20	15/01/20
BCP Council (BCP) to exchange applicant information with other local authorities (LAs) by BCP to exchange applicant information with other school Admission Authorities (AAs) in Council's area, with the exception of any applications received from outside the area, by	20/11/19	04/02/20	04/02/20
BCP sends a list of all applicants from outside the area to other AAs in BCP	25/11/19	18/02/20	18/02/20
AAs to send electronically a list of pupils to BCP in the order to be considered, together with the relevant criteria for each applicant	08/01/20	02/03/20	02/03/20
First exchange of offers between BCP and other LAs for applicants resident in their respective areas by	20/01/20	16/03/20	16/03/20
Deadline for final exchange of offers between LAs for applicants resident in their respective areas	03/02/20	31/03/20	31/03/20
BCP to inform other AAs of final allocation of places by	25/02/20	14/04/20	14/04/20
BCP issues notification letters to all applicants and on-time notifications to be uploaded on	02/03/20	16/04/20	16/04/20
Parents accept/refuse offer by	16/03/20	30/04/19	30/04/19

Late Applications

	Secondary	Junior	Reception
Closing date for late applications	28/01/20	14/02/20	14/02/20
BCP Council (BCP) to exchange applicant information with other school Admission Authorities (AAs) in BCP	04/02/20	09/03/20	09/03/20
AAs to send electronically a list of pupils in the order to be considered, together with the relevant criteria for each applicant	25/02/20	23/03/20	23/03/20
BCP to inform other AAs of final allocation of places	04/03/20	08/05/20	08/05/20
BCP issues notification letters to all applicants on	10/03/20	11/05/20	11/05/20
Parents accept/refuse offer by	24/03/20	26/05/20	26/05/20

Please note

At the end of the above timetable, the BCP Council will continue to coordinate the allocation on a regular basis until the end of the school year.

IN YEAR ADMISSIONS

With the agreement of the school admission authorities, BCP Council coordinates all applications for school places in the council's area except Highcliffe School. Parents are advised to contact Highcliffe School directly for an application form.

One application form will be available for parents/carers wishing to apply for any school located in BCP Council. The application will invite parents to list up to three schools ranked in the order they would like their child to attend. The parents/carers should then submit the application to the BCP Council.

Parents/carers applying for a church school who request a place on faith grounds must provide a completed Supplementary Information Form. The Supplementary Information Form (SIF) is available from the school or a copy can be downloaded from the BCP website. The SIF must be sent directly to the school when completed.

For applications for schools in the council's area, BCP Council will send the application details to the relevant school Admission Authority, normally within 3 working days of receipt.

Admission Authorities will inform BCP Council within 7 school days of the outcome of the application. BCP Council will send out an offer or refusal letter (except for

Highcliffe School which will send the letter to the parent, copied to the Local Authority). Only in exceptional circumstances will BCP Council agree an extension to the time taken for an application outcome. It will be expected from the relevant admission authority that they will be able to give a clear explanation to the parents/carers as well as the Local Authority why there are further delays. Information regarding schools that do not process applications in a timely manner may be passed on to the Schools Adjudicator and/or relevant Department for Education agencies (e.g. RSC, EFSA). The need to request direction may also be considered.

All Admission Authorities will inform BCP Council of the results of any appeal hearings within 2 working days of the appeal outcome.

Applications to start in September 2020 for places in a year group different to the point of entry

With, the exception of applications for Grammar Schools, these applications will not be processed until after 1 June 2020.

Any applications received prior to 1 May 2020 will be too early to be processed and the parent will be asked to submit a new application after 1 June 2020. Applications received between 1 May and 1 June 2020 will be retained by the School Admissions Team and processed after 1 June 2020.

Applicants applying before 1 June 2020 will be informed that their application will not be processed until after this date. This does not constitute a refusal to offer a school place at any of the preferred schools and therefore there will be no right of appeal until, such time as the application has been processed.

Grammar School applications will need to be processed early to allow sufficient time for testing and, if appropriate, to allow appeals to be heard before the end of the Summer Term. Therefore, applications for grammar school will be processed as and when received.

Looked After Children

A “Looked After Child” means any child who is in the care of a local authority in accordance with Section 22 (1) of the Children Act 1989. BCP Council has adopted a Protocol for dealing with In Year applications for Looked After Children. All applications will be processed in accordance with the Protocol.

Waiting lists

New waiting lists are normally created from September each year.

Where waiting lists are held, BCP Council will ensure any places that become available are offered in accordance with the oversubscription criteria within the published admissions policy of the school.

The waiting list for 2020/21 will expire on 31 August 2021. Parents/carers must submit a new application for 2021/2022 and any subsequent years. Applications for the new waiting list can be submitted from 1 June 2021.

BOURNEMOUTH CHRISTCHURCH AND POOLE COUNCIL

SCHOOL ADMISSIONS PROTOCOL FOR LOOKED AFTER CHILDREN

Introduction

- 1.1 In accordance with the Education ((Admission of Looked After England) Regulations 2006 all admission authorities must give highest priority in their oversubscription criteria to Looked After Children (LAC). Although there is some flexibility with faith-based schools, all admission authorities within BCP Council conform to these Regulations.
- 1.2 The Local Authority receives a number of in-year applications and there is an expectation that the authority which looks after the child in partnership with carers (and the maintaining authority in appropriate cases) decides which school **best meets the child's needs**, even if the school is in another authority and that they should be admitted without delay. Local authorities may direct other admission authorities including other local authorities (or request the Secretary of State to direct academies), and that such action must be taken **in the best interests of the child**.
- 1.3 There is a need to try and ensure that LAC are placed in a school as quickly as is reasonably possible. However, the speed of allocation will depend upon the nature and complexity of the individual case. The following protocol is not designed to prevent LAC from getting a preferred school place; it is about establishing the basis of that preference, whether it is the appropriate school or whether an alternative school would best meet the child's individual needs.
- 1.4 In view of the need to involve both foster parents and Social Workers in the school admissions process it is required that an application form be completed for all LAC applications. The in-year admissions form is available from the BCP Council website.
- 1.5 The in-year application form should be accompanied by a "LAC in-year admissions supplementary information form" which must be completed and signed by the child's social worker. This form must explain why the preferred schools are the only schools which can meet the child's needs.

Protocol for Looked After Children

- 2.1 All applications/or other notifications of admission request for a LAC (including other local authorities acting as the "corporate parent") must be made directly to BCP Council School Admissions Team using the "in year" admissions form accompanied by a supplementary information form completed and signed by the child's social worker. If an in-year application form is received for a LAC without the completed and signed supplementary information form it will be returned to the applicant.

- 2.2 Upon receipt of an application and supplementary information form the School Admissions Team, may approach the relevant Virtual School for Looked After Children for background information.
- 2.3 Upon receipt of the information, the School Admissions Team will check the space availability at the preferred schools. The relevant Virtual School may contact the school(s) to discuss whether they can best meet the child's needs. Where these are Academies, Foundation or Voluntary Aided schools this may also involve contact with the Governing Body of the school(s). It is expected that the Virtual School will advise all relevant parties which of the preferred schools are appropriate (i.e. can best meet the child's needs) or whether an alternative school should be considered.
- 2.4 In the case of Key Stage 1 where Infant Class Size legislation must be taken into consideration, LAC will only be exceptionally admitted over PAN if it is considered that the school is the only one which can meet the child's needs.
- 2.5 If BCP Virtual School consider that an alternative school to those preferred can best meet the needs of the pupil, the school(s) will be identified with reasons given and the matter will be referred back to the applicant and/or social worker for further consideration.
- 2.6 If the agreed appropriate school is a Community or Voluntary Controlled school then BCP Council, as the admission authority for the school, will inform the school that the local authority has allocated a place.
- 2.7 If the appropriate school is an Academy, Foundation or Voluntary Aided school, the School Admissions Team will request that the child be admitted over PAN. If the Academy, Foundation or Voluntary Aided school refuses to admit the pupil, the School Admissions Team will liaise with the relevant Virtual School to consider direction under Section 97A to 97C of the Schools Standards & Framework Act 1998 as inserted by Section 50 of the Education & Inspections Act 2006 for Foundation and Voluntary Aided Schools or request direction from the Secretary of State for Academies. A Foundation or Voluntary Aided school may refer the direction to the Office of the Schools Adjudicator.
- 2.10 If the applicant or social worker does not agree with the allocation of the school for the LAC, further discussions must take place between the relevant Virtual School(s), School Admissions Team and the local authority which is acting as the corporate parent of the child to resolve the matter.
- 2.11 Where a LAC has an Education, Health and Care Plan or is undergoing a Statutory Assessment the SEN Statutory Services Team, not the Schools Admissions Team, must be contacted by the applicant to arrange a school placement. If an in-year application form and supplementary information form is received by the School Admissions Team for a LAC who has an Education, Health and Care Plan, the form will be referred to the SEN Statutory Services Team for processing.